Special Eurobarometer 535
April-May 2023

Discrimination in the European Union

Report

Fieldwork: April-May 2023

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INTRODUCTION

The principles of equality and non-discrimination are enshrined in the EU treaties[1] and in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights[2]. Discrimination on a wide range of grounds – including sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation – is prohibited. To safeguard these rights, the European Union has some of the most extensive anti-discrimination legislation in the world[3].

Under its priority of building a Union of Equality, the European Commission works in a number of ways to combat discrimination[4]:

- Raising awareness among individuals of their rights and obligations and also of the benefits of diversity;

- Taking measures to combat racism and xenophobia[5];

- Promoting inclusion of Roma people[6];

- Advancing the equality of LGBTIQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, non-binary, intersex and queer) people[7];

- Engaging in dialogue with churches, religious associations and non-confessional organisations;

- Improving the social and economic situation of persons with disabilities[8];

- Supporting measures to end age discrimination.

- Implementing funding programs to support policies and projects focusing on all grounds of discrimination

This survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM). It is part of a

series of Eurobarometer surveys examining discrimination, with previous surveys conducted in 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2019. The current survey includes many of the same questions asked in previous years to provide insight into any changing opinions and attitudes about discrimination, as well as the social acceptance of a variety of groups at risk of discrimination.

The report covers the following topics:

- Whether respondents consider themselves part of a group at risk of discrimination;

- Perceptions and attitudes towards discrimination, including the perceived extent of discrimination in respondents' countries, and their level of comfort with different groups at risk of discrimination in various situations;

- Attitudes towards LGBTIQ people and their rights, and attitudes towards gender identity on official documents;

- Attitudes towards Roma people, including the level of comfort with Roma people in different spheres and the effectiveness of integration efforts;

- Personal experience of discrimination, barriers faced and who respondents would prefer to report discrimination to;

- Views about equal opportunities in employment, including whether enough is being done to promote diversity in the workplace;

- Measures and policies to fight discrimination, including the perceived effectiveness of national efforts to tackle discrimination, and personal action taken in this area.

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[1] See Art. 19 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union– EUR-Lex - 12012E/TXT - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
[2] See Chapter 3 – EUR-Lex - 12012P/TXT - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
[3] See Racial Equality Directive (Directive 2000.43/EC) implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin; Framework employment Directive (Directive 2000/78/EC) against discrimination at work on grounds of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation; Gender recast Directive (Directive 2006/54/EC) on the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation; Gender Goods and Services Directive (Directive 2004/113/EC) implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services; Directive 2010/41/EU of the European Parliament

and the Council of 7 July 2010 on the application of the principle of equal treatment between men and women engaged in an activity in a self-employed capacity and repealing Council Directive 86/613/EEC; Directive 79/7/EEC of 19 December 1978 on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security; Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services.
[4] Combatting discrimination (europa.eu)
[5] See the EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025.
[6] See the 2020-2030 EU Roma Strategic Framework.
[7] See the EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025.
[8] See the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030.

Methodology

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 EU Member States between the 11th of April and the 16th of May. Some 26,404 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in their mother tongue. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit [9]). A technical note on the way the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is annexed to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals [10].

Note: In this report, Member States are referred to by their official abbreviation, as listed below:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus*	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE	Non-euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and in the EU27 average.

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[9] Eurobarometer – Public opinion in the European Union (europa.eu)

[10] The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% in cases where the respondent could give several answers to a question.

MAIN FINDINGS

Large proportions of respondents in the EU have social circles that include minority groups

▪ At least six in ten respondents have friends or acquaintances of a different religion or with different beliefs (70%), with disabilities (65%), who have a different ethnic origin (64%) or who have a different skin colour (60%). Half (50%) have friends or acquaintances who are lesbian, gay or bisexual. It is less common for respondents to have transgender (12%) or intersex (9%) friends or acquaintances.

▪ There are considerable differences across Member States when it comes to the diversity of social circles.

▪ Just over one in ten respondents (11%) consider themselves part of a minority group, most commonly having a disability (3%).

Discrimination against many groups is seen as increasingly prevalent

▪ More than half of respondents say there is widespread discrimination in their country on the basis of being Roma (65%), on the basis of skin colour (61%) or ethnic origin (60%), gender identity (being transgender, 57%) or sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual, 54%).

▪ Around half say discrimination is widespread on the basis of disability or based on socio-economic situation (both 49%). More than four in ten say there is widespread discrimination on the grounds of sex characteristics (being intersex,47%), about being perceived as too old or too young (45%) and about religion or beliefs (42%). Just under four in ten (38%) say discrimination is widespread in their country about being a man or a woman.

▪ The proportion of respondents who think discrimination is widespread has generally increased since 2019, particularly on the basis of gender identity (being transgender, +9 percentage points), sex characteristics (being intersex, +8 pp), disability and age, being perceived as too old or too young (both +5 pp). The one exception is discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, which is now less likely to be seen as widespread (-5 pp).

Attitudes towards the groups asked about in the survey have remained broadly positive

▪ At least three-quarters of respondents would be comfortable with someone from one of the following groups being elected to the highest political position: 87% for a woman, 78% for a person with a disability, 77% for a person perceived as young and 75% for a person perceived as old. Around seven in ten would be comfortable if it was someone different to the majority of the population in terms of skin colour (73%), religion (71%) or ethnic group (67%).

▪ More than seven in ten respondents would be comfortable with a work colleague who was from a different ethnic or religious group, with disabilities, young or old.

▪ There was some variation in the proportion who would be comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with someone from one of the groups asked about. While this applied to more than eight in ten respondents when asked about a white person (89%) or a Christian person (86%), this was lower in relation to a Muslim person (55%) or an old person (57%).

▪ At EU level, there has been little change since 2019 in terms of how comfortable respondents are with the various scenarios. Typically, there has been a small increase (for example of 1 or 2 percentage points) in the proportions that are comfortable with these situations.

▪ It is important to note that the EU-level results mask significant variations between Member States in attitudes towards different groups at risk of discrimination, but there are some consistent patterns. Respondents in the Netherlands, Sweden and Ireland are consistently amongst the most likely to feel comfortable with someone from a group at risk of discrimination in one of these scenarios. Those in Bulgaria and Romania are consistently amongst the least likely to feel comfortable in each case.

There is strong support for LGBTIQ relationships and for equal rights

▪ More than half (54%) say that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) is widespread in their country, while 57% say this about discrimination against transgender people and 47% against intersex people.

▪ Compared to 2019, respondents are more likely to say discrimination is widespread in their country on the basis of gender identity (being transgender, +9 percentage points) and on the basis of sex characteristics (being intersex, +8 pp).

▪ Just over two thirds (68%) say they would feel comfortable with a lesbian, gay or bisexual person in the highest elected political position in the country. Around six in ten (58%) say this in relation to a transgender or an intersex person.

▪ At least seven in ten say they would feel comfortable having daily contact with a lesbian, gay or bisexual colleague (75%) or with a transgender or an intersex colleague (69%).

▪ More than half (59%) would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a person of the same sex, and just under half (48%) say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a transgender or an intersex person.

▪ Around two-thirds of respondents (69%) agree that lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people, while 64% agree that

transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else. More than seven in ten agree that there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex (74%) and that marriage of same sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe (72%).

- Since 2019, there has been an increase in the proportions that agree that marriage of same sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe (+3 percentage points) and that there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex (+2 pp). There have been increases in the proportions that feel comfortable with a lesbian, gay or bisexual person in the highest elected political position in the country (+4 pp); with having a gay, lesbian or bisexual person as a work colleague (+4 pp); and with a child being in a love relationship with a person of the same sex (+3 pp).

- The majority (62%) think transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity.

- Almost half (47%) of all respondents think official documents should have a third option, such as X or O, for people who do not identify as female or male. A similar proportion (46%) say there should not be a third option.

- Variations between Member States show a consistent pattern. Respondents in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Ireland are the most likely to support equal rights for LGBTIQ people and to feel comfortable with the various scenarios. Respondents in Bulgaria and Romania are least likely to do so.

Perception of integration and acceptance of Roma people in different spheres of life has improved

- Almost two-thirds of respondents (65%) say that discrimination on the basis of being Roma is widespread, representing a four percentage points increase since 2019.

- More than half of Europeans would be comfortable if they were in daily contact with a Roma colleague at work (67%), if a Roma person was elected in the highest elected position in their country (54%), and if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Roma person (51%). Acceptance of Roma people in each of these spheres of life has improved since 2019.

- More than four in ten respondents (42%) would be comfortable if their children had Roma schoolmates, an increase of three percentage points since 2019.

- Almost one in four (24%) respondents think their country's efforts to integrate its Roma population are effective, representing an increase of five percentage points since 2019. A further 32% consider the efforts moderately effective. However, 34% of respondents think the efforts are not effective. Roma people themselves are slightly more likely to consider integration efforts as effective (35%).

More than one in five respondents have felt discriminated against or harassed in the last year; this number increases for minority groups

- More than three-quarters of respondents (78%) say they have not been discriminated against or experienced harassment in the last 12 months, a decrease of five percentage points since 2019. Conversely, 21% say they have felt discriminated, representing an increase of five percentage points.

- Those who consider themselves part of a minority group are much more likely to say they have been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months – for example: 83% of those who consider themselves as part of a minority on the basis of gender identity (being transgender), 64% on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual), and 61% on the basis of skin colour.

- Respondents who have felt discriminated against in the past 12 months are most likely to say this happened in a public space (32%, +9 percentage points since 2019), at work (25%, +4 pp) or at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub (18%, +10 pp).

- When trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services, almost three in four respondents say they have never faced any barrier (74%). Some 15% of respondents said the cost prevented them from attending and 5% felt too young or too old to attend.

- If they were a victim of discrimination, almost four in ten respondents (37%) would prefer to report it to the police, 19% to a friend or family member and 13% to an equality body or ombudsperson.

A candidate's age or look are most often considered to put them at a disadvantage when looking for a job

- When asked to consider a situation where a company has a choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, the factors most often considered to put one candidate at a disadvantage are the candidate's age (being considered as too young or as too old; 52%), their look (manner of dress or presentation; 50%) and their general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.; 44%).

- More than four in ten respondents also share this opinion about the candidate's disability (43%) and the candidate being a Roma person (42%). More than three in ten respondents mention the candidate's skin colour (39%), the candidate's way of speaking or their accent (35%), the candidate's ethnic origin (34%) and the candidate's gender or sex (man or woman; 31%).

- Respondents' opinions are divided with regards to whether enough is being done to promote diversity at their workplace, as 35% think enough is being done, while 37% think not enough is being done.

Only a minority think the efforts their country makes in fighting discrimination are effective

- Similar proportions of respondents think that the efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination are effective (31%) and not effective (27%), while a higher share think they are moderately effective (38%). However, the proportion of those who think the efforts are effective has increased by five percentage points since 2019.

- Almost half of Europeans (44%) think not enough is being done by their local authority to promote diversity in the area where they live, while almost four in ten (38%) think that enough is being done.

Only a small proportion have taken personal actions to tackle discrimination

- In the last 12 months, 13% have publicly defended someone who was a victim of discrimination, 10% have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace, 8% have shared content on online social networks about incidences of discriminatory treatment, and 4% have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination.

- In general, respondents are less likely than in 2019 to have taken any of these actions to fight discrimination.

- Less than one in ten respondents (7%) say they have on purpose or unconsciously discriminated someone.

- More than three in five respondents are in favour of anonymously providing a range of sensitive information to help combat discrimination: 66% about ethnic origin or skin colour, 65% about a personal disability, or their religion or beliefs; 62% about their health, 60% about their gender identity (being transgender). A slightly smaller proportion (59%) would be willing to provide information about their sexual orientation.

More than two-thirds agree that school lessons and material should include information about a wide range of topics related to diversity

- The great majority of respondents think school lessons and material should include information about diversity, and this is particularly the case when it comes to disability (89%), racism (86%) and the history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust (85%). Over two thirds of respondents think school lessons and material should include information on the existence of multiple gender identities (for example being transgender; 68%) and sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual; 71%).

When considering these results, it is important to bear in mind that they are based on the information respondents were comfortable to give to an interviewer. For instance, respondents may not have been comfortable discussing sexual orientation or gender identity with an interviewer.

I. BELONGING TO A GROUP AT RISK OF DISCRIMINATION

The first chapter of the report examines the personal characteristics of EU citizens; specifically, whether they consider themselves part of a minority group, and also whether they have friends or acquaintances who are part of a minority group.

Respondents have diverse social circles, and around one in ten consider themselves part of a group at risk of discrimination

Attitudes towards discrimination can be strongly influenced by whether people have friends or acquaintances from various groups at risk of discrimination, and the results presented throughout this report support this idea.

Respondents continue to be part of diverse social groups. Seven in ten (70%) have friends or acquaintances who are of a different religion or have different beliefs from themselves, while 65% have a friend or acquaintance with disabilities and 64% know someone from a different ethnic origin. Six in ten (60%) have a friend or

acquaintance with a different skin colour, while half (50%) have friends or acquaintances who are lesbian, gay or bisexual.

It is less common for respondents to have transgender (12%) or intersex (9%) friends or acquaintances.

There has been little change in these results since 2019, with most items showing a marginal increase of one or two percentage points. The largest change is a 3-point increase in the proportion with intersex friends or acquaintances.

QSD4. Do you have friends or acquaintances who are ...? (EU) (%)

Of a different religion or have different beliefs than you

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	70	28	2
ebs493 May 2019	68	29	3

People with disabilities

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	65	34	
ebs493 May 2019	63	36	

People whose ethnic origin is different from yours

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	64	35	
ebs493 May 2019	63	36	

People whose skin colour is different from yours

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	60	39	
ebs493 May 2019	59	40	

Lesbian, gay or bisexual

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	50	48	2
ebs493 May 2019	49	48	3

Transgender

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	12	84	4
ebs493 May 2019	12	84	4

Intersex

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	9	85	6
ebs493 May 2019	6	88	6

● Yes ● No ● Don't know

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

There is considerable variation between countries when it comes to the diversity of social circles.

More than eight in ten respondents in the Netherlands (89%), Luxembourg (87%), Sweden (85%) and France (84%) have friends or acquaintances who are of a **different religion or have different beliefs**, compared with 33% in Poland.

More than eight in ten respondents in Sweden (86%), and in Estonia and Luxembourg (both 83%) have friends or acquaintances who have a **different ethnic origin**. By contrast, just 21% in Poland say the same.

Respondents in Luxembourg (87%), Sweden (85%) and France (84%) are the most likely to say they have friends or acquaintances with a **different skin colour**, while those in Poland (19%) are least likely to say so.

The range for respondents with friends or acquaintances with **disabilities** is smaller: from 80% in Lithuania and 79% in Spain,

to 45% in Austria and 47% in Hungary.

There is substantial variation between countries in the proportion of respondents who have friends or acquaintances who are **lesbian, gay or bisexual**, with proportions ranging from 86% in the Netherlands and 79% in Sweden, to 14% in Romania and 16% in Bulgaria. Having transgender or intersex friends or acquaintances is less common across all Member States although proportions still vary from 27% in Spain and Sweden to 2% in Lithuania for **transgender** friends or acquaintances, and from 20% in Spain to 1% in Hungary for **intersex** friends or acquaintances.

An overview of the **socio-demographic analysis** shows that younger respondents, those who completed their education aged 20 or older and those who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are generally more likely to have more diverse groups of friends or acquaintances.

QSD4   Do you have friends or acquaintances who are ...?
(% - 'Yes')

	Of a different religion or have different beliefs than you	People with disabilities	People whose ethnic origin is different from yours	People whose skin colour is different from yours	Lesbian, gay or bisexual	Transgender	Intersex
EU27	70	65	64	60	50	12	9
👫 Gender							
Man	71	65	65	61	48	12	9
Woman	69	65	62	59	52	13	9
📅 Age							
15-24	79	55	75	76	64	19	13
25-39	73	64	70	69	61	16	11
40-54	74	71	68	65	56	14	10
55 +	63	65	54	48	37	8	5
🎓 Education (End of)							
15-	56	64	49	46	28	8	6
16-19	65	64	58	54	43	10	8
20+	78	70	74	69	64	16	9
Still studying	82	57	79	79	67	21	14
Left-right political scale							
Left	76	68	71	68	62	18	12
Centre	70	66	62	60	48	11	8
Right	62	60	54	50	41	9	6

Respondents were asked whether, where they live, they considered themselves to be part of any minority group and were able to select more than one option.

Results show that just over one in ten respondents (11%) consider themselves part of a minority group, with the large majority (88%) saying they are not. Specifically, 3% describe themselves as a person with a disability, while no more than 2% identify as being part of each of the other minority groups.

These results are consistent with those from 2019.

QSD1. Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of any of the following? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU) (%)

	ebs535 Apr/May 2023
None	88 ▲3
Total 'Part of a minority group'	11 ▼1
A person with a disability	3 ▲1
A minority in terms of skin colour	2 =
A religious minority	2 ▼2
An ethnic minority	2 ▼1
Any other minority group	2 =
Being lesbian, gay, or bisexual	2 ▲2
Being Roma	1 =
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	▼1
Don't know	▼2

● ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● ebs493 May 2019
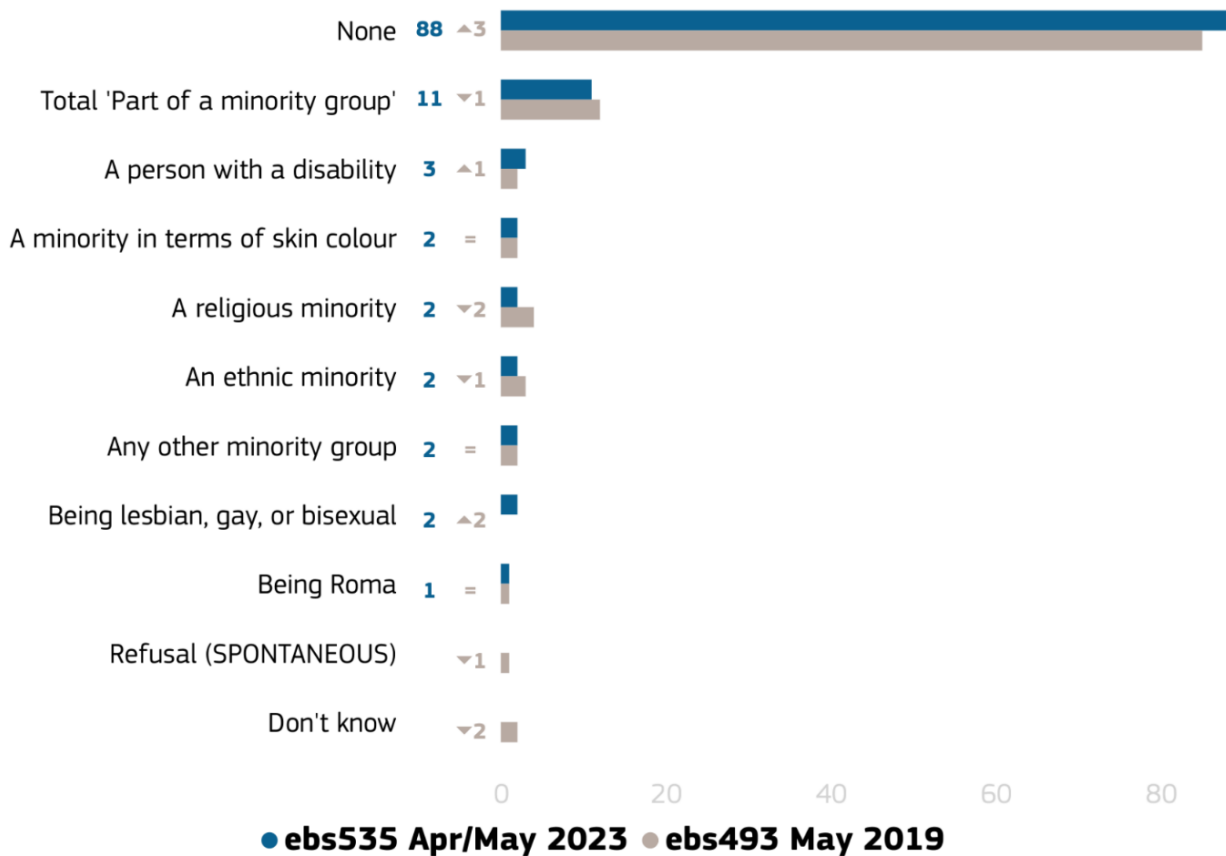
There is relatively little variation between Member States in the proportion who consider themselves part of a minority group. It is highest in Estonia and Sweden (both 20%) and Romania (18%), while it is lowest in Cyprus (4%) and Greece (5%).

Compared to 2019[11], respondents in Sweden (+11 percentage points), Estonia (+6 pp) and seven other Member States are now more likely to say they are part of a minority group. The proportion has stayed the same in Latvia, and has decreased in 17 countries, most notably Hungary (−11 pp) and Austria (−7 pp).

QSD1 Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of any of the following? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		EU	SE	BE	DK	NL	PT	CZ	DE	FR	MT	AT	FI	BG	EE	IE	ES	IT	LV	LU	PL	RO	SI	SK	EL	HR	CY	LT	HU
Being lesbian, gay, or bisexual	Apr/May 2023	2	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=
A person with a disability	Apr/May 2023	3	7	5	8	3	1	4	4	6	2	4	2	2	8	2	2	2	7	3	5	1	4	3	1	2	1	3	1
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲5	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1
A minority in terms of skin colour	Apr/May 2023	2	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	5	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼3	=	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1
Any other minority group	Apr/May 2023	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▼1
Being Roma	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	5	1	1	0	0	4
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▼3
Being transgender or being intersex	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1
An ethnic minority	Apr/May 2023	2	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	6	10	4	2	2	4	5	2	6	4	3	1	5	2	2	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲3	▼3	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▼3	▼3
A religious minority	Apr/May 2023	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	5	4	1	1	5	1	1	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲1	▼4	=	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	▼3	▼3	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼5	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼5
None	Apr/May 2023	88	80	84	86	88	92	89	89	84	91	87	91	87	79	87	91	91	86	88	91	82	87	90	95	87	96	93	91
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▼10	▲3	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲11	▼4	▲2	▲9	▲2	▲6	▼6	▲2	▼1	▲3	=	▲6	▲6	▲6	▼2	▲4	=	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲11
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼11	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼3	▼1	=	=	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Total 'Part of a minority group'	Apr/May 2023	11	20	15	13	11	8	10	11	15	9	13	9	12	20	13	9	8	13	12	9	18	13	10	5	13	4	7	8
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲11	▼4	▲4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▲6	▼1	▲2	▼2	=	▼2	▼4	▼4	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼3	▼3	▼11

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[11] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

II. THE PERCEPTION OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISCRIMINATION IN THE EU

This chapter begins with respondents' perceptions about whether discrimination against a range of groups is widespread in their country.

The detailed sections then consider a specific group of people at risk of discrimination. For each of these groups, respondents were asked how comfortable they would be with different scenarios: whether they would be comfortable with having a person from a group at risk of discrimination in the highest elected position in their country, as a work colleague, or as someone their child has a love relationship with.

When evolution is analysed, it should be taken into consideration that the comparison is made with the 2019 Special Eurobarometer on Discrimination in the EU, which included the United Kingdom (EU28). Due to Brexit, the UK is no longer part of the EU sample (now EU27). The comparison at the EU level should therefore be interpreted with caution, as there might be small differences between 2019 results including the UK and 2019 results excluding the UK.

Overall: is discrimination widespread in the EU?

The first part of this section examines how widespread respondents think discrimination against various groups is in their country. As such, the findings reflect respondents' *perceptions* of discrimination in their country, rather than the actual incidence of discrimination. Respondents' perceptions are also likely to vary according to personal experience.

The majority of respondents say there is widespread discrimination, on the basis of being Roma, skin colour, ethnic origin, gender identity (being transgender) and sexual orientation

Discrimination on the basis of being Roma is considered the most widespread: 65% say it is widespread[12] in their country, with 24% saying it is 'very widespread'. More than six in ten say discrimination on the basis of skin colour is widespread in their country (61%), while six in ten say discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin is widespread (60%). Just under six in ten (57%) say discrimination on the basis of gender identity (being transgender) is widespread, while 54% say there is widespread discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual).

Around half (49%) say discrimination on the basis of disability is widespread, and the same proportion (49%) say this about discrimination based on socio-economic situation. More than four in ten say there is widespread discrimination on the grounds of sex characteristics (being intersex, 47%), about being perceived as too old or too young (45%) and about religion or beliefs (42%). Just under four in ten (38%) say discrimination is widespread in their country on the basis of being a man or a woman.

Across most of the categories asked about, respondents are now more likely to say discrimination is widespread than in 2019. This is particularly the case for discrimination on the basis of gender identity (being transgender, +9 percentage points) and sex characteristics (being intersex, +8 pp). The one exception is discrimination on the basis of religion or beliefs, which respondents are now less likely to see as widespread (-5 pp).

Detailed results for each of these groups will be discussed in the following sections.

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[12] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

QB1. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... (EU) (%)

Being Roma

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	65	28	6
ebs493 May 2019	61	29	2	8

Skin colour

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	61	35	3
ebs493 May 2019	59	36	4

Ethnic origin

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	60	35	4
ebs493 May 2019	59	35	5

Being transgender

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	57	31	11
ebs493 May 2019	48	35	3	14

Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	54	39	6
ebs493 May 2019	53	40	6

Disability

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	49	47	3
ebs493 May 2019	44	51	4

Socio-economic situation

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	49	44	6

Being intersex

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	47	36	2	15
ebs493 May 2019	39	39	3	19

Age, being perceived as too old or too young

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	45	51	3
ebs493 May 2019	40	54	2	4

Religion or beliefs

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	42	53	4
ebs493 May 2019	47	48	4

Being a man or a woman

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	38	58	3
ebs493 May 2019	35	59	2	4
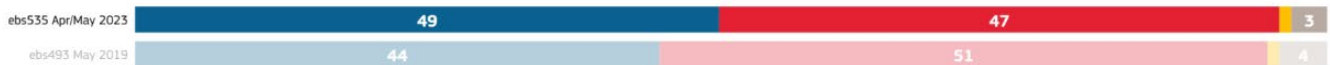
● Total 'Widespread'   ● Total 'Rare'   ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)   ● Don't know

1. Ethnic origin and skin colour

1.1 Is discrimination widespread?

Six in ten think discrimination is widespread

At the EU level, six in ten respondents (60%) think discrimination based on ethnic origin is widespread in their country, but there is significant variation between individual Member States. In 16 countries, more than half of respondents think this type of discrimination is widespread in their country, with the highest proportions amongst respondents in the Netherlands (82%), France (77%), Italy (75%) and Sweden (73%). By contrast, just 27% in Lithuania and 33% in Latvia think the same way.

QB1.1. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :–Ethnic origin (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
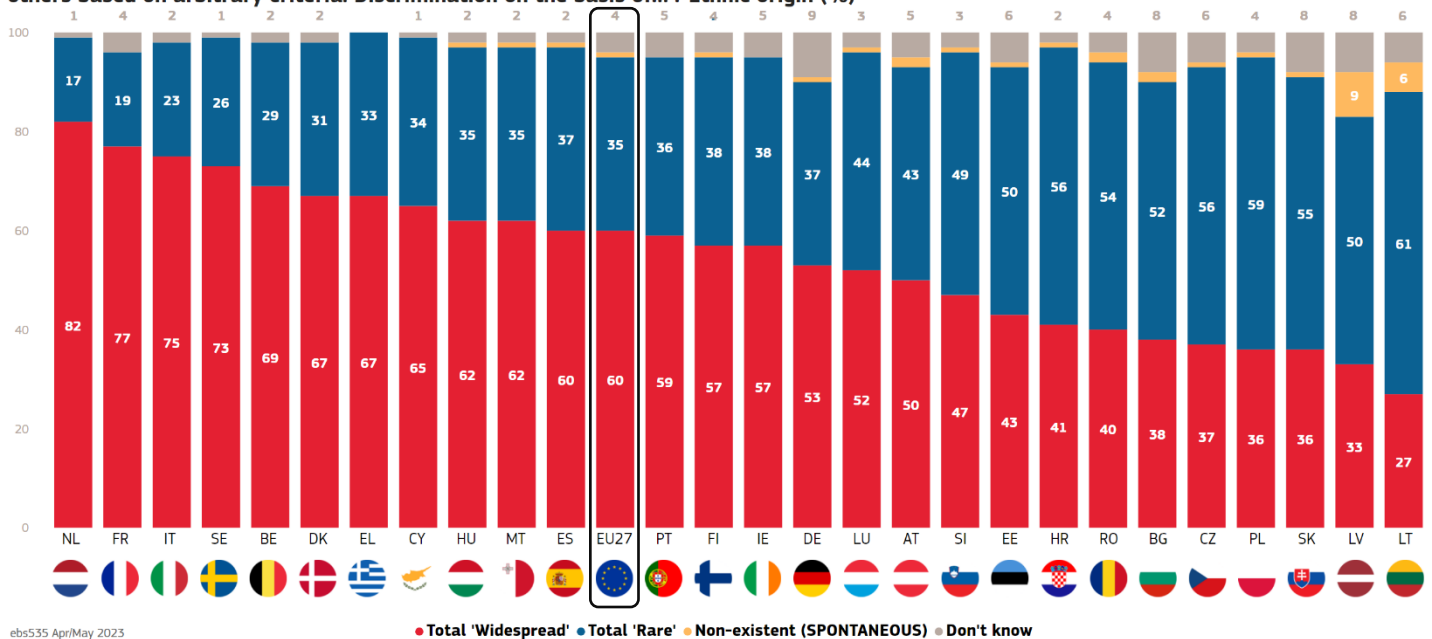
In the EU, as a whole, the proportion of respondents that think discrimination based on ethnic origin in their country is widespread has increased by one percentage point since 2019[13].

In 18 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say that discrimination based on ethnic origin is widespread in their country. The largest increases can be seen in Luxembourg (+21 pp), Slovakia (+12 pp), Malta (+11 pp) and Hungary (+10 pp). There has been no change since 2019 in Denmark and Croatia, while respondents in the other seven countries are now less likely to say discrimination based on ethnic origin is widespread in their country. The largest decreases can be found in Portugal, Finland and Austria (all -8 pp).

QB1.1 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...
Ethnic origin (%)

		EU	LU	SK	MT	HU	BG	IT	LT	SI	EE	CY	LV	ES	NL	IE	EL	FR	SE	PL	DK	HR	CZ	BE	DE	RO	AT	PT	FI
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	60	52	36	62	62	38	75	27	47	43	65	33	60	82	57	67	77	73	36	67	41	37	69	53	40	50	59	57
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲21	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼8	▼8	▼8
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	35	44	55	35	35	52	23	61	49	50	34	50	37	17	38	33	19	26	59	31	56	56	29	37	54	43	36	38
	Δ May 2019	=	▼16	▼7	▼4	▼7	▼4	▼6	▼10	▼7	▼1	▼9	▼8	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲5	▲7	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	3	8	2	2	8	2	6	3	6	1	8	2	1	5	0	4	1	4	2	2	6	2	9	4	5	5	4
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	6	1	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼6	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1

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[13] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

There is a wide variation of responses between Member States when it comes to the belief that discrimination on the basis of skin colour is widespread. The proportions are highest among respondents in France and the Netherlands (both 78%), Italy (75%), Belgium (73%) and Cyprus (71%). Respondents are least likely to say discrimination on the basis of skin colour is widespread in Latvia (22%) and Lithuania (25%). Overall, there are 17 countries where more than half believe this kind of discrimination is widespread in their country.

Respondents in the Netherlands, France, Italy, Belgium and Sweden are amongst the most likely to think each of these two types of discrimination (ethic origin and skin colour) is widespread in their country, while those in Lithuania and Latvia are the least likely to think so.

QB1.2. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :–Skin colour (%)

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● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
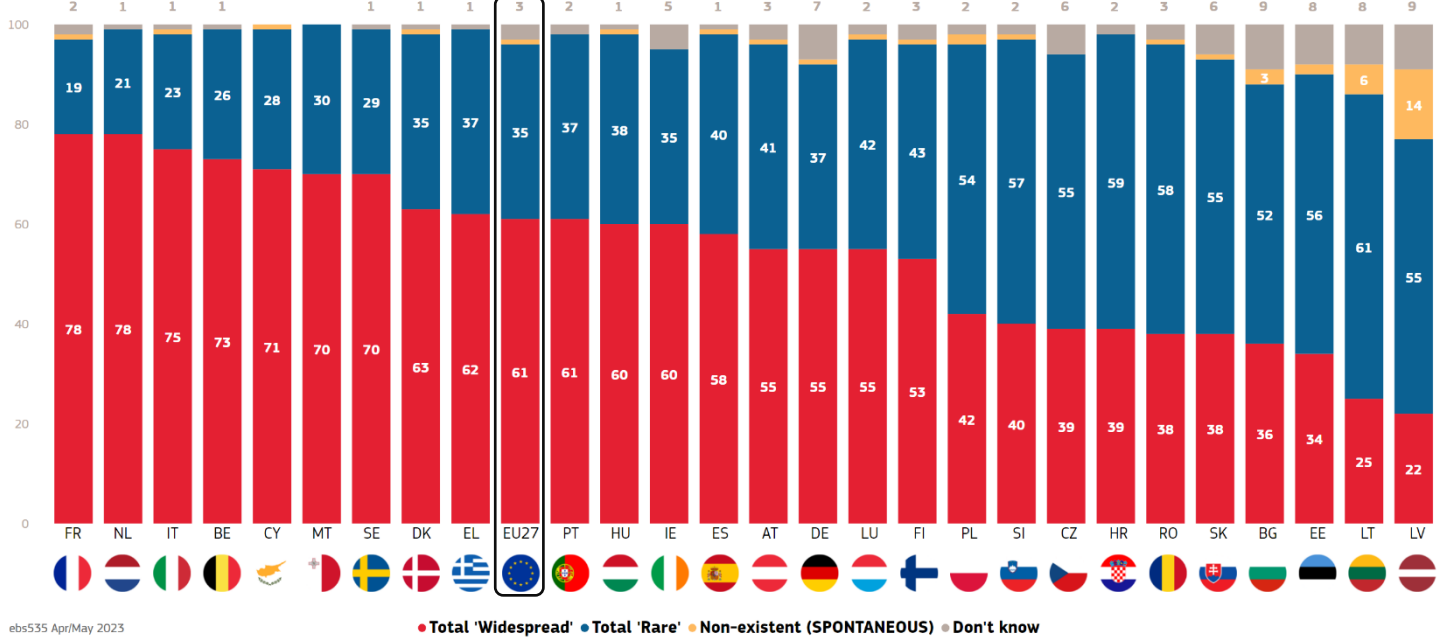
In the EU, as a whole, the proportion of respondents that think discrimination based on skin colour in their country is widespread has increased by two percentage points since 2019.

In 17 countries, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportion of respondents that say discrimination on the basis of skin colour is widespread. The largest increases can be observed in

Luxembourg (+21 pp), Cyprus and Malta (both +11 pp) and Bulgaria (+10 pp). There has been no change in Latvia and Portugal, while respondents are now less likely to say this type of discrimination is widespread in eight Member States, most notably Finland (–12 pp), Czechia (–8 pp) and Austria (–6 pp).

QB1.2 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...
Skin colour (%)

		EU	LU	CY	MT	BG	SK	DK	HR	SI	NL	SE	EL	IT	IE	ES	LT	HU	PL	LV	PT	BE	DE	EE	FR	RO	AT	CZ	FI
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	61	55	71	70	36	38	63	39	40	78	70	62	75	60	58	25	60	42	22	61	73	55	34	78	38	55	39	53
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲21	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼6	▼8	▼12
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	35	42	28	30	52	55	35	59	57	21	29	37	23	35	40	61	38	54	55	37	26	37	56	19	58	41	55	43
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼16	▼10	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼4	=	▲2	▼2	▲2	=	▼2	▲8	▲2	▲8	▲5	▲8	▲10
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	3	2	0	0	9	6	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	8	1	2	9	2	1	7	8	2	3	3	6	3
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲1
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	2	14	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲3	▼1	=	=	▼4	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲1

1.2 Having a person from different ethnic origin or skin colour in the highest political office

At least two in three would feel comfortable

Around two thirds (67%) of respondents in the EU overall would be comfortable [14] having a person from a different ethnic origin to the majority in the highest elected political position. This is an increase of 2 percentage points since 2019.

There is considerable variability at the country level. More than eight in ten respondents in Ireland (91%), the Netherlands (88%),

Sweden (86%), Spain (84%) and Luxembourg (82%) would be comfortable having a person from a different ethnic origin to the majority in the highest elected political position. By contrast, less than half of respondents say this in Cyprus (43%), Bulgaria (44%), Malta (46%) and Romania (48%).

QB6R.3. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A person from a different ethnic origin than the majority of the population (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023   ● Total 'Comfortable'   ● Total 'Moderately comfortable'   ● Total 'Uncomfortable'   ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)   ● Don't know

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[14] For QB6, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6.

In 20 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019[15] to say they would be comfortable having a person from a different ethnic origin to the majority in the highest elected political position. In fact, in six countries there are increases of at least ten percentage points: Finland (+20 percentage points), Czechia (+17 pp), Latvia and Portugal (both +14 pp), Denmark (+13 pp) and Ireland (+11 pp).

There has been no change in Germany and Estonia, while in the other five countries, respondents are now less likely to say they would be comfortable having a person from a different ethnic origin to the majority in the highest elected political position. The largest decreases can be seen in Slovenia (-7 pp), Romania and Malta (both -4 pp).

QB6R.3 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A person from a different ethnic origin than the majority of the population (%)

		EU	FI	CZ	LV	PT	DK	IE	IT	LT	HU	FR	SE	EL	AT	SK	ES	LU	PL	NL	BG	BE	DE	EE	HR	CY	MT	RO	SI
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	67	77	57	63	76	76	91	68	54	50	77	86	50	53	58	84	82	62	88	44	65	58	53	67	43	46	48	53
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲20	▲17	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼7
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	16	9	18	19	16	9	5	18	20	29	11	8	16	14	18	9	6	18	7	21	17	20	20	16	19	21	22	22
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼9	▼4	▲3	▼4	▼1	▼5	▲1	▲5	▲2	▼1	=	▼2	▼6	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲5	=	=	▲4	▲1	▲7	▲7	=	▲4
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	15	11	21	14	6	12	2	13	25	19	9	6	34	27	21	6	4	20	4	31	16	16	23	16	37	32	27	21
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼6	▼14	▼9	▼5	▼6	▼4	▼7	▼9	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲1	▼4	▲6	▲5	▲1
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼5	▼4	▼3	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼4	▲4	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▼5	▼1	=	▼3	=	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼5	=	▼5	▼2	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼6	▼1	▲1

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[15] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

Overall, more than seven in ten respondents in the EU (73%) would be comfortable having a person with a different skin colour than the majority in the highest elected political position in their country. This is a marginal increase since the 2019 survey (+1 percentage point).

Findings again vary considerably across Member States. At least

nine in ten respondents say they would be comfortable having a person with a different skin colour than the majority in the highest elected political position in their country, in the Netherlands (95%), Ireland (94%), Sweden (93%) and Spain (91%). However, this applies to 40% in Bulgaria, and 50% in both Hungary and Romania.

QB6R.4. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A person with a different skin colour than the majority of the population (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
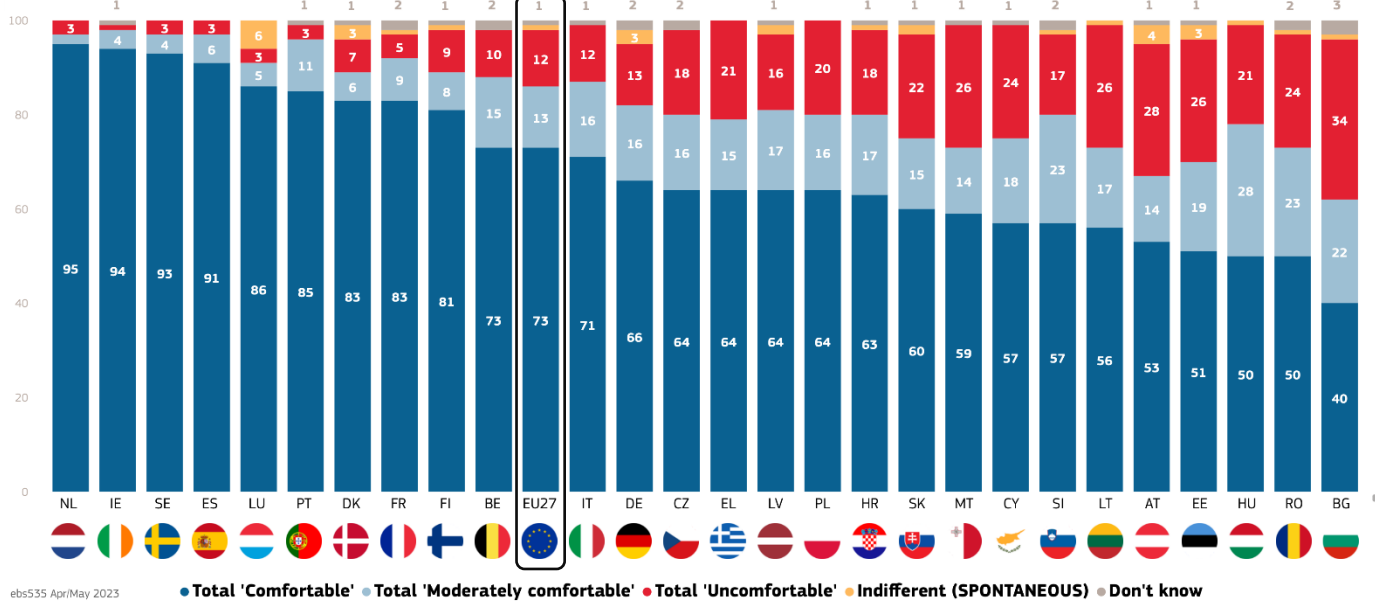
In 20 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would be comfortable having a person with a different skin colour to the majority in the highest elected political position. The largest increases can be observed in Finland (+20 percentage points), Latvia (+17 pp), Czechia (+15 pp), Lithuania

(+13 pp), Portugal (+11 pp) and Denmark (+10 pp). There has been no change in the Netherlands, and a decrease in the other six countries, the largest being in Cyprus (–8 pp), Slovenia (–7 pp) and Croatia (–5 pp).

QB6R.4 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A person with a different skin colour than the majority of the population (%)

		EU	FI	LV	CZ	LT	PT	DK	IE	HU	EL	ES	PL	SK	EE	IT	SE	LU	BG	AT	FR	RO	NL	BE	DE	MT	HR	SI	CY
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	73	81	64	64	56	85	83	94	50	64	91	64	60	51	71	93	86	40	53	83	50	95	73	66	59	63	57	57
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲20	▲17	▲15	▲13	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼8
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	8	17	16	17	11	6	4	28	15	6	16	15	19	16	4	5	22	14	9	23	2	15	16	14	17	23	18
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼10	▲3	▼4	▲4	▼4	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▲3	▼6	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲6	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	12	9	16	18	26	3	7	1	21	21	3	20	22	26	12	3	3	34	28	5	24	3	10	13	26	18	17	24
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	▼11	▼11	▼13	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼3	=	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼4	▼1	=	=	▲4	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲8	▲1	=	▲5
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	6	1	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼6	▼5	=	▼2	▼4	▼4	=	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	=	▼5	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼5	=	▲1	=

1.3 Working with a black, Asian or white person

Most respondents say they would be comfortable

Eight in ten respondents in the EU (80%) say they would feel comfortable having daily contact with a work colleague who is a black person[16]. A further 10% would be moderately comfortable with this, while 8% would be uncomfortable.

In every Member State except Bulgaria, more than half of all respondents say they would be comfortable in this situation,

although proportions vary considerably: from 98% of respondents in the Netherlands, 97% in Sweden and 96% in Ireland, to 45% in Bulgaria, 56% in both Hungary and Romania and 58% in Austria.

Bulgaria is the only country where more than one in four (29%) say they would be uncomfortable.

QB12R.2. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A black person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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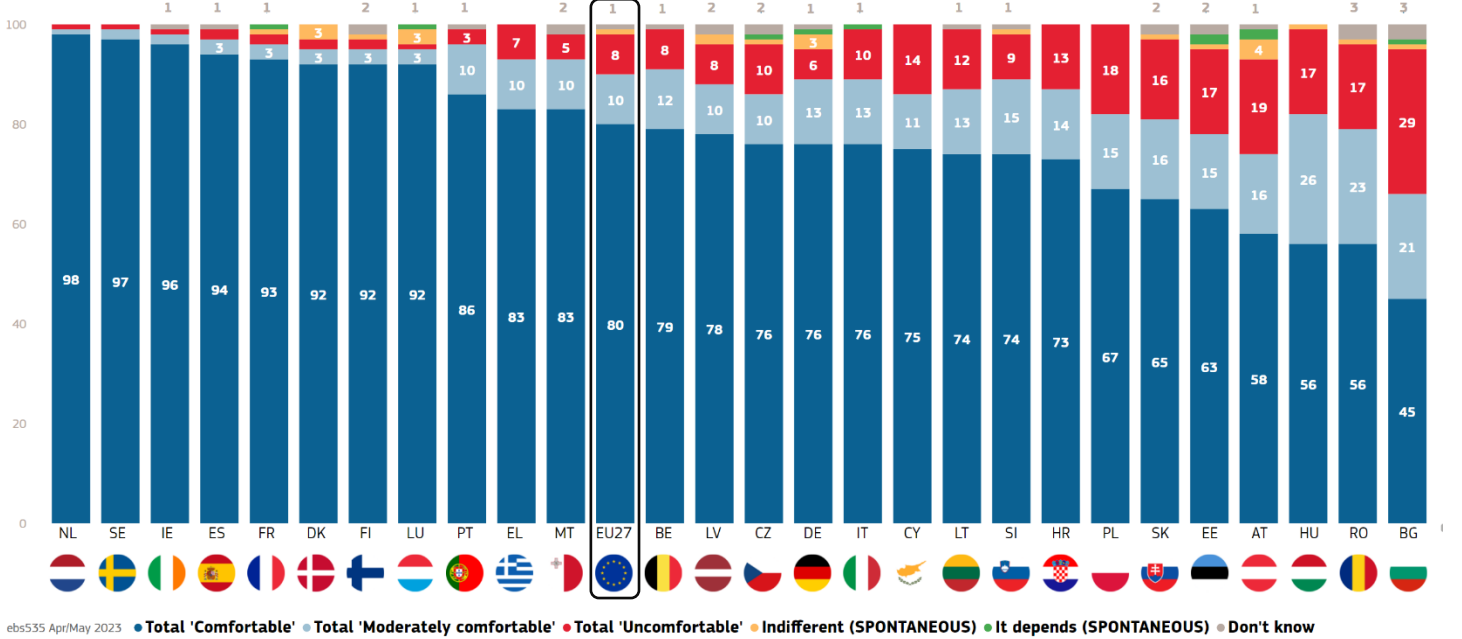
[16] For QB12, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB12.

Eight in ten respondents (80%) in the EU would feel comfortable having daily contact with an Asian colleague, with a further 10% saying they would feel moderately comfortable. Fewer than one in ten (8%) would feel uncomfortable with this.

At the country level, more than half of respondents in each Member State say they would feel comfortable in this situation. The proportion is highest in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 98%), Ireland (96%) and Finland (94%). It is lowest in Bulgaria (52%) and Romania (55%).

QB12R.3. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–An Asian person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
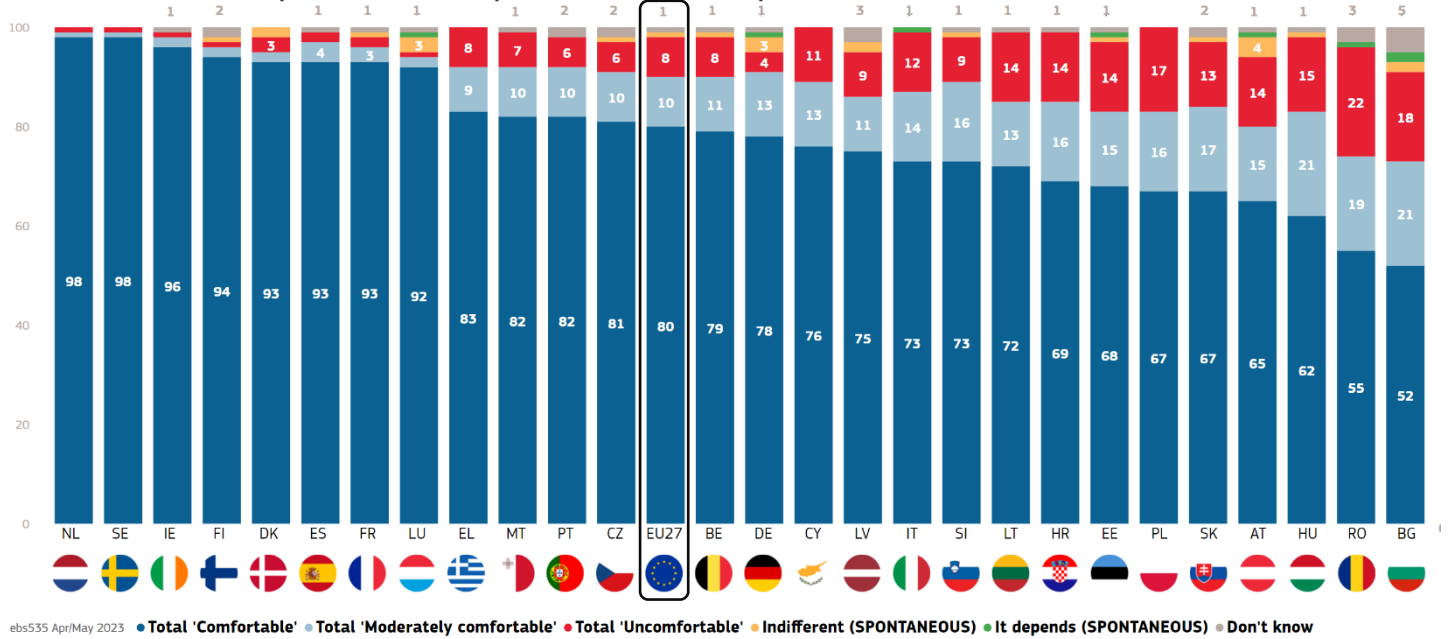
In the EU, as a whole, 90% of respondents would feel comfortable having daily contact with a white colleague, and in each country more than two thirds hold this view. Almost all respondents say this in the Netherlands (99%) and in Greece, Spain and Sweden (all 98%), while less than eight in ten take this view in Romania (68%) and Poland (76%).

An overview of these results show respondents in the Netherlands, Sweden and Ireland are consistently amongst the most likely to say they would feel comfortable with each type of colleague, while those in Bulgaria and Romania are consistently amongst the least likely to say this.

QB12R.4. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A white person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

At the EU level, findings have remained consistent since 2019[17]. There have been marginal increases in the proportions that say they would feel comfortable having daily contact with an Asian colleague (+1 percentage point), a black colleague (+1 pp), or a white colleague (+1 pp).

The largest increases in the proportion who would feel comfortable with a black colleague are observed amongst respondents in Finland (+21 pp), Latvia (+14 pp), Czechia and Lithuania (both +13 pp), Greece (+11 pp) and Hungary (+10 pp). In total, there has been an increase since 2019 in 21 Member States, while there has been no change in Poland, and there has been a decrease in the other five countries, the largest being in Belgium (-7 pp).

In 20 countries, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable with an Asian colleague. The largest increases can be observed in Finland (+21 pp), Greece and Lithuania (+14 pp), Latvia (+13 pp), Portugal (+12 pp) and Czechia (+11 pp).

There are only three countries where respondents are now less likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable with an Asian colleague: Belgium (-7 pp), Romania (-3 pp) and Cyprus (-1 pp). There has been no change in the other four Member States.

In 19 countries, the proportion who would feel comfortable with a white colleague has increased, with the largest amongst respondents in Finland (+19 pp), Latvia (+8 pp) and Hungary (+7 pp). There has been a decrease in the other eight countries, with the largest decreases seen in Belgium (-7 pp) and Poland (-6 pp).

QB12R.2 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A black person (%)

		EU	FI	LV	CZ	LT	EL	HU	DK	IE	PT	ES	EE	LU	SI	SK	FR	IT	HR	MT	NL	SE	AT	PL	DE	BG	RO	CY	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	80	92	78	76	74	83	56	92	96	86	94	63	92	74	65	93	76	73	83	98	97	58	67	76	45	56	75	79
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲21	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼7
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	10	3	10	10	13	10	26	3	2	10	3	15	3	15	16	3	13	14	10	1	2	16	15	13	21	23	11	12
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼8	▲1	▼6	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲4	▼1	▼2	▲5	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	8	2	8	10	12	7	17	2	1	3	2	17	1	9	16	2	10	13	5	1	1	19	18	6	29	17	14	8
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼9	▼9	▼6	▼7	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▲4	=	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼10	▼6	▲1	▼4	=	=	▼4	=	▼6	▼3	▼7	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	=	=	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼5	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	=

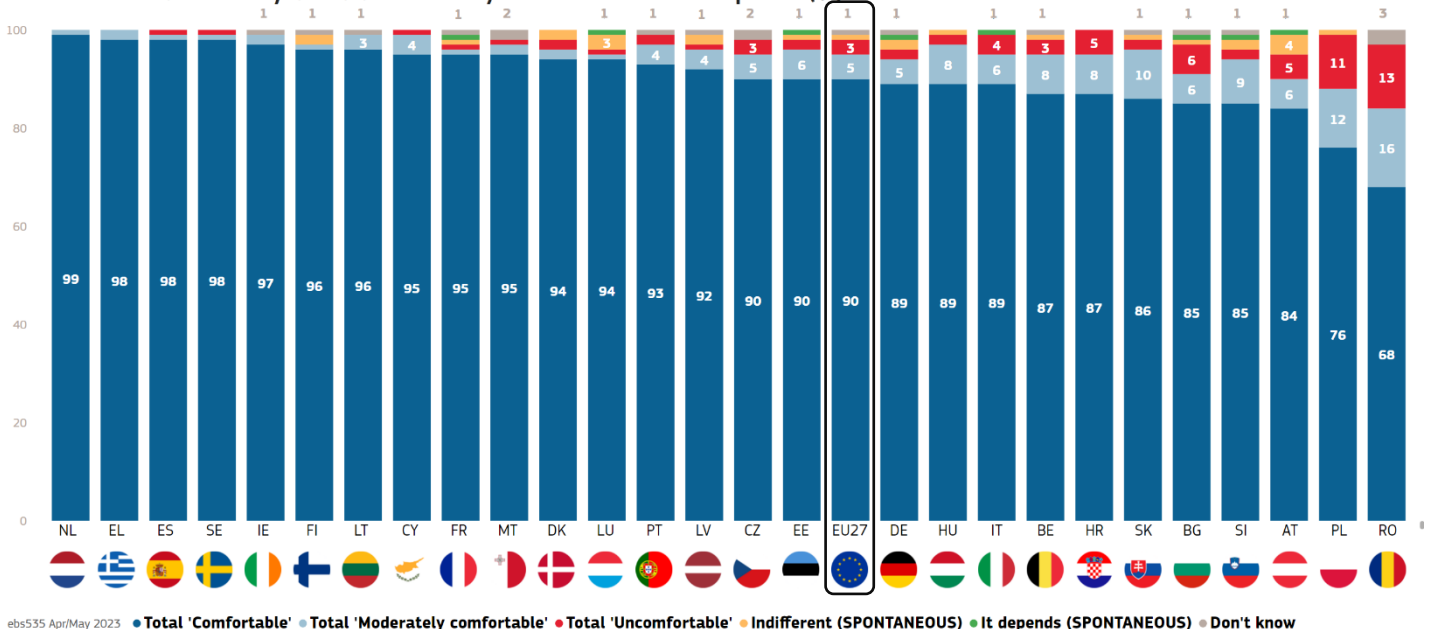
[17] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

QB12R.3 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

An Asian person (%)

		EU	FI	EL	LT	LV	PT	CZ	DK	HU	IE	ES	EE	SI	LU	SK	AT	FR	NL	SE	IT	PL	BG	DE	HR	MT	CY	RO	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	80	94	83	72	75	82	81	93	62	96	93	68	73	92	67	65	93	98	98	73	67	52	78	69	82	76	55	79
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲21	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼7
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	10	2	9	13	11	10	10	2	21	2	4	15	16	2	17	15	3	1	1	14	16	21	13	16	10	13	19	11
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼9	▼6	▼2	▲2	▼2	▼4	=	▼4	▼4	▼3	▲3	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲4	=	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	8	1	8	14	9	6	6	3	15	1	2	14	9	1	13	14	2	1	1	12	17	18	4	14	7	11	22	8
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼3	▼2	▼8	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▲5	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼10	▼1	▼4	▼7	▼7	▲1	▼4	=	=	▼3	▼7	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼4	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼2	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	3	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	=	▼3	▼2	=	=	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼1	=	=

QB12R.4 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A white person (%)

		EU	FI	LV	HU	DK	EE	MT	ES	LT	LU	PT	IT	AT	EL	NL	SE	DE	IE	FR	CY	SI	HR	CZ	RO	SK	BG	PL	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	90	96	92	89	94	90	95	98	96	94	93	89	84	98	99	98	89	97	95	95	85	87	90	68	86	85	76	87
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲19	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼7
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	5	1	4	8	2	6	2	1	3	1	4	6	6	2	1	1	5	2	1	4	9	8	5	16	10	6	12	8
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼8	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▲6	▲2	▲6	▲5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	3	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	4	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	5	3	13	2	6	11	3
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	=	▼4	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲2
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼5	=	▼4	▼6	=	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼6	▼1	▲3	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼5	=	=	▼4	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼3	=

1.4 Having a child in a love relationship with a black, Asian or white person

At least two in three respondents would be comfortable

More than two thirds (68%) of respondents in the EU say they would feel comfortable[18] if one of their children was in a love relationship with a black person, and a further 14% say they would be moderately comfortable. On the contrary, 15% say they would be uncomfortable in this situation.

In all but two countries, the most common response is that the respondent would feel comfortable in this situation.

However, there is considerable variation at the country level. More than nine in ten respondents in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 92%) say they would feel comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with a black person. By contrast, less than four in ten say this in Bulgaria (24%), Hungary (37%) and Cyprus (38%). Bulgaria and Cyprus are the only countries where "uncomfortable" is the most common answer (56% and 40% respectively).

QB13R.2. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A black person (%)
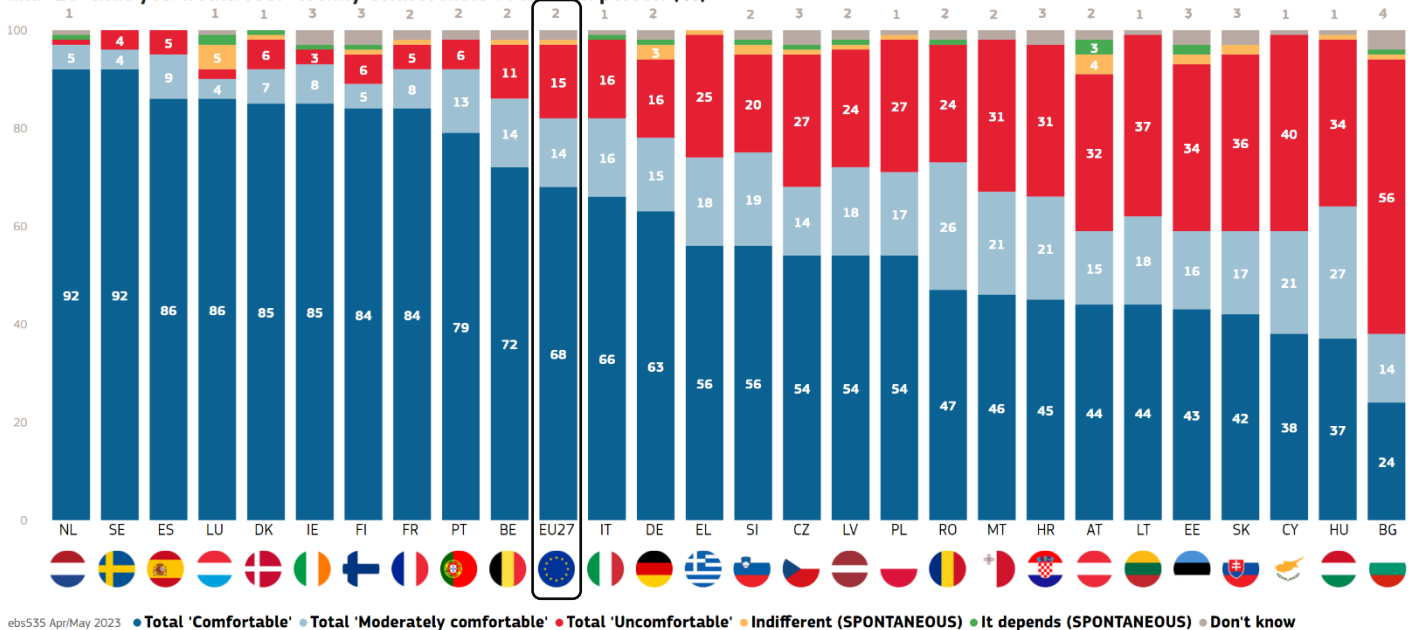
ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● **Total 'Comfortable'** ● **Total 'Moderately comfortable'** ● **Total 'Uncomfortable'** ● **Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **It depends (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **Don't know**

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[18] For QB13, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB13.

Seven in ten respondents in the EU (70%) say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with an Asian person, while a further 13% would feel moderately comfortable. Just over one in ten (13%) say they would not be comfortable in this situation.

Once again there is considerable variation between countries. More than nine in ten respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden (94%), and 88% in Ireland say they would feel comfortable with this, compared with 37% in Bulgaria, 40% in Cyprus and 44% in Romania.

QB13R.3. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–An Asian person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
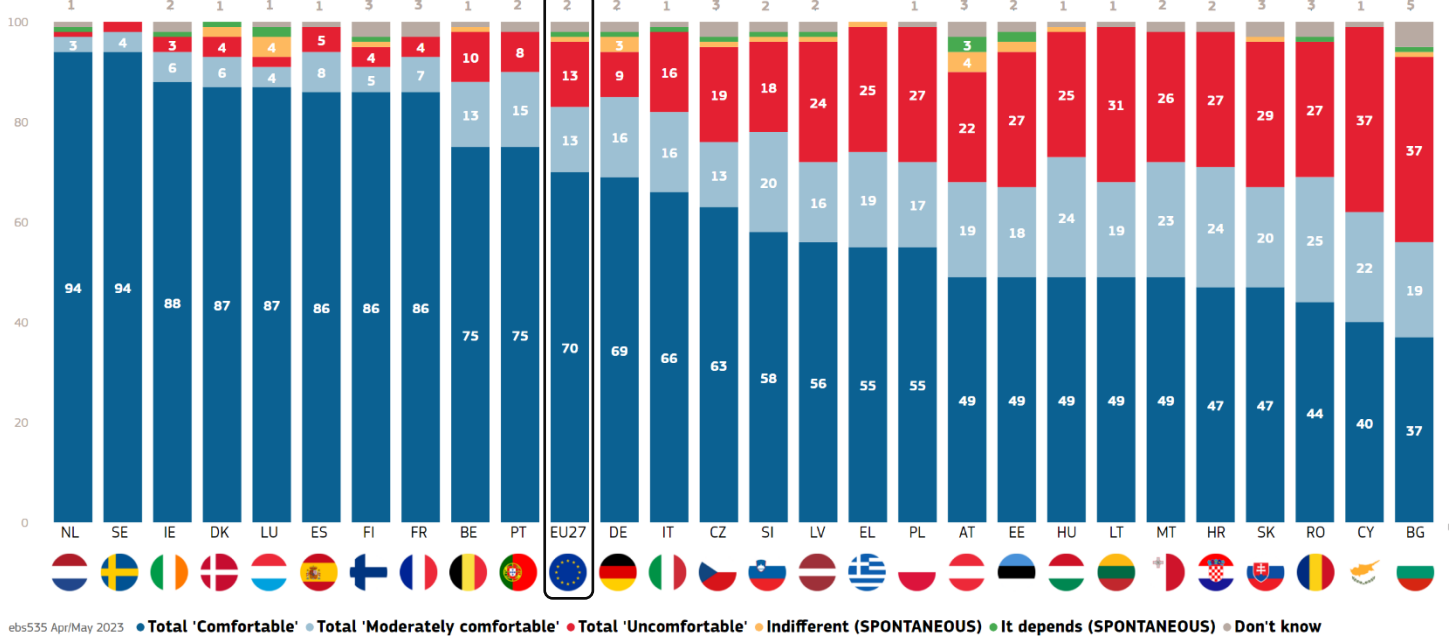
Almost nine in ten EU respondents (89%) say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a white person, with a further 5% moderately comfortable with this situation.

There is relatively little variation at country level. The proportion who would feel comfortable in this situation ranges from 97% in

both the Netherlands and Sweden, to 70% in Romania and 76% in Poland.

An overview of these results shows that respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden are consistently amongst the most likely to feel comfortable in each situation, while those in Bulgaria and Cyprus are consistently amongst the least likely to feel this way.

QB13R.4. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A white person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Across the EU, as a whole, respondents are now slightly more likely than in 2019[19] to say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a black person (+2 percentage points), an Asian person (+2 pp) or a white person (+1 pp).

In all but two countries, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a black person. In six countries the increase is more than ten points: Czechia (+19 pp), Latvia (+16 pp), Greece (+15 pp), Finland (+14 pp), Portugal (+12 pp) and Hungary (+11 pp). There has been no change in the other two Member States, Germany and Croatia.

In 23 countries, respondents are more likely than they were in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with an Asian person. Among nine countries where there have been double-digit increases, the largest can be seen in Portugal (+21 pp), Czechia (+16 pp), Latvia (+15 pp) and Ireland and Finland (both +13 pp). Austria (-4 pp) is the only country where respondents are now less likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with an Asian person. There has been no change in the other three countries.

Respondents in 15 countries are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a white person. The largest increases can be observed in Malta (+9 pp), Hungary and Finland (both +8 pp) and Latvia (+7 pp). There has been no change in five Member States, while there have been decreases in the other seven countries, led by Slovakia (-6 pp) and Belgium (-5 pp).

QB13R.2 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
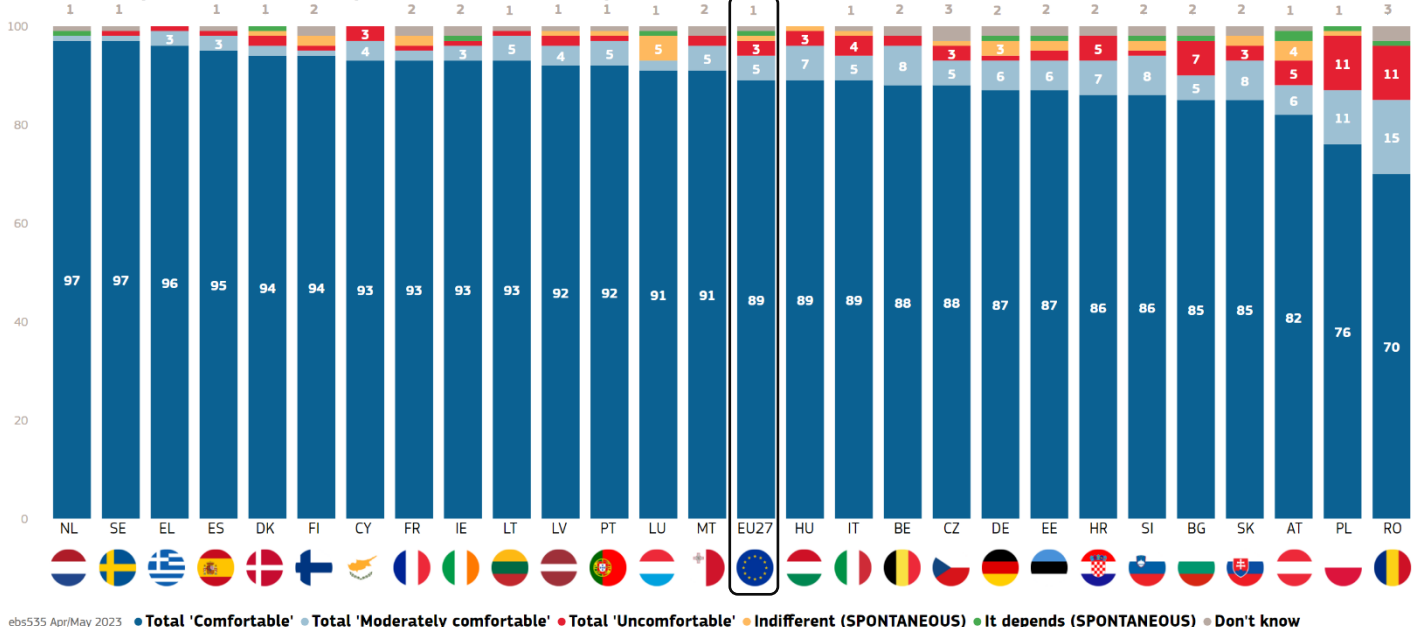
A black person (%)

		EU	CZ	LV	EL	FI	PT	HU	BG	DK	LT	LU	SK	IE	ES	MT	EE	RO	FR	SE	BE	NL	IT	AT	SI	CY	PL	DE	HR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	68	54	54	56	84	79	37	24	85	44	86	42	85	86	46	43	47	84	92	72	92	66	44	56	38	54	63	45
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲19	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	14	14	18	18	5	13	27	14	7	18	4	17	8	9	21	16	26	8	4	14	5	16	15	19	21	17	15	21
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼3	▲2	=	▼5	▼5	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▼3	▲2	▼3	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▲2	▼4	=	▼1	=	▲1	=
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	15	27	24	25	6	6	34	56	6	37	2	36	3	5	31	34	24	5	4	11	1	16	32	20	40	27	16	31
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼16	▼7	▼14	▼6	▼2	▼8	▼7	▼2	▼7	▼3	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼7	▲1	▼5	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	3	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	▼4	▲1	▼4	▼3	=	=	▼4	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲3	=	=	=	=	▼1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼2	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	3	2	0	3	2	1	4	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	3	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼11	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	=

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[19] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

QB13R.3 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
An Asian person (%)

		EU	PT	CZ	LV	IE	FI	LT	BG	HU	EL	ES	DK	SK	LU	IT	NL	PL	SE	CY	SI	MT	FR	HR	RO	BE	DE	EE	AT
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	70	75	63	56	88	86	49	37	49	55	86	87	47	87	66	94	55	94	40	58	49	86	47	44	75	69	49	49
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲21	▲16	▲15	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼4
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	15	13	16	6	5	19	19	24	19	8	6	20	4	16	3	17	4	22	20	23	7	24	25	13	16	18	19
	Δ May 2019	=	▼7	▼6	▲1	▼6	▼6	▲4	=	▼1	=	▼5	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲7	▼1	▲4	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲2
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	8	19	24	3	4	31	37	25	25	5	4	29	2	16	1	27	2	37	18	26	4	27	27	10	9	27	22
	Δ May 2019	=	▼8	▼11	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼10	▼8	▼5	▼9	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼8	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼6	▲2
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼4	▲3
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	5	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	=	▼12	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼4	=

QB13R.4 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A white person (%)

		EU	MT	HU	FI	LV	DK	LU	IT	SI	EE	LT	AT	PT	ES	NL	SE	DE	EL	FR	CY	RO	HR	BG	CZ	IE	PL	BE	SK
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	89	91	89	94	92	94	91	89	86	87	93	82	92	95	97	97	87	96	93	93	70	86	85	88	93	76	88	85
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	5	5	7	1	4	2	2	5	8	6	5	6	5	3	1	1	6	3	2	4	15	7	5	5	3	11	8	8
	Δ May 2019	=	▲3	▼1	▼4	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲3	▲3	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	3	2	3	1	2	2	0	4	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	11	5	7	3	1	11	2	3
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼2	▲2	▲3	=	=	▲1	=	▲2
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼3	▲2	=	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	3	2	2	3	2	0	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼5	=	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲2	▼2

The **socio-demographic** analysis shows a number of consistent patterns.

Younger respondents are more likely to think discrimination based on ethnic origin or skin colour is widespread in their country. They are also more likely to say they would be comfortable with someone from either of these groups in the highest elected political office, as a work colleague or as someone one of their children had a love relationship with. For example, 74% of those aged 15-24 say they would be comfortable with a person of a different ethnic origin in the highest elected political office, falling to 71% of 25-39 year olds, 67% of 40-54 year olds and 63% of those aged 55 or over.

Respondents who remained longer in education are more likely to say they would be comfortable with people from a different ethnic origin or with a different skin colour, either in the highest elected political office, as a work colleague or as someone one of their children had a love relationship with. For example, the proportion that says they would be comfortable with an Asian person as a work colleague is 88% among those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 76% among those who left education aged 16-19 and 73% of those who left education at the age of 15 or below.

Managers and students are more likely than other occupation groups to say they would be comfortable with someone from either of these groups in the highest elected political office, as a work colleague or as someone one of their children had a love relationship with.

Those who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to think discrimination based on ethnic origin or skin colour is widespread in their country (on both questions 69% compared with 54% of those who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum). They are also more likely to say they would be comfortable with someone from either of these groups in the highest elected political office, as a work colleague or as someone one of their children had a love relationship with.

Respondents who have friends in a minority group are more likely to think discrimination based on ethnic origin or skin colour is widespread in their country, as well as to be comfortable with the various scenarios.

Respondents who consider themselves part of an ethnic minority group are more likely to say discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin is widespread (72% compared with 59% of those who do not consider themselves part of any minority group). Similarly, those who consider themselves part of a minority in terms of skin colour are more likely to say discrimination on the basis of skin colour is widespread (77% compared with 59% of those who do not consider themselves part of any minority group).

In addition, respondents who consider themselves part of other types of minority group are also more likely to say discrimination is widespread in their country, on the basis of ethnic origin or skin colour. For example, 73% of those who consider themselves as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual say discrimination on the basis of ethnic group is widespread, compared with 60% of respondents overall.

2. Gender

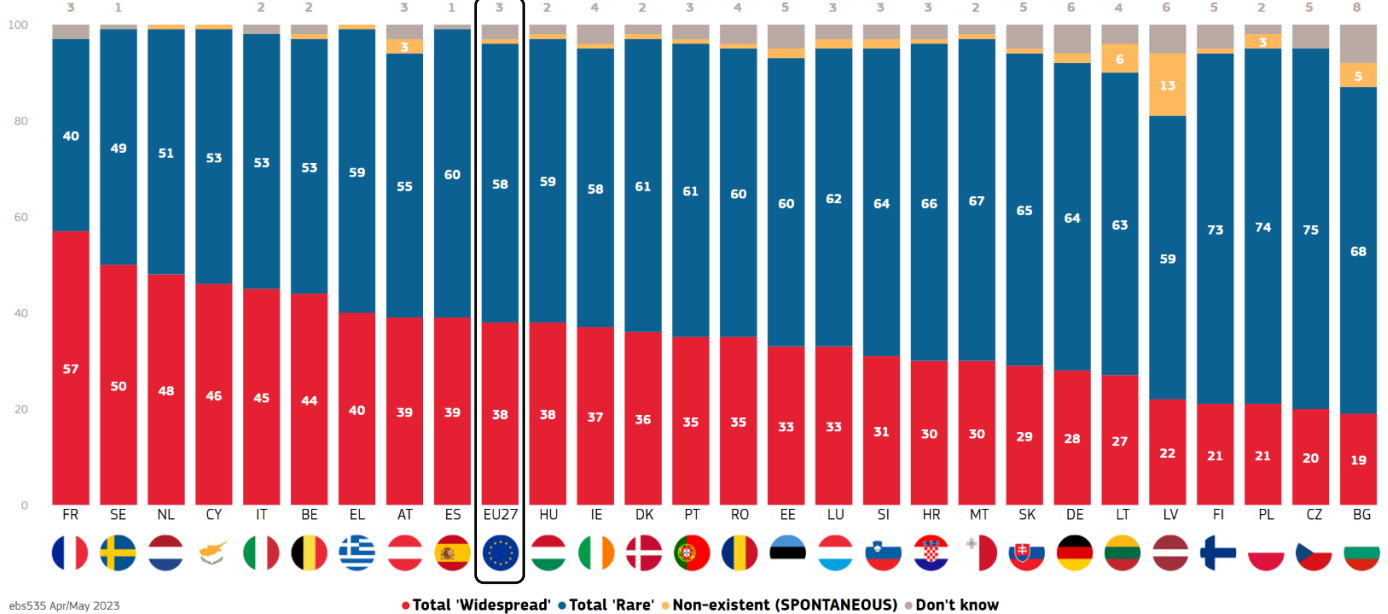## 2.1. Is discrimination widespread?

Just over a third think it is widespread

Almost four in ten respondents across the EU (38%) think discrimination based on being male or female is widespread[20] in their country.

France (57%) is the only country where more than half of respondents say discrimination based on being male or female is widespread, although more than four in ten say this in Sweden (50%), the Netherlands (48%), Cyprus (46%), Italy (45%) and Belgium (44%). At the other end of the scale, less than a quarter of respondents in Bulgaria (19%), Czechia (20%), Poland and Finland (both 21%) and in Latvia (22%) say discrimination on the basis of being a man or a woman is widespread in their country.

QB1.10. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of… :-Being a man or a woman (%)

	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'	Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
FR	57	40		3
SE	50	49		1
NL	48	51		2
CY	46	53		2
IT	45	53		3
BE	44	53		1
EL	40	59		3
AT	39	55	3	2
ES	39	60		4
EU27	38	58		2
HU	38	59		3
IE	37	58		4
DK	36	61		5
PT	35	61		3
RO	35	60		3
EE	33	60		3
LU	33	62		3
SI	31	64		2
HR	30	66		5
MT	30	67		6
SK	29	65		4
DE	28	64		6
LT	27	63	6	5
LV	22	59	13	2
FI	21	73		5
PL	21	74	3	8
CZ	20	75		
BG	19	68	5	

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Compared to 2019[21], respondents in the EU overall are more likely to say discrimination on the basis of being a man or a woman is widespread in their country (+3 percentage points).

There are 22 countries where respondents are now more likely to say discrimination on the basis of being a man or a woman is widespread. The largest increases can be seen in Denmark and the Netherlands (+15 pp), Cyprus and Slovakia (both +12 pp) and in Sweden and Luxembourg (both +11 pp). In the other five Member States, respondents are now less likely to say discrimination on this basis is widespread. The largest decreases can be found in Romania (-9 pp) and Czechia (-6 pp).

QB1.10 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of…
Being a man or a woman (%)

		EU	DK	NL	CY	SK	LU	SE	EE	EL	IT	LT	DE	IE	FR	HU	MT	SI	BG	ES	AT	LV	BE	PL	HR	PT	FI	CZ	RO
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	38	36	48	46	29	33	50	33	40	45	27	28	37	57	38	30	31	19	39	39	22	44	21	30	35	21	20	35
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲15	▲15	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼9
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	58	61	51	53	65	62	49	60	59	53	63	64	58	40	59	67	64	68	60	55	59	53	74	66	61	73	75	60
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼10	▼12	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼8	▲4	▼5	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼3	▲2	▼3	▲5	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲9
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	3	2	0	0	5	3	1	5	0	2	4	6	4	3	2	2	3	8	1	3	6	2	2	3	3	5	5	4
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼6	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▼5	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼3	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲2	=
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	6	2	1	0	1	1	2	5	0	3	13	1	3	1	1	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼7	▼3	=	▼1	▼7	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=

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[20] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

[21] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, women (42%) are more likely than men (34%) to say that discrimination based on being male or female is widespread in their country. Respondents are also more likely to think this type of discrimination is widespread if they:

- Are younger (41% of those aged under 55 compared with 34% of those aged 55 or over);

- Are unemployed (48% compared with 38% of respondents overall);

- Place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (45% compared with 33% of those who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum);

- Consider themselves part of a minority group, especially those who consider themselves as being transgender or intersex (70%) and those who consider themselves part of a minority in terms of skin colour (59%).

QB1.10 **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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...**
Being a man or a woman
(% - EU)

	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'	Don't know
EU27	38	58	3
Gender			
Man	34	62	3
Woman	42	53	4
Age			
15-24	40	55	4
25-39	41	56	2
40-54	41	56	2
55 +	34	60	4
Education (End of)			
15-	36	57	6
16-19	36	60	3
20+	41	56	2
Still studying	43	52	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	37	60	2
Managers	40	56	3
Other white collars	38	59	2
Manual workers	36	60	3
House persons	41	53	5
Unemployed	48	50	2
Retired	35	59	5
Students	43	52	4
Left-right political scale			
Left	45	53	1
Centre	36	59	4
Right	33	64	2
Self-defined minority group			
Ethnic	45	53	1
Skin colour	59	37	4
Religious	50	46	4
Roma	40	53	5
Sexual orientation	53	47	0
Gender identity	70	28	1
Handicap	50	47	2
Other	46	51	2
None	37	59	3

2.2 Having a woman in the highest political office

In most countries, eight in ten would feel comfortable

Almost nine in ten respondents (87%) across the EU say they would feel comfortable[22] with a woman in the highest elected political position in their country, and in 23 Member States at least eight in ten think this way. The proportions are highest in Sweden (97%), and in the Netherlands and Ireland (both 96%). Less than eight in ten say they would feel comfortable with a woman in the highest elected political position in their country in Romania (66%), Bulgaria and Austria (both 77%) and Poland (79%).

QB6R.1. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A woman (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023   ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

There is no substantive change in the proportion of respondents in the EU that feel comfortable with the idea of a woman in the highest elected political position in their country (–1 percentage point since 2019[23]).

At the country level, there are 13 Member States where respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable with the idea of a woman in the highest elected political position in their country. The largest increases can be seen in Finland (+13 pp) and Lithuania (+8 pp). There has been no change in France and Cyprus, while there has been a decrease in the other 12 countries, the largest being in Belgium (–11 pp) and in Bulgaria and Slovakia (–7 pp).

QB6R.1 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". A woman (%)

		EU	FI	LT	LV	MT	ES	HU	PT	DK	IE	EL	IT	LU	SE	FR	CY	EE	NL	AT	CZ	PL	DE	RO	HR	SI	BG	SK	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	87	95	92	87	93	95	85	92	91	96	95	87	90	97	92	91	81	96	77	88	79	82	66	83	80	77	80	81
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲13	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼11
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	7	2	6	7	3	3	11	5	2	2	4	7	3	2	3	6	10	1	11	7	10	9	20	9	12	11	12	11
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼6	=	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲4	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲6
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	4	1	2	3	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	5	2	1	2	3	7	2	7	2	10	4	13	7	5	8	5	5
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	=	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▲5	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	1	4	1	0	3	0	1	2	2	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼6	=	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼6	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	2
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼4	=	▼3	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▲2

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[22] For QB6, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6.
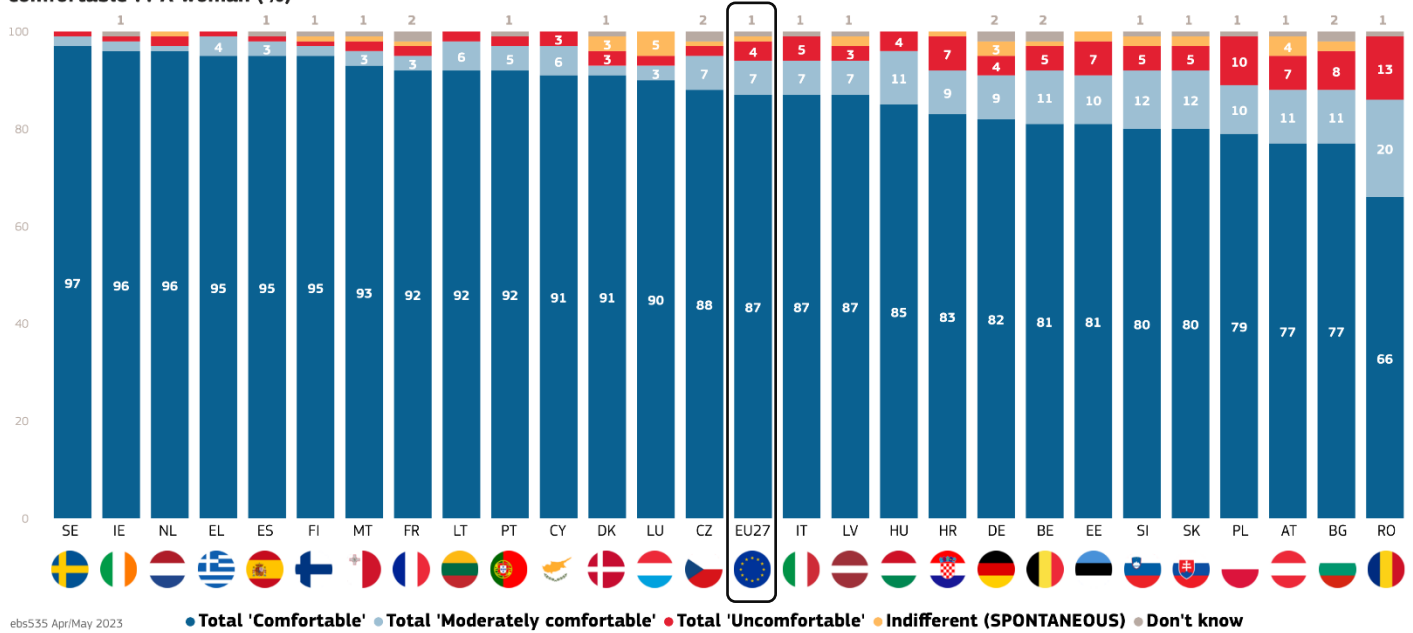
[23] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, a high proportion of both men (85%) and women (88%) say they would feel comfortable with a woman in the highest elected political position in their country. The proportion that say they would be comfortable with this scenario is higher among those who finished their education aged 20 or above (90% compared with 85% of those who finished their education aged 16-19 and 86% of those who left education by the age of 15). It is also higher among managers (90%) compared with other socio-professional groups.

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (89%) are slightly more likely to be comfortable with a woman in the highest elected political position, compared with those who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum (83%).

Respondents who consider themselves part of some minority groups are less likely to say they would be comfortable with a woman in the highest elected political position. This includes those who consider themselves part of a minority based on ethnic group (78%), skin colour (77%), religion (75%), being Roma (64%) and being transgender or intersex (51%).

QB6R.1 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A woman
(% - EU)

	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Total 'Comfortable'	Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	4	7	87	1	1
Gender					
Man	4	9	85	1	1
Woman	4	6	88	1	1
Age					
15-24	5	6	87	1	1
25-39	5	7	86	1	1
40-54	4	8	86	1	1
55 +	4	7	86	1	2
Education (End of)					
15-	3	7	86	2	2
16-19	5	8	85	1	1
20+	3	5	90	1	1
Still studying	4	5	88	2	1
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	5	7	86	1	1
Managers	2	5	90	2	1
Other white collars	4	8	87	1	0
Manual workers	6	9	83	1	1
House persons	4	8	85	1	2
Unemployed	4	7	86	1	2
Retired	3	7	87	1	2
Students	4	5	88	2	1
Left-right political scale					
Left	3	6	89	1	1
Centre	4	8	86	1	1
Right	6	9	83	1	1
Has been discriminated against					
No	3	7	88	1	1
Total 'Single ground'	8	6	84	1	1
Total' Multiple grounds'	9	11	77	2	1
Self-defined minority group					
Ethnic	10	10	78	2	0
Skin colour	12	9	77	2	0
Religious	8	15	75	0	2
Roma	14	21	64	0	1
Sexual orientation	8	7	81	3	1
Gender identity	27	21	51	0	1
Handicap	5	10	83	2	0
Other	6	11	75	5	3
None	4	6	88	1	1

3. Age discrimination

3.1 Is discrimination widespread?

Over four in ten consider age discrimination widespread

More than four in ten respondents in the EU (45%) think discrimination on the basis of being perceived as too old or too young is widespread[24] in their country.

Respondents are most likely to say that this kind of discrimination is widespread in France (60%), Cyprus and Sweden (both 57%) and in Italy (55%). At the other end of the scale, 27% in Poland and 29% in Germany think the same.

QB1.5. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :–Age, being perceived as too old or too young (%)

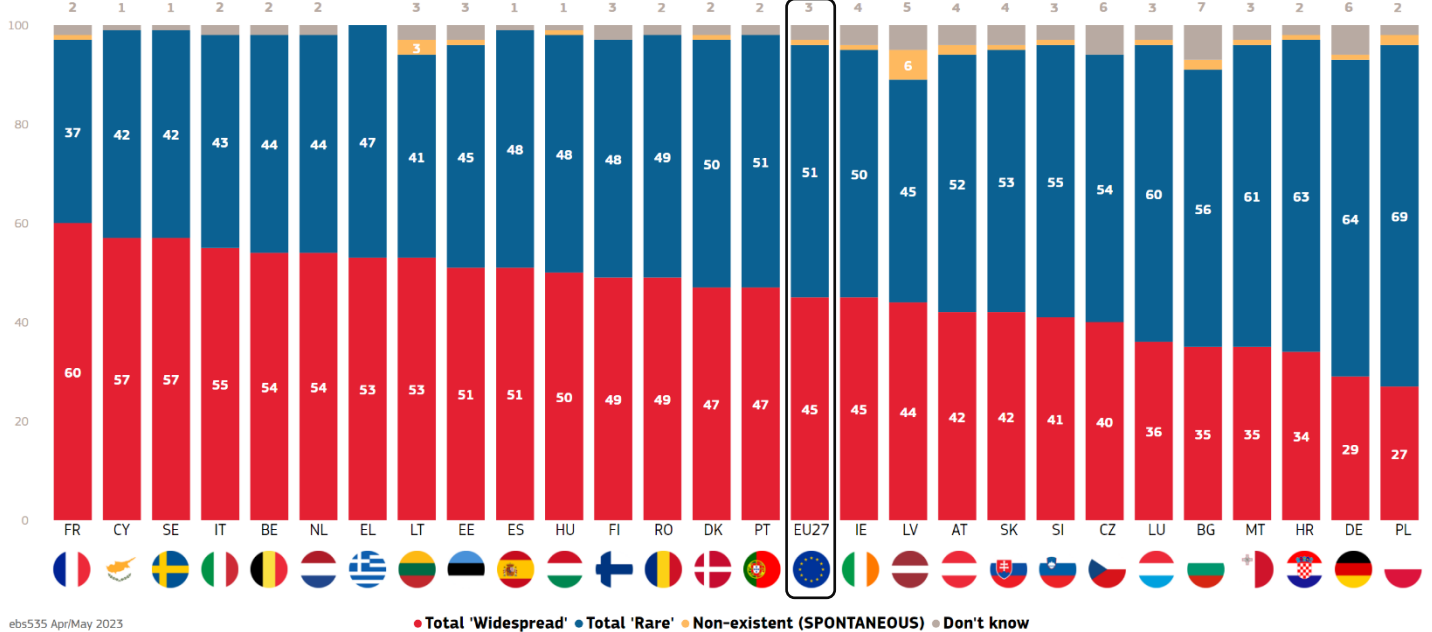ebs535 Apr/May 2023
● Total 'Widespread'   ● Total 'Rare'   ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)   ● Don't know

Compared to 2019[25], respondents in the EU overall are more likely to say discrimination on the basis of being perceived as too old or too young is widespread in their country (+5 percentage points).

In all but four countries, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say discrimination on this basis is widespread. There are

ten countries where there has been an increase of at least ten percentage points, led by Denmark (+22 pp), Slovakia (+20 pp), Cyprus (+17 pp), Estonia (+16 pp) and Sweden (+15 pp). There has been no change in Czechia and Romania, and a decrease in Portugal (-5 pp) and Croatia (-3 pp).

QB1.5 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...
Age, being perceived as too old or too young (%)

		EU	DK	SK	CY	EE	SE	LU	FI	ES	BG	NL	DE	IT	HU	SI	BE	IE	LT	MT	FR	AT	LV	EL	PL	CZ	RO	HR	PT
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	45	47	42	57	51	57	36	49	51	35	54	29	55	50	41	54	45	53	35	60	42	44	53	27	40	49	34	47
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▲22	▲20	▲17	▲16	▲15	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼3	▼5
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	51	50	53	42	45	42	60	48	48	56	44	64	43	48	55	44	50	41	61	37	52	45	47	69	54	49	63	51
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▼19	▼12	▼13	▼7	▼13	▼8	▼13	▼10	▼4	▼8	▼8	▼6	▼5	▼7	▼9	▼7	▼10	▼1	▼6	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲7
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	3	2	4	1	3	1	3	3	1	7	2	6	2	1	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	5	0	2	6	2	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼1	▼3	▲4	▼2	=	▼1
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	6	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼1	=	=	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1

[24] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

[25] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

3.2 Having a person perceived as old or young in the highest political office
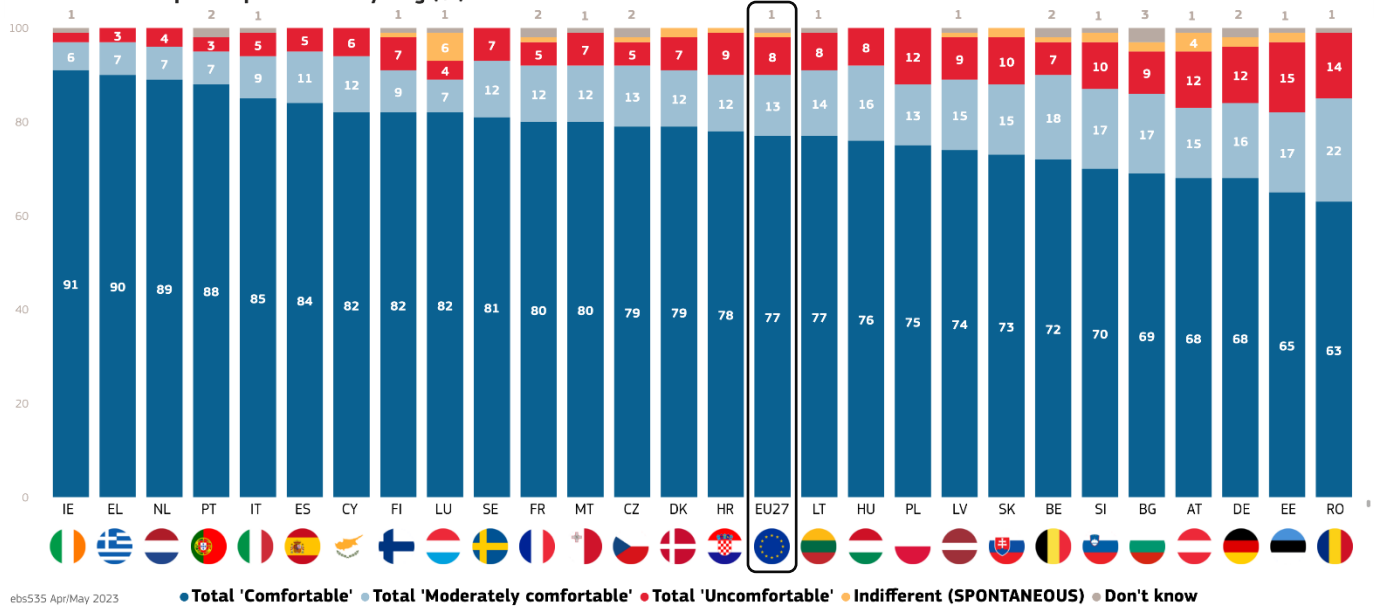
Large majorities are comfortable with this

Overall, more than three quarters (77%) of respondents say they would feel comfortable[26] with a person perceived as young being in the highest elected political position in their country.

More than six in ten respondents in each country say they would

feel comfortable, with proportions ranging from 91% in Ireland, 90% in Greece, 89% in the Netherlands and 88% in Portugal, to 63% in Romania, 65% in Estonia and 68% in both Germany and Austria.

QB6R.6. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A person perceived as young (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ●Total 'Comfortable' ●Total 'Moderately comfortable' ●Total 'Uncomfortable' ●Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ●Don't know

Results are stable since 2019[27], in terms of the overall proportion of respondents in the EU that feel comfortable with a person perceived as young being in the highest elected political position in their country (–1 percentage point).

In 16 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say that they would feel comfortable with a person

perceived as young being in the highest elected political position in their country. The largest increases can be observed in Finland (+19 pp), Lithuania (+11 pp) and in Denmark and Portugal (both +8 pp). There has been a decrease since 2019 in the other 11 countries, most notably Bulgaria (–12 pp), and in Belgium and Slovenia (both –9 pp).

QB6R.6 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A person perceived as young (%)

		EU	FI	LT	DK	PT	IE	IT	HU	SE	EL	LV	NL	EE	LU	CZ	FR	CY	AT	PL	ES	MT	SK	HR	DE	RO	BE	SI	BG
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	77	82	77	79	88	91	85	76	81	90	74	89	65	82	79	80	82	68	75	84	80	73	78	68	63	72	70	69
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲19	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼12
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	9	14	12	7	6	9	16	12	7	15	7	17	7	13	12	12	15	13	11	12	15	12	16	22	18	17	17
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼8	▼1	▲1	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼3	▲3	▲2	=	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲9
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	8	7	8	7	3	2	5	8	7	3	9	4	15	4	5	5	6	12	12	5	7	10	9	12	14	7	10	9
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲7	▼7	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲5	=	▼5	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲4	=	=	▲3	▲4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼6	▼1	▼5	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	3
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼1	=	=	▲2	=	▼2

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[26] For QB6, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6.
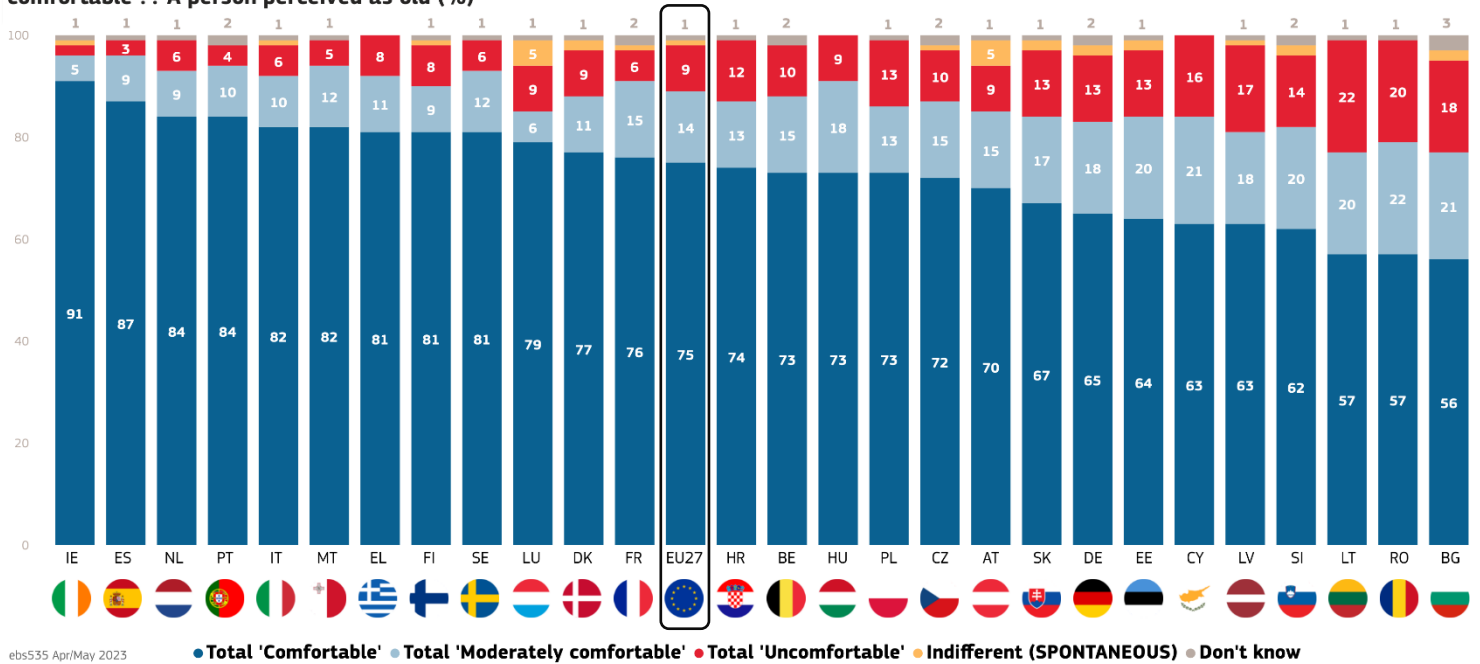[27] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

Three quarters of respondents across the EU (75%) say they would feel comfortable with a person perceived as old in the highest elected political position in their country, with a further 14% saying they would feel moderately comfortable. Only 9% say they would not feel comfortable in this situation.

The majority of respondents in each country say they would feel comfortable with a person perceived as old in the highest elected political position in their country. The highest proportions can be seen in Ireland (91%), Spain (87%), and in Portugal and the Netherlands (both 84%). Respondents are least likely to feel comfortable in Bulgaria (56%) as well as in Lithuania and Romania (both 57%).

QB6R.7. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A person perceived as old (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

There has been no change since 2019, in terms of the overall proportion of respondents in the EU that feel comfortable with a person perceived as old being in the highest elected political position in their country.

In 11 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say that they would feel comfortable with a person perceived as old in the highest elected political position in their country. The largest increases can be observed in Finland (+18 pp), Lithuania (+10 pp), Latvia (+9 pp) and Cyprus (+8 pp). There has been no change since 2019 in five countries, while there has been a decrease in the other 11 countries. The largest decreases can be seen in Slovenia (–12 pp) and Bulgaria (–11 pp).

QB6R.7 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A person perceived as old (%)

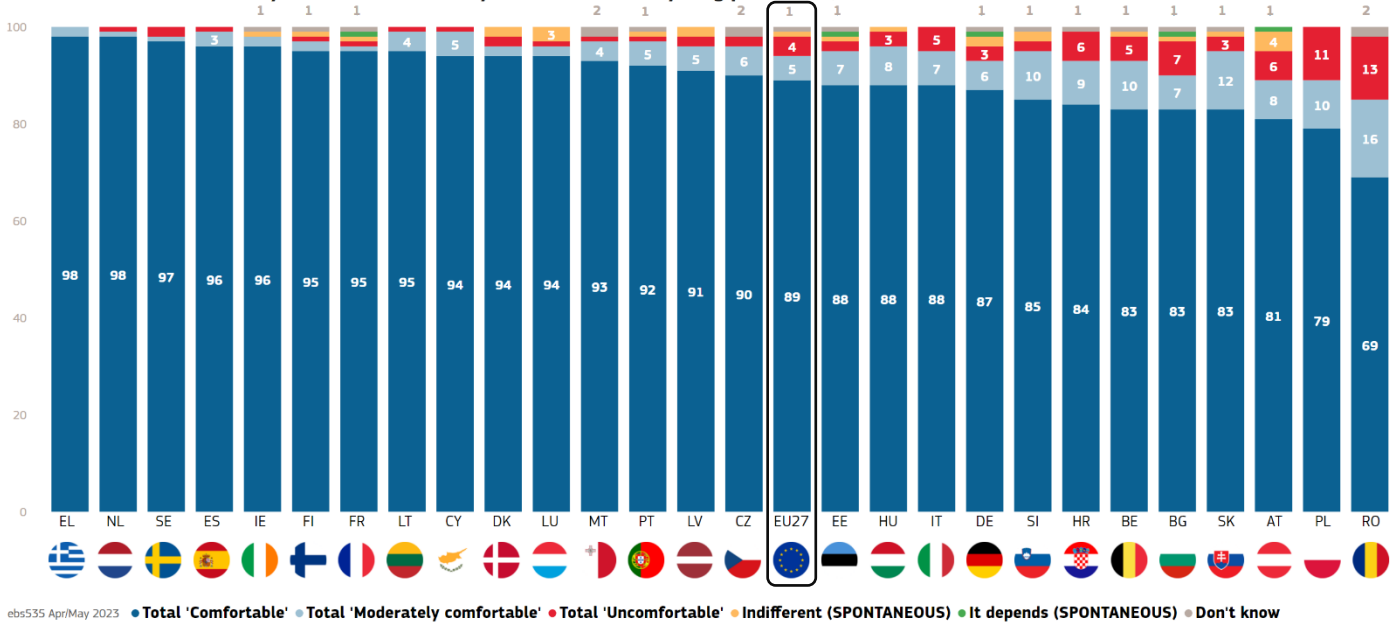|		EU	FI	LT	LV	CY	FR	DK	PT	EL	IT	IE	HU	CZ	ES	MT	AT	PL	DE	LU	NL	SE	EE	RO	SK	HR	BE	BG	SI
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	75	81	57	63	63	76	77	84	81	82	91	73	72	87	82	70	73	65	79	84	81	64	57	67	74	73	56	62
	Δ May 2019	=	▲18	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼11	▼12
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	14	9	20	18	21	15	11	10	11	10	5	18	15	9	12	15	13	18	6	9	12	20	22	17	13	15	21	20
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼10	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲5	=	▲1	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	9	8	22	17	16	6	9	4	8	6	2	9	10	3	5	9	13	13	9	6	6	13	20	13	12	10	18	14
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼7	▼4	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲8	▲5
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼5	=	=	▼4	▼4	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼4	=	=	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▼3	▼1	▼4	=	▲2	▼2	▲1

3.3 Working with an old or young person

Almost nine in ten would be comfortable with this

Almost nine in ten respondents (89%) say they would feel comfortable[28] if they had a young person as a work colleague, and large majorities in each country think the same way.

Almost all respondents say they would feel comfortable in the

Netherlands and Greece (both 98%) and in Sweden (97%). There are only two countries where less than eight in ten respondents say they would be comfortable if they had a young person as a work colleague: in Romania (69%) and Poland (79%).

QB12R.13. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A young person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ●Total 'Comfortable' ●Total 'Moderately comfortable' ●Total 'Uncomfortable' ●Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ●It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ●Don't know

Results are stable since 2019[29], in terms of the overall proportion of respondents in the EU that say they would feel comfortable if they had a young person as a work colleague.

In 19 Member States, respondents are now more likely than they were in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable if they had a young person as a work colleague. The largest increase can be

observed in Finland (+17 pp), followed by Latvia (+9 pp) and Hungary (+8 pp). There has been no change in Cyprus, while in the other seven countries, respondents are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a young person as a work colleague. The largest decreases can be found in Belgium (-9 pp) and in Bulgaria and Romania (both -5 pp).

QB12R.13 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A young person (%)

		EU	FI	LV	HU	DK	PT	EE	LU	ES	LT	MT	AT	EL	SI	DE	IE	FR	IT	NL	SE	CY	CZ	SK	HR	PL	BG	RO	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	89	95	91	88	94	92	88	94	96	95	93	81	98	85	87	96	95	88	98	97	94	90	83	84	79	83	69	83
	Δ May 2019	=	▲17	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼9
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	5	2	5	8	2	5	7	2	3	4	4	8	2	10	6	2	1	7	1	1	5	6	12	9	10	7	16	10
	Δ May 2019	=	▼7	=	▼1	=	▼3	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	4	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	0	2	3	0	1	5	1	2	1	2	3	6	11	7	13	5
	Δ May 2019	▲2	=	=	▼4	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼5	=	▼3	▼5	▼6	▲1	▲3	▼4	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	=

[28] For QB12, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB12.
[29] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

Almost nine in ten respondents (87%) say they would feel comfortable if they had an old person as a work colleague. This applies to nearly all respondents in the Netherlands (98%), Ireland and Sweden (both 97%) and Spain (96%). In all but two Member States, at least three quarters of respondents say they would be comfortable if they had an old person as a work colleague. The exceptions are Romania (64%) and Bulgaria (69%).

QB12R.14. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-An old person (%)
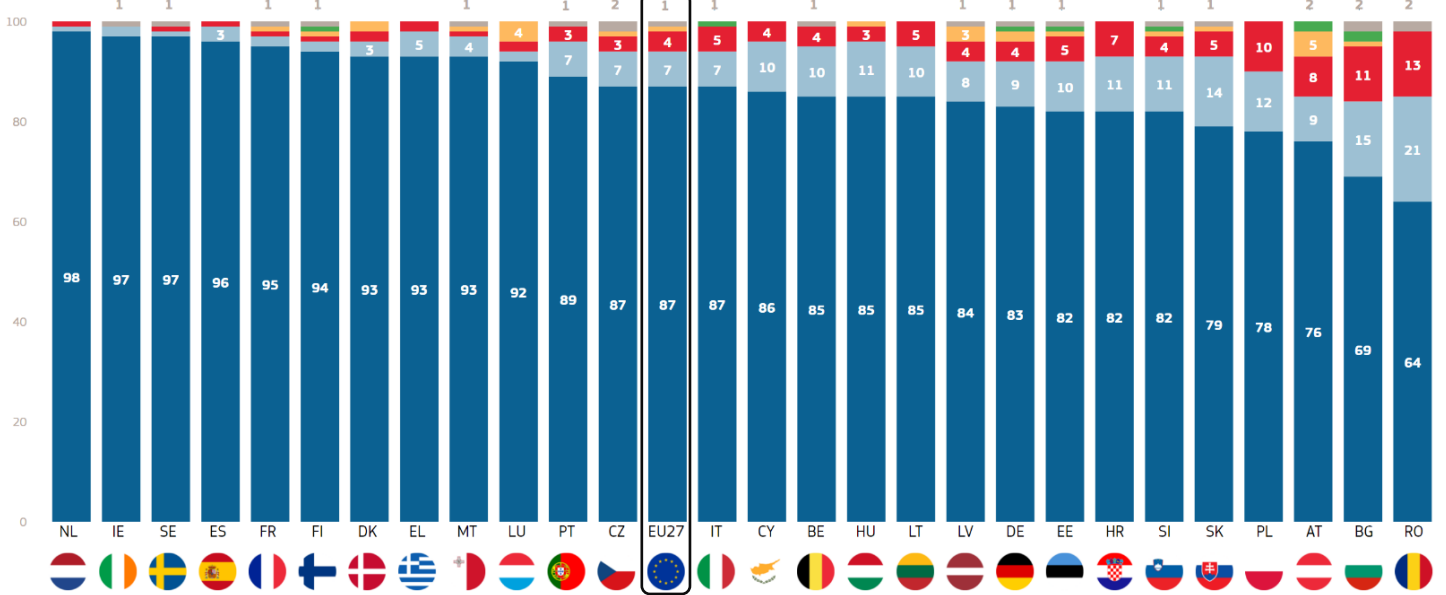
ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

There has been no change since 2019 in the overall proportion of respondents in the EU that say they would feel comfortable if they had an old person as a work colleague.

In 18 Member States, respondents are now more likely than they were in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable if they had an old person as a work colleague. The largest increase can again be observed in Finland (+18 pp), followed by Lithuania (+8 pp) and in Latvia, Hungary and Portugal (all +7 pp). There has been no change in Czechia, while in the other eight countries, respondents are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with an old person as a work colleague. The largest decreases can be found in Belgium (-8 pp) and Bulgaria (-6 pp).

QB12R.14 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
An old person (%)

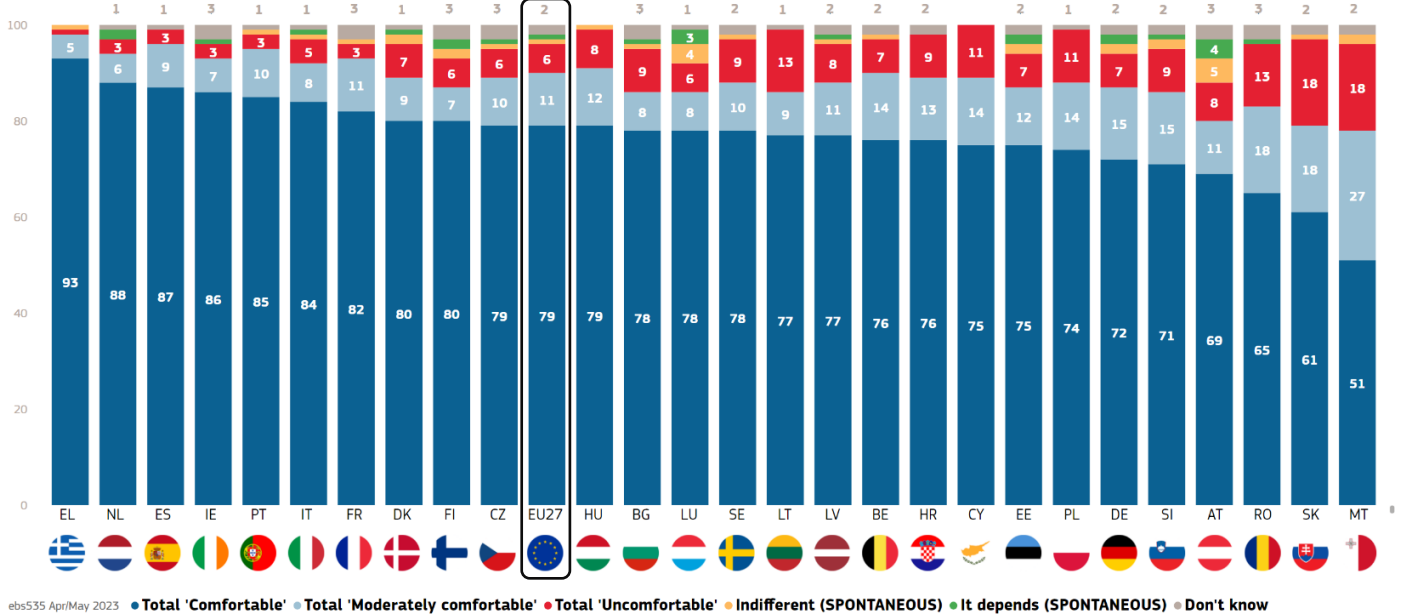|		EU	FI	LT	LV	HU	PT	DK	EL	ES	LU	MT	EE	IE	FR	AT	IT	NL	SI	SE	CZ	CY	PL	DE	SK	HR	RO	BG	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	87	94	85	84	85	89	93	93	96	92	93	82	97	95	76	87	98	82	97	87	86	78	83	79	82	64	69	85
	Δ May 2019	=	▲18	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼8
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	7	2	10	8	11	7	3	5	3	2	4	10	2	2	9	7	1	11	1	7	10	12	9	14	11	21	15	10
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼7	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲6
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	4	1	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	5	0	1	8	5	1	4	1	3	4	10	4	5	7	13	11	4
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲2
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼10	▼5	▼4	▲1	▼6	▼4	=	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼5	=	▲1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
	Δ May 2019	=	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼3	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼3	=	=	▼4	▼5	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	=

3.4 Having a child in a love relationship with an old or young person

Almost eight in ten would be comfortable with this

Almost eight in ten respondents across the EU (79%) say they would feel comfortable[30] if their child was in a love relationship with a young person, and at least half of respondents in each country think the same way.

Respondents in Greece (93%), the Netherlands (88%), Spain (87%) and Ireland (86%) are the most likely to say they would feel comfortable with this situation, compared to 51% in Malta, 61% in Slovakia and 65% in Romania.

QB13R.13. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A young person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

There has been a slight increase since 2019[31] in the proportion of respondents that say they would feel comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with a young person (+1 percentage point).

There has been an increase since 2019 in 14 countries, the largest being in Portugal (+11 pp) and in Hungary and Finland (both +9

pp). In eight Member States, respondents are now less likely to say they would feel comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with a young person, with the largest decreases seen in Bulgaria (-6 pp) and in Belgium and Poland (both -4 pp). There has been no change in five countries.

QB13R.13 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A young person (%)

		EU	PT	HU	FI	FR	IT	DK	EE	EL	NL	RO	IE	CY	LU	ES	DE	HR	MT	AT	SE	CZ	LV	SI	SK	LT	BE	PL	BG
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	79	85	79	80	82	84	80	75	93	88	65	86	75	78	87	72	76	51	69	78	79	77	71	61	77	76	74	78
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	11	10	12	7	11	8	9	12	5	6	18	7	14	8	9	15	13	27	11	10	10	11	15	18	9	14	14	8
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼5	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲3	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲8	=	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲6	▲4
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	6	3	8	6	3	5	7	7	1	3	13	3	11	6	3	7	9	18	8	9	6	8	9	18	13	7	11	9
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲2	=	▲2	=	▲7	▼1	▲2	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲1	▲2	▲5
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲4	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	1	0	3	3	1	1	2	0	1	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼2	▼5	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼4	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼6	=	▼2	=	▼12	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▼4	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼3

[30] For QB13, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;
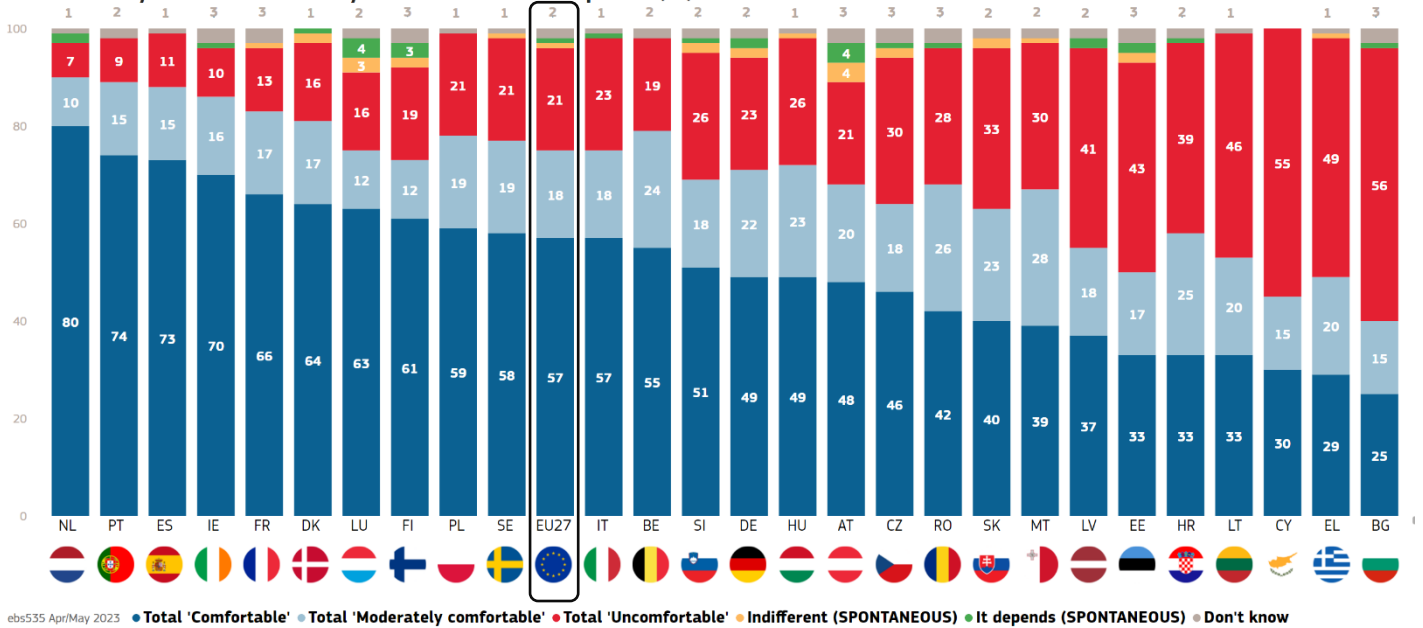
"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB13.
[31] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

More than half (57%) of all respondents say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with an old person. However, there is a wide variation in responses across countries. At least seven in ten respondents in the

Netherlands (80%), Portugal (74%), Spain (73%) and Ireland (70%) say they would feel comfortable in this situation, compared to 25% in Bulgaria, 29% in Greece and 30% in Cyprus.

QB13R.14. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-An old person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

In the EU, as a whole, there has been no change since 2019 in the proportion of respondents that say they would feel comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with an old person.

In 18 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with an old person. The largest increases

can be seen in Portugal (+25 pp), Latvia (+16 pp), Czechia (+11 pp) as well as in Cyprus, Romania and Bulgaria (all +10 pp). There has been no change in three countries, and a decrease in the other six countries. The largest decreases can be found in in France (-7 pp) and Malta (-5 pp).

QB13R.14 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
An old person (%)

		EU	PT	LV	CZ	BG	CY	RO	HU	FI	IE	IT	LT	EL	DK	NL	SK	LU	EE	PL	ES	SI	SE	DE	HR	AT	BE	MT	FR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	57	74	37	46	25	30	42	49	61	70	57	33	29	64	80	40	63	33	59	73	51	58	49	33	48	55	39	66
	Δ May 2019	=	▲25	▲16	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼7
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	18	15	18	18	15	15	26	23	12	16	18	20	20	17	10	23	12	17	19	15	18	19	22	25	20	24	28	17
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼3	▲3	▼5	▼2	▼3	▲4	▲3	▼6	=	▼2	▲4	▼1	▲5	▼2	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▼4	▲1	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲7	▼5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	21	9	41	30	56	55	28	26	19	10	23	46	49	16	7	33	16	43	21	11	26	21	23	39	21	19	30	13
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼16	▼11	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼12	▼6	▲3	▼6	▼2	▼5	▼4	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲4	=	▲1	=	▲14	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	4	0	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼4	=	▼3	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▼4	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼11	▼2

4. Religion/belief
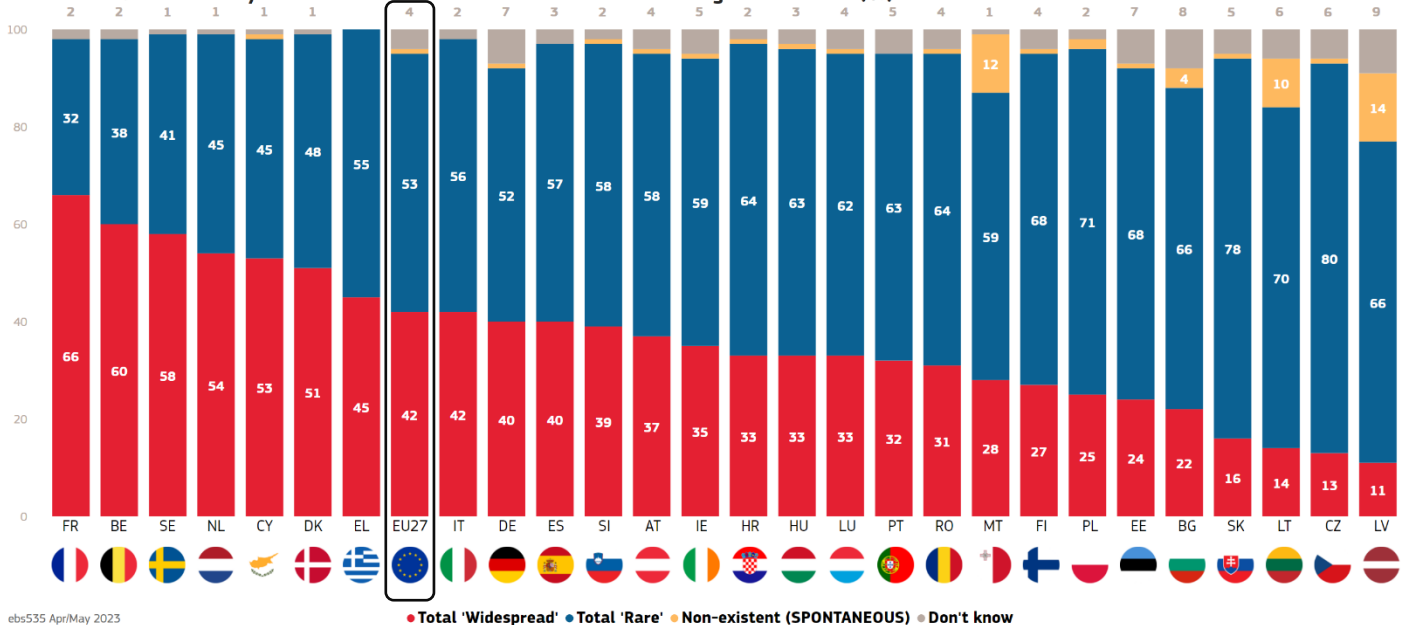
4.1 Is discrimination widespread?

More than four in ten think it is widespread in their country

Just over four in ten respondents in the EU (42%) say that discrimination on the basis of religion or beliefs is widespread[32] in their country, while just over half (53%) say that it is rare.

There is considerable variation at a country level. In six Member States, more than half of respondents say discrimination on this

basis is widespread: France (66%), Belgium (60%), Sweden (58%), the Netherlands (54%), Cyprus (53%) and Denmark (51%). However, this applies to less than one in five respondents in Latvia (11%), Czechia (13%), Lithuania (14%) and Slovakia (16%).

QB1.6. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :-Religion or beliefs (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023   ● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Respondents are now less likely to say discrimination on the basis or religion or beliefs is widespread, compared to 2019[33] (-5 percentage points).

At a country level, there are 17 countries where respondents are less likely to say discrimination on this basis is widespread, with the largest declines observed in Romania (-12 pp) and Czechia (-11

pp) and in Denmark and Austria (both -10 pp). By contrast, respondents are now more likely to say this kind of discrimination is widespread in nine Member States, the largest increases being observed in Luxembourg (+8 pp), Estonia (+7 pp) and Slovenia (+6 pp). There has been no change in Spain.

QB1.6 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...
Religion or beliefs (%)

		EU	LU	EE	SI	CY	NL	SK	BG	HU	SE	ES	LV	LT	FI	DE	FR	PL	BE	EL	IT	IE	HR	MT	PT	DK	AT	CZ	RO
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	42	33	24	39	53	54	16	22	33	58	40	11	14	27	40	66	25	60	45	42	35	33	28	32	51	37	13	31
	Δ May 2019	▼5	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼11	▼12
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	53	62	68	58	45	45	78	66	63	41	57	66	70	68	52	32	71	38	55	56	59	64	59	63	48	58	80	64
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▼4	▲4	▼4	▼3	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▲5	▲7	▲4	▲6	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲10	▲13	▲8	▲11	▲13
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	4	7	2	1	1	5	8	3	1	3	9	6	4	7	2	2	2	0	2	5	2	1	5	1	4	6	4
	Δ May 2019	=	▼5	▼4	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲4	▼2	▼3	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼6	=	▼2	▲2	▲2	▼1
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	14	10	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	12	0	0	1	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲4	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲4	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲9	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=

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[32] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

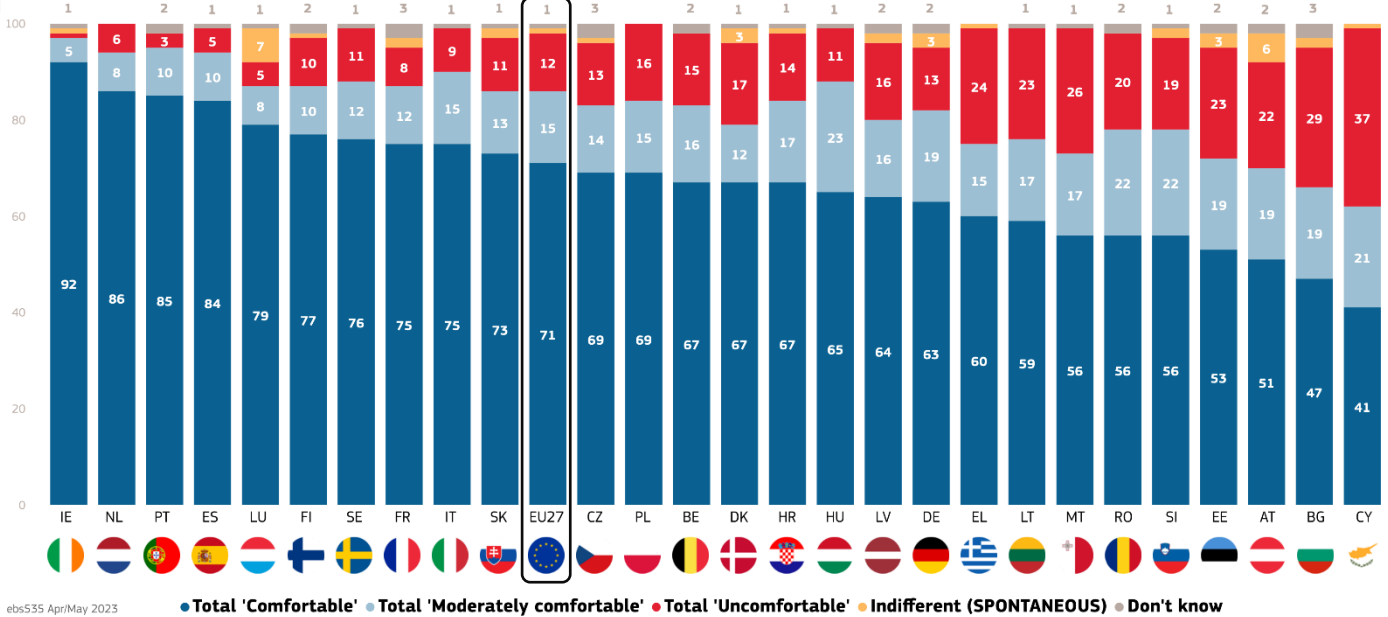[33] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

4.2 Having a person with a different religion than the majority in the highest political office

Seven in ten EU citizens would feel comfortable

More than seven in ten (71%) respondents in the EU say they would feel comfortable[34] if a person with a different religion than the majority occupied the highest elected political position in their country. In each country more than four in ten think the same way. More than four in five respondents say they would feel comfortable with this scenario in Ireland (92%), the Netherlands (86%), Portugal (85%) and Spain (84%). By contrast, less than half of respondents in Cyprus (41%) and Bulgaria (47%) say they would feel comfortable if a person with a different religion than the majority occupied the highest elected political position in their country.

QB6R.9. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A person with a different religion than the majority (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Compared to 2019[35], there has been limited change in the overall proportion that say they would feel comfortable if a person with a different religion than the majority occupied the highest elected political position in their country (+2 pp). Respondents in 19 countries are now more likely to say they would feel comfortable in this situation, with the largest increases amongst respondents in Finland (+20 pp), Lithuania (+17 pp), Portugal (+13 pp) and Czechia (+11 pp). There has been no change in Slovakia, while there are seven countries where respondents are now less likely to say they would feel comfortable with this situation. The largest decreases can be seen in Austria and Slovenia (-6 pp) and in Cyprus (-5 pp).

QB6R.9 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A person with a different religion than the majority (%)

		EU	FI	LT	PT	CZ	DK	EL	IT	LV	SE	IE	FR	HU	BE	MT	NL	LU	PL	ES	RO	SK	DE	EE	BG	HR	CY	AT	SI
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	71	77	59	85	69	67	60	75	64	76	92	75	65	67	56	86	79	69	84	56	73	63	53	47	67	41	51	56
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲20	▲17	▲13	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	15	10	17	10	14	12	15	15	16	12	5	12	23	16	17	8	8	15	10	22	13	19	19	19	17	21	19	22
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼8	▼1	▼8	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼3	▲2	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲9	▲1	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	12	10	23	3	13	17	24	9	16	11	1	8	11	15	26	6	5	16	5	20	11	13	23	29	14	37	22	19
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼7	▼11	▲1	▼6	▼4	▼9	▼6	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲7	▲1	=	▼3	▲3	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	1	1	6	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼5	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼6	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲4	▼1	▼4	▼1	=	▼1	▼6	=	=	▲1	▲3	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	0	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼5	▼1	=	=	▼4	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	=

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[34] For QB6, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6.
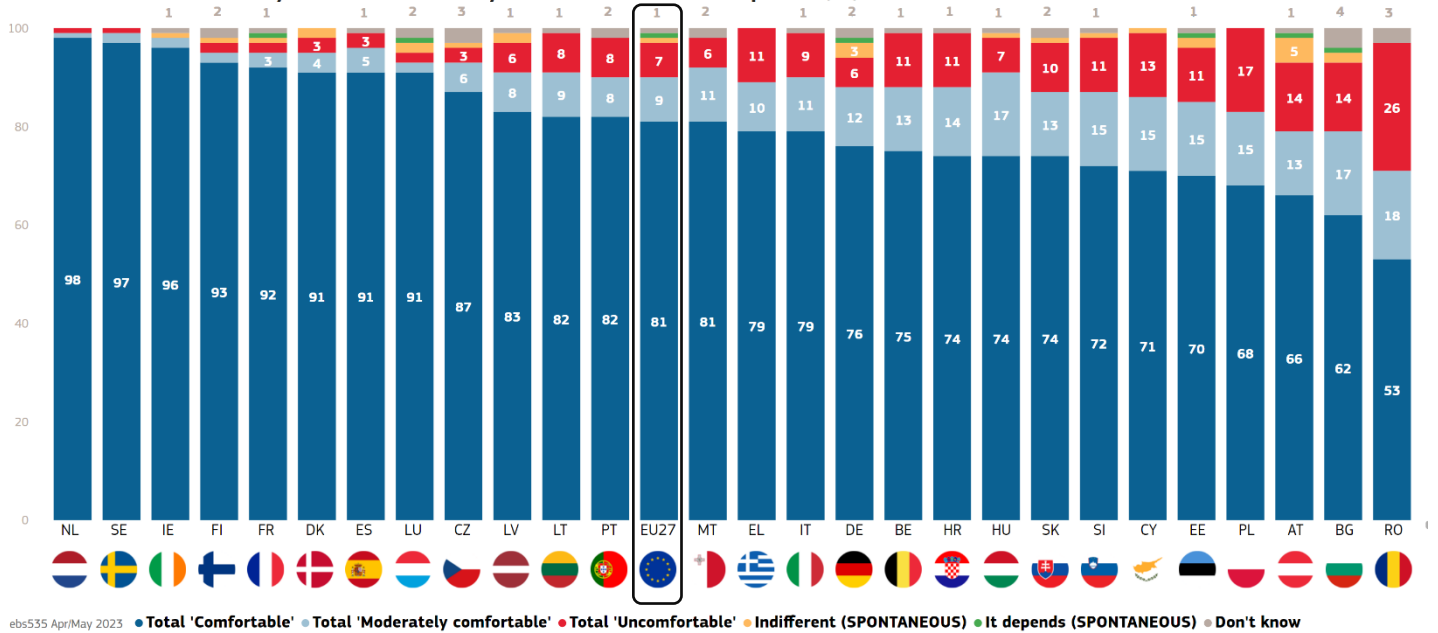[35] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

4.3 Working with a Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Christian or atheist person

More than seven in ten would feel comfortable

Overall, around eight in ten respondents (81%) say they would feel comfortable[36] with a Jewish work colleague, and more than half in each country feel the same way. Proportions range from 98% in the Netherlands, 97% in Sweden and 96% in Ireland, to 53% in Romania, 62% in Bulgaria, 66% in Austria and 68% in Poland.

QB12R.5. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A Jewish person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023   ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Although 73% of respondents across the EU say they would feel comfortable working with a Muslim person, there is considerable variation between countries. More than nine in ten in the Netherlands (95%), Ireland (94%) and Sweden (92%) say they would feel comfortable in this situation, compared to 48% in Romania and 50% in Hungary.

QB12R.6. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A Muslim person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023   ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[36] For QB12, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB12.

Almost four in five respondents in the EU (79%) say they would be comfortable with a Buddhist colleague, and more than half in each country feel this way. Proportions are highest in the Netherlands (97%), Sweden (96%), Ireland (93%) and Spain (92%).

Respondents are least likely to say they would be comfortable with a Buddhist colleague in Romania (51%), and Bulgaria (53%).
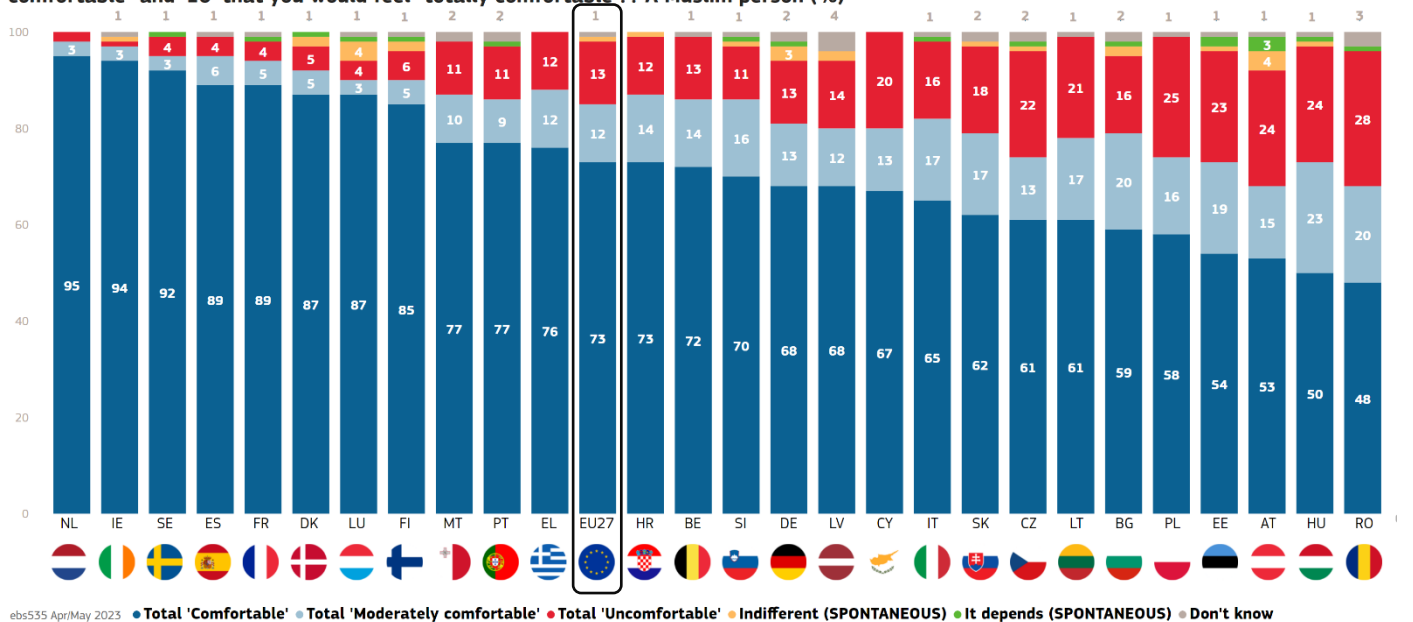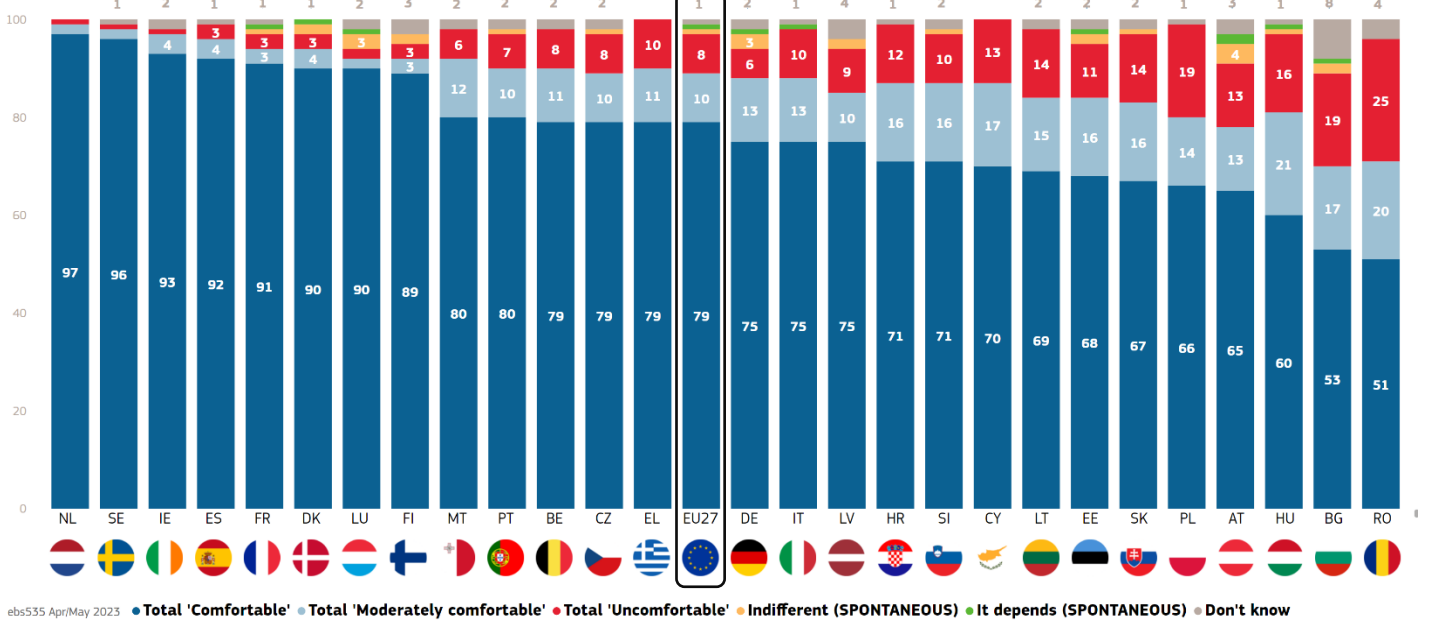
QB12R.7. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A Buddhist person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Across the EU, almost nine in ten (89%) respondents say they would feel comfortable with a Christian colleague, and large majorities in each country say the same. Nearly all respondents say they would be comfortable in the Netherlands and Greece

(both 98%) and in Sweden (97%). In just three countries, less than eight in ten respondents say they would feel comfortable with a Christian colleague: Romania (69%), Austria (76%) and Poland (79%).

QB12R.8. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A Christian person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

More than eight in ten (83%) respondents in the EU27 say they would feel comfortable with an atheist colleague, and the majority of respondents in each country also say this. Proportions range from 97% in the Netherlands and Sweden and 95% in both Ireland and Spain, to 54% in Romania, 63% in Bulgaria and 66% in Austria.

An overview of these results shows respondents in the Netherlands, Sweden and Ireland are consistently amongst the most likely to say they would feel comfortable with a Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Christian or atheist person as a work colleague. On the other hand, respondents in Romania and Bulgaria are consistently amongst the least likely to say they would feel comfortable.
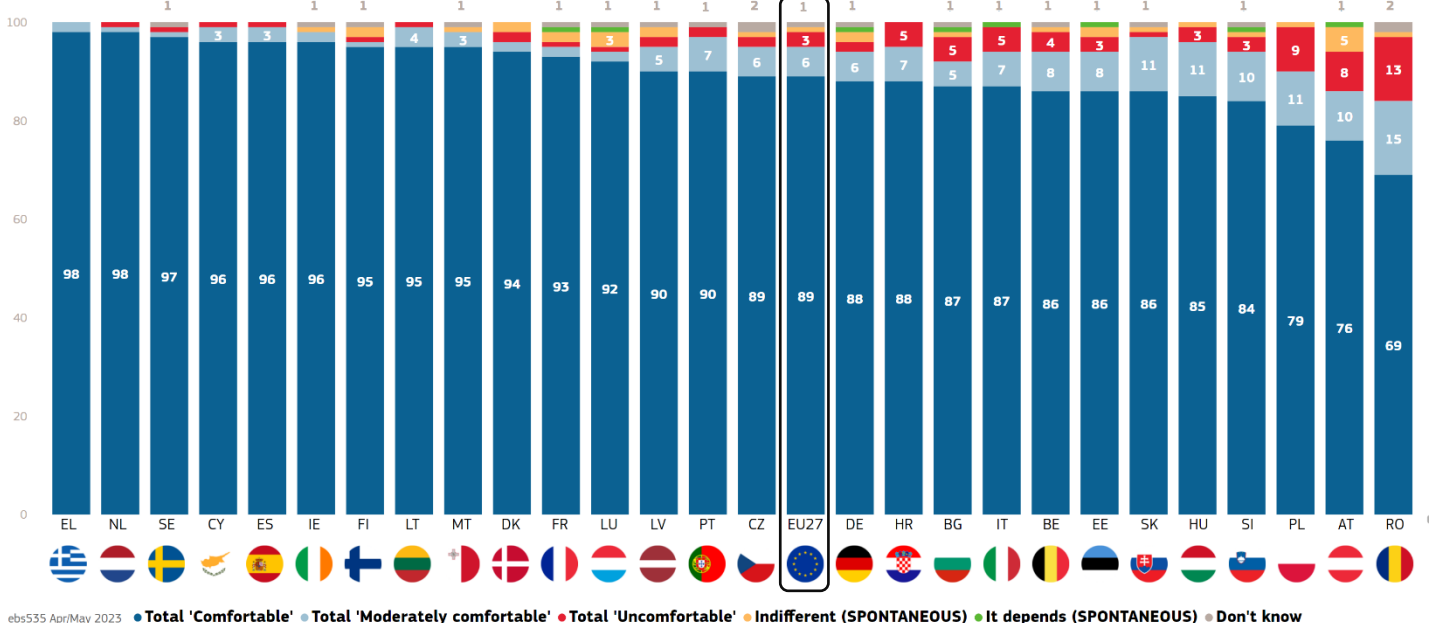
QB12R.9. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–An atheist person (%)
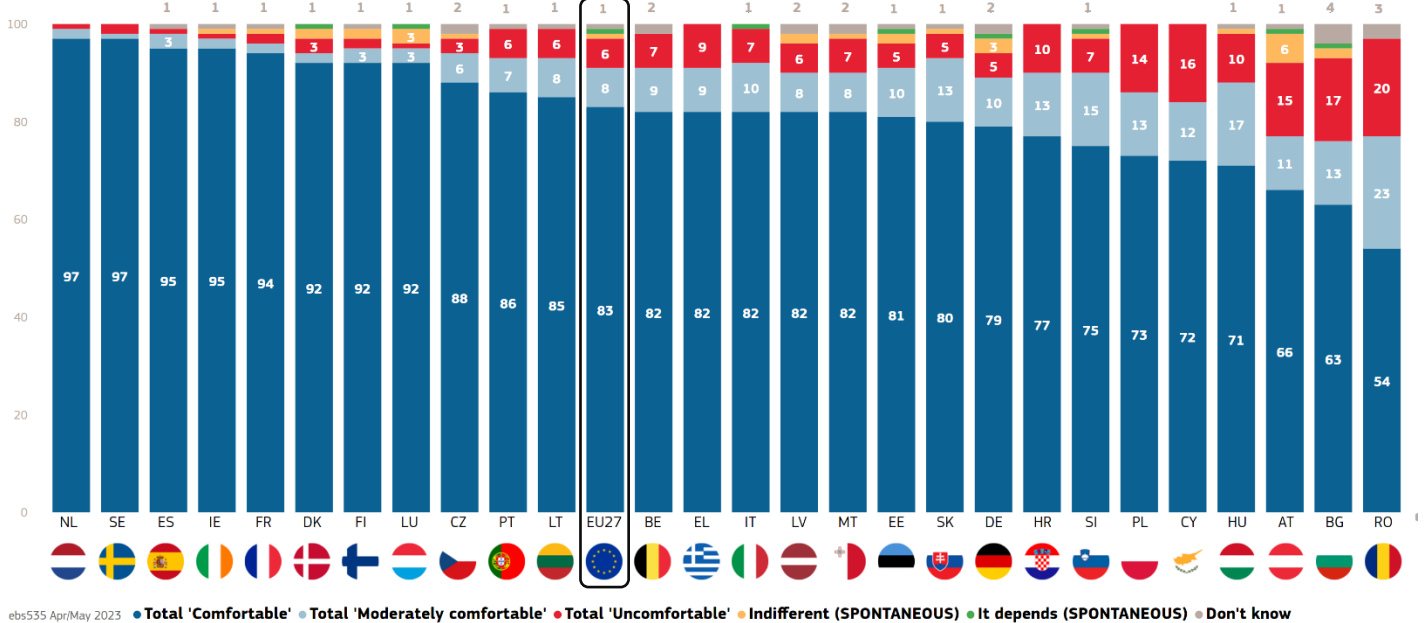

ebs535 Apr/May 2023   ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

At an EU level, there has been little change since 2019[37] in the proportions who would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was Muslim or Buddhist (both +2 percentage points), Jewish or Christian (both +1 pp), or atheist (no change).

In 19 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was Jewish. The largest increases can be observed in Finland (+23 pp), Lithuania (+16 pp), Greece and Latvia (both +14 pp) and Portugal (+13 pp). There has been no change in Romania, while in seven countries there has been a decrease since 2019, the largest being in Belgium (-6 pp) and Cyprus (-4 pp).

In all but five countries, respondents are more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was Muslim. There are nine countries where increases of more than ten percentage points can be seen, most notably Czechia (+26 pp), Finland (+22 pp), Greece (+19 pp) and Latvia and Portugal (both +17 pp). There has been no change in Germany, and a small decrease in the other four countries, namely Cyprus (-1 pp), Bulgaria and Romania (both -2 pp) and Belgium (-3 pp)

In all but three countries, respondents are more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was Buddhist. The exceptions are Bulgaria, where there has been no change, and Belgium and Romania, where there has been a small decrease (-4 pp and -3 pp respectively). The largest increases can be observed in Finland (+20 pp), Greece (+16 pp), Lithuania (+15 pp) and Czechia and Latvia (both +14 pp).

In 16 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was Christian. The largest increases can be observed in Finland (+19 pp) and Latvia (+10 pp). There has been no change in five countries, while in the other six countries there has been a decrease since 2019, the largest being in Belgium (-7 pp) and Romania (-5 pp).

In 21 Member States, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportions that say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was atheist. The largest increases can be seen in Finland (+20 pp), Lithuania (+14 pp), Greece (+13 pp) and Latvia (+10 pp). In five countries, respondents are now less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was atheist, with the largest decreases seen in Bulgaria (-6 pp) and Belgium (-5 pp). There has been no change since 2019 in Germany.

QB12R.5 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Jewish person (%)

		EU	FI	LT	EL	LV	PT	CZ	DK	IE	LU	ES	IT	HU	MT	SI	SE	SK	FR	NL	AT	RO	BG	DE	PL	EE	HR	CY	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	81	93	82	79	83	82	87	91	96	91	91	79	74	81	72	97	74	92	98	66	53	62	76	68	70	74	71	75
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲23	▲16	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	9	2	9	10	8	8	6	4	2	2	5	11	17	11	15	2	13	3	1	13	18	17	12	15	15	14	15	13
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼10	▼4	▼7	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼1	=	▲3	▲4	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲4	▲6	▲2
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	7	2	8	11	6	8	3	3	0	2	3	9	7	6	11	1	10	2	1	14	26	14	6	17	11	11	13	11
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	▼7	▼4	▼1	=	▼5	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲4	=	▲2	▲4	=	▼1	▲4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	2	3	0	2	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼10	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼7	▲1	▼5	=	=	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼5	=	▲1	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	3	4	2	0	1	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	=

QB12R.6 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Muslim person (%)

		EU	CZ	FI	EL	LV	PT	LT	HU	IE	SK	DK	ES	LU	MT	PL	SE	EE	HR	IT	NL	AT	FR	SI	DE	CY	BG	RO	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	73	61	85	76	68	77	61	50	94	62	87	89	87	77	58	92	54	73	65	95	53	89	70	68	67	59	48	72
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲26	▲22	▲19	▲17	▲17	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	12	13	5	12	12	9	17	23	3	17	5	6	3	10	16	3	19	14	17	3	15	5	16	13	13	20	20	14
	Δ May 2019	▲1	=	▼8	▼4	=	▼6	▲2	▲1	▼6	▲3	=	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲5	▲2	▼1	=	▼4	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲1	=
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	22	6	12	14	11	21	24	1	18	5	4	4	11	25	4	23	12	16	2	24	4	11	13	20	16	28	13
	Δ May 2019	=	▼27	▼6	▼12	▼6	▼4	▼12	▼10	▼6	▼7	=	▼1	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▲4	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	2	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲1	▼8	▼1	▼6	▼7	▼3	=	▲1	=	▼4	▼3	▲3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲3	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2		
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▼4	▼4	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲1	=			
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	1	
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼7	=	▼5	▼5	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	=	

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[37] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

QB12R.7 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Buddhist person (%)

		EU	FI	EL	LT	CZ	LV	PT	EE	HU	DK	IE	SK	ES	LU	IT	MT	AT	FR	NL	SI	SE	CY	PL	DE	HR	BG	RO	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	79	89	79	69	79	75	80	68	60	90	93	67	92	90	75	80	65	91	97	71	96	70	66	75	71	53	51	79
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲20	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▼4
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	10	3	11	15	10	10	10	16	21	4	4	16	4	2	13	12	13	3	2	16	2	17	14	13	16	17	20	11
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼8	▼4	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲5	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲5	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲2
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	8	3	10	14	8	9	7	11	16	3	1	14	3	2	10	6	13	3	1	10	1	13	19	6	12	19	25	8
	Δ May 2019	=	▼4	▼9	▼10	▼12	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲3	▲1
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼7	▼6	▼6	=	▼5	=	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▼3	=	▼1	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	3	0	2	2	4	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	8	4	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼3	=	▼6	=	▼4	▼1	▼8	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▲1

QB12R.8 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Christian person (%)

		EU	FI	LV	DK	EE	MT	PT	ES	LU	HU	LT	IE	NL	DE	EL	IT	SE	FR	HR	CY	AT	SI	BG	CZ	PL	SK	RO	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	89	95	90	94	86	95	90	96	92	85	95	96	98	88	98	87	97	93	88	96	76	84	87	89	79	86	69	86
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲19	▲10	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼7
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	6	1	5	2	8	3	7	3	2	11	4	2	1	6	2	7	1	2	7	3	10	10	5	6	11	11	15	8
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼9	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▲7	▲3	▲4
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	3	1	2	2	3	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	5	1	1	5	1	8	3	5	2	9	1	13	4
	Δ May 2019	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲2
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼6	▼4	▼5	=	▼6	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲4	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▼3	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼5	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼3	=	=

QB12R.9 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
An atheist person (%)

|		EU	FI	LT	EL	LV	PT	DK	LU	IE	ES	CZ	EE	MT	HU	SE	NL	AT	FR	CY	PL	SI	SK	DE	HR	IT	RO	BE	BG
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	83	92	85	82	82	86	92	92	95	95	88	81	82	71	97	97	66	94	72	73	75	80	79	77	82	54	82	63
	Δ May 2019	=	▲20	▲14	▲13	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	8	3	8	9	8	7	2	3	2	3	6	10	8	17	1	2	11	2	12	13	15	13	10	13	10	23	9	13
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼6	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▲6	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲2
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	6	2	6	9	6	6	3	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	2	1	15	2	16	14	7	5	5	10	7	20	7	17
	Δ May 2019	=	▼4	▼8	▼6	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	=	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲6
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼5	▼1	▼6	▼6	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼5	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲4	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▼3	=	▼1	=	=	▼4	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=		
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	2	4
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▼2

4.4 Having children in a love relationship with a Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Christian or atheist person

More than seven in ten would be comfortable

More than seven in ten respondents in the EU (71%) say they would feel comfortable[38] if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Jewish person. At a country level, however, there is considerable variation. Proportions are highest among respondents in the Netherlands (93%), Sweden (90%), and in

Luxembourg and Ireland (both 86%). By contrast, less than half of respondents say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Jewish person in Cyprus (39%), Romania (44%), Malta (45%) and Bulgaria (48%).

QB13R.5. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A Jewish person (%)
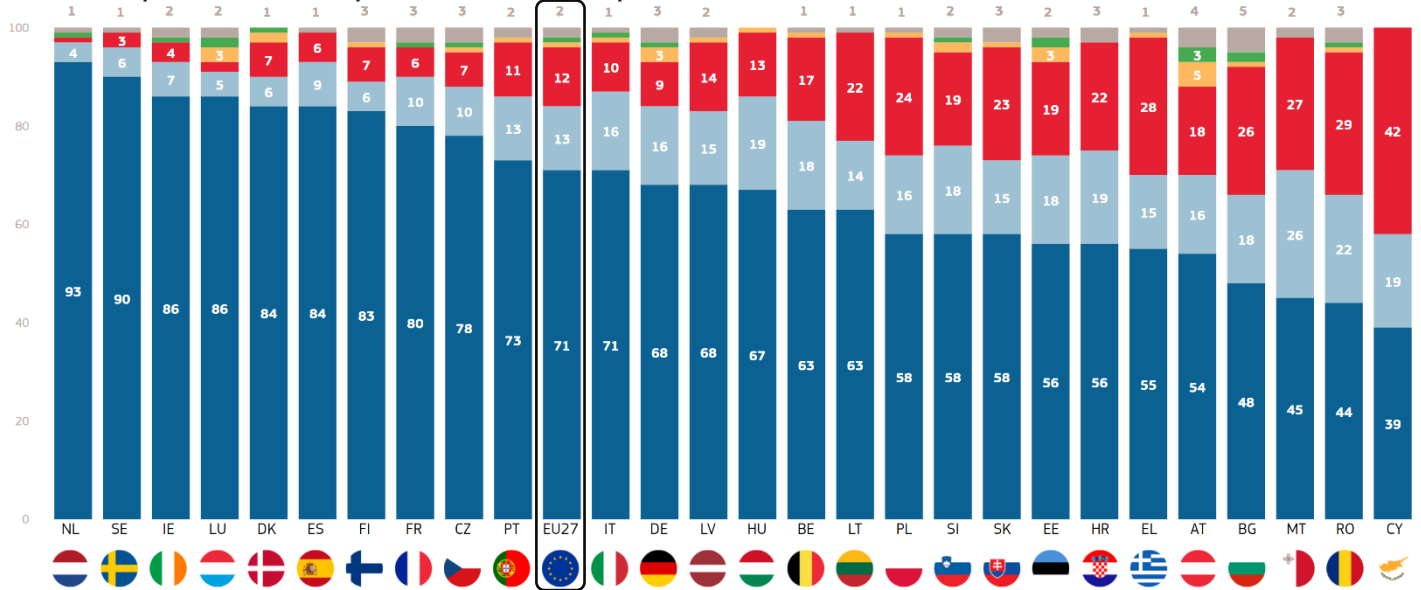
ebs535 Apr/May 2023 • Total 'Comfortable' • Total 'Moderately comfortable' • Total 'Uncomfortable' • Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) • It depends (SPONTANEOUS) • Don't know

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[38] For QB13, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB13.
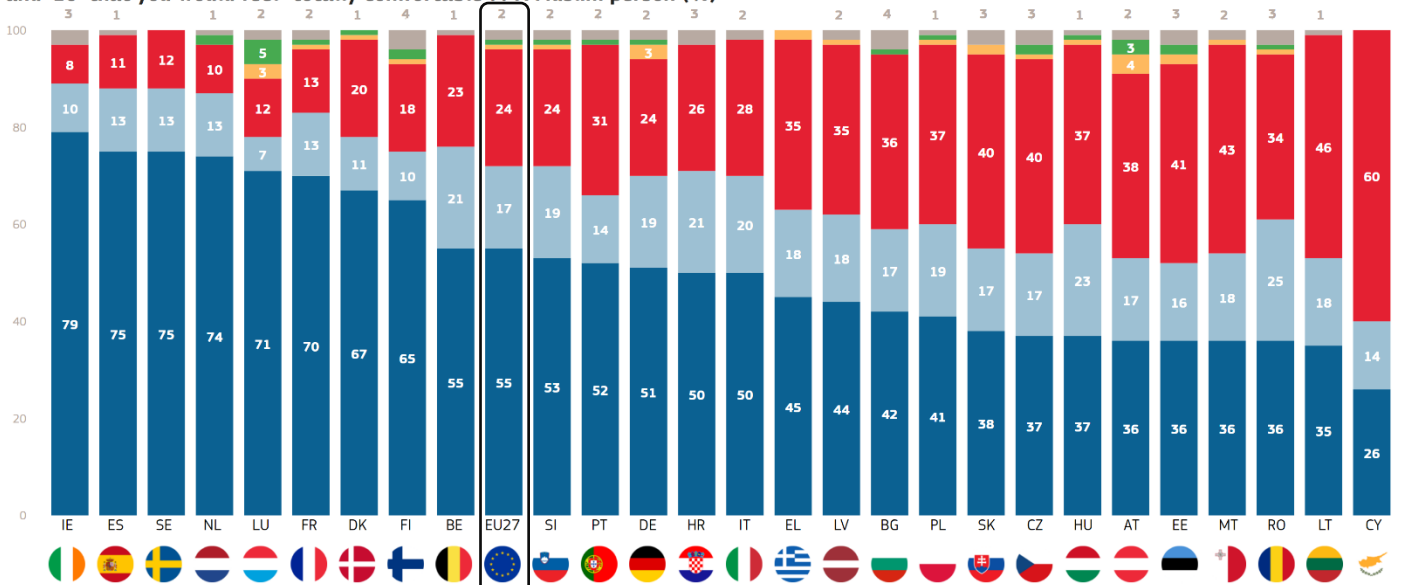
More than half of respondents in the EU say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Muslim person (55%).

In six countries, at least seven in ten respondents say this: Ireland

(79%), Sweden and Spain (both 75%), the Netherlands (74%), Luxembourg (71%) and France (70%). At the other end of the scale, 26% in Cyprus and 35% in Lithuania say the same.

QB13R.6. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A Muslim person (%)

Just over two thirds of respondents overall (68%) say they would feel comfortable if their child was in a relationship with a Buddhist person. However, at a country level this proportion varies

substantially, from 88% in both Sweden and the Netherlands, and 84% in both Spain and Luxembourg, to 36% in Cyprus, 40% in Bulgaria and 41% in Romania.

QB13R.7. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A Buddhist person (%)
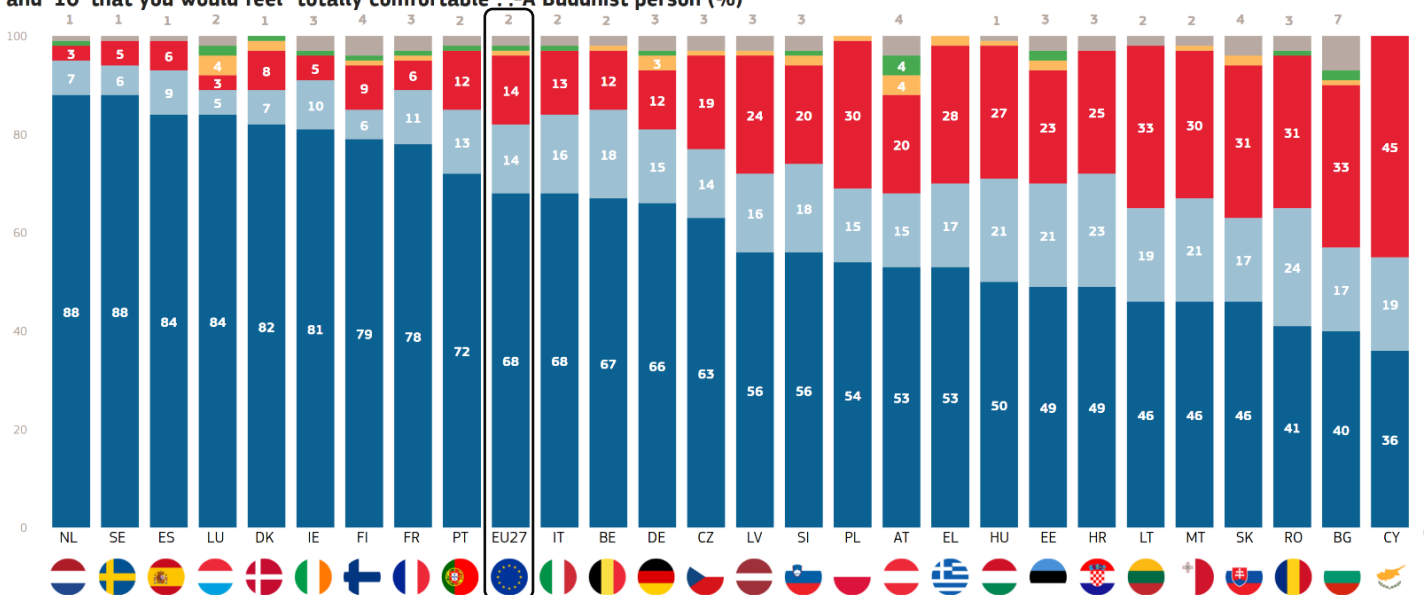
Across the EU, as a whole, more than eight in ten respondents (86%) say they would feel comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with a Christian person. The variation at country level is comparatively small, with at least two thirds of respondents saying this in every EU Member State. Respondents are most likely to say this in Greece (96%), Cyprus (95%) and in Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Lithuania and Spain (all 94%). The lowest proportions can be seen in Romania (67%), Austria (74%), and in Estonia and Poland (both 77%).

QB13R.8. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A Christian person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Just over three quarters (77%) of all respondents say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with an atheist. Respondents in Sweden (93%), as well as in Spain and the Netherlands (both 91%) are the most likely to say they would feel comfortable in this situation. At the other end of the scale, less than half of respondents in Cyprus (44%) and Romania (46%) say they would be comfortable with this idea.

QB13R.9. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–An atheist person (%)
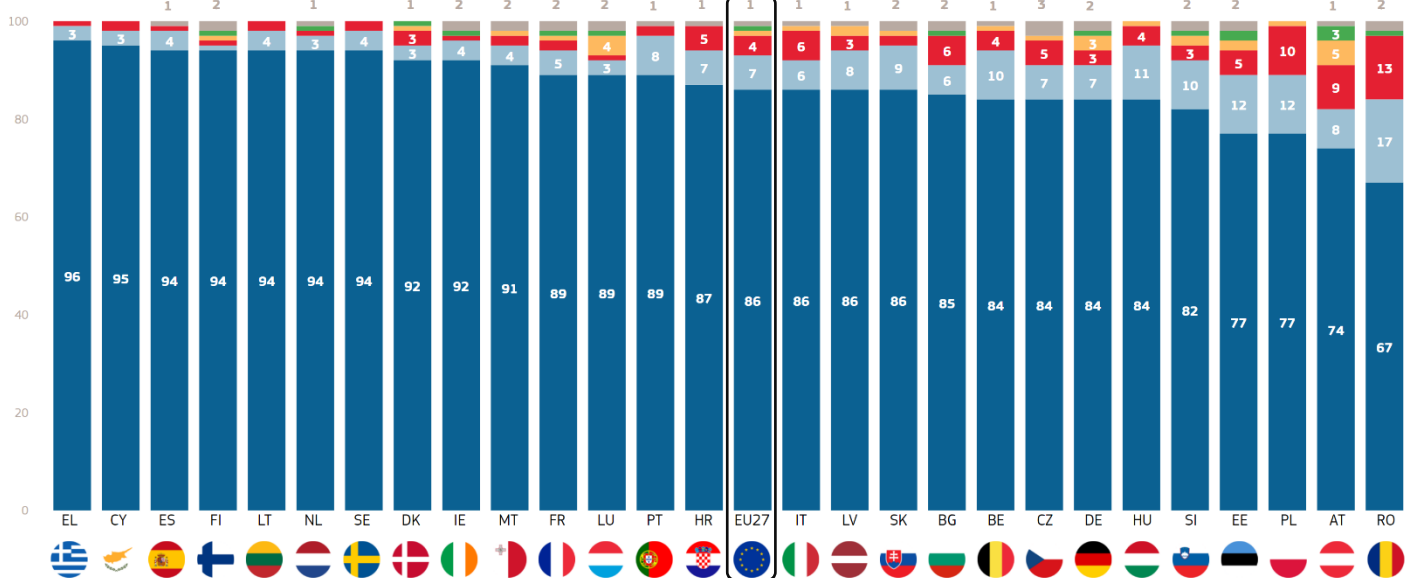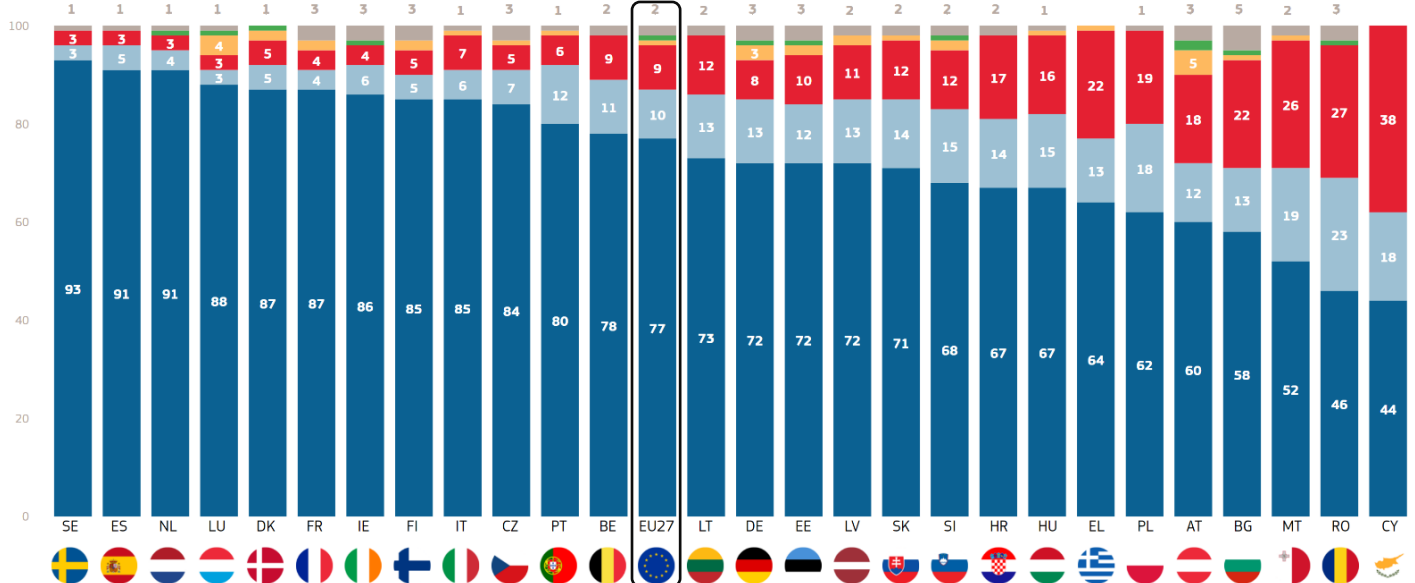

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Since 2019 [39], respondents have become slightly more comfortable with the idea of their child being in a relationship with a Buddhist person (both +3 percentage points), with a Muslim or a Jewish person (both +2 pp) or an atheist person (+1 pp). There has been no major change in the proportion that say they are comfortable with the idea of their child in a relationship with a Christian person (-1 pp).

In all but five Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would be comfortable with the idea of their child in a relationship with a Jewish person. The largest increases can be seen in Portugal (+22 pp), Lithuania (+15 pp), Latvia (+14 pp), Greece (+13 pp), Finland (+12 pp) and Czechia (+11 pp). There are four countries where respondents are now less comfortable than in 2019, although the decreases are all small. There has been no change in Estonia.

In every Member State except one, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would be comfortable with the idea of their child in a relationship with a Muslim person. The exception is Germany, where there has been no change.

There has been an increase of at least ten percentage points in 12 countries. The largest increases can be observed in Czechia (+19 pp), Latvia (+16 pp), Greece (+15 pp) as well as in Hungary and Portugal (both +14 pp).

In 23 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in

2019 to say they would be comfortable with the idea of their child in a relationship with a Buddhist person. The largest increases can be seen in Portugal (+23 pp), Greece and Latvia (both +16 pp) and in Czechia and Finland (both +14 pp). There are three countries where respondents are now less comfortable than in 2019, although the decreases are all small. There has been no change in Germany.

In 14 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say they would be comfortable with the idea of their child in a relationship with a Christian person. The largest increases can be observed in Malta (+14 pp), Finland (+10 pp) and Portugal (+7 pp).

There are nine countries where respondents are now less comfortable than in 2019, with the largest decreases seen in Belgium and Slovakia (both -6 pp). There has been no change in the other four countries.

In 22 countries, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportion that say they would be comfortable with the idea of their child being in a relationship with an atheist person. The largest increases can be seen in Lithuania (+17 pp), Greece (+14 pp) and Finland (+11 pp). In the other five Member States, respondents are now less likely to say they would be comfortable with the idea of their child in a relationship with an atheist person. The largest decrease can be found in Slovakia (-5 pp).

QB13R.5 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Jewish person (%)

		EU	PT	LT	LV	EL	FI	CZ	DK	LU	IE	ES	HU	NL	CY	IT	RO	SI	SE	BG	MT	PL	SK	BE	EE	FR	HR	AT	DE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	71	73	63	68	55	83	78	84	86	86	84	67	93	39	71	44	58	90	48	45	58	58	63	56	80	56	54	68
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲22	▲15	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	13	14	15	15	6	10	6	5	7	9	19	4	19	16	22	18	6	18	26	16	15	18	18	10	19	16	16
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼10	▼3	▲3	▼6	▼4	▼4	=	▼3	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲11	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	12	11	22	14	28	7	7	7	2	4	6	13	1	42	10	29	19	3	26	27	24	23	17	19	6	22	18	9
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼8	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼9	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	=	=	▼2	=
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	5	3
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	=	▼3	=	=	▲1	▼3	=	=	▲4	▼1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	=	▼3	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	5	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	4	3
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼5	=	▲1	=	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼4	▼13	▼3	▼5	=	▼4	▼1	=	▲1	=

QB13R.6 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Muslim person (%)

		EU	CZ	LV	EL	HU	PT	IE	ES	LT	DK	FI	SK	NL	BG	LU	SE	IT	EE	MT	RO	AT	SI	BE	HR	CY	FR	PL	DE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	55	37	44	45	37	52	79	75	35	67	65	38	74	42	71	75	50	36	36	36	36	53	55	50	26	70	41	51
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲19	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	17	17	18	18	23	14	10	13	18	11	10	17	13	17	7	13	20	16	18	25	17	19	21	21	14	13	19	19
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲4	▲4	=	▲3	▼7	▼4	▼5	▲5	=	▼3	▲4	▼2	▲2	▼6	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲5	▼3	=	▲2	▲4	▼3	=	▲4	▲2
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	24	40	35	35	37	31	8	11	46	20	18	40	10	36	12	12	28	41	43	34	38	24	23	26	60	13	37	24
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼26	▼8	▼16	▼12	▼3	▼8	▼5	▼13	▼2	▼8	▼9	▼6	▼8	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼8	▼8	=	▼2	▼6	▼4	▲4	▼2	▼3	▲1
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▲3	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	5	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▲3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼4	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	3	2	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	4	3	1	4	2	0	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	0	2	1	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	=	▼6	=	▼5	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼12	▼2	=	=	▲1	=	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2

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[39] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

QB13R.7 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Buddhist person (%)

		EU	PT	EL	LV	CZ	FI	HU	BG	SK	DK	LT	IE	ES	LU	NL	IT	CY	MT	SE	RO	EE	PL	SI	HR	DE	FR	AT	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	68	72	53	56	63	79	50	40	46	82	46	81	84	84	88	68	36	46	88	41	49	54	56	49	66	78	53	67
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲23	▲16	▲16	▲14	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	14	13	17	16	14	6	21	17	17	7	19	10	9	5	7	16	19	21	6	24	21	15	18	23	15	11	15	18
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼10	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▲4	▼2	▼5	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲7	▼2	▲4	▲8	=	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	14	12	28	24	19	9	27	33	31	8	33	5	6	3	3	13	45	30	5	31	23	30	20	25	12	6	20	12
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼6	▼14	▼5	▼9	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼3	=	▼9	▼4	=	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▼4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	1	4	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	▲2	▼5	▲1	▼5	=	=	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	4	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	0	3	3	4	1	7	4	0	2	3	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	4	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼6	▼2	▲2	▼5	▼4	▼7	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼13	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼4	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲2

QB13R.8 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Christian person (%)

		EU	MT	FI	PT	LV	HU	DK	ES	LU	NL	SE	LT	IE	IT	SI	BG	EE	HR	CY	DE	EL	FR	AT	CZ	PL	RO	BE	SK
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	86	91	94	89	86	84	92	94	89	94	94	94	92	86	82	85	77	87	95	84	96	89	74	84	77	67	84	86
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲14	▲10	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	7	4	1	8	8	11	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	6	10	6	12	7	3	7	3	5	8	7	12	17	10	9
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲1	▼5	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲6	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲7
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	4	2	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	3	6	5	5	2	3	1	2	9	5	10	13	4	2
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	5	1	1	0	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▼5	▼4	▼2	=	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼3	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼10	=	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼3	=	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▲1	▼2

QB13R.9 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
An atheist person (%)

		EU	LT	EL	FI	PT	CZ	IE	CY	LU	NL	DK	ES	LV	HU	MT	RO	SI	SE	HR	EE	IT	AT	PL	DE	BE	BG	FR	SK
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	77	73	64	85	80	84	86	44	88	91	87	91	72	67	52	46	68	93	67	72	85	60	62	72	78	58	87	71
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲17	▲14	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼5
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	10	13	13	5	12	7	6	18	3	4	5	5	13	15	19	23	15	3	14	12	6	12	18	13	11	13	4	14
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼5	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲5	▼1	▲11	▲2	▼1	=	▼3	▲6	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	▲8
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	9	12	22	5	6	5	4	38	3	3	5	3	11	16	26	27	12	3	17	10	7	18	19	8	9	22	4	12
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼12	▼9	▼4	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼7	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲1	=
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	5	0	3	0	1	2	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼4	▲1	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼4	=	▲3	=	=	=	=	▲2	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	0	3	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	5	3	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼11	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼2

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates a number of differences.

Respondents who think discrimination on the basis or religion or beliefs is widespread are more likely to belong to the following groups:

- 15-24 year olds;

- Those who completed their education aged 20 or older;

- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum;

- Respondents who have been discriminated against, on one or multiple grounds;

- Those who have friends in a minority group.

Respondents who would feel comfortable if the person in the highest elected position in their country was from a religion different from the majority are most likely to be found in the following groups:

- 15-24 year olds;

- Those who completed their education aged 20 or older;

- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum.

Other highlights that emerge from the analysis are the following:

- Respondents younger than 55 are more likely than other age groups to feel comfortable having a Jewish, Muslim or Buddhist colleague and to feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Jewish, Muslim or Buddhist person.

- Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who completed their education at a younger age to say they would be comfortable with a colleague from any of these religious groups.

- Those who place themselves on the left side of the political spectrum are more likely than those who place themselves on the right to be comfortable with both having a Jewish, Muslim or Buddhist colleague and having one of their children in a love relationship with a person from any of these religious groups.

- Respondents who have a friend in a minority group are more likely than those who do not to say they would be comfortable with a Jewish, Muslim or Buddhist colleague, or if their child was in a love relationship with someone from one of these groups.

5. Disability

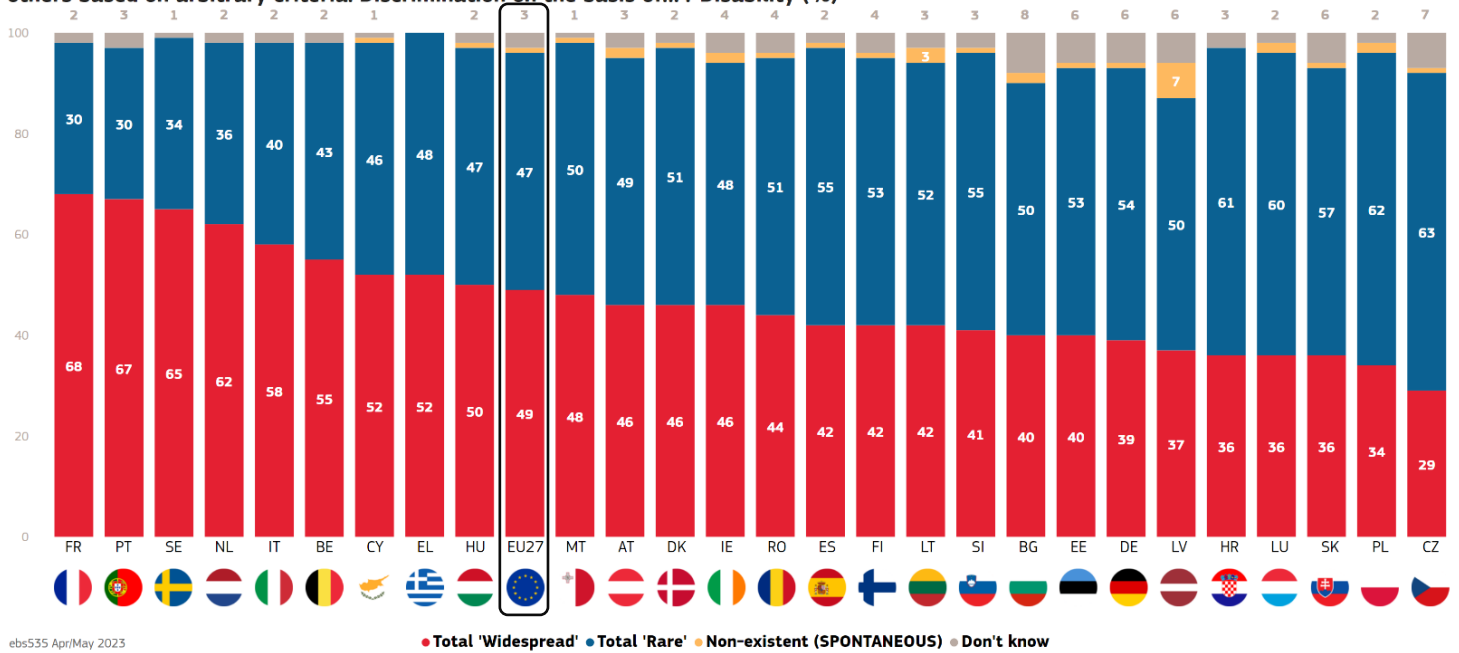## 5.1 Is discrimination widespread?

Respondents in the EU are divided

Around half (49%) of respondents in the EU say discrimination on the basis of disability is widespread[40] in their country, while 47% say it is rare.

At the country level, respondents in France (68%), Portugal (67%),

Sweden (65%) and the Netherlands (62%) are the most likely to say this kind of discrimination is widespread. At the other end of the scale, 29% in Czechia and 34% in Poland say the same.

QB1.7. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :-Disability (%)

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● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

The proportion of respondents who think discrimination on the basis of disability is widespread has increased by five percentage points since 2019[41]. Increases in this view are seen in 22 countries, with the largest in Sweden (+20 pp), Malta (+19 pp), Luxembourg

(+17 pp), Denmark (+16 pp) as well as the Netherlands and Slovakia (both +15 pp). There has been no change in Latvia, while there has been a decrease in the other four countries, the largest being in Romania (-6 pp) and Czechia (-5 pp).

QB1.7 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... Disability (%)

		EU	SE	MT	LU	DK	NL	SK	DE	SI	PT	EE	IT	BG	CY	PL	IE	FR	LT	HU	BE	ES	FI	AT	LV	EL	HR	CZ	RO
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	49	65	48	36	46	62	36	39	41	67	40	58	40	52	34	46	68	42	50	55	42	42	46	37	52	36	29	44
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▲20	▲19	▲17	▲16	▲15	▲15	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼6
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	47	34	50	60	51	36	57	54	55	30	53	40	50	46	62	48	30	52	47	43	55	53	49	50	48	61	63	51
	Δ May 2019	▼4	▼17	▼12	▼12	▼14	▼12	▼10	▼12	▼10	▼8	=	▼5	▼2	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲7
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	6	3	3	6	2	8	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	4	3	6	0	3	7	4
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼1
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	7	0	0	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=

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[40] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

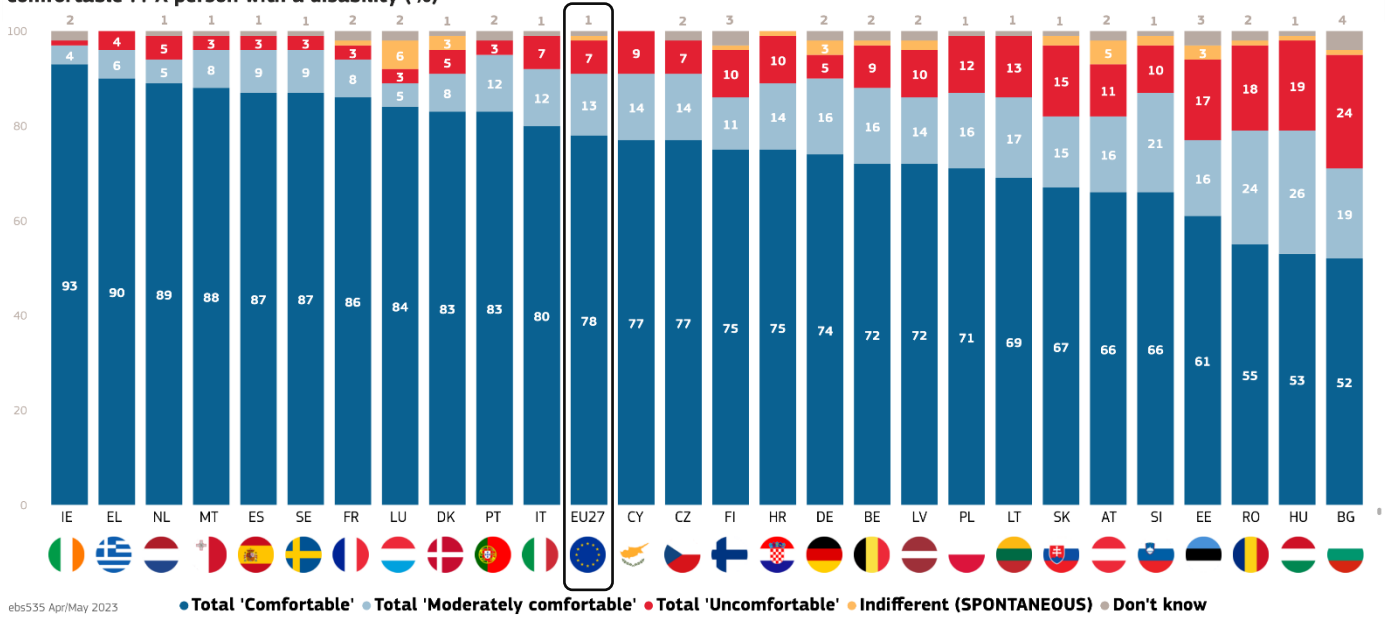[41] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

5.2 Having a person with a disability in the highest political office

A large majority are comfortable with this

Around eight in ten respondents in the EU (78%) say they would feel comfortable [42] if a person with a disability held the highest elected political position in their country. In every Member State, the majority of respondents say they feel comfortable, although proportions vary considerably: from 93% in Ireland, 90% in Greece and 89% in the Netherlands, to 52% in Bulgaria, 53% in Hungary and 55% in Romania.

QB6R.8. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A person with a disability (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Respondents are slightly more comfortable with the idea of a person with a disability in the highest elected political office than they were in 2019 [43] (+1 pp). This trend is also seen in 16 countries, with the largest increases amongst respondents in Lithuania (+16 pp) and in Latvia and Finland (both +14 pp). In the other 11 countries, there has been a decrease in the proportion that would feel comfortable with this scenario. The largest decreases can be seen in Belgium and Croatia (both -8 pp).

QB6R.8 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". A person with a disability (%)

		EU	LT	LV	FI	DK	EL	MT	PT	IE	RO	FR	CZ	IT	ES	LU	AT	HU	CY	DE	EE	NL	PL	SE	SK	BG	SI	BE	HR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	78	69	72	75	83	90	88	83	93	55	86	77	80	87	84	66	53	77	74	61	89	71	87	67	52	66	72	75
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲16	▲14	▲14	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼8	▼8
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	17	14	11	8	6	8	12	4	24	8	14	12	9	5	16	26	14	16	16	5	16	9	15	19	21	16	14
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼7	▼1	▼5	=	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	7	13	10	10	5	4	3	3	1	18	3	7	7	3	3	11	19	9	5	17	5	12	3	15	24	10	9	10
	Δ May 2019	=	▼8	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼4	▲2	=	=	▲6	▲2	=	=	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼3	=	▼3	▼4	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼4	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	0
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼4	▼2	=	▲1	▼1

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[42] For QB6, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6.
[43] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

5.3 Working with a person with a disability

More than eight in ten would be comfortable with this

A large majority of respondents in the EU (85%) would feel comfortable[44] having a colleague with a disability, and at least six in ten feel that way in each country. Proportions are highest among respondents in Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland (all 96%), while they are lowest in Romania and Bulgaria (both 62%).

QB12R.12. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A person with a disability (%)
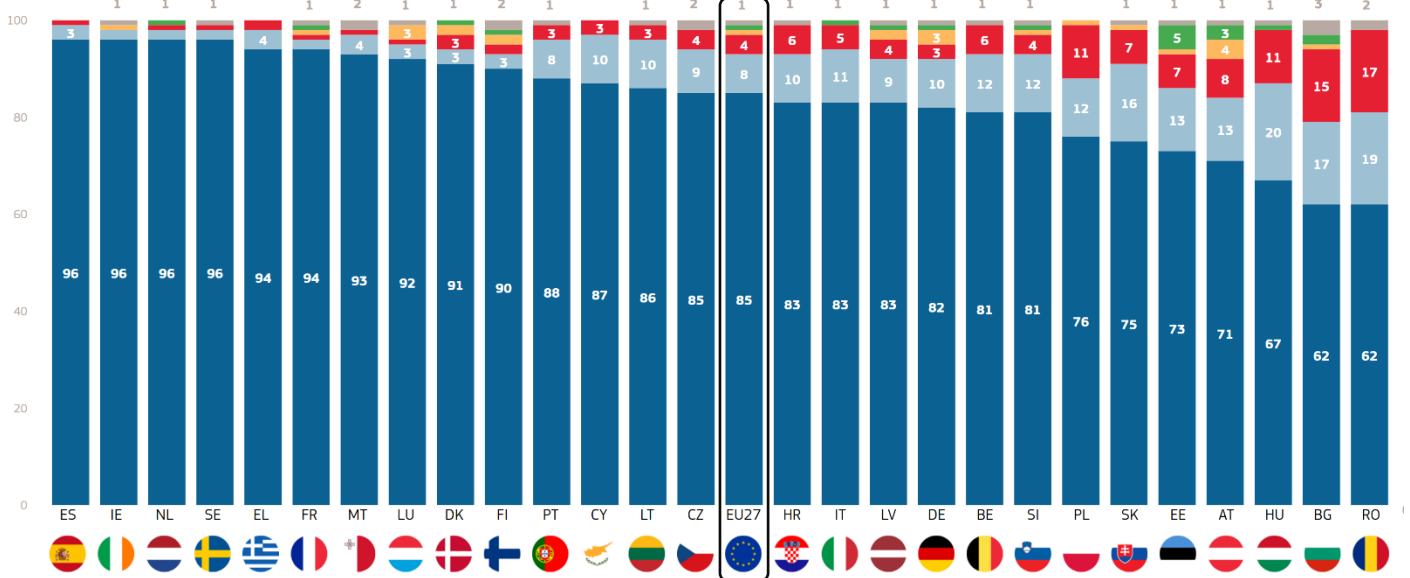
ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Compared to 2019[45], there has been little change overall in the proportion that say they would be comfortable having a colleague with a disability (+1 percentage point). There has been an increase in 19 countries, with the largest increases amongst those in Finland (+19 pp), Lithuania (+11 pp) and Latvia (+8 pp). There has been no change in Germany, while there has been a decrease in the other seven Member States, the largest being in Belgium (-9 pp).

QB12R.12 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A person with a disability (%)

		EU	FI	LT	LV	DK	MT	PT	EL	ES	HU	LU	SI	IE	AT	FR	IT	RO	CZ	NL	SE	DE	SK	EE	HR	CY	PL	BG	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	85	90	86	83	91	93	88	94	96	67	92	81	96	71	94	83	62	85	96	96	82	75	73	83	87	76	62	81
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲19	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼9
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	8	3	10	9	3	4	8	4	3	20	3	12	2	13	2	11	19	9	2	2	10	16	13	10	10	12	17	12
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼9	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲6	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲5
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	4	2	3	4	3	1	3	2	1	11	1	4	0	8	1	5	17	4	1	1	3	7	7	6	3	11	15	6
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲4	▲1	=	▲2	▲6	▲4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼8	▼5	▼6	▼4	=	▼6	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼5	=	=	=	=	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	=

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[44] For QB12, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB12.
[45] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.
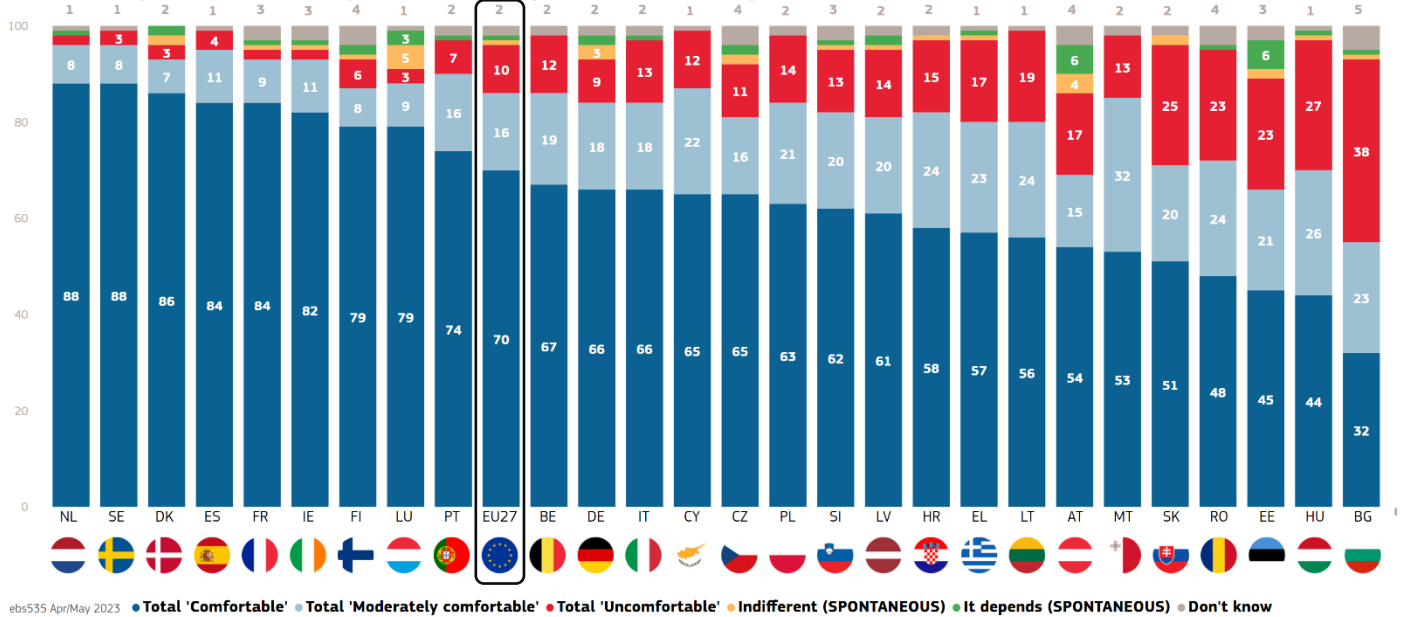
5.4 Having a child in a love relationship with a person with a disability

Over two thirds would be comfortable with this

Seven in ten respondents (70%) say they would feel comfortable[46] if their child was in a love relationship with a person with disabilities. However, there is a considerable variation across countries. In six Member States, more than eight in ten respondents say they would feel comfortable in this situation: the Netherlands

and Sweden (both 88%), Denmark (86%), Spain and France (both 84%) and Ireland (82%). By contrast, only 32% of respondents say this in Bulgaria, 44% in Hungary, 45% in Estonia and 48% in Romania.

QB13R.12. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A person with a disability (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Although attitudes vary across countries, in 21 Member States respondents are now more likely than in 2019[47] to say they would be comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with a person with disabilities. At the EU level, the proportion has remained stable (+1 pp). The largest country-level increases in the proportion who would feel comfortable are in Cyprus (+21 pp) and

in Portugal and Latvia (both +18 pp). In total, there has been an increase of ten or more points in nine countries.

In five countries, respondents are now less likely to say they would be comfortable if their child was in a love relationship with a person with disabilities. The largest decrease can be seen in Croatia (-6 pp). There has been no change in the Netherlands.

QB13R.12 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A person with a disability (%)

		EU	CY	LV	PT	RO	CZ	DK	LT	EL	HU	FI	IE	MT	IT	LU	SI	BG	ES	FR	AT	PL	SE	NL	BE	SK	DE	EE	HR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	70	65	61	74	48	65	86	56	57	44	79	82	53	66	79	62	32	84	84	54	63	88	88	67	51	66	45	58
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲21	▲18	▲18	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	16	22	20	16	24	16	7	24	23	26	8	11	32	18	9	20	23	11	9	15	21	8	8	19	20	18	21	24
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼7	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼6	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼5	=	▲12	▼2	▼1	▼4	▲3	=	=	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲6
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	10	12	14	7	23	11	3	19	17	27	6	2	13	13	3	13	38	4	2	17	14	3	2	12	25	9	23	15
	Δ May 2019	=	▼8	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼8	▼1	▼5	▼8	▼4	▼2	▼3	=	=	▼1	▲3	▼2	=	▼2	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲9	▲1
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼4	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	▼3	▼1	▲3	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼3	▲1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	1	2	2	4	4	0	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	5	1	3	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼3	=	▼5	▲2	▼1	▼12	▼1	▼6	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼7	▼3	▼4	▼1

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[46] For QB13, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB13.
[47] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

6. Socio-economic situation

6.1 Is discrimination widespread?

**Respondents in the EU are divided**

Around half (49%) of respondents in the EU say discrimination on the basis of socio-economic situation is widespread[48] in their country, while 44% say it is rare.

At a country level, respondents in Cyprus (66%), Greece (63%) and France (62%) are the most likely to say this kind of discrimination

is widespread. At the other end of the scale, 26% in Czechia and 31% in both Poland and Finland say the same.

This is the first time the item has been asked, and it is therefore not possible to compare the results with earlier figures.

QB1.9. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :–Socio-economic situation (%)

● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
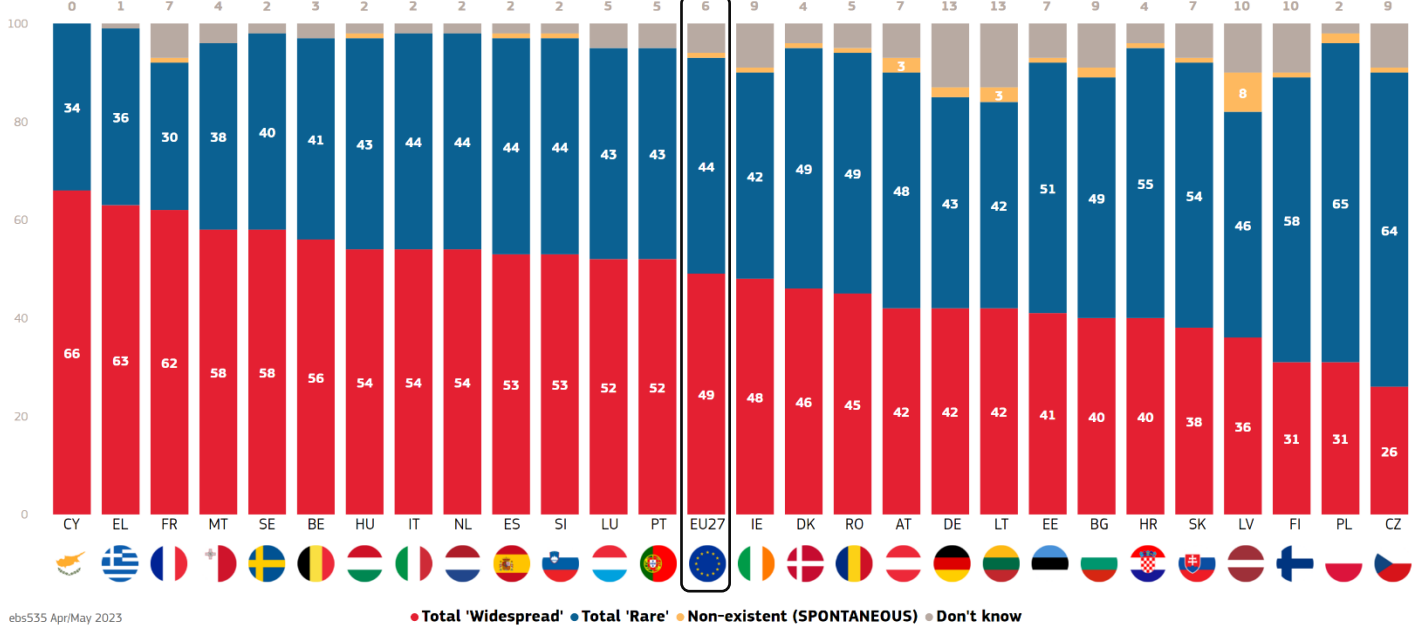
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[48] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

III. DISCRIMINATION OF LGBTIQ PEOPLE

This chapter focuses on attitudes and opinions about LGBTIQ people. It starts by assessing how widespread discrimination is, on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual), gender identity (being transgender) and sex characteristics (being intersex). It then looks at how comfortable respondents would be with different scenarios related to LGBTIQ people. It also examines levels of support for LGBTIQ relationships, equal rights for LGBTIQ people and marriage of same sex partners. Finally, it analyses opinions about the addition of a gender neutral option on official documents.

When evolution is analysed, it should be taken into consideration that the comparison is made with ebs493 of 2019, which included the United Kingdom (EU28). Due to Brexit, the UK is no longer part of the EU sample (now EU27). The comparison at the EU level should therefore be interpreted with caution, as there might be small differences between 2019 results including the UK and 2019 results excluding the UK.
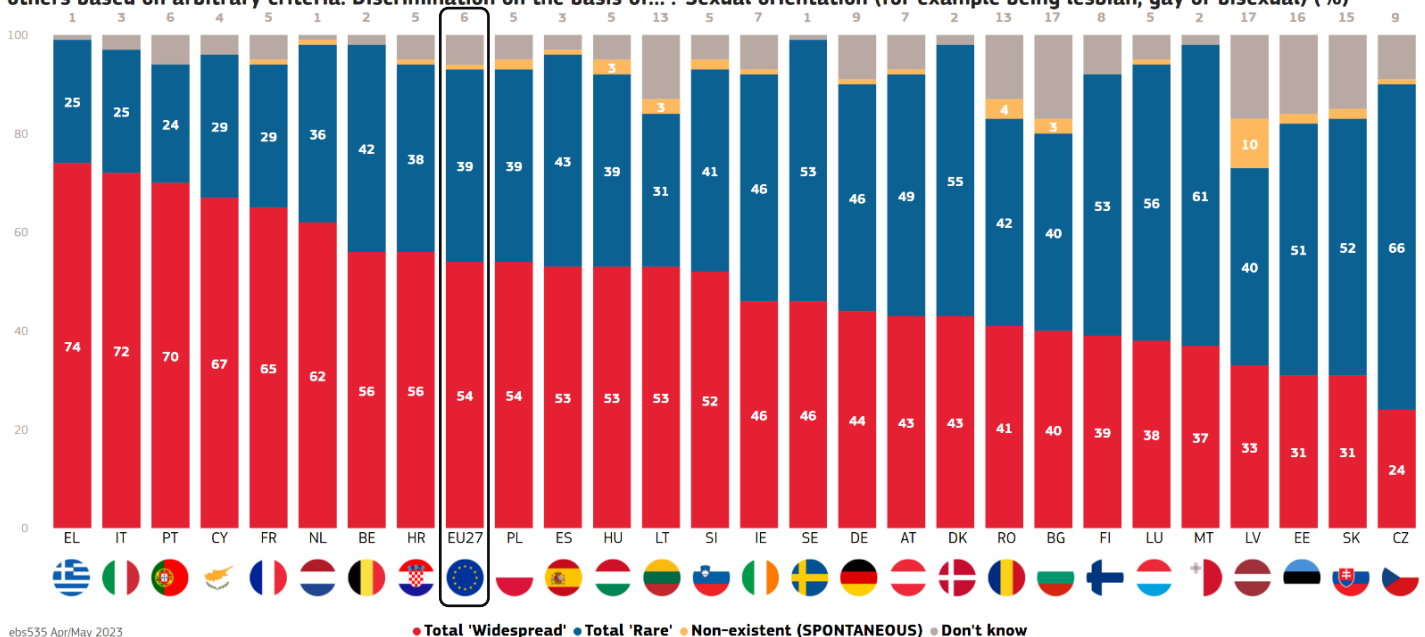
1. Is discrimination widespread?

A majority of respondents think it is, on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics

Across the EU, just over half (54%) of all respondents think that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) is widespread in their country[49].

There is considerable variation between Member States. In four

countries, two thirds of respondents or more say that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is widespread in their country: Greece (74%), Italy (72%), Portugal (70%) and Cyprus (67%). By contrast, no more than a third say this in Czechia (24%), Estonia and Slovakia (both 31%) and Latvia (33%).

QB1.4. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :–Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) (%)

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● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[49] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

Compared to 2019[50], there has been no clear change in the EU as a whole in the proportion that say discrimination based on sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) is widespread in their country (+1 percentage point). In 15 countries, respondents are now more likely to say this kind of discrimination is widespread in their country. The largest increases can be seen in Bulgaria and Luxembourg (both +11 pp), Germany (+8 pp) and Hungary (+7 pp). There has been no change since 2019 in Cyprus, while in the other 11 Member States there has been a decrease in the proportion that say discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is widespread in their country. The largest decreases can be seen in Czechia (-10 pp) and France (-8 pp).

QB1.4 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...
Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) (%)

		EU	BG	LU	DE	HU	SK	PL	SI	EL	HR	SE	IT	LV	LT	DK	NL	CY	BE	ES	MT	PT	IE	EE	AT	FI	RO	FR	CZ
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	54	40	38	44	53	31	54	52	74	56	46	72	33	53	43	62	67	56	53	37	70	46	31	43	39	41	65	24
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲11	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼8	▼10
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	39	40	56	46	39	52	39	41	25	38	53	25	40	31	55	36	29	42	43	61	24	46	51	49	53	42	29	66
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼10	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼5	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	▲9	▲3	▲2	▲7	▲1	=	▲1	▲8	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	6	17	5	9	5	15	5	5	1	5	1	3	17	13	2	1	4	2	3	2	6	7	16	7	8	13	5	9
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	▼6	▲3	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲6	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲5
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	10	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲4	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼5	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▼1

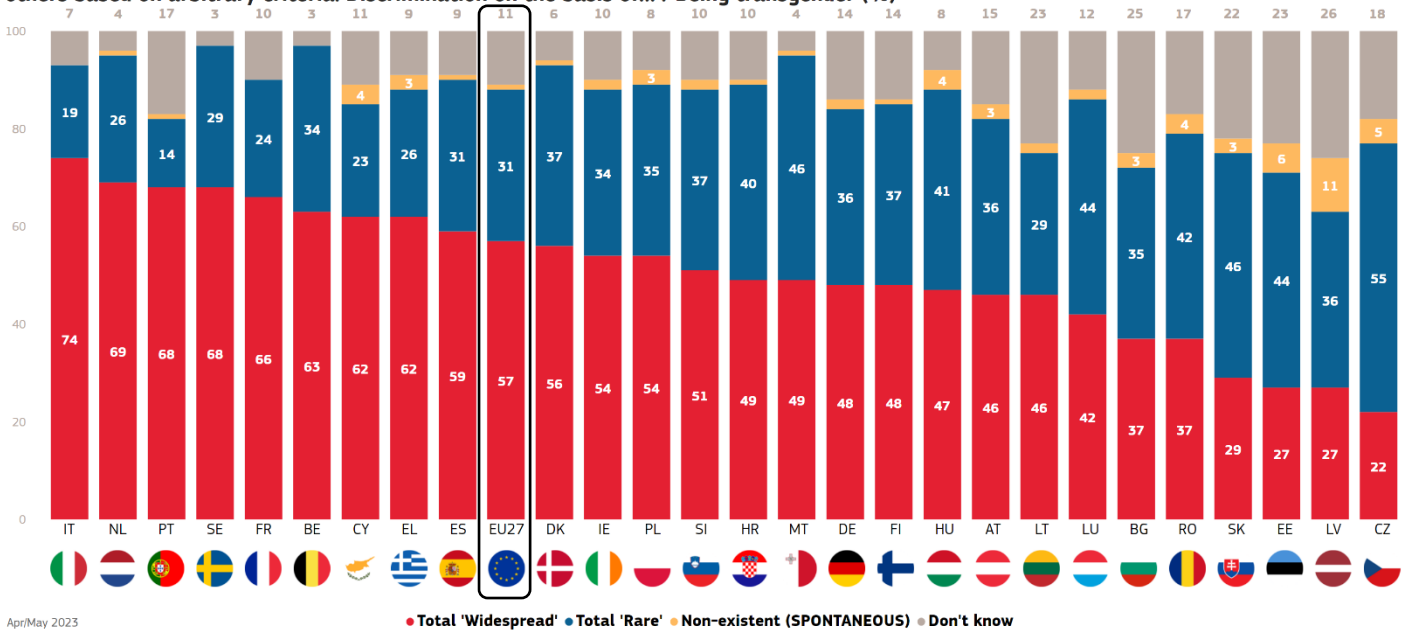[50] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

More than half (57%) of all respondents in the EU think discrimination on the basis of gender identity (being transgender) is widespread in their country [51].

Belief in widespread discrimination on the basis of gender identity (being transgender) is highest amongst respondents in Italy (74%), the Netherlands (69%) and in Portugal and Sweden (both 68%). It is lowest among respondents in Czechia (22%) and in Estonia and Latvia (both 27%). Czechia (55%) is the only country where at least half of respondents say this kind of discrimination is rare.

It is worth noting that, in many countries, at least one in ten respondents say they don't know, with particularly high levels in Latvia (26%) and Bulgaria (25%).

QB1.8. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :–Being transgender (%)

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● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Compared to 2019, respondents in the EU overall are more likely to say discrimination is widespread in their country, on the basis of gender identity (being transgender, +9 percentage points) [52].

Respondents in all but two countries are now more likely than in 2019 to say that discrimination on the basis of gender identity (being transgender) is widespread in their country. The largest increases can be observed amongst respondents in Luxembourg (+19 pp), Germany and Denmark (both +17 pp) and the Netherlands (+15 pp), and overall there are 12 countries where there has been an increase of at least ten points. There are only two countries where there has been a decrease: Austria (-2 pp) and Czechia (-1 pp).

QB1.8 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...
Being transgender (%)

		EU	LU	DK	DE	NL	BE	BG	HU	PL	HR	SI	SE	LT	FR	PT	SK	IT	CY	LV	MT	EL	IE	EE	RO	FI	ES	CZ	AT
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	57	42	56	48	69	63	37	47	54	49	51	68	46	66	68	29	74	62	27	49	62	54	27	37	48	59	22	46
	Δ May 2019	▲9	▲19	▲17	▲17	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼2
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	31	44	37	36	26	34	35	41	35	40	37	29	29	24	14	46	19	23	36	46	26	34	44	42	37	31	55	36
	Δ May 2019	▼4	▼1	▼10	▼8	▼6	▼12	▼5	▼1	▼9	▼5	▼10	▼3	▼8	▼2	▼11	▼5	▼4	▼9	▼7	=	▼8	▲2	▲4	▼5	▼1	=	▼4	▲2
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	11	12	6	14	4	3	25	8	8	10	10	3	23	10	17	22	7	11	26	4	9	10	23	17	14	9	18	15
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▼19	▼7	▼8	▼8	▲1	▼5	▼8	▼3	▼4	=	▼7	▼2	▼7	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	=	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼3	=	▲4	=
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	2	1	0	3	4	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	4	11	1	3	2	6	4	1	1	5	3
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼4	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲4	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=

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[51] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread": the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

[52] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

Across the EU, just under half of respondents (47%) say that discrimination on the basis of sex characteristics (being intersex) is widespread in their country, while 36% think it is rare and 15% say they don't know[53].

In six countries, more than half of respondents say discrimination on the basis of sex characteristics (being intersex) is widespread: Italy and Greece (both 64%), Cyprus (61%), Portugal (56%), France (54%) and the Netherlands (53%) At the other end of the scale, 19% in Czechia and 20% in both Estonia and Latvia say the same.

In many countries, relatively high proportions say they don't know, and this rises to more than a quarter of respondents in Latvia (34%), Estonia (28%) and in Lithuania and Portugal (both 27%).

Looking across the three questions in this section, Italy and Portugal are consistently amongst the countries where respondents are most likely to say each of these types of discrimination are widespread. Conversely, respondents in Czechia, Estonia and Latvia are consistently amongst the least likely to say this.

QB1.11. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :-Being intersex (%)

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● Total 'Widespread' ● Total 'Rare' ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
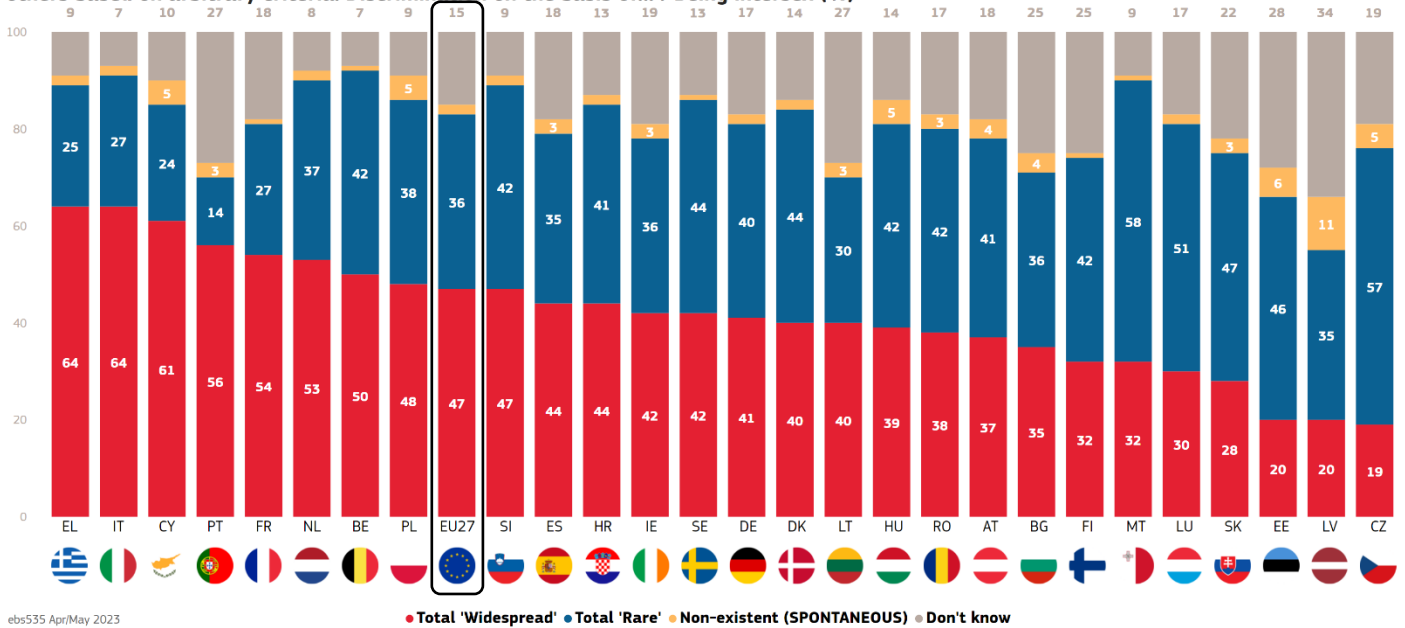
Compared to 2019[54], respondents in the EU overall are more likely to say discrimination is widespread in their country, on the basis of sex characteristics (being intersex, +8 percentage points).

Respondents in 22 countries are now more likely than in 2019 to say that discrimination on the basis of sex characteristics (being intersex) is widespread in their country. The largest increases can be observed amongst respondents in the Netherlands (+19 pp), Germany and Denmark (both +17 pp) and Slovenia (+14 pp).

In total, there are 12 Member States where there has been an increase of ten or more points.

In four countries, there has been a decrease in the proportion that thinks discrimination on the basis of sex characteristics (being intersex) is widespread in their country: Austria (-6 pp), Czechia and Malta (both -5 pp) and Spain (-3 pp). There has been no change in Finland.

QB1.11 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...
Being intersex (%)

		EU	NL	DK	DE	SI	BG	LU	PL	LT	HU	FR	BE	EL	CY	SK	SE	HR	IT	RO	EE	IE	LV	PT	FI	ES	CZ	MT	AT
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	47	53	40	41	47	35	30	48	40	39	54	50	64	61	28	42	44	64	38	20	42	20	56	32	44	19	32	37
	Δ May 2019	▲8	▲19	▲17	▲17	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	36	37	44	40	42	36	51	38	30	42	27	42	25	24	47	44	41	27	42	46	36	35	14	42	35	57	58	41
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼4	▼6	▼10	▼10	▼3	▼4	▼10	▼11	▼9	▼6	▲5	▼5	=	▼5	▲5	▼2	▼8	▼12	▼4	=	▼1	▲14	▲2
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	15	8	14	17	9	25	17	9	27	14	18	7	9	10	22	13	13	7	17	28	19	34	27	25	18	19	9	18
	Δ May 2019	▼4	▼16	▼12	▼7	▼4	▼6	▼20	▼4	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼3	=	▼4	▼1	▼13	=	▼5	=	▼5	=	▲1	▲9	▲4	▲3	▲5	▼7	▲3
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	5	3	5	1	1	2	5	3	1	2	2	3	6	3	11	3	1	3	5	1	4
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲1	▲1	=	▼4	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲4	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	▲4	▲2	=	=	▲1	▼2	▲1

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[53] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

[54] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows a number of differences. Women are slightly more likely than men to say discrimination is widespread in their country on the basis of sexual orientation (57% compared with 51%), gender identity (being transgender: 59% compared with 55%) and sex characteristics (being intersex: 48% compared to 46%).

Respondents aged 55 or over are the least likely to think discrimination against these groups is widespread. For example, 49% of those aged 55 or over think that discrimination is widespread in their country on the basis of gender identity (being transgender), compared with 60%-65% in the younger age groups.

Respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say that discrimination is widespread in their country on the basis of gender identity (being transgender; 60%), compared with 51% of those who left education by the age of 15. However, there is little difference in relation to perceptions of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) or sex characteristics (being intersex).

Students are the occupation group most likely to think discrimination against each of these groups is widespread in their country. Otherwise, there is no clear pattern in relation to socio-professional groups.

Those who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to think discrimination is widespread in their country. For example, 66% think there is widespread discrimination on the basis of gender identity (being transgender), compared with 51% of those who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum.

If respondents agree that lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people, they are more likely to think that discrimination is widespread. For example, 57% think that discrimination is widespread in their country on the basis of sexual orientation, compared with 49% of those who disagree that lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people.

Respondents who consider themselves as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual are more likely to think discrimination is widespread on all three issues. The same applies to respondents who consider themselves as being transgender or intersex.

In addition, respondents who consider themselves part of other minority groups are also more likely to say discrimination is widespread on the basis of sexual orientation; specifically respondents who consider themselves part of a minority on the basis of skin colour (68%) and those who consider themselves as having a disability (66%).

QB1.4,8,11 **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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...**
(% - Total 'Widespread')

	Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	Being transgender	Being intersex
EU27	54	57	47
Gender			
Man	51	55	46
Woman	57	59	48
Age			
15-24	62	65	51
25-39	56	61	51
40-54	54	60	50
55 +	51	49	42
Education (End of)			
15-	55	51	45
16-19	53	54	45
20+	53	60	49
Still studying	63	65	52
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	53	56	47
Managers	54	61	52
Other white collars	55	58	51
Manual workers	54	60	48
House persons	62	59	49
Unemployed	61	62	45
Retired	50	47	40
Students	63	65	52
Left-right political scale			
Left	62	66	55
Centre	52	55	46
Right	48	51	41
Has been discriminated against			
No	52	55	45
Total 'Single ground'	61	65	55
Total' Multiple grounds'	66	70	57
LGBTIQ people should have same rights			
Total 'Agree'	57	62	51
Total 'Disagree'	49	47	39
Transgender people should have same rights			
Total 'Agree'	58	63	52
Total 'Disagree'	49	48	39
Self-defined minority group			
Ethnic	55	57	52
Skin colour	68	67	55
Religious	54	52	44
Roma	56	50	49
Sexual orientation	73	80	59
Gender identity	71	72	72
Handicap	66	63	51
Other	58	63	52
None	53	56	46

2. Comfortable with LGBTIQ people in diverse situations

2.1 In the highest political office

The majority of EU citizens would feel comfortable

Just over two thirds (68%) of respondents in the EU say they would feel comfortable with a lesbian, gay or bisexual person in the highest elected political position in the country, with a further 13% saying they would feel moderately comfortable in this situation[55]. One in six (16%) say they would feel uncomfortable.

There is a wide variation in opinion across countries. More than nine in ten respondents in the Netherlands (95%) and in Ireland and Sweden (both 91%) say they would feel comfortable in this situation, compared with much smaller proportions in Bulgaria (20%) and Romania (27%).

In 24 countries, respondents are more likely to say they would feel comfortable rather than uncomfortable with a lesbian, gay or bisexual person in the highest elected political position in the country. In the other three Member States, respondents are more likely to say they feel uncomfortable rather than comfortable: Bulgaria (59% uncomfortable and 20% comfortable), Romania (49% uncomfortable and 27% comfortable) and Lithuania (45% uncomfortable and 37% comfortable).

QB6R.2. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A lesbian, gay or bisexual person (%)
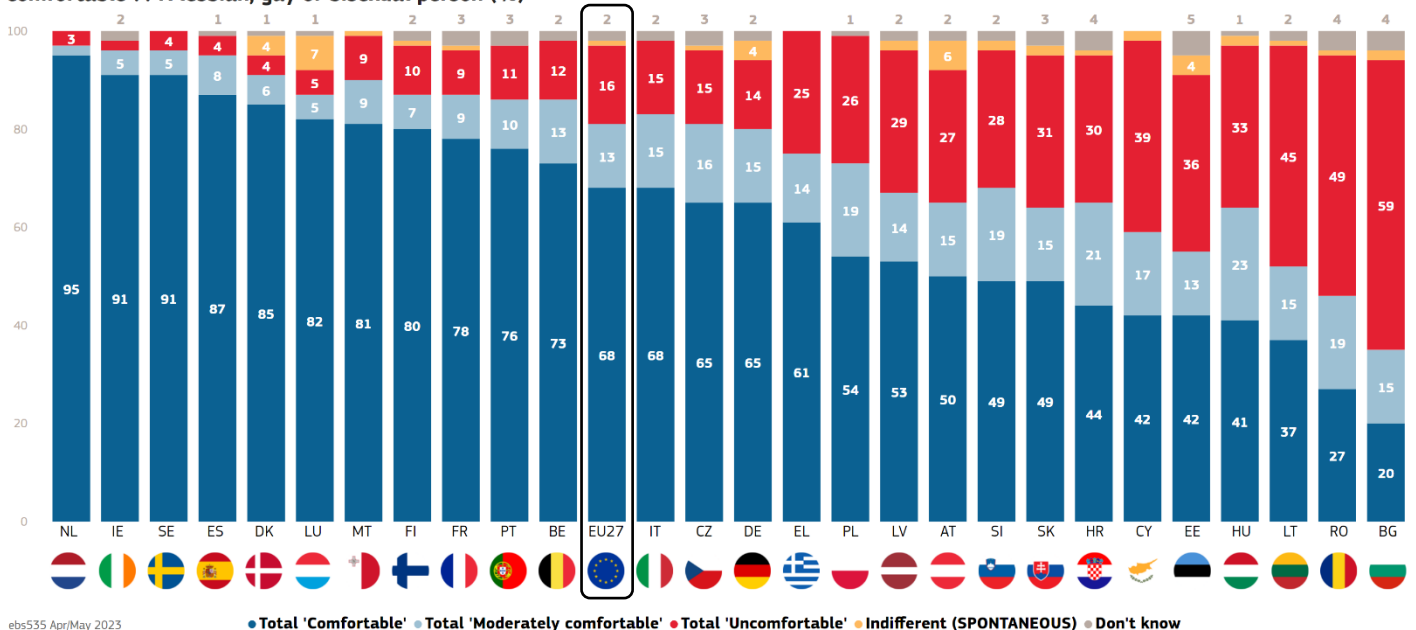
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● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[55] QB6 For QB6, "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6..

At an overall EU level [56], there has been a 4-point increase in the proportion who say they would feel comfortable with a lesbian, gay or bisexual person in the highest elected political position in the country, and in all but five Member States there have also been increases. In fact, in seven countries there have been increases of at least ten points, with the largest in Latvia (+21 pp), Finland and Portugal (both +19 pp) and Greece (+17 pp). The largest decreases can be seen in Belgium and Slovenia (both -6 pp).

QB6R.2 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A lesbian, gay or bisexual person (%)

		EU	LV	PT	FI	EL	IT	CZ	LT	HU	MT	DK	IE	ES	PL	FR	SK	BG	CY	NL	DE	EE	RO	SE	HR	LU	AT	BE	SI
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	68	53	76	80	61	68	65	37	41	81	85	91	87	54	78	49	20	42	95	65	42	27	91	44	82	50	73	49
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▲21	▲19	▲19	▲17	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	14	10	7	14	15	16	15	23	9	6	5	8	19	9	15	15	17	2	15	13	19	5	21	5	15	13	19
	Δ May 2019	=	▲3	▼7	▼9	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲3	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲6	=	▼3	▲1	▲1
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	16	29	11	10	25	15	15	45	33	9	4	2	4	26	9	31	59	39	3	14	36	49	4	30	5	27	12	28
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼16	▼5	▼4	▼13	▼9	▼14	▼11	▼7	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼5	=	▲2	▲6	▼3	▲1	▼4	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲5
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	4	4	1	0	1	7	6	0	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼6	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼4	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲3	=	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	0	0	2	5	4	0	4	1	2	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼4	▼3	=	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	▲1	=

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[56] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

Around six in ten respondents (58%) in the EU overall say they would be comfortable with a transgender or an intersex person in the highest elected political office in their country[57]. However, there is considerable variation across countries. At least eight in ten say they would be comfortable with this in the Netherlands (86%), Sweden (82%) and in Ireland and Spain (both 80%). At the other end of the scale, less than a third say the same in Bulgaria (18%) and Romania (25%).

The question wording is different to the 2019 survey. In 2019, respondents were asked two separate questions about transgender and intersex people, whereas the current survey asks a single question about both groups ("a transgender person or an intersex person"). For reference, in 2019 53% of respondents said that they would be comfortable with a transgender person in the highest elected political office in their country, while 54% said they would be comfortable if it were an intersex person.

QB6R.10. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A transgender person or an intersex person (%)
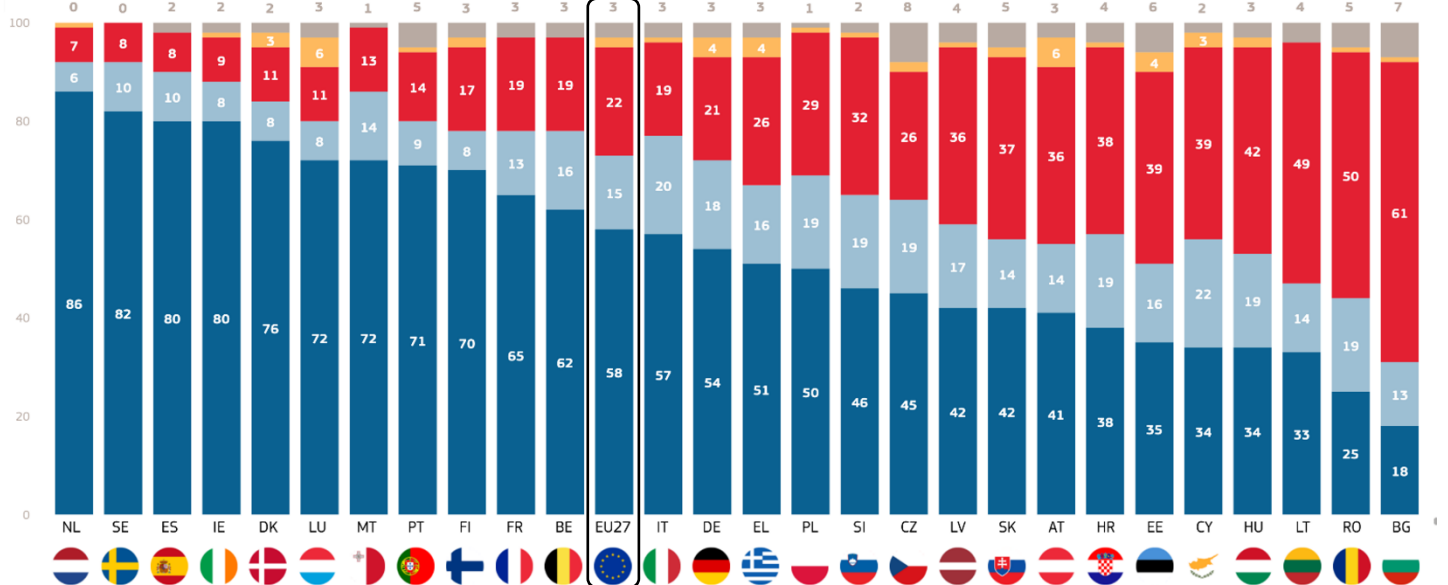
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● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[57] For QB6, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6.
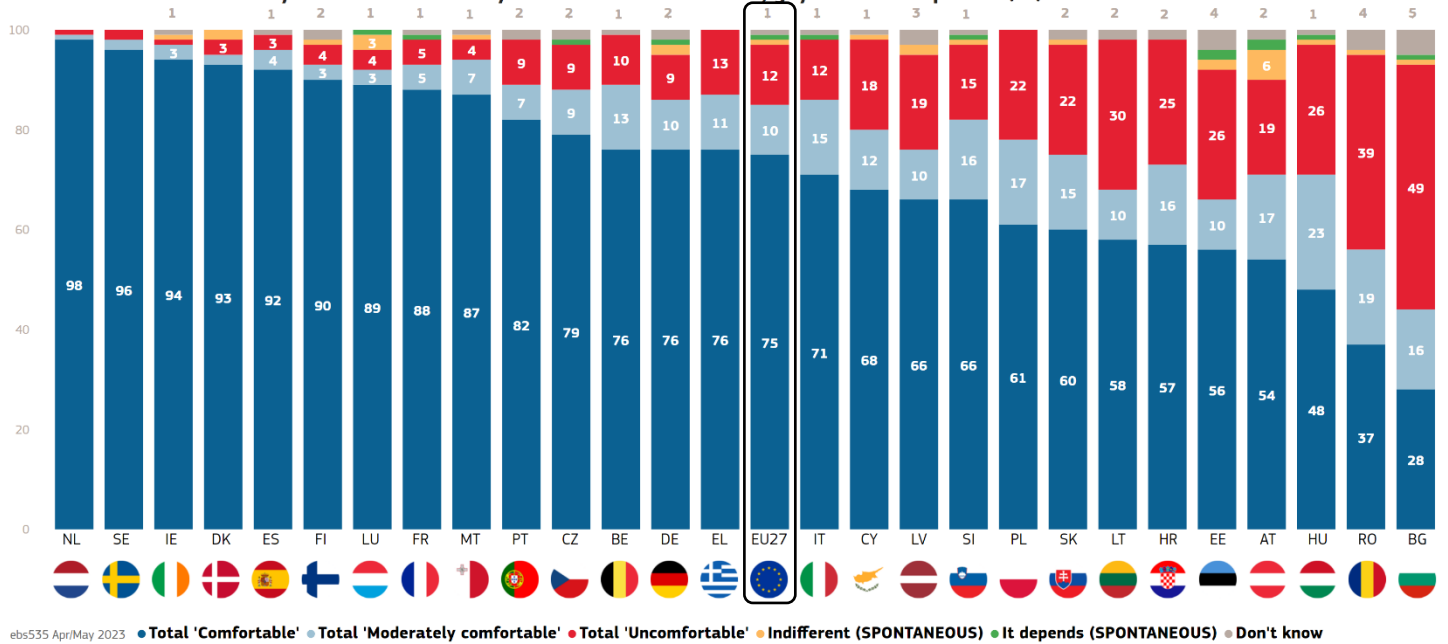
2.2   At work

The majority would be comfortable working with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex persons

Three quarters (75%) of respondents across the EU would feel comfortable having daily contact with a lesbian, gay or bisexual colleague[58]. A further 10% say they would feel moderately comfortable in this situation, while 12% say they would feel uncomfortable.

In all but three countries, more than half say they would feel

comfortable having a lesbian, gay or bisexual work colleague. The highest proportions can be seen in the Netherlands (98%), Sweden (96%), Ireland (94%) and Denmark (93%). Less than half of respondents say they would feel comfortable in Bulgaria (28%), Romania (37%) and Hungary (48%). Romania and Bulgaria are the only countries where respondents are more likely to say they would be uncomfortable than comfortable.

QB12R.10. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A lesbian, gay or bisexual person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[58] For QB12, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB12.

Across the EU27, respondents are now more likely than in 2019[59] to say they would feel comfortable with having a lesbian, gay or bisexual person as a work colleague (+3 percentage points). This pattern is repeated in 25 countries, with the largest increases observed in Latvia (+22 pp), Finland (+21pp), Greece (+20 pp) and Portugal (+18 pp). Belgium (-6 pp) and Austria (-4pp) are the only countries where respondents are less likely to say they would feel comfortable than they were in 2019.

QB12R.10 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A lesbian, gay or bisexual person (%)

		EU	LV	FI	EL	PT	LT	CZ	DK	IT	HU	IE	ES	SK	DE	HR	MT	EE	CY	LU	NL	PL	SI	SE	BG	FR	RO	AT	BE
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	75	66	90	76	82	58	79	93	71	48	94	92	60	76	57	87	56	68	89	98	61	66	96	28	88	37	54	76
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲22	▲21	▲20	▲18	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	10	10	3	11	7	10	9	2	15	23	3	4	15	10	16	7	10	12	3	1	17	16	2	16	5	19	17	13
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼8	▼4	▼7	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	=	▲4	▲2	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	12	19	4	13	9	30	9	3	12	26	1	3	22	9	25	4	26	18	4	1	22	15	2	49	5	39	19	10
	Δ May 2019	=	▼10	▼3	▼13	▼2	▼7	▼10	▲1	▼6	▼7	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲4	▼5	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	▼10	▼1	▼7	▼4	=	▼6	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲4	▼1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	3	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	4	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	=	▼7	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼5	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	=	=

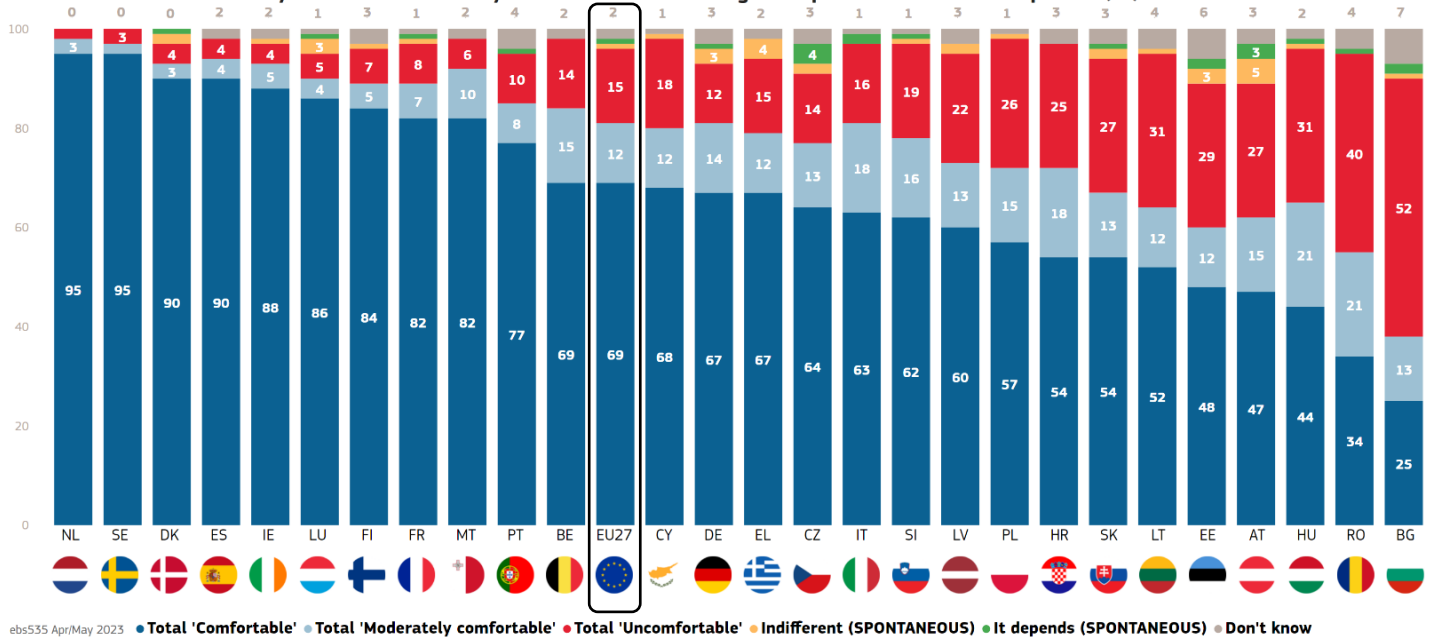[59] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

Almost seven in ten respondents (69%) in the EU say they would be comfortable in daily contact with a transgender or an intersex colleague at work [60]. Just over one in ten (12%) would be moderately comfortable, while 15% say they would feel uncomfortable.

There is significant variation between countries. At least nine in ten respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 95%) and in Denmark and Spain (both 90%) say they would feel comfortable having a transgender or intersex colleague. At the other end of the scale, there are two countries where respondents are more likely to say they would feel uncomfortable rather than comfortable:

Bulgaria (52% uncomfortable and 25% comfortable) and Romania (40% uncomfortable and 34% comfortable).

The question wording is different to the 2019 survey. In 2019, respondents were asked two separate questions about transgender and intersex people, whereas the current survey asks a single question about both groups ("a transgender person or an intersex person"). For reference, in 2019, 65% of respondents said that they would be comfortable having daily contact with a transgender colleague at work, while 66% said they would be comfortable with an intersex colleague.

QB12R.11. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A transgender person or an intersex person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[60] For QB12, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB12.

2.3 Having a child in a love relationship with a person of the same sex, a transgender or intersex person
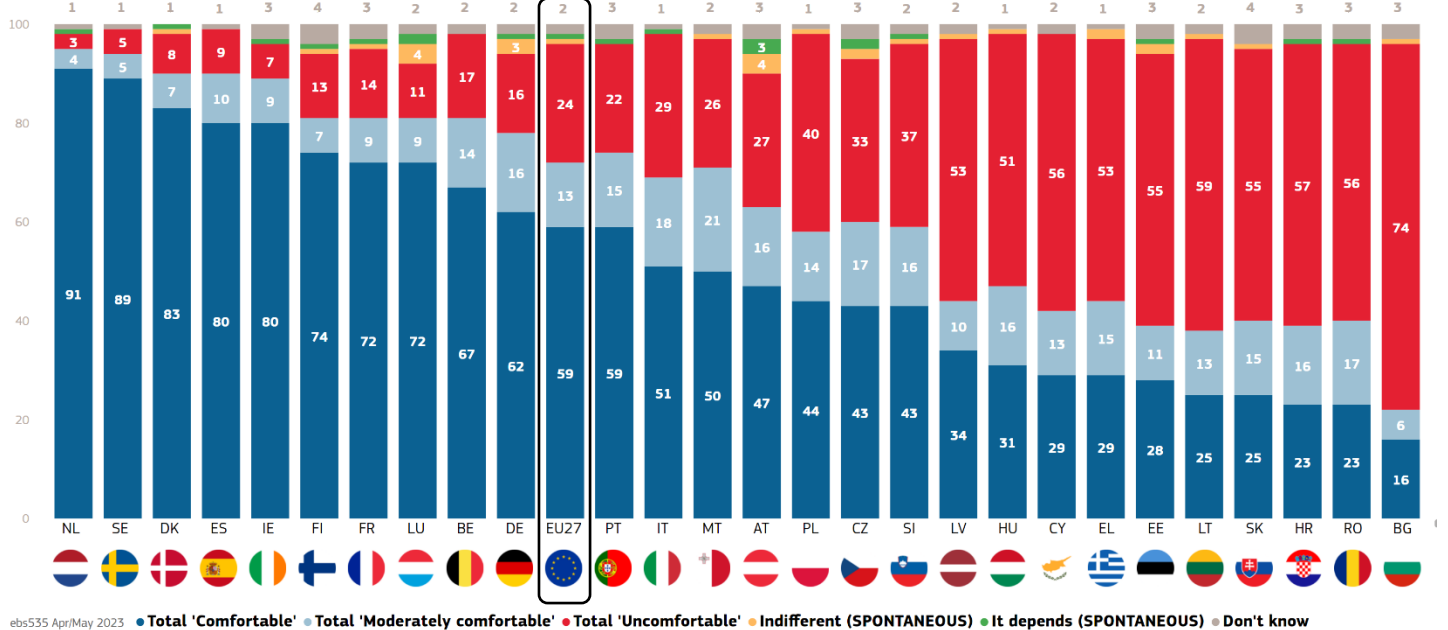
Over half would be comfortable with a person of the same sex, close to half with a transgender or an intersex person

More than half (59%) of all respondents in the EU would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a person of the same sex, with a further 13% saying they would feel moderately comfortable[61]. Nearly a quarter (24%) say they would feel uncomfortable with this situation.

Results vary considerably by country. In five Member States, more than three quarters of respondents say they would feel

comfortable if one of their children was in a same-sex love relationship: the Netherlands (91%), Sweden (89%), Denmark (83%), Spain (80%) and Ireland (80%). By contrast, less than a quarter of respondents say this in Bulgaria (16%), Croatia and Romania (both 23%). Overall, in 17 countries, respondents are more likely to say they feel comfortable, while in ten countries respondents are more likely to say they feel uncomfortable.

QB13R.10. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A person of the same sex as your child (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[61] For QB13, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB13.

Although the proportions who would feel comfortable is variable, in all but one country respondents are now more likely to say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a same-sex relationship. At an overall EU level there has been an increase of four percentage points in the proportion who would feel comfortable, compared to 2019[62].

At a country level, the largest increases are amongst respondents in Portugal (+27 pp), Latvia (+16 pp), and Cyprus, Greece and Czechia (+12 pp in all countries). There has been no change in Estonia, while slight decreases can be seen in Croatia (-2 pp).

QB13R.10 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A person of the same sex as your child (%)

		EU	PT	LV	CY	EL	CZ	BG	LT	MT	DK	ES	HU	FI	IT	PL	SE	IE	NL	BE	LU	SK	DE	FR	RO	SI	AT	EE	HR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	59	59	34	29	29	43	16	25	50	83	80	31	74	51	44	89	80	91	67	72	25	62	72	23	43	47	28	23
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▲27	▲16	▲12	▲12	▲12	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▼2
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	15	10	13	15	17	6	13	21	7	10	16	7	18	14	5	9	4	14	9	15	16	9	17	16	16	11	16
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▲7	▲4	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲4	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼2	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	24	22	53	56	53	33	74	59	26	8	9	51	13	29	40	5	7	3	17	11	55	16	14	56	37	27	55	57
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▼20	▼12	▼9	▼17	▼18	▼6	▼11	=	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼4	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲5	▼2	▲10	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	1	4	2	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼2	▼4	▼2	=	▼4	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼3	=	=	▼2	▼4	▼10	▼4	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	▲2	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼4	▼2

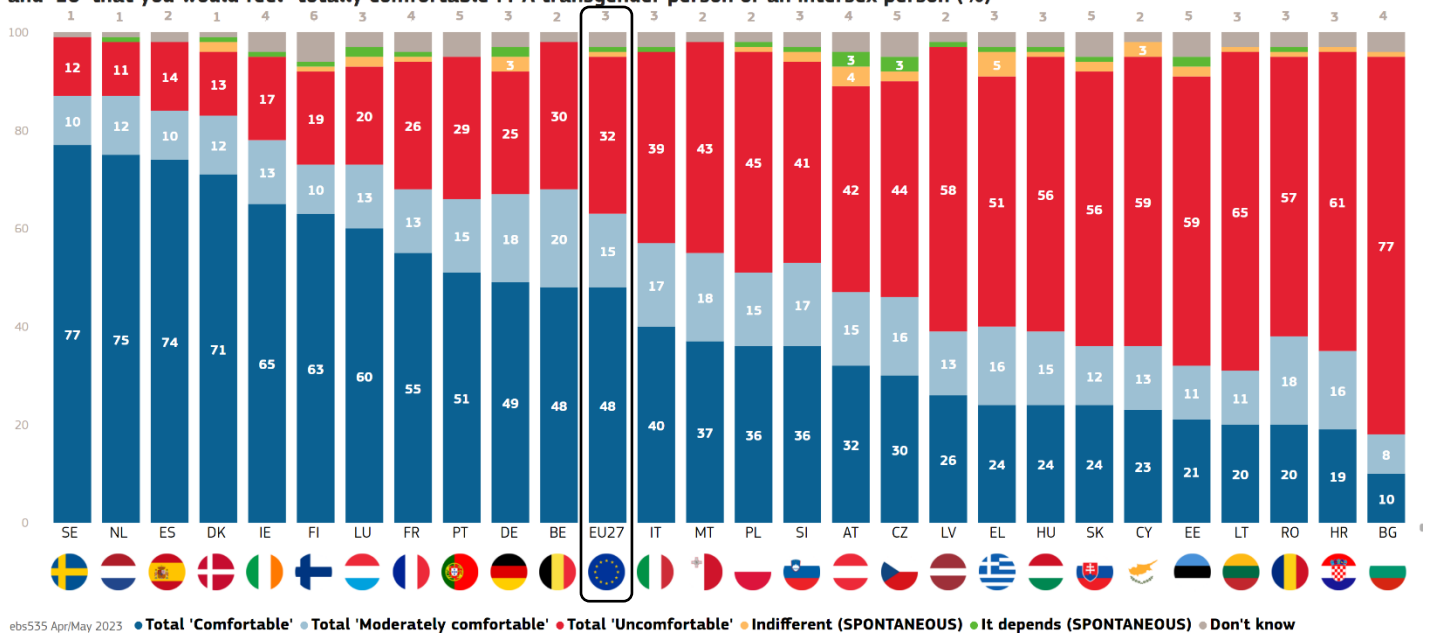[62] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

Almost half (48%) of respondents in the EU say they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a transgender or an intersex person, with a further 15% saying they would feel moderately comfortable[63]. Almost a third (32%) would feel uncomfortable.

Attitudes vary considerably between countries. More than seven in ten respondents in Sweden (77%), the Netherlands (75%) and Spain (74%) say they would feel comfortable in this situation, compared to 10% in Bulgaria, 19% in Croatia and 20% in both Lithuania and Romania. Overall, there are 12 countries where feeling comfortable is the most common response and 15

countries where feeling uncomfortable is the most common response.

The question wording is different to the 2019 survey. In 2019, respondents were asked two separate questions about transgender and intersex people, whereas the current survey asks a single question about both groups ("a transgender person or an intersex person"). For reference, in 2019 43% of respondents said that they would be comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a transgender person, while 44% said they would be comfortable if it were an intersex person.

QB13R.11. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A transgender person or an intersex person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● **Total 'Comfortable'** ● **Total 'Moderately comfortable'** ● **Total 'Uncomfortable'** ● **Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **It depends (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **Don't know**

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[63] For QB13, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB13.

QB6R/QB12R/QB13R **Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? / a colleague at work / one of your children in a love relationship. '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".**

Total 'Comfortable' - (% - EU)

	Highest elected political position		Colleague at work		One of their children in a love relationship	
	A lesbian, gay or bisexual person	A transgender person or an intersex person	A lesbian, gay or bisexual person	A transgender person or an intersex person	A person of the same sex as your child	A transgender person or an intersex person
EU27	68	58	75	69	58	50
👥 Gender						
Man	66	56	74	68	56	48
Woman	69	60	77	71	60	51
📅 Age						
15-24	73	65	78	76	65	57
25-39	71	63	78	73	61	54
40-54	71	60	78	71	59	49
55 +	63	53	72	65	52	45
Education (End of)						
15-	59	48	68	61	47	43
16-19	63	53	71	63	52	43
20+	76	67	84	79	67	58
Still studying	76	69	82	80	68	60
Left-right political scale						
Left	76	69	81	77	68	61
Centre	69	58	77	70	59	50
Right	59	47	67	59	47	37
Self-defined minority group						
Ethnic	62	53	70	67	49	49
Skin colour	74	64	77	72	61	55
Religious	52	49	64	60	43	34
Roma	47	41	51	47	29	32
Sexual orientation	87	83	87	85	86	79
Gender identity	60	48	51	55	52	56
Handicap	69	60	77	74	64	58
Other	67	55	75	66	56	51
None	68	58	76	70	58	49

3. The rights of LGBTIQ people

The majority support LGBTIQ relationships and rights

Around three quarters of respondents (74%) agree there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex, with 46% totally agreeing. More than seven in ten (72%) agree marriages of same-sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe, with 45% saying they "totally agree" with this.

Around two thirds of respondents (69%) agree that lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people, with 43% saying they "totally agree" Almost two thirds (64%) agree that transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else, including 39% who totally agree.

Since 2019, there has been an increase in the proportions that agree that marriages of same-sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe (+3 percentage points) and that there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex (+2 pp).

However, the proportion that agrees that lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexuals has decreased (-7 pp). When interpreting this change, it is important to bear in mind two factors:

- Whereas in 2019 the question asked whether "gay, lesbian and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people", in this survey the wording was changed to ask whether "lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption, parental rights)". In particular, the additional wording that specifies marriage, adoption and parental rights may have
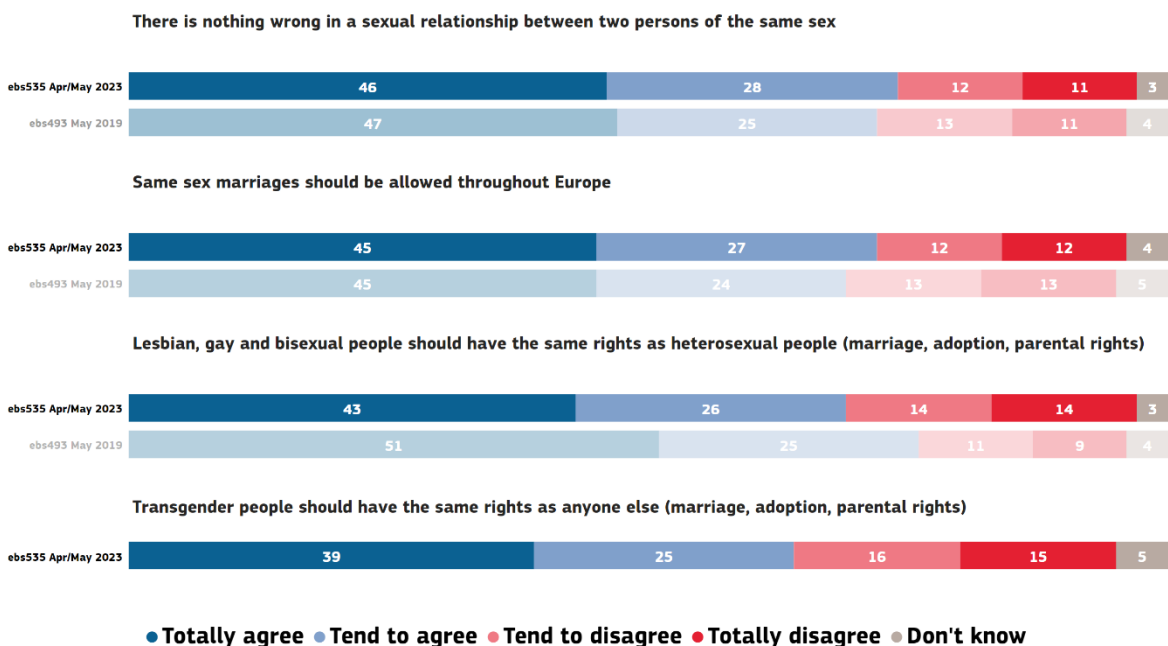
influenced responses. This means that the comparison with 2019 should be made with caution.

- It is also important to note that the 2019 survey included the United Kingdom, and if this country is excluded from the 2019 results, the overall level of support is reduced by 2 percentage points, resulting in an effective decrease of 5 points, rather than 7 points, between 2019 and 2023.

Finally, it is important to see this change in the context of other results. As described above, there has been an increase in agreement since 2019 that marriages of same-sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe, and that there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex. The increase in agreement with the statements is even wider when excluding the United Kingdom from the 2019 results (effective increase of 5 points, rather than 3 points for "same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe" and effective increase of 4 points, instead of 2 points, for "there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex, between 2019 and 2023).

Also, as seen earlier in this chapter, there have been increases in the proportions that feel comfortable with a lesbian, gay or bisexual person in the highest elected political position in the country; with having a gay, lesbian or bisexual person as a work colleague; and with a child being in a love relationship with a person of the same sex. All of these positive shifts suggest that the apparent decrease in agreement about the rights of lesbian, gay and bisexual people is most likely related to the change in the wording of the question.

QB15. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (EU) (%)

There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	46	28	12	11	3
ebs493 May 2019	47	25	13	11	4

Same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	45	27	12	12	4
ebs493 May 2019	45	24	13	13	5

Lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption, parental rights)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	43	26	14	14	3
ebs493 May 2019	51	25	11	9	4

Transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else (marriage, adoption, parental rights)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	39	25	16	15	5

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

Although overall support for these aspects of LGBTIQ rights and relationships is strong, there is considerable variation between countries. More than nine in ten respondents in the Netherlands (95%), Sweden (94%) and Denmark (92%) agree[64] that lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people. By contrast, less than three in ten agree in Bulgaria (21%), Romania (27%) and Lithuania (29%). Overall, there are 15 countries where a majority of respondents agree with this statement, while in the other 12 Member States respondents are more likely to disagree than agree.

QB15.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :–Lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption, parental rights) (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know
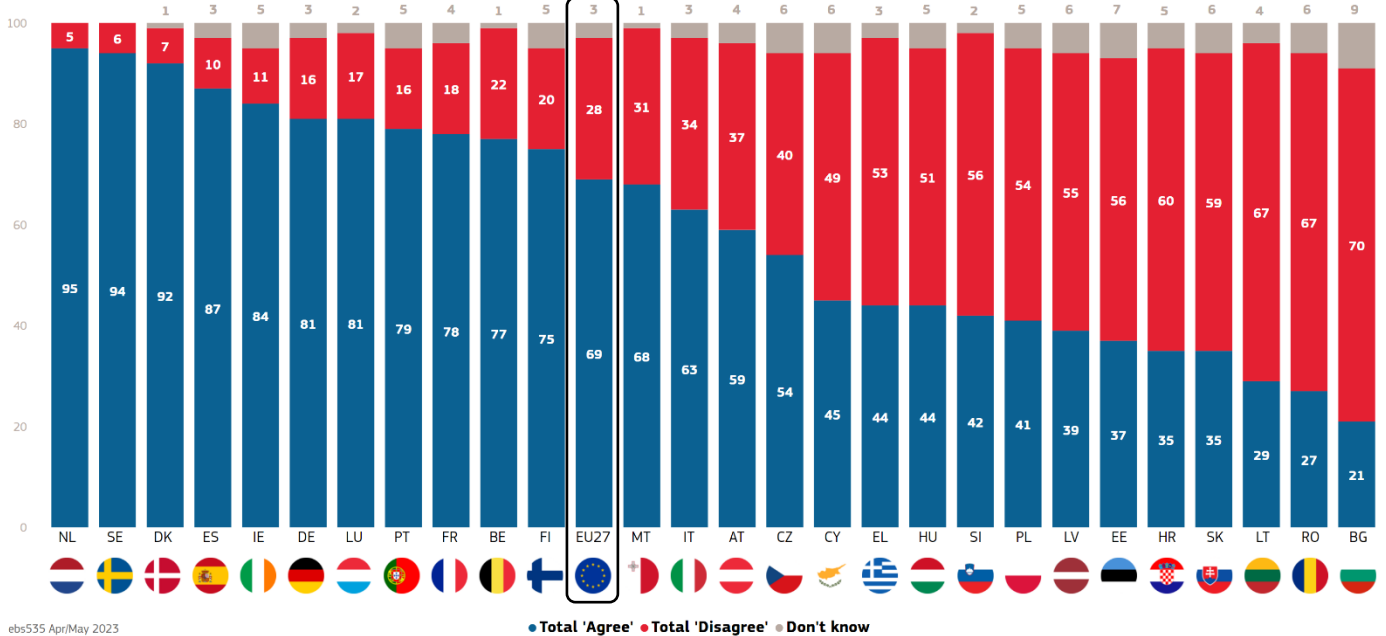
More than nine in ten respondents in Sweden (95%), the Netherlands (94%) and Denmark (93%) agree that there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex, and overall there are 19 countries where more than half of all respondents agree. At the other end of the scale, 21% in Bulgaria, 27% in Romania and 35% in Latvia see nothing wrong in this kind of relationship.

QB15.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :–There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

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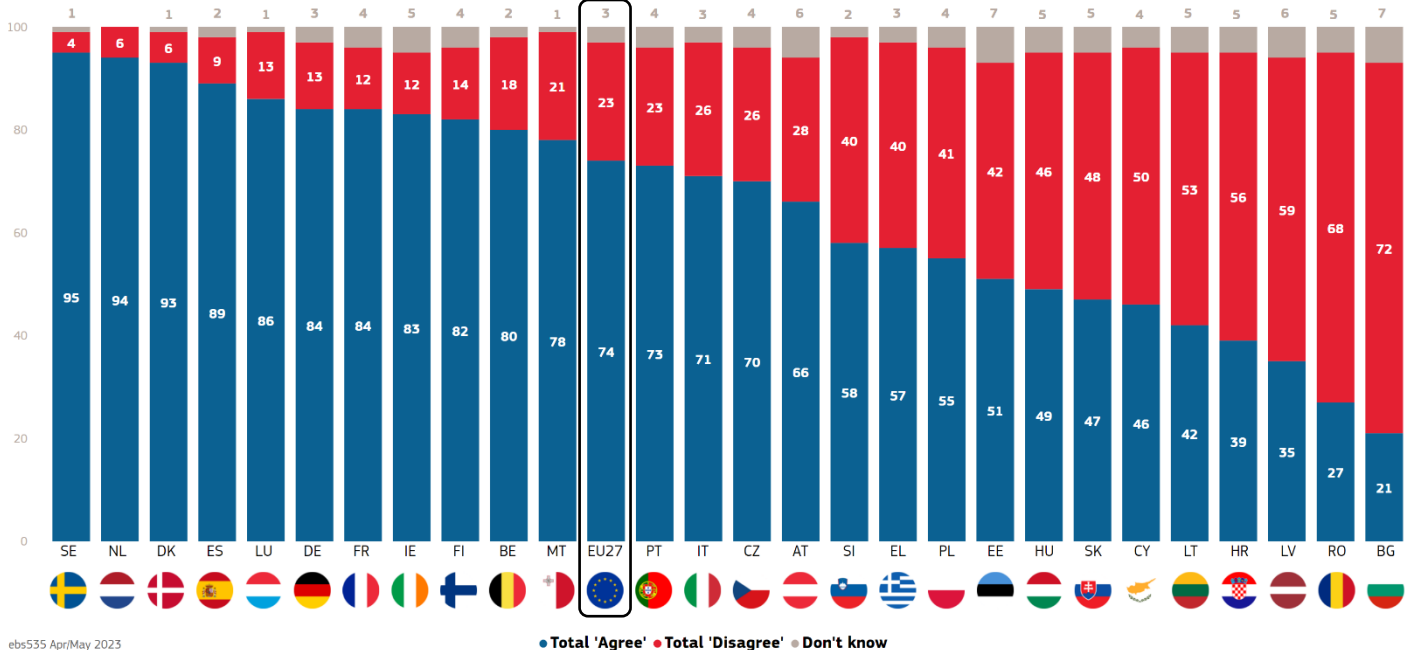
[64] QB15 The option "Total 'Agree'" is the sum of "Totally agree" and "Tend to agree"; the option "Total 'Disagree'" is the sum of "Tend to disagree" and "Totally disagree". This is the case for each item of QB15.

Support for marriages of same-sex partners across Europe is also extremely variable. It is highest amongst respondents in the Netherlands, and Sweden (both 94%) and in Denmark (93%), and lowest in Bulgaria (17%) and Romania (25%). Overall, in 19 countries the majority of respondents agree with the statement and in eight countries the majority disagrees.

QB15.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :–Same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● Total 'Agree'   ● Total 'Disagree'   ● Don't know
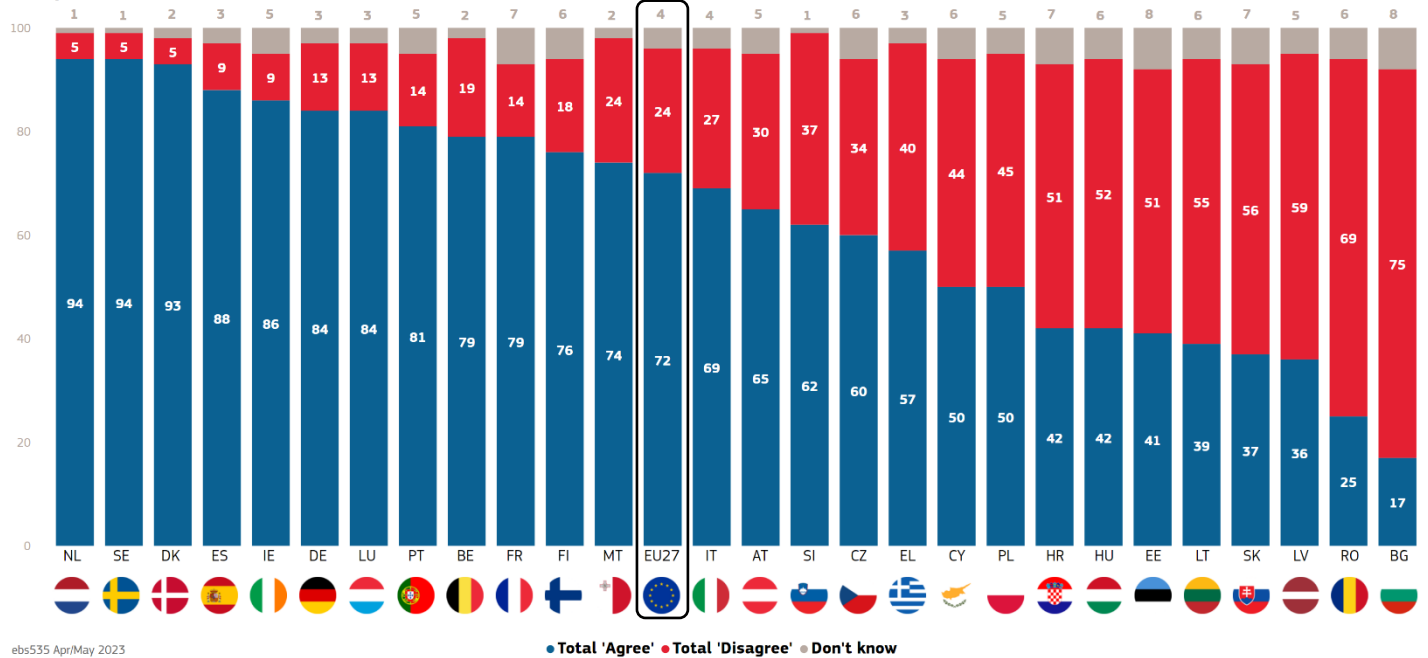
Overall, almost two thirds (64%) of respondents in the EU agree that transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else. Once again, however, levels of agreement vary considerably between Member States. More than eight in ten respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 91%), Denmark (88%) and Spain (84%) agree, whereas less than a third agree in Bulgaria (21%), Romania (27%), Lithuania (28%) and Slovakia (31%).

Overall, in 14 countries a majority of respondents agrees with this statement, while in the other 13 Member States respondents are more likely to disagree than to agree.

An overview of these results shows respondents in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark are consistently amongst the most likely to agree with these statements about the rights and relationships of LGBTIQ people, while those in Romania and Bulgaria are consistently amongst the least likely to do so.

QB15.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :–Transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else (marriage, adoption, parental rights) (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● Total 'Agree'   ● Total 'Disagree'   ● Don't know
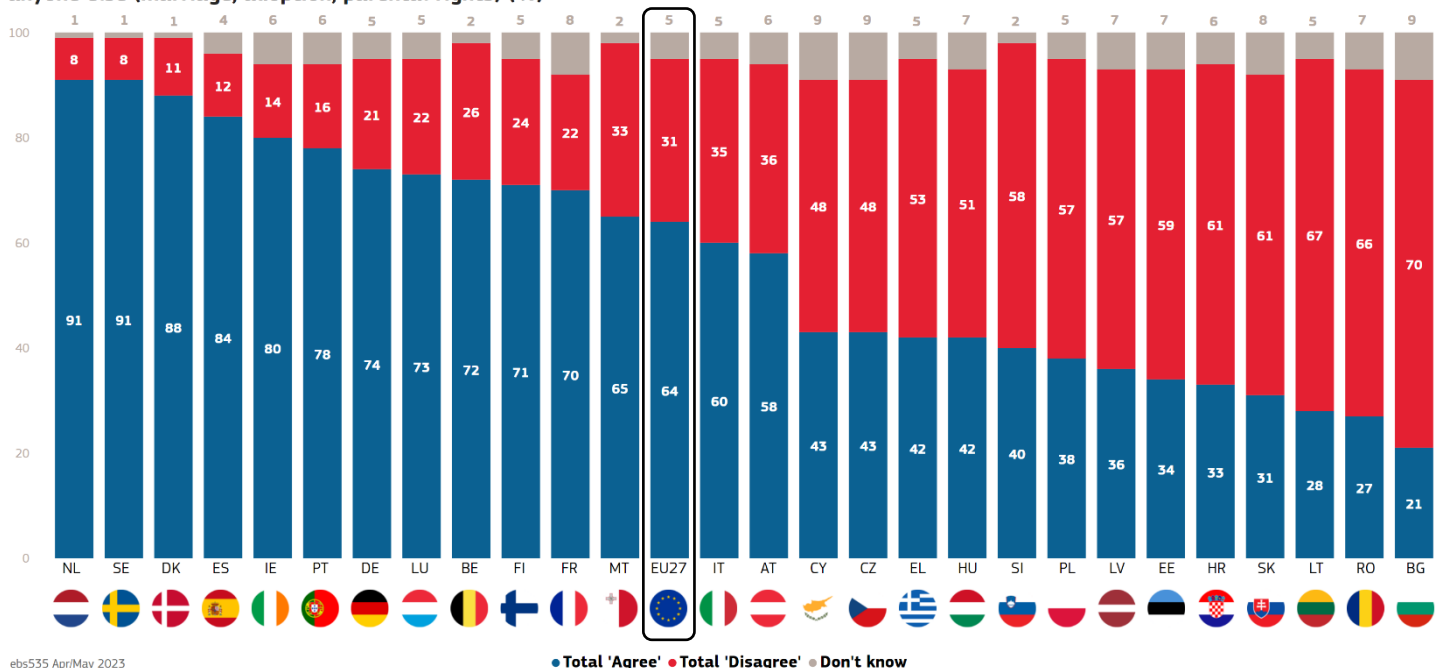
As mentioned above, the text of the question on whether lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people has been modified. As a consequence, the comparison with 2019[65] results should be made with caution. Still, we can see that in four countries respondents are now more likely to agree (Slovakia, Denmark, Portugal, and Ireland), whereas in the other 23 Member States, respondents are now less likely to agree.

Compared to 2019, respondents in Slovakia (+18 pp), Czechia and Greece (both +13 pp), Italy (+12 pp) and Latvia (+10 pp), as well as 14 other countries, are now more likely to agree there is nothing wrong with a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex. Respondents in six countries are now less likely to agree,

although the decreases are small (one or two percentage points). There has been no change in Spain and Sweden.

In 18 countries, respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to agree that marriage of same sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe. The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Greece (+18 pp), Slovakia (+17 pp), Cyprus (+14 pp), Czechia and Latvia (both +12 pp) and Italy (+11 pp).

By contrast, respondents in four countries are now less likely to agree, the largest decrease being in Romania (-4 pp). There has been no change in five countries.

QB15.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption, parental rights) (%)

		EU	SK	DK	IE	PT	NL	CZ	ES	HU	SE	IT	MT	FI	LU	BE	DE	FR	PL	HR	LV	AT	RO	EE	BG	CY	EL	SI	LT
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2023	69	35	92	84	79	95	54	87	44	94	63	68	75	81	77	81	78	41	35	39	59	27	37	21	45	44	42	29
	Δ May 2019	▼7	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼11	▼16	▼18	▼18	▼20	▼22	▼24
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2023	28	59	7	11	16	5	40	10	51	6	34	31	20	17	22	16	18	54	60	55	37	67	56	70	49	53	56	67
	Δ May 2019	▲8	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲11	▲3	▲10	▲7	▲7	▲8	▲9	▲9	▲12	▲11	▲13	▲19	▲25	▲17	▲21	▲23	▲27
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	3	6	1	5	5	0	6	3	5	0	3	1	5	2	1	3	4	5	5	6	4	6	7	9	6	3	2	4
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼6	▲2	▼4	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▼3	▼7	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3

QB15.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex (%)

		EU	SK	CZ	EL	IT	LV	HU	LT	CY	PL	MT	PT	DK	IE	HR	FI	EE	NL	BG	AT	ES	SE	FR	BE	DE	LU	RO	SI
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2023	74	47	70	57	71	35	49	42	46	55	78	73	93	83	39	82	51	94	21	66	89	95	84	80	84	86	27	58
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲18	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2023	23	48	26	40	26	59	46	53	50	41	21	23	6	12	56	14	42	6	72	28	9	4	12	18	13	13	68	40
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼13	▼13	▼13	▼8	▼9	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼5	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲7	▲5	▲3
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	3	5	4	3	3	6	5	5	4	4	1	4	1	5	5	4	7	0	7	6	2	1	4	2	3	1	5	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼5	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼6	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼1

QB15.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
**Same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe (%)**

		EU	EL	SK	CY	CZ	LV	IT	LT	HU	IE	MT	PT	PL	DK	HR	ES	NL	SE	BG	DE	EE	FR	SI	FI	LU	AT	BE	RO
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2023	72	57	37	50	60	36	69	39	42	86	74	81	50	93	42	88	94	94	17	84	41	79	62	76	84	65	79	25
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲18	▲17	▲14	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2023	24	40	56	44	34	59	27	55	52	9	24	14	45	5	51	9	5	5	75	13	51	14	37	18	13	30	19	69
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼16	▼14	▼16	▼14	▼11	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼5	▼3	▼4	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▼3	▲4	=	▲2	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	3	7	6	6	5	4	6	6	5	2	5	2	7	3	1	1	1	8	3	8	7	1	6	3	5	2	6
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼6	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼2

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[65] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The **socio-demographic** analysis shows variations for a number of groups.

There are no clear differences based on gender, but there are differences by age, with younger people more likely to agree with the statements than older people. For example, 80% of 15-24 year olds agree that marriages of same-sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe, compared with 64% of those aged 55 or older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 81% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex, compared with 62% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger.

Managers and students are more likely to agree with each statement than other occupation groups.

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to agree with each statement. For example, 80% agree marriages of same-sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe, compared with 60% of those who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum.

Respondents with lesbian, gay or bisexual friends, those with transgender friends and those with intersex friends are more likely to agree with each statement, compared with those who don't have friends in these groups. For instance, 91% of those with lesbian, gay or bisexual friends agree there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex, compared with 56% of those who don't have friends in this group.

Respondents who consider themselves as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual are more likely to agree with each of the statements. The same applies to respondents who consider themselves as being transgender or intersex. For example, 77% of those who consider themselves as being transgender or intersex agree that marriages of same-sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe, compared with 72% of respondents overall.

However, respondents who consider themselves part of a religious minority or who consider themselves as being Roma are less likely to agree with the statements. For example, 53% of those who consider themselves part of a religious minority agree that marriages of same-sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe, compared with 72% of respondents overall.

QB15 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**
(% - Total 'Agree')

	Lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption, parental rights)	There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex	Same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe	Transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else (marriage, adoption, parental rights)
EU27	69	74	72	64
Gender				
Man	66	73	70	62
Woman	70	74	73	66
Age				
15-24	78	81	80	74
25-39	73	77	76	68
40-54	70	78	75	66
55 +	62	67	64	57
Education (End of)				
15-	59	62	61	54
16-19	64	70	67	59
20+	76	81	79	70
Still studying	81	83	84	79
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	67	73	72	62
Managers	82	86	85	77
Other white collars	71	77	74	65
Manual workers	65	72	70	62
House persons	60	66	64	56
Unemployed	71	80	74	66
Retired	59	64	61	54
Students	81	83	84	79
Left-right political scale				
Left	79	81	80	76
Centre	71	77	74	65
Right	56	64	60	51
LGBTIQ people should have same rights				
Total 'Agree'	100	94	94	90
Total 'Disagree'		31	23	9
Transgender people should have same rights				
Total 'Agree'	96	94	95	100
Total 'Disagree'	18	37	31	
Friends lesbian, gay or bisexual				
Yes	86	91	89	81
No	51	56	54	46
Friends transgender				
Yes	90	92	91	88
No	66	71	69	61
Friends intersex				
Yes	89	89	89	88
No	66	72	69	62
Self-defined minority group				
Ethnic	64	68	64	61
Skin colour	71	75	74	69
Religious	55	55	53	53
Roma	57	61	51	53
Sexual orientation	94	93	92	91
Gender identity	86	83	77	73
Handicap	73	78	75	70
Other	74	82	81	68
None	68	74	71	64

4. Gender identity on official documents

The majority believe that transgender persons should be able to change them to match their gender identity

More than six in ten respondents (62%) think transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity. Around three in ten (31%) think they should not be able to do this, while 7% say they don't know.

Respondents are slightly more likely to agree than they were in 2019 (+3 percentage points), but the proportion that disagrees has also increased slightly (+2 pp). Respondents are now less likely to say they don't know than in 2019 (-5 pp).

QB18. Do you think that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their gender identity? (EU) (%)

Don't know 7

No 31

Yes 62
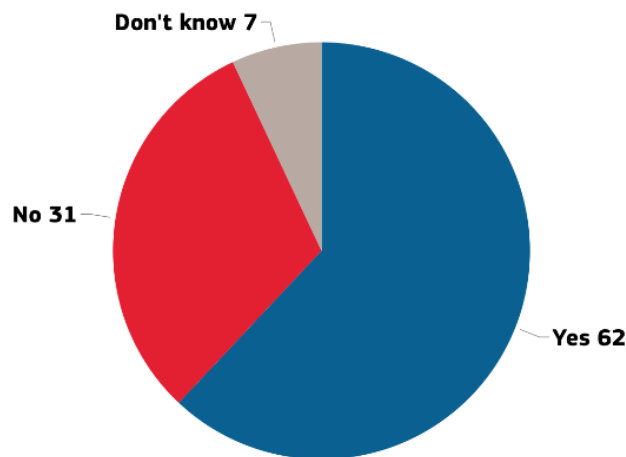
Yes	3	▲
No	2	▲
Don't know	-5	▼

(ebs535 Apr/May 2023 – ebs493 May 2019)

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Although the majority of respondents across the EU think transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity, there is a wide range of variation across Member States. At least eight in ten respondents in the Netherlands (84%), Spain (81%) and Luxembourg (80%) agree, compared to 16% in Romania and 17% in Bulgaria.

QB18. Do you think that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their gender identity? (%)

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● Yes ● No ● Don't know
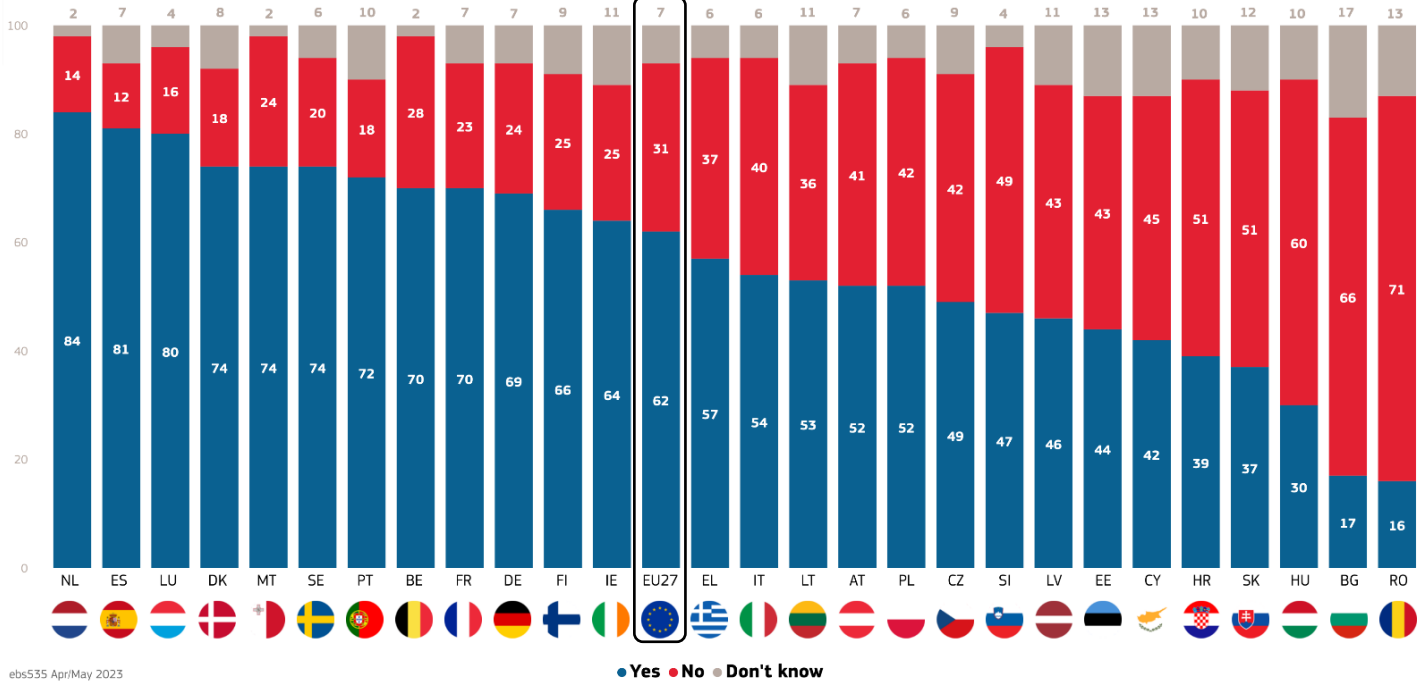
Compared to 2019[66], respondents in 12 countries are now more likely to agree that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity. The largest increases can be seen in Hungary and Lithuania (both +14 percentage points), Slovakia (+12 pp), Italy and Poland (+11 pp) and Czechia (+10 pp). By contrast, respondents in 11 Member States are now less likely to agree, led by Malta (-9 pp), Estonia (-7 pp) and Austria (-5 pp). There has been no change in four countries.

QB18 Do you think that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their gender identity? (%)

		EU	LT	HU	SK	IT	PL	CZ	LU	BG	SE	LV	EL	NL	BE	HR	CY	PT	DK	DE	IE	SI	ES	FR	FI	RO	AT	EE	MT
Yes	Apr/May 2023	62	53	30	37	54	52	49	80	17	74	46	57	84	70	39	42	72	74	69	64	47	81	70	66	16	52	44	74
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲14	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼9
No	Apr/May 2023	31	36	60	51	40	42	42	16	66	20	43	37	14	28	51	45	18	18	24	25	49	12	23	25	71	41	43	24
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼11	▼12	▼5	▼2	▲2	▼10	▼3	▲6	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▲6	▼1	=	▲7	▲3	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲11	▲14
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	7	11	10	12	6	6	9	4	17	6	11	6	2	2	10	13	10	8	7	11	4	7	7	9	13	7	13	2
	Δ May 2019	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼7	▼9	▼13	=	▼5	▼11	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼6	▲1	▲1	▼6	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼4	▼5

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[66] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

In the **socio-demographic analysis**, women are more likely than men to agree that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity (64% compared with 59%).

Younger respondents are more likely to agree. The proportion that agrees ranges from 70% among 15-24 year olds to 57% among those aged 55 and older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 70% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree, compared with 52% of those who left education aged 15 or younger.

Managers (73%) are more likely to agree than other socio-professional groups, particularly retired people (54%).

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (74%) are more likely to agree than those in the centre (63%) or to the right (48%).

Almost nine in ten (87%) respondents who consider themselves as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual, and more than half (54%) of those who consider themselves as being transgender or intersex say that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity.

QB18 **Do you think that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their gender identity?**
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	62	31	7
Gender			
Man	59	34	7
Woman	64	29	7
Age			
15-24	70	26	4
25-39	64	31	5
40-54	63	31	6
55 +	57	33	10
Education (End of)			
15-	52	35	13
16-19	56	36	8
20+	70	25	5
Still studying	71	25	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	60	34	6
Managers	73	23	4
Other white collars	65	31	4
Manual workers	59	33	8
House persons	56	32	12
Unemployed	64	30	6
Retired	54	35	11
Students	71	25	4
Left-right political scale			
Left	74	22	4
Centre	63	30	7
Right	48	46	6
Self-defined minority group			
Ethnic	50	42	8
Skin colour	56	40	4
Religious	48	46	6
Roma	37	54	9
Sexual orientation	87	12	1
Gender identity	54	45	1
Handicap	64	32	4
Other	63	35	2
None	62	31	7

The opinion of EU citizens is divided on whether official documents should have a gender neutral option

Almost half (47%) of all respondents in the EU think official documents should have a third option for people who do not identify as female or male. A similar proportion (46%) say there should not be, while 7% say they don't know.

The proportion of respondents who agree with the statement has slightly increased since 2019 (+1 pp), but respondents are also more likely to disagree than in 2019 (+4 pp). There has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents that say they don't know (-5 pp).

QB19. Do you believe that official documents, like passports and birth certificates, should have a third option, such as X or O (other) beside male (M) and female (F) for those persons who do not identify as female and male? (EU) (%)

Don't know 7

Yes 47

No 46
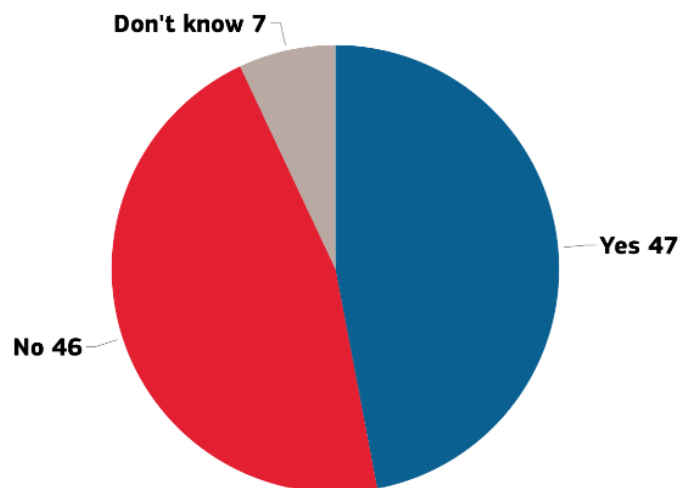
Yes	1 ▲
No	4 ▲
Don't know	-5 ▼

(ebs535 Apr/May 2023 - ebs493 May 2019)

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Once again there is considerable variation in opinion across countries. In nine countries, at least half of respondents agree there should be a third option, with those in the Netherlands (67%) and Germany (61%) the most likely to agree. By contrast, less than a fifth agree in Bulgaria (14%) and Romania (17%).

QB19. Do you believe that official documents, like passports and birth certificates, should have a third option, such as X or O (other) beside male (M) and female (F) for those persons who do not identify as female and male? (%)

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● Yes ● No ● Don't know
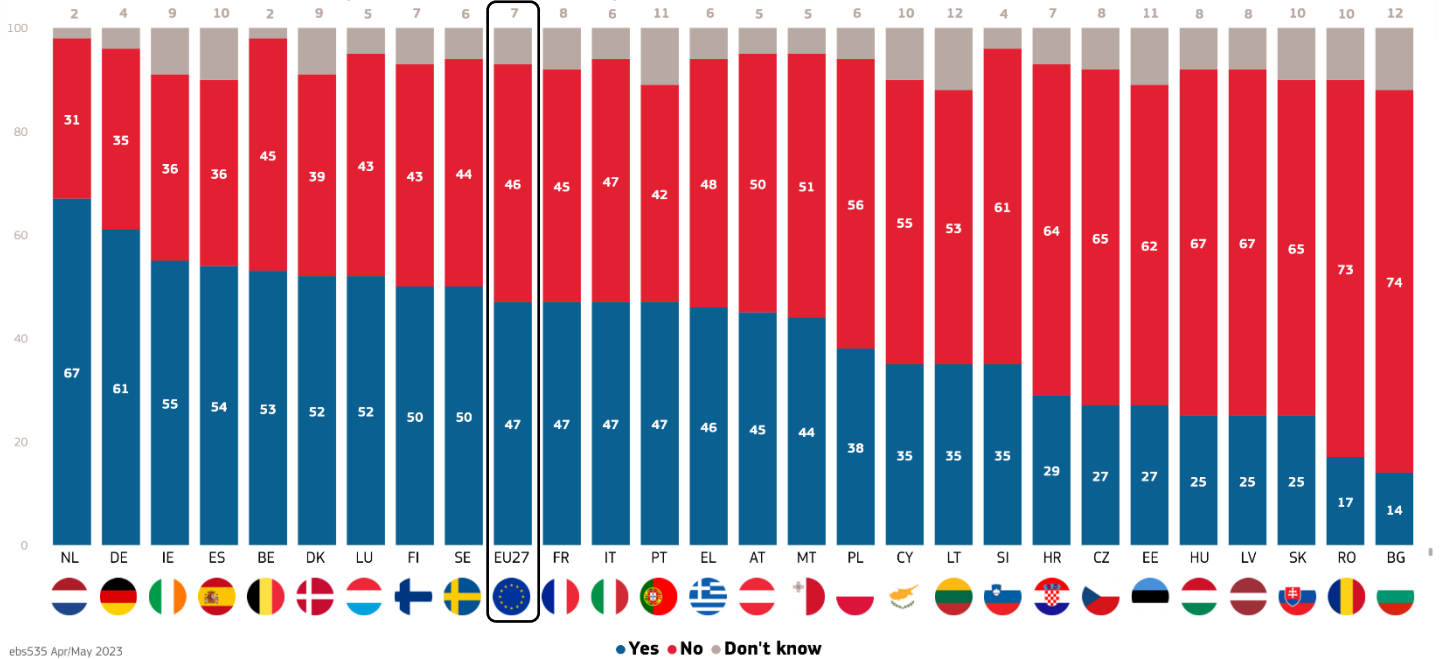
Compared to 2019[67], respondents in 16 countries are now more likely to say that official documents should have a third option for people who do not identify as female or male. The largest increases can be seen in Hungary (+12 percentage points), Italy (+10 pp) and in Lithuania and Poland (both +9 pp). By contrast, respondents in 11 Member States are now less likely to agree, most notably Malta (-23 pp), as well as in Spain (-9 pp) and in Finland, Estonia and Austria (all -5 pp).

QB19 Do you believe that official documents, like passports and birth certificates, should have a third option, such as X or O (other) beside male (M) and female (F) for those persons who do not identify as female and male?
(%)

		EU	HU	IT	LT	PL	BG	CY	NL	EL	CZ	LV	PT	SK	SE	DK	DE	IE	BE	FR	HR	LU	RO	SI	EE	AT	FI	ES	MT
Yes	Apr/May 2023	47	25	47	35	38	14	35	67	46	27	25	47	25	50	52	61	55	53	47	29	52	17	35	27	45	50	54	44
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼9	▼23
No	Apr/May 2023	46	67	47	53	56	74	55	31	48	65	67	42	65	44	39	35	36	45	45	64	43	73	61	62	50	43	36	51
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▼10	▼2	▼9	▲3	=	▲4	▼5	▲2	▼4	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲6	▲5	▲8	▲6	▲10	▲12	▲9	▲6	▲15	▲31
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	7	8	6	12	6	12	10	2	6	8	8	11	10	6	9	4	9	2	8	7	5	10	4	11	5	7	10	5
	Δ May 2019	▼5	▼2	▼8	=	▼12	▼7	▼10	▼1	▼7	=	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼7	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼8

[67] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, women are slightly more likely than men to think that official documents should have a third option for people who do not identify as female or male (49% compared with 45%).

Younger respondents are more likely to agree. The proportion that agrees ranges from 57% among 15-24 year olds to 43% among those aged 55 and older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 52% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree, compared with 42% of those who left education aged 15 or younger.

Managers and students (both 59%) are more likely to agree than other socio-professional groups, particularly housepersons (38%).

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (59%) are more likely to agree than those in the centre (49%) or to the right (34%).

Respondents who consider themselves as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual (75%), and those who consider themselves as being transgender or intersex (54%) are more likely to say that official documents should have a third option for people who do not identify as female or male. The proportion that agrees is much lower among those who consider themselves as belonging to some other minority groups, such as a religious minority (37%), or Roma people (30%).

QB19 **Do you believe that official documents, like passports and birth certificates, should have a third option, such as X or O (other) beside male (M) and female (F) for those persons who do not identify as female and male?**
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	47	46	7
Gender			
Man	45	49	6
Woman	49	44	7
Age			
15-24	57	39	4
25-39	50	45	5
40-54	47	47	6
55 +	43	48	9
Education (End of)			
15-	42	47	11
16-19	44	49	7
20+	52	43	5
Still studying	59	37	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	44	51	5
Managers	59	37	4
Other white collars	49	46	5
Manual workers	45	47	8
House persons	38	53	9
Unemployed	47	49	4
Retired	41	50	9
Students	59	37	4
Left-right political scale			
Left	59	36	5
Centre	49	45	6
Right	34	61	5
Self-defined minority group			
Ethnic	38	53	9
Skin colour	39	56	5
Religious	37	56	7
Roma	30	63	7
Sexual orientation	75	21	4
Gender identity	54	45	1
Handicap	46	50	4
Other	47	48	5
None	48	45	7

IV. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ROMA PEOPLE

This section of the report focuses on attitudes and opinions about Roma people. It begins by assessing whether Europeans consider that discrimination based on being Roma is widespread in their country. Then, it explores respondents' comfort levels with Roma people in various situations (in the highest political office, as a colleague, in a love relationship with their own children or as schoolmates of their children). It also discusses opinions about the perceived effectiveness of national efforts for the inclusion of the Roma population.

When evolution is analysed, it should be taken into consideration that the comparison is made with ebs493 of 2019, which included the United Kingdom (EU28). Due to Brexit, the UK is no longer part of the EU sample (now EU27). The comparison at the EU level should therefore be interpreted with caution, as there might be small differences between 2019 results including the UK and 2019 results excluding the UK.

1. Is discrimination widespread?

More than six in ten Europeans believe that discrimination on the basis of being Roma is widespread in their country

Close to two thirds of respondents (65%, +4 percentage points since May 2019) consider discrimination on the basis of being Roma widespread in their country [68].

In 21 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that discrimination on the basis of being Roma is widespread in their country. More than eight in ten respondents share this opinion in Greece and Portugal (both 86%) and Italy (82%), in contrast with fewer than half the respondents in Austria (47% 'widespread' vs 39% 'rare'), Bulgaria (47% vs 44%) and Poland (49% vs 46%).

Conversely, in six EU Member States, only a minority of respondents believe that discrimination on the basis of being Roma

is widespread in their country. This is the case in Estonia (22% 'widespread' vs 54% 'rare'), Latvia (31% vs 48%) and Malta (31% vs 40%).

Additionally, Latvia is the only EU Member State where more than one in ten respondents (11%) *spontaneously* answer that such discrimination is non-existent.

At least one in ten respondents answer 'don't know' in six EU Member States, with the highest levels in Malta (28%), far ahead of Estonia (18%).

QB1.3. 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of... :-Being Roma (%)

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● Total 'Widespread'   ● Total 'Rare'   ● Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)   ● Don't know

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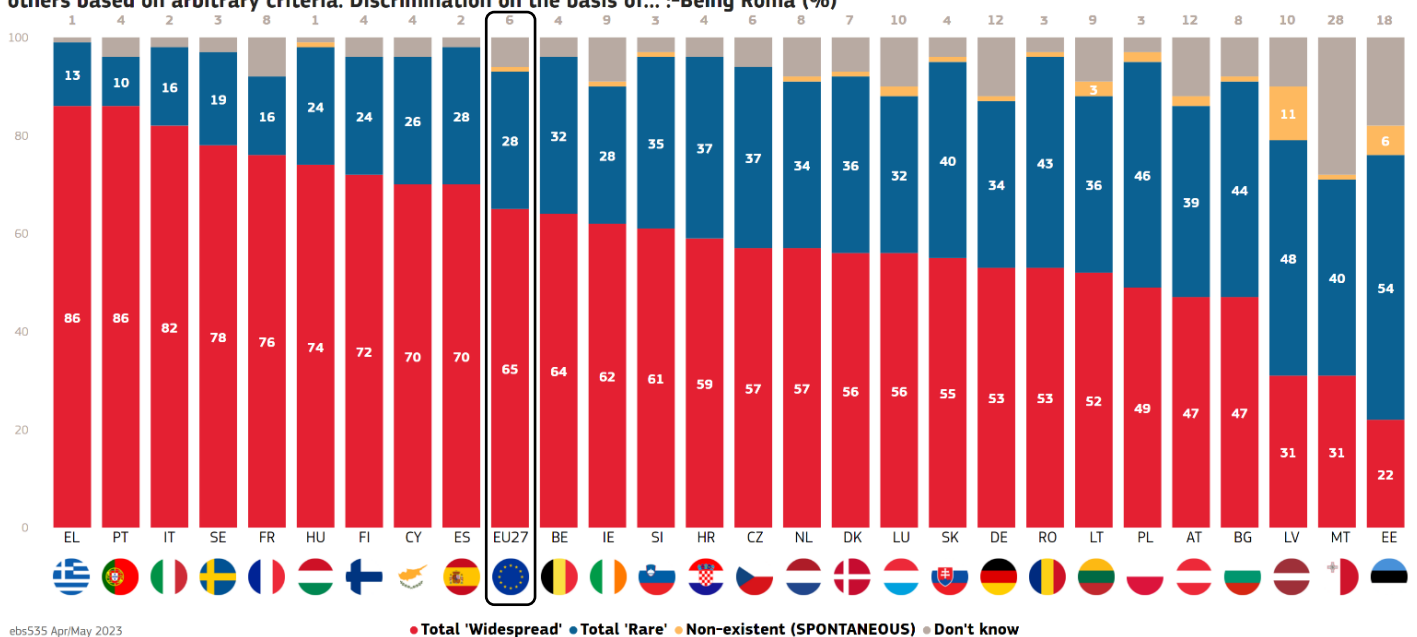
[68] QB1 the option "Total 'Widespread'" is the sum of "Very widespread" and "Fairly widespread"; the option "Total 'Rare'" is the sum of "Fairly rare" and "Very rare". This is the case for each item of QB1.

Since 2019[69], the proportion of respondents who consider discrimination on the basis of being Roma widespread in their country has increased in 16 EU Member States, most dramatically in Portugal (86%, +24 percentage points), Slovakia (55%, +14pp), Luxembourg (56%, +13pp) and the Netherlands (57%, +10pp). Conversely, it has decreased in 11 countries, particularly in Romania (53%, –7pp) and Austria (47%, –7pp).

QB1.3 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of…
Being Roma (%)

		EU	PT	SK	LU	NL	BG	CY	PL	HR	ES	EL	LT	SI	IT	BE	HU	DE	EE	FR	FI	IE	LV	MT	SE	CZ	DK	AT	RO
Total 'Widespread'	Apr/May 2023	65	86	55	56	57	47	70	49	59	70	86	52	61	82	64	74	53	22	76	72	62	31	31	78	57	56	47	53
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▲24	▲14	▲13	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7
Total 'Rare'	Apr/May 2023	28	10	40	32	34	44	26	46	37	28	13	36	35	16	32	24	34	54	16	24	28	48	40	19	37	36	39	43
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼14	▼10	▼3	▲1	▼4	▼7	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼4	▼7	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼7	=	▼1	▲4	▲3	▼7	▲5	▲2	▲11	▲4	▲8
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	6	4	4	10	8	8	4	3	4	2	1	9	3	2	4	1	12	18	8	4	9	10	28	3	6	7	12	3
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼10	▼2	▼11	▼9	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲2	=	=	▲2	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▲4	▼4	▲3	▼1
Non-existent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	1	11	1	0	0	1	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▲4	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	=	=

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[69] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men (30%) are slightly more likely than women (26%) to believe that discrimination on the basis of being Roma is rare in their country.

- Respondents aged 40-54 years old (69%) are more likely than respondents in other age groups to think that discrimination against Roma people is widespread, particularly when compared with those aged 15-24 years old and 55 and over (63% in both categories).

- Europeans who pursued education up to 20 years old or beyond (69%) are more likely to hold this view, particularly compared with those who left education between 16 and 19 years old (63%).

- Respondents who position themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to share this opinion (72%, compared with 64% among those who position themselves at the centre and 60% among those on the right).

Moreover, Europeans who have felt personally discriminated against in the past 12 months (72-73%) are much more likely than those who have not (64%) to believe that discrimination on the basis of being Roma is widespread in their country.

Finally, Roma people are significantly more likely than other respondents to say discrimination against Roma people is widespread in their country: 75% of those who identify as Roma say this, compared, for example, to 65% of those who say they do not belong to a minority group.

QB1.3 **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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...**
Being Roma
(% - EU)

	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'	Don't know
EU27	65	28	6
Gender			
Man	64	30	5
Woman	66	26	7
Age			
15-24	63	29	7
25-39	66	28	5
40-54	69	25	5
55 +	63	29	7
Education (End of)			
15-	65	27	8
16-19	63	29	7
20+	69	26	4
Still studying	62	29	8
Left-right political scale			
Left	72	24	3
Centre	64	28	7
Right	60	34	5
Has been discriminated against			
No	64	29	6
Total 'Single ground'	73	22	4
Total' Multiple grounds'	72	22	5
Self-defined minority group			
Ethnic	68	25	5
Skin colour	69	25	4
Religious	66	31	3
Roma	75	22	2
Sexual orientation	71	22	5
Gender identity	66	24	9
Handicap	61	28	9
Other	63	29	8
None	65	28	6

2. Comfortable with Roma people in diverse situations

2.1 Having a Roma person in the highest political office

Over half of Europeans feel comfortable about having a Roma person in the highest elected political position in their country

More than half of respondents (54%) say they are comfortable with the idea of a Roma person in the highest elected political position in their country[70]. However, slightly over a quarter (26%) would feel uncomfortable, while 17% say that they are moderately comfortable with this idea.

In 24 EU Member States, feeling comfortable with a Roma person holding the highest elected political position in their country is the majority view, with at least three quarters of respondents holding this view in the Netherlands (83%), Sweden (78%), Spain (78%) and Ireland (75%).

However, feeling uncomfortable about this idea is the most common answer in three EU Member States: Cyprus (50% vs 28% comfortable), Bulgaria (43% vs 32%) and Lithuania (43% vs 36%).

In Malta, more than one in ten respondents (12%) answer 'don't know'.

QB6R.5. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A Roma person (%)

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●Total 'Comfortable' ●Total 'Moderately comfortable' ●Total 'Uncomfortable' ●Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ●Don't know

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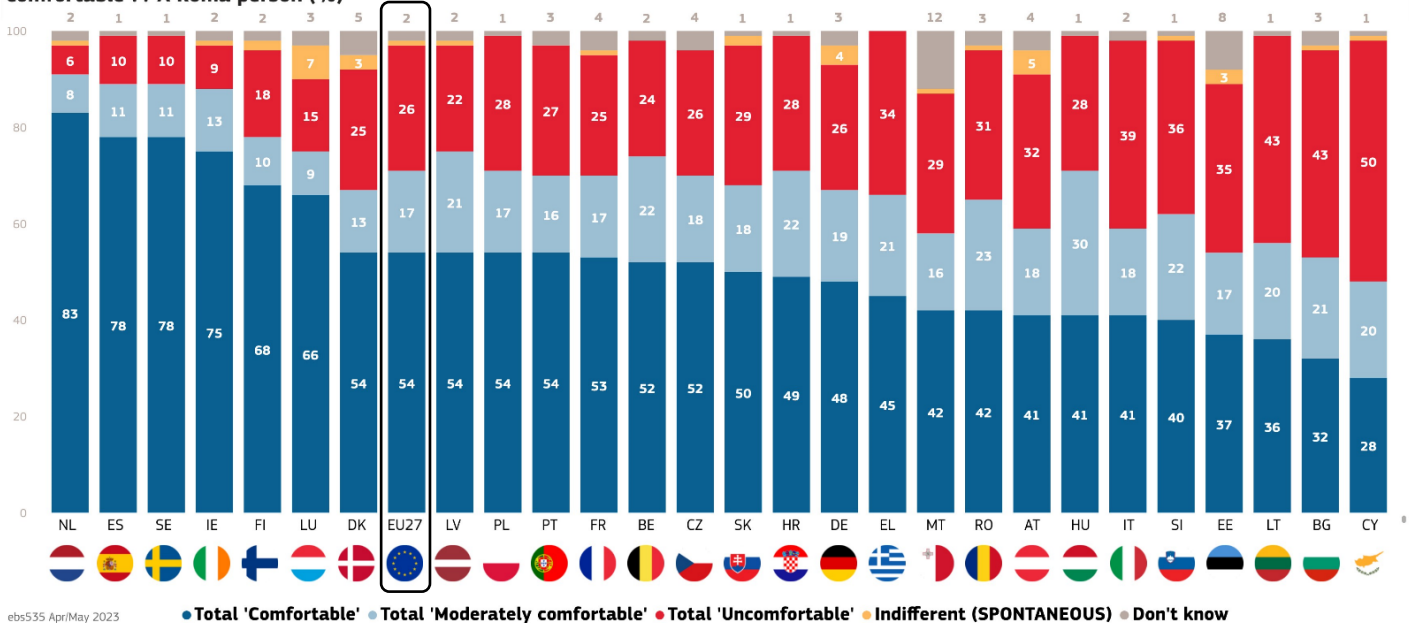
[70] For QB6, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6;

"Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB6.

In terms of evolution since 2019[71], the share of respondents who feel comfortable with the idea of a Roma person in the highest elected political position in their country has risen in 24 EU Member States, with an increase of at least ten percentage points in 12 countries, most dramatically in Finland (68%, +21 percentage points), Latvia (54%, +19pp) and Portugal (54%, +19pp). On the other hand, it has fallen in three countries: Croatia (49%, –5pp), Cyprus (28%, –3pp) and Slovenia (40%, –2pp).

QB6R.5 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A Roma person (%)

		EU	FI	LV	PT	DK	LT	CZ	IE	BE	LU	IT	EL	MT	EE	FR	SE	BG	NL	PL	ES	DE	RO	SK	AT	HU	SI	CY	HR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	54	68	54	54	54	36	52	75	52	66	41	45	42	37	53	78	32	83	54	78	48	42	50	41	41	40	28	49
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▲21	▲19	▲19	▲17	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼5
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	17	10	21	16	13	20	18	13	22	9	18	21	16	17	17	11	21	8	17	11	19	23	18	18	30	22	20	22
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼11	▲6	▼6	▲3	▲5	▲3	▼3	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲8	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲7	▼2	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲7	▲4	▲9	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	26	18	22	27	25	43	26	9	24	15	39	34	29	35	25	10	43	6	28	10	26	31	29	32	28	36	50	28
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼7	▼16	▼2	▼16	▼16	▼19	▼7	▼14	▼5	▼11	▼10	▼9	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼11	▼4	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼5	▲4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	2	5	0	1	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲4	▼1	=	▼2	▼5	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	=	=	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	2	3	5	1	4	2	2	3	2	0	12	8	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
	Δ May 2019	▼3	=	▼3	▼7	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼4	▲1	▼9	▼2	▼1	▼7	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼5	=	▼5	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼1

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[71] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

2.2 Working with a Roma person

Two thirds of Europeans would feel comfortable working with a Roma colleague

Nearly seven in ten respondents (67%) say that they would feel comfortable if a colleague at work with whom they are in daily contact was a Roma person[72]. However, nearly one in five respondents (16%) would feel uncomfortable, while 13% answer that they would feel moderately comfortable.

In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents would feel comfortable if a colleague at work with whom they are in daily contact was a Roma person, with the highest proportions among

respondents in the Netherlands (94%), Sweden (91%) and Ireland (87%). At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions are in Bulgaria (44%), Italy (47%) and Austria and Hungary (both 52%). The only countries where less than half of respondents would be comfortable are Bulgaria (44%) and Italy (47%).

In addition, at least three in ten respondents would feel uncomfortable in this situation in Italy (33%) and Bulgaria (31%).

QB12R.1. Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :-A Roma person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS) ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

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[72] QB12 For QB12, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB12.
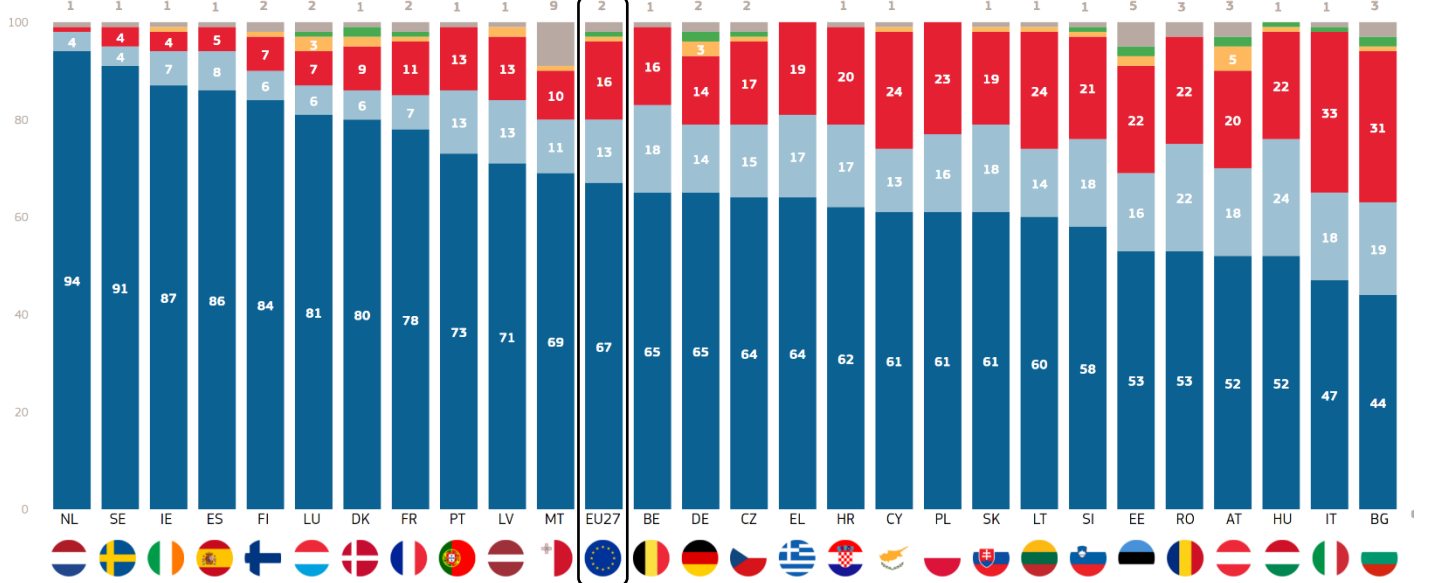
Since 2019[73], the proportion of respondents who report that they would feel comfortable if a colleague at work with whom they are in daily contact was a Roma person has increased in 24 EU Member States, with double-digit increases in ten countries, most strikingly in Finland (84%, +21 percentage points) and Portugal (73%, +20pp). Conversely, it has decreased by one or two percentage point in two countries: Croatia (62%, -2pp) and Cyprus (61%, -1pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Slovakia (61%).

QB12R.1 Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

A Roma person (%)

		EU	FI	PT	DK	LV	MT	EL	LT	IE	LU	CZ	IT	BE	EE	ES	NL	SE	BG	AT	DE	PL	SI	FR	HU	RO	SK	CY	HR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	67	84	73	80	71	69	64	60	87	81	64	47	65	53	86	94	91	44	52	65	61	58	78	52	53	61	61	62
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲21	▲20	▲17	▲15	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	13	6	13	6	13	11	17	14	7	6	15	18	18	16	8	4	4	19	18	14	16	18	7	24	22	18	13	17
	Δ May 2019	=	▼7	▼8	▼2	=	▲4	▲1	=	▼4	▼3	=	=	=	▲3	▼2	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲2
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	16	7	13	9	13	10	19	24	4	7	17	33	16	22	5	1	4	31	20	14	23	21	11	22	22	19	24	20
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼8	▼12	▼10	▼6	▼3	▼13	▼6	▼6	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼5	=	▲3	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲3
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼6	▼5	▼7	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▲3	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	2	1	1	1	9	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	3	2	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼11	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼6	=	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼6	▼2	▼1

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[73] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

2.3 Having a child in a love relationship with a Roma person

More than one in two Europeans would feel comfortable

Around half of respondents (51%) answer that they would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Roma person[74].

Conversely, close to three in ten respondents (29%) would feel uncomfortable, while 16% answer that they would feel moderately comfortable.

In 8 EU Member States, the majority of respondents would feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Roma person. Over seven in ten respondents share this opinion in the Netherlands (79%), Sweden (77%) and Spain (73%).

The share of respondents who would feel comfortable is slightly

greater than the share of those who would be uncomfortable in Estonia (36% 'comfortable' vs 35% uncomfortable), Austria (36% vs 32%) and Romania (38% vs 33%).

In eight EU Member States, more respondents would feel uncomfortable than comfortable having a child in a love relationship with a Roma person. This is the case in Bulgaria (61% 'uncomfortable' vs 22% 'comfortable'), Cyprus (55% vs 28%), Greece (48% vs 32%), Lithuania (46% vs 34%), Slovakia (46% vs 33%), Italy (45% vs 36%), Croatia (43% vs 31%) and Czechia (40% vs 37%). This is also the case in Hungary though respondents are more divided (37% 'uncomfortable' vs 36% 'comfortable').

QB13R.1. Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". :–A Roma person (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● **Total 'Comfortable'** ● **Total 'Moderately comfortable'** ● **Total 'Uncomfortable'** ● **Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **It depends (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **Don't know**

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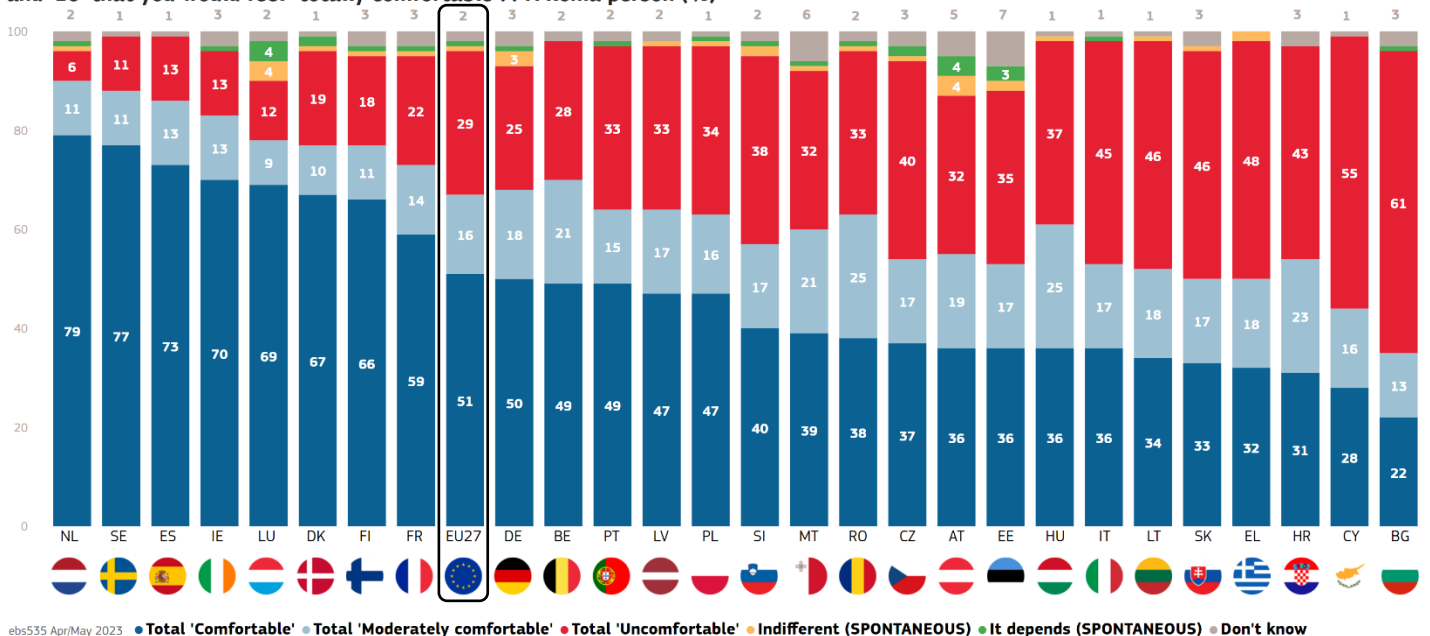
[74] For QB13, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10. This is the case for each item of QB13.

Special Eurobarometer 535
Discrimination in the EU
April-May 2023

In terms of evolutions since May 2019[75], feeling comfortable having a child in a love relationship with a Roma person has gained ground in 25 EU Member States, by at least ten percentage points in 14 countries, most dramatically in Denmark (67%, +19 percentage points), Luxembourg (69%, +17pp), Portugal (49%, +16pp), Latvia (47%, +15pp) and Malta (39%, +15pp). However, it has lost ground slightly in Croatia (31%, –5pp) and Germany (50%, –1pp).

QB13R.1 Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Roma person (%)

		EU	DK	LU	PT	LV	MT	CZ	IE	FI	BE	LT	EL	IT	NL	HU	BG	ES	EE	RO	SE	CY	PL	SI	SK	FR	AT	DE	HR
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	51	67	69	49	47	39	37	70	66	49	34	32	36	79	36	22	73	36	38	77	28	47	40	33	59	36	50	31
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲19	▲17	▲16	▲15	▲15	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼5
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	16	10	9	15	17	21	17	13	11	21	18	18	17	11	25	13	13	17	25	11	16	16	17	17	14	19	18	23
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼5	▲1	▲11	▲1	▼4	▼4	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▼3	▲4	▲5	▼3	▲2	▲4	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲3
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	29	19	12	33	33	32	40	13	18	28	46	48	45	6	37	61	13	35	33	11	55	34	38	46	22	32	25	43
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼8	▼6	▼5	▼7	▼16	▼7	▼6	▼13	▼11	▼12	▼6	▼4	▼7	▼12	▼2	▼6	▼9	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲2	=	▼4	▲1	▲4
Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	4	3	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼3	▲2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲3	=	▼1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	2	4	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼1
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	1	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	7	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	3	3
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼16	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	=	▼6	▼3	▲2	▼4	=

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[75] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are far more likely than those aged 55 and over to be comfortable with the idea of a Roma person in the highest elected political position (63% compared with 48%), with having a colleague at work being a Roma person (74% compared with 63%) and with one of their children being in a love relationship with a Roma person (60% compared with 45%).

- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely than those who finished education aged 15 or younger to feel comfortable with a Roma person in the highest elected political position (60% compared with 45%), as a colleague at work with whom they are in daily contact (76% compared with 57%) or in a love relationship with one of their children (60% compared with 40%).

- Managers are more likely than other socio-professional categories to feel comfortable with a Roma person in each situation, while retired people are the less likely to do so. Indeed, managers are more comfortable in having a Roma person in the highest elected political position (63% compared with 46% for retired respondents), as a colleague at work (78% compared with 61%) or in a love relationship with one of their children (63% compared with 44%).

There are only minor differences between Europeans who have felt personally discriminated against in the past 12 months and those who have not: Europeans having experienced discrimination on multiple grounds are slightly more likely than the others to feel comfortable if one of their children was in a love relationship with a Roma person (54% compared with 51%).

Roma people are less likely than some of the other minorities groups to feel comfortable with the idea of a Roma person in the highest elected political position in their country (57%, compared with 70% among those who consider themselves to belong to a minority group on the basis of sexual orientation, for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual), of having a Roma colleague at work (59% compared with 79%) or of one of their children being in a love relationship with a Roma person (58% compared with 71%).

QB6R/ 12R /13R

Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".
A Roma person
(% - Total 'Comfortable')

	Highest elected political position	Colleague at work	One of their children in a love relationship
EU27	54	67	51
Gender			
Man	53	67	51
Woman	54	68	51
Age			
15-24	63	74	60
25-39	58	72	57
40-54	54	68	51
55 +	48	63	45
Education (End of)			
15-	45	57	40
16-19	49	62	45
20+	60	76	60
Still studying	66	77	64
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	51	66	50
Managers	63	78	63
Other white collars	54	67	50
Manual workers	52	65	48
House persons	53	64	49
Unemployed	53	73	55
Retired	46	61	44
Students	66	77	64
Has been discriminated against			
No	54	68	51
Total 'Single ground'	53	67	52
Total' Multiple grounds'	55	68	54
Self-defined minority group			
Ethnic	61	75	59
Skin colour	66	74	55
Religious	52	62	46
Roma	57	59	58
Sexual orientation	70	79	71
Gender identity	44	52	53
Handicap	53	67	55
Other	52	63	48
None	53	67	51

2.4 Comfortable with Roma students in schools

More than four in ten Europeans would feel comfortable

More than four in ten respondents (42%, +3 percentage points since May 2019) believe that citizens of their country would feel comfortable with their children having Roma schoolmates[76]. In addition, nearly three in ten respondents (28%, +2pp) consider that citizens of their country would feel moderately comfortable about this. Finally, slightly more than a quarter (26%, –1pp) say that citizens of their country would feel uncomfortable, while 4% (–4pp) do not know.

QB14R. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how, in your opinion, (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel about their children having Roma schoolmates? '1' means that (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that they would feel "totally comfortable". (EU) (%)

Don't know 4
Total 'Uncomfortable' 26
Total 'Comfortable' 42
Total 'Moderately comfortable' 28
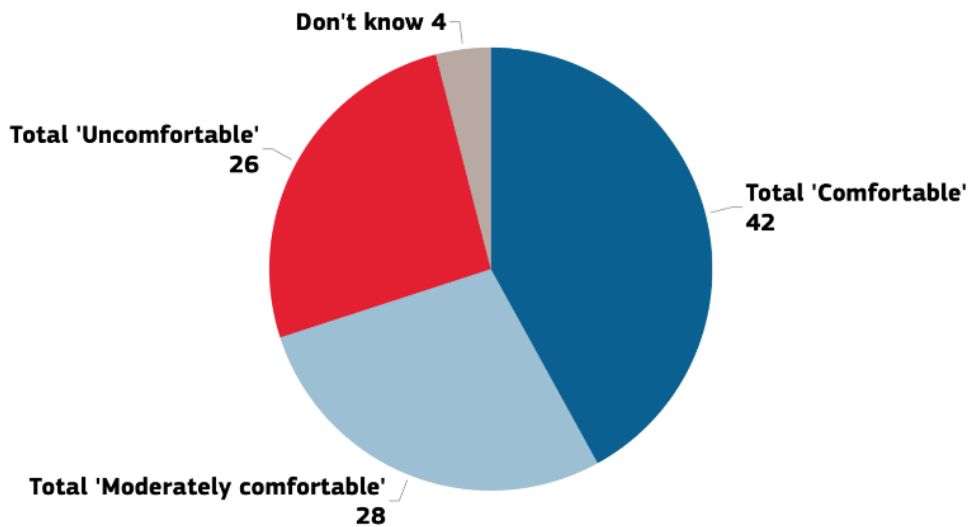
Total 'Comfortable'	3 ▲
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	2 ▲
Total 'Uncomfortable'	-1 ▼
Don't know	-4 ▼

(ebs535 Apr/May 2023 – ebs493 May 2019)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

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[76] For QB14, "Total 'Uncomfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately comfortable'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Comfortable'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10.

In 8 EU Member States, the majority of respondents believe that citizens of their country would feel comfortable about their children having Roma schoolmates. More than six in ten respondents hold this view in Finland (68%), Ireland (66%) and Latvia (62%). A relative majority do so in 16 more Member States, with the smallest majority in Hungary (36%), Estonia (37%), and Slovakia (38%).

In two EU Member States, a relative majority of respondents consider that citizens of their country would feel uncomfortable about this situation, these countries being Italy (37%) and Czechia (36%), whereas in France just as many (32%) think they would be comfortable as uncomfortable.

Respondents in France are divided on this matter (32% 'comfortable' vs 32% 'uncomfortable' and 31% 'moderately comfortable').

Finally, one in five respondents in Malta (20%) answer that they do not know, ahead of Estonia (12%).

QB14R. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how, in your opinion, (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel about their children having Roma schoolmates? '1' means that (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that they would feel "totally comfortable". (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023
● Total 'Comfortable' ● Total 'Moderately comfortable' ● Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Don't know
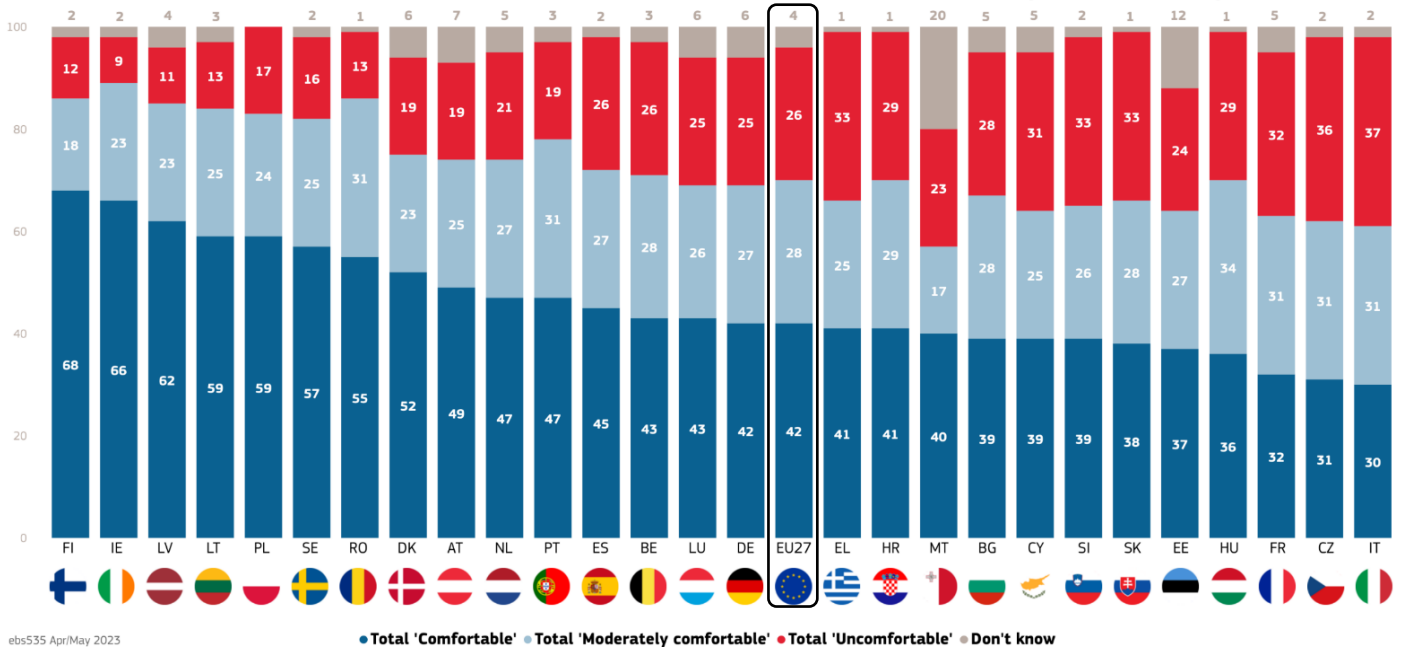
Since 2019[77], the share of respondents who think that citizens of their country would feel comfortable about their children having Roma schoolmates has risen in 22 EU Member States, most notably in Portugal (47%, +20 percentage points), Ireland (66%, +16pp), Denmark (52%, +13pp), Austria (49%, +13pp), Belgium (43%, +11pp) and Romania (55%, +10pp). This belief has fallen in five countries, namely in Hungary (36%, –6pp), Slovenia (39%, –2 pp), Estonia (37%, –2 pp), Slovakia (38%, –1 pp) and Spain (45%, –1pp).

QB14R Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how, in your opinion, (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel about their children having Roma schoolmates? '1' means that (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that they would feel "totally comfortable".
(%)

		EU	PT	IE	DK	AT	BE	RO	MT	FI	EL	BG	FR	LT	NL	LV	PL	HR	SE	CY	DE	CZ	IT	LU	ES	SK	EE	SI	HU
Total 'Comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	42	47	66	52	49	43	55	40	68	41	39	32	59	47	62	59	41	57	39	42	31	30	43	45	38	37	39	36
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲20	▲16	▲13	▲13	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼6
Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Apr/May 2023	28	31	23	23	25	28	31	17	18	25	28	31	25	27	23	24	29	25	25	27	31	31	26	27	28	27	26	34
	Δ May 2019	▲2	=	▼7	▲1	▲6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▲4	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲3	▼3	▼7	▲3	▼2	▲4
Total 'Uncomfortable'	Apr/May 2023	26	19	9	19	19	26	13	23	12	33	28	32	13	21	11	17	29	16	31	25	36	37	25	26	33	24	33	29
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼11	▼5	▼12	▼17	▼10	▼4	▲2	▼5	▼8	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼3	▲3	▼4	▼1	=	▲5	▲12	▲1	▲4	▲4
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	3	2	6	7	3	1	20	2	1	5	5	3	5	4	0	1	2	5	6	2	2	6	2	1	12	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼4	▼9	▼4	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼5	▼9	=	=	▼5	▼6	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼7	=	▼7	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼2	=	▼2

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[77] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men (27%) are slightly more likely than women (25%) to believe that citizens of their country would feel uncomfortable about their children having Roma schoolmates.

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old (45%) are slightly more likely than those aged 55 and over (41%) to consider that citizens of their country would feel comfortable about this situation.

- Managers and students (both 46%) are far more likely than unemployed people (33%) and house persons (34%) to share this opinion.

In addition, Europeans who think their country's efforts to fight discrimination have been effective are much more likely than those who think these efforts have not been effective to believe that their compatriots would be comfortable (64% compared with 31%).

Respondents who have felt personally discriminated against in the past 12 months are more likely than those who have not to consider that citizens of their country would feel uncomfortable about their children having Roma schoolmates (32% compared with 25%).

Finally, Roma people are more likely than those who say they do not belong to a minority group to think that citizens of their country would feel comfortable about this situation (48% compared with 42%).

QB14R **Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how, in your opinion, (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel about their children having Roma schoolmates? '1' means that (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that they would feel "totally comfortable". (% - EU)**

	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Total 'Moderately comfortable'	Total 'Comfortable'	Don't know
EU27	26	28	42	4
Gender				
Man	27	27	42	4
Woman	25	29	42	4
Age				
15-24	24	28	45	3
25-39	26	30	42	2
40-54	26	27	44	3
55 +	27	28	41	4
Education (End of)				
15-	30	26	38	6
16-19	26	29	42	3
20+	25	28	44	3
Still studying	25	25	46	4
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	29	25	43	3
Managers	22	29	46	3
Other white collars	24	32	42	2
Manual workers	25	28	44	3
House persons	29	34	34	3
Unemployed	34	30	33	3
Retired	28	26	41	5
Students	25	25	46	4
Self-defined minority group				
Ethnic	22	29	46	3
Skin colour	21	29	49	1
Religious	28	29	42	1
Roma	20	31	48	1
Sexual orientation	26	27	42	5
Gender identity	20	31	49	0
Handicap	24	28	45	3
Other	39	21	38	2
None	26	28	42	4

3. Effectiveness of efforts made for the integration of Roma people

A quarter of Europeans believe they are effective

Just under a quarter of respondents (24%, +5 percentage points since May 2019) think that the efforts made in their country for the integration (in the fields of education, health, housing and employment) of its Roma population are effective[78]. However, slightly more than a third of respondents (34%, no change) believe

that these efforts are not effective, while a similar proportion (32%, +4pp) say they are moderately effective. In addition, just 1% (-4pp) *spontaneously* say that no efforts are made in their country. Finally, close to one in ten respondents (9%, -5pp) answer 'don't know'.

QB9R1. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) for the integration (in the fields of education, health, housing and employment) of its Roma population are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective" and '10' that you consider that these efforts are "very effective". (EU) (%)

Don't know 9

No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS) 1

Total 'Effective' 24

Total 'Not effective' 34

Total 'Moderately effective' 32
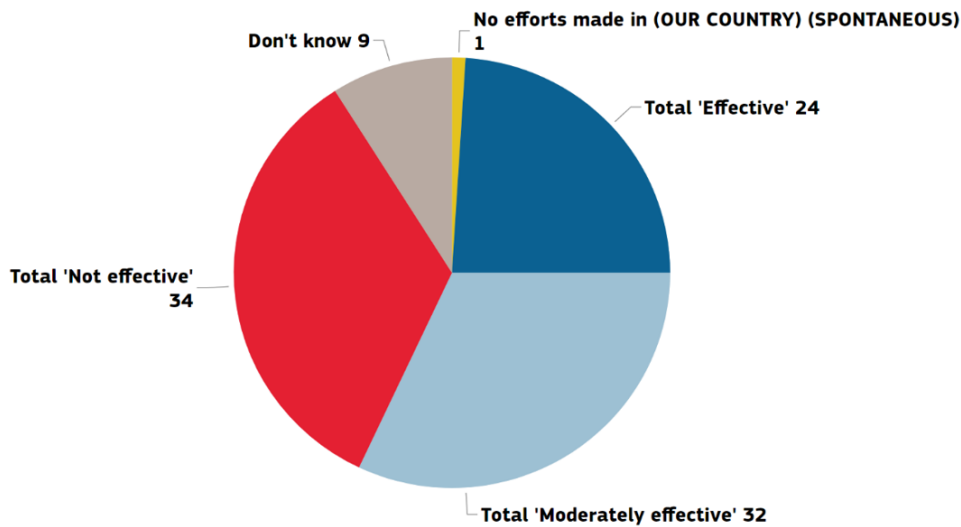
Total 'Effective'	5	▲
Total 'Moderately effective'	4	▲
Total 'Not effective'	0	=
No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	-4	▼
Don't know	-5	▼

(ebs535 Apr/May 2023 - ebs493 May 2019)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

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[78] For QB9, "Total 'Not effective'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately effective'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Effective'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10.

In six EU Member States, the share of respondents who feel that the efforts made in the country for the integration of its Roma population are effective is higher than the share of those who think is not effective. This is the case in Romania (45% 'effective' vs 17% 'not effective'), Poland (36% vs 26%), Ireland (35% vs 26%) and Finland (35% vs 27%), Austria (33% vs 25%) and Luxembourg (31% vs 26%).

Conversely, the share of respondents who think that their country's efforts to integrate its Roma population are ineffective is greater than the share who think it is effective in 16 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Sweden (53%), Greece (53%) and Czechia (50%).

Moreover, the proportion of respondents that believe that these efforts are moderately effective is the highest compared to the other categories in three countries: Spain and the Netherlands (both 36%), and Malta (27%).

Respondents in Belgium are divided on this matter (31% effective, 31% moderately effective vs 30% not effective).

Finally, more than one in ten respondents in ten EU Member States say they do not know, most notably Denmark, Estonia and Malta (all 26%), and the Netherlands (23%).

QB9R1. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) for the integration (in the fields of education, health, housing and employment) of its Roma population are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective" and '10' that you consider that these efforts are "very effective". (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Effective' ● Total 'Moderately effective' ● Total 'Not effective' ● No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

In terms of evolutions since May 2019[79], the feeling that efforts made in the country for the integration of its Roma population are effective has gained ground in 23 EU Member States, particularly in Romania (45%, +14 percentage points), Poland (36%, +12pp),

Austria (33%, +12pp), Belgium (31%, +10pp) and France (21%, +10pp). However, it has lost ground slightly in four countries: Slovakia (16%, –4pp), Hungary (24%, –2pp), Spain (26%, –2pp), while it has remained unchanged in the Netherlands (13%).
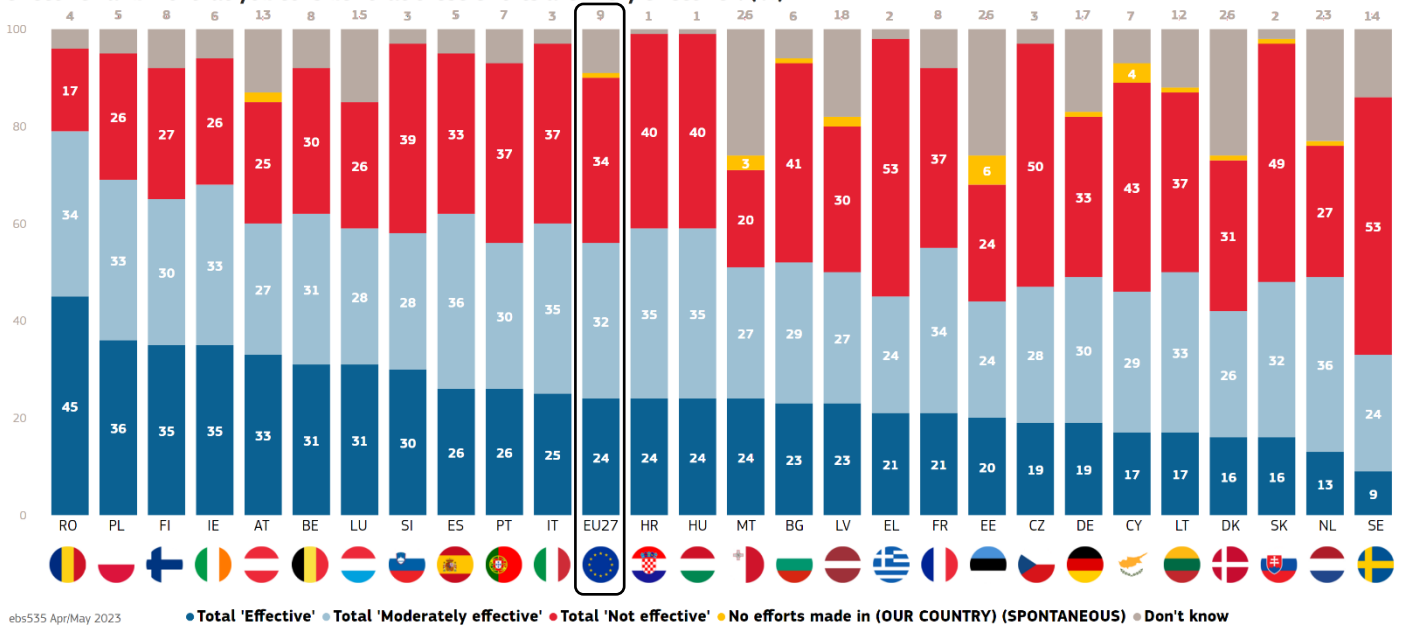
QB9R Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) for the integration (in the fields of education, health, housing and employment) of its Roma population are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective" and '10' that you consider that these efforts are "very effective".
(%)

		EU	RO	AT	PL	BE	FR	SI	DK	DE	BG	EE	EL	LV	FI	CZ	IT	LT	MT	PT	HR	LU	IE	CY	SE	NL	ES	HU	SK
Total 'Effective'	Apr/May 2023	24	45	33	36	31	21	30	16	19	23	20	21	23	35	19	25	17	24	26	24	31	35	17	9	13	26	24	16
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▲14	▲12	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼4	
Total 'Moderately effective'	Apr/May 2023	32	34	27	33	31	34	28	26	30	29	24	24	27	30	28	35	33	27	30	35	28	33	29	24	36	36	35	32
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲6	=	▲8	▼4	▲10	▲4	▲11	▲2	▼6	▲4	=	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲10	▲3	▲10	▼1	▲10	▼3
Total 'Not effective'	Apr/May 2023	34	17	25	26	30	37	39	31	33	41	24	53	30	27	50	37	37	20	37	40	26	26	43	53	27	33	40	49
	Δ May 2019	=	▼7	▼8	▲1	▼7	▼12	=	▼9	▼1	▼5	▲5	▲4	▼1	▼5	▼6	▲10	▼12	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲7	▲6	▼5	▼5	▲1	▲5	▼2	▲16
No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼4	▼8	▼9	▼11	▼5	▼1	▼4	▼12	▼4	▼7	▼3	▼4	▼9	▼1	▼2	▼14	=	▼9	▼8	▼4	▼3	▼3	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼6	▼5
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	9	4	13	5	8	8	3	26	17	6	26	2	18	8	3	3	12	26	7	1	15	6	7	14	23	5	1	2
	Δ May 2019	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼8	▲2	▼5	▼1	▲4	▼6	▼5	▼10	=	=	=	=	▼5	▲2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼11	▼3	▼6	▲2	▼9	▼1	=	▼4

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[79] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The socio-demographic data show few differences. However:

- Respondents aged 15-54 years old (25-26%) are slightly more likely than those aged 55 and over (23%) to think that the efforts made in their country for the integration of its Roma population are effective.

- Respondents who position themselves on the right of the political scale (30%) are more likely to hold this view, compared with those who position themselves at the centre (24%) and those on the left of the political spectrum (22%).

Europeans who think their country's efforts to fight discrimination (in general) have been very effective are much more likely than those who think these efforts have not been effective to believe that the efforts for the integration of the Roma population are effective (67% compared with 6%).

Respondents who have felt personally discriminated against on multiple grounds (46%), and to a lesser extent on a single ground (40%), in the past 12 months are more likely than those who have not (32%) to say that these efforts are not effective.

Finally, Roma people (35%), are more likely than those who are not part of a minority group (24%) to say that the efforts made in the country for the integration of its Roma population are effective.

QB9R1 **Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) for the integration (in the fields of education, health, housing and employment) of its Roma population are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective" and '10' that you consider that these efforts are "very effective".**
(% - EU)

	Total 'Not effective'	Total 'Moderately effective'	Total 'Effective'	No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	34	32	24	1	9
Gender					
Man	34	32	25	0	9
Woman	34	33	23	1	9
Age					
15-24	33	32	26	1	8
25-39	35	32	25	0	8
40-54	35	31	26	0	8
55 +	34	33	23	0	10
Education (End of)					
15-	36	31	23	0	10
16-19	32	34	26	0	8
20+	36	31	23	1	9
Still studying	35	30	26	0	9
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	36	30	24	1	9
Managers	35	30	22	1	12
Other white collars	32	34	27	0	7
Manual workers	34	33	27	0	6
House persons	35	36	22	1	6
Unemployed	40	32	21	0	7
Retired	33	33	22	0	12
Students	35	30	26	0	9
Left-right political scale					
Left	39	32	22	0	7
Centre	32	35	24	0	9
Right	32	31	30	1	6
Has been discriminated against					
No	32	34	25	0	9
Total 'Single ground'	40	30	23	0	7
Total' Multiple grounds'	46	25	19	1	9
Efforts to fight discrimination					
Total 'Not at all effective'	75	12	6	1	6
Total ' Fairly effective'	31	42	20	0	7
Total 'Very Effective'	10	17	67	0	6
Self-defined minority group					
Ethnic	42	23	28	0	7
Skin colour	40	26	28	0	6
Religious	32	31	30	0	7
Roma	38	26	35	1	0
Sexual orientation	45	27	22	0	6
Gender identity	32	41	26	0	1
Handicap	41	27	23	0	9
Other	47	23	22	0	8
None	33	33	24	1	9

V. EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

This section focuses on respondents' personal experiences of discrimination and the circumstances under which it occurred. It also assesses whether respondents ever faced barriers when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services. Finally, it presents the responses to a question asking to whom respondents would prefer to report discrimination cases.

When evolution is analysed, it should be taken into consideration that the comparison is made with ebs493 of 2019, which included the United Kingdom (EU28). Due to Brexit, the UK is no longer part of the EU sample (now EU27). The comparison at the EU level should therefore be interpreted with caution, as there might be small differences between 2019 results including the UK and 2019 results excluding the UK.

1. Personal experience of discrimination

More than one in five respondents in the past 12 months

A large majority of respondents (78%, –5 percentage points since May 2019) say that they have not personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months. However, more than one in five respondents (21%, +4pp) have[80].

The most mentioned forms of discrimination or harassment are based on "age, being perceived as old or young" (6%, +2pp), "being a man or a woman" (5%, +1pp), "political opinions" (4%, +1pp), "for another reason" (4%, +2pp), "socio-economic situation' (3%, new item) and "general physical appearance" (3%, no change).

QB2. In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following reasons? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU) (%)

	ebs535 Apr/May 2023	
No, you haven't been discriminated against or experienced harassment	78	▼5
Total 'Has felt discriminated'	21	▲4
Age, being perceived as old or young	6	▲2
Being a man or a woman	5	▲1
For another reason	4	▲2
Political opinions	4	▲1
General physical appearance	3	
Socio-economic situation	3	▲3
Disability	2	=
Ethnic origin	2	=
Religion or beliefs	2	=
Skin colour	2	=
Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	1	=
Being transgender		▼1

● **ebs535 Apr/May 2023** ● **ebs493 May 2019**
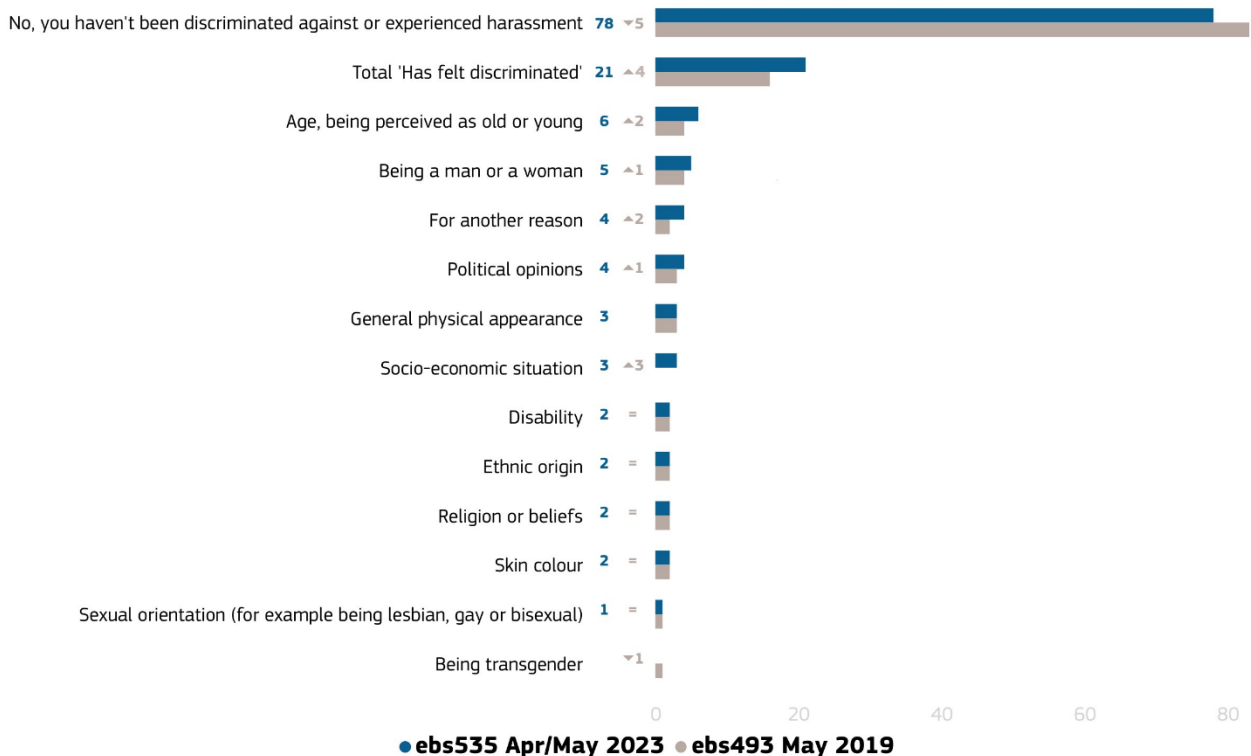
ebs535 Apr/May 2023

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[80] The item 'Total 'Has felt discriminated'" counts all respondents that selected at least one item in QB2.

In all 27 EU Member States, a minority of respondents say they have personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months. At least one in five respondents say they have felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in 13 EU Member States, with the highest levels among respondents in Belgium (38%), Estonia (30%), and Austria and Luxembourg (both 29%). The lowest proportions reporting this experience in the past 12 months are in Portugal (10%), and Hungary, Greece and Slovenia (all 13%).

QB2 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following reasons? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - Total 'Has felt discriminated')

Legend:
- May 2019
- Apr/May 2023
- ▲▼ Evolution May 2019

	BE	EE	LU	AT	SE	FR	DE	NL	DK	MT	EU27	CY	HR	RO	FI	SK	IT	CZ	LV	IE	LT	ES	PL	BG	EL	HU	SI	PT
Apr/May 2023	38	30	29	29	28	27	25	25	22	22	21	21	21	20	19	19	18	18	18	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	13	10
Evolution	▲14	▲13	▲7	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲9	▲5	▲7	▲14	▲4	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲7	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲6	▼5	▲4	▲4

Incidence of specific forms of discrimination is generally low in each country. However:

- At least one in ten respondents say they have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of "age, being perceived as old or young" in three EU Member States: Belgium (13%), Estonia (12%) and Sweden (10%);

- More than one in ten respondents report discrimination or harassment based on "being a man or a woman" in three countries: Sweden (13%), and the Netherlands and Belgium (both 11%);

- Respondents in Estonia are the most likely to have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of "political opinions" (8%), "for another reason" (9%), "general physical appearance" (6%, along with those in Luxembourg) or "religion or beliefs" (7%);

- Respondents in Belgium are the most likely to mention "socio-economic situation" (6%);

- Respondents in Luxembourg are the most likely to say they have experienced discrimination or harassment on the basis of "skin colour" (6%) and "ethnic origin" (8%);

- "Disability" reaches its highest proportion in Denmark and France (both 5%) and Estonia, Malta, Austria and Sweden (all 4%);

- Respondents in Austria are the most likely to have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual; 3%, same share as in Belgium and Luxembourg), gender identity (being transgender; 2%) and sex characteristics (being intersex; 2%).

QB2. In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following reasons? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

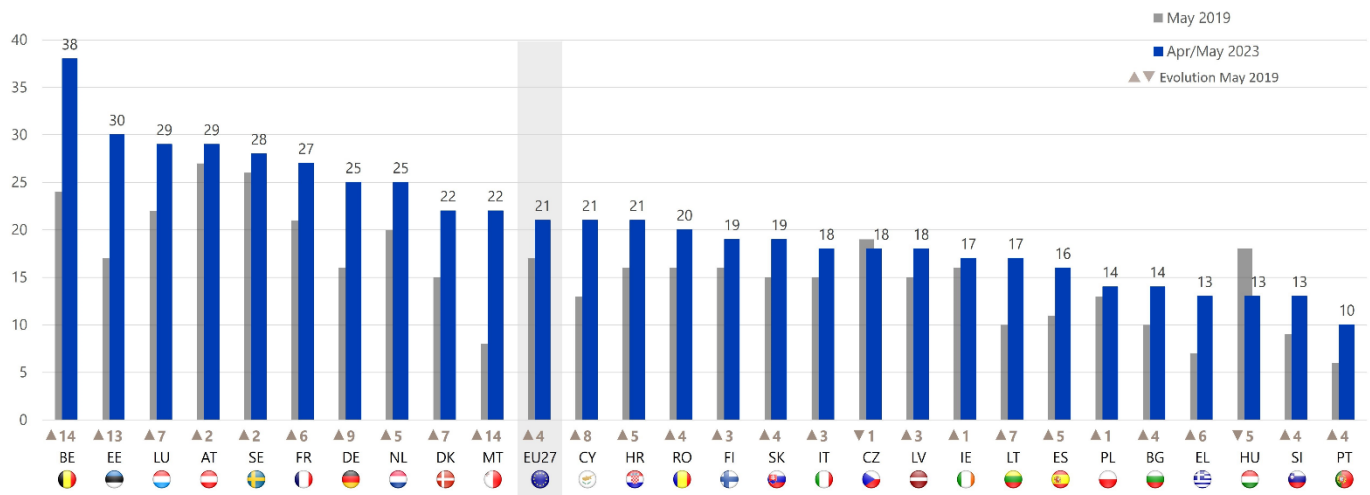|	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Age, being perceived as old or young	6	13	5	8	7	7	12	4	4	5	9	5	6	3	7	9	5	5	3	9	9	2	3	6	4	7	9	10
Being a man or a woman	5	11	1	3	7	9	7	4	3	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	7	2	6	11	9	2	1	3	3	4	7	13
Political opinions	4	4	1	6	2	7	8	2	1	2	3	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	5	4	6	2	1	2	2	4	2	6
For another reason	4	6	1	2	3	6	9	2	3	3	4	3	3	6	3	3	5	1	8	4	5	3	1	3	2	2	3	3
Socio-economic situation	3	6	3	2	1	3	5	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	3
General physical appearance	3	5	3	2	4	4	6	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	6	3	4	4	5	3	1	2	3	3	4	5
Skin colour	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	3	0	1	5	1	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	2
Ethnic origin	2	6	3	1	2	3	7	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	8	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	5
Religion or beliefs	2	6	1	1	3	2	7	1	0	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	4	0	3	2	4	1	0	2	2	1	1	4
Disability	2	3	1	1	5	2	4	2	0	1	5	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	4	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	4
Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	2
Being transgender	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Being intersex	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Don't know	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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Since 2019[81], the share of respondents who say they have personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months has increased in 25 EU Member States, most notably in Belgium (38%, +14 percentage points), Malta (22%, +14pp) and Estonia (30%, +13pp). Conversely, it has decreased in Hungary (13%, –5pp) and Czechia (18%, –1pp).

QB2 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following reasons? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		EU	EE	BE	AT	SK	LT	DK	DE	ES	FR	IT	RO	BG	EL	SI	FI	MT	CZ	IE	CY	LV	LU	NL	PT	HU	PL	SE	HR
Age, being perceived as old or young	Apr/May 2023	6	12	13	9	7	9	7	7	5	9	6	6	5	4	4	9	3	8	4	3	7	5	9	3	5	2	10	5
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1
For another reason	Apr/May 2023	4	9	6	5	2	3	3	6	3	4	3	3	1	3	2	3	8	2	2	6	3	5	4	1	1	3	3	3
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲7	▲2	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲5	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	▲1
Being a man or a woman	Apr/May 2023	5	7	11	9	4	3	7	9	4	6	3	3	1	3	3	7	6	3	4	3	3	7	11	1	2	2	13	3
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲4	▲6	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲6	=	=	▲2	▲1
Political opinions	Apr/May 2023	4	8	4	6	4	1	2	7	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	6	2	6	2	3	4	1	2	2	6	4
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲5	=	▼2	▲2	=	=	▲3	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2
Socio-economic situation	Apr/May 2023	3	5	6	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	3	3
General physical appearance	Apr/May 2023	3	6	5	5	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	3	2	6	4	1	3	3	5	3
	Δ May 2019	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲2
Skin colour	Apr/May 2023	2	1	5	3	3	0	3	1	1	5	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	6	3	2	2	1	2	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	=	=	▲3	=	=	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=
Ethnic origin	Apr/May 2023	2	7	6	4	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	8	3	1	2	1	5	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▲1
Religion or beliefs	Apr/May 2023	2	7	6	4	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	1	4	3
	Δ May 2019	=	▲5	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1
Disability	Apr/May 2023	2	4	3	4	2	2	5	2	1	5	2	2	1	0	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	2
	Δ May 2019	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	=	▲3	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▲1
Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	Apr/May 2023	1	1	3	3	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	2	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=
Being intersex	Apr/May 2023	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=
Being transgender	Apr/May 2023	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1
No, you haven't been discriminated against or experienced harassment	Apr/May 2023	78	69	61	70	80	82	76	75	84	72	82	80	84	87	86	80	77	82	82	78	81	71	74	90	87	85	72	79
	Δ May 2019	▼5	▼14	▼15	▼2	▼3	▼7	▼9	▼9	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼12	▲1	▼2	▼9	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼4	▲5	▼2	▼2	▼5
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Δ May 2019	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	=	▼3	=	=	▲1	=	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=
Total 'Has felt discriminated'	Apr/May 2023	21	30	38	29	19	17	22	25	16	27	18	20	14	13	13	19	22	18	17	21	18	29	25	10	13	14	28	21
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▲13	▲14	▲2	▲4	▲7	▲7	▲9	▲5	▲6	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲14	▼1	▲1	▲8	▲3	▲7	▲5	▲4	▼5	▲1	▲2	▲5

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[81] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Respondents who say they **have** been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months are more likely to be found among women (24%), Europeans aged 15-24 years old (29%), those who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (23%), unemployed people (36%), students (30%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (40%) and those on the left of the political spectrum (25%);

- Conversely, respondents who say they **have not** been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months are more likely to be found among men (82%), respondents aged 55 and over (83%), those who finished education aged 19 or earlier (81-82%), retired people (84%), other white collar workers (82%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (82%) and those on the right or the centre of the political spectrum (both 80%).

Europeans who consider themselves part of a minority group are the most likely to say they have been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months: 83% of those who say they belong to a minority group on the basis of their gender identity; 64% based on sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual); 61% on skin colour; 60% on ethnic origin; 56% on being a Roma person; 54% on disability; and 46% on religion. In contrast, 17% of those who do not identify as part of a minority group say they have been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months.

QB2 **In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following reasons? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**
(% - EU)

	Total 'Has felt discriminated'	No, you haven't been discriminated against or experienced harassment
EU27	21	78
Gender		
Man	18	82
Woman	24	76
Age		
15-24	29	71
25-39	27	73
40-54	21	79
55 +	16	83
Education (End of)		
15-	18	82
16-19	19	81
20+	23	77
Still studying	30	70
Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	22	77
Managers	23	77
Other white collars	17	82
Manual workers	21	78
House persons	27	73
Unemployed	36	64
Retired	15	84
Students	30	70
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	40	59
From time to time	25	74
Almost never/ Never	17	82
Left-right political scale		
Left	25	74
Centre	20	80
Right	20	80
Self-defined minority group		
Ethnic	60	40
Skin colour	61	39
Religious	46	54
Roma	56	43
Sexual orientation	64	36
Gender identity	83	16
Disability	54	46
Other	65	35
None	17	83

Public spaces and work are the primary locations where and when discrimination or harassment happens

Europeans who have personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months were asked under what circumstances it took place.

Slightly more than three in ten respondents felt discriminated against or harassed "in a public space" (32%, +9 percentage points since May 2019), ahead of "at work" (25%, +4pp).

Nearly one in five respondents mention "at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub" (18%, +10pp) and "when looking for a job" (17%, +4pp).

Six other circumstances are mentioned by around one in ten

respondents: "in a shop or a bank" (13%, +6pp), "when using or requiring healthcare services" (11%, new item), "when requesting or using social services" (10%, new item), "online" (10%, new item), "when looking for a house or apartment to rent or buy" (9%, +5pp) and "when attending or applying to school or university" (8%, new item).

Finally, 4% (–1pp) *spontaneously* mention an "other" circumstance and 2% (–1pp) answer "don't know".

It is interesting to note that the nine circumstances already tested in 2019 have gained ground in this survey, particularly "in a public space".

QB3. Thinking about the most recent times when you felt discriminated against or experienced harassment, under what circumstances did it take place? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU) (%)

	ebs535 Apr/May 2023	ebs493 May 2019
In a public space	32 ▲9	
At work	25 ▲4	
At a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub	18 ▲10	
When looking for a job	17 ▲4	
In a shop or a bank	13 ▲6	
When using or requiring healthcare services	11	
Online	10	
When requesting or using social services	10	
When looking for a house or apartment to rent or buy	9 ▲5	
When attending or applying to school or university	8	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4 ▼1	
Don't know	2 ▼1	

ebs535 Apr/May 2023
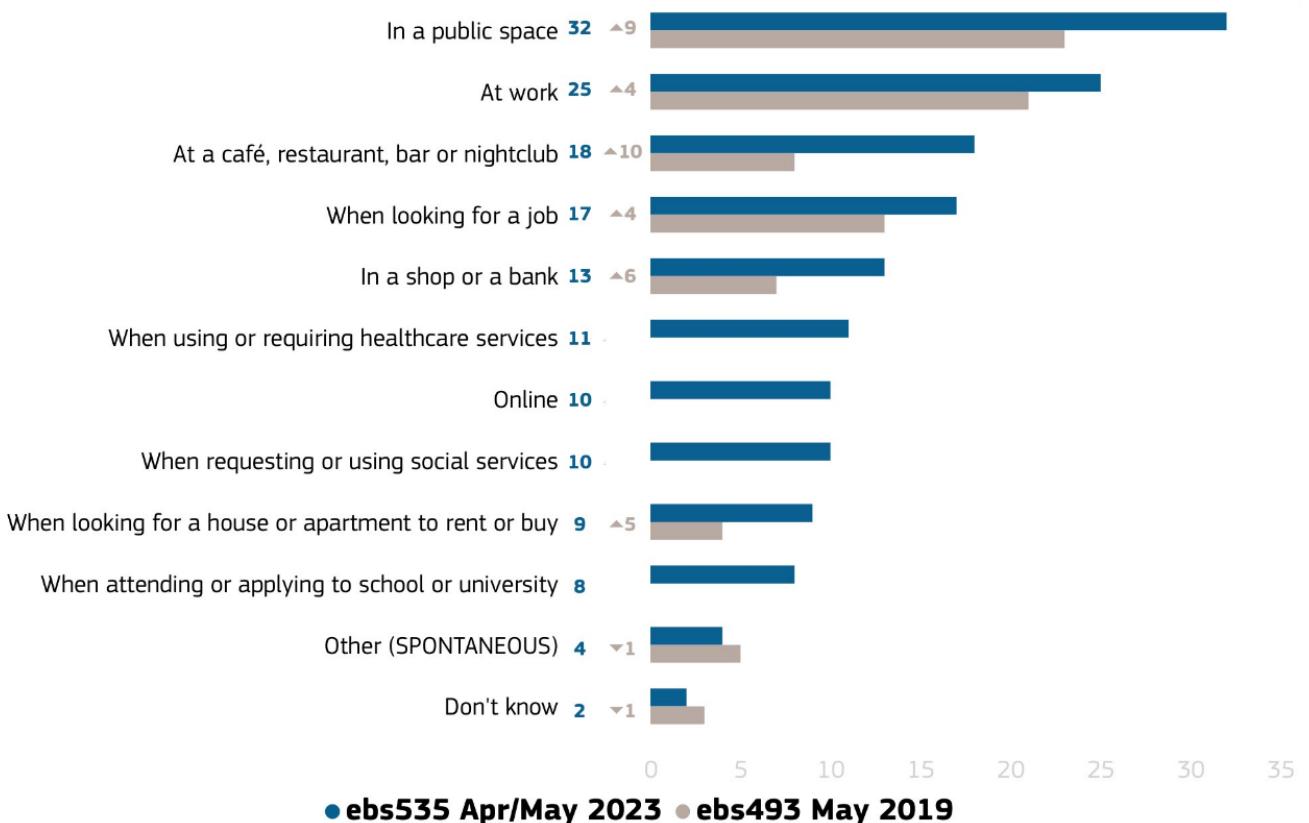
A national analysis shows that, in 15 EU Member States, **in a public space** is the most mentioned circumstance where respondents have personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment. Over a third of respondents in Ireland (45%), Germany (39%), Estonia (38%), France (37%) and Austria (36%) answered this way.

At work is the most cited situation in nine EU Member States. This is the case in Luxembourg (42%), Sweden (41%), Malta (40%), the Netherlands, Finland and Cyprus (all 35%), Denmark (34%), Slovenia (26%) and Czechia (25%, same score as "when looking for a job").

When looking for a job is the most common answer in four EU Member States: Greece (31%, same score as "in a public space"), Bulgaria (29%), Czechia (25%) and Hungary (24%). Additionally, higher proportions of respondents report this in Estonia (30%), Spain (27%), and Belgium and Finland (both 26%).

When using or requiring healthcare services is the most mentioned circumstance in Romania (18%). It is also cited by at least one in five respondents in Estonia (22%), and Slovenia and Lithuania (both 20%).

None of the six other items tops the list of circumstances where respondents have personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in any of the 27 EU Member States.

However:

- At least one in five respondents cite **at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub** in eight EU Member States, and at least a quarter do so in Austria (32%), Germany (26%) and the Netherlands (25%);

- At least one in five respondents mention **in a shop or a bank** in five countries, with the highest rates in Estonia (25%) and Portugal (24%);

- **When requesting or using social services** is cited by at least one in five respondents in Estonia (22%) and Lithuania (20%);

- **When looking for a house or apartment to rent or buy** hits its highest levels in Belgium (15%), and Germany and Portugal (both 12%);

- At least one in five respondents have felt discriminated against or harassed **online** in Sweden and Denmark (both 24%), Estonia (23%) and Austria (20%);

- Finally, **when attending or applying to school or university** gets its highest score in Italy (14%) and Malta (12%).

QB3. Thinking about the most recent times when you felt discriminated against or experienced harassment, under what circumstances did it take place? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
In a public space	32	31	18	21	30	39	38	45	31	30	37	25	25	19	33	32	27	22	21	32	36	21	30	17	25	27	16	32
At work	25	21	8	25	34	29	25	21	21	23	34	19	11	35	19	23	42	14	40	35	23	14	15	14	26	17	35	41
At a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub	18	19	19	11	18	26	22	21	13	17	11	19	20	17	7	12	16	16	4	25	32	4	17	5	22	11	18	23
When looking for a job	17	26	29	25	11	13	30	17	31	27	17	17	13	20	24	22	17	24	24	19	15	8	17	15	18	23	26	14
In a shop or a bank	13	16	12	5	12	12	25	14	12	11	11	10	14	10	10	15	21	20	6	9	21	16	24	12	18	9	8	9
When using or requiring healthcare services	11	8	17	10	7	11	22	14	17	8	4	13	14	11	12	20	11	19	11	9	19	16	6	18	20	11	12	13
When requesting or using social services	10	11	16	7	8	12	22	7	16	14	6	11	12	17	13	20	9	14	9	10	14	7	12	14	11	9	4	5
Online	10	14	7	16	24	11	23	8	4	7	4	10	9	4	17	10	10	7	6	14	20	9	3	9	12	12	14	24
When looking for a house or apartment to rent or buy	9	15	4	9	3	12	8	6	10	8	7	7	11	5	8	1	10	9	7	9	10	11	12	6	6	3	5	6
When attending or applying to school or university	8	9	3	11	11	5	11	9	5	9	5	4	14	5	9	5	7	7	12	7	10	9	7	10	5	3	6	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4	3	2	4	6	4	10	3	4	4	3	2	2	5	10	4	5	2	7	6	3	2	4	6	4	3	3	6
Don't know	2	3	4	5	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	2	3	8	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	4	2	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men are more likely than women to say they have experienced discrimination **when looking for a job** (19% compared with 16%) and **online** (12% compared with 9%). Conversely, women are more likely to report discrimination **in a public place** (33%, compared with 30% of men) and **at work** (26% compared with 23%);

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are more likely than older age groups to say they were discriminated against **in a public place** (40%), **at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub** (25%) and **when attending or applying to school or university** (21%). Those aged 55 and over are more likely than other age groups to report discrimination **when using or requiring healthcare services** (13%), while those aged 25-54 years old are more likely than other age groups to say discrimination occurred **at work** (32-33%);

- Europeans who pursued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely to say discrimination was **at work** (35%). In comparison, those who finished education aged 15 or earlier are the most likely to say it was **at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub** (23%), **when requesting or using social services** (19%) or **when using or requiring healthcare services** (16%);

- Retired people are more likely than other occupational groups to say the discrimination was **in a shop or a bank** (18%) and **when using or requiring healthcare services** (17%). Unemployed people are the most likely to say it was **when looking for a job** (38%) and **when requesting or using social services** (22%), while managers are the most likely to mention **at work** (45%). Students are much more likely than other occupational groups to say it was **in a public space** (46%), **at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub** (29%) and **when attending or applying to school or university** (27%);

- Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely than those in the centre or right of the political spectrum to cite **in a public space** (35% compared with 28-29%) or **at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub** (23% compared with 15%).

Moreover, Europeans who consider themselves part of a minority group on the basis of their sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) are by far the most likely to have personally felt discriminated against **in a public space** (54%), **at a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub** (34%) and, to a lesser extent, **online** (22%). Roma people are the most likely to mention **when using or requiring healthcare services** and **when requesting or using social services** (23% for both situations). Persons with disabilities are more likely to say they were discriminated **in a public place** (31%), **at work** (23%) and **when looking for a job** (20%). Finally, respondents who do not identify with a minority are slightly more likely to say it was **at work** (27%) than those who identify as being part of any minority.

QB3 **Thinking about the most recent times when you felt discriminated against or experienced harassment, under what circumstances did it take place? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

(% - EU)

	When looking for a job	At work	When looking for a house or apartment to rent or buy	When using or requiring healthcare services	When requesting or using social services	When attending or applying to school or university	At a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub	In a shop or a bank	In a public space	Online	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	17	25	9	11	10	8	18	13	32	10	4	2
Gender												
Man	19	23	10	11	11	9	17	13	30	12	4	2
Woman	16	26	9	10	10	7	19	13	33	9	4	2
Age												
15-24	18	17	10	4	7	21	25	7	40	14	2	1
25-39	21	33	15	9	10	9	18	14	32	14	3	1
40-54	18	32	8	11	10	5	16	13	26	8	3	1
55 +	12	18	5	15	13	3	15	14	31	6	6	3
Education (End of)												
15-	10	13	8	16	19	3	23	17	33	9	5	1
16-19	18	25	9	13	12	5	15	11	28	8	4	2
20+	18	35	10	8	8	5	15	15	30	10	5	2
Still studying	15	13	10	5	5	27	29	9	46	16	3	1
Socio-professional category												
Self- employed	18	20	12	12	10	8	19	12	30	16	3	2
Managers	16	45	6	7	6	7	19	12	29	8	3	0
Other white collars	18	36	9	10	10	4	15	15	23	8	3	2
Manual workers	20	35	14	11	10	6	16	12	25	11	2	2
House persons	12	10	10	16	20	4	13	14	35	6	5	3
Unemployed	38	20	14	6	22	4	15	6	30	13	2	1
Retired	7	11	4	17	12	1	15	18	37	5	8	4
Students	15	13	10	5	5	27	29	9	46	16	3	1
Left-right political scale												
Left	17	28	11	9	11	9	23	13	35	13	3	2
Centre	16	25	10	11	10	8	15	12	29	9	4	2
Right	18	23	6	14	10	7	15	11	28	11	3	3
Self-defined minority group												
Ethnic	21	26	20	11	12	15	23	16	38	11	1	0
Skin colour	23	25	19	10	12	6	23	22	44	8	1	1
Religious	13	22	12	7	13	13	24	16	31	14	5	1
Roma	16	17	16	23	23	7	13	18	15	10	3	2
Sexual orientation	12	20	11	8	9	15	34	7	54	22	1	0
Gender identity	18	20	17	7	22	19	20	26	34	21	2	0
Disabilities	20	23	13	15	17	8	19	19	31	10	3	1
Other	24	25	11	16	17	8	20	16	35	9	5	1
None	16	27	8	10	8	7	17	11	30	10	4	2

2. Barriers faced when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services

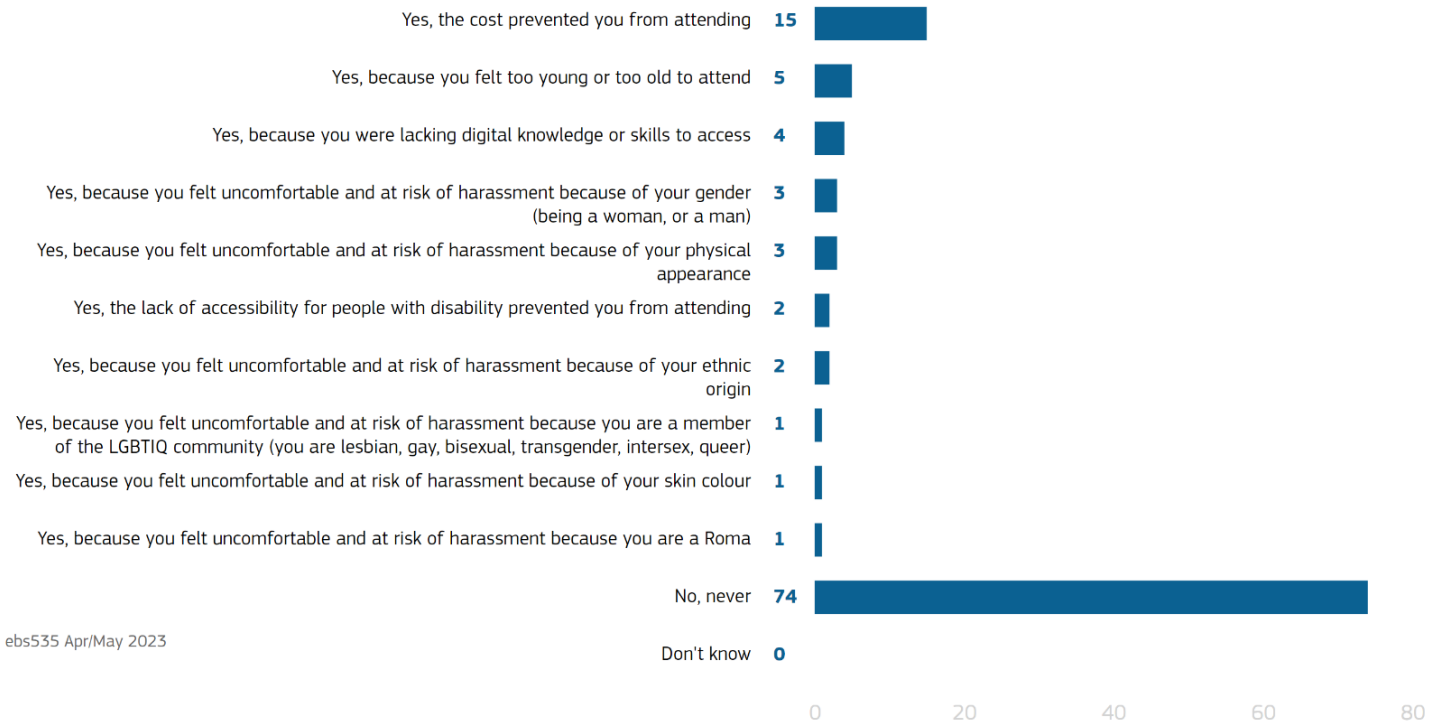**A quarter of Europeans have faced barriers to access**

Close to three quarters of respondents (74%) say they have never faced barriers when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services in their country. However, over a quarter of respondents (26%) have faced such barriers.

The most mentioned form of barrier is 'the cost' that prevented respondents from attending (15%), far ahead of all other items. Just one in twenty respondents say they 'felt too young or too old to attend' (5%). Lower proportions mention that they 'were lacking digital knowledge or skills to access' (4%), 'felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of their gender (being a woman or

a man)' (3%), 'felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of their physical appearance' (3%), 'the lack of accessibility for people with a disability' (2%) and 'because of their ethnic origin' (2%).

Finally, just 1% of respondents cite the three other barriers: 'because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a member of the LGBTIQ community (you are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer)', 'because of your skin colour' and 'because you are a Roma person'.

QB20. In (OUR COUNTRY), when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services, did you ever face barriers? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU) (%)

	%
Yes, the cost prevented you from attending	15
Yes, because you felt too young or too old to attend	5
Yes, because you were lacking digital knowledge or skills to access	4
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your gender (being a woman, or a man)	3
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your physical appearance	3
Yes, the lack of accessibility for people with disability prevented you from attending	2
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your ethnic origin	2
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a member of the LGBTIQ community (you are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer)	1
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your skin colour	1
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a Roma	1
No, never	74
Don't know	0

A majority of respondents say they have never faced barriers when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services in their country in all 27 EU Member States. However, the proportions range from 87% in Portugal and 85% in Bulgaria and Ireland, to 58% in Estonia, 63% in Austria and 64% in Belgium.

QB20. In (OUR COUNTRY), when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services, did you ever face barriers? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)
No, never

ebs535 Apr/May 2023
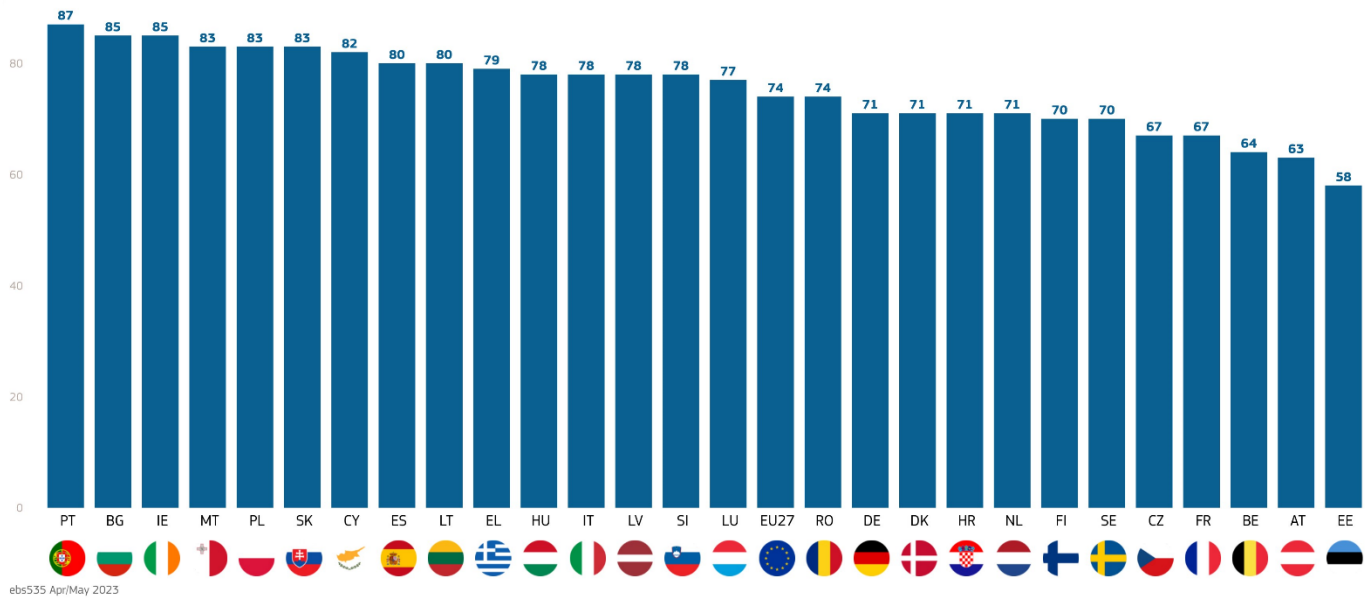
The incidence of specific forms of barriers is generally low in each country. However:

- More than one in ten respondents mentioned that cost prevented them from attending in 19 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (32%), France (25%) and Czechia (24%);

- Over one in ten respondents say they felt too young or too old to attend in three EU Member States: Estonia (13%), Austria (12%) and Belgium (11%);

- One in ten respondents in Austria answer that they were lacking digital knowledge or skills to access;

- Respondents in Belgium are the most likely to mention their gender (6%, along with those in the Netherlands and Austria) and their physical appearance (5%, along with those in Estonia);

- Respondents in Austria are the most likely to say that the lack of accessibility for people with a disability prevented them from attending (6%).

- None of the other four barriers are mentioned by more than 4% of respondents in any of the 27 EU Member States.

QB20. In (OUR COUNTRY), when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services, did you ever face barriers? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Yes, the cost prevented you from attending	15	21	8	24	15	17	32	8	15	14	25	14	8	12	16	15	8	13	9	19	17	8	7	13	14	8	22	20
Yes, because you felt too young or too old to attend	5	11	2	8	7	6	13	4	5	3	5	8	5	4	4	5	6	6	3	7	12	3	3	5	8	3	6	6
Yes, because you were lacking digital knowledge or skills to access	4	7	1	5	3	6	8	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	2	3	4	4	3	1	10	1	1	6	4	4	4	4
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your gender (being a woman, or a man)	3	6	1	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	2	4
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your physical appearance	3	5	1	2	4	4	5	1	2	1	5	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Yes, the lack of accessibility for people with disability prevented you from attending	2	4	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	2	6	1	0	2	1	1	1	2
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your ethnic origin	2	4	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a member of the LGBTIQ community (you are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer)	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your skin colour	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a Roma	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Don't know	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to say they have never faced barriers when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services in their country (76% compared with 73%). In addition, women are more likely to have felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment **because of their gender** (4% compared with 1%);

- Respondents aged 55 and over are the more likely than other age groups to say that they have never faced barriers (77%). However, they are also the most likely to say they have **lacked the digital knowledge or skills** necessary (6%). Respondents aged 15-24 years old are more likely than older age groups to say that **the cost prevented them from attending** (18%) and that they **felt too young or too old to attend** (10%);

- Europeans who finished education aged 19 or earlier are more likely than those who have finished education later to have never faced barriers (77%). Those who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely to mention that **the cost prevented them from attending** (17%) than those who finished education earlier.

- Retired (79%) and self-employed (78%) people are more likely than other occupational groups to have never faced barriers, particularly when compared with unemployed people (62%), students (66%) and house persons (68%). Unemployed people are the most likely to say **the cost prevented them from attending** (27%). Students are the most likely to say they **felt too young or too old to attend** (12%);

- Respondents in the centre or on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to say they have never faced barriers when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services in their country (both 76%, compared with 69% of those on the left of the political spectrum). Those on the left of the political spectrum are more likely than those one the centre-right of the scale to say **the cost prevented them from attending** (18%) and that they felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment **because of their gender** (5%).

Europeans who do not identify with a minority are more likely to say they have never faced barriers (78%) than those who consider themselves part of any minority group, particularly on the basis of their gender identity (33%). **Cost** was the main barrier that prevented respondents who considered themselves part of any minority to attend, with the exception of people who consider themselves as Roma who were more likely to say that **they felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because they are Roma.** Finally, persons with disabilities were more likely than those who considered themselves as part of any other minority to say that **the cost prevented them from attending** (27%) with an additional 22% facing barriers due to lack of accessibility).

QB20   In (OUR COUNTRY), when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services, did you ever face barriers? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - EU)

	Yes, the cost prevented you from attending	Yes, the lack of accessibility for people with disability prevented you from attending	Yes, because you were lacking digital knowledge or skills to access	Yes, because you felt too young or too old to attend	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your gender (being a woman, or a man)	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a member of the LGBTIQ community (you are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer)	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your ethnic origin	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your skin colour	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your physical appearance	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a Roma	No, never
EU27	15	2	4	5	3	1	2	1	3	1	74
Gender											
Man	14	2	4	5	1	1	2	1	3	1	76
Woman	16	2	5	6	4	1	1	1	3	1	73
Age											
15-24	18	1	2	10	5	1	2	2	5	1	69
25-39	17	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	4	1	72
40-54	17	2	4	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	74
55 +	13	3	6	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	77
Education (End of)											
15-	13	3	6	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	77
16-19	14	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	77
20+	17	3	4	5	4	1	2	1	3	0	73
Still studying	20	2	2	12	6	2	2	2	5	1	66
Socio-professional category											
Self- employed	12	2	3	4	4	1	2	1	3	1	78
Managers	16	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	3	0	75
Other white collars	15	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	76
Manual workers	15	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	74
House persons	18	4	7	6	2	1	2	2	4	2	68
Unemployed	27	4	6	5	1	1	3	2	5	2	62
Retired	12	3	7	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	79
Students	20	2	2	12	6	2	2	2	5	1	66
Left-right political scale											
Left	18	2	5	7	5	1	2	2	4	1	69
Centre	15	2	5	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	76
Right	13	3	4	5	2	1	2	2	3	1	76
Self-defined minority group											
Ethnic	24	5	6	11	12	4	16	10	7	4	45
Skin colour	24	4	5	6	6	3	14	21	11	4	46
Religious	21	4	9	15	9	5	9	7	7	2	54
Roma	12	4	4	6	3	5	7	12	8	22	50
Sexual orientation	26	4	6	7	19	23	7	4	12	3	42
Gender identity	20	13	10	12	19	20	7	11	19	9	33
Disabilites	27	22	8	9	6	3	4	3	9	2	47
Other	36	8	13	13	8	2	8	3	17	2	39
None	14	1	4	5	2	0	1	1	2	0	78

3. Where Europeans would report discrimination

Nearly four in ten Europeans would report to the police
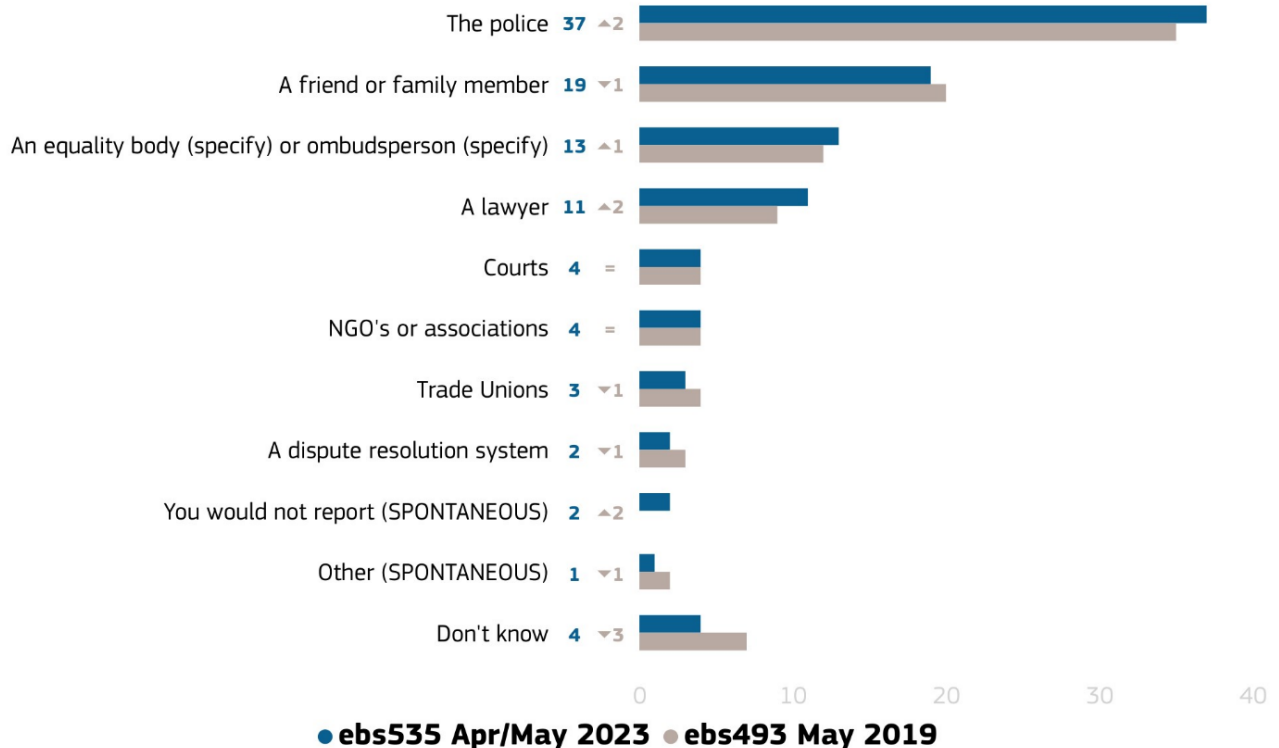
More than a third of respondents would prefer to report their case to the police (37%, +2 percentage points since May 2019) if they were the victim of discrimination (including harassment). This is by far the most common answer.

Close to one in five respondents would prefer to report to a friend or family member (19%, -1pp). Only two other items are cited by more than one in ten respondents: an equality body or ombudsperson (13%, +1pp) and a lawyer (11%, +2pp).

The four other bodies or people are mentioned by fewer than one in twenty respondents: NGOs or associations (4%, no change), courts (4%, no change), trade unions (3%, -1pp) or a dispute resolution system (2%, -1pp).

In addition, 1% (-1pp) *spontaneously* mention 'other' body or person, while 2% (new item) *spontaneously* say they would not report. Finally, close to one in twenty (4%, -3pp) answer 'don't know'.

QB10. If you were the victim of discrimination (including harassment), to whom would you prefer to report your case? (EU) (%)

Item	2023	Change
The police	37	▲2
A friend or family member	19	▼1
An equality body (specify) or ombudsperson (specify)	13	▲1
A lawyer	11	▲2
Courts	4	=
NGO's or associations	4	=
Trade Unions	3	▼1
A dispute resolution system	2	▼1
You would not report (SPONTANEOUS)	2	▲2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	▼1
Don't know	4	▼3

● **ebs535 Apr/May 2023** ● **ebs493 May 2019**

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

In 21 EU Member States, the share of respondents who would prefer to report their case to **the police** if they were the victim of discrimination (including harassment) is greater than for the other items, with the highest proportions among respondents in Italy (47%), Portugal (46%) and Poland (43%).

A friend or family member is the most cited body or person in six EU Member States: Lithuania (40%), the Netherlands and Estonia (both 35%), Finland (34%, same score as "the police"), and Belgium and Austria (both 26%). This answer is also mentioned by more than a quarter of respondents in Latvia (27%), Greece and Luxembourg (both 26%).

An equality body or ombudsperson is the most mentioned body or person in Sweden (36%). It is also cited by more than one in five respondents in the Netherlands (29%), Hungary (25%), Cyprus (23%) and Belgium (22%).

None of the five other items head the list of bodies or people to whom respondents would prefer to report their case if they were the victim of discrimination (including harassment) in any of the 27 EU Member States.

However:

- At least one in ten respondents cite **a lawyer** in 13 EU Member States, with the highest proportions among respondents in Malta (20%), Czechia (19%) and Germany (17%);

- Nearly one in ten respondents mention **NGOs or associations** in Hungary (9%), Croatia (7%); France and Poland (both 6%);

- The highest proportions of respondents who mention **courts** are in Spain (9%), Romania (8%), Portugal and Greece (both 7%);

- At least one in ten respondents cite **trade unions** in Denmark (15%) and Sweden (10%);

- A **dispute resolution system** gets its highest score in the Netherlands (7%).

- In addition, one in ten respondents in Slovakia *spontaneously* say they would not report, and slightly more than one in five in Portugal (21%) answer 'don't know'.

QB10. If you were the victim of discrimination (including harassment), to whom would you prefer to report your case? (EU) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
The police	37	24	23	33	36	39	32	41	32	37	39	32	47	25	28	25	39	31	42	20	19	43	46	28	42	37	34	21
A friend or family member	19	26	22	22	18	21	35	18	26	21	19	19	10	24	27	40	26	13	13	35	26	9	6	13	18	20	34	23
An equality body (specify) or ombudsperson (specify)	13	22	15	6	13	10	8	12	14	10	9	17	13	23	13	14	10	25	13	29	14	14	11	17	13	8	16	36
A lawyer	11	8	13	19	7	17	4	12	12	12	10	7	11	8	9	3	12	4	20	3	16	10	5	12	6	7	1	3
NGO's or associations	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	6	7	4	2	3	2	4	9	1	5	6	2	5	5	5	5	2	3
Courts	4	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	7	9	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	4	5	7	8	3	4	1	1
Don't know	4	1	9	4	3	3	4	4	1	3	2	6	5	5	6	2	1	6	1	1	2	5	21	5	2	5	2	1
Trade Unions	3	5	1	3	15	1	2	3	1	2	5	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	4	2	0	4	1	1	7	10
A dispute resolution system	2	4	3	2	0	1	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	7	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	1
You would not report (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	7	4	2	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	2	7	5	7	1	6	2	0	6	4	1	3	6	10	1	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Since May 2019[82], six of the eight listed options have seen a change of more than five percentage points at the national level. The exceptions are 'NGOs or associations' and 'a dispute resolution system':

- The share of respondents who would prefer to report their case to **the police** has risen in 19 EU Member States, and by more than ten percentage points in Ireland (41%, +15 percentage points) and Slovenia (42%, +11pp). Conversely, it has fallen in eight countries, particularly in Spain (37%, -12pp);

- The proportion of respondents mentioning **a friend or family member** has increased in 12 EU Member States, most notably in Lithuania (40%, +14pp) and Austria (26%, +11pp). On the other hand, it has decreased in 12 countries, particularly in Ireland (18%, -9pp). It is unchanged in Denmark (18%), Hungary and Romania (both 13%);

- **An equality body or ombudsperson** has gained more than five percentage points in the Netherlands (29%, +11pp),

Romania (17%, +8pp) and Denmark (13%, +6pp). However, it has lost ground in Cyprus (23%, -6pp);

- **A lawyer** has risen by eight percentage points in Czechia (19%) and Germany (17%);

- The share of respondents who mention **courts** has decreased in Malta (1%, -6pp);

- **Trade unions** has lost six percentage points in Sweden (10%).

- Finally, the proportion of respondents who say they don't know to whom they would prefer to report their case if they were the victim of discrimination has fallen in 26 EU Member States, most dramatically in Bulgaria (9%, -15pp). It is unchanged in Belgium (1%).

QB10 If you were the victim of discrimination (including harassment), to whom would you prefer to report your case? (%)

		EU	IE	SI	IT	PT	FR	LV	FI	PL	DE	LU	HU	MT	DK	EE	SK	SE	BG	CY	RO	EL	HR	BE	NL	AT	LT	CZ
The police	Apr/May 2023	37	41	42	47	46	39	28	34	43	39	39	31	42	36	32	37	21	23	25	28	32	32	24	20	19	25	33
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲15	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼8
A lawyer	Apr/May 2023	11	12	6	11	5	10	9	1	10	17	12	4	20	7	4	7	3	13	8	12	12	7	8	3	16	3	19
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼3	=	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲8	▲2	▼5	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼5	▲1	▲4	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲8
An equality body (specify) or ombudsperson (specify)	Apr/May 2023	13	12	13	13	11	9	13	16	14	10	10	25	13	13	8	8	36	15	23	17	14	17	22	29	14	14	6
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲4	▼2	=	▲5	▲5	▲6	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼3	▼6	▲8	▲1	▲5	▼1	▲11	=	▼2	▼4
NGO's or associations	Apr/May 2023	4	2	5	4	2	6	3	2	6	2	4	9	4	2	2	5	3	3	2	5	1	7	4	1	5	2	3
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼4	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	▼2	=	=
Courts	Apr/May 2023	4	1	3	3	7	4	3	1	5	3	1	3	1	2	3	4	1	3	3	8	7	3	3	1	4	3	4
	Δ May 2019	=	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼6	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼1
A friend or family member	Apr/May 2023	19	18	18	10	6	19	27	34	9	21	26	13	13	18	35	20	23	22	24	13	26	19	26	35	26	40	22
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	▼7	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼6	▲5	=	▲5	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲8	▲3	=	▲8	▼1	▲3	▼7	▲11	▲14	▲6
Trade Unions	Apr/May 2023	3	3	1	2	0	5	3	7	2	1	3	1	3	15	2	1	10	1	1	4	1	1	5	2	4	1	3
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼6	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1
A dispute resolution system	Apr/May 2023	2	4	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	4	2	1	3	2	4	2	4	4	7	3	2	2
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼3	=	▼2	▼4	=	▼4	=	▼2	▼2	▼4	=	▼4	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1
You would not report (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	2	3	6	2	1	3	5	1	4	2	1	6	2	2	4	10	0	7	7	3	4	2	2	0	6	7	4
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲10	=	▲7	▲7	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲2	=	▲6	▲7	▲4
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	4	2	5	21	2	6	2	5	3	1	6	1	3	4	5	1	9	5	5	1	6	1	1	2	2	4
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼3	▼2	▼15	▼2	▼7	▼5	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▼9	▼3

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[82] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Women (20%) are slightly more likely than men (17%) to say they would prefer to report their case to **a friend or family member** ;

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are much more likely than older age groups to say they would prefer to report their case to **a friend or family member** (34%). Those aged 55 and over are the most likely to mention **the police** (43%);

- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely than respondents who finished education earlier to say they would prefer to report their case to **an equality body or ombudsperson** (18%) and **a friend or family member** (19%). Conversely, those who finished education aged 15 or earlier are more likely to say they would prefer to report their case to **the police** (47%);

- Managers (19%) and other white collar workers (18%) are more likely than other occupational groups to say they would prefer to report their case to **an equality body or ombudsperson**. Retired people (44%) and house persons (42%) are the most likely to mention **the police**, while students (36%) are more likely than other occupational groups to cite **a friend or family member**;

- Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to say they would prefer to report their case to **a friend or family member** (21%, compared with 15% of those on the right of the political spectrum), but they are less likely to mention **the police** (31% compared with 39%).

Moreover, Europeans who do not identify as part of a minority group are more likely than those who do to say they would prefer to report their case to **the police** (38%). Among respondents who consider themselves part of a minority group, those who do on the basis of their gender identity (20%) and Roma people (21%) are the most likely to mention **an equality body or ombudsperson**. Finally, those who identify as a minority based on their ethnic origin (27%) are more likely than those who say they are part of any other minority group to cite **a friend or family member**.

QB10 **If you were the victim of discrimination (including harassment), to whom would you prefer to report your case? (% - EU)**

	Trade Unions	NGO's or associations	Courts	An equality body (specify) or ombudsperson (specify)	A lawyer	The police	A friend or family member	A dispute resolution system	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You would not report (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	3	4	4	13	11	37	19	2	1	2	4
Gender											
Man	3	4	4	14	12	36	17	2	1	3	4
Woman	3	4	4	13	11	37	20	2	0	2	4
Age											
15-24	2	5	4	10	8	31	34	2	0	1	3
25-39	4	5	4	14	12	32	20	3	1	2	3
40-54	4	3	5	15	12	35	17	3	1	2	3
55 +	2	3	4	12	11	43	14	2	1	3	5
Education (End of)											
15-	2	1	4	7	11	47	15	2	1	3	7
16-19	3	4	5	12	11	40	15	2	1	3	4
20+	4	4	4	18	12	32	19	2	1	2	2
Still studying	2	5	4	11	7	29	36	2	0	1	3
Socio-professional category											
Self- employed	1	4	6	16	12	33	17	3	1	4	3
Managers	5	4	4	19	12	30	18	3	1	1	3
Other white collars	3	5	4	18	11	34	15	3	1	2	4
Manual workers	4	4	5	12	12	37	17	2	0	3	4
House persons	2	3	5	9	10	42	20	1	2	3	3
Unemployed	2	5	4	11	13	36	21	2	1	3	2
Retired	2	2	3	12	11	44	15	2	1	3	5
Students	2	5	4	11	7	29	36	2	0	1	3
Left-right political scale											
Left	4	5	4	17	10	31	21	3	1	2	2
Centre	3	4	4	12	12	39	18	2	1	2	3
Right	2	3	5	14	12	39	15	2	1	3	4
Self-defined minority group											
Ethnic	6	5	5	12	12	21	27	5	1	2	4
Skin colour	9	5	5	15	10	26	23	2	0	3	2
Religious	7	4	8	12	8	31	24	3	1	1	1
Roma	1	5	7	21	8	23	22	3	1	6	3
Sexual orientation	6	7	3	17	6	31	23	4	2	1	0
Gender identity	3	11	7	20	9	21	23	6	0	0	0
Disabilities	6	5	4	11	13	31	21	5	1	2	1
Other	7	3	4	11	14	27	24	4	1	3	2
None	2	4	4	13	11	38	18	2	1	3	4

VI. VIEWS ABOUT EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EMPLOYMENT

This section of the report begins with a review of the factors respondents think may disadvantage a job applicant. It also examines respondents' views about whether enough is being done to promote diversity in the workplace.

When evolution is analysed, it should be taken into consideration that the comparison is made with ebs493 of 2019, which included the United Kingdom (EU28). Due to Brexit, the UK is no longer part of the EU sample (now EU27). The comparison at the EU level should therefore be interpreted with caution, as there might be small differences between 2019 results including the UK and 2019 results excluding the UK.

1. Factors that are perceived to put job applicants at a disadvantage

Half of Europeans say age and look are the main factors

Respondents were asked which criteria may put one candidate at a disadvantage when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications.

Around half of respondents said that the candidate's age, if they are considered too young or too old (52%, +5 percentage points since May 2019) and the candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation) (50%, +2pp) may put a candidate at a disadvantage.

More than four in ten respondents share this opinion about the candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.) (44%, +3pp), the candidate's disability (43%, +2pp[83]) and the candidate being a Roma person (42%, +4pp).

More than three in ten respondents mention the candidate's skin colour (39%, +2pp), the candidate's way of speaking or their accent (35%, +2pp), the candidate's ethnic origin (34%, +2pp) and the candidate's gender or sex (man or woman) (31%, +3pp).

At least one in five respondents cite the candidate's gender identity (for example being transgender) (29%, +5pp), their sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) (24%, +2pp), the candidate's name (21%, +2pp) and the candidate's sex characteristics (being intersex) (20%, +2pp).

More than one in ten respondents think that the candidate's religion or beliefs (16%) could be a potential source of disadvantage in this situation. The item wording is different from the 2019 survey, when it read 'the expression of religious belief (e.g. wearing a visible religious symbol). This may explain part of the significant decrease (-12pp, close to half of the previous result), since 2019.
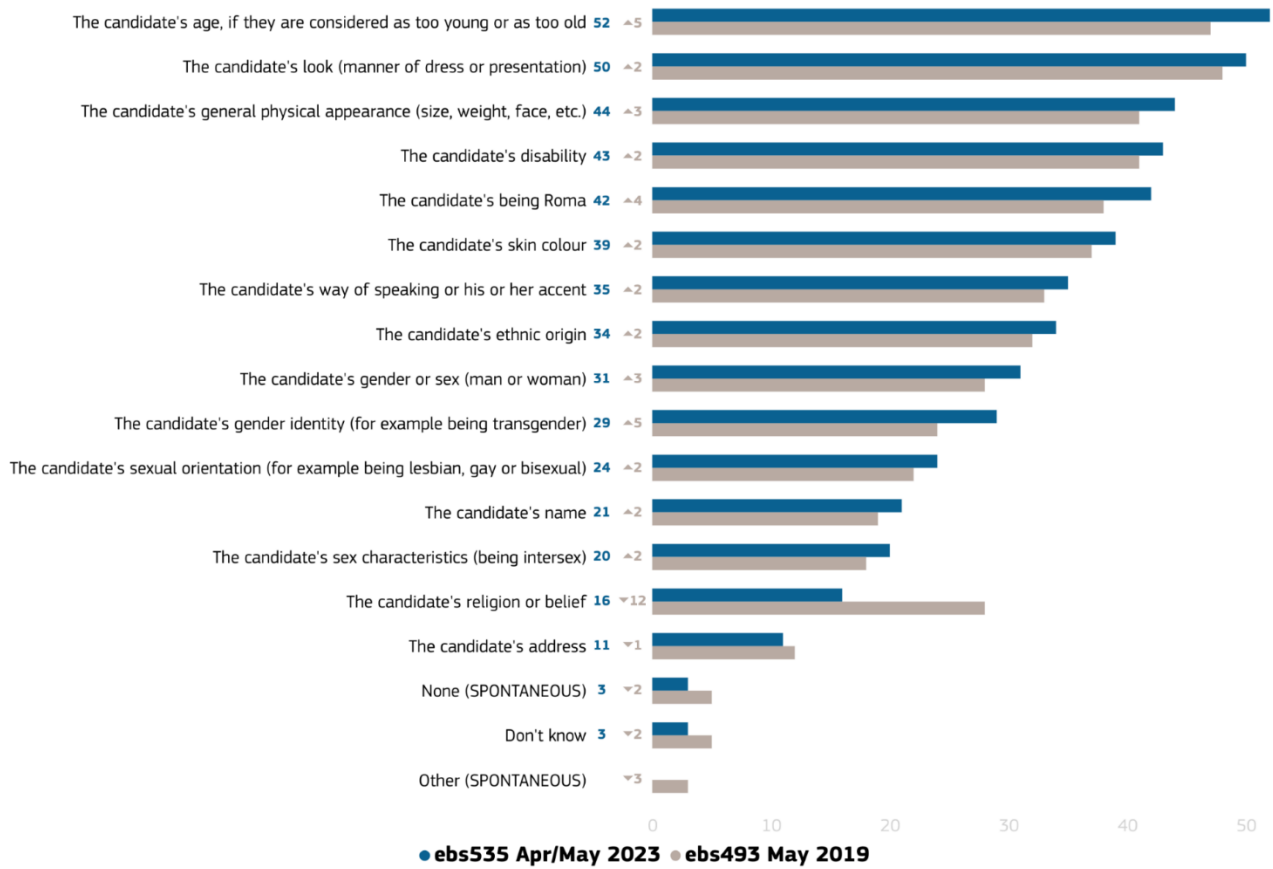
The candidate's address (11%) is mentioned by more than one in ten as well, and it is the only other factor that has fallen since 2019 (-1pp).

Finally, 3% (-2pp) *spontaneously* answer that none of these criteria may put one candidate at a disadvantage, and the same proportion (3%, -2pp) say they do not know.

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[83] This item has been modified since 2019, when it was 'a disability'.

QB4. 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? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU) (%)
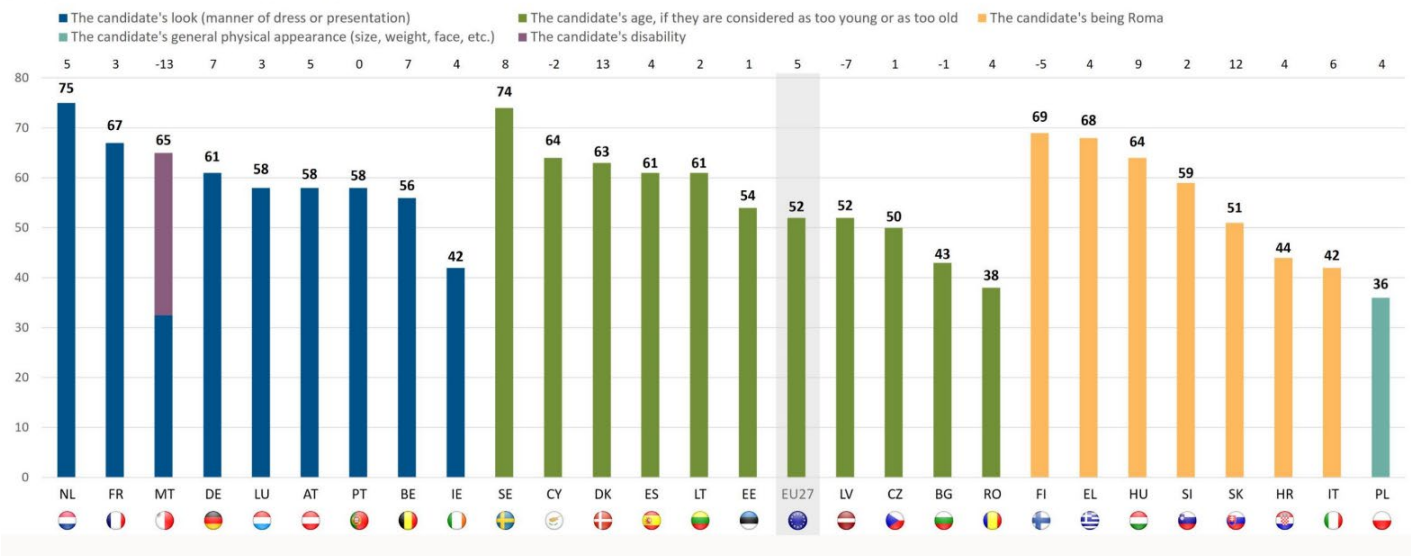

The candidate's age, if they are considered as too young or as too old **52** ▲5

The candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation) **50** ▲2

The candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.) **44** ▲3

The candidate's disability **43** ▲2

The candidate's being Roma **42** ▲4

The candidate's skin colour **39** ▲2

The candidate's way of speaking or his or her accent **35** ▲2

The candidate's ethnic origin **34** ▲2

The candidate's gender or sex (man or woman) **31** ▲3

The candidate's gender identity (for example being transgender) **29** ▲5

The candidate's sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) **24** ▲2

The candidate's name **21** ▲2

The candidate's sex characteristics (being intersex) **20** ▲2

The candidate's religion or belief **16** ▼12

The candidate's address **11** ▼1

None (SPONTANEOUS) **3** ▼2

Don't know **3** ▼2

Other (SPONTANEOUS) ▼3

● **ebs535 Apr/May 2023** ● **ebs493 May 2019**

Five items are the most mentioned in at least one Member State as the main criteria that may put one candidate at a disadvantage when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications.

The candidate's age, if they are considered too young or too old is the most mentioned criterion in ten EU Member States, while the most respondents cite the candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation) in eight countries. A majority of respondents mention the candidate being a Roma person in seven EU Member States. Respondents in Poland are most likely to mention the candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.), while those in Malta equally mention the candidate's look and their disability (both 65%)

QB4. 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? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)

Legend:
- ■ The candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation)
- ■ The candidate's age, if they are considered as too young or as too old
- ■ The candidate's being Roma
- ■ The candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.)
- ■ The candidate's disability

Country	Value	Difference
NL	75	5
FR	67	3
MT	65	-13
DE	61	7
LU	58	3
AT	58	5
PT	58	0
BE	56	7
IE	42	4
SE	74	8
CY	64	-2
DK	63	13
ES	61	4
LT	61	2
EE	54	1
EU27	52	5
LV	52	-7
CZ	50	1
BG	43	-1
RO	38	4
FI	69	-5
EL	68	4
HU	64	9
SI	59	2
SK	51	12
HR	44	4
IT	42	6
PL	36	4

In ten EU Member States, **the candidate's age** is the most mentioned item as factor that might put them at a disadvantage. At least two thirds of respondents share this opinion in Sweden (74%), the Netherlands (73%) and Finland (67%), compared with fewer than four in ten in Poland (30%), Croatia (34%) and Romania (38%).

The candidate's look is the most cited criterion in nine EU Member States: the Netherlands (75%), France (67%), Malta (65%, same score as the candidate's disability), Germany (61%), Portugal, Austria and Luxembourg (all 58%), Belgium (56%) and Ireland (42%). It is also mentioned by more than six in ten respondents in Sweden (65%) and Denmark (62%).

The candidate's general physical appearance is the most mentioned criterion only in Poland (36%). However, it is cited by over half of respondents in ten EU Member States, most notably in Greece and Sweden (both 59%), and the Netherlands (58%).

The candidate's disability comes in first position only in Malta (65%). It obtains its highest proportion in Sweden (71%), and it is also cited by more than six in ten respondents in the Netherlands (64%) and Finland (62%).

The candidate being a Roma person is the most common answer in seven EU Member States: Finland (69%), Greece (68%), Hungary (64%), Slovenia (59%), Slovakia (51%), Croatia (44%) and Italy (42%). It is also cited by at least half of respondents in Sweden (61%), the Netherlands and Cyprus (both 50%).

None of the ten other items heads the list of criteria that may put one candidate at a disadvantage in any of the 27 EU Member States. However:

- At least half of respondents cite **the candidate's skin colour** in five EU Member States: the Netherlands (65%), France (59%), Malta (57%), Sweden (55%) and Belgium (50%);

- Over half of respondents mention **the candidate's way of speaking or their accent** in Sweden (72%), the Netherlands (65%) and France (52%);

- At least half of respondents cite **the candidate's ethnic origin** in five EU Member States: the Netherlands (66%), Sweden (55%), Finland (54%), Denmark (52%) and Malta (50%);

- **The candidate's gender or sex** reaches its highest levels in the Netherlands (50%), Sweden (47%), and Denmark and Austria (both 44%);

- At least four in ten respondents cite **the candidate's gender identity** in the Netherlands (50%) and Sweden (49%);

- More than a third of respondents mention **the candidate's sexual orientation** in Greece (47%), Cyprus (40%) and the Netherlands (37%);

- Over four in ten respondents think that **the candidate's name** could be a potential disadvantage in this situation in Sweden (59%), the Netherlands (53%) and France (49%);

- At least three in ten respondents cite **the candidate's sex characteristics** in the Netherlands (33%), Sweden (31%) and Cyprus (30%);

- Over three in ten mention **the candidate's religion or beliefs** in Sweden (44%), the Netherlands (35%) and Denmark (31%);

- Finally, **the candidate's address** gets its highest score in Ireland (29%), France (27%), Sweden (22%) and the Netherlands (20%).

In addition, nearly one in ten respondents in Lithuania (9%) and Latvia (8%) *spontaneously* say that none of these criteria may put one candidate at a disadvantage.

Finally, one in ten respondents in Bulgaria answer 'don't know'.

QB4. 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? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
The candidate's age, if they are considered as too young or as too old	52	55	43	50	63	50	54	41	58	61	63	34	40	64	52	61	51	51	58	73	54	30	56	38	48	50	67	74
The candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation)	50	56	30	44	62	61	40	42	51	46	67	24	37	57	34	37	58	43	65	75	58	30	58	23	45	35	53	65
The candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.)	44	39	25	36	56	49	37	35	59	43	54	19	33	54	22	33	42	39	51	58	52	36	55	25	33	35	53	59
The candidate's disability	43	48	36	34	56	45	39	37	46	33	57	30	35	54	43	43	48	46	65	64	52	31	49	25	54	31	62	71
The candidate's being Roma	42	38	32	44	46	39	19	41	68	41	50	44	42	50	28	42	37	64	31	50	39	24	45	22	59	51	69	61
The candidate's skin colour	39	50	17	30	47	43	24	36	37	28	59	26	31	49	17	19	48	44	57	65	47	23	31	13	29	32	48	55
The candidate's way of speaking or his or her accent	35	37	21	27	45	39	32	35	38	23	52	15	29	41	22	31	43	30	36	65	48	18	16	21	29	22	32	72
The candidate's ethnic origin	34	42	27	26	52	35	27	31	42	30	49	21	26	44	18	15	42	41	50	66	36	12	22	13	28	23	54	55
The candidate's gender or sex (man or woman)	31	29	17	24	44	35	34	29	31	28	42	23	21	35	19	26	35	28	37	50	44	20	24	17	30	28	34	47
The candidate's gender identity (for example being transgender)	29	31	15	14	34	30	22	26	32	25	39	29	26	33	15	25	31	23	34	50	31	21	28	14	32	19	39	49
The candidate's sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	24	22	20	10	22	24	16	16	47	20	28	32	22	40	15	25	21	24	30	37	23	20	22	18	29	19	26	30
The candidate's name	21	32	6	5	36	27	12	16	7	5	49	15	4	21	3	5	30	9	5	53	22	3	4	5	19	8	31	59
The candidate's sex characteristics (being intersex)	20	20	13	11	25	22	15	17	29	14	27	26	15	30	9	22	18	19	25	33	25	15	18	10	26	14	23	31
The candidate's religion or belief	16	26	5	5	31	19	17	12	16	10	29	12	5	26	5	10	20	10	16	35	23	6	3	6	20	7	26	44
The candidate's address	11	7	2	7	16	17	6	29	4	4	27	2	3	7	4	3	16	5	13	20	11	3	4	4	9	5	5	22
None (SPONTANEOUS)	3	2	3	4	3	4	6	5	2	3	2	6	3	2	8	9	4	2	1	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	2
Don't know	3	2	10	5	2	2	4	6	1	3	2	5	4	1	7	4	2	1	4	0	3	5	6	5	2	3	3	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

In terms of evolutions since May 2019[84], all the criteria have seen changes at the national level by more than five percentage points: Out of the 15 possible criteria, 13 have seen an increase since 2019, while only two have decreased, namely **the candidate's religion or belief**[85] and the **candidate's address** (11%, −1 pp).

- The proportion of respondents mentioning **the candidate's look** as a potential disadvantage has increased by more than five percentage points in nine EU Member States, most notably in Malta (65%, +14pp), Cyprus (57%, +10pp) and Slovakia (35%, +10pp). Conversely, it has decreased in Romania (23%, −7pp);

- The share of respondents who believe that **the candidates' age** may put them at a disadvantage has increased by at least six percentage points in eight EU Member States, most dramatically in Malta (58%, +27 percentage points), Denmark (63%, +13pp) and Slovakia (50%, +13pp). Meanwhile, it has decreased in Latvia (52%, −7pp), Croatia (34%, −7pp) and Portugal (56%, −6pp);

- **The candidate's general physical appearance** is now more often mentioned as a potential disadvantage in seven countries, particularly in Estonia (37%, +10pp). However, it is now less mentioned in Spain (43%, −6pp);

- The share of respondents who cite **the candidate's disability** has increased in seven countries, most dramatically in Malta (65%, +38pp), far ahead of Luxembourg (48%, +12pp) and Denmark (56%, +10pp). It has decreased in five countries, particularly in Czechia (34%, −14pp) and Portugal (49%, −12pp);

- The proportion of respondents that indicate a **candidate being a Roma person** as a criterion that might put them at a disadvantage has increased by more than five percentage points in eight EU Member States, most notably in Portugal (45%, +15pp) and Slovakia (51%, +12pp);

- The share of respondents who mention **the candidate's skin colour** has increased in eight countries, and by two digits in Luxembourg (48%, +25pp), Malta (57%, +21pp) and Cyprus (49%, +15pp). It has decreased in Finland (48%, −9pp), Spain (28%, −8pp) and Czechia (30%, −7pp);

- The proportion of respondents who cite **the candidate's way of speaking or their accent** as a potential disadvantage has increased by more than five percentage points in eight countries, and by more than ten in Luxembourg (43%, +14pp), Malta (36%, +13pp), Lithuania (31%, +12pp) and Hungary (30%, +12pp);

- **The candidates' ethnic origin** is now more often mentioned as a criterion that might put them at a disadvantage in six countries by at least six percentage points, and by more than ten points in Malta (50%, +21pp), Luxembourg (42%, +21pp), Cyprus (44%, +17pp) and Hungary (41%, +13pp). Meanwhile, it is now less mentioned in Austria (36%, −7pp);

- The proportion of respondents who cite **the candidate's gender or sex** as a potential disadvantage has increased in ten countries, most notably in Malta (37%, +18pp), Denmark (44%, +14pp), Cyprus (35%, +11p) and the Netherlands (50%, +10pp). It has decreased in Spain (28%, −8pp) and Finland (34%, −6pp);

- The proportion of respondents who mention **the candidate's gender identity** as a potential disadvantage has increased by more than five percentage points in 11 EU Member States, and by at least ten points in Luxembourg (31%, +17pp), the Netherlands (50%, +11pp), France (40%, +10pp) and Malta (34%, +10pp). It has lost 12 percentage points in Greece (32%);

- The proportion of respondents who cite **the candidate's sexual orientation** as a potential disadvantage has increased in Malta (30%, +9pp), Luxembourg (21%, +8pp) and Germany (24%, +6pp). Conversely, it has decreased in Austria (23%, −7pp), Portugal (22%, −6pp) and Czechia (10%, −6pp);

- The share of respondents who mention **the candidate's name** has increased in Luxembourg (30%, +12pp) and Cyprus (21%, +11pp);

- **The candidate's sex characteristics** is now more often mentioned as a criterion that might put them at a disadvantage in Luxembourg (18%, +8pp), the Netherlands (33%, +7pp) and Denmark (25%, +7pp), and it is now less often mentioned by 15 percentage points in Greece (29%);

- Finally, the proportion of respondents who cite **the candidate's address** has increased in Malta (13%, +8pp) and Luxembourg (16%, +7pp), but it has overall decreased at EU level (11%, −1 pp).

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[84] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

[85] The item 'the candidate's religion or belief' has not been analysed in this part, as its wording has been changed too much since 2019 (when it was 'the expression of a religious belief (e.g. wearing a visible religious symbol)').

QB4 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?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		EU	LU	NL	MT	DE	FR	SE	DK	IE	HU	BE	FI	SK	HR	LV	LT	SI	EE	IT	CY	PT	AT	PL	RO	CZ	BG	ES
The candidate's gender identity (for example being transgender)	Apr/May 2023	29	31	50	34	30	39	49	34	26	23	31	39	19	29	15	25	32	22	26	33	28	31	21	14	14	15	25
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▲17	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2
The candidate's age, if they are considered as too young or as too old	Apr/May 2023	52	51	73	58	50	63	74	63	41	51	55	67	50	34	52	61	48	54	40	64	56	54	30	38	50	43	61
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲27	▲2	▲7	▲8	▲13	▲2	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲13	▼7	▼7	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼6	▲9	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼1	▲4
The candidate's being Roma	Apr/May 2023	42	37	50	31	39	50	61	46	41	64	38	69	51	44	28	42	59	19	42	50	45	39	24	22	44	32	41
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▲8	▲9	▲6	=	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲9	▼3	▼5	▲12	▲4	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼4	▲6	▲2	▲15	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲2
The candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.)	Apr/May 2023	44	42	58	51	49	54	59	56	35	39	39	53	35	19	22	33	33	37	33	54	55	52	36	25	36	25	43
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲6	▲5	▼4	▲3	▲6	▲1	▲7	▲5	▲1	▲9	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲10	▲5	▲8	▼1	▲8	▲4	▼4	▼1	▲5	▼6
The candidate's gender or sex (man or woman)	Apr/May 2023	31	35	50	37	35	42	47	44	29	28	29	34	28	23	19	26	30	34	21	35	24	44	20	17	24	17	28
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲9	▲10	▲18	▲4	▲7	▲3	▲14	▲6	▲5	▲6	▼6	▲6	▼6	▼2	▲5	▼5	▲5	=	▲11	=	▲9	▲4	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼8
The candidate's disability	Apr/May 2023	43	48	64	65	45	57	71	56	37	46	48	62	31	30	43	43	54	39	35	54	49	52	31	25	34	36	33
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲12	▲2	▲38	▲2	▲8	▲8	▲10	=	▲1	▲8	▼2	▲2	▼6	▼2	▼8	▲2	▼9	▲6	=	▼12	▲5	▲2	▼3	▼14	▼3	▼4
The candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation)	Apr/May 2023	50	58	75	65	61	67	65	62	42	43	56	53	35	24	34	37	45	40	37	57	58	58	30	23	44	30	46
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲14	▲7	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲7	=	▲10	▼1	▼4	▲3	▲7	▲7	=	▲10	=	▲5	▲5	▼7	=	▲6	▼4
The candidate's skin colour	Apr/May 2023	39	48	65	57	43	59	55	47	36	44	50	48	32	26	17	19	29	24	31	49	31	47	23	13	30	17	28
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲25	▲9	▲21	=	▲3	▲5	▲7	▲8	▲6	▼1	▼9	▲5	▲5	=	▲1	▼2	▼4	▲7	▲15	=	=	=	▼2	▼7	=	▼8
The candidate's way of speaking or his or her accent	Apr/May 2023	35	43	65	36	39	52	72	45	35	30	37	32	22	15	22	31	29	32	29	41	16	48	18	21	27	21	23
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲14	▲6	▲13	=	▲3	▲7	▲3	▲4	▲12	=	▼5	▲7	=	▲1	▲12	▲9	▲5	▲2	▲5	▼3	▲4	=	▼5	▼4	▲4	▲4
The candidate's ethnic origin	Apr/May 2023	34	42	66	50	35	49	55	52	31	41	42	54	23	21	18	15	28	27	26	44	22	36	12	13	26	27	30
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲21	▲2	▲21	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲13	▼5	▼2	▲3	▼5	▲4	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲8	▲17	▼4	▼7	▼3	=	▼1	▲4	▼3
The candidate's sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	Apr/May 2023	24	21	37	30	24	28	30	22	16	24	22	26	19	32	15	25	29	16	22	40	22	23	20	18	10	20	20
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲8	▲5	▲9	▲6	=	▲4	▲3	▼1	▲5	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▼3	▲5	▼4	▼6	▲7	▼2	▲3	▼6	▼3	▼3
The candidate's name	Apr/May 2023	21	30	53	5	27	49	59	36	16	9	32	31	8	15	3	5	19	12	4	21	4	22	3	5	5	6	5
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲12	▲5	=	▲2	▲5	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼4	▲5	▼2	▲11	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▼1
The candidate's sex characteristics (being intersex)	Apr/May 2023	20	18	33	25	22	27	31	25	17	19	20	23	14	26	9	22	26	15	15	30	18	25	15	10	11	13	14
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲8	▲7	▲2	▲5	▲6	▲1	▲7	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▼3	▼4	▲1	▲1	=	▼5	▼3	▼4
The candidate's address	Apr/May 2023	11	16	20	13	17	27	22	16	29	5	7	5	5	2	4	3	9	6	3	7	4	11	3	4	7	2	4
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲7	▼1	▲8	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼2	=	▼1	▼4	=	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼4	=	=	▼2
The candidate's religion or belief	Apr/May 2023	16	20	35	16	19	29	44	31	12	10	26	26	7	12	5	10	20	17	5	26	3	23	6	6	5	5	10
	Δ May 2019	▼12	▼6	▼23	▼7	▼25	▼14	▼12	▼18	▼5	▲2	▼20	▼16	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼13	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼9	▼23	▼6	▼5	▼16	▼10	▼8

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Women (34%) are more likely than men (28%) to say **the candidate's gender or sex** could be a disadvantage;

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are more likely than those aged 55 and over to say **the candidate's disability** (48%), **the candidate's way of speaking or their accent** (39%) and **the candidate's religion or beliefs** (19%) could be a disadvantage. Conversely, those aged 55 and over are more likely than other age groups to mention **the candidate's being a Roma person** (44%);

- Europeans who pursued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely to say each characteristic could be a disadvantage, most notably when it comes to **the candidate's way of speaking or their accent** (41%, compared with 25% of those who finished education aged 15 or earlier) and **the candidate's name** (27% compared with 11%);

- Among socio-professional categories, managers are more likely to say most characteristics could be a disadvantage.

However, students are more likely than other socio-professional categories to mention **the candidate's disability** (50%), **the candidate's skin colour** (44%), **the candidate's sexual orientation** (27%) and **the candidate's religion or beliefs** (22%);

- Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to say each characteristic could be a disadvantage, for instance **the candidate's skin colour** (47%, compared with 33% of those on the right of the political spectrum) and **the candidate's ethnic origin** (43% compared with 29%).

Finally, Europeans who have been discriminated against on at least one ground are more likely than those who have not experienced discrimination to mention each characteristic. This is particularly true in the case of **the candidate's gender or sex** (50% among respondents who have felt discriminated against on multiple grounds and 38% among those on a single ground, compared with 28% of those who have not felt discriminated against).

QB4   **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? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**
(% - EU)

|	The candidate's name	The candidate's address	The candidate's way of speaking or his or her accent	The candidate's ethnic origin	The candidate's skin colour	The candidate's being Roma	The candidate's gender or sex (man or woman)	The candidate's gender identity (for example being transgender)	The candidate's sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	The candidate's sex characteristics (being intersex)	The candidate's age, if they are considered as too young or as too old	The candidate's disability	The candidate's religion or belief	The candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation)	The candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.)
EU27	21	11	35	34	39	42	31	29	24	20	52	43	16	50	44
Gender															
Man	20	12	35	34	37	41	28	29	23	21	51	42	15	50	43
Woman	21	11	35	33	40	43	34	29	24	20	52	44	17	51	45
Age															
15-24	20	11	39	34	40	37	33	31	24	21	48	48	19	52	45
25-39	24	14	36	36	40	40	34	31	24	21	49	42	18	51	45
40-54	20	11	35	34	40	43	31	31	24	21	54	42	16	50	46
55 +	19	11	33	32	37	44	28	27	23	19	53	43	14	50	42
Education (End of)															
15-	11	7	25	27	32	40	25	23	24	17	49	41	11	46	42
16-19	18	10	33	31	37	40	27	27	22	18	49	40	13	48	41
20+	27	15	41	40	43	47	37	34	26	23	59	47	21	55	49
Still studying	24	13	40	37	44	39	37	34	27	23	48	50	22	54	45
Socio-professional category															
Self- employed	18	12	36	33	34	45	29	32	26	21	50	42	17	50	44
Managers	28	14	43	41	42	45	37	36	25	24	58	45	19	56	49
Other white collars	18	8	34	32	36	41	29	29	23	20	49	41	14	46	42
Manual workers	18	11	32	31	37	39	28	27	21	18	50	41	15	48	44
House persons	15	8	28	26	39	41	31	24	25	22	50	42	12	45	40
Unemployed	21	12	34	33	40	42	33	29	24	17	56	39	17	53	45
Retired	20	12	34	34	39	45	29	27	23	19	52	45	15	50	42
Students	24	13	40	37	44	39	37	34	27	23	48	50	22	54	45
Left-right political scale															
Left	28	15	41	43	47	49	38	37	30	26	57	50	22	54	49
Centre	19	11	33	30	35	40	29	28	22	19	51	41	14	51	42
Right	15	9	33	29	33	39	25	25	20	17	46	39	13	45	41
Self-defined minority group															
Ethnic	32	20	37	51	40	39	34	25	21	20	49	45	27	45	38
Skin colour	42	25	46	45	52	35	39	32	27	29	52	44	30	49	46
Religious	34	20	40	40	40	41	35	29	28	26	49	46	33	50	45
Roma	14	3	20	27	29	52	20	21	15	12	29	32	16	25	28
Sexual orientation	38	19	51	51	54	46	49	51	38	36	56	54	34	61	52
Gender identity	19	13	42	31	39	28	32	31	23	22	36	36	22	37	42
Disabilities	34	21	40	35	49	47	38	33	30	25	57	60	22	57	53
Other	26	18	37	38	40	41	38	30	24	25	48	42	25	55	51
None	19	11	35	33	38	42	30	29	24	20	52	43	15	50	44

2. Perceptions as to whether enough is being done to promote diversity in the workplace

Europeans are divided on whether enough is being done to promote diversity at their workplace

When asked whether they think that enough is being done to promote diversity in their workplace, respondents appear to be divided on this issue. A slightly higher proportion of respondents answer 'no' (37%) than 'yes' (35%). More than one in ten respondents (12%) *spontaneously* answer that this question is not applicable, and nearly one in five (16%) say they 'don't know'.

QB7.1. Do you think that :-enough is being done to promote diversity at your workplace? (EU27) (%)

Don't know 16
Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS) 12
Yes 35
No 37
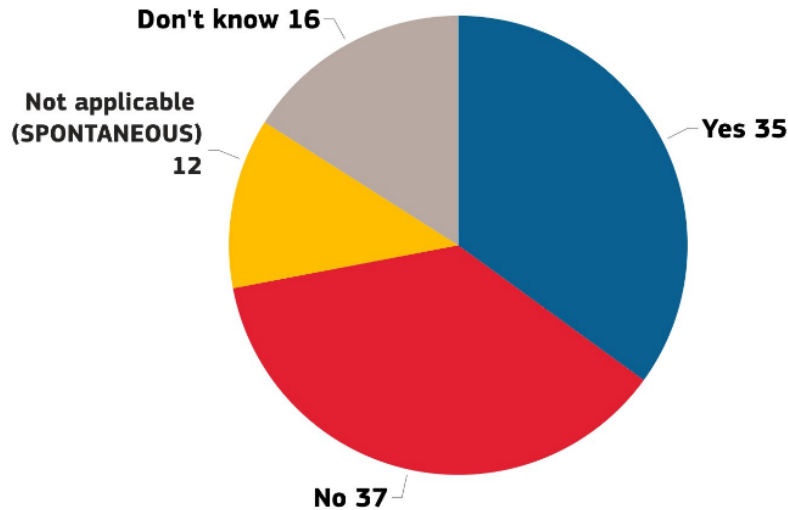
ebs535 Apr/May 2023

In 17 EU Member States, the share of respondents who believe that enough is being done to promote diversity in their workplace is greater than those who do not think enough is being done. More than half of respondents hold this view in Luxembourg (61%), Denmark (56%), Sweden (54%) and Finland (53%). This difference is narrower in Austria (36% 'yes' vs 34% 'no'), Malta (37% vs 22%), Spain and Slovenia (38% vs 37%), and Slovakia (38% vs 28%).

On the other hand, in nine countries only a minority of respondents believe that enough is being done to promote diversity in their workplace, with the lowest proportions among respondents in Poland (17%), and Portugal and Bulgaria (both 20%).

Respondents in Lithuania are divided on this issue: 28% replied 'yes', 28% replied 'no', and almost a third of respondents 'don't know' (32%).

In 19 EU Member States, at least one in ten respondents *spontaneously* say the question is not applicable, with the highest levels in Malta (27%), ahead of Austria (19%), and Estonia and Latvia (18%).

Finally, at least one in ten respondents answer 'don't know' in 24 EU Member States, and more than one in four in Lithuania (32%), Bulgaria (27%) and Slovakia (25%)

QB7.1. Do you think that :-enough is being done to promote diversity at your workplace? (%)
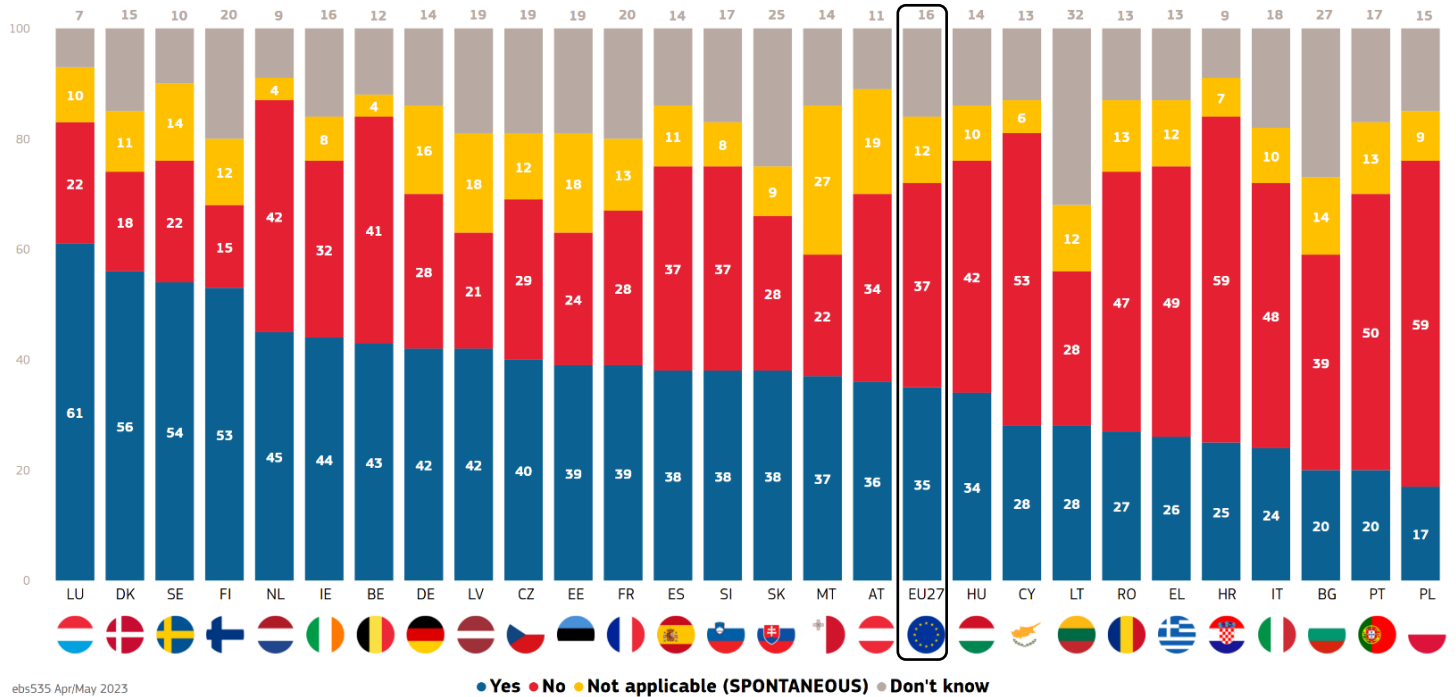
ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● **Yes** ● **No** ● **Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **Don't know**

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men (38%) are more likely than women (31%) to consider that enough is being done to promote diversity in their workplace;

- Respondents aged 40-54 years old (45%) and 25-39 years old (41%) are more likely than those aged 55 and over (25%) and 15-24 years old (33%) to share this opinion;

- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (43%) are more likely to think that enough is being done to promote diversity in their workplace, particularly when compared with those who finished education aged 15 or earlier (22%);

- Managers (55%) are by far the most likely to hold this view;

- Respondents who position themselves on the left of the political scale are more likely to believe that not enough is being done (43%, compared with 36% among those who position themselves in the centre and 38% on the right).

In addition, Europeans who have personally felt discriminated against in the past 12 months (48% on multiple grounds and 42% on a single ground) are more likely than those who have not (36%) to answer that not enough is being done to promote diversity in their workplace.

Finally, respondents who consider themselves part of a minority group on the basis of their skin colour (46%) or religion (40%) are more likely to consider that enough is being done, particularly when compared with Roma people (25%), respondents with a disability (28%) and those who identify as a minority on the basis of their gender identity (29%).

QB7.1 **Do you think that enough is being done to promote diversity at your workplace?**
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	35	37	12	16
Gender				
Man	38	37	11	14
Woman	31	38	13	18
Age				
15-24	33	41	11	15
25-39	41	46	5	8
40-54	45	39	5	11
55 +	25	31	20	24
Education (End of)				
15-	22	33	19	26
16-19	33	38	12	17
20+	43	38	9	10
Still studying	33	39	12	16
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	43	43	6	8
Managers	55	35	3	7
Other white collars	43	47	3	7
Manual workers	43	42	5	10
House persons	16	39	16	29
Unemployed	24	40	18	18
Retired	17	27	27	29
Students	33	39	12	16
Left-right political scale				
Left	34	43	10	13
Centre	36	36	13	15
Right	37	38	11	14
Has been discriminated against				
No	35	36	12	17
Total 'Single ground'	30	42	12	16
Total' Multiple grounds'	34	48	11	7
Self-defined minority group				
Ethnic	37	46	9	8
Skin colour	46	42	5	7
Religious	40	47	6	7
Roma	25	56	11	8
Sexual orientation	36	48	10	6
Gender identity	29	64	5	2
Handicap	28	42	16	14
Other	34	45	11	10
None	35	36	12	17

VII. MEASURES AND POLICIES TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

This final section of the report presents respondents' opinions about the effectiveness of their country's efforts to fight discrimination. In addition, it considers respondents' views about whether enough is being done to promote diversity by their local authority, and the personal actions respondents have undertaken to fight discrimination. It also explores whether Europeans have personally discriminated against someone in the past 12 months. Finally, it discusses the willingness to provide a range of sensitive personal information anonymously to help fight discrimination,

and whether school lessons and material should include information about diversity and minorities.

When evolution is analysed, it should be taken into consideration that the comparison is made with ebs493 of 2019, which included the United Kingdom (EU28). Due to Brexit, the UK is no longer part of the EU sample (now EU27). The comparison at the EU level should therefore be interpreted with caution, as there might be small differences between 2019 results including the UK and 2019 results excluding the UK.

1. The perceived effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination

Close to seven in ten Europeans think that efforts are at least moderately effective

When asked how effective the efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination are[86], nearly four in ten respondents (38%, +2 percentage points since May 2019) say that these efforts are 'moderately effective'. Meanwhile, slightly more

than three in ten (31%, +5pp) describe these efforts as 'effective', while a similar proportion (27%, -1pp) say they are 'not effective'. Finally, 4% (-3pp) answer 'don't know'.

QB8R. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective", and '10' that these efforts are "very effective". (EU) (%)

Don't know 4
Total 'Not effective' 27
Total 'Effective' 31
Total 'Moderately effective' 38
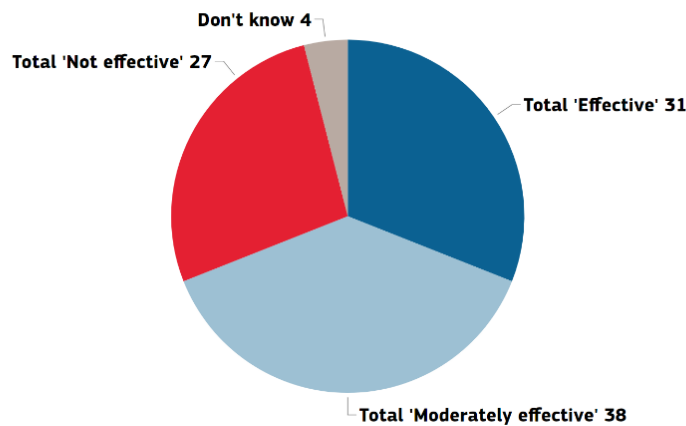
Total 'Effective'	5	▲
Total 'Moderately effective'	2	▲
Total 'Not effective'	-1	▼
No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	-3	▼
Don't know	-3	▼

(ebs535 Apr/May 2023 – ebs493 May 2019)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

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[86] For QB8, "Total 'Not effective'" was calculated by summing responses of 1 to 4; "Total 'Moderately effective'" was calculated by summing responses of 5 to 6; "Total 'Effective'" was calculated summing responses of 7 to 10.

In seven EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who believe that the efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination are effective is greater than those who think they are moderately effective or not effective. This is the case in Finland (53%), Luxembourg (50%), Ireland (49% 'effective' vs 34% 'moderately effective' vs 15% 'not effective'), Austria (40% vs 33% vs 21%) and Romania (40% vs 37% vs 18%), Poland (39% vs 34% vs 24%) and Spain (37% vs 33% vs 28%). More than a third of respondents also share this opinion in Denmark (39%) and Belgium (38%).

In 16 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to see the efforts made in their country to fight discrimination as moderately effective, with the highest proportions in Sweden (46%), the Netherlands (45%), and Czechia and Slovakia (both 42%).

In five EU Member States the highest proportion of respondents consider that these efforts are not effective: Cyprus (42%), Croatia, Bulgaria and Malta (all 37%), and Hungary (36%, same score as 'moderately effective').

In Estonia, Latvia and Bulgaria approximately one in ten respondents (9%) answer that they do not know.

In two EU Member States, respondents are divided on this issue: in Slovenia (30% vs 30%) and Latvia (25% not effective vs 24% effective).

QB8R. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective", and '10' that these efforts are "very effective". (EU) (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023 ● Total 'Effective' ● Total 'Moderately effective' ● Total 'Not effective' ● No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know
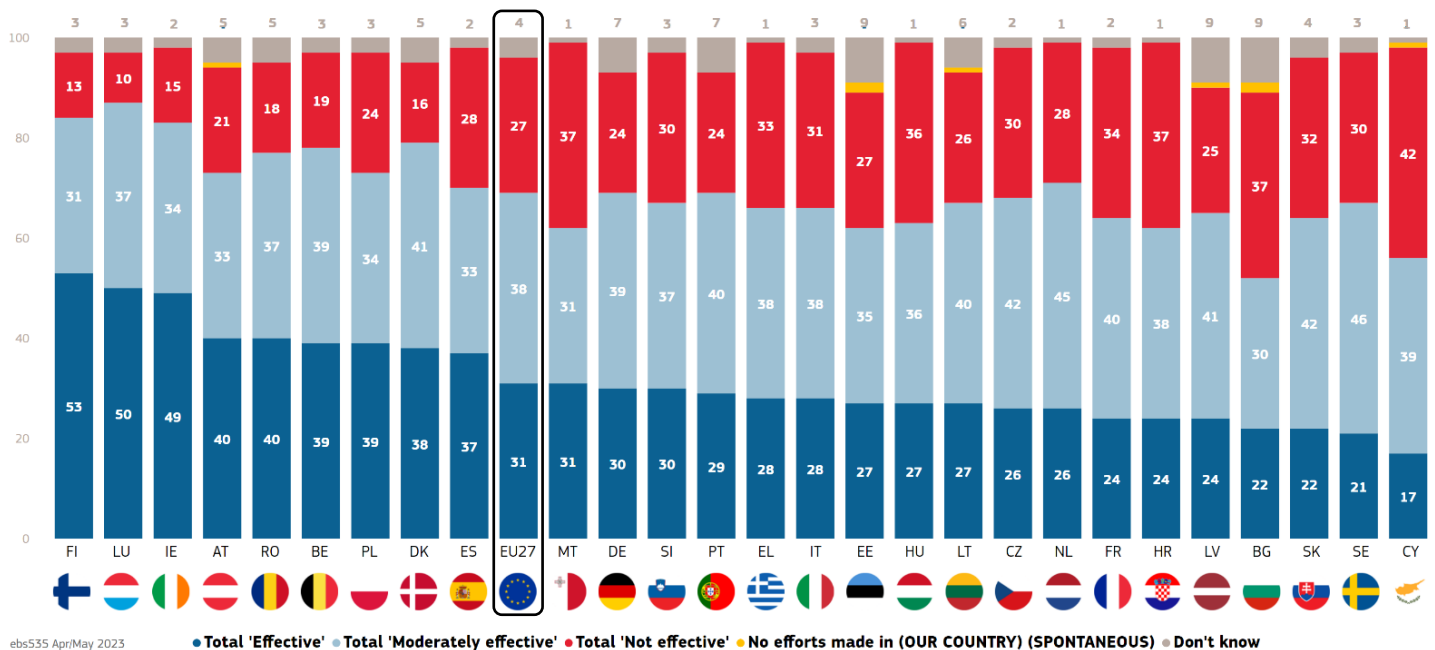
In terms of evolutions since May 2019[87], the share of respondents who think that the efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination are effective has increased in 22 EU Member States, and by two digits in Finland (53%, +15 percentage points), Poland (39%, +12pp), Austria (40%, +11pp), Romania (40%, +10pp) and Belgium (39%, +11pp). Conversely, it has decreased in five countries: Hungary (27%, −8pp), Malta (31%, −7pp), the Netherlands (26%, −7pp), Sweden (21%, −7pp) and Cyprus (17%, −5pp).

QB8R Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective" and '10' that you consider that these efforts are "very effective". (%)

		EU	FI	PL	BE	AT	RO	FR	LV	IE	ES	PT	CZ	DK	DE	IT	EE	EL	HR	LT	LU	SI	BG	SK	CY	MT	NL	SE	HU
Total 'Effective'	Apr/May 2023	31	53	39	39	40	40	24	24	49	37	29	26	38	30	28	27	28	24	27	50	30	22	22	17	31	26	21	27
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▲15	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8
Total 'Moderately effective'	Apr/May 2023	38	31	34	39	33	37	40	41	34	33	40	42	41	39	38	35	38	38	40	37	37	30	42	39	31	45	46	36
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼4	▲7	▼3	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲9	▼3	▲7	▲10	▲2	▲9	⌡	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲4	⌡	▲6	▼1	▲6	p4	▲5	⌡	▲3	▲9	▲9
Total 'Not effective'	Apr/May 2023	27	13	24	19	21	18	34	25	15	28	24	30	16	24	31	27	33	37	26	10	30	37	32	42	37	28	30	36
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼12	▼4	▼8	▼10	▼6	▼6	▼4	▲1	▲3	▼9	▼4	▼7	▼3	▲5	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▲2	▲7	▲8	▲2	▲20	▲6	▼1	▲6
No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼3	=	▼6	=	▼4	▼4	=	▼10	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼6	▼3	▼12	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼3	▼7	▼7	=	▼5	▼1	=	▼5
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	3	3	3	5	5	2	9	2	2	7	2	5	7	3	9	1	1	6	3	3	9	4	1	1	1	3	1
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▲1	▼9	=	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	=	▼4	▼9	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	=	▼7	▼5	▼2	▼8	▼1	▼1	▼2

[87] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Respondents who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are slightly more likely than those who left school aged 15 or earlier to think that the efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination are effective (33% compared with 27%);

- Managers (36%) and other white collar workers (35%) are more likely to share this opinion, particularly when compared with house persons (23%), unemployed people (25%) and retired people (28%);

- Europeans who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to believe that these efforts are effective (37%), compared with those who place themselves on the left or in the centre (30-31%).

Moreover, respondents who have personally experienced discrimination in the past 12 months (22% on multiple grounds and 27% on a single ground) are less likely than those who have not (32%) to believe that the efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination are effective.

Finally, respondents who see themselves as part of a minority group are more likely than those who do not to consider that these efforts are not effective. For example, 39% of those who identify as belonging to a minority on the basis of sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) or disability hold this view, compared with 26% of those who do not identify with a minority group.

QB8R Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective", and '10' that these efforts are "very effective". (% - EU)

|	Total 'Not effective'	Total 'Moderately effective'	Total 'Effective'	No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	27	38	31	0	4
Gender					
Man	27	38	32	0	3
Woman	28	38	30	0	4
Age					
15-24	27	38	31	0	4
25-39	29	37	32	0	2
40-54	28	37	32	0	3
55 +	27	39	29	0	5
Education (End of)					
15-	28	39	27	0	6
16-19	27	38	31	0	4
20+	27	38	33	0	2
Still studying	28	36	32	0	4
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	29	37	31	0	3
Managers	24	37	36	0	3
Other white collars	26	37	35	0	2
Manual workers	28	39	31	0	2
House persons	39	34	23	0	4
Unemployed	37	35	25	0	3
Retired	25	41	28	0	6
Students	28	36	32	0	4
Left-right political scale					
Left	31	38	30	0	1
Centre	24	41	31	0	4
Right	26	34	37	0	3
Has been discriminated against					
No	25	39	32	0	4
Total 'Single ground'	34	37	27	0	2
Total' Multiple grounds'	42	35	22	0	1
Self-defined minority group					
Ethnic	34	28	35	0	3
Skin colour	37	32	30	0	1
Religious	30	37	32	0	1
Roma	36	29	32	0	3
Sexual orientation	39	30	31	0	0
Gender identity	33	37	30	0	0
Disabilities	39	34	25	0	2
Other	46	29	21	1	3
None	26	39	31	0	4

2. Action taken at local level to promote diversity

Close to half of Europeans think that not enough is being done

When asked whether they think that enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where they live by their local authority, more than four in ten respondents (44%) say 'no', whereas nearly four in ten (38%) answer 'yes'. Just 4% of respondents *spontaneously* say this question is 'not applicable', and more than one in ten (14%) answer 'don't know'.

QB7.2. Do you think that :-enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where you live by your local authority? (EU27) (%)
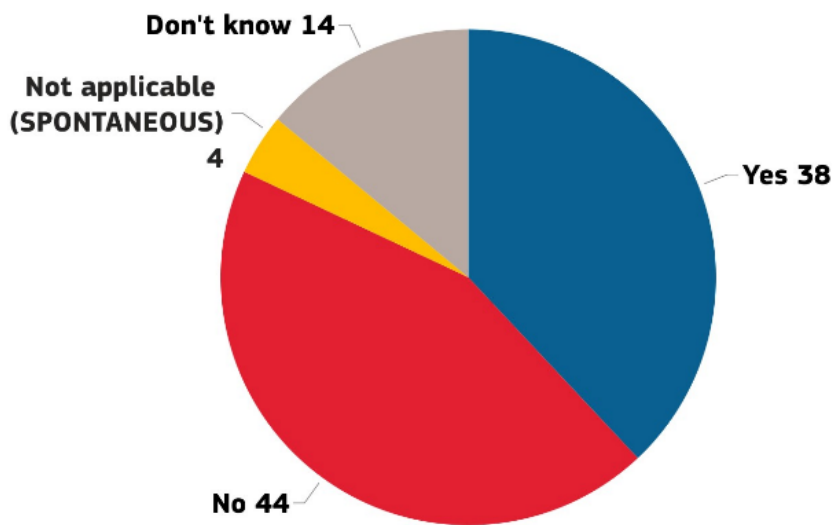
Don't know 14

Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS) 4

Yes 38

No 44

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A national analysis shows that in 13 EU Member States the share of respondents who believe that enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where they live by their local authority is greater than the share of those who do not, with the highest levels in Luxembourg (65%), Denmark (54%), and Sweden and Finland (both 49%). The majority is narrower in Slovakia (38% 'yes' vs 35% 'no'), Czechia (39% vs 33%) and Estonia (42% vs 30%).

However, the proportion of respondents who say that not enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where they live by their local authority is higher than the proportion of those who

think in enough is being done in 13 EU Member States. Fewer than a third of respondents give a positive answer in nine Member States, and less than quarter say so in Poland (19%), Portugal (20%), Bulgaria, Croatia and Cyprus (all 23%), and Italy (24%).

Respondents in Ireland are divided on this issue (40% 'yes' vs 40% 'no').

Finally, at least one in ten respondents 'don't know' in 25 EU Member States, and at least a quarter do so in Lithuania (30%), Bulgaria (26%) and Finland (25%).

QB7.2. Do you think that :–enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where you live by your local authority? (%)

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● **Yes** ● **No** ● **Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)** ● **Don't know**
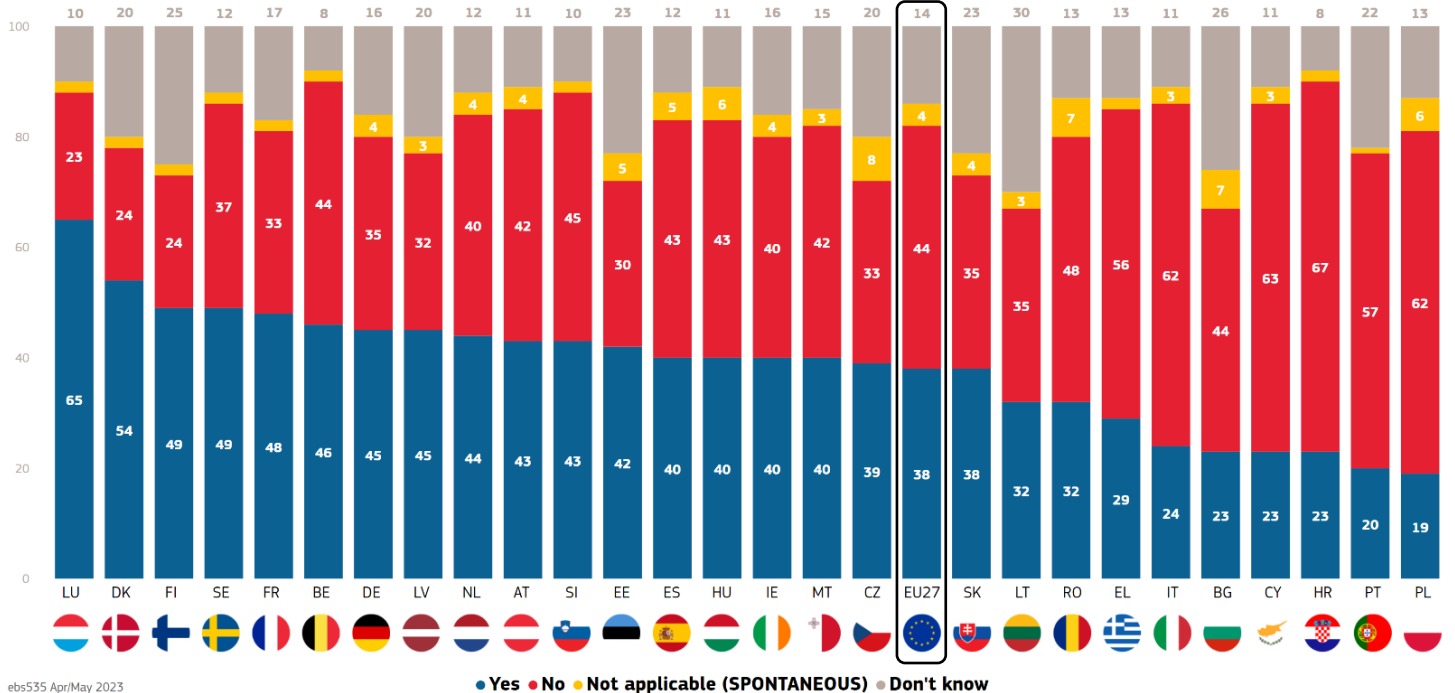
The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men (40%) are more likely than women (35%) to think that enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where they live by their local authority.

- Respondents aged 40-54 years (41%) are more likely to share this opinion, particularly when compared with those aged 15-24 years (33%).

- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (41%) are more likely to think that enough is being done by their local authority, particularly when compared with those who finished education aged 15 or earlier (34%).

- Managers (44%) are much more likely than any other socio-professional category to hold this view, particularly when compared to house persons (30%), unemployed people and students (both 33%).

- Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to say that not enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where they live (49%, compared with 42% among those in the centre and 44% of those on the right).

Moreover, Europeans who have personally experienced discrimination in the past 12 months (55% on multiple grounds and 49% on a single ground) are much more likely than those who have not (42%) to answer that enough is being done by their local authority to promote diversity.

Finally, respondents who identify as belonging to a minority are more likely to say not enough is being done, particularly those who identify with a minority group on the basis of gender identity (66%) and Roma people (64%), compared to those who do not identify with a minority group (43%)

QB7.2 **Do you think that enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where you live by your local authority? (% - EU)**

	Yes	No	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	38	44	4	14
Gender				
Man	40	43	4	13
Woman	35	45	4	16
Age				
15-24	33	49	4	14
25-39	37	49	3	11
40-54	41	44	3	12
55 +	37	41	4	18
Education (End of)				
15-	34	44	4	18
16-19	38	43	4	15
20+	41	43	3	13
Still studying	33	50	4	13
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	37	49	3	11
Managers	44	39	3	14
Other white collars	37	48	4	11
Manual workers	38	46	4	12
House persons	30	50	3	17
Unemployed	33	49	4	14
Retired	38	37	5	20
Students	33	50	4	13
Left-right political scale				
Left	37	49	3	11
Centre	39	42	4	15
Right	39	44	4	13
Has been discriminated against				
No	38	42	4	16
Total 'Single ground'	35	49	4	12
Total' Multiple grounds'	33	55	3	9
Self-defined minority group				
Ethnic	32	54	4	10
Skin colour	34	50	7	9
Religious	42	47	4	7
Roma	23	64	5	8
Sexual orientation	34	56	4	6
Gender identity	24	66	7	3
Handicap	40	47	4	9
Other	27	55	4	14
None	38	43	4	15

3. Action taken at a personal level to tackle discrimination

Over one in ten Europeans have personally taken action against discrimination
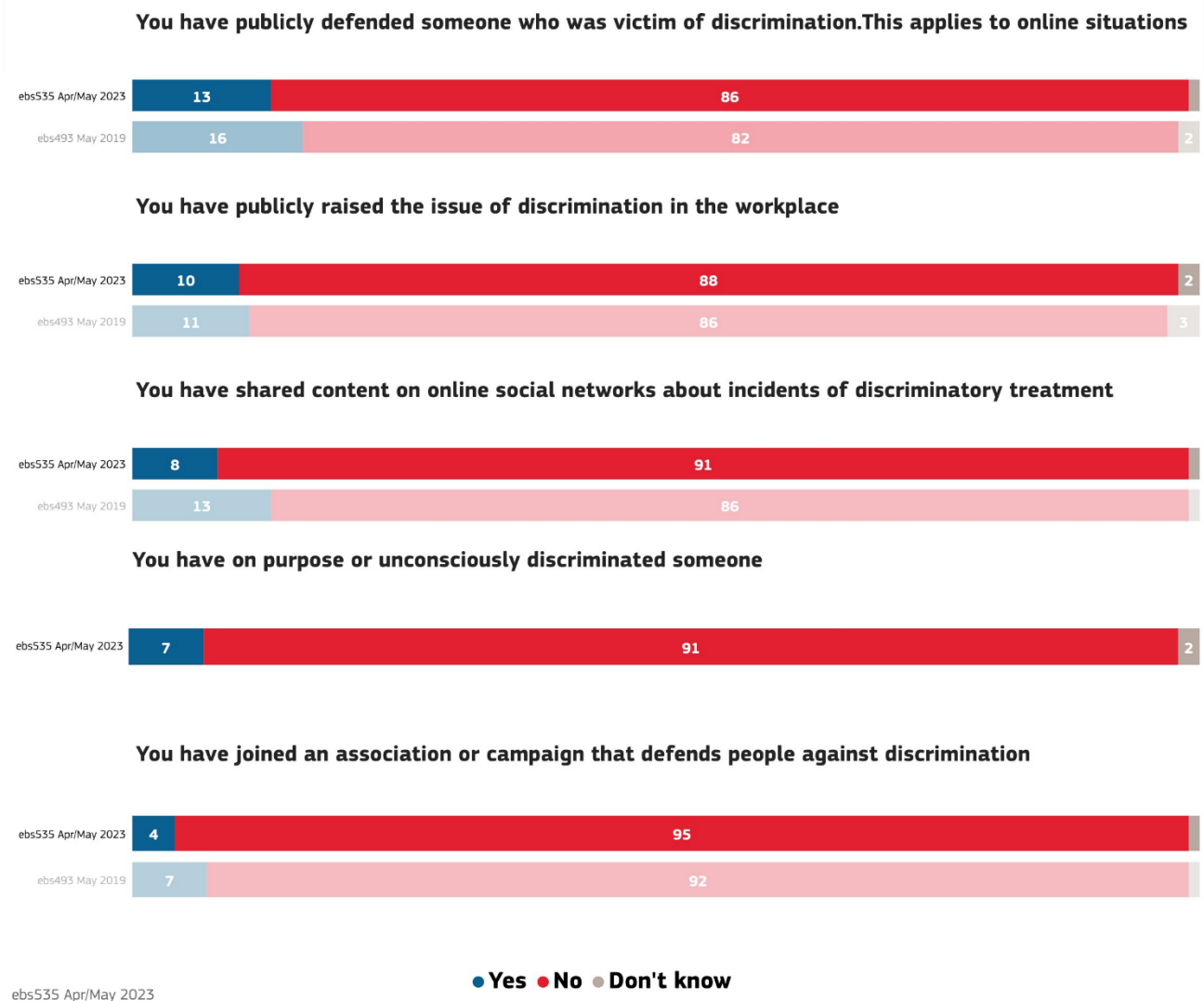
Respondents were asked whether they had personally taken any of four actions to tackle discrimination in the past 12 months. More than one in ten respondents say they 'have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination. This applies to online situations' (13%, -3 percentage points since May 2019[88]).

One in ten 'have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace' (10%, -1pp).

Finally, less than one in ten have either 'shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment' (8%, -5pp) or 'joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination' (4%, -3pp).

In addition, when asked whether they had deliberately or unconsciously discriminated against someone in the past 12 month. 7% of respondents said they had done so.

QB5. In the last 12 months have you done any of the following (EU) (%)

You have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination. This applies to online situations

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	13	86	
ebs493 May 2019	16	82	2

You have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	10	88	2
ebs493 May 2019	11	86	3

You have shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	8	91	
ebs493 May 2019	13	86	

You have on purpose or unconsciously discriminated someone

	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	7	91	2

You have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination

|	Yes	No	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	4	95	
ebs493 May 2019	7	92	

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● Yes ● No ● Don't know

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[88] This item has been completed since 2019, when it was only 'you have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination'.

In all 27 EU Member States, fewer than one in five respondents say they have shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment. At least one in ten respondents have done so in seven countries, most notably in Sweden (15%), Austria (12%), Estonia (11%) and Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg and Romania (all 10%). At the other end of the scale, 4% of respondents in Poland and Hungary, and 5% in Bulgaria, Czechia, Portugal and Slovakia say they have taken this action.

QB5.1. In the last 12 months have you done any of the following :-You have shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment (%)

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● Yes ● No ● Don't know
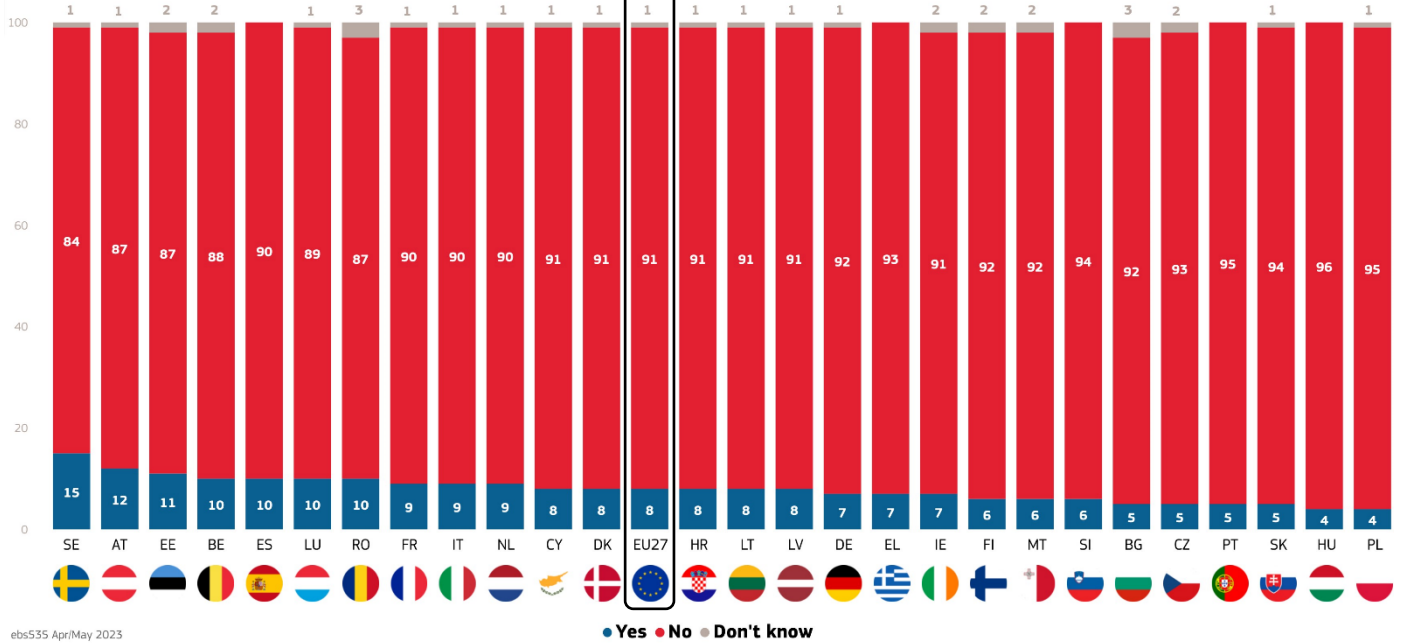
In terms of evolutions since May 2019[89], the share of respondents who have shared such content on online social networks has decreased in 20 EU Member States, most notably in Sweden (15%, –9 percentage points) and Austria (12%, –9pp). However, it has increased in five countries, particularly in Estonia (11%, +6pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Romania (10%) and Slovenia (6%).

QB5.1 In the last 12 months have you done any of the following
You have shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment (%)

		EU	EE	LT	BG	LV	SK	RO	SI	EL	HR	CY	DE	PL	CZ	DK	IT	NL	HU	BE	IE	LU	MT	ES	FI	FR	PT	AT	SE
Yes	Apr/May 2023	8	11	8	5	8	5	10	6	7	8	8	7	4	5	8	9	9	4	10	7	10	6	10	6	9	5	12	15
	Δ May 2019	▼5	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9
No	Apr/May 2023	91	87	91	92	91	94	87	94	93	91	91	92	95	93	91	90	90	96	88	91	89	92	90	92	90	95	87	84
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▼6	▼2	=	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲9	▲6	▲8	▲6	▲9	▲8	▲9	▲9
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=

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[89] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

More than one in ten respondents have defended someone who was a victim of discrimination, publicly and possibly online, in 22 EU Member States. At least one in five respondents say they have done so in Sweden (23%), Denmark (22%) and Cyprus (20%), compared with 4% in Hungary and 5% in both Poland and Portugal.

QB5.2. In the last 12 months have you done any of the following :–You have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination.This applies to online situations (%)

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● Yes ● No ● Don't know
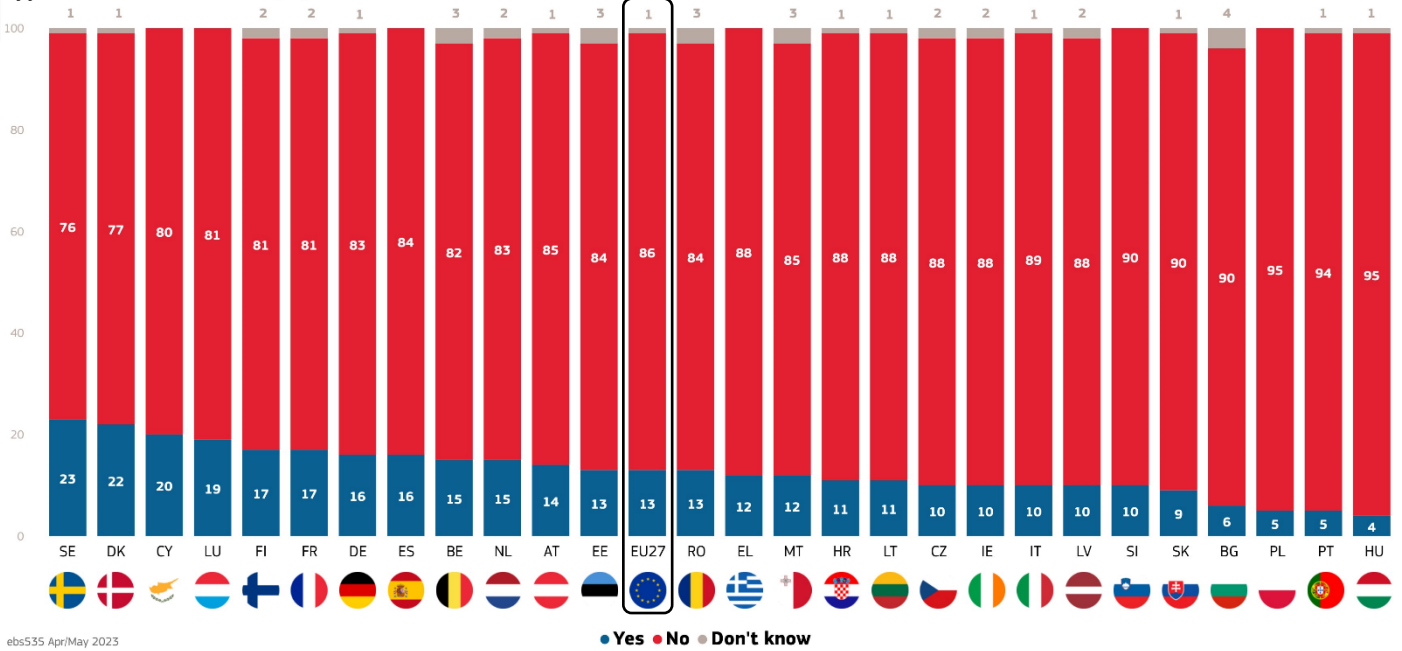
Since 2019, the proportion of respondents who have publicly defended someone who was a victim of discrimination has fallen in 16 EU Member States, and by two digits in Sweden (23%, –15 percentage points) and Austria (14%, –11pp). Meanwhile, it has risen in eight countries, particularly in Estonia (13%, +5pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Malta (12%), Slovenia (10%) and Portugal (5%).

QB5.2 In the last 12 months have you done any of the following
You have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination.This applies to online situations (%)

		EU	EE	LT	RO	BG	CZ	DK	LV	SK	MT	PT	SI	EL	ES	CY	DE	HR	LU	PL	IE	IT	NL	HU	BE	FR	FI	AT	SE
Yes	Apr/May 2023	13	13	11	13	6	10	22	10	9	12	5	10	12	16	20	16	11	19	5	10	10	15	4	15	17	17	14	23
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼11	▼15
No	Apr/May 2023	86	84	88	84	90	88	77	88	90	85	94	90	88	84	80	83	88	81	95	88	89	83	95	82	81	81	85	76
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▼7	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲11	▲16
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	3	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▼1

In just two EU Member States, at least one in ten respondents have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination. This is the case in Sweden (17%), far ahead of Romania (10%). Close to one in ten also give this answer in the Netherlands and Denmark (both 9%). At the other end of the scale, just 1% have done so in Czechia and Hungary, and 2% in Greece and Portugal.

QB5.3. In the last 12 months have you done any of the following :–You have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination (%)

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● Yes ● No ● Don't know
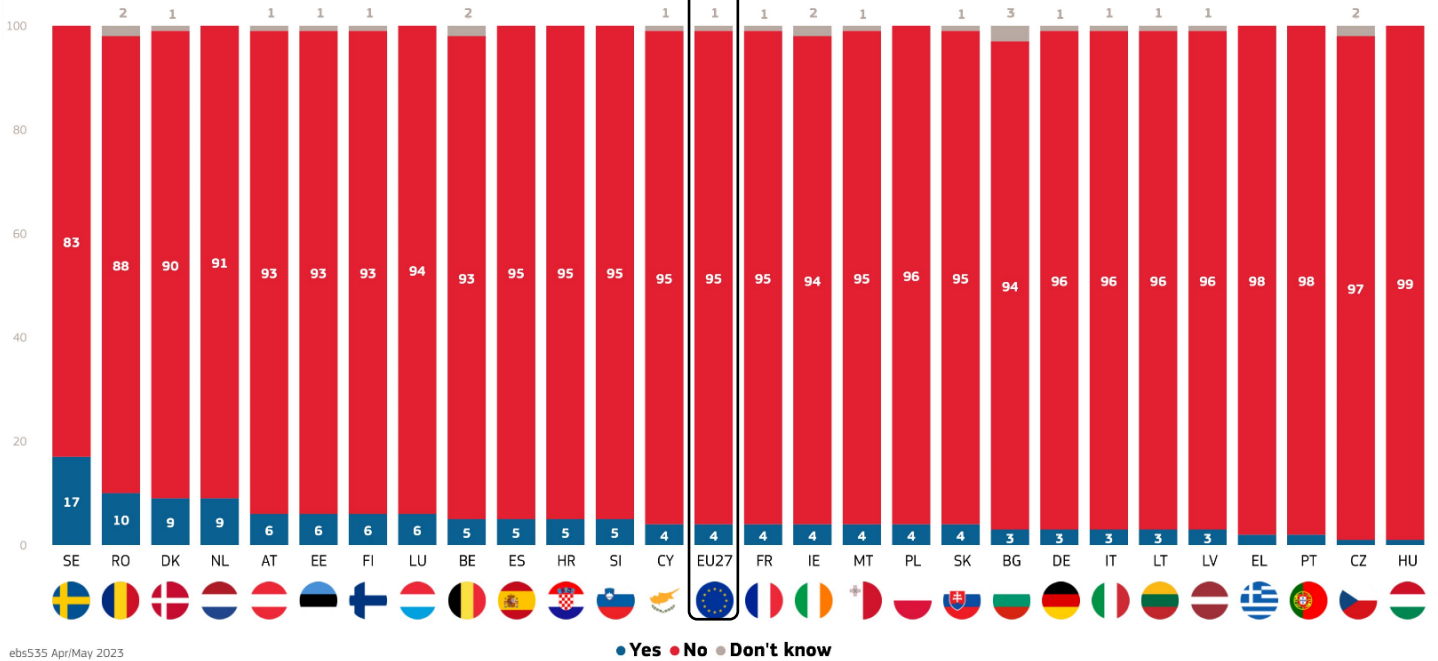
In terms of evolutions since May 2019, the share of respondents who have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination has decreased in 14 EU Member States, most notably in Austria (6%, –10 percentage points) and Hungary (1%, –7pp). However, it has increased slightly in nine countries, particularly in Romania (10%, +3pp) and Estonia (6%, +3pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Croatia (5%), Lithuania (3%), and Greece and Portugal (both 2%).

QB5.3 In the last 12 months have you done any of the following
You have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination (%)

		EU	EE	RO	SI	SK	BG	CY	LV	NL	SE	EL	HR	LT	PT	CZ	DK	DE	ES	PL	IE	FR	LU	BE	IT	MT	FI	HU	AT
Yes	Apr/May 2023	4	6	10	5	4	3	4	3	9	17	2	5	3	2	1	9	3	5	4	4	4	6	5	3	4	6	1	6
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼10
No	Apr/May 2023	95	93	88	95	95	94	95	96	91	83	98	95	96	98	97	90	96	95	96	94	95	94	93	96	95	93	99	93
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲10
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	1	1	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Δ May 2019	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼3	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	=	=

Special Eurobarometer 535
Discrimination in the EU
April-May 2023

In 11 EU Member States, more than one in ten respondents have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace. Slightly more than a third have raised this issue in Sweden (34%),

substantially ahead of Denmark (21%), Luxembourg (19%) and the Netherlands (18%). This compares with 1% in Hungary and 2% in both Portugal and Slovakia.

QB5.4. In the last 12 months have you done any of the following :–You have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace (%)

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● Yes ● No ● Don't know
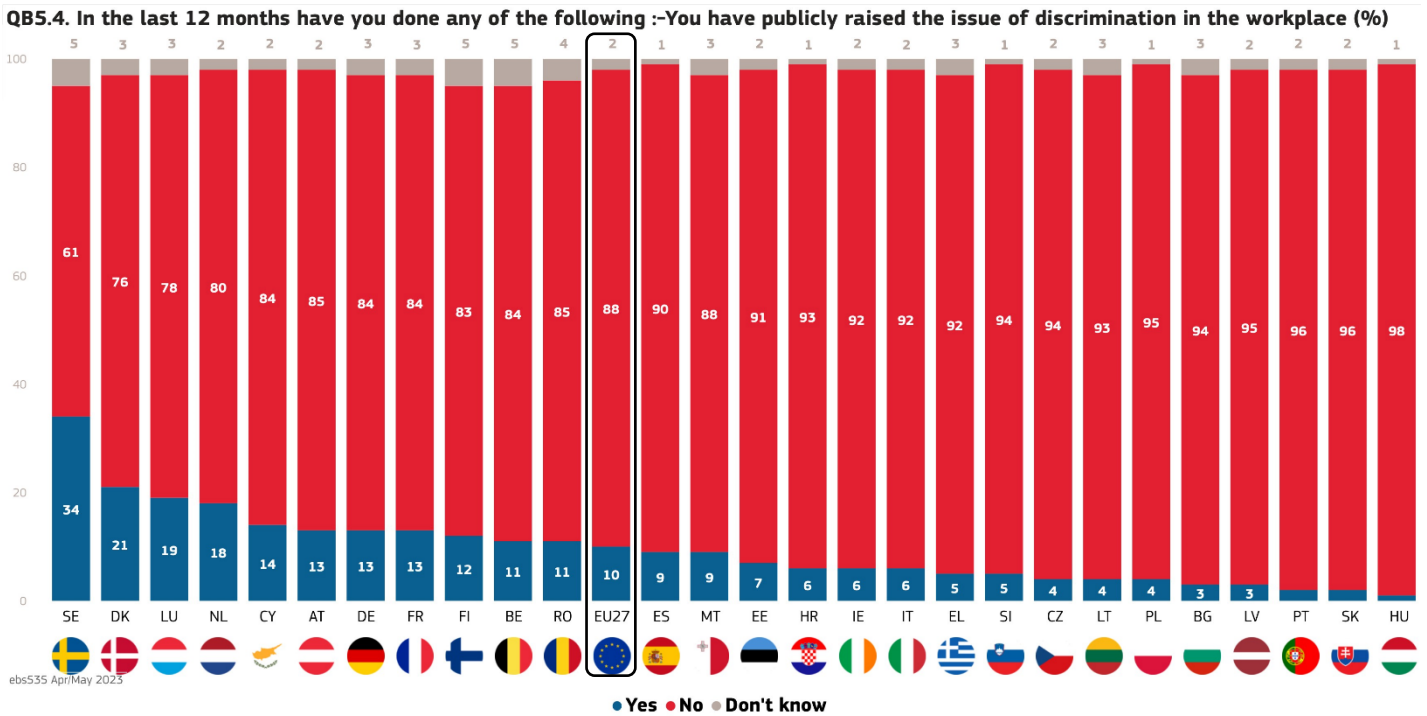
Since 2019, respondents have become more likely to publicly raise the issue of discrimination in the workplace in 11 EU Member States, particularly in Luxembourg (19%, +6 percentage points) and the Netherlands (18%, +5pp). They are less likely to do so in

ten countries, most notably in Hungary (1%, –5pp). Finally, there is no change in six countries: Denmark (21%), France (13%), Croatia (6%), Slovenia (5%), Czechia (4%) and Latvia (3%).

QB5.4 In the last 12 months have you done any of the following
You have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace (%)

		EU	LU	NL	EE	MT	EL	CY	RO	SE	BG	LT	FI	CZ	DK	FR	HR	LV	SI	IT	PL	PT	SK	ES	BE	DE	IE	AT	HU
Yes	Apr/May 2023	10	19	18	7	9	5	14	11	34	3	4	12	4	21	13	6	3	5	6	4	2	2	9	11	13	6	13	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5
No	Apr/May 2023	88	78	80	91	88	92	84	85	61	94	93	83	94	76	84	93	95	94	92	95	96	96	90	84	84	92	85	98
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲5
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	4	5	3	3	5	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	5	3	2	2	1
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲3	=	▼2	=	=

More than one in ten respondents in four EU Member States acknowledge that they have, deliberately or unconsciously, discriminated against someone. This includes more than a quarter in the Netherlands (26%), ahead of Sweden (19%), Denmark (16%) and Romania (11%). Only 1% have done so in Portugal and Slovakia, and 2% in Czechia, Hungary and Malta.

QB5.5. In the last 12 months have you done any of the following :-You have on purpose or unconsciously discriminated someone (%)
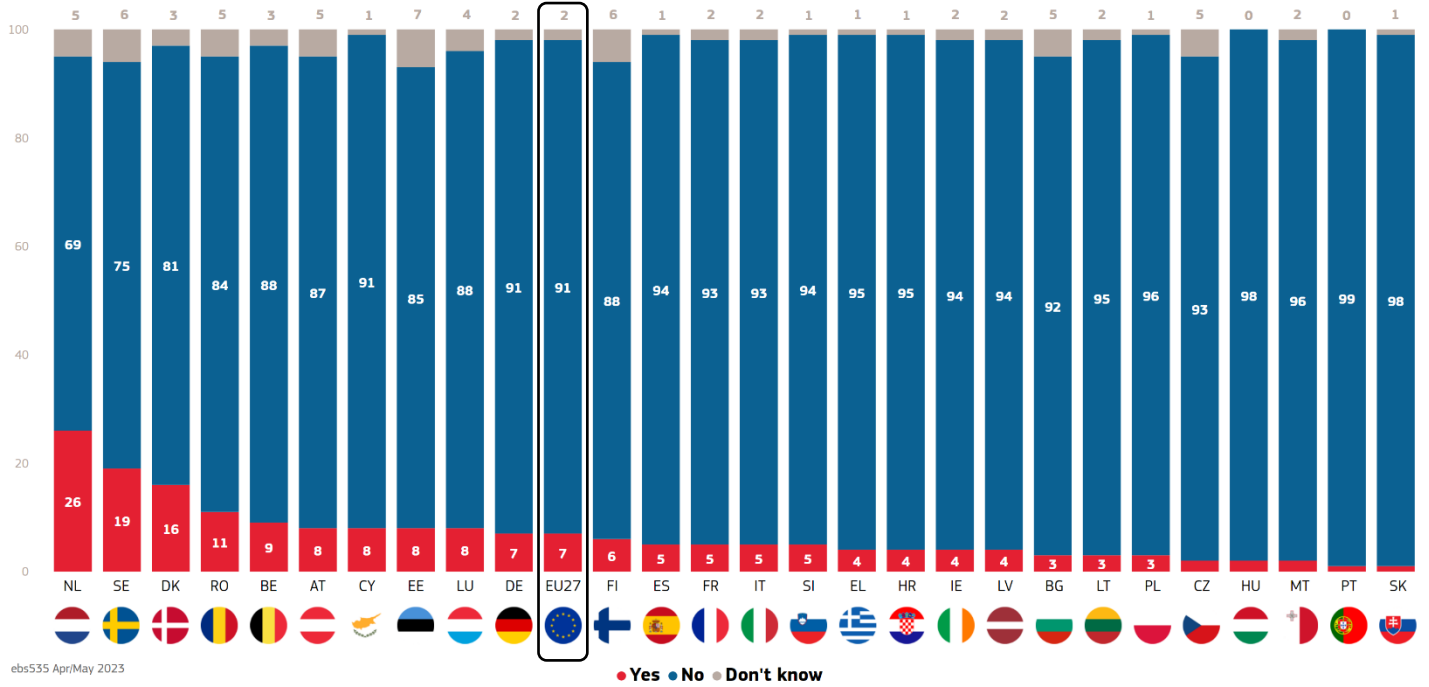
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● Yes ● No ● Don't know

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are much more likely than those aged 55 and over to have **publicly defended someone** (23% compared with 8%), **shared content on online social networks** (15% compared with 3%) or **publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace** (14% compared with 6%). They are also more likely to say they have **discriminated against someone** (10% compared with 4%).

- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely than those who have finished education earlier to have taken each of these actions, for instance to have **publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace** (14%, compared with 4% of those who finished education aged 15 or earlier). They are also more likely to have **discriminated against someone** (8% compared with 3%).

- Among socio-professional categories, students are more likely to have **publicly defended someone** (26%, compared with 6% for retired respondents), **shared content on online social networks** (17% vs 3%) and **joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination** (6% vs 2%), also to say they have **discriminated against someone** (12% vs 3%, 9% for managers). Managers are more likely to have **publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace** (21%, vs 15% for students and 3% for retired people).

- Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to have taken each of these actions, notably to have **publicly defended someone** (19%, compared with 9% of those on the right of the political spectrum), and only to a lesser extent, to say they have **discriminated against someone** (9% compared with 7%).

Europeans who have personally experienced discrimination on multiple grounds in the past 12 months are much more likely than those who have not to have taken each of these actions, most notably to have **publicly defended someone** (36% compared with 9%), to have **publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace** (28% compared with 7%), to **have shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment** (25% compared with 4%), and **to have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination** (13% compared with 3%). However, compared to respondents who have not been discriminated (4%), people who have been discriminated against on multiple grounds are more likely to say that they have **discriminated someone** (18%).

Finally, respondents who identify as belonging to a minority are much more likely than those who do not to have taken each action. For instance, 46% of those who identify with a minority on the basis of gender identity have **shared content on online social networks**, compared with 6% of those who do not identify with a minority.

QB5 **In the last 12 months have you done any of the following (% - Yes)**

	You have shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment	You have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination.This applies to online situations	You have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination	You have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace	You have on purpose or unconsciously discriminated someone
EU27	8	13	4	10	7
Gender					
Man	7	13	4	9	8
Woman	8	13	4	11	6
Age					
15-24	15	23	5	14	10
25-39	13	18	6	14	9
40-54	8	14	4	12	7
55 +	3	8	3	6	4
Education (End of)					
15-	3	7	2	4	3
16-19	7	11	4	8	5
20+	9	15	6	14	8
Still studying	17	26	6	15	12
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	9	16	5	10	8
Managers	9	16	5	21	9
Other white collars	8	11	4	9	7
Manual workers	9	15	5	13	7
House persons	6	10	3	3	4
Unemployed	11	19	4	9	8
Retired	3	6	2	2	3
Students	17	26	6	15	12
Left-right political scale					
Left	12	19	7	15	9
Centre	6	12	4	10	6
Right	7	9	3	8	7
Has been discriminated against					
No	4	9	3	7	4
Total 'Single ground'	18	26	7	20	12
Total' Multiple grounds'	25	36	13	28	18
Self-defined minority group					
Ethnic	25	27	14	20	17
Skin colour	30	30	14	26	12
Religious	16	25	10	17	13
Roma	19	16	11	13	9
Sexual orientation	33	43	16	30	24
Gender identity	46	44	27	36	17
Handicap	16	26	11	19	10
Other	17	39	9	23	14
None	6	11	3	9	6

4. The willingness to provide sensitive personal information

Large majorities of Europeans are in favour, if that could help to combat discrimination
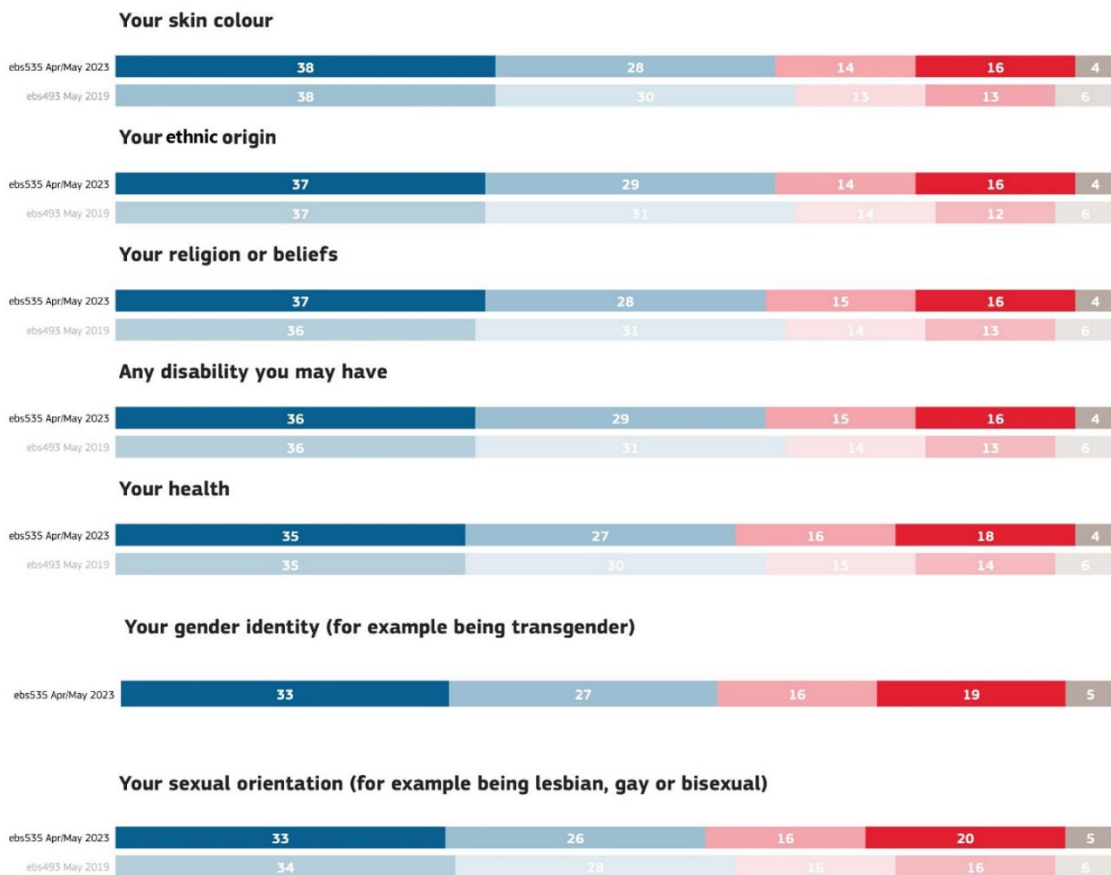
When respondents are asked whether they are in favour of or opposed to providing anonymous sensitive information as part of a census or statistical survey if that could help to combat discrimination, absolute majorities say they are in favour.

Around two thirds of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about their 'ethnic origin' (66%, –2 percentage points since May 2019, including 37%, no change, "totally in favour"), their 'skin colour' (66%, –2pp, with 38%, no change, "totally in favour"), 'any disability' they may have (65%,

–2pp, including 36%, no change, "totally in favour") and their 'religion or beliefs' (65%, –2pp, with 37%, +1pp, "totally in favour").

More than six in ten respondents are also in favour of providing information about their 'health' (62%, –3pp, including 35%, no change, "totally in favour"). Six in ten share this opinion about their 'gender identity (for example being transgender)' (60%, new item, with 33% "totally in favour"), while close to six in ten would provide information about their 'sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)' (59%, –3pp [90], including 33%, –1pp, "totally in favour").

QB11. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about ... as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? (EU) (%)

Your skin colour

	Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	38	28	14	16	4
ebs493 May 2019	38	30	13	13	6

Your ethnic origin

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	37	29	14	16	4
ebs493 May 2019	37	31	14	12	6

Your religion or beliefs

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	37	28	15	16	4
ebs493 May 2019	36	31	14	13	6

Any disability you may have

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	36	29	15	16	4
ebs493 May 2019	36	31	14	13	6

Your health

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	35	27	16	18	4
ebs493 May 2019	35	30	15	14	6

Your gender identity (for example being transgender)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	33	27	16	19	5

Your sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023	33	26	16	20	5
ebs493 May 2019	34	28	16	16	6

● Totally in favour ● Somewhat in favour ● Somewhat opposed ● Totally opposed ● Don't know

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[90] This item has been completed since 2019, when it was only 'your sexual orientation'.
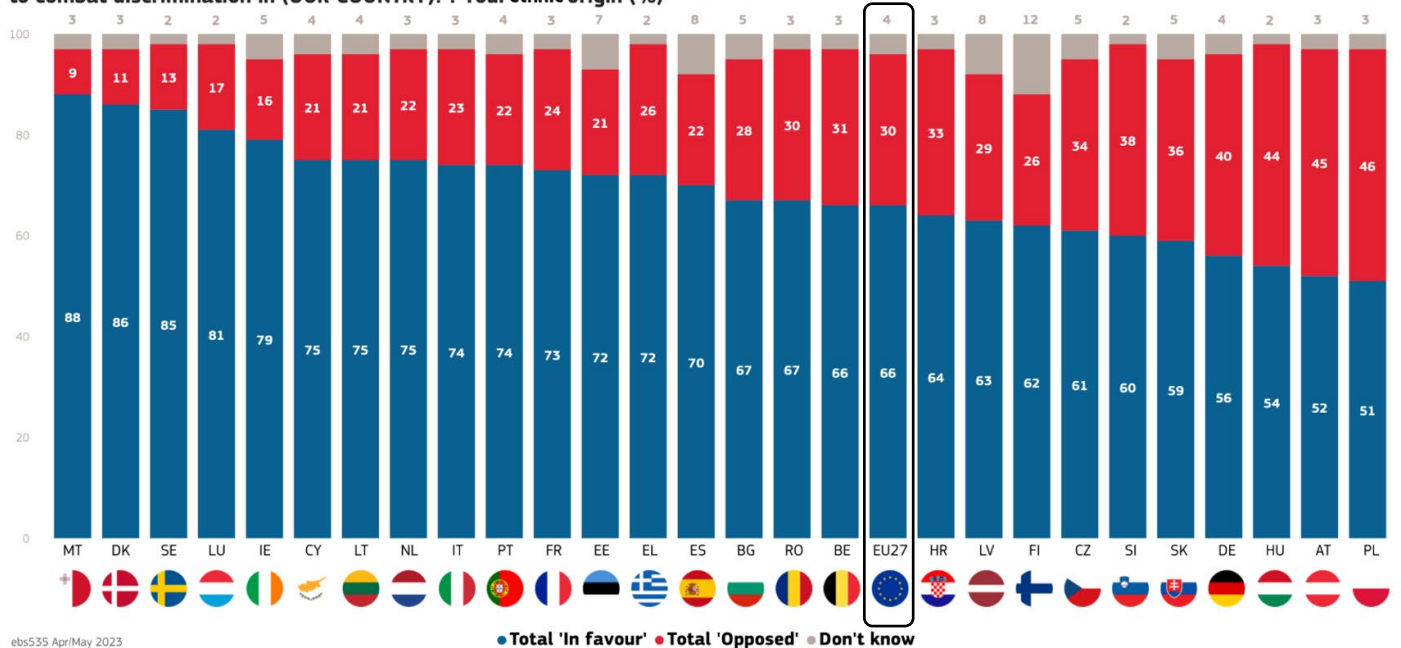
In all 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about their ethnic origin as part of a census or statistical survey to help to combat discrimination. These proportions range from 88% in Malta, 86% in Denmark and 85% in Sweden to 51% in Poland, 52% in Austria and 54% in Hungary.

More than one in five respondents are totally in favour[91] of providing information about their ethnic origin in 25 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Sweden and Denmark (both 76%), ahead of Malta (63%).

In Finland, 12% of respondents answer 'don't know'.

QB11.1. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? :–Your ethnic origin (%)

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●Total 'In favour' ●Total 'Opposed' ●Don't know

Since 2019[92], the share of respondents in favour of providing information about their ethnic origin has risen in 14 EU Member States, most notably in Malta (88%, +12 percentage points) and

Luxembourg (81%, +12pp). Meanwhile, it has fallen in 12 countries, particularly in Slovenia (60%, –14pp) and Belgium (66%, –10pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Spain (70%).

QB11.1 Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Your ethnic origin (%)

		EU	LU	MT	IT	RO	BG	CZ	EL	FR	SE	IE	DK	LT	NL	FI	ES	CY	AT	HU	HR	PT	SK	DE	EE	LV	PL	BE	SI
Total 'In favour'	Apr/May 2023	66	81	88	74	67	67	61	72	73	85	79	86	75	75	62	70	75	52	54	64	74	59	56	72	63	51	66	60
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲12	▲12	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼14
Total 'Opposed'	Apr/May 2023	30	17	9	23	30	28	34	26	24	13	16	11	21	22	26	22	21	45	44	33	22	36	40	21	29	46	31	38
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▼3	▼3	▲7	▼3	=	▼6	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲9	▲7	▲12	▲10	▲15
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	2	3	3	3	5	5	2	3	2	5	3	4	3	12	8	4	3	2	3	4	5	4	7	8	3	3	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼9	▼9	=	▼2	▼4	▲2	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼1

[91] QB11 the option "Total 'In favour'" is the sum of "Totally in favour" and "Somewhat in favour"; the option "Total 'Opposed'" is the sum of "Somewhat opposed" and "Totally opposed". This is the case for each item of QB11.

[92] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

At least half of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about their skin colour in all 27 EU Member States, with proportions varying between 90% in Malta, 86% in Denmark, 83% in both Sweden and Luxembourg, and 50% in Austria (vs 47% 'opposed'), 52% in Hungary and 53% in Poland.

Over one in five respondents are totally in favour of providing

information about their skin colour in 25 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (77%), Sweden (75%) and Malta (64%).

In Finland (12%), more than one in ten respondents say they do not know.

QB11.2. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about ... as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? :–Your skin colour (%)

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●Total 'In favour'   ●Total 'Opposed'   ●Don't know
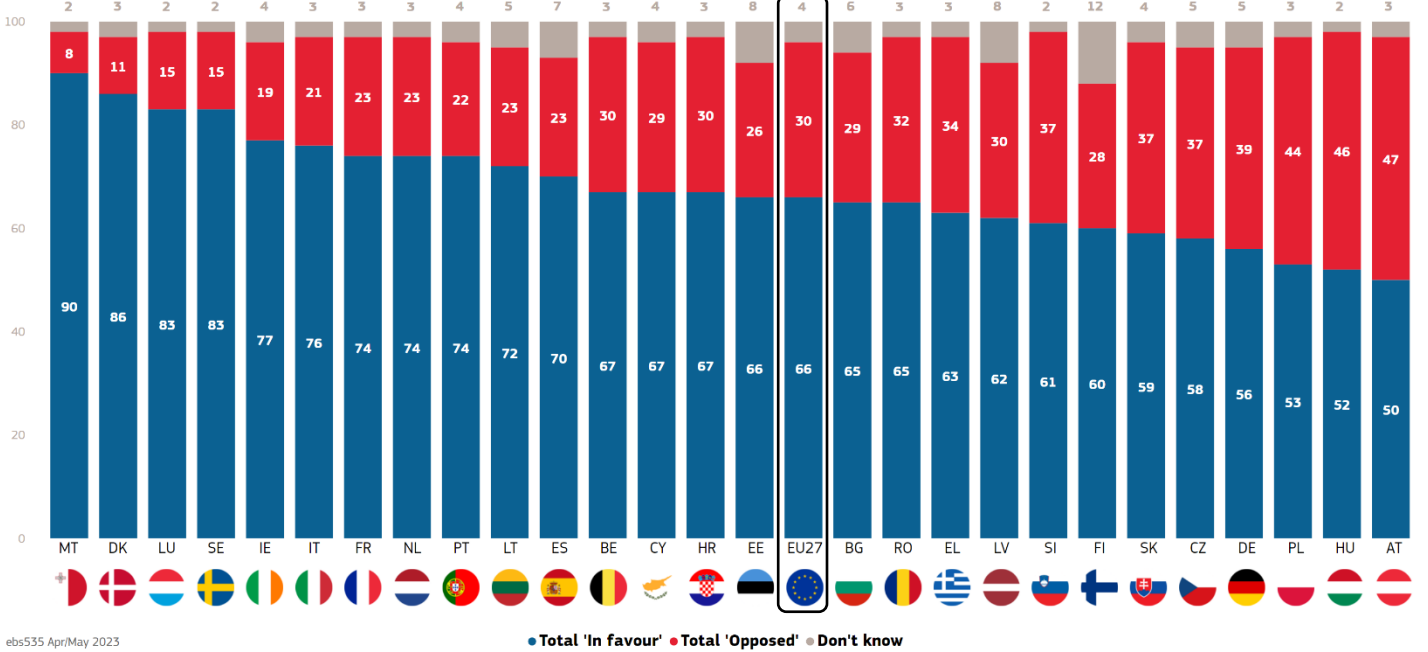
In terms of evolutions since May 2019, the proportion of respondents who are in favour of providing information about their skin colour has decreased in 14 EU Member States, most dramatically in Slovenia (61%, -14 percentage points) and Estonia

(66%, -10pp). Conversely, it has increased in 11 countries, and by two digits in Luxembourg (83%, +13pp) and Malta (90%, +12pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Denmark (86%) and the Netherlands (74%).

QB11.2 Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about ... as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Your skin colour (%)

		EU	LU	MT	IT	BG	CZ	RO	FI	SE	IE	FR	LT	DK	NL	ES	HR	AT	EL	HU	SK	DE	PT	LV	PL	BE	CY	EE	SI
Total 'In favour'	Apr/May 2023	66	83	90	76	65	58	65	60	83	77	74	72	86	74	70	67	50	63	52	59	56	74	62	53	67	67	66	61
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲13	▲12	▲9	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼14
Total 'Opposed'	Apr/May 2023	30	15	8	21	29	37	32	28	15	19	23	23	11	23	23	30	47	34	46	37	39	22	30	44	30	29	26	37
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▼4	▼3	▼9	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼4	▲2	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲8	▲5	▲9	▲6	▲10	▲9	▲10	▲11	▲14
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	2	2	3	6	5	3	12	2	4	3	5	3	3	7	3	3	3	2	4	5	4	8	3	3	4	8	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼9	▼9	=	▼4	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▼4	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=

In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about any disability they may have. More than eight in ten respondents hold this view in Sweden and Denmark (both 84%), and Malta (81%). This majority is narrower in Poland (51%), Hungary (52%) and Slovakia (53%).

More than one in five respondents are totally in favour of providing information about any disability they may have in 25 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Sweden (74%), Denmark (71%) and Malta (55%).

However, in two EU Member States, fewer respondents are in favour than opposed to providing information about their disabilities: Austria (45% 'in favour' vs 51% 'opposed') and Czechia (46% vs 48%).

In eight countries, more than one in five respondents are totally opposed to doing so, particularly in Czechia and Slovenia (both 26%), and Slovakia (25%).

In Finland, slightly more than one in ten respondents (11%) say they do not know.

QB11.3. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? :–Any disability you may have (%)

ebs535 Apr/May 2023

● Total 'In favour' ● Total 'Opposed' ● Don't know
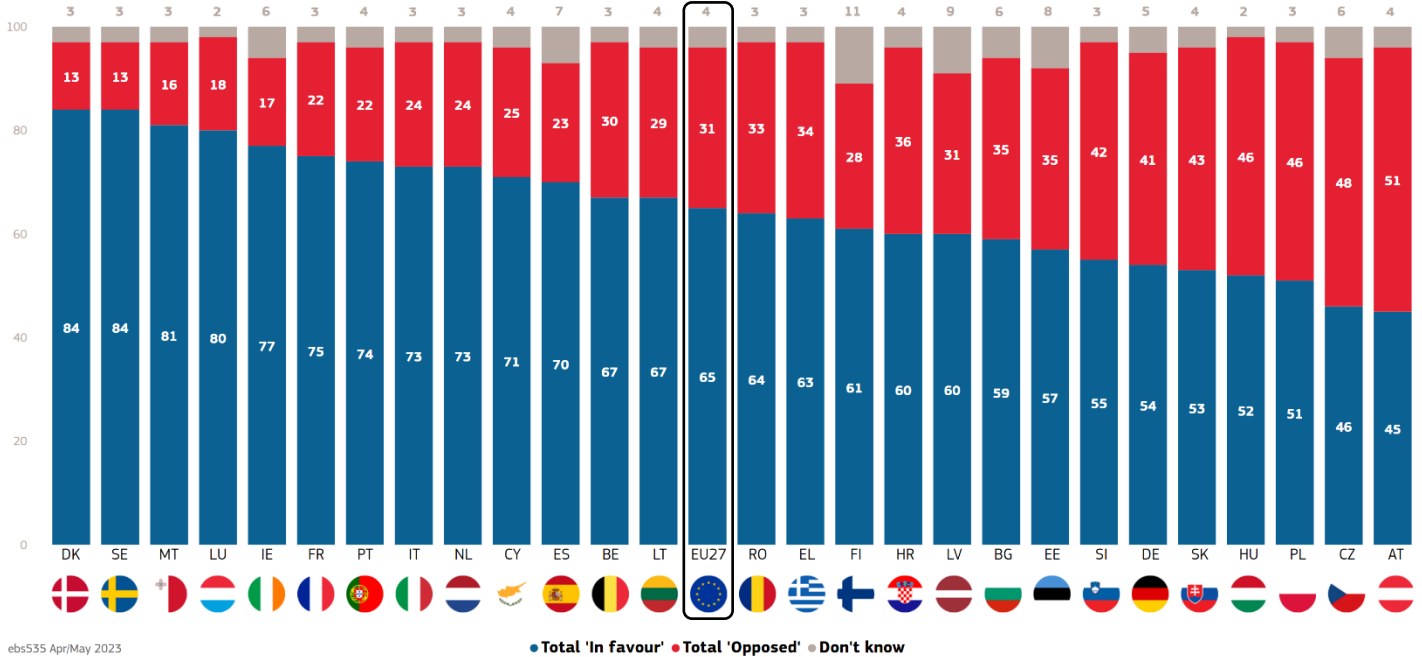
Since May 2019, the share of respondents in favour of providing information about their disabilities has fallen in 14 EU Member States, by two digits in Estonia (57%, –17 percentage points), Slovenia (55%, –16pp), Poland (51%, –12pp) and Czechia

(46%, –11pp). However, it has risen in nine countries, particularly in Luxembourg (80%, +13pp) and Italy (73%, +9pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Denmark (84%), Spain (70%), Lithuania (67%) and Bulgaria (59%).

QB11.3 Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Any disability you may have (%)

		EU	LU	IT	MT	RO	FR	IE	SE	NL	FI	BG	DK	ES	LT	EL	HU	AT	DE	HR	CY	LV	PT	SK	BE	CZ	PL	SI	EE
Total 'In favour'	Apr/May 2023	65	80	73	81	64	75	77	84	73	61	59	84	70	67	63	52	45	54	60	71	60	74	53	67	46	51	55	57
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲13	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼11	▼12	▼16	▼17
Total 'Opposed'	Apr/May 2023	31	18	24	16	33	22	17	13	24	28	35	13	23	29	34	46	51	41	36	25	31	22	43	30	48	46	42	35
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▼2	▼9	▲3	▼3	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲7	▲5	▲11	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲14	▲16	▲18
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	2	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	11	6	3	7	4	3	2	4	5	4	4	9	4	4	3	6	3	3	8
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼11	=	▼9	▼2	▼3	▼3	=	=	▲2	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼4	=	▲2	▼2	=	▼1

In all 27 EU Member States, at least half of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about their religion or beliefs. More than eight in ten respondents share this opinion in Malta (89%), Denmark (85%) and Sweden (84%), compared with fewer than six in ten in Poland (50% 'in favour' vs 48% 'opposed'), Austria (52%), Czechia and Hungary (both 55%), and Germany (56%).

In 26 countries, at least one in five respondents are totally in favour of providing information about their religion or beliefs, particularly in Sweden and Denmark (both 74%), and Malta (64%).

One in ten respondents in Finland say they do not know.

QB11.4. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? :–Your religion or beliefs (%)

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● Total 'In favour' ● Total 'Opposed' ● Don't know
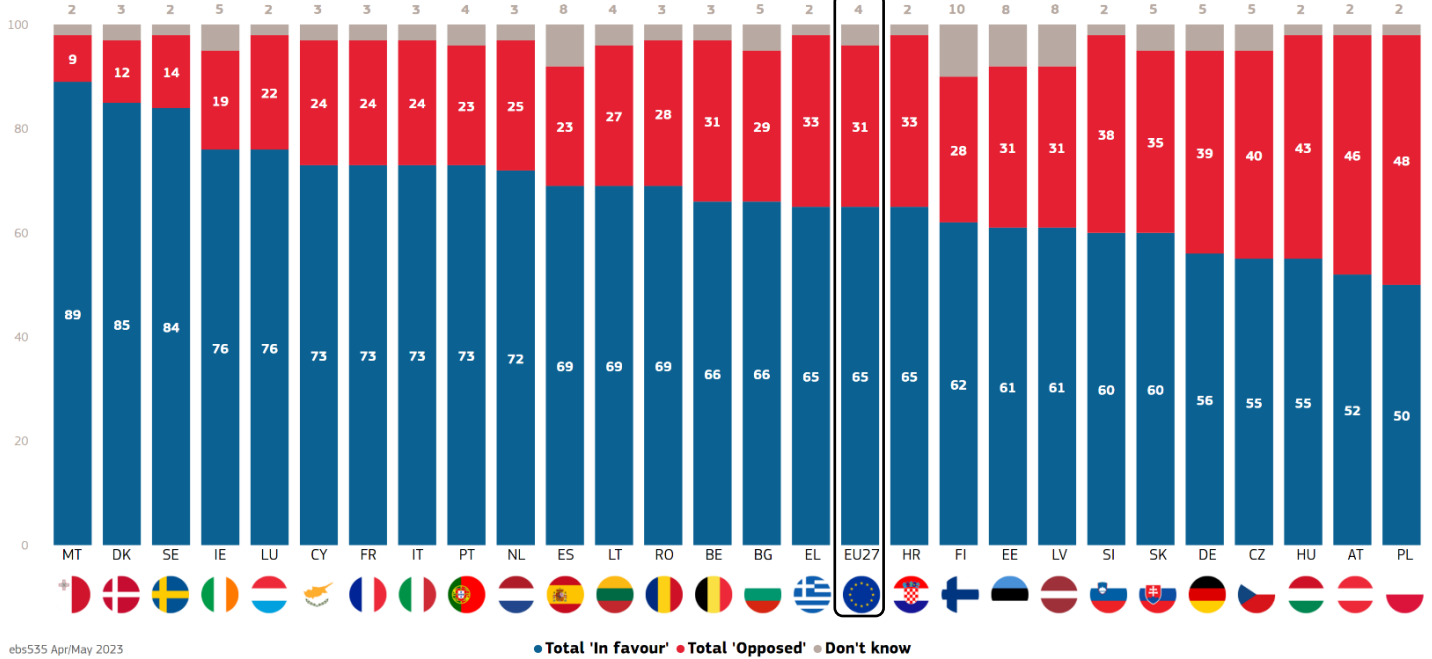
In terms of evolutions since May 2019, the proportion of respondents in favour of providing information about their religion or beliefs has decreased in 15 EU Member States, most dramatically in Slovenia (60%, –15 percentage points), Estonia

(61%, –14pp) and Belgium (66%, –10pp). Conversely, it has increased in 11 countries, particularly in Malta (89%, +12pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Ireland (76%).

QB11.4 Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Your religion or beliefs (%)

		EU	MT	LU	IT	FI	BG	FR	RO	SE	DK	HU	AT	IE	EL	ES	LT	NL	HR	CY	CZ	SK	DE	PT	LV	PL	BE	EE	SI
Total 'In favour'	Apr/May 2023	65	89	76	73	62	66	73	69	84	85	55	52	76	65	69	69	72	65	73	55	60	56	73	61	50	66	61	60
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▲12	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼14	▼15
Total 'Opposed'	Apr/May 2023	31	9	22	24	28	29	24	28	14	12	43	46	19	33	23	27	25	33	24	40	35	39	23	31	48	31	31	38
	Δ May 2019	▲4	▼3	▲1	▼7	▼7	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲8	▲6	▲10	▲5	▲12	▲10	▲14	▲15
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	2	2	3	10	5	3	3	2	3	2	2	5	2	8	4	3	2	3	5	5	5	4	8	2	3	8	2
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼9	▼9	=	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼3	=	▼4	▲2	▼4	=	=	=

In 22 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about their health, with the highest proportions among respondents in Sweden and Denmark (both 84%), and Malta (83%).

However, in three EU Member States, only a minority of respondents are in favour of providing information about their health: in Austria (38% 'in favour' vs 59% 'opposed'), Czechia (39% vs 56%) and Poland (48% vs 49%).

More than one in five respondents are totally opposed to doing so in nine countries, most notably in Czechia (32%), Slovenia (30%) and Austria (29%).

In Finland, one in ten respondents answer 'don't know'.

QB11.5. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? :-Your health (%)

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● Total 'In favour' ● Total 'Opposed' ● Don't know
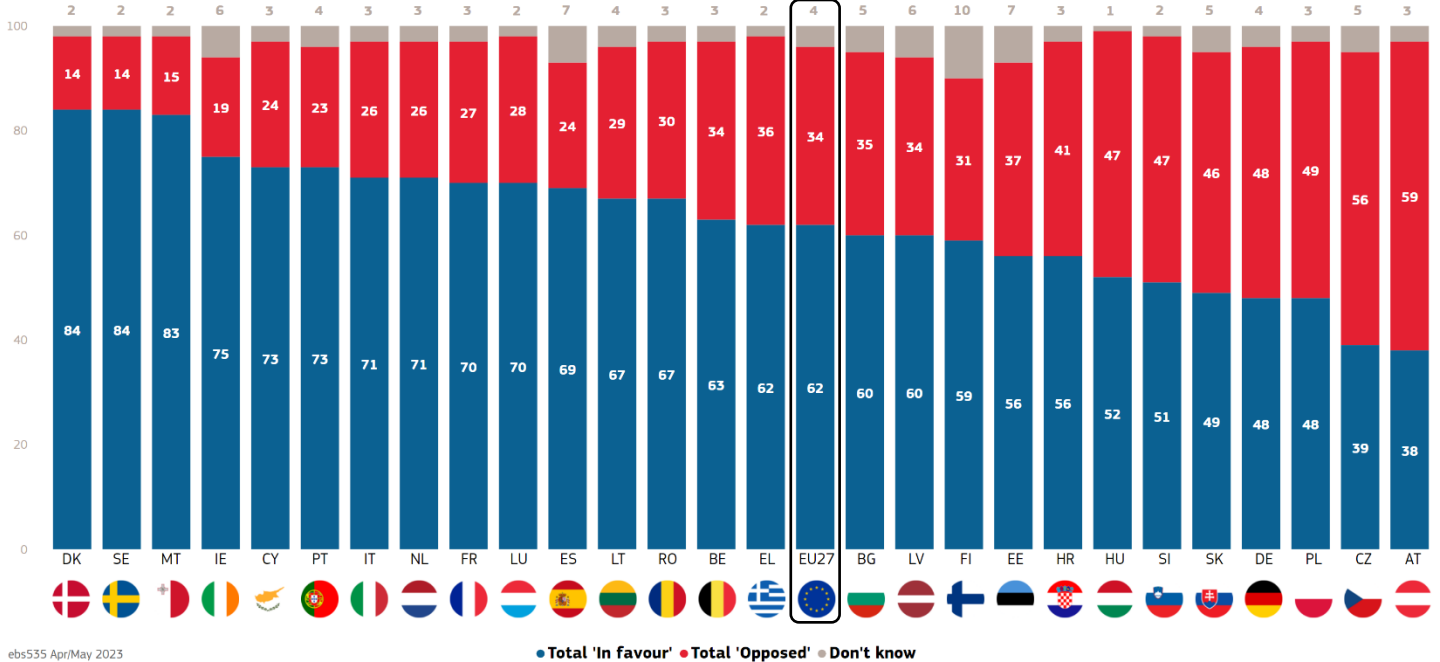
Since May 2019, the share of respondents in favour of providing information about their health has fallen in 15 EU Member States, and by two digits in Estonia (56%, -17 percentage points), Slovenia (51%, -16pp), Czechia (39%, -14pp), Belgium (63%, -13pp) and Poland (48%, -11pp). Meanwhile, it has risen in eight countries, particularly in Malta (83%, +8pp) and Italy (71%, +8pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Denmark (84%), Ireland (75%), Bulgaria (60%) and Finland (59%).

QB11.5 Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Your health (%)

|		EU	IT	MT	LU	RO	NL	FR	LT	SE	BG	DK	IE	FI	ES	EL	HU	CY	DE	LV	AT	PT	HR	SK	PL	BE	CZ	SI	EE
Total 'In favour'	Apr/May 2023	62	71	83	70	67	71	70	67	84	60	84	75	59	69	62	52	73	48	60	38	73	56	49	48	63	39	51	56
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼11	▼13	▼14	▼16	▼17
Total 'Opposed'	Apr/May 2023	34	26	15	28	30	26	27	29	14	35	14	19	31	24	36	47	24	48	34	59	23	41	46	49	34	56	47	37
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▼8	▲2	▲3	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲2	=	▲4	▲4	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲9	▲12	▲9	▲12	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲17	▲19
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	5	2	6	10	7	2	1	3	4	6	3	4	3	5	3	3	5	2	7
	Δ May 2019	▼2	=	▼10	▼9	▼2	=	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	=	▼3	▼2	=	▲2	▼1	▼2

A majority of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about their gender identity in 21 EU Member States. At least eight in ten respondents hold this view in Sweden (84%), Malta (83%) and Denmark (82%).

However, less respondents are in favour than opposed to providing information about their gender identity in four EU Member States: Czechia (42% 'opposed' vs 47% 'in favour'), Hungary (43% vs 54%), Austria (45% vs 49%) and Poland (46% vs 50%).

In 11 countries, more than one in five respondents are totally opposed to providing this information, with the highest proportions in Slovenia (30%), Hungary (29%), and Germany and Czechia (both 27%).

Finally, more than one in ten respondents say they 'don't know' in four EU Member States: Finland (13%), Estonia (12%), and Czechia and Latvia (both 11%).

QB11.6. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about ... as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? :-Your gender identity (for example being transgender) (%)
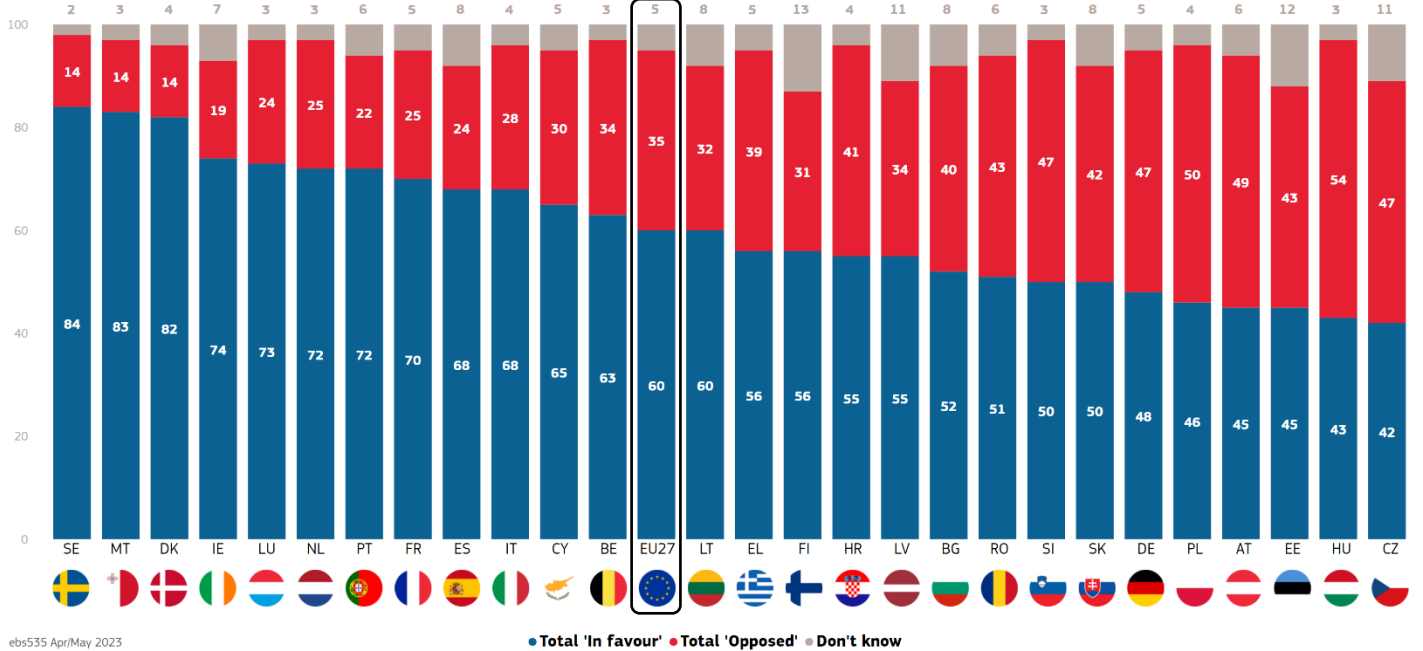
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● Total 'In favour' ● Total 'Opposed' ● Don't know

In 18 EU Member States, an absolute majority of respondents are in favour of providing anonymous information about their sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual). At least eight in ten respondents hold this view in Malta (84%), Sweden (83%) and Denmark (80%).

Over one in five respondents are totally in favour of providing information about their sexual orientation in 24 countries, and more than half in Sweden (73%), Denmark (69%), Malta (59%) and the Netherlands (52%).

In six EU Member States, the share of respondents who are in favour of providing information about their sexual orientation is lower than those who are opposed. This is the case in Austria (39% 'in favour' vs 56% 'opposed'), Czechia (43% vs 50%), Hungary (44% vs 53%), Estonia (44% vs 45%), Germany (45% vs 50%) and Poland (46% vs 50%).

In 12 countries, at least one in five respondents are totally opposed to giving this information, most notably in Germany and Slovenia (both 30%), and Czechia, Hungary and Austria (all 29%).

Finally, at least one in ten respondents answer 'don't know' in Finland (12%), Estonia (11%) and Latvia (10%).

QB11.7. Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? :–Your sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) (%)

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● Total 'In favour' ● Total 'Opposed' ● Don't know
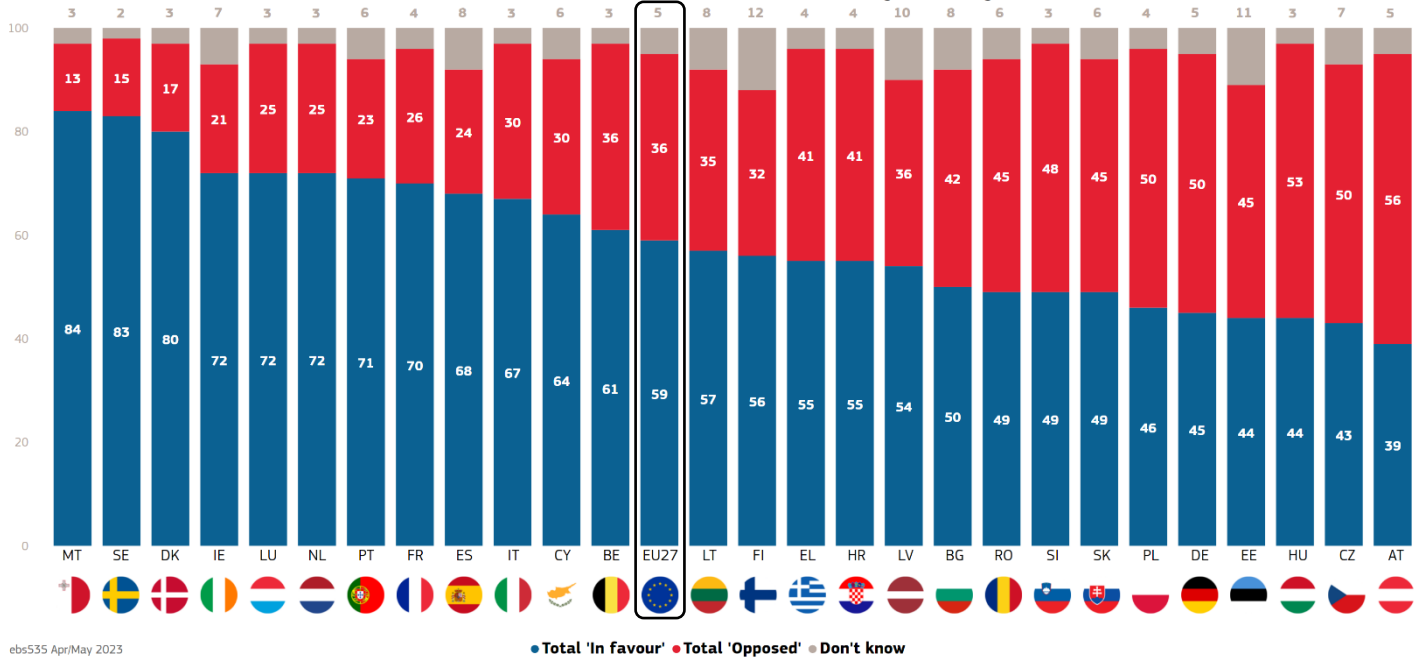
In terms of evolutions since May 2019, the proportion of respondents in favour of providing information about their sexual orientation has decreased in 19 EU Member States, and by two digits in Estonia (44%, –25 percentage points), Slovenia (49%, –19pp) and Belgium (61%, –12pp). At the same time, it has increased in eight countries, particularly in Malta (84%, +9pp).

QB11.7 Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about … as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Your sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) (%)

		EU	MT	IT	LU	FR	SE	FI	DK	NL	DE	EL	ES	AT	IE	HU	BG	LT	LV	CY	PT	SK	CZ	HR	PL	RO	BE	SI	EE
Total 'In favour'	Apr/May 2023	59	84	67	72	70	83	56	80	72	45	55	68	39	72	44	50	57	54	64	71	49	43	55	46	49	61	49	44
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼19	▼25
Total 'Opposed'	Apr/May 2023	36	13	30	25	26	15	32	17	25	50	41	24	56	21	53	42	35	36	30	23	45	50	41	50	45	36	48	45
	Δ May 2019	▲4	=	▼6	▲2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲8	▲4	▲2	▲7	▲10	▲9	▲4	▲7	▲10	▲9	▲12	▲19	▲25
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	5	3	3	3	4	2	12	3	3	5	4	8	5	7	3	8	8	10	6	6	6	7	4	4	6	3	3	11
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼9	=	▼8	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼4	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▲3	=	▼3	▼2	▲4	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	=

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are more likely than older age groups to be in favour of providing each kind of information, for instance about their **health** (69%, compared with 58% of those aged 55 and over) and their **sexual orientation,** for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual (65% compared with 54%).

- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely to be in favour of providing each kind of information, particularly about their **gender identity** (65%, compared with 51% of those who finished education aged 15 or earlier).

- Students and managers are more likely than other occupational groups to be in favour of providing each kind of information. For instance, they are the most likely to be in favour of providing information about their **health** (71% of students and 66% of managers, compared with 57% of retired people), their **sexual orientation** (66% and 64% respectively, compared with 52%) and their **gender identity** (68% and 66% respectively, compared with 54%).

- Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to be in favour of providing each kind of information, for example

about **any disability they may have** (71%, compared with 61% of those on the right of the political spectrum) or their **sexual orientation** (65% compared with 55%).

Interestingly, Europeans who have personally experienced discrimination on multiple grounds in the past 12 months are more likely than those who have not to be in favour of providing each kind of information. The largest gaps concern **any disability they may have** (69% compared with 64%), their **gender identity** (64% compared with 59%) and **sexual orientation** (63% compared with 58%).

Finally, respondents who identify as belonging to a minority on the basis of another, non-identified, reason are less likely to be in favour of providing each kind of information than those who identify with a specific minority. For example, 54% of those who identify as a minority on the basis of another reason are ready to provide information about their **sexual orientation**, compared with 79% of those who identify as a minority on the basis of their gender identity.

QB11 **Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about ... as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

(% - Total 'In favour')

	Your ethnic origin	Your skin colour	Any disability you may have	Your religion or beliefs	Your health	Your gender identity (for example being transgender)	Your sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)
EU27	66	66	65	65	62	60	59
🧑 Gender							
Man	65	65	64	64	61	59	58
Woman	67	67	65	66	62	60	59
📅 Age							
15-24	71	72	71	71	69	66	65
25-39	69	69	68	68	65	64	63
40-54	66	66	65	65	61	61	59
55 +	63	64	61	62	58	56	54
🎓 Education (End of)							
15-	57	59	58	58	53	51	51
16-19	64	65	63	63	60	57	56
20+	70	70	69	69	64	65	63
Still studying	74	74	73	72	71	68	66
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	67	68	67	67	63	62	61
Managers	71	71	71	70	66	66	64
Other white collars	67	67	65	67	63	61	60
Manual workers	65	64	63	64	60	59	57
House persons	62	63	63	62	60	56	55
Unemployed	65	66	64	63	61	63	60
Retired	62	63	60	62	57	54	52
Students	74	74	73	72	71	68	66
Left-right political scale							
Left	72	72	71	71	67	66	65
Centre	66	67	65	66	62	60	58
Right	64	64	61	62	59	57	55
Has been discriminated against							
No	66	66	64	65	62	59	58
Total 'Single ground'	69	70	68	68	64	63	62
Total' Multiple grounds'	68	69	69	68	63	64	63
Self-defined minority group							
Ethnic	73	69	68	73	70	63	66
Skin colour	74	77	73	73	72	71	71
Religious	65	69	66	67	63	59	59
Roma	62	63	64	66	64	56	60
Sexual orientation	76	76	76	75	70	74	74
Gender identity	67	61	80	75	65	73	79
Handicap	69	70	69	67	64	64	63
Other	58	64	60	60	55	55	54
None	66	66	65	66	61	60	58

5. Should school lessons and material include information about diversity?

More than two thirds of Europeans agree

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree that school lessons and material should include information about seven items related to diversity and minorities[93].

Close to nine in ten respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about "the experience of disability" (89%, +3 percentage points since May 2019[94], including 55%, +6pp, "totally agree").

Similarly, over eight in ten respondents hold this view about "racism" (86%, new item, with 55% "totally agree"), "the history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust" (85%, new

item, including 53% "totally agree") and "religions and beliefs" (83%, +2pp, with 48%, +4pp, "totally agree").

More than seven in ten respondents share this opinion about "Roma culture and history" (73%, +1pp, with 37%, +1pp, "totally agree") and "sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay, or bisexual)" (71%, unchanged[95], including 39%, +3pp, "totally agree").

Finally, over two thirds of respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about "the existence of multiple gender identities (for example being transgender)" (68%, new item, with 36% "totally agree").

QB17. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...? (EU) (%)

The experience of disability

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	55	34	6	3	2
ebs493 May 2019	49	37	6	4	4

Racism

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	55	31	7	5	2

The history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	53	32	8	4	3

Religions and beliefs

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	48	35	10	5	2
ebs493 May 2019	44	37	9	6	4

Roma culture and history

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	37	36	14	9	4
ebs493 May 2019	36	36	13	9	6

Sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay, or bisexual)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	39	32	14	12	3
ebs493 May 2019	36	35	14	10	5

The existence of multiple gender identities (for example being transgender)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
ebs535 Apr/May 2023	36	32	15	13	4

●**Totally agree** ●**Tend to agree** ●**Tend to disagree** ●**Totally disagree** ●**Don't know**

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[93] This question has been slightly modified since 2019, when it was 'to what extent do you agree or disagree with <u>each of</u> the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about <u>diversity in terms of</u> ...'.

[94] This item has been expanded since 2019, when it was only 'disability'.
[95] This item has been slightly modified since 2019, when it was 'sexual orientation (<u>being gay, lesbian, or bisexual people</u>)'.

In all 27 EU Member States, over six in ten respondents agree[96] that school lessons and material should include information about religions and beliefs, with the highest proportions in Sweden (97%), Denmark (95%), and Greece and Finland (both 94%), and the lowest in Romania (65%), and Czechia, Hungary and Bulgaria (all 74%).

More than a quarter of respondents totally agree with this idea in every country, most notably in Sweden (86%), Denmark (80%) and Finland (74%).

QB17.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...? :-Religions and beliefs (%)

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● Total 'Agree'   ● Total 'Disagree'   ● Don't know
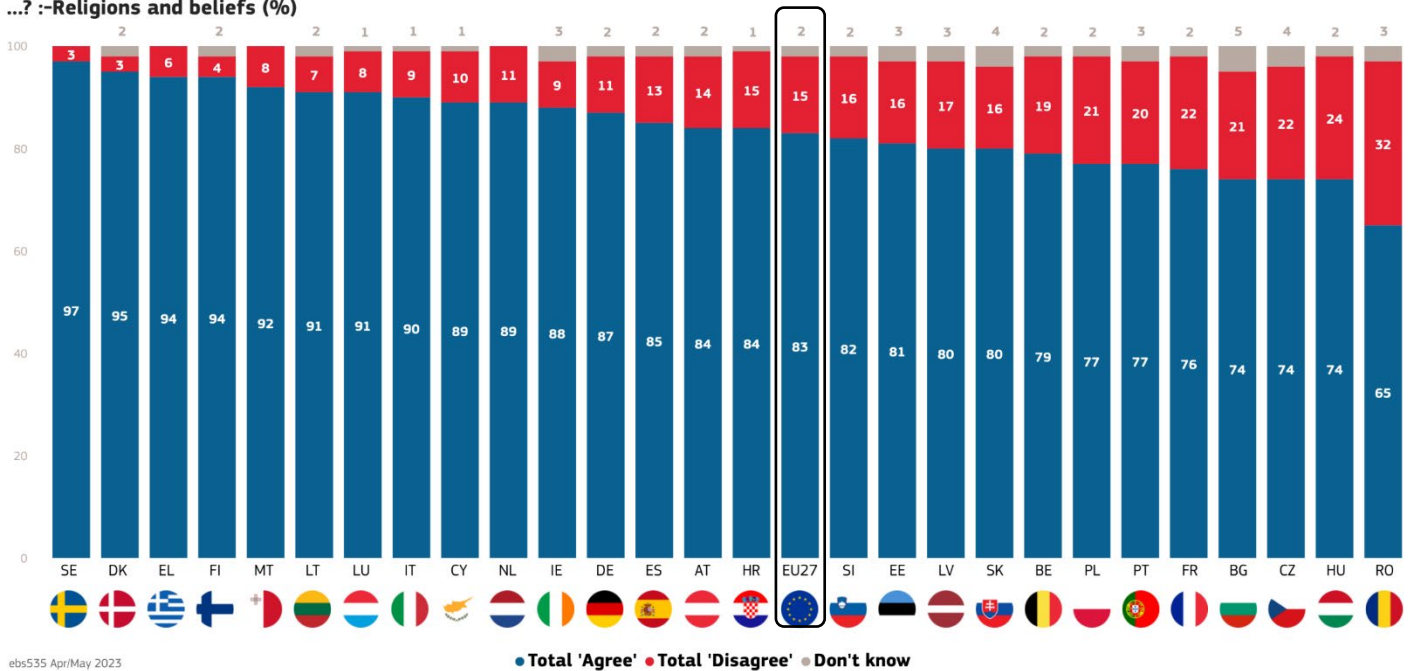
In terms of evolutions since May 2019[97], the proportion of respondents who agree that school lessons and material should include information about religions and beliefs has increased in 17 EU Member States, and by two digits in Italy (90%, +14 percentage points), Luxembourg (91%, +13pp) and Czechia (74%, +10pp). However, it has decreased in eight countries, particularly in Romania (65%, –7pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Cyprus (89%) and Latvia (80%).

QB17.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...?

Religions and beliefs (%)

		EU	IT	LU	CZ	SK	DK	HU	MT	EL	FR	HR	LT	SI	FI	SE	IE	AT	BG	CY	LV	NL	DE	ES	PL	EE	PT	BE	RO
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2023	83	90	91	74	80	95	74	92	94	76	84	91	82	94	97	88	84	74	89	80	89	87	85	77	81	77	79	65
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▲14	▲13	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2023	15	9	8	22	16	3	24	8	6	22	15	7	16	4	3	9	14	21	10	17	11	11	13	21	16	20	19	32
	Δ May 2019	=	▼10	▼8	▼9	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲6	▲10	▲4	▲8
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	1	1	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	3	2	5	1	3	0	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼4	▼1	=	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼6	▲1	▼1

[96] QB17 the option "Total 'Agree'" is the sum of "Totally agree" and "Tend to agree"; the option "Total 'Disagree'" is the sum of "Tend to disagree" and "Totally disagree". This is the case for each item of QB17.

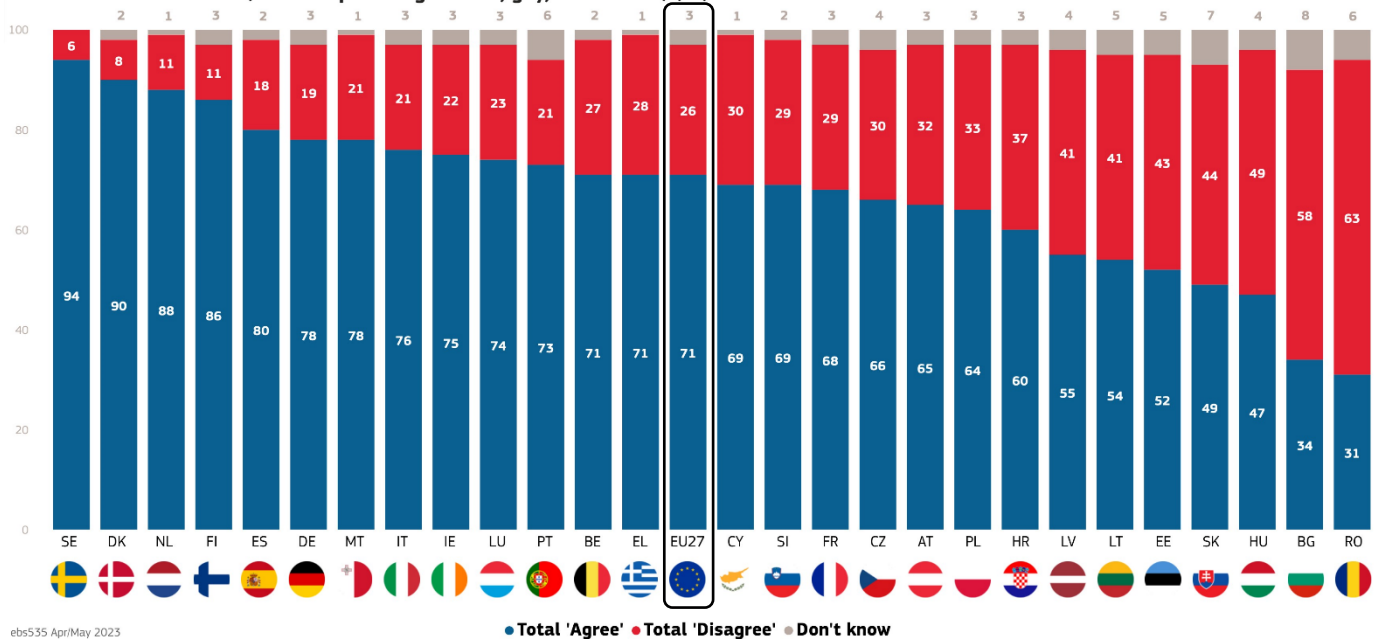[97] 2019 results, unlike 2023 results, included the UK.

In 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual). This proportion ranges from 94% in Sweden, 90% in Denmark and 88% in the Netherlands to 52% in Estonia and 54% in Lithuania.

In 24 EU Member States, more than one in five respondents totally agree, with the highest levels in Sweden (80%), Denmark (69%) and the Netherlands (65%).

However, in four EU Member States the share of those who agree is smaller than the share of those who disagree. This is the case in Romania (31 'agrees' % vs 63% 'disagrees'), Bulgaria (34% vs 58%), Hungary (47% vs 49%) and Slovakia (49% vs 44%).

More than one in five respondents totally disagree with this idea in seven countries, most notably in Bulgaria (39%), Romania (32%) and Hungary (26%).

QB17.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...? :-Sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay, or bisexual) (%)

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● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

Since May 2019, the share of respondents who agree that school lessons and material should include information about sexual orientations has fallen in 14 EU Member States, and by two digits in Romania (31%, -16 percentage points) and Estonia (52%,

-13pp). Meanwhile, it has risen in ten countries, most dramatically in Italy (76%, +20pp) and Czechia (66%, +18pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Finland (86%), Luxembourg (74%) and Latvia (55%).

QB17.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about …?

Sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay, or bisexual) (%)

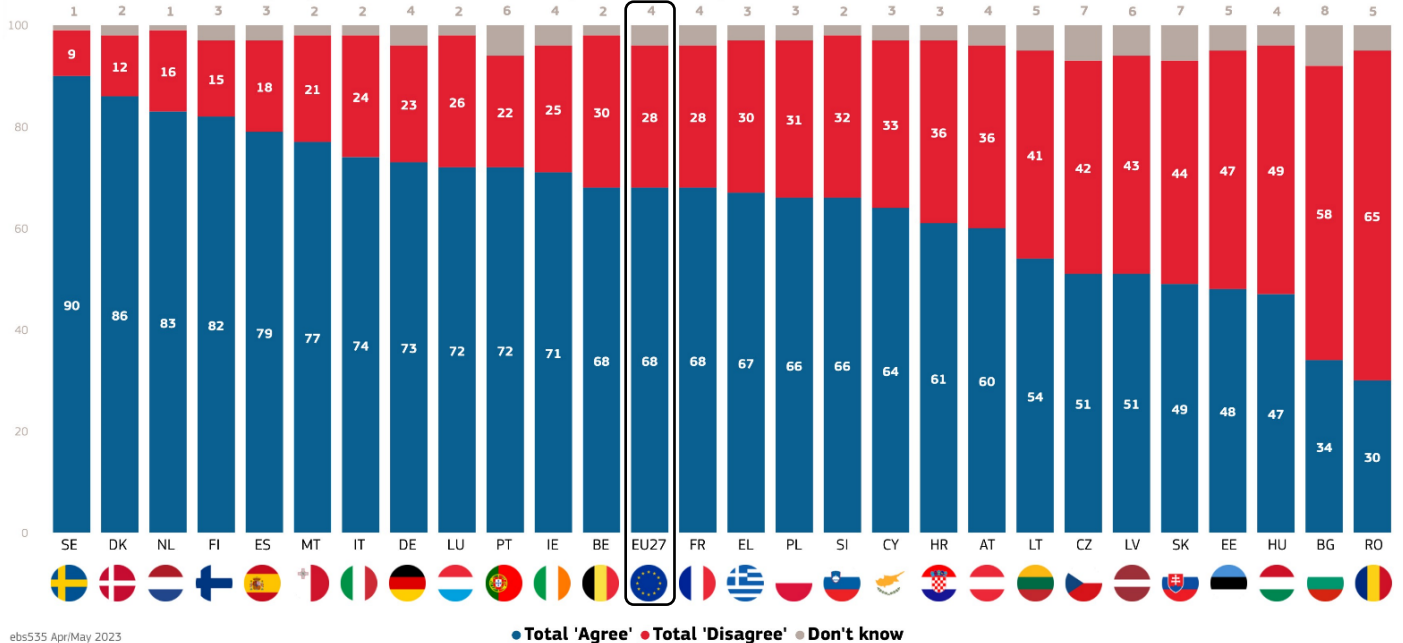|		EU	IT	CZ	DK	EL	PT	SK	HR	HU	MT	SE	LV	LU	FI	FR	AT	PL	SI	IE	NL	BG	DE	ES	LT	CY	BE	EE	RO
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2023	71	76	66	90	71	73	49	60	47	78	94	55	74	86	68	65	64	69	75	88	34	78	80	54	69	71	52	31
	Δ May 2019	=	▲20	▲18	▲9	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼8	▼13	▼16
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2023	26	21	30	8	28	21	44	37	49	21	6	41	23	11	29	32	33	29	22	11	58	19	18	41	30	27	43	63
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼17	▼16	▼7	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲3	▲8	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲10	▲8	▲14	▲16
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	3	3	4	2	1	6	7	3	4	1	0	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	8	3	2	5	1	2	5	6
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼1	=	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼4	=	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼3	=	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	=

Similarly, a majority of respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about the existence of multiple gender identities in 22 EU Member States. More than eight in ten respondents share this opinion in Sweden (90%), Denmark (86%), the Netherlands (83%) and Finland (82%). In four Member States the share of those who agree is slightly greater than the share of those who disagree, namely in Estonia (48% vs 47%), Slovakia (49% vs 44%) and Czechia (51% vs 42%) and Latvia (51% vs 43%).

In 23 EU Member States, at least one in five respondents totally agree with this idea, particularly in Sweden (72%), Denmark (61%) and the Netherlands (57%).

However, the share of respondents who agree that school lessons and material should include information about the existence of multiple gender identities is lower than those who disagree in the same three EU Member States where only a minority are open to information on sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual): Romania (30% 'agrees' vs 65% 'disagrees'), Bulgaria (34% vs 58%) and Hungary (47% vs 49%).

In five countries, at least one in four respondents totally disagree that this information should be included in school lessons and materials, namely in Bulgaria (42%), Romania (33%), Hungary and Estonia (both 26%) and Slovakia (25%).

QB17.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about …? :–The existence of multiple gender identities (for example being transgender) (%)

	SE	DK	NL	FI	ES	MT	IT	DE	LU	PT	IE	BE	EU27	FR	EL	PL	SI	CY	HR	AT	LT	CZ	LV	SK	EE	HU	BG	RO
Don't know	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	6	4	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	7	6	7	5	4	8	5
Total 'Disagree'	9	12	16	15	18	21	24	23	26	22	25	30	28	28	30	31	32	33	36	36	41	42	43	44	47	49	58	65
Total 'Agree'	90	86	83	82	79	77	74	73	72	72	71	68	68	68	67	66	66	64	61	60	54	51	51	49	48	47	34	30

● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

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At least six in ten respondents in all 27 EU Member States agree that school lessons and material should include information about the experience of disability, with the highest proportions in Malta (98%), Greece (97%) and Sweden (96%). At the other end of the scale, less than three quarters of respondents hold this view in

Romania (60%), Bulgaria (71%) and Hungary (73%).

More than one in five respondents totally agree in all 27 EU Member States, and over seven in ten do so in Sweden (83%), Finland (75%) and Denmark (74%).

QB17.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...? :-The experience of disability (%)

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● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know
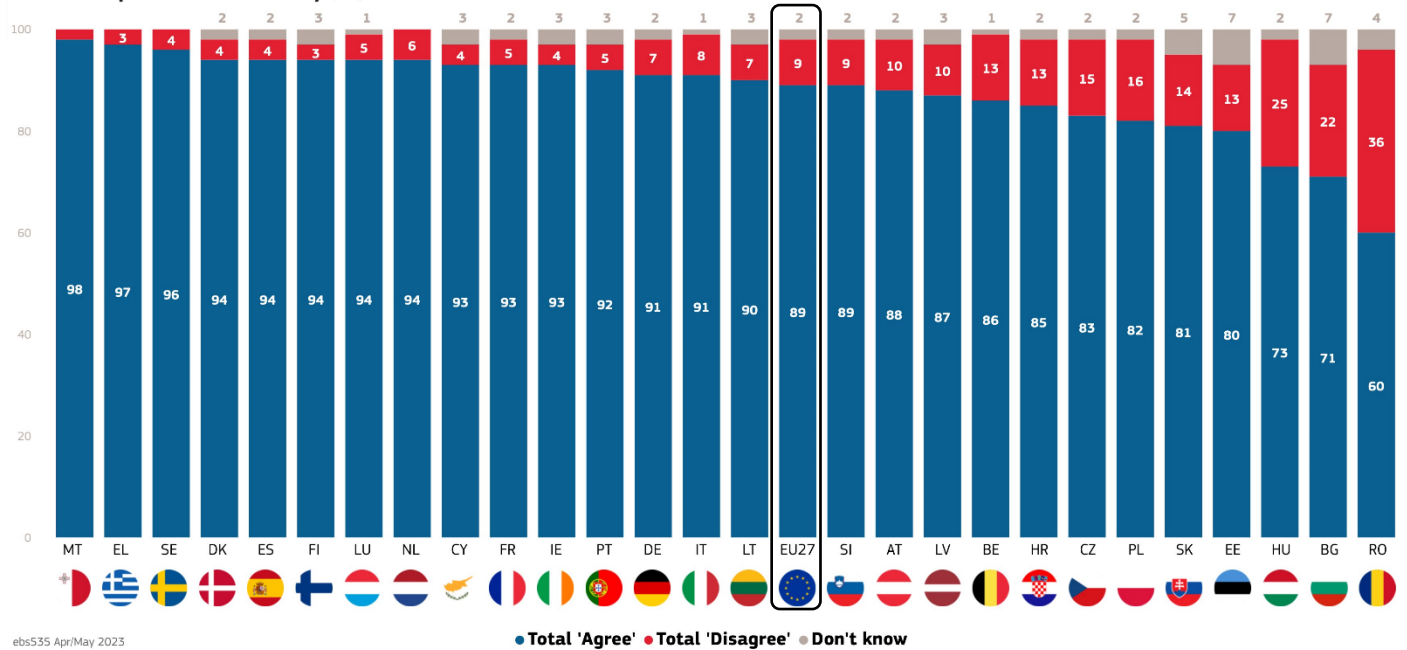
In terms of evolutions since 2019, respondents are now more likely to agree that school lessons and material should include information about the experience of disability in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Italy (91%, +16 percentage points) and

Slovakia (81%, +12pp). However, they are less likely to do so in seven countries, particularly in Romania (60%, –9pp) and Estonia (80%, –8pp). Finally, there is no change in the Netherlands and Finland (both 94%), and Bulgaria (71%).

QB17.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...?
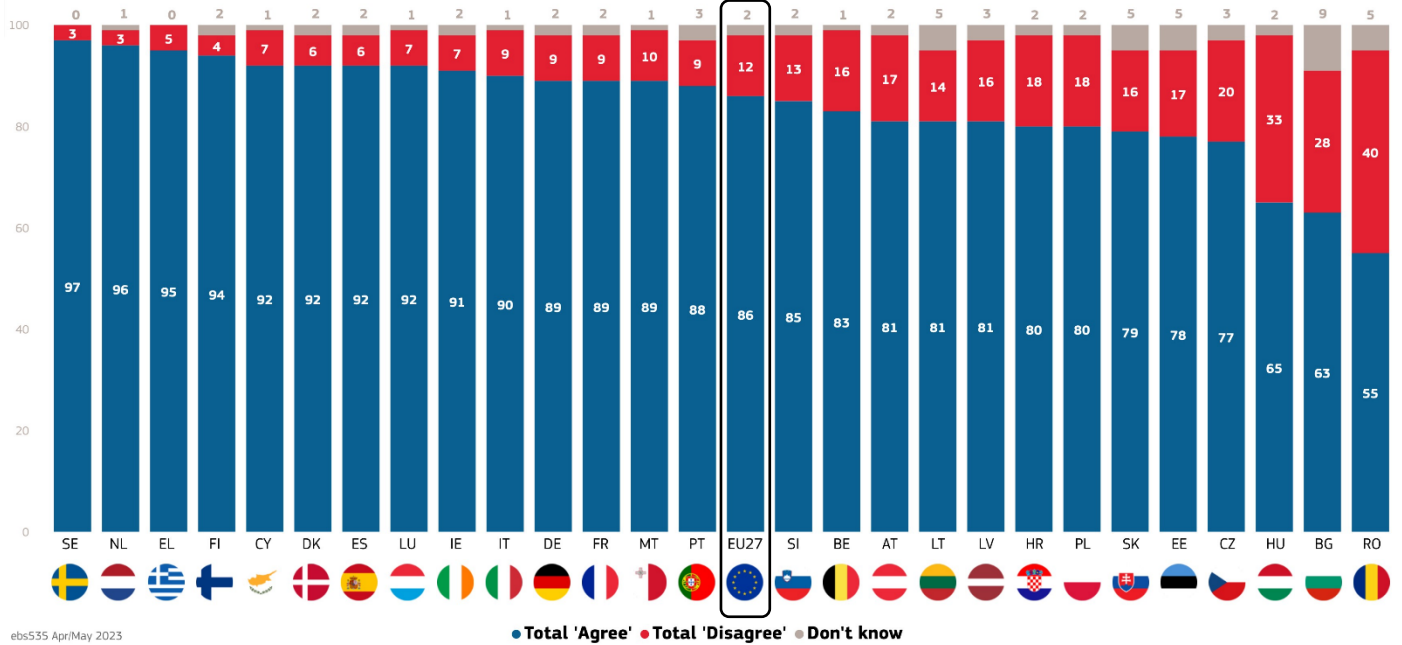
The experience of disability (%)

		EU	IT	SK	LU	MT	PT	CZ	DK	AT	SI	IE	EL	FR	HU	LV	HR	LT	ES	BG	NL	FI	DE	CY	PL	SE	BE	EE	RO
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2023	89	91	81	94	98	92	83	94	88	89	93	97	93	73	87	85	90	94	71	94	94	91	93	82	96	86	80	60
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▲16	▲12	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼8	▼9
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2023	9	8	14	5	2	5	15	4	10	9	4	3	5	25	10	13	7	4	22	6	3	7	4	16	4	13	13	36
	Δ May 2019	▼1	▼12	▼8	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲11
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	2	1	5	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	2	7	0	3	2	3	2	0	1	7	4
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼2

In 26 EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about Roma culture and history. This proportion is the highest among respondents in Sweden (92%), Finland (88%), and Portugal and Luxembourg (both 83%). However, fewer than six in ten respondents share this opinion in Bulgaria (48% vs 45%), Romania (51%) and Cyprus (57%). The only Member State where less than half of respondents agree with the statement is Bulgaria (48%).

In 25 countries, more than one in five respondents totally agree with this idea, and over half do so in Sweden (69%), Finland (62%), Spain (52%) and Denmark (51%).

QB17.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...? :–Roma culture and history (%)

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●Total 'Agree' ●Total 'Disagree' ●Don't know
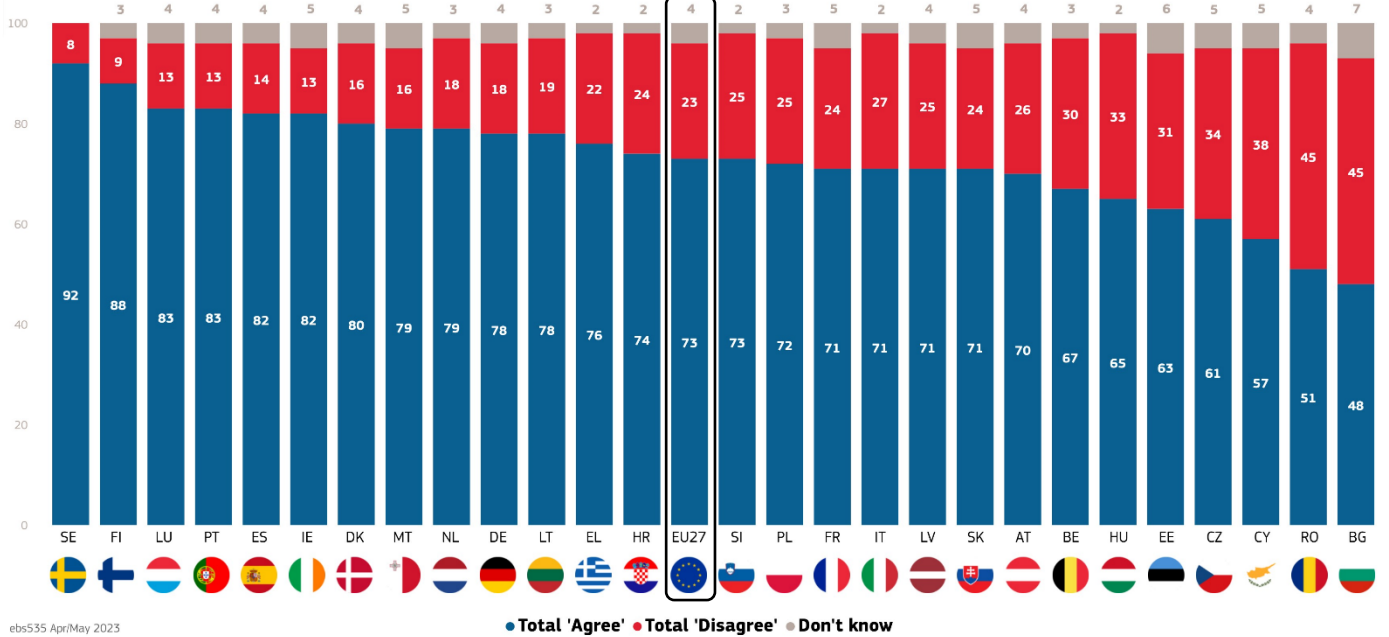
Since May 2019, the share of respondents who agree that school lessons and material should include information about Roma culture and history has increased in 14 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in Italy (71%, +18 percentage points), Luxembourg (83%, +14pp), Czechia (61%, +12pp) and Portugal (83%, +10pp). Conversely, it has fallen in six countries, most dramatically in Cyprus (57%, –15pp). Finally, it is unchanged in seven countries.

QB17.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...?

Roma culture and history (%)

		EU	IT	LU	CZ	PT	SK	DK	HU	BG	IE	HR	AT	SE	FR	MT	DE	EL	LV	LT	PL	SI	FI	BE	NL	ES	RO	EE	CY
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2023	73	71	83	61	83	71	80	65	48	82	74	70	92	71	79	78	76	71	78	72	73	88	67	79	82	51	63	57
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▲18	▲14	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼8	▼9	▼15
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2023	23	27	13	34	13	24	16	33	45	13	24	26	8	24	16	18	22	25	19	25	25	9	30	18	14	45	31	38
	Δ May 2019	▲1	▼14	▼8	▼11	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼4	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲3	▲4	▲11	▲9	▲14
Don't know	Apr/May 2023	4	2	4	5	4	5	4	2	7	5	2	4	0	5	5	4	2	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	6	5
	Δ May 2019	▼2	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼8	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼3	=	▲1

In all 27 EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about racism, with proportions ranging from 97% in Sweden, 96% in the Netherlands and 95% in Greece to 55% in Romania, 63% in Bulgaria and 65% in Hungary.

Over a quarter of respondents in 26 EU Member States totally agree that school lessons and material should include information about racism, and over three quarters do so in Sweden (90%), the Netherlands (80%), Finland (79%) and Denmark (77%). The only exception is Romania where less than one in five respondents totally agree with the statement (19%).

QB17.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...? :-Racism (%)

	SE	NL	EL	FI	CY	DK	ES	LU	IE	IT	DE	FR	MT	PT	EU27	SI	BE	AT	LT	LV	HR	PL	SK	EE	CZ	HU	BG	RO
Don't know	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	5	3	2	2	5	5	3	2	9	5
Total 'Disagree'	3	3	5	4	7	6	6	7	7	9	9	9	10	9	12	13	16	17	14	16	18	18	16	17	20	33	28	40
Total 'Agree'	97	96	95	94	92	92	92	92	91	90	89	89	89	88	86	85	83	81	81	81	80	80	79	78	77	65	63	55

● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

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The majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States agree that school lessons and material should include information about the history of anti-Semitism in European countries and the Holocaust. More than nine in ten respondents share this opinion in Sweden (99%), the Netherlands (97%), Denmark (92%) and Italy (91%), compared with fewer than three quarters in Romania (52%), Bulgaria (61%) and Hungary (72%).

In 26 countries, over a quarter of respondents totally agree with this idea, and more than seven in ten respondents do so in Sweden (92%), the Netherlands (82%), Denmark (74%) and Finland (71%). The only country where less than one in five say so is Romania (19%).

In Bulgaria, more than one in ten respondents (12%) say they do not know.

QB17.7. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...? :-The history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust (%)
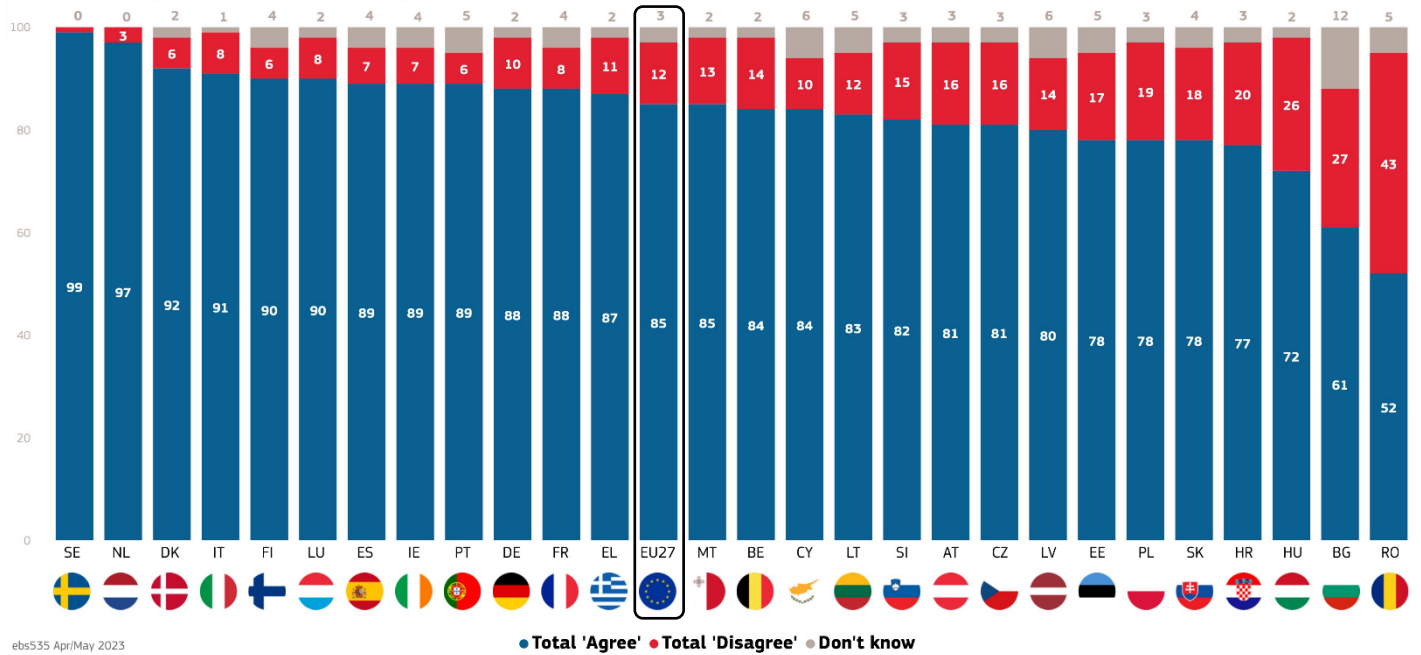
The socio-demographic data show that:

- There are no significant differences based on gender, but women are slightly more likely than men to agree that school lessons and material should include information about **Roma culture and history** (75% compared with 72%) and **the existence of multiple gender identities** (70% compared with 67%).

- Respondents aged 15-24 years old are generally more likely than older age groups to agree that school lessons and material should include information about each of the seven aspects, particularly about **sexual orientations,** for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual (76%, compared with 67% of those aged 55 and over). Conversely, they are the least likely to share this opinion about **religions and beliefs** (81%, compared with 83% among older age groups).

- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are more likely to agree that school lessons and material should include information about each of these aspects, most notably about **sexual orientations** (77%, compared with 62% of those who finished education aged 15 or earlier).

- Managers are more likely than other occupational groups to agree in each case. For instance, managers are the most likely to agree that school lessons and material should include information about **sexual orientations** (82%, compared with 65% of both house persons and retired people) and **the existence of multiple gender identities** (78%, compared with 61% of house persons).

- Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to agree that information about each aspect should be included, particularly information about **the existence of multiple gender identities** (79%, compared with 70% of those in the centre and 57% of those on the right) and **sexual orientations** (80%, compared with 73% and 60% respectively).

- Respondents who identify as belonging to a minority on the basis of sexual orientation are the most likely to agree that school lessons and material should include information about each topic. This is most salient for lessons on **the existence of multiple gender identities** (94%, compared with only 52% of Roma respondents who agree and 53% of those who identify with a minority on the basis of religion) and **sexual orientations** (93%, compared with 56% of those who identify with a minority on the basis of their religion). The only exception concerns lessons on **religions and beliefs**, where a still high proportion (80%) of those belonging to a minority on the basis of sexual orientation agree. This compares with 86% of respondents who identify with a minority on the basis of ethnic origin, and 84% of those who do not identify as a minority.

QB17   To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...?
(% - Total 'Agree')

	Religions and beliefs	Sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay, or bisexual)	The existence of multiple gender identities (for example being transgender)	The experience of disability	Roma culture and history	Racism	The history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust
EU27	83	71	68	89	73	86	85
Gender							
Man	82	70	67	89	72	85	85
Woman	84	72	70	89	75	87	86
Age							
15-24	81	76	74	90	76	88	86
25-39	83	73	70	89	75	87	86
40-54	83	72	69	89	74	88	86
55 +	83	67	66	88	71	84	85
Education (End of)							
15-	81	62	61	87	68	84	81
16-19	81	68	65	87	71	84	84
20+	87	77	75	92	79	90	90
Still studying	84	78	76	92	78	91	89
Left-right political scale							
Left	86	80	79	92	81	92	90
Centre	84	73	70	90	76	87	86
Right	79	60	57	84	64	80	80
Has been discriminated against							
No	84	71	69	89	74	87	86
Total 'Single ground'	82	72	68	89	74	85	86
Total' Multiple grounds'	82	73	69	89	74	87	84
Self-defined minority group							
Ethnic	86	65	63	87	77	85	81
Skin colour	74	61	63	85	74	85	81
Religious	79	56	53	82	67	78	78
Roma	76	62	52	75	79	77	77
Sexual orientation	80	93	94	92	84	94	89
Gender identity	72	69	75	83	70	79	73
Handicap	81	77	73	92	73	89	86
Other	80	71	70	89	64	87	85
None	84	71	69	89	74	87	86

CONCLUSIONS

The results from the survey show that **discrimination against many groups is seen as increasingly prevalent** in the EU. More than half of respondents say there is widespread discrimination in their country on the basis of being Roma, of ethnic origin or skin colour, of gender identity (being transgender) or sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual). There are large variations in opinions across Member States about whether discrimination against these groups is widespread in their country. Respondents in the Netherlands and Greece are the most likely to report widespread discrimination on these dimensions, as opposed to respondents in Czechia, Estonia and Lithuania who are the least likely to do so.

Compared with the previous survey in 2019, respondents are now more likely to think that discrimination is widespread. This applies in particular to discrimination on the basis of gender identity (being transgender) and sex characteristics (being intersex). The one exception is discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, which is now less likely to be seen as widespread.

EU citizens have **diverse social circles** that include minority groups, such as people with a different religion or with different beliefs, with disabilities, who have a different ethnic origin or who have a different skin colour, or who are lesbian, gay or bisexual. Again, there are considerable differences across Member States, with respondents from the Netherlands, Sweden and Spain being consistently the most likely to report having highly diverse social circles and respondents from Poland, Romania and Hungary the least likely to do so.

Respondents were asked **how comfortable they would be with different scenarios** involving people from different groups: as a work colleague; being elected to the highest political position; and in a love relationship with one of their children.

When asked about whether they would be comfortable having a work colleague from different groups, at least eight in ten respondents say they would be **comfortable working with a black, Asian or white person**. A smaller proportion of respondents, seven in ten, say they would feel comfortable working with people of **different religions**. Having a **young or old colleague** is not perceived as uncomfortable by the majority of respondents in all member states, as close to nine in ten say they would feel comfortable. A similar, albeit smaller, proportion of respondents say they would feel comfortable having a **person with disabilities** as a work colleague (more than eight in ten). Similar proportions were also recorded for **lesbian, gay or bisexual** individuals, as more than seven in ten say they would be comfortable having them as work colleagues. The level of comfortability dropped when respondents were asked about having **transgender or intersex** individuals as work colleagues, as close to seven in ten said they would feel comfortable. Working with a Roma person recorded the lowest of comfortability, as more than six in ten say they would be comfortable having a Roma person as their colleague.

When asked about whether they would be comfortable having an individual from a different group in the highest elected political position, around seven in ten would be comfortable having a person from a different **ethnic origin** in that position. A higher proportion of respondents across the EU, almost nine in ten, say they would feel comfortable with a **woman** in the highest elected political position in their country. Three-quarters or more say they would be comfortable with this scenario involving **young or old people**, whereas at least seven in ten would be when considering **people with disabilities**. and with a person with a **different religion** in the highest elected political position. Compared with other groups, respondents are less likely to feel comfortable if the highest elected political position in the country was held by **a lesbian, gay or bisexual person** (close to seven in ten) or a **transgender or an intersex** person (less than six in ten). In this case too, having a Roma person in the highest elected political position recorded the lowest of comfortability, for slightly more than half of respondents say they would feel comfortable if a Roma person held such a position.

When asked about whether they would be comfortable having a child in a love relationship with a person from a different group, around seven in ten would be comfortable if that person is a **black, Asian or white person**. Seven in ten would also feel comfortable in their child was in a love relationship with a **person with disabilities**. There was more resistance, instead, to having a child in a relationship with a **person of the same sex** (close to six in ten) or with a **transgender or an intersex person** (less than half.). The same holds for the situation in which a child is in a love relationship with a **Muslim** person or a **Roma person**, as just over half would be comfortable in that situation.

The EU-level results mask significant variations between Member States in attitudes towards different groups. Respondents in the Netherlands, Sweden and Ireland are consistently amongst the most likely to feel comfortable with someone from a group at risk of discrimination in one of these scenarios. Those in Bulgaria and Romania are consistently amongst the least likely to feel comfortable.

There has been little change since 2019 in terms of how comfortable respondents are with these scenarios. Typically, there has been a small increase (for example of 1 or 2 percentage points) in the proportions that are comfortable with these situations.

More detailed questions were asked about the rights of **LGBTIQ people**. Around two-thirds of respondents approve of equal rights for lesbian, gay and bisexual people, and for transgender people. More than seven in ten agree that there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex, and that marriage of same sex partners should be allowed throughout Europe. The majority also thinks transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity, while just under half think official documents should have a third option, such as X or 0, for people who do not identify as female or male.

Most of the attitudes towards LGBTIQ people covered in the survey have become more positive since 2019. Country variations show that respondents in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Ireland are the most likely to support equal rights for LGBTIQ people. Respondents in Bulgaria and Romania are least likely to do so.

Additional questions examined attitudes towards **Roma** people. Around four in ten respondents believe that citizens of their country would feel comfortable about their children having Roma schoolmates, while a quarter say they would feel uncomfortable. Around a quarter think that the efforts made in their country for the integration of its Roma population are effective. However, a higher proportion (a third) believes that these efforts are not effective. Attitudes on both issues have become more positive since 2019. Substantial variations were observed in the attitudes towards Roma people across Member States. Among them, respondents from the Netherlands were the ones being the most comfortable having contacts with Roma people in a different range of situations, whereas Bulgarians, Cypriots, and Italians the least comfortable.

Around one in five respondents (21%) say they have **personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment** in the past 12 months, and this value is 4 percentage points higher than in 2019 (17%). The most mentioned forms of discrimination or harassment are based on age, gender, "political opinions", "socio-economic situation" and "general physical appearance". Public spaces and work are the primary locations where discrimination or harassment happens. Around a quarter of respondents say they have faced barriers when trying to obtain cultural goods and services or access cultural events and places in their country. The most common form of barrier is the cost that prevented respondents from attending. Variations across Member States in the perceptions of the respondents about feeling discriminated are substantial, as represented by the two extremes, Belgium and Portugal, where respectively 38% and 14% of the respondents have felt discriminated in the past 12 months.

The survey also examined attitudes to **equality and discrimination in the workplace**. When asked which criteria may put candidates at a disadvantage when a company is recruiting, respondents are most likely to mention the candidate's age and their looks (manner of dress or presentation). The following criteria are each mentioned by at least a third of respondents: disability, being Roma, skin colour, accent and ethnic origin. Europeans are divided on whether enough is being done to promote diversity at their workplace, with respondents in Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden and Finland most likely to say enough is being done, and those in Poland, Portugal and Bulgaria least likely to say so.

There are mixed views on the effectiveness of efforts in the respondents' country to **fight all forms of discrimination**. Three in ten say these efforts are effective, but a similar proportion say they are not effective. Views are also divided on the question of whether enough is being done to promote diversity by local authorities. Just under four in ten say that enough is being done,

but a slightly higher proportion disagree. Again, considerable variations could be observed across Member States, with Finland being the country perceived as the most effective in its measures to fight discrimination and Cyprus the least effective.

When asked whether they had **personally taken any actions to tackle discrimination** in the past 12 months, just over one in ten say they 'have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination' (including online); a similar proportion 'have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace'. In this respect, Swedish respondents are the most active when it comes to take any action to tackle discrimination, as opposed to the Hungarian respondents who, instead, are the least active in this respect. in

At least two in three respondents agree that **school lessons and material** should include information about each of seven items related to diversity and minorities, with more than eight in ten agreeing with the inclusion of information about "the experience of disability", "racism", "the history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust" and "religions and beliefs".

As has been the case in previous surveys, there are systematic variations in attitudes according to socio-demographic characteristics.

The socio-demographic analyses throughout the report highlight that **respondents who have friends or acquaintances** in one or more groups are more likely to feel comfortable with someone from that group as a political leader, a work colleague or as someone in a love relationship with one of their children. **Respondents with friends in one of the groups** are also more likely to think discrimination is widespread and to support measures to combat discrimination and promote equal opportunities.

Younger respondents, and in particular those aged 15-24, are more likely than older respondents to say that they would be comfortable with someone from all the groups in the highest elected political office, as a work colleague or as someone one of their children had a love relationship with. Younger respondents are also more likely to think discrimination on all grounds is widespread in their country and are, in general, the most supportive of the rights of LGBTIQ people.

Similar patterns could be observed for respondents who stayed in education for longer or place themselves at the left of the political spectrum. Conversely, being part of a minority group does not necessarily imply that respondents would feel comfortable having contacts with people of different groups or that they would support measures to combat discrimination and promote equal opportunities.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 14 April and 16 May 2023, Kantar Public on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 99.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 99.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum.

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas[98].

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

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[98] Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA
(https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,018	13/04/2023	03/05/2023	9,619,330	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,014	13/04/2023	04/05/2023	5,917,534	1.56%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,025	18/04/2023	03/05/2023	8,982,036	2.36%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Kantar Public)	1,019	13/04/2023	03/05/2023	4,891,261	1.29%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Kantar Public)	1,525	13/04/2023	02/05/2023	71,677,231	18.87%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,009	13/04/2023	04/05/2023	1,111,597	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,016	14/04/2023	02/05/2023	4,005,909	1.05%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,014	19/04/2023	02/05/2023	9,167,896	2.41%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Kantar Public)	1,004	13/04/2023	28/04/2023	40,639,381	10.70%
FR	France	ESP (Leaderfield) and Societe d'Enquetes et Sondages	1,006	14/04/2023	16/05/2023	55,700,114	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,012	12/04/2023	01/05/2023	3,461,468	0.91%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,027	16/04/2023	01/05/2023	51,599,668	13.58%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	18/04/2023	01/05/2023	752,304	0.20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,009	13/04/2023	02/05/2023	1,590,245	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,005	13/04/2023	01/05/2023	2,373,312	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	508	13/04/2023	29/04/2023	533,335	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,021	13/04/2023	28/04/2023	8,313,539	2.19%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	514	13/04/2023	01/05/2023	446,788	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,004	12/04/2023	02/05/2023	14,763,684	3.89%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,012	12/04/2023	24/04/2023	7,647,176	2.01%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,015	12/04/2023	02/05/2023	31,982,941	8.42%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,021	12/04/2023	30/04/2023	8,915,624	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,053	16/04/2023	05/05/2023	16,174,719	4.26%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,000	12/04/2023	03/05/2023	1,791,246	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,021	13/04/2023	30/04/2023	4,591,487	1.21%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,009	18/04/2023	07/05/2023	4,672,932	1.23%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Kantar Public)	1,019	11/04/2023	01/05/2023	8,541,497	2.25%
		TOTAL EU27	26,404	11/04/2023	16/05/2023	379,864,254	100%

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Malta and Finland.)

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,018		1,018
BG	Bulgaria	1,014		1,014
CZ	Czechia	802	223	1,025
DK	Denmark	792	227	1,019
DE	Germany	1,525		1,525
EE	Estonia	1,009		1,009
IE	Ireland	1,016		1,016
EL	Greece	1,014		1,014
ES	Spain	1,004		1,004
FR	France	1,006		1,006
HR	Croatia	1,012		1,012
IT	Italy	1,027		1,027
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	1,009		1,009
LT	Lithuania	1,005		1,005
LU	Luxembourg	508		508
HU	Hungary	1,021		1,021
MT	Malta	349	165	514
NL	Netherlands	1,004		1,004
AT	Austria	1,012		1,012
PL	Poland	1,015		1,015
PT	Portugal	1,021		1,021
RO	Romania	1,053		1,053
SI	Slovenia	1,000		1,000
SK	Slovakia	1,021		1,021
FI	Finland	989	20	1,009
SE	Sweden	1,019		1,019
	TOTAL EU27	25,769	635	26,404

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 99.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar Public, are:

	COUNTRIES	Response rates
BE	Belgium	46.5%
BG	Bulgaria	43.6%
CZ	Czechia	54.2%
DK	Denmark	37.8%
DE	Germany	22.1%
EE	Estonia	46.6%
IE	Ireland	45.7%
EL	Greece	31.5%
ES	Spain	35.3%
FR	France	43.9%
HR	Croatia	42.0%
IT	Italy	25.1%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	53.8%
LV	Latvia	35.7%
LT	Lithuania	46.7%
LU	Luxembourg	30.4%
HU	Hungary	66.2%
MT	Malta	83.5%
NL	Netherlands	65.2%
AT	Austria	41.3%
PL	Poland	50.0%
PT	Portugal	48.3%
RO	Romania	58.0%
SI	Slovenia	42.7%
SK	Slovakia	57.3%
FI	Finland	26.3%
SE	Sweden	63.2%

Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows   *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	**1,4**	**1,9**	**2,2**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**2,8**	**3,0**	**3,0**	**3,1**	**3,1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1) 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)? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...

(READ OUT – RANDOMIZE)

	Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	NON-EXISTENT (SPONTA-NEOUS)	Don't know
Ethnic origin	1	2	3	4	5	6
Skin colour	1	2	3	4	5	6
Being Roma	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Age, being perceived as too old or too young	1	2	3	4	5	6
Religion or beliefs	1	2	3	4	5	6
Disability	1	2	3	4	5	6
Being transgender	1	2	3	4	5	6
Socio-economic situation	1	2	3	4	5	6
Being a man or a woman	1	2	3	4	5	6
Being intersex	1	2	3	4	5	6

5,5 QU modified trend 91.4 = QC1

Q2) In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following reasons? Please tell me all that apply.

(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE – CODE 13 FIXED – CODE 14 FIXED AND EXCLUSIVE)

1	Being a man or a woman
2	Skin colour
3	Ethnic origin
4	Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)
5	Being transgender
6	Being intersex
7	Age, being perceived as old or young
8	Religion or beliefs
9	Disability
10	Political opinions
11	Socio-economic situation
12	General physical appearance
13	For another reason
14	No, you haven't been discriminated against or experienced harassment
15	Don't know

1 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC2

ASK QC3 IF QC2=1 TO 13 (THOSE WO HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR EXPERIENCED HARASSMENT

Q3) Thinking about the most recent times when you felt discriminated against or experienced harassment, under what circumstances did it take place?

(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1	When looking for a job
2	At work
3	When looking for a house or apartment to rent or buy
4	When using or requiring healthcare services
5	When requesting or using social services
6	When attending or applying to school or university
7	At a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub
8	In a shop or a bank
9	In a public space
10	Online
11	Other
12	Don't know

1 QU NEW BASED ON 91.4 = QC3

Q4) 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?

(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – ROTATION - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE – CODE 16 FIXED – CODE 17 FIXED AND EXCLUSIVE)

1	The candidate's name
2	The candidate's address
3	The candidate's way of speaking or his or her accent
4	The candidate's ethnic origin
5	The candidate's skin colour
6	The candidate's being Roma
7	The candidate's gender or sex (man or woman)
8	The candidate's gender identity (for example being transgender) (M)
9	The candidate's sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual) (M)
10	The candidate's sex characteristics (being intersex)
11	The candidate's age, if they are considered as too young or as too old (M)
12	The candidate's disability (M)
13	The candidate's religion or belief (M)
14	The candidate's look (manner of dress or presentation)
15	The candidate's general physical appearance (size, weight, face, etc.)
16	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
17	None (SPONTANEOUS)
18	Don't know

1 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC4

Q5) In the last 12 months have you done any of the following:

(READ OUT – ROTATE)

	Yes	No	Don't know
You have shared content on online social networks about incidents of discriminatory treatment	1	2	3
You have publicly defended someone who was victim of discrimination. This applies to online situations	1	2	3
You have joined an association or campaign that defends people against discrimination	1	2	3
You have publicly raised the issue of discrimination in the workplace	1	2	3
You have on purpose or unconsciously discriminated someone	1	2	3

2.5 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC5

Q6) Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable"

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE) – (IF NECESSARY, EXPLAIN TO THE RESPONDENT THAT THIS WOULD BE THE PRESIDENT\ PRIME MINISTER\ CHANCELLOR, ETC. AS RELEVANT IN YOUR NATIONAL CONTEXT)

	1 Not at all comfortable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totally comfortable-	Don't know
A woman	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A lesbian, gay or bisexual person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A person from a different ethnic origin than the majority of the population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A person from a different skin colour than the majority of the population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A Roma person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A person perceived as young	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A person perceived as old	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A person with a disability	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A person with a different religion than the majority	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A transgender person or an intersex person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

5 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC6

Q7) Do you think that:

(READ OUT – ROTATE)

	Yes	No	Not applicable (SP.)	Don't know
…enough is being done to promote diversity at your workplace?	1	2	3	4
…enough is being done to promote diversity in the area where you live by your local authority	1	2	3	4

1QU – NEW

Q8) Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are 'not at all effective', and '10' that these efforts are 'very effective'.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Not at all comfortable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totally comfortable-	No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (Spont.)	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

1 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC7

Q9) Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) for the integration (in the fields of education, health, housing and employment) of its Roma population are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective" and '10' that you consider that these efforts are "very effective".

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Not at all comfortable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totally comfortable-	No efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) (Spont.)	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

1 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC8

Q10) If you were the victim of discrimination (including harassment), to whom would you prefer to report your case

(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – RANDOMIZE– ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1	Trade Unions
2	NGOs or associations
3	Courts
4	An equality body (specify) or ombudsperson (specify)
5	A lawyer
6	The police
7	A friend or a family member
8	A dispute resolution system
9	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
10	You would not report (SPONTANEOUS)
11	Don't know

1 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC10

Q11) Are you in favour or opposed to providing anonymous information about ….as part of a census or statistical survey, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE-ROTATE)

	Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	Don't know
Your ethnic origin	1	2	3	4	5
Your skin colour	1	2	3	4	5
Any disability you may have	1	2	3	4	5
Your health	1	2	3	4	5
Your gender identity (for example being transgender)	1	2	3	4	5
Your sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	1	2	3	4	5

3,5 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC11

Q12) Regardless of whether you're actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable would you feel, if a colleague at work with whom you are in daily contact, belonged to each of the following groups? 1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

(READ OUT – RANDOMIZE)

	1 Not at all comfortable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totally comfortable-	Indifferent	It depends	Don't know
A Roma person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Black person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
An Asian person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A White person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Jewish person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Muslim person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Buddhist person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Christian person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
An atheist person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A lesbian, gay or bisexual person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A transgender person or an intersex person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A person with a disability	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A young person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
An old person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

7 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC12

Q13) Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from one of the following groups? 1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".

(READ OUT – RANDOMIZE)

	1 Not at all comfortable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totally comfortable-	Indifferent	It depends	Don't know
A Roma person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Black person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
An Asian person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A White person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Jewish person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Muslim person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Buddhist person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Christian person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
An atheist person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A lesbian, gay or bisexual person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A transgender person or an intersex person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A person with a disability	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A young person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
An old person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

7 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC12

Q14 Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how, in your opinion, (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel about their children having Roma schoolmates? '1' means that (NATIONALITY) citizens would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that they would feel "totally comfortable"

1 Not at all comfortable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totally comfortable-	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12

1 QU trend 91.4 = QC14

Q15) To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(READ OUT – RANDOMIZE)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
Lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption, parental rights)	1	2	3	4	5
There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex	1	2	3	4	5
Same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe	1	2	3	4	5
Transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else (marriage, adoption, parental rights)	1	2	3	4	5

2 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC15

Q17) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about …?

(READ OUT – RANDOMIZE)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
Religions or beliefs	1	2	3	4	5
Sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay, or bisexual)	1	2	3	4	5
The existence of multiple gender identities (for example being transgender)	1	2	3	4	5
The experience of disability	1	2	3	4	5
Roma culture and history	1	2	3	4	5
Racism	1	2	3	4	5
The history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust	1	2	3	4	5

3,5 QU MODIFIED TREND 91.4 = QC17

Q18) Do you think that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their gender identity?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	No	Don't know
1	2	3

1 QU TREND 91.4 = QC19

Q19) Do you believe that official documents, like passports and birth certificates, should have a third option, such as X or O (other) beside male (M) and female (F) for those persons who do not identify as female and male?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	No	Don't know
1	2	3

1 QU TREND 91.4 = QC20

Q20) In [OUR COUNTRY], when trying to access cultural goods, events, places and services, did you ever face barriers?

(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – RANDOMIZE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1	Yes, the cost prevented you from attending
2	Yes, the lack of accessibility for people with disability prevented you from attending
3	Yes, because you were lacking digital knowledge or skills to access
4	Yes, because you felt too young or too old to attend
5	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your gender (being a woman, or a man)
6	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a member of the LGBTIQ community (you are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer)
7	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your ethnic origin
8	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your skin colour
9	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because of your physical appearance
10	Yes, because you felt uncomfortable and at risk of harassment because you are a Roma.
11	No, never
12	Don't know

1 QU (NEW)