

An example of the assessment of equality by analysing the domains of good relations

| | SOCIETY | ORGANISATIONS | | MYSELF |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | ACTIVITY | EMPLOYEES | |
| Attitudes | <i>Attitudes in society towards different population groups (media, public debate, politics)</i> | <i>Customers' and stakeholders' trust. Attitudes towards different population groups.</i> | <i>Employees' attitudes towards colleagues from diverse backgrounds</i> | <i>Personal attitudes and prejudice</i> |
| Personal security | <i>Security in society as perceived by different population groups. Means of promoting security.</i> | <i>Security as perceived by the persons at whom the activities are targeted. The possibilities of customers to be themselves without fear of discrimination.</i> | <i>Employees' experiences of security and discrimination in the working community Can one be oneself?</i> | <i>Personal security and its impacts on operational preconditions</i> |
| Interaction | <i>Interaction between population groups on different levels of society</i> | <i>Interaction between different population groups Various forms of cooperation</i> | <i>Internal interaction in the working community and mechanisms for solving problematic situations</i> | <i>Personal experiences and the ability to interact with people from diverse backgrounds</i> |
| Participation and influence | <i>Institutions and administrative practices that support participation and having an influence</i> | <i>Participatory practices in the planning of operations and decision-making</i> | <i>The opportunities for employees to participate in and influence the content of work and decision-making</i> | <i>Personal ability to participate in societal activities and experiences of having an impact</i> |