



**DATIS**

**Data for Inclusive Societies: Foes and Friends of Inclusiveness in  
contemporary Greece**

**D4.1 Dataset and Report of the pilot survey findings**

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## Introduction

The first main objective of the pilot survey was to provide an in-depth and integrated quantitative framework for analyzing the factors influencing inclusiveness in Greece. This objective was approached by reviewing the state of the art in related research and by analyzing empirical data from various projects. The pilot survey conducted as part of this project offered preliminary insights that align with these goals.

The second main objective was to trace and analyze inclusive attitudes at the mass level. Additionally, the survey aimed to explore the interplay between inclusiveness, populism and solidarity. It also sought to identify how these dynamics intersect with other political dimensions, such as the left-right spectrum, authoritarian-libertarian values, and populism-anti-populism stances.

The pilot survey also delved into discriminations on the basis of being Roma, skin colour, ethnic origin, gender identity (being transgender), sexual orientation, disability, socio-economic situation, religion or beliefs and age. These categories were chosen for several reasons:

**Historical and Ongoing Discrimination:** These groups have historically faced and continue to face significant discrimination and marginalization in various societies, including Greece. Understanding attitudes towards these groups is crucial for addressing systemic inequalities (Fredman, 2022; Pager & Shepherd, 2008).

**Legal and Human Rights Frameworks:** Many of these categories are protected under international human rights laws and national anti-discrimination legislation. Analyzing attitudes towards these groups helps assess compliance with these legal frameworks and identify areas needing policy intervention (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2010; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948).

**Social Cohesion and Integration:** Inclusiveness towards diverse groups is essential for social cohesion and integration. By focusing on these specific groups, the survey aims to understand the barriers to inclusion and develop strategies to foster a more inclusive society (Alesina & La Ferrara, 2005; Putnam, 2007).

**Intersectionality:** These categories often intersect, meaning that individuals can face multiple, overlapping forms of discrimination. Examining these intersections provides a more nuanced understanding of inclusiveness and exclusiveness within the society (Collins & Bilge, 2016; Crenshaw, 1989).

**Policy Relevance:** The selected categories are often the focus of public policy and social programs aimed at promoting equality and non-discrimination. Understanding public attitudes towards these groups can inform the development and implementation of more effective policies (EU Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-2025, 2020; The Integration of Immigrants: Education Indicators, 2018).

**Demographic Diversity:** Greece, like many other countries, is becoming increasingly diverse. Including a wide range of demographic categories ensures that the survey captures the full spectrum of public attitudes towards different social groups (Alba & Nee, 2003; Vertovec, 2007).

**Global Comparability:** Focusing on these categories allows for comparisons with similar studies conducted in other countries, facilitating a broader understanding of inclusiveness on an international scale. DATIS participates in three large scale comparative research projects: Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES), Comparative Candidates Survey (CCS) and International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). These projects provide common core questionnaires which allow data collection on a comparative perspective measuring the same political and social phenomena (Global Attitudes Survey, 2019; World Values Survey Association, 2020).

**Emerging Social Issues:** Categories such as gender identity, national identity and digitization have gained significant social and political attention in recent years. Including these categories in the survey ensures that it addresses contemporary issues and reflects current societal debates. Moreover, we have also conducted the ISSP 2022 survey about Family and Changing Gender Roles, the ISSP 2023 about National Identity and Citizenship and ISSP 2024 about Digital Societies, which gives us the opportunity to examine inclusive-exclusive attitudes from the ISSP core questionnaires (Meyer & Northridge, 2007; Stryker, 2017).

**Public Awareness and Sensitivity:** Public attitudes towards certain groups can be indicative of broader societal values and levels of awareness. Investigating attitudes towards these specific groups helps gauge the effectiveness of public education and awareness politics aimed at promoting inclusiveness, which is in the context of societal impact of DATIS (Allport, 1954; Dovidio et al., 2010).

## Methodology

In the implementation of this pilot survey, the volunteers who had declared, in previous years, that they wished to take part in the web-surveys of the Research Group of the Department of Political Sciences of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH), were invited to fill in the relevant questionnaire and mark their observations. During the pilot survey, 1.024 questionnaires were completed by internet users. 286 questionnaires were partially completed and 738 were fully completed. The pilot survey was carried out in June 2024 and the survey URL ([epolls.eu/XXXX](http://epolls.eu/XXXX)) was made known to the volunteers by sending an invitation to the email they had registered through the address [elnes@polsci.auth.gr](mailto:elnes@polsci.auth.gr). All Greek citizens over 16 years of age were eligible to participate in the survey. The sample members could directly tap on their device the URL (if these were smartphones) or easily type it into a browser of another device to go to the mobile-friendly web-survey.

Before sending the invitations, it was necessary to import the relevant CSV file, which contained the names, surnames and emails of the volunteers, into LimeSurvey. In order to send the invitations, a unique code (token) was created for each participant, as otherwise it would not be possible to send them. After completing the above settings, in order to send 5 emails every 5 minutes, the process of sending invitations began. In case that an email no longer exists and a message was sent to the address [elnes@polsci.auth.gr](mailto:elnes@polsci.auth.gr), it was required to change the status of the email, as undeliverable (bounced). After sending the invitations, the next step was to send the reminders to the volunteers, who had not filled in the pilot survey by that time. The number of reminders sent was 100 per 30 minutes. The survey was designed in order to fulfill the suitability criteria for mobile phone users, through the use of large font, minimal example questions, which require respondents to type or scroll horizontally, and short texts per question. Furthermore, a relative comparison between mobile phone users and computer (laptop/desktop) users, when asked to complete a mobile-friendly web survey, showed that mobile phone use increases the geometric mean of

response time by 19.8%, taking into account the characteristics of the questions included in the questionnaire (Andreadis, 2015b).

## Implementation

### Q1.

Code	English	Greek
Q1	There are many different views as to what makes a society fair or unfair. How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?	Υπάρχουν πολλές διαφορετικές απόψεις ως προς το τι χαρακτηρίζει μια κοινωνία δίκαιη ή άδικη. Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με καθεμία από τις παρακάτω δηλώσεις;

**Q1a** was based on question G26 of the ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q1a	A society is fair when income and wealth are equally distributed among all people.	Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν το εισόδημα και ο πλούτος κατανέμονται ισότιμα μεταξύ όλων των ανθρώπων.

#### Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν το εισόδημα και ο πλούτος κατανέμονται ισότιμα μεταξύ όλων των ανθρώπων

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	224	22,2	24,1	24,1
	Συμφωνώ	236	23,4	25,4	49,5
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	169	16,7	18,2	67,6
	Διαφωνώ	222	22,0	23,9	91,5
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	73	7,2	7,8	99,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,6	100,0
	Total	930	92,2	100,0	
Missing	System	79	7,8		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe a society is fair when income and wealth are equally distributed among all people. The results revealed that 45.6% of respondents agreed with this statement, including 22.2% who strongly agreed. Conversely,

29.2% of respondents disagreed, with 7.2% strongly disagreeing. Additionally, 16.7% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed. These results suggest that while there is substantial support for the idea of equal distribution, a notable portion of the population holds opposing views, and a significant number are ambivalent. This polarization highlights the complexity of opinions on economic fairness and suggests the need for further discussion and analysis on this topic. For these reasons we decided to keep this item in the official questionnaire of the DATIS project.

**Q1b** was based on question G27 of the ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q1b	A society is fair when hardworking people earn more than others.	Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν οι εργατικοί άνθρωποι κερδίζουν περισσότερα από τους άλλους.

**Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν οι εργατικοί άνθρωποι κερδίζουν περισσότερα από τους άλλους**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	237	23,5	25,7	25,7
	Συμφωνώ	425	42,1	46,0	71,7
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	163	16,2	17,7	89,4
	Διαφωνώ	65	6,4	7,0	96,4
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	27	2,7	2,9	99,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,7	100,0
	Total	923	91,5	100,0	
Missing	System	86	8,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe a society is fair when hardworking people earn more than others. The results revealed that 65.6% of respondents agreed with this statement, including 23.5% who strongly agreed. Conversely, only 9.1% of respondents disagreed, with 2.7% strongly disagreeing. Additionally, 16.2% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed. The significant portion of neutral responses indicates that while most people have a clear opinion, there remains a noteworthy fraction of the population that is undecided or indifferent on this issue. This finding could imply strong endorsement for meritocratic policies within society, also the number of missing values was low and for these reasons we decided to keep this item in the official questionnaire of the DATIS project.

**Q1c** was based on question G28 of the ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and

fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q1c	A society is fair when it takes care of those who are poor and in need regardless of what they give back to society .	Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν φροντίζει εκείνους που είναι φτωχοί και έχουν ανάγκη, ανεξάρτητα από το τι δίνουν πίσω στην κοινωνία.

**Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν φροντίζει εκείνους που είναι φτωχοί και έχουν ανάγκη, ανεξάρτητα από το τι δίνουν πίσω στην κοινωνία**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	321	31,8	34,3	34,3
	Συμφωνώ	394	39,0	42,1	76,4
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	146	14,5	15,6	92,0
	Διαφωνώ	65	6,4	6,9	98,9
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	8	,8	,9	99,8
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	936	92,8	100,0	
Missing	System	73	7,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe a society is fair when it takes care of those who are poor and in need regardless of what they give back to society. The results revealed that 70.8% of respondents agreed with this statement, including 31.8% who strongly agreed. Conversely, only 7.2% of respondents disagreed, with 0.8% strongly disagreeing. Additionally, 14.5% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, and 7.4% either couldn't choose or did not provide a response. These results suggest a strong majority support for the idea of caring for the poor and needy without expecting anything in return, with minimal opposition. The significant portion of neutral and non-responses indicates that while most people have a clear opinion, a noteworthy fraction of the population is undecided or indifferent on this issue. This finding could imply broad endorsement for social welfare policies and highlight areas for further discussion or education regarding societal support systems and because of that we decided to keep this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q1d** was based on question G29 of the ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q1d	A society is fair when people from families with high social status enjoy privileges in their lives.	Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν άτομα από οικογένειες με υψηλή κοινωνική θέση απολαμβάνουν προνόμια στη ζωή τους.

**Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν άτομα από οικογένειες με υψηλή κοινωνική θέση απολαμβάνουν προνόμια στη ζωή τους**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	4	,4	,4	,4
	Συμφωνώ	39	3,9	4,2	4,7
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	120	11,9	13,1	17,7
	Διαφωνώ	306	30,3	33,3	51,0
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	442	43,8	48,1	99,1
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	8	,8	,9	100,0
	Total	919	91,1	100,0	
Missing	System	90	8,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe a society is fair when people from families with high social status enjoy privileges in their lives. The results revealed that 74.1% of respondents disagreed with this statement, including 43.8% who strongly disagreed. Conversely, only 4.3% of respondents agreed, with 0.4% strongly agreeing. Additionally, 11.9% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, and 9.7% either couldn't choose or did not provide a response. These results suggest a strong majority opposition to the idea that high social status should confer privileges, indicating a preference for more egalitarian principles in society. The significant portion of neutral and non-responses indicates that while most people have a clear opinion, there remains a noteworthy fraction of the population that is undecided or indifferent on this issue. This finding could imply broad endorsement for policies promoting equality and fairness, free from the influence of inherited social status and because of that we decided to keep this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q2.**

Code	English	Greek
Q2	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις;

**Q2a**, was based on question 33 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q2a	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.	Όταν οι θέσεις εργασίας είναι περιορισμένες, οι άνδρες πρέπει να έχουν περισσότερες ευκαιρίες να προσληφθούν σε μία θέση από ότι οι γυναίκες.

**Όταν οι θέσεις εργασίας είναι περιορισμένες, οι άνδρες πρέπει να έχουν περισσότερες ευκαιρίες να προσληφθούν σε μία θέση από ότι οι γυναίκες**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	17	1,7	1,9	1,9
	Συμφωνώ	31	3,1	3,4	5,3
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	53	5,3	5,8	11,1
	Διαφωνώ	244	24,2	26,7	37,8
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	565	56,0	61,9	99,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	3	,3	,3	100,0
	Total	913	90,5	100,0	
Missing	System	96	9,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a strong consensus against the statement, with 56% of respondents strongly disagreeing and 24.2% disagreeing. Only a small fraction (4.8%) showed any agreement. The data also shows that the question was well understood, given the low percentage of missing or indecisive responses (9.8%). This suggests that the majority of respondents do not support prioritizing men over women for jobs when employment opportunities are limited, reflecting a trend towards gender equality in job allocation. For these reasons, we decided to keep this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q2b**, was based on question 34 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
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Q2b	When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to people of this country over immigrants.	Όταν οι θέσεις εργασίας είναι περιορισμένες, οι εργοδότες πρέπει να δίνουν προτεραιότητα σε ανθρώπους της χώρας έναντι των μεταναστών.
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**Όταν οι θέσεις εργασίας είναι περιορισμένες, οι εργοδότες πρέπει να δίνουν προτεραιότητα σε ανθρώπους της χώρας έναντι των μεταναστών**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	161	16,0	17,6	17,6
	Συμφωνώ	193	19,1	21,0	38,6
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	153	15,2	16,7	55,3
	Διαφωνώ	210	20,8	22,9	78,2
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	189	18,7	20,6	98,8
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	11	1,1	1,2	100,0
	Total	917	90,9	100,0	
Missing	System	92	9,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to people of this country over immigrants" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a divided opinion among respondents. While 35.1% of respondents agree (16% strongly agree, 19.1% agree) with the statement, a slightly higher percentage (39.5%) disagree (20.8% disagree, 18.7% strongly disagree). The remaining respondents are either neutral (15.2%) or did not provide a definitive response (10.2% missing or can't choose). This distribution suggests that the issue is contentious, with no overwhelming consensus but a slight lean towards disagreement. Due to this, we decided to keep this item, in order to examine this distribution in the main survey.

Q2c, was based on question 35 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q2c	If a woman earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems.	Εάν μία γυναίκα κερδίζει περισσότερα χρήματα από τον σύζυγό/σύντροφό της, είναι σχεδόν βέβαιο ότι θα προκληθούν προβλήματα.

**Εάν μία γυναίκα κερδίζει περισσότερα χρήματα από τον σύζυγό/σύντροφό της, είναι σχεδόν βέβαιο ότι θα προκληθούν προβλήματα**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	17	1,7	1,9	1,9
	Συμφωνώ	104	10,3	11,3	13,2
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	167	16,6	18,2	31,4
	Διαφωνώ	359	35,6	39,1	70,5
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	263	26,1	28,6	99,1
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	8	,8	,9	100,0
	Total	918	91,0	100,0	
Missing	System	91	9,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "If a woman earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a strong consensus against the statement, with 35.6% of respondents disagreeing and 21.1% strongly disagreeing. Only a small fraction (12%) showed any agreement, and 16.6% were neutral. The data also shows that the question was well understood, given the low percentage of missing or indecisive responses (9.8%). This suggests that the majority of respondents do not believe that a woman earning more than her husband is likely to cause problems, reflecting a trend towards acceptance of income equality within marriages. For these reasons, we decided to keep this item in the official questionnaire of the DATIS project.

**Q2d**, was based on question 36 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q2d	Homosexual couples are as good parents as other couples.	Τα ομόφυλα ζευγάρια μπορούν να είναι εξίσου καλοί γονείς με τα ετερόφυλα ζευγάρια.

**Τα ομόφυλα ζευγάρια μπορούν να είναι εξίσου καλοί γονείς με τα ετερόφυλα ζευγάρια**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	235	23,3	25,7	25,7
	Συμφωνώ	224	22,2	24,5	50,2
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	152	15,1	16,6	66,8
	Διαφωνώ	112	11,1	12,3	79,1
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	152	15,1	16,6	95,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	39	3,9	4,3	100,0
	Total	914	90,6	100,0	
Missing	System	95	9,4		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Homosexual couples are as good parents as other couples." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a significant level of support for the statement, with 23.3% of respondents strongly agreeing and 22.2% agreeing. In total, 45.5% of respondents are in favor, while 26.2% are opposed (11.1% disagree and 15.1% strongly disagree). Additionally, 15.1% of respondents are neutral. The moderate percentage of missing or indecisive responses (13.3%) suggests that while the question is generally understood, some respondents may find it challenging to take a definitive stance. Overall, the data reflects a trend towards acceptance of homosexual couples as capable parents. For these reasons, we have determined to include this item in the official questionnaire of the DATIS project.

**Q2e**, was based on question 37 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q2e	It is a duty towards society to have children.	Η απόκτηση παιδιών είναι καθήκον απέναντι στην κοινωνία.

### Η απόκτηση παιδιών είναι καθήκον απέναντι στην κοινωνία

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	91	9,0	9,9	9,9
	Συμφωνώ	123	12,2	13,4	23,4
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	240	23,8	26,2	49,6
	Διαφωνώ	250	24,8	27,3	76,9
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	203	20,1	22,2	99,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	9	,9	1,0	100,0
	Total	916	90,8	100,0	
Missing	System	93	9,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "It is a duty towards society to have children." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a significant level of disagreement with the statement, with 24.8% of respondents disagreeing and 20.1% strongly disagreeing. In total, 44.9% of respondents are against the notion of having children as a societal duty, while 21.2% are in favor (9% strongly agree and 12.2% agree). A considerable portion of respondents (23.8%) are neutral, and 10.1% of respondents either did not respond or could not choose an option. This distribution suggests that while there is a clear tendency towards disagreement, a significant number of people do not hold a strong opinion on the matter. The moderate percentage of non-responses suggests that while the question is generally understood, some respondents may find it challenging to take a definitive stance, possibly due to personal or societal beliefs. Due to this, we decided to retain this item in the main survey, in order to examine the response rates.

**Q2f**, was based on question 40 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q2f	Work is a duty towards society.	Η εργασία είναι καθήκον απέναντι στην κοινωνία.

**Η εργασία είναι καθήκον απέναντι στην κοινωνία**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	175	17,3	19,1	19,1
	Συμφωνώ	336	33,3	36,6	55,7
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	195	19,3	21,2	76,9
	Διαφωνώ	151	15,0	16,4	93,4
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	52	5,2	5,7	99,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	9	,9	1,0	100,0
	Total	918	91,0	100,0	
Missing	System	91	9,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Work is a duty towards society." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a significant level of agreement with the statement, with 33.3% of respondents agreeing and 17.3% strongly agreeing. In total, 50.6% of respondents support the idea that work is a duty towards society, while 20.2% are against it (15% disagree and 5.2% strongly disagree). A considerable portion of respondents (19.3%) are neutral. The low percentage of missing or indecisive responses (9.9%) suggests that the question is generally understood by most respondents. This distribution suggests that a majority of respondents view work as an important societal duty, reflecting prevalent values around the significance of work in contributing to the common good. Due to these considerations, we have determined to include this item in the main survey.

**Q3.**

Code	English	Greek
Q3	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις;

**Q3a**, was based on question 28 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q3a	When a mother works for pay, the children suffer.	Όταν μία μητέρα εργάζεται επί πληρωμή, τα παιδιά υποφέρουν.

**Όταν μία μητέρα εργάζεται επί πληρωμή, τα παιδιά υποφέρουν**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	10	1,0	1,1	1,1
	Συμφωνώ	41	4,1	4,5	5,6
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	106	10,5	11,6	17,3
	Διαφωνώ	405	40,1	44,5	61,8
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	345	34,2	37,9	99,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	3	,3	,3	100,0
	Total	910	90,2	100,0	
Missing	System	99	9,8		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that children suffer when a mother works for pay. The results revealed that 74.3% of respondents disagreed with this statement, including 34.2% who strongly disagreed. Conversely, only 5.1% of respondents agreed, with 1.0% strongly agreeing. Additionally, 10.5% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, and 10.1% either couldn't choose or did not provide a response. These results suggest a strong majority opposition to the idea that maternal employment negatively impacts children, indicating a broad acceptance of working mothers. The significant portion of neutral and non-responses indicates that while most people have a clear opinion, a noteworthy fraction of the population is undecided or indifferent on this issue. This finding could imply support for policies and practices that accommodate working mothers and affirm the positive outcomes of maternal employment and because of that we decided to keep this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q3b**, was based on question 29 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q3b	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do.	Σε γενικές γραμμές, οι άνδρες είναι καλύτεροι πολιτικοί ηγέτες από τις γυναίκες.

**Σε γενικές γραμμές, οι άνδρες είναι καλύτεροι πολιτικοί ηγέτες από τις γυναίκες**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	13	1,3	1,4	1,4
	Συμφωνώ	42	4,2	4,6	6,0
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	102	10,1	11,1	17,1
	Διαφωνώ	344	34,1	37,6	54,7
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	411	40,7	44,9	99,6
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,4	100,0
	Total	916	90,8	100,0	
Missing	System	93	9,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that men make better political leaders than women. The results revealed that 74.8% of respondents disagreed with this statement, including 40.7% who strongly disagreed. Conversely, only 5.5% of respondents agreed, with 1.3% strongly agreeing. Additionally, 10.1% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, and 9.6% either couldn't choose or did not provide a response. These results suggest a strong majority opposition to the idea of inherent male superiority in political leadership, indicating a broad acceptance of gender equality in this realm. The significant portion of neutral and non-responses indicates that while most people have a clear opinion, a noteworthy fraction of the population is undecided or indifferent on this issue. This finding could imply robust support for policies and practices promoting gender equality in political representation and leadership positions and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q3c**, was based on question 30 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q3c	A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl.	Η πανεπιστημιακή εκπαίδευση είναι πιο σημαντική για ένα αγόρι από ότι για ένα κορίτσι.

**Η πανεπιστημιακή εκπαίδευση είναι πιο σημαντική για ένα αγόρι από ότι για ένα κορίτσι**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	5	,5	,5	,5
	Συμφωνώ	7	,7	,8	1,3
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	28	2,8	3,1	4,4
	Διαφωνώ	237	23,5	25,9	30,2
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	638	63,2	69,7	99,9
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	1	,1	,1	100,0
	Total	916	90,8	100,0	
Missing	System	93	9,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that a university education is more important for a boy than for a girl. The results revealed that 86.7% of respondents disagreed with this statement, including 63.2% who strongly disagreed. Conversely, only 1.2% of respondents agreed, with 0.5% strongly agreeing. Additionally, 2.8% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, and 9.3% either couldn't choose or did not provide a response. These results suggest a strong majority opposition to the idea of differential importance of university education based on gender, indicating widespread support for gender equality in educational opportunities. The significant portion of neutral and non-responses indicates that while most people have a clear opinion, a noteworthy fraction of the population is undecided or indifferent on this issue. This finding could imply a need for continued advocacy and education regarding gender equity in education and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q3d**, was based on question 31 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q3d	On the whole, men make better business executives than women do.	Σε γενικές γραμμές, οι άνδρες είναι καλύτερα στελέχη επιχειρήσεων από τις γυναίκες.



**Σε γενικές γραμμές, οι άνδρες είναι καλύτερα στελέχη επιχειρήσεων από τις γυναίκες**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	10	1,0	1,1	1,1
	Συμφωνώ	37	3,7	4,0	5,1
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	95	9,4	10,4	15,5
	Διαφωνώ	283	28,0	30,9	46,4
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	484	48,0	52,9	99,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,7	100,0
	Total	915	90,7	100,0	
Missing	System	94	9,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that men make better business executives than women. The results revealed that 76.0% of respondents disagreed with this statement, including 48.0% who strongly disagreed. Conversely, only 4.7% of respondents agreed, with 1.0% strongly agreeing. Additionally, 9.4% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, and 9.9% either couldn't choose or did not provide a response. These results suggest a strong majority opposition to the idea of inherent male superiority in business executive roles, indicating broad support for gender equality in leadership positions. The significant portion of neutral and non-responses indicates that while most people have a clear opinion, a noteworthy fraction of the population is undecided or indifferent on this issue. This finding could imply a need for continued efforts to promote gender diversity and equal opportunities in business leadership and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q3e**, was based on question 32 of 2017-2021 World Value Survey Wave 7.

Code	English	Greek
Q3e	Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay.	Το να είσαι νοικοκυρά είναι εξίσου ικανοποιητικό με το να εργάζεσαι επί πληρωμή.

**Το να είσαι νοικοκυρά είναι εξίσου ικανοποιητικό με το να εργάζεσαι επί πληρωμή**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	46	4,6	5,0	5,0
	Συμφωνώ	145	14,4	15,9	20,9
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	238	23,6	26,1	47,0
	Διαφωνώ	244	24,2	26,7	73,7
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	198	19,6	21,7	95,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	42	4,2	4,6	100,0
	Total	913	90,5	100,0	
Missing	System	96	9,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked to evaluate the statement 'Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay.' The findings indicate a diversity of perspectives, with 19.0% of respondents agreeing with the statement and 43.8% disagreeing. An additional 23.6% expressed neutrality on the matter. Moreover, 13.7% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These results highlight a nuanced view on the perceived fulfillment of roles, suggesting that societal attitudes toward unpaid domestic work versus paid employment vary considerably. The significant portion of neutral and non-responses underscores the complexity of opinions surrounding this topic, warranting further investigation into societal values and perceptions regarding work and fulfillment and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q4.**

Code	English	Greek
Q4	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις;

**Q4a**, was based on question B34 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q4a	Gay men and lesbians should be free to live their own life as they wish.	Οι ομοφυλόφιλοι άνδρες και οι ομοφυλόφιλες γυναίκες θα πρέπει να είναι ελεύθεροι/-ες να ζήσουν τη ζωή τους όπως θέλουν.

**Οι ομοφυλόφιλοι άνδρες και οι ομοφυλόφιλες γυναίκες θα πρέπει να είναι ελεύθεροι/-ες να ζήσουν τη ζωή τους όπως θέλουν**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	494	49,0	54,2	54,2
	Συμφωνώ	323	32,0	35,5	89,7
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	58	5,7	6,4	96,0
	Διαφωνώ	17	1,7	1,9	97,9
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	15	1,5	1,6	99,6
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,4	100,0
	Total	911	90,3	100,0	
Missing	System	98	9,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Gay men and lesbians should be free to live their own life as they wish." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate an overwhelming level of support for the statement, with 49% of respondents strongly agreeing and 32% agreeing. In total, 81% of respondents support the idea of freedom for gay men and lesbians to live their lives as they wish. Only 3.2% of respondents are opposed (1.7% disagree and 1.5% strongly disagree), while 5.7% are neutral. The low percentage of missing or indecisive responses (10.1%) suggests that the question is generally understood by most respondents. This distribution highlights a strong consensus in favor of LGBTQ+ rights and individual freedom, reflecting prevalent societal values around acceptance and equality. So, we decided to retain this item in the official questionnaire of the DATIS project.

**Q4b**, was based on question B35 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q4b	If a close family member was a gay man or a lesbian, I would feel ashamed.	Αν ένα στενό μέλος της οικογένειας ήταν ομοφυλόφιλος/η, θα ένιωθα ντροπή.

**Αν ένα στενό μέλος της οικογένειας ήταν ομοφυλόφιλος/-η, θα ένιωθα ντροπή**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	26	2,6	2,9	2,9
	Συμφωνώ	57	5,6	6,3	9,1
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	125	12,4	13,8	22,9
	Διαφωνώ	282	27,9	31,1	54,0
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	400	39,6	44,1	98,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	18	1,8	2,0	100,0
	Total	908	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	101	10,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "If a close family member was a gay man or a lesbian, I would feel ashamed." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a significant level of rejection of the statement, with 39.6% of respondents strongly disagreeing and 27.9% disagreeing. In total, 67.5% of respondents do not feel ashamed about having a gay or lesbian family member. Only 8.2% of respondents agree with the statement (2.6% strongly agree and 5.6% agree), while 12.4% are neutral. The moderate percentage of missing or indecisive responses (11.8%) suggests that the question is generally understood by most respondents. This distribution highlights a strong consensus against feeling ashamed of a close family member being gay or lesbian, reflecting prevalent societal values around acceptance and the rejection of stigma. So, we have determined to include this item in the main survey.

**Q4c**, was based on question B36 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q4c	Gay male and lesbian couples should have the same rights to adopt children as straight couples.	Τα ομόφυλα ζευγάρια ανδρών και γυναικών θα πρέπει να έχουν τα ίδια δικαιώματα να υιοθετούν παιδιά με τα ετερόφυλα ζευγάρια.

**Τα ομόφυλα ζευγάρια ανδρών και γυναικών θα πρέπει να έχουν τα ίδια δικαιώματα να υιοθετούν παιδιά με τα ετερόφυλα ζευγάρια**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	208	20,6	22,8	22,8
	Συμφωνώ	168	16,7	18,4	41,2
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	129	12,8	14,1	55,4
	Διαφωνώ	150	14,9	16,4	71,8
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	235	23,3	25,8	97,6
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	22	2,2	2,4	100,0
	Total	912	90,4	100,0	
Missing	System	97	9,6		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Gay male and lesbian couples should have the same rights to adopt children as straight couples." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a nearly even split in opinion, with 37.3% of respondents agreeing with the statement (20.6% strongly agree and 16.7% agree) and 38.2% disagreeing (14.9% disagree and 23.3% strongly disagree). A notable portion of respondents (12.8%) are neutral, while the percentage of missing or indecisive responses is moderate (11.8%). This distribution reflects a societal divide on the issue of adoption rights for gay and lesbian couples, with strong opinions on both sides. The data suggests that while there is substantial support for equal adoption rights, there is also significant opposition, indicating ongoing debates and varying levels of acceptance. Due to this, we will include this item in the main survey, in order to examine its suitability for the Greek public.

**Q5.**

Code	English	Greek
Q5	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις;

**Q5a**, was based on question 15 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q5a	Lesbian, gay and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption,	Οι ομοφυλόφιλοι/ες και οι αμφισεξουαλικοί/ές πρέπει να έχουν τα ίδια δικαιώματα με τους/τις ετεροφυλόφιλους/ες

	parental rights).	(γάμος, υιοθεσία, γονικά δικαιώματα).
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**Οι ομοφυλόφιλοι/-ες και οι αμφισεξουαλικοί/-ές πρέπει να έχουν τα ίδια δικαιώματα με τους/τις ετεροφυλόφιλους/ες (γάμος, υιοθεσία, γονικά δικαιώματα)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	237	23,5	26,2	26,2
	Συμφωνώ	181	17,9	20,0	46,3
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	123	12,2	13,6	59,9
	Διαφωνώ	155	15,4	17,2	77,1
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	180	17,8	19,9	97,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	27	2,7	3,0	100,0
	Total	903	89,5	100,0	
Missing	System	106	10,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people (marriage, adoption, parental rights)." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority level of support for equal rights, with 23.5% of respondents strongly agreeing and 17.9% agreeing. In total, 41.4% of respondents support equal rights for LGBTQ+ individuals, while 33.2% disagree (15.4% disagree and 17.8% strongly disagree). A notable portion of respondents (12.2%) are neutral, while the percentage of missing or indecisive responses is moderate (13.2%). This distribution reflects a societal divide on the issue of LGBTQ+ rights, with strong opinions on both sides. The data suggests that while there is substantial support for equal rights, there is also significant opposition, indicating ongoing debates and varying levels of acceptance. So, we decided to include this question in the main survey.

**Q5b**, was based on question 15 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q5b	There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex.	Δεν υπάρχει τίποτα κακό σε μια σεξουαλική σχέση μεταξύ δύο ατόμων του ίδιου φύλου.

**Δεν υπάρχει τίποτα κακό σε μια σεξουαλική σχέση μεταξύ δύο ατόμων του ίδιου φύλου**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	379	37,6	41,8	41,8
	Συμφωνώ	304	30,1	33,5	75,3
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	124	12,3	13,7	89,0
	Διαφωνώ	52	5,2	5,7	94,7
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	42	4,2	4,6	99,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,7	100,0
	Total	907	89,9	100,0	
Missing	System	102	10,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a strong level of agreement with the statement, with 37.6% of respondents strongly agreeing and 30.1% agreeing. In total, 67.7% of respondents support the view that there is nothing wrong with same-sex relationships. Only 9.4% of respondents disagree (5.2% disagree and 4.2% strongly disagree), while 12.3% are neutral. The moderate percentage of missing or indecisive responses (10.7%) suggests that while the majority of respondents provided a clear answer, some found the question challenging. This distribution highlights a strong societal shift towards acceptance of same-sex relationships, reflecting evolving attitudes and values. So, we have determined to include this item in the main survey.

**Q5c**, was based on question 15 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q5c	Same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe.	Οι γάμοι μεταξύ ατόμων του ίδιου φύλου πρέπει να επιτρέπονται σε όλη την Ευρώπη.

**Οι γάμοι μεταξύ ατόμων του ίδιου φύλου πρέπει να επιτρέπονται σε όλη την Ευρώπη**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	329	32,6	36,4	36,4
	Συμφωνώ	287	28,4	31,7	68,1
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	125	12,4	13,8	81,9
	Διαφωνώ	75	7,4	8,3	90,2
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	73	7,2	8,1	98,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	16	1,6	1,8	100,0
	Total	905	89,7	100,0	
Missing	System	104	10,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Same-sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a strong level of agreement with the statement, with 32.6% of respondents strongly agreeing and 28.4% agreeing. In total, 61% of respondents support allowing same-sex marriages throughout Europe. Only 14.6% of respondents disagree (7.4% disagree and 7.2% strongly disagree), while 12.4% are neutral. The moderate percentage of missing or indecisive responses (11.9%) suggests that while the majority of respondents provided a clear answer, some found the question challenging. This distribution highlights a significant societal support for legalizing same-sex marriages across Europe, reflecting evolving attitudes and values towards LGBTQ+ rights. For these reasons, we decided to include this item in the official questionnaire.

**Q5d**, was based on question 15 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q5d	Transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else (marriage, adoption, parental rights).	Τα διαφυλικά άτομα πρέπει να έχουν τα ίδια δικαιώματα με όλους τους άλλους (γάμος, υιοθεσία, γονικά δικαιώματα).



**Τα διαφυλικά άτομα πρέπει να έχουν τα ίδια δικαιώματα με όλους τους άλλους (γάμος, υιοθεσία, γονικά δικαιώματα)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	227	22,5	25,3	25,3
	Συμφωνώ	164	16,3	18,2	43,5
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	150	14,9	16,7	60,2
	Διαφωνώ	163	16,2	18,1	78,3
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	162	16,1	18,0	96,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	33	3,3	3,7	100,0
	Total	899	89,1	100,0	
Missing	System	110	10,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Transgender people should have the same rights as anyone else (marriage, adoption, parental rights)." was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a strong level of agreement with the statement, with 22.5% of respondents strongly agreeing and 16.3% agreeing. In total, 38.8% of respondents support equal rights for transgender people. Conversely, 16.1% strongly disagree and 16.2% disagree, making up 32.3% of respondents who oppose equal rights. A notable portion of respondents (14.2%) did not provide a clear answer, with 10.9% missing values and 3.3% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a societal divide on transgender rights, with significant support for equal rights but also notable opposition and some undecided respondents. For these reasons, we decided to keep the item in the main survey, in order to examine the response rates of the Greek public.

**Q6.**

Code	English	Greek
Q6	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about ...?	Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις; Τα σχολικά μαθήματα και η εκπαιδευτική ύλη πρέπει να περιλαμβάνουν πληροφορίες για...;

**Q6a**, was based on question 17 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q6a	The experience of disability	την εμπειρία της αναπηρίας

**την εμπειρία της αναπηρίας**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	504	50,0	55,4	55,4
	Συμφωνώ	347	34,4	38,2	93,6
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	41	4,1	4,5	98,1
	Διαφωνώ	10	1,0	1,1	99,2
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	4	,4	,4	99,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	3	,3	,3	100,0
	Total	909	90,1	100,0	
Missing	System	100	9,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that school lessons and material should include information about the experience of disability. The results indicate strong support for inclusivity, with 84.4% of respondents agreeing with the statement. Only 1.4% expressed disagreement, while 4.1% remained neutral. Additionally, 10.2% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore widespread advocacy for integrating disability-related content into educational settings, reflecting a growing recognition of the importance of diversity and inclusivity in learning environments. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses suggests an opportunity for further education and dialogue to fully embrace inclusive educational practices regarding disabilities and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q6b**, was based on question 17 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q6b	Racism	τον ρατσισμό

**τον ρατσισμό**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	536	53,1	59,0	59,0
	Συμφωνώ	308	30,5	33,9	93,0
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	38	3,8	4,2	97,1
	Διαφωνώ	9	,9	1,0	98,1
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	14	1,4	1,5	99,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	3	,3	,3	100,0
	Total	908	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	101	10,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that school lessons and material should include information about racism. The results demonstrate strong support for this inclusion, with 83.6% of respondents agreeing with the statement. Only 2.3% expressed disagreement, while 3.8% remained neutral. Additionally, 10.3% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore widespread advocacy for integrating anti-racism content into educational settings, reflecting a societal commitment to addressing racial inequalities through education. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses suggests an opportunity for further education and dialogue to fully embrace inclusive educational practices regarding racism and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q6c**, was based on question 17 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q6c	The history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust	την ιστορία του αντισημιτισμού στις ευρωπαϊκές χώρες και το Ολοκαύτωμα

**την ιστορία του αντισημιτισμού στις ευρωπαϊκές χώρες και το Ολοκαύτωμα**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	440	43,6	48,7	48,7
	Συμφωνώ	316	31,3	35,0	83,7
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	87	8,6	9,6	93,4
	Διαφωνώ	39	3,9	4,3	97,7
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	16	1,6	1,8	99,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	5	,5	,6	100,0
	Total	903	89,5	100,0	
Missing	System	106	10,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, respondents were asked whether they believe that school lessons and material should include information about the history of antisemitism in European countries and the Holocaust. The results indicate strong support for this inclusion, with 74.9% of respondents agreeing with the statement. Only 5.5% expressed disagreement, while 8.6% remained neutral. Additionally, 11.0% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore widespread advocacy for integrating historical education about antisemitism and the Holocaust into school curricula, reflecting a societal commitment to remembrance, education, and prevention of such atrocities. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses suggests an opportunity for further education and dialogue to ensure comprehensive understanding and sensitivity in teaching these complex historical issues and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q6d**, was based on question 17 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q6d	Religions or beliefs	τις θρησκείες και τις πεποιθήσεις

**ΤΙΣ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΙΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΠΕΠΟΙΘΗΣΕΙΣ**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	356	35,3	39,3	39,3
	Συμφωνώ	378	37,5	41,8	81,1
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	97	9,6	10,7	91,8
	Διαφωνώ	48	4,8	5,3	97,1
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	21	2,1	2,3	99,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	5	,5	,6	100,0
	Total	905	89,7	100,0	
Missing	System	104	10,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, respondents were asked whether they believe that school lessons and material should include information about religions or beliefs. The results reveal strong support for this inclusion, with 72.8% of respondents agreeing with the statement. Only 6.9% expressed disagreement, while 9.6% remained neutral. Additionally, 10.8% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore widespread advocacy for integrating education about diverse religious and belief systems into school curricula, reflecting a societal commitment to fostering understanding and tolerance. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses suggests an opportunity for further education and dialogue to ensure comprehensive and respectful education on religious diversity in schools and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q6e**, was based on question 17 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q6e	Roma culture and history	τον πολιτισμό και την ιστορία των Ρομά

**τον πολιτισμό και την ιστορία των Ρομά**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	273	27,1	30,1	30,1
	Συμφωνώ	286	28,3	31,5	61,6
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	183	18,1	20,2	81,8
	Διαφωνώ	96	9,5	10,6	92,4
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	59	5,8	6,5	98,9
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	10	1,0	1,1	100,0
	Total	907	89,9	100,0	
Missing	System	102	10,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that school lessons and material should include information about Roma culture and history. The results indicate majority support for this inclusion, with 55.4% of respondents agreeing with the statement. Conversely, 15.3% expressed disagreement, while 18.1% remained neutral. Additionally, 11.1% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore a significant interest in integrating education about Roma culture and history into school curricula, reflecting a societal commitment to diversity and cultural understanding. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses suggests an opportunity for further education and dialogue to ensure comprehensive and respectful education on Roma cultural heritage in schools and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q6f**, was based on question 17 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q6f	Sexual orientations (for example being lesbian, gay, or bisexual)	τον σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό (για παράδειγμα το να είναι κανείς ομοφυλόφιλος/η ή αμφισεξουαλικός/ή)

**τον σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό (για παράδειγμα το να είναι κανείς ομοφυλόφιλος/-η ή αμφισεξουαλικός/-ή)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	323	32,0	35,7	35,7
	Συμφωνώ	315	31,2	34,8	70,4
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	102	10,1	11,3	81,7
	Διαφωνώ	92	9,1	10,2	91,8
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	65	6,4	7,2	99,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	9	,9	1,0	100,0
	Total	906	89,8	100,0	
Missing	System	103	10,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that school lessons and material should include information about sexual orientations, such as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual. The results reveal a substantial majority (63.2%) in favor of this inclusion. Conversely, 15.5% expressed disagreement, while 10.1% remained neutral. Additionally, 11.1% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore strong support for providing education about sexual orientations in school curricula, reflecting a societal commitment to inclusivity and understanding. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses indicates a need for ongoing dialogue and education to ensure comprehensive and respectful education on these important topics in schools and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q6g**, was based on question 17 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q6g	The existence of multiple gender identities (for example being transgender)	την ύπαρξη διαφόρων ταυτοτήτων φύλου (για παράδειγμα το να είναι κανείς διεμφυλικό άτομο)

**την ύπαρξη διαφόρων ταυτοτήτων φύλου (για παράδειγμα το να είναι κανείς διεμφυλικό άτομο)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	259	25,7	28,7	28,7
	Συμφωνώ	264	26,2	29,3	58,0
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	139	13,8	15,4	73,4
	Διαφωνώ	115	11,4	12,7	86,1
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	112	11,1	12,4	98,6
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	13	1,3	1,4	100,0
	Total	902	89,4	100,0	
Missing	System	107	10,6		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked whether they believe that school lessons and material should include information about the existence of multiple gender identities, including being transgender. The results reveal a majority (51.9%) in favor of this inclusion. Conversely, 22.5% expressed disagreement, while 13.8% remained neutral. Additionally, 11.9% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings highlight significant support for providing education about gender diversity in school curricula, reflecting a societal commitment to inclusivity and understanding. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses indicates a need for continued dialogue and education to ensure comprehensive and respectful education on these important topics in schools and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q7.**

Q7, was based on question 18 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q7	Do you think that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their gender identity?	Πιστεύετε πως τα διεμφυλικά άτομα θα πρέπει να μπορούν να αλλάξουν τα ληξιαρχικά τους έγγραφα ώστε να ταιριάζουν με την ταυτότητα του φύλου τους;



**Πιστεύετε πως τα διεμφυλικά άτομα θα πρέπει να μπορούν να αλλάξουν τα ληξιαρχικά τους έγγραφα ώστε να ταιριάζουν με την ταυτότητα του φύλου;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ναι	457	45,3	52,1	52,1
	Όχι	236	23,4	26,9	79,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	184	18,2	21,0	100,0
	Total	877	86,9	100,0	
Missing	System	132	13,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

The question "Do you think that transgender persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their gender identity?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate strong support for allowing transgender persons to change their civil documents, with 45.3% of respondents answering Yes. In contrast, 23.4% answered No. However, a significant portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 13.1% missing values and 18.2% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a societal shift towards recognizing and respecting transgender rights in civil matters, but also underscores the complexity and sensitivity of the issue for some respondents. So, we decided to retain the question in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q8.**

**Q8**, was based on question 19 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q8	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?	Πιστεύετε ότι τα επίσημα έγγραφα, όπως τα διαβατήρια και τα πιστοποιητικά γέννησης, θα πρέπει να έχουν μια τρίτη επιλογή, δίπλα στο αρσενικό και το θηλυκό για τα άτομα που δεν ταυτοποιούνται ως γυναίκες και άνδρες;

**Πιστεύετε ότι τα επίσημα έγγραφα, όπως τα διαβατήρια και τα πιστοποιητικά γέννησης, θα πρέπει να έχουν μια τρίτη επιλογή, δίπλα στο αρσενικό και το θηλυκό για τα άτομα που δεν ταυτοποιούνται ως γυναίκες και άνδρες;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ναι	302	29,9	34,4	34,4
	Όχι	436	43,2	49,7	84,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	139	13,8	15,8	100,0
	Total	877	86,9	100,0	
Missing	System	132	13,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

The question "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?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority opposition to having a third gender option, with 43.2% of respondents answering No. In contrast, 29.9% answered Yes, indicating some support for the inclusion of a third gender option. However, a significant portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 13.1% missing values and 13.8% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a societal divide on the issue of gender identity recognition on official documents, with a notable majority currently opposing such changes. For these reasons, we have determined to retain the question in the main survey, in order to examine the response rates.

#### **Q9.**

**Q9**, was based on Gustaffson Sendén et al. (2015)- European Social Survey Round 11.

Code	English	Greek
Q9	Some people describe themselves by their gender. How about you? How strong would you say your attachment is to your gender identity you chose?	Μερικοί άνθρωποι περιγράφουν τον εαυτό τους με βάση το φύλο τους. Πόσο έντονη θα λέγατε ότι είναι η προσήλωσή σας στην ταυτότητα φύλου που επιλέξατε;

**Μερικοί άνθρωποι περιγράφουν τον εαυτό τους με βάση το φύλο τους. Πόσο έντονη θα λέγατε ότι είναι η προσήλωσή σας στην ταυτότητα φύλου που επιλέξατε;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Καθόλου ισχυρή	48	4,8	5,6	5,6
	Λίγο ισχυρή	94	9,3	11,0	16,6
	Αρκετά ισχυρή	218	21,6	25,6	42,2
	Πολύ ισχυρή	435	43,1	51,0	93,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	58	5,7	6,8	100,0
	Total	853	84,5	100,0	
Missing	System	156	15,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

The question "Some people describe themselves by their gender. How about you? How strong would you say your attachment is to your gender identity you chose?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority of respondents (78.8%) feel some degree of attachment to their chosen gender identity, with 43.1% reporting a very strong attachment. However, a significant portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 15.5% missing values and 5.7% unable to choose. This distribution highlights varying levels of attachment to gender identity among respondents, with a majority expressing strong identification but also indicating uncertainty or non-response in some cases. For these reasons, we decided to keep the question in the main survey.

**Q10.**

Code	English	Greek
Q10	Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that gender equality in Greece:	Παρακαλώ σημειώστε πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε ότι η ισότητα των φύλων στη Ελλάδα:

**Q10a**, was based on Flash Eurobarometer 2017.

Code	English	Greek
Q10a	It increases economic growth	Αυξάνει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη

### Αυξάνει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	282	27,9	31,8	31,8
	Συμφωνώ	355	35,2	40,0	71,7
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	176	17,4	19,8	91,6
	Διαφωνώ	36	3,6	4,1	95,6
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	16	1,6	1,8	97,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	23	2,3	2,6	100,0
	Total	888	88,0	100,0	
Missing	System	121	12,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item, participants were asked about their views on whether gender equality increases economic growth in Greece. The results demonstrate a clear majority (63.1%) supporting the notion that gender equality contributes positively to economic development. Conversely, a small percentage (5.2%) disagree with this view, while 17.4% express neutrality. Additionally, 14.3% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings highlight strong agreement among respondents regarding the economic benefits associated with gender equality initiatives in Greece. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses underscores the importance of further education and discussion to deepen understanding of these dynamics and foster broader support for gender equality policies and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q10b**, was based on Flash Eurobarometer 2017.

Code	English	Greek
Q10b	It improves the quality of democracy	Βελτιώνει την ποιότητα της δημοκρατίας

### Βελτιώνει την ποιότητα της δημοκρατίας

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	466	46,2	52,1	52,1
	Συμφωνώ	333	33,0	37,2	89,4
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	60	5,9	6,7	96,1
	Διαφωνώ	20	2,0	2,2	98,3
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	13	1,3	1,5	99,8
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	894	88,6	100,0	
Missing	System	115	11,4		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item on perceptions of gender equality in Greece, participants were asked about the impact of gender equality on the quality of democracy. The results reveal a significant majority (79.2%) supporting the view that gender equality improves democratic quality. Conversely, only a small percentage (3.3%) disagree with this assertion, while 5.9% express neutrality. Additionally, 11.6% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore widespread belief in the positive relationship between gender equality and democratic governance in Greece. The presence of some neutrality and non-responses highlights opportunities for further education and dialogue to deepen understanding and support for gender equality initiatives within democratic frameworks and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q10c**, was based on Flash Eurobarometer 2017.

Code	English	Greek
Q10c	It improves environmental sustainability	Βελτιώνει την περιβαλλοντική βιωσιμότητα

**Βελτιώνει την περιβαλλοντική βιωσιμότητα**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	163	16,2	18,6	18,6
	Συμφωνώ	195	19,3	22,2	40,8
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	360	35,7	41,0	81,9
	Διαφωνώ	73	7,2	8,3	90,2
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	37	3,7	4,2	94,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	49	4,9	5,6	100,0
	Total	877	86,9	100,0	
Missing	System	132	13,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about assessing public perceptions of gender equality in Greece, respondents were asked about its perceived impact on environmental sustainability. The findings reveal varied opinions: 35.5% agree that gender equality improves environmental sustainability, while 10.9% disagree. A substantial portion (35.7%) neither agree nor disagree, indicating significant uncertainty or neutrality on the topic. Furthermore, 18.0% of responses were either missing or unable to be determined. These results highlight a diverse range of perspectives regarding the potential role of gender equality in enhancing environmental outcomes in Greece. The presence of uncertainty underscores the need for further exploration and discussion to better understand these complex relationships and their implications for policy and societal development and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q10d**, was based on Flash Eurobarometer 2017.

Code	English	Greek
Q10d	It facilitates balancing work and family	Διευκολύνει την ισορροπία μεταξύ εργασιακής και οικογενειακής ζωής

**Διευκολύνει την ισορροπία μεταξύ εργασιακής και οικογενειακής ζωής**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	298	29,5	33,3	33,3
	Συμφωνώ	361	35,8	40,4	73,7
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	135	13,4	15,1	88,8
	Διαφωνώ	60	5,9	6,7	95,5
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	28	2,8	3,1	98,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	12	1,2	1,3	100,0
	Total	894	88,6	100,0	
Missing	System	115	11,4		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about assessing public perceptions of gender equality in Greece, respondents were asked about its perceived impact on balancing work and family life. The results demonstrate a clear majority (65.3%) supporting the view that gender equality facilitates better work-life balance. In contrast, a minority (8.7%) hold a different view, while 13.4% express neutrality. Additionally, 12.6% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings highlight broad consensus on the positive relationship between gender equality and facilitating work-family balance in Greece. The presence of some dissent and neutrality suggests opportunities for further education and policy development to enhance support for gender equality initiatives aimed at improving overall quality of life and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q10e**, was based on Flash Eurobarometer 2017.

Code	English	Greek
Q10e	It overburdens businesses with regulating employee behavior	Επιβαρύνει υπερβολικά τις επιχειρήσεις με τις σχετικές ρυθμίσεις που αφορούν στην συμπεριφορά των εργαζομένων

**Επιβαρύνει υπερβολικά τις επιχειρήσεις με τις σχετικές ρυθμίσεις που αφορούν στην συμπεριφορά των εργαζομένων**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	18	1,8	2,0	2,0
	Συμφωνώ	60	5,9	6,8	8,8
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	149	14,8	16,8	25,6
	Διαφωνώ	365	36,2	41,1	66,7
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	274	27,2	30,9	97,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	22	2,2	2,5	100,0
	Total	888	88,0	100,0	
Missing	System	121	12,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about assessing public perceptions of the impact of gender equality on business operations in Greece, respondents were asked whether they believe gender equality overburdens businesses with regulating employee behavior. The results reveal a clear majority (63.4%) disagreeing with the notion that gender equality imposes undue burdens on businesses. Only 7.7% of respondents agree, while 14.8% express neutrality. Additionally, 14.2% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings suggest that most respondents do not perceive gender equality measures as excessive regulatory burdens on businesses. The presence of neutrality and non-responses highlights opportunities for further communication and education to ensure a clear understanding of the impacts of gender equality policies on business practices and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q11.**

Code	English	Greek
Q11	To what extent do you support or oppose each of the following workplace measures to promote diversity:	Σε ποιο βαθμό υποστηρίζετε ή αντιτίθεστε σε καθένα από τα ακόλουθα μέτρα στο χώρο εργασίας για την προώθηση της διαφορετικότητας:

**Q11a**, was based on the paper of Blommaert & Coenders, 2024.

Code	English	Greek
Q11a	Diversity training for employees and employers	Εκπαίδευση σε θέματα διαφορετικότητας για



		εργαζόμενους και εργοδότες
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**Εκπαίδευση σε θέματα διαφορετικότητας για εργαζόμενους και εργοδότες**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Αντιτίθεμαι πλήρως	88	8,7	10,3	10,3
	Αντιτίθεμαι σχετικά	62	6,1	7,3	17,6
	Υποστηρίζω σχετικά	277	27,5	32,5	50,1
	Υποστηρίζω πλήρως	382	37,9	44,8	94,8
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	44	4,4	5,2	100,0
	Total	853	84,5	100,0	
Missing	System	156	15,5		
	Total	1009	100,0		

The item "Diversity training for employees and employers" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority in favor of diversity training, with 37.9% of respondents expressing total support and an additional 27.5% expressing partial support. In contrast, 8.7% are totally against it and 6.1% are somewhat against it. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 15.5% missing values and 4.4% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a general positive sentiment towards diversity training among respondents, despite some opposition and uncertainty. For these reasons, we have determined to keep this item.

**Q11b**, was based on the paper of Blommaert & Coenders, 2024.

Code	English	Greek
Q11b	Monitoring workforce composition to assess representation of groups at risk of discrimination	Παρακολούθηση της σύνθεσης του εργατικού δυναμικού για την αξιολόγηση της εκπροσώπησης των ομάδων που κινδυνεύουν από διακρίσεις

**Παρακολούθηση της σύνθεσης του εργατικού δυναμικού για την αξιολόγηση της εκπροσώπησης των ομάδων που κινδυνεύουν από διακρίσεις**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Αντιτίθεμαι πλήρως	92	9,1	10,9	10,9
	Αντιτίθεμαι σχετικά	95	9,4	11,2	22,1
	Υποστηρίζω σχετικά	323	32,0	38,1	60,2
	Υποστηρίζω πλήρως	289	28,6	34,1	94,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	48	4,8	5,7	100,0
	Total	847	83,9	100,0	
Missing	System	162	16,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Monitoring workforce composition to assess representation of groups at risk of discrimination" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a strong majority in favor of monitoring, with 34.1% of respondents expressing total support and an additional 32.0% expressing partial support. In contrast, 9.1% are totally against it and 9.4% are somewhat against it. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.1% missing values and 4.8% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a positive sentiment towards monitoring workforce composition among respondents, despite some opposition and uncertainty. So, we have determined to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q11c**, was based on the paper of Blommaert & Coenders, 2024.

Code	English	Greek
Q11c	Monitoring recruitment processes to ensure that candidates from groups at risk of discrimination have the same opportunities as other candidates with equal skills and qualifications	Παρακολούθηση των διαδικασιών πρόσληψης για να διασφαλιστεί ότι οι υποψήφιοι από ομάδες που κινδυνεύουν από διακρίσεις έχουν τις ίδιες ευκαιρίες με άλλους υποψηφίους με ίσες δεξιότητες και προσόντα

**Παρακολούθηση των διαδικασιών πρόσληψης για να διασφαλιστεί ότι οι υποψήφιοι από ομάδες που κινδυνεύουν από διακρίσεις έχουν τις ίδιες ευκαιρίες με άλλους υποψηφίους με ίσες δεξιότητες και προσόντα**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Αντιτίθεμαι πλήρως	68	6,7	8,0	8,0
	Αντιτίθεμαι σχετικά	55	5,5	6,4	14,4
	Υποστηρίζω σχετικά	262	26,0	30,6	45,0
	Υποστηρίζω πλήρως	442	43,8	51,7	96,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	28	2,8	3,3	100,0
	Total	855	84,7	100,0	
Missing	System	154	15,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Monitoring recruitment processes to ensure that candidates from groups at risk of discrimination have the same opportunities as other candidates with equal skills and qualifications" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate strong support for monitoring, with 43.8% of respondents expressing total support and an additional 26.0% expressing partial support. In contrast, 6.7% are totally against it and 5.5% are somewhat against it. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 15.3% missing values and 2.8% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a positive sentiment towards monitoring recruitment processes among respondents, despite some opposition and uncertainty and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Q12.**

**Q12**, was based on question HarmRec1 of PSE UK Questionnaire 2012 (Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK).

Code	English	Greek
Q12	Now I would like to ask you some questions about other harm you have experienced. In the past year, could you tell me if you have been harassed, abused or made to feel uncomfortable for any of the reasons on this card?	Στο σημείο αυτό, υπάρχουν ερωτήσεις σχετικά με τραυματικές εμπειρίες που έχετε βιώσει, είτε σωματικές είτε ψυχολογικές. Τον περασμένο χρόνο, έχετε παρενοχληθεί, κακοποιηθεί ή αισθανθήκατε άβολα για κάποιον από τους παρακάτω λόγους;

For each answer:

### Θρησκεία

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγεί	802	79,5	91,7	91,7
	Ναι	73	7,2	8,3	100,0
	Total	875	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	134	13,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing harassment due to religion in the past year, 7.2% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 79.5% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 13.3% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 8.3% reported experiencing harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, which warrants further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

### Εθνικότητα

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγεί	839	83,2	95,9	95,9
	Ναι	36	3,6	4,1	100,0
	Total	875	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	134	13,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing harassment due to nationality in the past year, 3.6% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 83.2% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 13.3% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 4.1% reported experiencing harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, which warrants further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

### Αναπηρία

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγεί	844	83,6	96,5	96,5
	Ναι	31	3,1	3,5	100,0
	Total	875	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	134	13,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing harassment due to disability in the past year, 3.1% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 83.6% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 13.3% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 3.5% reported experiencing harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, which warrants further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

#### Σεξουαλικός προσανατολισμός

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	837	83,0	95,7	95,7
	Ναι	38	3,8	4,3	100,0
	Total	875	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	134	13,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing harassment due to sexual orientation in the past year, 3.8% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 83% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 13.3% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 4.3% reported experiencing harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

#### Ηλικία

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	727	72,1	83,1	83,1
	Ναι	148	14,7	16,9	100,0
	Total	875	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	134	13,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing harassment due to age in the past year, 7.9% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 72.1% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 13.3% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 16.9% reported experiencing harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Φύλο**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	795	78,8	90,9	90,9
	Ναι	80	7,9	9,1	100,0
	Total	875	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	134	13,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing harassment due to gender in the past year, 7.9% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 78.8% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 13.3% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 9.1% reported experiencing harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Κοινωνική τάξη**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	811	80,4	92,7	92,7
	Ναι	64	6,3	7,3	100,0
	Total	875	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	134	13,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing harassment due to social class in the past year, 6.3% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 80.4% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 13.3% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 7.3% reported experiencing harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Q13.**

**Q13**, was based on question HarmRec2 of PSE UK Questionnaire 2012 (Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK).

Code	English	Greek
Q13	In the past year, have you have been treated less favourably by people who are in positions of	Τον περασμένο χρόνο, έχετε λάβει σε μικρότερο βαθμό ευνοϊκή μεταχείριση από

	authority, because of any of the personal characteristics on this card?	ανθρώπους που βρίσκονται σε θέσεις εξουσίας λόγω κάποιου από τους λόγους που αναφέρονται στην προηγούμενη ερώτηση;
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For each answer:

#### Θρησκεία

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγεί	847	83,9	97,2	97,2
	Ναι	24	2,4	2,8	100,0
	Total	871	86,3	100,0	
Missing	System	138	13,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "In the past year, have you been treated less favorably by people who are in positions of authority because of your religion?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a very high rate of non-responses (83.9%) and missing values (13.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. Only 2.4% of respondents reported experiencing such treatment. This low incidence of reported discrimination could suggest that such experiences are not common among the respondents. On the other hand, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering. For these reasons, we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

#### Εθνικότητα

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγεί	848	84,0	97,4	97,4
	Ναι	23	2,3	2,6	100,0
	Total	871	86,3	100,0	
Missing	System	138	13,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "In the past year, have you been treated less favorably by people who are in positions of authority because of your nationality?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a very high rate of non-responses (84%) and missing values (13.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. Only 2.3% of respondents reported experiencing such treatment. This low

incidence of reported nationality-based discrimination could suggest that such experiences are not common among the respondents. However, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering, warranting further exploration to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

#### Αναπηρία

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	849	84,1	97,5	97,5
	Ναι	22	2,2	2,5	100,0
	Total	871	86,3	100,0	
Missing	System	138	13,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "In the past year, have you been treated less favorably by people who are in positions of authority because of your disability?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a very high rate of non-responses (84.1%) and missing values (13.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. Only 2.2% of respondents reported experiencing such treatment. This low incidence of reported disability-based discrimination could suggest that such experiences are not common among the respondents. On the opposite, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering. So, we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

#### Σεξουαλικός προσανατολισμός

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	855	84,7	98,2	98,2
	Ναι	16	1,6	1,8	100,0
	Total	871	86,3	100,0	
Missing	System	138	13,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "In the past year, have you been treated less favorably by people who are in positions of authority because of your sexual orientation?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a very high rate of non-responses (84.7%) and missing values (13.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. Only 1.6% of respondents reported experiencing such treatment. This low incidence of reported sexual orientation-based discrimination could suggest that such experiences are not common among the respondents. However, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering, warranting further exploration, in order to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.



### Ηλικία

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	769	76,2	88,3	88,3
	Ναι	102	10,1	11,7	100,0
	Total	871	86,3	100,0	
Missing	System	138	13,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "In the past year, have you been treated less favorably by people who are in positions of authority because of your age?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high rate of non-responses (76.2%) and missing values (13.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. 10.1% of respondents reported experiencing such treatment. This incidence of reported age-based discrimination suggests that a notable portion of respondents have faced unfavorable treatment due to their age. However, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering, warranting further exploration to understand the underlying reasons for non-responses. For these reasons, we determined not to retain this item in the main survey.

### Φύλο

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	779	77,2	89,4	89,4
	Ναι	92	9,1	10,6	100,0
	Total	871	86,3	100,0	
Missing	System	138	13,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "In the past year, have you been treated less favorably by people who are in positions of authority because of your gender?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high rate of non-responses (77.2%) and missing values (13.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. 9.1% of respondents reported experiencing such treatment. This incidence of reported gender-based discrimination suggests that a notable portion of respondents have faced unfavorable treatment due to their gender. However, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering, warranting further exploration to understand the underlying reasons for non-responses. So, we decided to not keep this item in the main survey.

### Κοινωνική τάξη

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	783	77,6	89,9	89,9
	Ναι	88	8,7	10,1	100,0
	Total	871	86,3	100,0	
Missing	System	138	13,7		
	Total	1009	100,0		

The item "In the past year, have you been treated less favorably by people who are in positions of authority because of your social class?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high rate of non-responses (77.6%) and missing values (13.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. 8.7% of respondents reported experiencing such treatment. This incidence of reported social class-based discrimination suggests that a notable portion of respondents have faced unfavorable treatment due to their social class. However, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering, warranting further exploration to not retain this item in the main survey.

#### Q14.

Code	English	Greek
Q14	In your opinion, how much influence does each of the following factors have on the decision to recruit or not to recruit a person for a job in Greece?	Κατά τη γνώμη σας, πόση επιρροή έχει καθένας από τους παρακάτω παράγοντες στην απόφαση πρόσληψης ή μη πρόσληψης ενός ατόμου για εργασία στην Ελλάδα;

**Q14a**, was based on question G21 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q14a	The person's knowledge and skills.	Οι γνώσεις και οι δεξιότητες του ατόμου

### Οι γνώσεις και οι δεξιότητες του ατόμου

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Καθόλου επιρροή	11	1,1	1,3	1,3
	Κάποια επιρροή	158	15,7	18,6	19,9
	Αρκετά μεγάλη επιρροή	441	43,7	51,9	71,8
	Απόλυτη επιρροή	237	23,5	27,9	99,8
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	849	84,1	100,0	
Missing	System	160	15,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "The person's knowledge and skills" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that knowledge and skills have a significant influence, with 43.7% of respondents perceiving quite a lot of influence and 23.5% perceiving a great deal of influence. In contrast, 1.1% perceive no influence and 15.7% perceive some influence. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 15.9% missing values and 0.2% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a positive perception towards the impact of knowledge and skills among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses. So, we have determined to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q14b**, was based on question G22 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q14b	The person's on-the-job experience.	Η εργασιακή εμπειρία του ατόμου

### Η εργασιακή εμπειρία του ατόμου

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Καθόλου επιρροή	4	,4	,5	,5
	Κάποια επιρροή	139	13,8	16,4	16,9
	Αρκετά μεγάλη επιρροή	476	47,2	56,1	73,0
	Απόλυτη επιρροή	227	22,5	26,8	99,8
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	848	84,0	100,0	
Missing	System	161	16,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "The person's on-the-job experience" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that on-the-job experience has a significant influence, with 47.2% of respondents perceiving quite a lot of influence and 22.5% perceiving a great deal of influence. In contrast, only 0.4% perceive no influence and 13.8% perceive some influence. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.0% missing values and 0.2% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a positive perception towards the impact of on-the-job experience among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses and we decided to include this item in the main survey of the DATIS project.

**Q14c**, was based on question G23 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q14c	Whether the person knows someone in the organisation.	Η γνωριμία του ατόμου με κάποιον στον οργανισμό

**Η γνωριμία του ατόμου με κάποιον στον οργανισμό**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Καθόλου επιρροή	45	4,5	5,3	5,3
	Κάποια επιρροή	174	17,2	20,5	25,8
	Αρκετά μεγάλη επιρροή	366	36,3	43,1	68,9
	Απόλυτη επιρροή	252	25,0	29,7	98,6
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	12	1,2	1,4	100,0
	Total		849	84,1	100,0
Missing	System	160	15,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Whether the person knows someone in the organization" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that knowing someone in the organization has a significant influence, with 36.3% of respondents perceiving quite a lot of influence and 25.0% perceiving a great deal of influence. In contrast, 4.5% perceive no influence and 17.2% perceive some influence. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 15.9% missing values and 1.2% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a positive perception towards the impact of personal connections within the organization among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses and for these reasons we decided to keep this item in the main survey.

**Q14d**, was based on question G24 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q14d	Whether the person has an immigrant background.	Το μεταναστευτικό υπόβαθρο του ατόμου

**Το μεταναστευτικό υπόβαθρο του ατόμου**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Καθόλου επιρροή	144	14,3	17,2	17,2
	Κάποια επιρροή	266	26,4	31,8	49,0
	Αρκετά μεγάλη επιρροή	287	28,4	34,3	83,4
	Απόλυτη επιρροή	89	8,8	10,6	94,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	50	5,0	6,0	100,0
	Total	836	82,9	100,0	
Missing	System	173	17,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "Whether the person has an immigrant background" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that having an immigrant background has an influence, with 28.4% of respondents perceiving quite a lot of influence and 8.8% perceiving a great deal of influence. In contrast, 14.3% perceive no influence and 26.4% perceive some influence. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 17.1% missing values and 5.0% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a mixed perception towards the impact of having an immigrant background among respondents, with a tendency towards acknowledging its influence despite some uncertainty and non-responses. So, we have determined to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q14e**, was based on question G25 of ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness.

Code	English	Greek
Q14e	The person's gender.	Το φύλο του ατόμου

**Το φύλο του ατόμου**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Καθόλου επιρροή	174	17,2	20,6	20,6
	Κάποια επιρροή	369	36,6	43,8	64,4
	Αρκετά μεγάλη επιρροή	246	24,4	29,2	93,6
	Απόλυτη επιρροή	32	3,2	3,8	97,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	22	2,2	2,6	100,0
	Total	843	83,5	100,0	
Missing	System	166	16,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "The person's gender" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that a person's gender has some influence, with 36.6% of respondents perceiving some influence and 24.4% perceiving quite a lot of influence. In contrast, 17.2% perceive no influence and only 3.2% perceive a great deal of influence. However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.5% missing values and 2.2% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a mixed perception towards the impact of gender among respondents, with a tendency towards acknowledging its influence despite some uncertainty and non-responses. For these reasons, we decided to retain this item in the main survey, in order to examine its suitability for the Greek public.

**Q15.**

Code	English	Greek
Q15	Please tick one box for each of these to show how important you think it is for getting ahead in life...	Προκειμένου να προοδεύσει κάποιος/-α στην Ελλάδα σήμερα, πόσο σημαντικό είναι...

**Q15a**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15a	...how important is coming from a wealthy family?	να προέρχεται από πλούσια οικογένεια;

**να προέρχεται από πλούσια οικογένεια;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	208	20,6	24,8	24,8
	Πολύ σημαντικό	308	30,5	36,8	61,6
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	200	19,8	23,9	85,4
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	60	5,9	7,2	92,6
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	59	5,8	7,0	99,6
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	3	,3	,4	100,0
	Total	838	83,1	100,0	
Missing	System	171	16,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is coming from a wealthy family?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that coming from a wealthy family is important, with 30.5% of respondents considering it very important and 20.6% considering it essential. In contrast, smaller percentages view it as fairly important (19.8%), not very important (5.9%), or not important at all (5.8%). However, a notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.9% missing values and 0.3% unable to choose. This distribution highlights a significant recognition of the importance of wealth and its potential influence among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses. So, we decided to keep the item in the main questionnaire.

**Q15b**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15b	... how important is having well educated parents?	να έχει μορφωμένους γονείς;

**να έχει μορφωμένους γονείς;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	60	5,9	7,1	7,1
	Πολύ σημαντικό	314	31,1	37,3	44,5
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	317	31,4	37,7	82,2
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	107	10,6	12,7	94,9
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	43	4,3	5,1	100,0
	Total	841	83,3	100,0	
Missing	System	168	16,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is having well-educated parents?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that having well-educated parents is important, with 31.4% of respondents considering it fairly important and 31.1% considering it very important. In contrast, smaller percentages view it as essential (5.9%), not very important (10.6%), or not important at all (4.3%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.7% missing values. This distribution highlights a significant recognition of the importance of parental education levels among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses. So, we have determined to retain this item in the main questionnaire of DATIS.

**Q15c**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15c	... how important is having a good education yourself?	να είναι μορφωμένος ο ίδιος;

**να είναι μορφωμένος ο ίδιος;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	227	22,5	27,0	27,0
	Πολύ σημαντικό	362	35,9	43,0	70,0
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	212	21,0	25,2	95,2
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	26	2,6	3,1	98,3
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	14	1,4	1,7	100,0
	Total	841	83,3	100,0	
Missing	System	168	16,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is having a good education yourself?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a strong consensus on the importance of education. The most frequent response is "Very important" (35.9%), followed by "Essential" (22.5%) and "Fairly important" (21.0%). Only a small portion of respondents view education as "Not very important" (2.6%) or "Not important at all" (1.4%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.7% missing values. This distribution highlights a high regard for education among the majority of respondents, with minimal dissenting views. So, we decided to keep this item in the main survey.

**Q15d**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
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Q15d	... how important is hard work?	να δουλεύει σκληρά;
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**να δουλεύει σκληρά;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	202	20,0	24,1	24,1
	Πολύ σημαντικό	302	29,9	36,0	60,1
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	239	23,7	28,5	88,6
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	74	7,3	8,8	97,4
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	22	2,2	2,6	100,0
	Total	839	83,2	100,0	
Missing	System	170	16,8		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is hard work?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that hard work is important, with 29.9% of respondents considering it very important and 20% considering it essential. In contrast, smaller percentages view it as fairly important (23.7%), not very important (7.3%), or not important at all (2.2%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.8% missing values. This distribution highlights a significant recognition of the importance of hard work among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses. For these reasons, we decided to keep this item in the main survey.

**Q15e**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15e	... how important is knowing the right people?	να γνωρίζει τους κατάλληλους ανθρώπους;

**να γνωρίζει τους κατάλληλους ανθρώπους;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	348	34,5	41,4	41,4
	Πολύ σημαντικό	319	31,6	38,0	79,4
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	136	13,5	16,2	95,6
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	30	3,0	3,6	99,2
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	7	,7	,8	100,0
	Total	840	83,3	100,0	
Missing	System	169	16,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is knowing the right people?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a majority perception that knowing the right people is important, with 34.5% of respondents considering it essential and 31.6% considering it very important. In contrast, smaller percentages view it as fairly important (13.5%), not very important (3%), or not important at all (0.7%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 16.7% missing values. This distribution highlights a significant recognition of the importance of social connections and networking among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses. So, we have determined to retain this item in the main survey, in order to examine its suitability for the Greek public.

**Q15f**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15f	... how important is having political connections?	να έχει πολιτικές διασυνδέσεις;

**να έχει πολιτικές διασυνδέσεις;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	331	32,8	39,6	39,6
	Πολύ σημαντικό	247	24,5	29,6	69,2
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	158	15,7	18,9	88,1
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	53	5,3	6,3	94,5
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	40	4,0	4,8	99,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,7	100,0
	Total	835	82,8	100,0	
Missing	System	174	17,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is having political connections?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a significant perception that political connections are important, with 32.8% of respondents considering it essential and 24.5% considering it very important. In contrast, smaller percentages view it as fairly important (15.7%), not very important (5.3%), or not important at all (4%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 17.2% missing values and 0.6% indicating they can't choose. This distribution highlights a significant recognition of the importance of political connections among respondents, despite some uncertainty and non-responses and we decided to keep this item in the main questionnaire.

**Q15g**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15g	...how important is giving bribes?	να δωροδοκεί;

**να δωροδοκεί;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	162	16,1	19,7	19,7
	Πολύ σημαντικό	169	16,7	20,6	40,3
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	182	18,0	22,2	62,5
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	111	11,0	13,5	76,0
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	126	12,5	15,3	91,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	71	7,0	8,6	100,0
	Total	821	81,4	100,0	
Missing	System	188	18,6		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is giving bribes?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a diverse range of perceptions regarding the importance of giving bribes. The most frequent response is "Fairly important" (18%), with significant portions also considering it "Essential" (16.1%) and "Very important" (16.7%). Conversely, 11% of respondents view it as "Not very important," and 12.5% see it as "Not important at all." A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18.6% missing values and 7% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights varied opinions on the importance of giving bribes, with a significant number of respondents uncertain or unwilling to answer. So, we decided to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q15h**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15h	... how important is a person's race?	η φυλή ενός ατόμου;

**η φυλή ενός ατόμου;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	69	6,8	8,4	8,4
	Πολύ σημαντικό	175	17,3	21,2	29,5
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	287	28,4	34,7	64,3
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	154	15,3	18,6	82,9
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	116	11,5	14,0	97,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	25	2,5	3,0	100,0
	Total	826	81,9	100,0	
Missing	System	183	18,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is a person's race?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a varied perception regarding the importance of race. The most frequent response is "Fairly important" (28.4%), with significant portions also considering it "Very important" (17.3%) and "Essential" (6.8%). Conversely, 15.3% of respondents view it as "Not very important," and 11.5% see it as "Not important at all." A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18.1% missing values and 2.5% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights diverse opinions on the importance of race, with a considerable number of respondents uncertain or unwilling to answer. So, we decided to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q15i**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15i	... how important is a person's religion?	η θρησκεία ενός ατόμου;

**η θρησκεία ενός ατόμου;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	34	3,4	4,1	4,1
	Πολύ σημαντικό	69	6,8	8,3	12,5
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	185	18,3	22,4	34,8
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	269	26,7	32,5	67,4
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	251	24,9	30,4	97,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	19	1,9	2,3	100,0
	Total	827	82,0	100,0	
Missing	System	182	18,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is a person's religion?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate a diverse range of perceptions regarding the importance of religion. The most frequent response is "Not very important" (26.7%), with a significant portion also considering it "Not important at all" (24.9%). Conversely, 18.3% of respondents view it as "Fairly important," 6.8% see it as "Very important," and 3.4% consider it "Essential." A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18% missing values and 1.9% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights diverse opinions on the importance of religion, with a larger number of respondents viewing it as not very important or not important at all. So, we decided to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q15j**, was based on question 1 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q15j	... how important is being born a man or a woman?	να έχει γεννηθεί άνδρας ή γυναίκα;

**να έχει γεννηθεί άνδρας ή γυναίκα;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Απολύτως σημαντικό	39	3,9	4,7	4,7
	Πολύ σημαντικό	140	13,9	16,9	21,6
	Σχετικά σημαντικό	244	24,2	29,5	51,1
	Όχι πολύ σημαντικό	179	17,7	21,6	72,8
	Καθόλου σημαντικό	209	20,7	25,3	98,1
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	16	1,6	1,9	100,0
	Total	827	82,0	100,0	
Missing	System	182	18,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...how important is being born a man or a woman?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate a varied distribution among respondents: 3.9% consider gender at birth essential, while 13.9% find it very important. A significant portion, 24.2%, view it as fairly important, whereas 17.7% believe it is not very important, and 20.7% perceive it as not important at all. Notably, 18.0% of respondents did not provide a response, and 1.6% were unable to choose, which may influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards gender significance. So, we decided to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q16.**

Code	English	Greek
Q16	In all countries, there are	Σε όλες τις χώρες,

	differences or even conflicts between different social groups. In your opinion, in Greece how much conflict is there between...	υπάρχουν διαφορές ή και συγκρούσεις μεταξύ διαφορετικών κοινωνικών ομάδων. Κατά τη γνώμη σας, στην Ελλάδα πόσο έντονες συγκρούσεις υπάρχουν μεταξύ...
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**Q16a**, was based on question 12 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q16a	... poor people and rich people?	φτωχών και πλουσίων;

**φτωχών και πλουσίων;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	74	7,3	9,0	9,0
	Έντονες συγκρούσεις	197	19,5	23,9	32,8
	Όχι πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	434	43,0	52,6	85,5
	Καθόλου συγκρούσεις	114	11,3	13,8	99,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,7	100,0
	Total	825	81,8	100,0	
Missing	System	184	18,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...poor people and rich people?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate varied perceptions of the conflicts. The most frequent response is "Not very strong conflicts" (43.0%), followed by "Strong conflicts" (19.5%), and "Very strong conflicts" (7.3%). A smaller portion of respondents believed that "There are no conflicts" (11.3%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18.2% missing values and 0.6% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights that while a significant portion of respondents perceives some level of conflict, the majority view the conflicts as not very strong or non-existent. For these reasons, we have determined to retain this item in the official questionnaire of the DATIS project.

**Q16b**, was based on question 12 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q16b	... the working class and the middle class?	εργατικής τάξης και μεσαίας τάξης;

**εργατικής τάξης και μεσαίας τάξης;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	37	3,7	4,5	4,5
	Έντονες συγκρούσεις	117	11,6	14,2	18,7
	Όχι πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	470	46,6	57,0	75,7
	Καθόλου συγκρούσεις	194	19,2	23,5	99,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,7	100,0
	Total	824	81,7	100,0	
Missing	System	185	18,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...the working class and the middle class?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate varied perceptions of the conflicts. The most frequent response is "Not very strong conflicts" (46.6%), followed by "There are no conflicts" (19.2%), and "Strong conflicts" (11.6%). A smaller portion of respondents believed that there are "Very strong conflicts" (3.7%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18.3% missing values and 0.6% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights that while a small portion of respondents perceived some level of conflict, the majority view the conflicts as not very strong or non-existent. For these reasons, we have determined to retain this item in the main survey.

**Q16c**, was based on question 12 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q16c	...management and workers?	εργοδοτών και εργαζομένων;

**εργοδοτών και εργαζομένων;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	97	9,6	11,8	11,8
	Έντονες συγκρούσεις	249	24,7	30,2	41,9
	Όχι πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	416	41,2	50,4	92,4
	Καθόλου συγκρούσεις	59	5,8	7,2	99,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,5	100,0
	Total	825	81,8	100,0	
Missing	System	184	18,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...management and workers?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The

results indicate varied perceptions of the conflicts. The most frequent response is "Not very strong conflicts" (41.2%), followed by "Strong conflicts" (24.7%), and "Very strong conflicts" (9.6%). A smaller portion of respondents believed that "There are no conflicts" (5.8%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18.2% missing values and 0.4% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights that while a significant portion of respondents perceives some level of conflict, the majority view the conflicts as not very strong or non-existent. For these reasons, we decided to include this item in the official questionnaire of the survey.

**Q16d**, was based on question 12 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q16d	...young people and older people?	νέων και ηλικιωμένων;

**νέων και ηλικιωμένων;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	32	3,2	3,9	3,9
	Έντονες συγκρούσεις	125	12,4	15,2	19,1
	Όχι πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	430	42,6	52,4	71,6
	Καθόλου συγκρούσεις	226	22,4	27,6	99,1
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	7	,7	,9	100,0
	Total	820	81,3	100,0	
Missing	System	189	18,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...young people and older people?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate varied perceptions of the conflicts. The most frequent response is "Not very strong conflicts" (42.6%), followed by "There are no conflicts" (22.4%), "Strong conflicts" (12.4%), and "Very strong conflicts" (3.2%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18.7% missing values and 0.7% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights that while a smaller portion of respondents perceives significant conflicts, the majority view the conflicts as not very strong or non-existent. For these reasons, we decided to include this item in the official questionnaire of the survey.

**Q16e**, was based on question 12 of ISSP 2019 (Social Inequality V).

Code	English	Greek
Q16e	...people born in Greece and people from other countries who have	ατόμων που έχουν γεννηθεί στην Ελλάδα και ατόμων από άλλες χώρες



	come to live in Greece?	που έχουν έρθει να ζήσουν στην Ελλάδα;
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**ατόμων που έχουν γεννηθεί στην Ελλάδα και ατόμων από άλλες χώρες που έχουν έρθει να ζήσουν στην Ελλάδα;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	105	10,4	12,7	12,7
	Έντονες συγκρούσεις	323	32,0	39,2	51,9
	Όχι πολύ έντονες συγκρούσεις	353	35,0	42,8	94,8
	Καθόλου συγκρούσεις	38	3,8	4,6	99,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	5	,5	,6	100,0
	Total	824	81,7	100,0	
Missing	System	185	18,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item "...people born in Greece and people from other countries who have come to live in Greece?" was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results indicate varied perceptions of the conflicts. The most frequent response is "Not very strong conflicts" (35%), followed by "Strong conflicts" (32%), "Very strong conflicts" (10.4%), and "There are no conflicts" (3.8%). A notable portion of respondents did not provide a clear answer, with 18.3% missing values and 0.5% indicating they "Can't choose." This distribution highlights a significant perception of conflicts, with 42.4% of respondents viewing the conflicts as strong to very strong. However, a larger portion sees the conflicts as not very strong or non-existent, reflecting a mixed perception among the surveyed individuals. For these reasons, we decided to include this item in the main survey.

**Q17.**

Code	English	Greek
Q17	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 Greece? By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated unfavourably compared with others based on	Για κάθε μία από τις παρακάτω διακρίσεις, κατά τη γνώμη σας, ποιες είναι πολύ συχνές, αρκετά συχνές, αρκετά σπάνιες ή πολύ σπάνιες στην Ελλάδα; Οι διακρίσεις με βάση...

	arbitrary criteria. Discrimination on the basis of...	
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**Q17a**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17a	Ethnic origin	την εθνοτική καταγωγή

**την εθνοτική καταγωγή**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	179	17,7	22,2	22,2
	Αρκετά συχνές	444	44,0	55,2	77,4
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	133	13,2	16,5	93,9
	Πολύ σπάνιες	39	3,9	4,8	98,8
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	10	1,0	1,2	100,0
	Total	805	79,8	100,0	
Missing	System	204	20,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on ethnic origin in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 17.7% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 44% consider it fairly widespread. A smaller portion, 13.2%, think it is fairly rare, and 3.9% view it as very rare. Notably, 20.2% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 1% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of ethnic discrimination in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17b**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17b	Skin colour	το χρώμα του δέρματος

**το χρώμα του δέρματος**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	185	18,3	23,0	23,0
	Αρκετά συχνές	379	37,6	47,1	70,1
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	158	15,7	19,6	89,7
	Πολύ σπάνιες	75	7,4	9,3	99,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	8	,8	1,0	100,0
	Total	805	79,8	100,0	
Missing	System	204	20,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on skin colour in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 18.3% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 37.6% consider it fairly widespread. A smaller portion, 15.7%, think it is fairly rare, and 7.4% view it as very rare. Notably, 20.2% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 0.8% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination based on skin colour in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17c**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17c	Being Roma	το γεγονός ότι είναι κανείς Ρομά

**το γεγονός ότι είναι κανείς Ρομά**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	496	49,2	61,7	61,7
	Αρκετά συχνές	239	23,7	29,7	91,4
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	42	4,2	5,2	96,6
	Πολύ σπάνιες	21	2,1	2,6	99,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,7	100,0
	Total	804	79,7	100,0	
Missing	System	205	20,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination against Roma individuals in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 49.2% of

respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 23.7% consider it fairly widespread. A smaller portion, 4.2%, think it is fairly rare, and 2.1% view it as very rare. Notably, 20.3% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 0.6% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination against Roma individuals in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17d**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17d	Sexual orientation (for example being lesbian, gay or bisexual)	το σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό (για παράδειγμα ομοφυλόφιλος/η ή αμφισεξουαλικός/ή)

**το σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό (για παράδειγμα ομοφυλόφιλος/-η ή αμφισεξουαλικός/-ή)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	181	17,9	22,4	22,4
	Αρκετά συχνές	374	37,1	46,3	68,7
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	175	17,3	21,7	90,3
	Πολύ σπάνιες	63	6,2	7,8	98,1
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	15	1,5	1,9	100,0
	Total	808	80,1	100,0	
Missing	System	201	19,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination against individuals based on sexual orientation in Greece , was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 17.9% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 37.1% consider it fairly widespread. A portion of respondents, 17.3%, think it is fairly rare, and 6.2% view it as very rare. Notably, 19.9% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 1.5% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination against lesbian, gay, or bisexual individuals in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17e**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17e	Age, being perceived	την ηλικία, το να

	as too old or too young	θεωρείται κανείς πολύ ηλικιωμένος ή πολύ νέος
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**την ηλικία, το να θεωρείται κανείς πολύ ηλικιωμένος ή πολύ νέος**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	124	12,3	15,4	15,4
	Αρκετά συχνές	383	38,0	47,5	62,8
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	197	19,5	24,4	87,2
	Πολύ σπάνιες	89	8,8	11,0	98,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	14	1,4	1,7	100,0
	Total	807	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	202	20,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of age discrimination in Greece, defined as being perceived as too old or too young , was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 12.3% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 38% consider it fairly widespread. A portion of respondents, 19.5%, think it is fairly rare, and 8.8% view it as very rare. Notably, 20% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 1.4% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of age discrimination in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17f**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17f	Religion or beliefs	τη θρησκεία ή τις πεποιθήσεις

**τη θρησκεία ή τις πεποιθήσεις**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	73	7,2	9,1	9,1
	Αρκετά συχνές	209	20,7	26,1	35,3
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	312	30,9	39,0	74,3
	Πολύ σπάνιες	184	18,2	23,0	97,3
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	22	2,2	2,8	100,0
	Total	800	79,3	100,0	
Missing	System	209	20,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on religion or beliefs in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 7.2% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 20.7% consider it fairly widespread. A portion of respondents, 30.9%, think it is fairly rare, and 18.2% view it as very rare. Notably, 20.7% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 2.2% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination based on religion or beliefs in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17g**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17g	Disability	την αναπηρία

**την αναπηρία**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	169	16,7	21,1	21,1
	Αρκετά συχνές	368	36,5	45,9	67,0
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	157	15,6	19,6	86,5
	Πολύ σπάνιες	88	8,7	11,0	97,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	20	2,0	2,5	100,0
	Total	802	79,5	100,0	
Missing	System	207	20,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on disability in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 16.7% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 36.5% consider it fairly widespread. A portion of respondents, 15.6%, think it is fairly rare, and 8.7% view it as very rare. Notably, 20.5% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 2% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination based on disability in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17h**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17h	Being transgender	την ταυτότητα του φύλου

**την ταυτότητα του φύλου**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	162	16,1	20,3	20,3
	Αρκετά συχνές	292	28,9	36,6	57,0
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	211	20,9	26,5	83,4
	Πολύ σπάνιες	106	10,5	13,3	96,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	26	2,6	3,3	100,0
	Total	797	79,0	100,0	
Missing	System	212	21,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on being transgender in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 16.1% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 28.9% consider it fairly widespread. A portion of respondents, 20.9%, think it is fairly rare, and 10.5% view it as very rare. Notably, 21% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 2.6% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination based on being transgender in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17i**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17i	Socio-economic situation	την κοινωνικοοικονομική κατάσταση

**την κοινωνικοοικονομική κατάσταση**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	107	10,6	13,4	13,4
	Αρκετά συχνές	344	34,1	43,1	56,5
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	233	23,1	29,2	85,7
	Πολύ σπάνιες	99	9,8	12,4	98,1
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	15	1,5	1,9	100,0
	Total	798	79,1	100,0	
Missing	System	211	20,9		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on socio-economic

situation in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 10.6% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 34.1% consider it fairly widespread. A portion of respondents, 23.1%, think it is fairly rare, and 9.8% view it as very rare. Notably, 20.9% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 1.5% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination based on socio-economic situation in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17j**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17j	Being a man or a woman	το να είναι κανείς άνδρας ή γυναίκα

**το να είναι κανείς άνδρας ή γυναίκα**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	82	8,1	10,2	10,2
	Αρκετά συχνές	295	29,2	36,8	47,0
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	248	24,6	30,9	77,9
	Πολύ σπάνιες	165	16,4	20,6	98,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	12	1,2	1,5	100,0
	Total	802	79,5	100,0	
Missing	System	207	20,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on being a man or a woman in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. The findings indicate that 8.1% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 29.2% consider it fairly widespread. A portion of respondents, 24.6%, think it is fairly rare, and 16.4% view it as very rare. Notably, 20.5% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 1.2% were unable to choose. These missing values could influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards the prevalence of discrimination based on gender in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q17k**, was based on question B1 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q17k	Being intersex	το να είναι κανείς διαφυλικός



το να είναι κανείς διαφυλικός

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Πολύ συχνές	276	27,4	34,8	34,8
	Αρκετά συχνές	271	26,9	34,2	69,1
	Αρκετά σπάνιες	108	10,7	13,6	82,7
	Πολύ σπάνιες	67	6,6	8,5	91,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	70	6,9	8,8	100,0
	Total	792	78,5	100,0	
Missing	System	217	21,5		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination based on being intersex in Greece, was evaluated based on response frequencies. According to the responses, 27.4% of respondents believe such discrimination is very widespread, while 26.9% consider it fairly widespread. A smaller proportion, 10.7%, think it is fairly rare, and 6.6% view it as very rare. Notably, 21.5% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 6.9% were unable to choose. These missing values and non-responses may influence the overall understanding of attitudes towards discrimination based on being intersex in Greece and for these reasons we decided to not include this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q18.**

**Q18**, was based on question B2 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q18	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.	Τους τελευταίους 12 μήνες αισθανθήκατε προσωπικά κάποια διάκριση ή παρενόχληση για έναν ή περισσότερους από τους ακόλουθους λόγους;

For each answer:

**Για τη ηλικία**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	663	65,7	81,9	81,9
	Ναι	147	14,6	18,1	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

This item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to age was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high rate of non-responses (65.7%) and missing values (19.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. 14.6% of respondents reported experiencing age-related discrimination or harassment. This incidence suggests that a notable portion of respondents have faced unfavorable treatment due to their age. However, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering, warranting further exploration to understand the underlying reasons for non-responses. For these reasons, we decided to not retain this item in the main survey.

**Για τις πολιτικές απόψεις σας**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	631	62,5	77,9	77,9
	Ναι	179	17,7	22,1	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

This item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to political opinions was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high rate of non-responses (62.5%) and missing values (19.7%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents either chose not to answer or left the question blank. 17.7% of respondents reported experiencing political opinion-related discrimination or harassment. This incidence suggests that a notable portion of respondents have faced unfavorable treatment due to their political opinions. However, the high non-response rate highlights the potential sensitivity of the question or other barriers to answering, warranting further exploration to understand the underlying reasons for non-responses. So, we determined to not keep this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Για την κοινωνικοοικονομική κατάσταση σας**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	724	71,8	89,4	89,4
	Ναι	86	8,5	10,6	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to socio-economic situation was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high non-response rate (71.8%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents chose not to answer. Among those who responded, 8.5% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment due to their socio-economic situation. The high incidence of missing values (19.7%) suggests potential issues with survey completion or question relevance, warranting further investigation into respondent understanding and survey design. For these reasons, we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Επειδή είστε άνδρας ή γυναίκα**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	702	69,6	86,7	86,7
	Ναι	108	10,7	13,3	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

The item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to being a man or a woman was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high non-response rate (69.6%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents chose not to answer. Among those who responded, 10.7% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment due to their gender. The high incidence of missing values (19.7%) suggests potential issues with survey completion or question relevance, warranting further investigation into respondent understanding and survey design. So, we decided not to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

### Γενικότερα λόγω εξωτερικής εμφάνισης

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	712	70,6	87,9	87,9
	Ναι	98	9,7	12,1	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
	Total	1009	100,0		

The item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to general physical appearance was evaluated based on response frequencies. The results show a high non-response rate (70.6%), indicating that a significant portion of respondents chose not to answer. Among those who responded, 9.7% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment due to their general physical appearance. The high incidence of missing values (19.7%) suggests potential issues with survey completion or question relevance, warranting further investigation into respondent understanding and survey design. So, we decided not to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

### Επειδή είστε διαφυλικός/-ή

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	809	80,2	99,9	99,9
	Ναι	1	,1	,1	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
	Total	1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing discrimination or harassment based on being transgender in the past year, only 0.1% of respondents reported such experiences. A significant number of respondents (80.2%) did not respond to the question, indicating potential sensitivity or reluctance to disclose. Among those who provided valid responses, the proportion reporting discrimination or harassment based on being transgender is approximately 0.12%. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, which warrants further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

#### Επειδή είστε διεμφυλικός/-ή

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	809	80,2	99,9	99,9
	Ναι	1	,1	,1	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
	Total	1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to being intersex in the past year, 0.1% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 80.2% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 19.7% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 0.1% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

#### Για το χρώμα του δέρματός σας

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	808	80,1	99,8	99,8
	Ναι	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
	Total	1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to skin colour in the past year, 0.2% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 80.1% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 19.7% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 0.2% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Για τις θρησκευτικές πεποιθήσεις ή τα πιστεύω σας**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	731	72,4	90,2	90,2
	Ναι	79	7,8	9,8	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to religion or beliefs in the past year, 7.8% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 72.4% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 19.7% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 9.7% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Για την εθνοτική σας καταγωγή**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	800	79,3	98,8	98,8
	Ναι	10	1,0	1,2	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing discrimination or harassment due to ethnic origin in the past year, only 1% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. Notably, 79.3% of respondents did not provide an answer, and 19.7% had missing responses. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 1.2% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, warranting further investigation through qualitative methods and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Για τον σεξουαλικό σας προσανατολισμό**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεγθεί	791	78,4	97,7	97,7
	Ναι	19	1,9	2,3	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing discrimination or harassment based on sexual orientation in the past year, 1.9% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. A significant number of respondents (78.4%) did not respond to the question, indicating potential sensitivity or reluctance to disclose. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 2.3% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment based on sexual orientation. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, which warrants further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Για κάποια αναπηρία**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Δεν έχει επιλεχθεί	784	77,7	96,8	96,8
	Ναι	26	2,6	3,2	100,0
	Total	810	80,3	100,0	
Missing	System	199	19,7		
Total		1009	100,0		

In the item about experiencing discrimination or harassment based on disability in the past year, 2.6% of respondents affirmed they had such experiences. A significant number of respondents (77.7%) did not respond to the question, indicating potential sensitivity or reluctance to disclose. Among those who provided valid responses, approximately 3.24% reported experiencing discrimination or harassment based on their disability. The high non-response rate suggests potential discomfort or reluctance to discuss this sensitive issue, which warrants further qualitative investigation to understand the underlying reasons and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the official questionnaire of DATIS.

**Q19.**

Code	English	Greek
Q19	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	Ανεξαρτήτως του αν εργάζεστε ή όχι, χρησιμοποιώντας μια κλίμακα από το 1 έως το 10, πόσο άνετα θα αισθανόσασταν, αν ένας συνάδελφος στην εργασία με τον οποίο έρχεστε σε καθημερινή επαφή, ανήκε σε καθεμία από τις ακόλουθες ομάδες; Το «1»

	comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable".	σημαίνει ότι θα νιώθατε, «καθόλου άνετα» και το «10» ότι θα νιώθατε «απολύτως άνετα».
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**Q19a**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19a	A Roma person	Ρομά

#### Ρομά

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	113	11,2	14,2	14,2
	2	44	4,4	5,5	19,8
	3	46	4,6	5,8	25,6
	4	39	3,9	4,9	30,5
	5	70	6,9	8,8	39,3
	6	46	4,6	5,8	45,1
	7	68	6,7	8,6	53,7
	8	75	7,4	9,4	63,1
	9	68	6,7	8,6	71,7
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	221	21,9	27,8	99,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,5	100,0
	Total	794	78,7	100,0	
Missing	System	215	21,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes toward the prospect of a child being in a relationship with a Roma person, regardless of parental status. Results indicate a range of comfort levels, with an average comfort rating of approximately 4.98 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). The most common response was 10, selected by 21.9% of respondents, suggesting a significant segment feels completely comfortable with such relationships. The median comfort level likely falls around the middle range, reflecting moderate attitudes overall. However, it's important to note that 21.7% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which could affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19b**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".



Code	English	Greek
Q19b	A Black person	Μαύρος

**Μαύρος**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	8	,8	1,0	1,0
	2	2	,2	,3	1,3
	3	9	,9	1,1	2,4
	4	10	1,0	1,3	3,6
	5	17	1,7	2,1	5,8
	6	15	1,5	1,9	7,7
	7	28	2,8	3,5	11,2
	8	81	8,0	10,2	21,4
	9	103	10,2	12,9	34,3
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	521	51,6	65,5	99,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	2	,2	,3	100,0
	Total	796	78,9	100,0	
Missing	System	213	21,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes toward the potential of a child being in a relationship with a Black person, irrespective of parental status. Results indicate a generally high level of comfort, with an average comfort rating of approximately 7.17 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). The most prevalent response was 10, selected by 51.6% of respondents, indicating a strong inclination towards complete comfort with such relationships. The median comfort level is likely around 8, reflecting a substantial majority's positive attitudes. However, it's crucial to note that 21.3% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19c**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19c	An Asian person	Ασιάτης

### Ασιότητας

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	8	,8	1,0	1,0
	2	3	,3	,4	1,4
	3	8	,8	1,0	2,4
	4	10	1,0	1,3	3,6
	5	19	1,9	2,4	6,0
	6	20	2,0	2,5	8,5
	7	41	4,1	5,1	13,7
	8	79	7,8	9,9	23,6
	9	108	10,7	13,6	37,1
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	497	49,3	62,4	99,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,5	100,0
	Total	797	79,0	100,0	
Missing	System	212	21,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes toward the prospect of a child being in a relationship with an Asian person, regardless of parental status. Results indicate a generally high level of comfort, with an average comfort rating of approximately 7.10 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). The most prevalent response was 10, selected by 49.3% of respondents, indicating a strong inclination towards complete comfort with such relationships. The median comfort level is likely around 8, reflecting a substantial majority's positive attitudes. However, it's crucial to note that 21.4% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19d**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19d	A White person	Λευκός

Λευκός

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	2	,2	,3	,3
	3	1	,1	,1	,4
	5	8	,8	1,0	1,4
	6	7	,7	,9	2,3
	7	16	1,6	2,0	4,3
	8	60	5,9	7,5	11,8
	9	96	9,5	12,0	23,8
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	601	59,6	75,4	99,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,8	100,0
	Total	797	79,0	100,0	
Missing	System	212	21,0		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes toward the prospect of a child being in a relationship with a White person, regardless of parental status. Results indicate a generally high level of comfort, with an average comfort rating of approximately 7.49 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). The mode of 10 was selected by the majority of respondents (59.6%), reflecting a strong inclination towards complete comfort with such relationships. The median comfort level is likely around 8, indicating robust support for such unions among respondents. However, it's important to note that 21.6% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may influence the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19e**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19e	A Jewish person	Εβραίος

### Εβραίος

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	17	1,7	2,1	2,1
	2	6	,6	,8	2,9
	3	3	,3	,4	3,3
	4	7	,7	,9	4,2
	5	30	3,0	3,8	7,9
	6	22	2,2	2,8	10,7
	7	38	3,8	4,8	15,5
	8	69	6,8	8,7	24,2
	9	103	10,2	13,0	37,1
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	490	48,6	61,6	98,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	10	1,0	1,3	100,0
	Total	795	78,8	100,0	
Missing	System	214	21,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding the comfort level if one's child were in a relationship with a Jewish person, irrespective of parental status. Findings indicate a moderate level of comfort, with an average comfort rating of approximately 6.94 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). The mode of 10 was selected by the majority of respondents (48.6%), indicating strong comfort with such relationships. The median comfort level is likely around 7 or 8, reflecting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's essential to note that 22.2% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, potentially affecting the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19f**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19f	A Muslim person	Μουσουλμάνος

**Μουσουλμάνος**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	41	4,1	5,2	5,2
	2	8	,8	1,0	6,2
	3	15	1,5	1,9	8,1
	4	21	2,1	2,6	10,7
	5	53	5,3	6,7	17,4
	6	35	3,5	4,4	21,8
	7	63	6,2	7,9	29,7
	8	85	8,4	10,7	40,4
	9	117	11,6	14,7	55,2
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	354	35,1	44,6	99,7
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	2	,2	,3	100,0
	Total	794	78,7	100,0	
Missing	System	215	21,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding comfort levels if one's child were in a relationship with a Muslim person, irrespective of parental status. Findings reveal a moderate level of comfort, with an average comfort rating of approximately 6.31 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). The mode of 10 was selected by the plurality of respondents (35.1%), indicating strong comfort with such relationships. The median comfort level is likely around 7 or 8, reflecting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's crucial to note that 21.5% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19g**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19g	A Buddhist person	Βουδιστής

**Βουδιστής**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	7	,7	,9	,9
	2	2	,2	,3	1,1
	3	3	,3	,4	1,5
	4	3	,3	,4	1,9
	5	21	2,1	2,6	4,5
	6	20	2,0	2,5	7,1
	7	29	2,9	3,7	10,7
	8	79	7,8	10,0	20,7
	9	117	11,6	14,8	35,4
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	508	50,3	64,1	99,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,5	100,0
	Total	793	78,6	100,0	
Missing	System	216	21,4		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding comfort levels if one's child were in a relationship with a Buddhist person, regardless of parental status. The findings reveal a relatively high average comfort rating of approximately 7.16 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). A significant majority of respondents (50.3%) selected 10, indicating complete comfort with such relationships, making it the mode. The median comfort level is likely around 8, suggesting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's important to note that 21.8% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19h**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19h	A Christian person	Χριστιανός

### Χριστιανός

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	1	,1	,1	,1
	2	2	,2	,3	,4
	3	2	,2	,3	,6
	4	1	,1	,1	,8
	5	14	1,4	1,8	2,5
	6	12	1,2	1,5	4,0
	7	21	2,1	2,6	6,7
	8	60	5,9	7,5	14,2
	9	112	11,1	14,1	28,3
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	564	55,9	70,9	99,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,8	100,0
	Total	795	78,8	100,0	
Missing	System	214	21,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding comfort levels if one's child were in a relationship with a Christian person, regardless of parental status. The findings reveal a relatively high average comfort rating of approximately 7.37 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). A significant majority of respondents (55.9%) selected 10, indicating complete comfort with such relationships, making it the mode. The median comfort level is likely around 8, suggesting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's important to note that 21.8% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19i**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19i	An atheist person	Αθεος

### Αθεος

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	15	1,5	1,9	1,9
	2	4	,4	,5	2,4
	3	5	,5	,6	3,0
	4	3	,3	,4	3,4
	5	13	1,3	1,6	5,0
	6	9	,9	1,1	6,2
	7	25	2,5	3,1	9,3
	8	65	6,4	8,2	17,5
	9	87	8,6	11,0	28,5
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	564	55,9	71,0	99,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,5	100,0
	Total	794	78,7	100,0	
Missing	System	215	21,3		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding comfort levels if one's child were in a relationship with an atheist person, regardless of parental status. The findings reveal an average comfort rating of approximately 7.22 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). A significant majority of respondents (55.9%) selected 10, indicating complete comfort with such relationships, making it the mode. The median comfort level is likely around 8, suggesting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's important to note that 21.7% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19j**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19j	A lesbian, gay or bisexual person	Ομοφυλόφιλος ή Αμφισεξουαλικός



### Ομοφυλόφιλος ή Αμφισεξουαλικός

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	26	2,6	3,3	3,3
	2	9	,9	1,1	4,4
	3	9	,9	1,1	5,5
	4	14	1,4	1,8	7,3
	5	31	3,1	3,9	11,2
	6	25	2,5	3,1	14,3
	7	34	3,4	4,3	18,6
	8	93	9,2	11,7	30,3
	9	102	10,1	12,8	43,1
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	452	44,8	56,8	99,9
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	1	,1	,1	100,0
	Total	796	78,9	100,0	
Missing	System	213	21,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding comfort levels if one's child were in a relationship with a lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) person, irrespective of parental status. The findings reveal an average comfort rating of approximately 6.79 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). A significant majority of respondents (44.8%) selected 10, indicating complete comfort with such relationships, making it the mode. The median comfort level is likely around 7, suggesting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's important to note that 21.2% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19k**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19k	A transgender person or an intersex person	Διεμφυλικός

**Διευφηλικός**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	43	4,3	5,4	5,4
	2	20	2,0	2,5	7,9
	3	16	1,6	2,0	10,0
	4	16	1,6	2,0	12,0
	5	52	5,2	6,6	18,5
	6	41	4,1	5,2	23,7
	7	52	5,2	6,6	30,3
	8	76	7,5	9,6	39,8
	9	94	9,3	11,9	51,7
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	369	36,6	46,5	98,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	14	1,4	1,8	100,0
	Total	793	78,6	100,0	
Missing	System	216	21,4		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding comfort levels if one's child were in a relationship with a transgender or intersex person, regardless of parental status. The findings reveal an average comfort rating of approximately 6.47 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). A significant majority of respondents (36.6%) selected 10, indicating complete comfort with such relationships, making it the mode. The median comfort level is likely around 7, suggesting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's important to note that 22.8% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q19I**, was based on question B12 of Special Eurobarometer 535, April-May 2023, about "Discrimination in the European Union".

Code	English	Greek
Q19I	A person with a disability	Ανάπηρος

### Ανάπηρος

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Καθόλου άνετα	4	,4	,5	,5
	2	4	,4	,5	1,0
	3	2	,2	,3	1,3
	4	3	,3	,4	1,6
	5	11	1,1	1,4	3,0
	6	10	1,0	1,3	4,3
	7	24	2,4	3,0	7,3
	8	75	7,4	9,4	16,7
	9	124	12,3	15,6	32,3
	10. Απολύτως άνετα	535	53,0	67,3	99,6
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	3	,3	,4	100,0
	Total	795	78,8	100,0	
Missing	System	214	21,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about attitudes regarding comfort levels if one's child were in a relationship with a person with a disability, regardless of parental status. The findings reveal an average comfort rating of approximately 7.31 on a scale from 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable). A significant majority of respondents (53.0%) selected 10, indicating complete comfort with such relationships, making it the mode. The median comfort level is likely around 9, suggesting generally positive attitudes among respondents. However, it's important to note that 21.5% of respondents did not provide a response or chose not to answer, which may affect the overall representation of attitudes in the survey and for these reasons we decided to not retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

### Q20.

Code	English	Greek
Q20	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις;

Q20a, was based on the paper of (Manzoor & Vimarlund, 2018).

Code	English	Greek
Q20a	Digital technologies can drastically help people with special needs in their	Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες μπορούν να βοηθήσουν δραστικά τα άτομα με

	daily entertainment.	ειδικές ανάγκες στην καθημερινή ψυχαγωγία τους.
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**Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες μπορούν να βοηθήσουν δραστικά τα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες στην καθημερινή ψυχαγωγία τους**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	445	44,1	56,6	56,6
	Συμφωνώ	288	28,5	36,6	93,3
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	40	4,0	5,1	98,3
	Διαφωνώ	6	,6	,8	99,1
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	3	,3	,4	99,5
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	4	,4	,5	100,0
	Total	786	77,9	100,0	
Missing	System	223	22,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about exploring public perceptions of the role of digital technologies in supporting individuals with special needs in Greece, participants were asked about their beliefs regarding the potential impact on daily entertainment. The results reveal a strong consensus, with 72.6% of respondents agreeing that digital technologies can drastically help people with special needs in their daily entertainment. Conversely, only 0.9% disagree with this perspective, while 4.0% express neutrality. Notably, 22.5% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore widespread optimism about the transformative potential of digital technologies in enhancing the quality of life for individuals with special needs. The presence of neutrality and non-responses highlights opportunities for further education and advocacy to promote understanding and utilization of digital tools for inclusive entertainment experiences and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q20b**, was based on the paper of Manzoor & Vimarlund, 2018.

Code	English	Greek
Q20b	Digital technologies can help people with special needs in their daily life activities.	Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες μπορούν να βοηθήσουν τα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες σε καθημερινές ζωτικές τους δραστηριότητες.

**Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες μπορούν να βοηθήσουν τα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες σε καθημερινές ζωτικές τους δραστηριότητες**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	410	40,6	52,2	52,2
	Συμφωνώ	307	30,4	39,1	91,2
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	52	5,2	6,6	97,8
	Διαφωνώ	7	,7	,9	98,7
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	4	,4	,5	99,2
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	6	,6	,8	100,0
	Total	786	77,9	100,0	
Missing	System	223	22,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about public perceptions regarding the role of digital technologies in assisting individuals with special needs in their daily life activities. Results indicate a strong consensus, with 71.0% of respondents agreeing that digital technologies can significantly help people with special needs. In contrast, only 1.1% disagreed with this viewpoint, while 5.2% expressed neutrality. Notably, 22.7% of responses were either missing or indicated uncertainty. These findings underscore widespread optimism about the transformative potential of digital technologies in enhancing the daily lives of individuals with special needs. The presence of neutrality and non-responses highlights opportunities for further education and advocacy to promote understanding and utilization of digital tools for inclusive daily life activities and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q20c**, was based on the paper of Manzoor & Vimarlund, 2018.

Code	English	Greek
Q20c	Digital technologies cannot adequately help disabled people, as they need different government policies, such as transport infrastructure and public buildings.	Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες δεν μπορούν να βοηθήσουν ικανοποιητικά τα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες, καθώς χρειάζονται διαφορετικές κρατικές πολιτικές, όπως υποδομές στις μεταφορές και στα δημόσια κτήρια.

**Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες δεν μπορούν να βοηθήσουν ικανοποιητικά τα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες, καθώς χρειάζονται διαφορετικές κρατικές πολιτικές, όπως υποδομές στις μεταφορές και στα δημόσια κτήρια**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	182	18,0	23,2	23,2
	Συμφωνώ	256	25,4	32,6	55,8
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	153	15,2	19,5	75,3
	Διαφωνώ	134	13,3	17,1	92,4
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	44	4,4	5,6	98,0
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	16	1,6	2,0	100,0
	Total	785	77,8	100,0	
Missing	System	224	22,2		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about public perceptions on whether digital technologies alone can sufficiently assist disabled individuals without additional government policies related to infrastructure. Results reveal a split viewpoint, with 43.4% of respondents agreeing that digital technologies cannot adequately help disabled people without such policies. In contrast, 17.7% disagree with this assertion. Furthermore, 15.2% express neutrality on the issue, while 23.8% of responses were either missing or could not choose a response. These findings underscore diverse perspectives on the role of digital innovations versus governmental interventions in supporting disability needs. The presence of neutrality and non-responses highlights opportunities for further education and discussion to promote understanding and collaboration in enhancing accessibility and support for disabled individuals and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

**Q20d**, was based on the paper of Manzoor & Vimarlund, 2018.

Code	English	Greek
Q20d	Digital technologies can negatively affect people with special needs, creating a passive everyday life for them.	Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες μπορούν να επηρεάσουν αρνητικά τα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες, δημιουργώντας μια παθητική καθημερινότητα για αυτά.

**Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες μπορούν να επηρεάσουν αρνητικά τα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες, δημιουργώντας μια παθητική καθημερινότητα για αυτά**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Συμφωνώ απολύτως	24	2,4	3,1	3,1
	Συμφωνώ	80	7,9	10,2	13,2
	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	198	19,6	25,2	38,4
	Διαφωνώ	322	31,9	41,0	79,4
	Διαφωνώ απολύτως	134	13,3	17,0	96,4
	Δεν μπορώ να επιλέξω	28	2,8	3,6	100,0
	Total	786	77,9	100,0	
Missing	System	223	22,1		
Total		1009	100,0		

In this item about public perceptions on whether digital technologies can negatively affect people with special needs, potentially creating a passive everyday life for them. Results reveal a mixed viewpoint, with 10.3% of respondents agreeing that digital technologies may have such a negative impact. In contrast, a significant majority (45.2%) disagrees with this notion. Moreover, 19.6% express neutrality on the issue, while 24.9% of responses were either missing or could not choose a response. These findings highlight diverse perspectives on the role of digital technologies in the lives of individuals with special needs. The presence of neutrality and non-responses underscores opportunities for further education and dialogue to promote understanding of how digital solutions can be effectively utilized to support and empower individuals with special needs in their everyday lives and for these reasons we decided to retain this item in the main survey of DATIS.

## **Volunteer feedback**

We created a united questionnaire which contains both the questions of the DATIS project focused on inclusiveness in contemporary Greece and the questions of the EP 2024 survey (European Parliament Elections) about political attitudes and political communication ahead of European Parliament Elections 2024. So, the randomly selected participants of the consolidated questionnaire firstly answered the questions of the DATIS project and immediately after the questions of the EP 2024. In addition, demographics from the ISSP 2025 pilot survey (Work Orientation V), while we will use the official ISSP demographics in the main survey.

The comments of the volunteers highlighted the large length of the questionnaire with the addition of several questions and the incorrect meaning of some words (e.g. the use of the term "people with disabilities" rather than "people with special needs"). The volunteers identified some more omissions, which will be taken into account during the design of the final questionnaire and its implementation in 2025. More specifically, omissions were found

in the following questions:

- Q2d (“Homosexual couples are as good parents as other couples.”), in which some people would prefer to differentiate responses concerning same-sex couples. Due to biological capability (a woman can conceive and raise a child without the involvement of the 'father'), they consider same-sex female couples capable of having the same rights as heterosexual couples, unlike same-sex male couples.
- Q9 (“Some people describe themselves by their gender. How about you? How strong would you say your attachment is to your gender identity you chose?”), in which some individuals may find issue with the question that asks about how people describe themselves by their gender and the strength of attachment to their chosen gender identity because they hold the belief that gender is strictly binary.
- Q12 (“Now I would like to ask you some questions about other harm you have experienced. In the past year, could you tell me if you have been harassed, abused or made to feel uncomfortable for any of the reasons on this card?”), in which the option "I have not been harassed, abused or made to feel uncomfortable" was missing from the proposed answers. There are several volunteers, who stated that they have never been harassed, abused or made to feel uncomfortable.
- Some respondents disagreed with the way sexual orientation and gender are confused in the pilot questionnaire.
- There are no questions about the daily life and living of the elderly.
- Some respondents report that there are no questions about the civil engagement of same-sex couples. In the main survey, relevant questions from ISSP 2022 (Family and Changing Gender Roles V) will be used.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, based on the data analysis and the volunteers feedback, we decided to include the items below in the main survey of the DATIS project, which is planned to be conducted in 2025.

Items	Decision
Q1a	Retained
Q1b	Rejected
Q1c	Rejected
Q1d	Rejected
Q2a	Rejected



Q2b	Retained
Q2c	Rejected
Q2d	Retained
Q2e	Retained
Q2f	Retained
Q3a	Rejected
Q3b	Rejected
Q3c	Rejected
Q3d	Rejected
Q3e	Retained
Q4a	Rejected
Q4b	Retained
Q4c	Retained
Q5a	Rejected
Q5b	Retained
Q5c	Retained
Q5d	Rejected

Q6a	Rejected
Q6b	Rejected
Q6c	Retained
Q6d	Rejected
Q6e	Retained
Q6f	Retained
Q6g	Retained
Q7	Retained
Q8	Rejected
Q9	Rejected
Q10a	Rejected
Q10b	Rejected
Q10c	Rejected
Q10d	Retained
Q10e	Retained
Q11a	Retained
Q11b	Retained
Q11c	Retained

Q14a	Retained
Q14b	Rejected
Q14c	Retained
Q14d	Retained
Q14e	Retained
Q15a	Retained
Q15b	Rejected
Q15c	Rejected
Q15d	Retained
Q15e	Rejected
Q15f	Retained
Q15g	Retained
Q15h	Retained
Q15i	Retained
Q15j	Retained
Q16a	Retained
Q16b	Rejected
Q16c	Retained

Q16d	Rejected
Q16e	Retained
Q20a	Rejected
Q20b	Rejected
Q20c	Retained
Q20d	Rejected

In particular, the following table (Table 1), based on preliminary data analysis, presents the views of voters of each party participating in the European Elections 2024 in Greece on whether employers should give preference to local people over immigrants when jobs are scarce. More specifically, table 1 shows a significant difference between the voters of Greek Solution, Victory and Voice of Reason and the voters of the other parties. Chart 1 shows the above table 1 visualised.

Table 1: Attitudes towards prioritizing natives over immigrants on working selection process per EU vote choice

% within Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;

		Όταν οι θέσεις εργασίας είναι περιορισμένες, οι εργοδότες πρέπει να δίνουν προτεραιότητα σε ανθρώπους της χώρας έναντι των μεταναστών			Σύνολο
		Συμφωνώ απολύτως-Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απολύτως-Διαφωνώ	
Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;	Νέα Δημοκρατία	47,7%	17,6%	34,6%	100,0%
	ΣΥΡΙΖΑ - Προοδευτική Συμμαχία	27,0%	20,0%	53,0%	100,0%
	ΠΑΣΟΚ - Κίνημα Αλλαγής	29,7%	14,9%	55,4%	100,0%
	ΚΚΕ	10,6%	34,0%	55,3%	100,0%
	Ελληνική Λύση	83,3%	11,1%	5,6%	100,0%
	ΝΙΚΗ	95,0%		5,0%	100,0%
	Πλεύση Ελευθερίας	30,0%	10,0%	60,0%	100,0%
	ΜΕΡΑ25	12,5%	18,8%	68,8%	100,0%
	Φωνή Λογικής	76,5%	11,8%	11,8%	100,0%
	Δημοκράτες	44,4%	33,3%	22,2%	100,0%
	Νέα Αριστερά	11,4%	11,4%	77,1%	100,0%
Σύνολο	36,8%	18,1%	45,0%	100,0%	

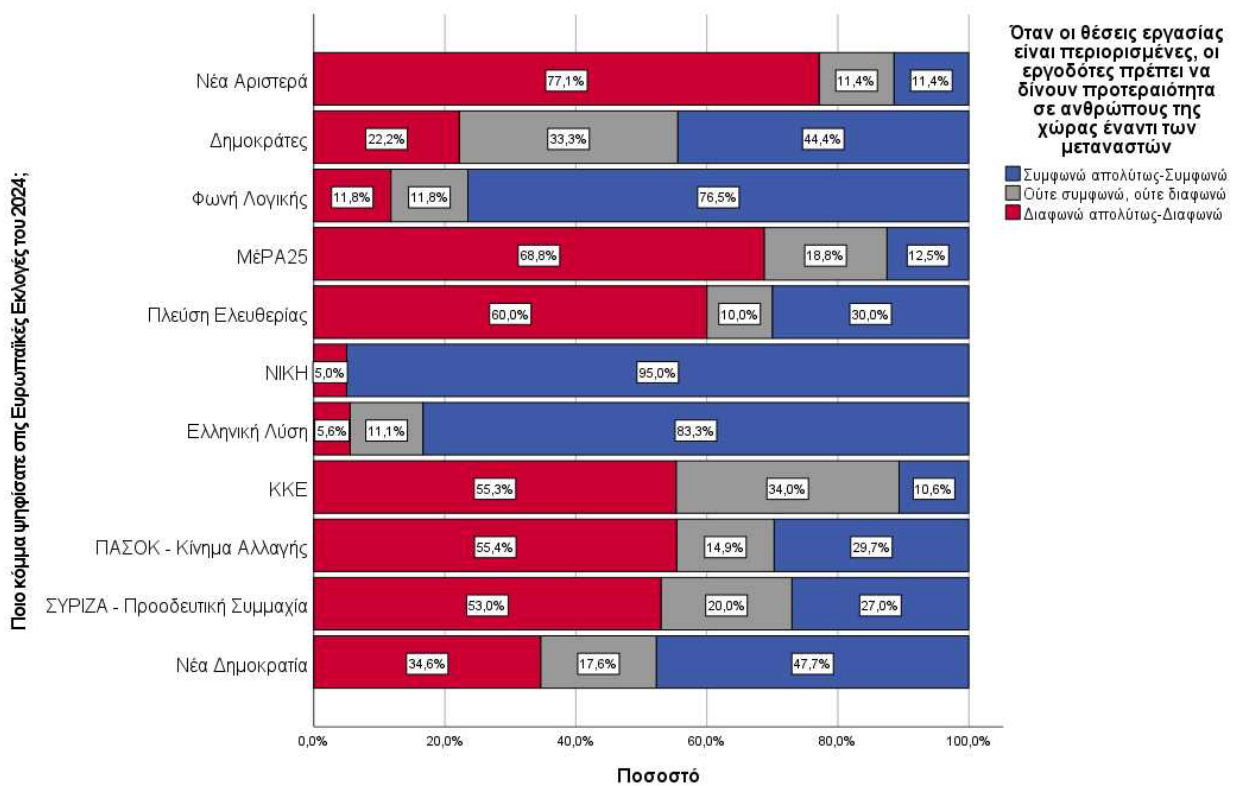


Figure 1: Attitudes towards prioritizing natives over immigrants on working selection process per EU vote choice

Table 2 presents the differences among the voters of Parties that participated in European elections 2024. In particular, there is a significant difference between the voters of New Democracy and Voice of Reason and the voters of SYRIZA, New Left and MERA25. Similarly, chart 2 shows the different views of voters on the same issue in visualised form.

Table 2: Attitudes towards fair distribution of income in society per EU vote choice

% within Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;

		Μια κοινωνία είναι δίκαιη όταν το εισόδημα και ο πλούτος κατανέμονται ισότιμα μεταξύ όλων των ανθρώπων			Σύνολο
		Συμφωνώ απολύτως- Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απολύτως- Διαφωνώ	
Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;	Νέα Δημοκρατία	22,1%	23,4%	54,5%	100,0%
	ΣΥΡΙΖΑ - Προοδευτική Συμμαχία	72,4%	12,2%	15,3%	100,0%
	ΠΑΣΟΚ - Κίνημα Αλλαγής	46,1%	19,7%	34,2%	100,0%
	ΚΚΕ	71,4%	14,3%	14,3%	100,0%
	Ελληνική Λύση	50,0%	11,1%	38,9%	100,0%
	ΝΙΚΗ	50,0%	15,0%	35,0%	100,0%
	Πλεύση Ελευθερίας	60,0%	40,0%		100,0%
	ΜΕΡΑ25	81,3%	9,4%	9,4%	100,0%
	Φωνή Λογικής	31,3%	12,5%	56,3%	100,0%
	Δημοκράτες	44,4%	11,1%	44,4%	100,0%
	Νέα Αριστερά	74,3%	14,3%	11,4%	100,0%
Σύνολο	50,4%	17,3%	32,3%	100,0%	

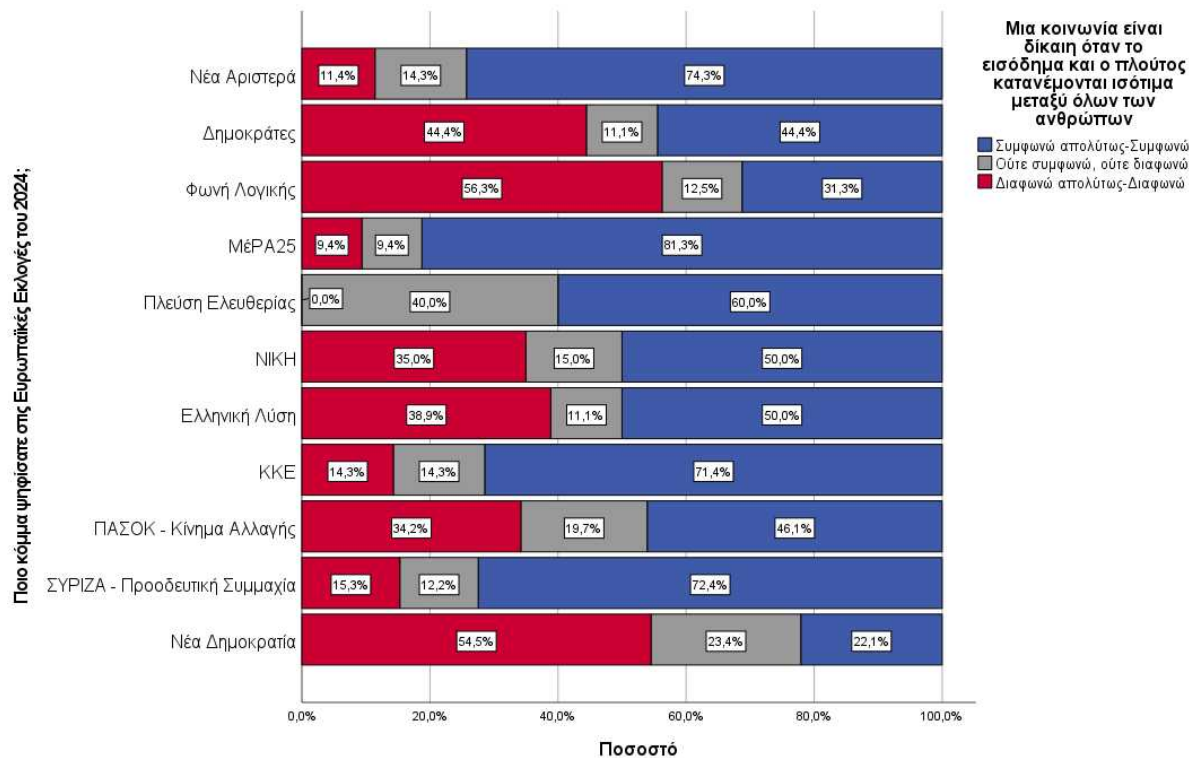


Figure 2: Attitudes towards fair distribution of income in society per EU vote choice

Table 3 below shows the different dimensions of voters' views on whether same-sex couples should have the same rights to adopt children as heterosexual couples. In particular, there is a notable difference between the views of the voters of Greek Solution, Voice of Reason, VICTORY compared to the views of the voters of SYRIZA, New Left and MERA 25. Chart 3 also shows more clearly the differences between the views of the participants.

Table 3: Attitudes towards adoption right of homosexual couples per EU vote choice

% within Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;

		Τα ομόφυλα ζευγάρια μπορούν να είναι εξίσου καλοί γονείς με τα ετερόφυλα ζευγάρια			Σύνολο
		Συμφωνώ απολύτως- Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απολύτως- Διαφωνώ	
Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;	Νέα Δημοκρατία	45,9%	20,5%	33,6%	100,0%
	ΣΥΡΙΖΑ - Προοδευτική Συμμαχία	80,0%	9,0%	11,0%	100,0%
	ΠΑΣΟΚ - Κίνημα Αλλαγής	50,7%	21,9%	27,4%	100,0%
	ΚΚΕ	56,8%	22,7%	20,5%	100,0%
	Ελληνική Λύση	11,1%	22,2%	66,7%	100,0%
	ΝΙΚΗ		4,8%	95,2%	100,0%
	Πλεύση Ελευθερίας	55,6%	22,2%	22,2%	100,0%
	ΜΕΡΑ25	90,3%	3,2%	6,5%	100,0%
	Φωνή Λογικής	5,9%		94,1%	100,0%
	Δημοκράτες	26,3%	31,6%	42,1%	100,0%
	Νέα Αριστερά	75,8%	24,2%		100,0%
Σύνολο	53,8%	17,0%	29,2%	100,0%	

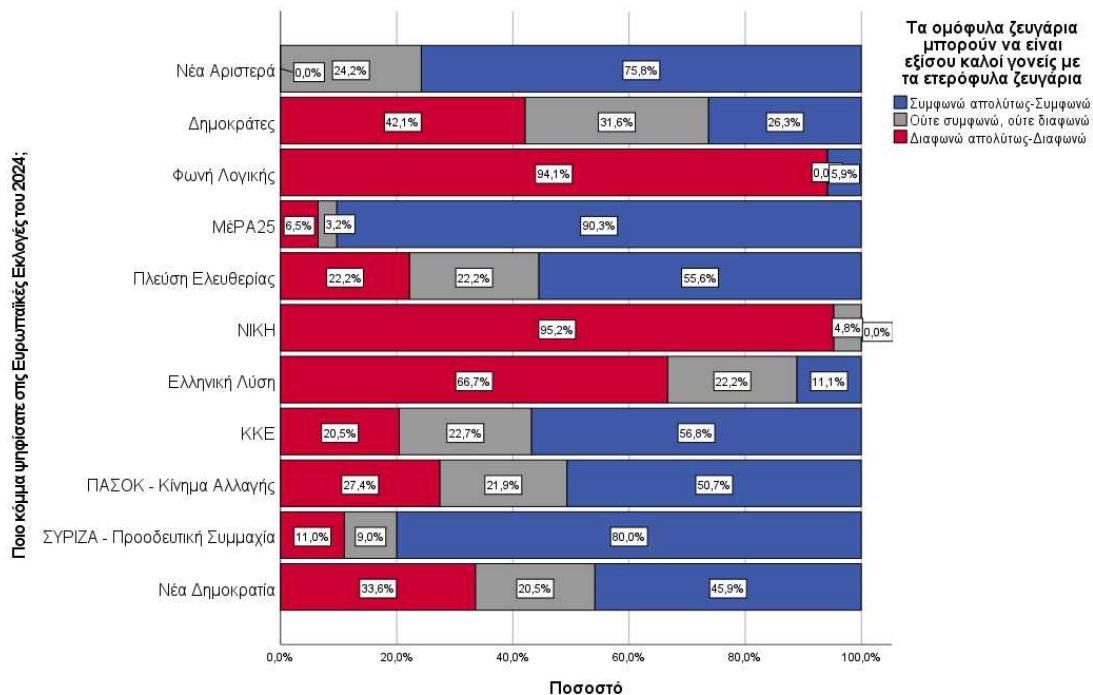


Figure 3: Attitudes towards adoption right of homosexual couples per EU vote choice

The table below (Table 4) shows voters' agreement or disagreement on whether official documents, such as passports - and birth certificates, should have a third gender option, next to male and female. The greatest difference occurs between voters of parties such as New Democracy, Hellenic Solution, Voice of Reason, Victory and between voters of parties such



as SYRIZA, New Left, MERA25. Something similar can be observed more clearly in chart 4 below.

Table 4: Attitudes towards including third option on official documents per EU vote choice

% within Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;

		Πιστεύετε ότι τα επίσημα έγγραφα, όπως τα διαβατήρια και τα πιστοποιητικά γέννησης, θα πρέπει να έχουν μια τρίτη επιλογή, δίπλα στο αρσενικό και στο θηλυκό για τα άτομα που δεν ταυτοποιούνται ως γυναίκες και άνδρες;		Σύνολο
		Ναι	Όχι	
Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;	Νέα Δημοκρατία	23,0%	77,0%	100,0%
	ΣΥΡΙΖΑ - Προοδευτική Συμμαχία	64,1%	35,9%	100,0%
	ΠΑΣΟΚ - Κίνημα Αλλαγής	38,5%	61,5%	100,0%
	ΚΚΕ	42,1%	57,9%	100,0%
	Ελληνική Λύση	23,5%	76,5%	100,0%
	ΝΙΚΗ	5,0%	95,0%	100,0%
	Πλεύση Ελευθερίας	62,5%	37,5%	100,0%
	ΜΕΡΑ25	73,1%	26,9%	100,0%
	Φωνή Λογικής	11,8%	88,2%	100,0%
	Δημοκράτες	46,7%	53,3%	100,0%
	Νέα Αριστερά	78,6%	21,4%	100,0%
Σύνολο	41,1%	58,9%	100,0%	

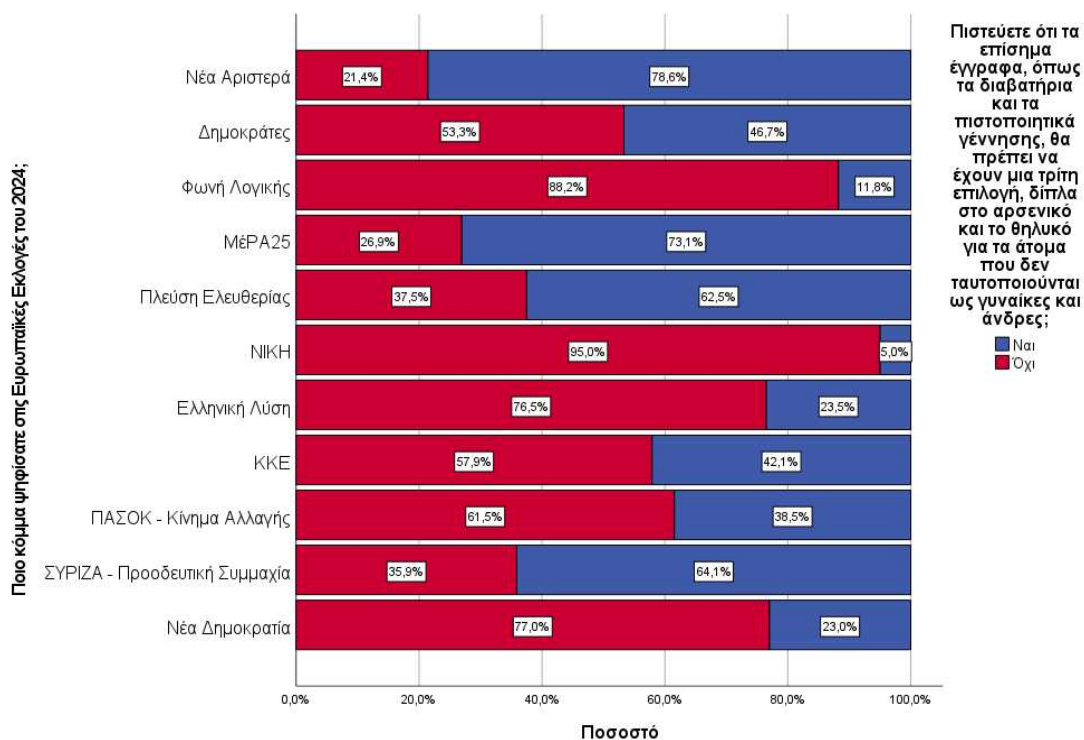


Figure 4: Attitudes towards including third option on official documents per EU vote choice

Finally, the first conclusions of the pilot survey are presented in Table 5, which shows the views of the voters of the parties on the integration of information on Roma culture and history into the school curriculum. It is observed that the voters of SYRIZA, New Left, MERA and PASOK are significantly differentiated from the voters of Victory and Greek Solution, while the voters of New Democracy maintain an intermediate position. Chart 5 shows the results of Table 5 more clearly.

Table 5: Attitudes towards including educational information about the culture and the Roma history per EU vote choice

% within Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;

		Πόσο συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με την ακόλουθη δήλωση: Τα σχολικά μαθήματα και η εκπαιδευτική ύλη πρέπει να περιλαμβάνουν πληροφορίες για τον πολιτισμό και την ιστορία των Ρομά			Σύνολο
		Συμφωνώ απολύτως- Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απολύτως- Διαφωνώ	
Ποιο κόμμα ψηφίσατε στις Ευρωπαϊκές Εκλογές του 2024;	Νέα Δημοκρατία	52,6%	23,7%	23,7%	100,0%
	ΣΥΡΙΖΑ - Προοδευτική Συμμαχία	79,0%	13,0%	8,0%	100,0%
	ΠΑΣΟΚ - Κίνημα Αλλαγής	65,8%	21,1%	13,2%	100,0%
	ΚΚΕ	77,1%	16,7%	6,3%	100,0%
	Ελληνική Λύση	35,3%	35,3%	29,4%	100,0%
	ΝΙΚΗ	28,6%	28,6%	42,9%	100,0%
	Πλεύση Ελευθερίας	80,0%	10,0%	10,0%	100,0%
	ΜΕΡΑ25	78,1%	18,8%	3,1%	100,0%
	Φωνή Λογικής	17,6%	23,5%	58,8%	100,0%
	Δημοκράτες	73,7%	21,1%	5,3%	100,0%
	Νέα Αριστερά	82,9%	8,6%	8,6%	100,0%
Σύνολο	63,9%	19,5%	16,5%	100,0%	

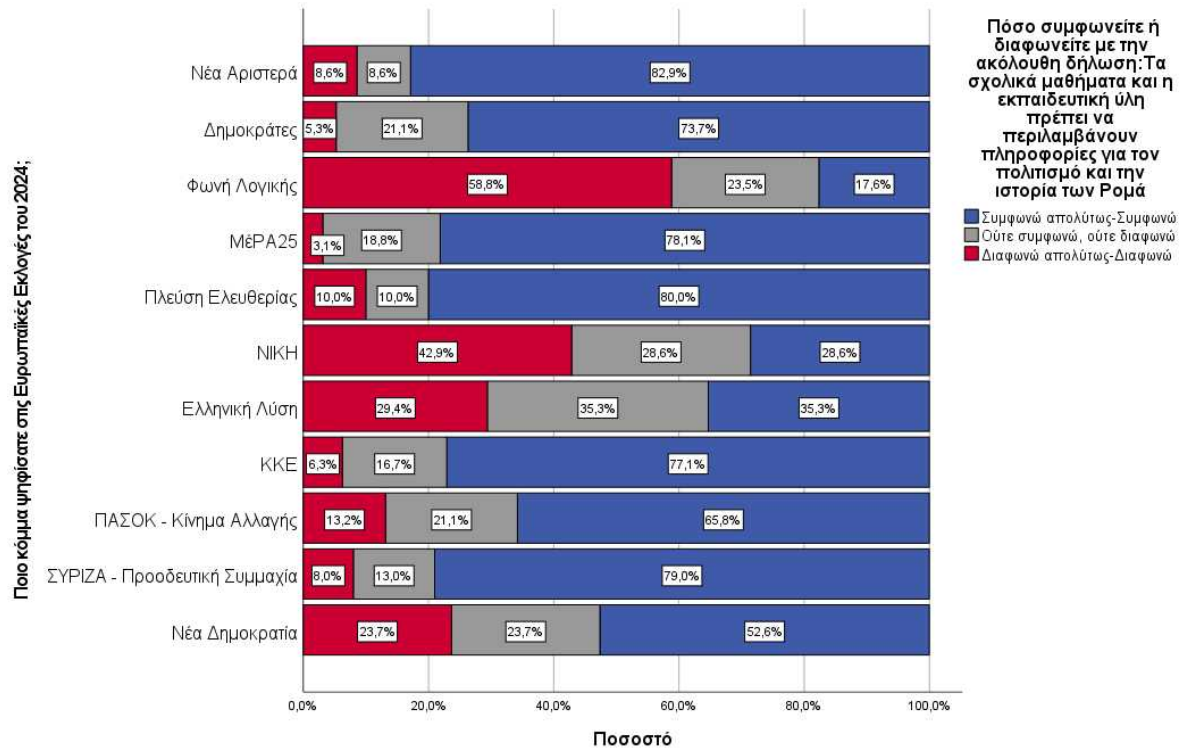


Figure 5: Attitudes towards including educational information about the culture and the Roma history per EU vote choice

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