

EU-MIDIS II

The Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey



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Why is this survey needed?

- A. Collect EU-wide comparable data on immigrants and ethnic minorities for effectively assessing the impact of policy measures:
- Non-discrimination and equality
 - Roma inclusion
 - Immigrant integration
 - Europe 2020
 - UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- B. Assess developments and progress made over time
- C. Refine survey methodologies for hard-to-reach populations
- D. Compare with the general population in EU-28

Seven different survey population “target groups”, 1-3 per country

- **Immigrants and descendants** (1st or 2nd generation: based on country of birth and country of birth of parents)
 - Turkey (6 EU MS)
 - North Africa (5 EU MS)
 - Sub-Saharan (12 EU MS)
 - Asia / South Asia (4 EU MS)
- **Recent immigrants:** born outside EU-28 & immigrated within the last 10 years (2 EU MS)
- **Roma:** self-identification (9 EU MS)
- **Russian minority:** self-identification (3 EU MS)

- Survey conducted **in all 28 EU MS** in 2015-2016
- Face to face interviews with **25,515 respondents** providing information on **77,659 individuals in households**
- Translation in all official EU languages + Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, Russian, Somali and Tamazight (Morocco);
- Combination of sampling & weighting approaches allowed representative samples of the selected target groups in each EU MS
 - ❖ See EU-MIDIS II **Technical report** – available online – detailed description of the survey design and methodology

EU-MIDIS II

Main results

Discrimination & awareness of rights

Discrimination: What the survey asked

▪ Experiences of discrimination

– on different grounds

- skin colour, ethnic origin or immigrant background, religion or religious beliefs, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, and 'other'

– in different domains

- when looking for work
- at work
- in education or when in contact with children's school
- in access to health care
- in looking for housing
- when using public or private services (public transport, administrative offices, night club, restaurant, hotel, shop)

– in past 12 months and in past 5 years

▪ Main reasons for discrimination on ethnic or immigrant background

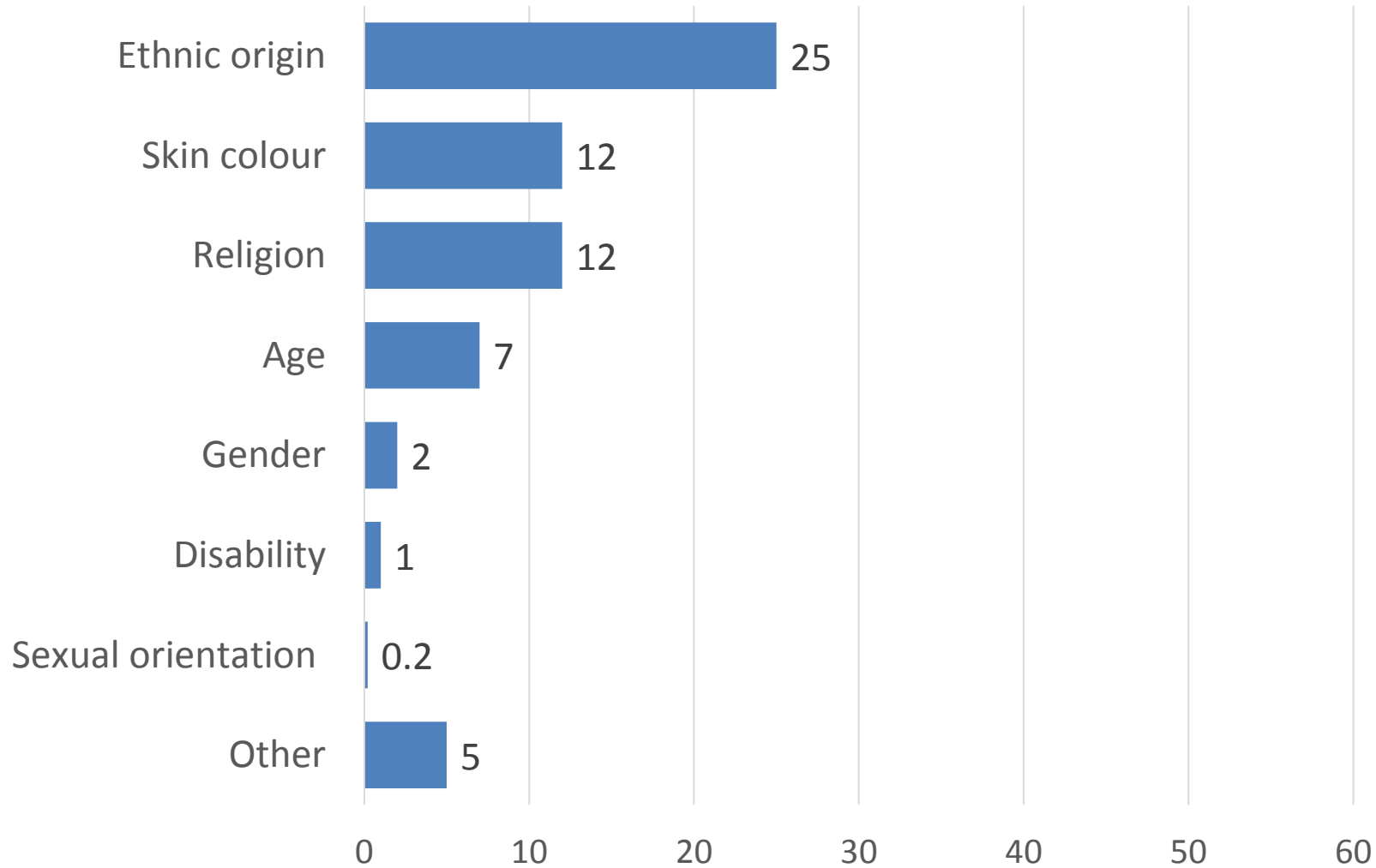
- physical appearance, first or last name, accent (the way one speaks), the way of dressing (wearing a headscarf/turban), address (reputation of the neighbourhood), citizenship, country of birth

• Reporting & awareness of rights

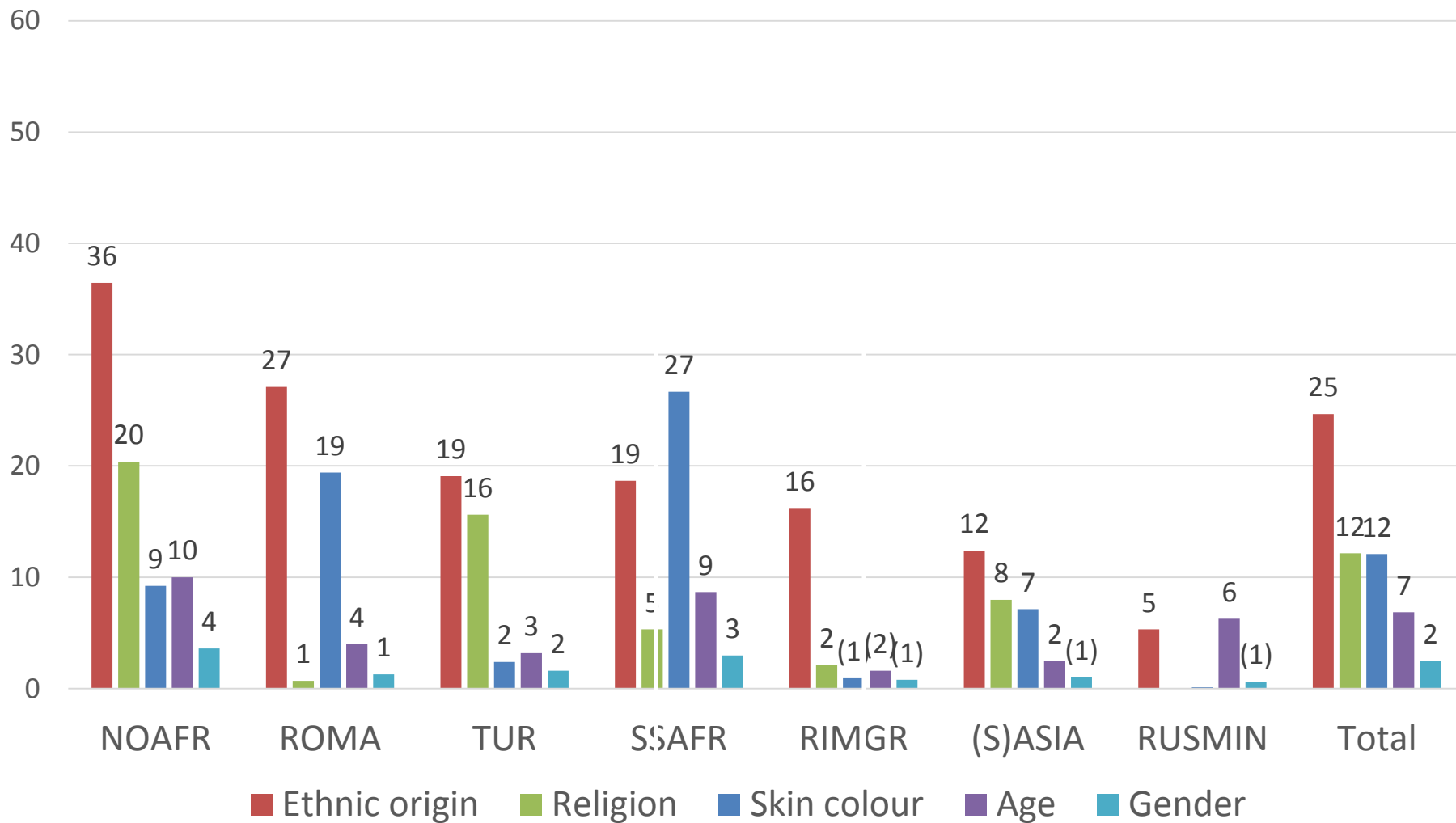
Discrimination: Key findings

- 38% felt discriminated against because of their ethnic or immigrant background **in the five years** before the survey
- 24% felt discriminated against **in the past 12 months**
- 12-month discrimination rate varies between 6% and 50% across target groups and MS
 - 1. North Africans 31%
 - 2. Roma 26%
 - 3. Sub-Sharan Africans 24%
- Discrimination is a recurrent experience: on average, 5 incidents a year

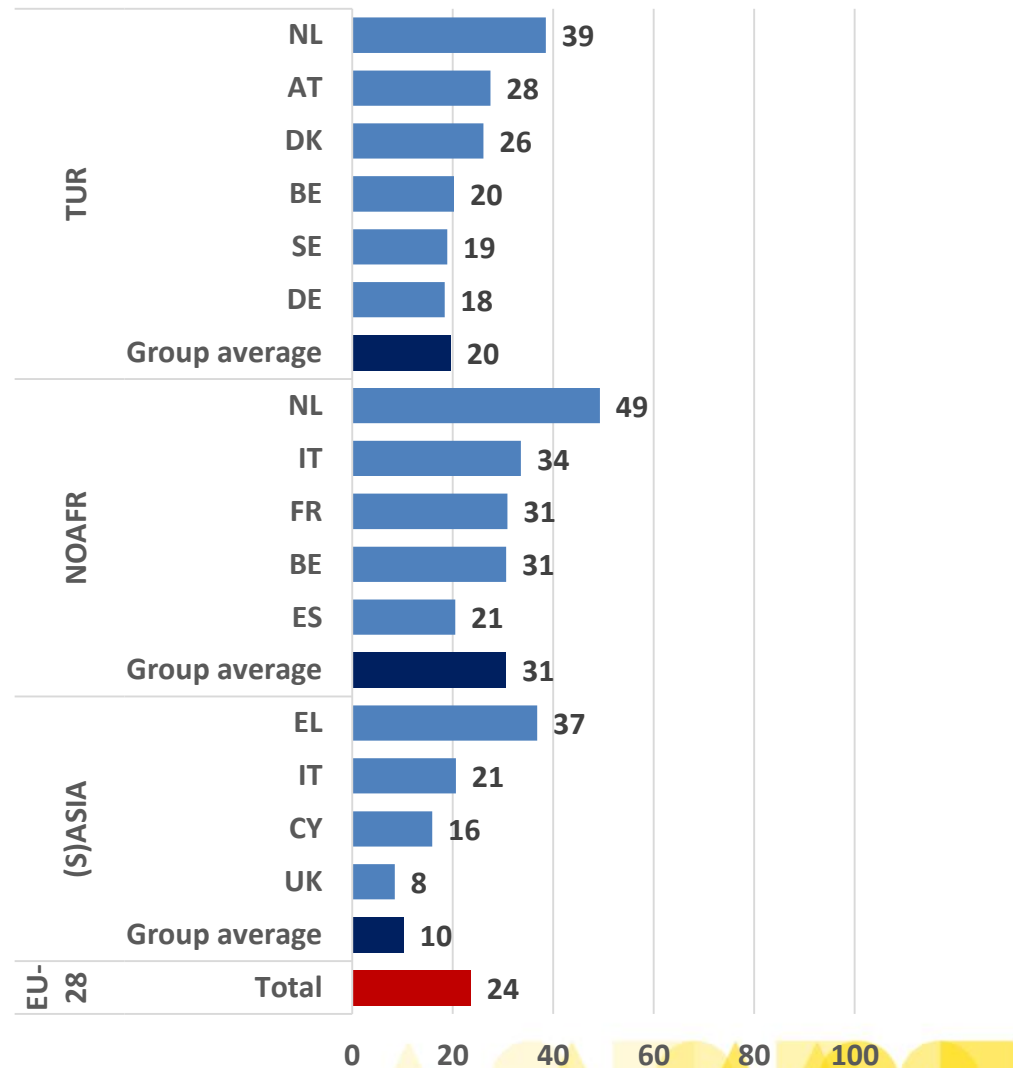
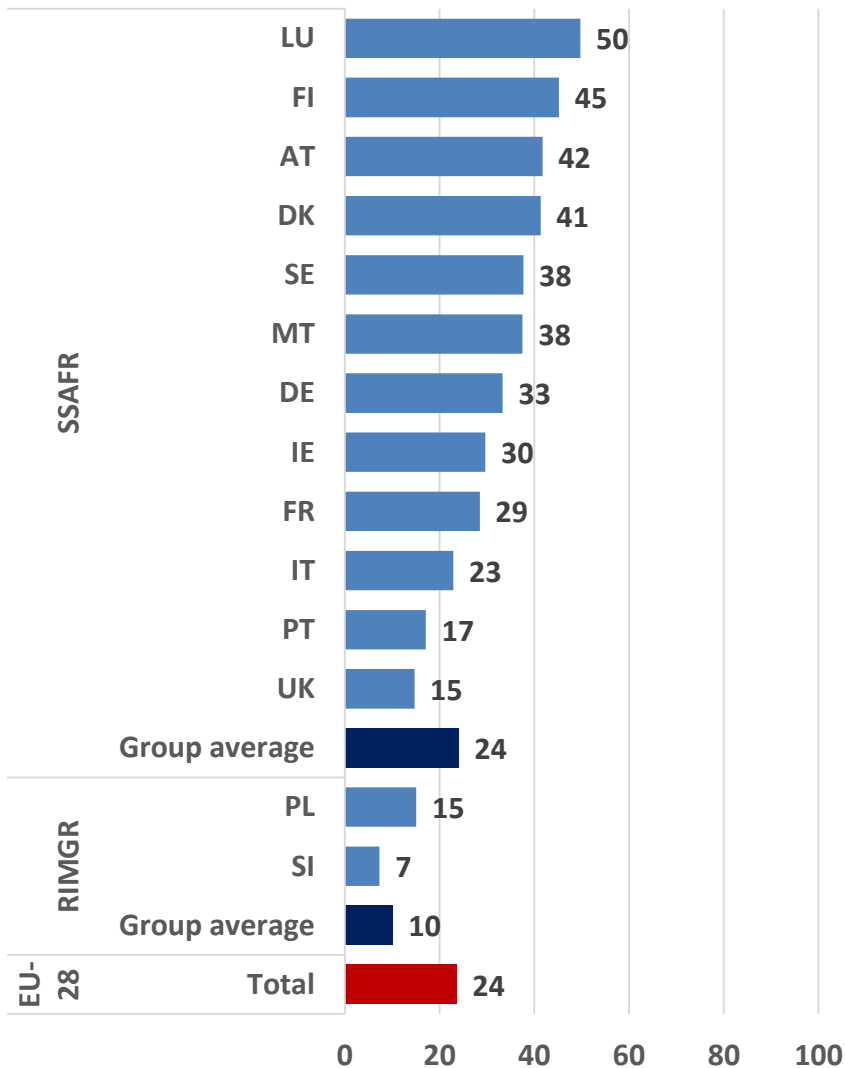
Grounds for discrimination in four domains in past 5 years (%)



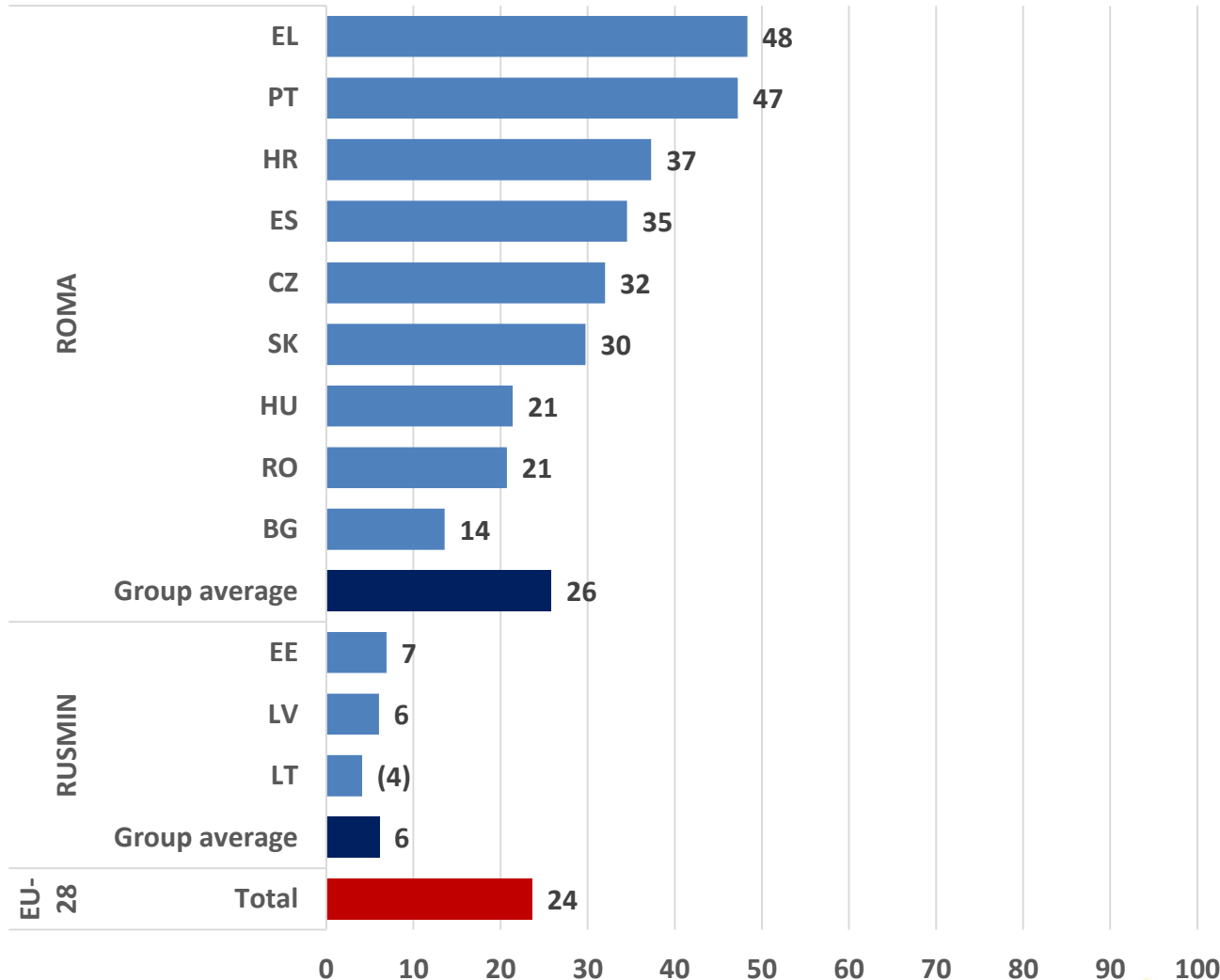
Discrimination grounds by target group



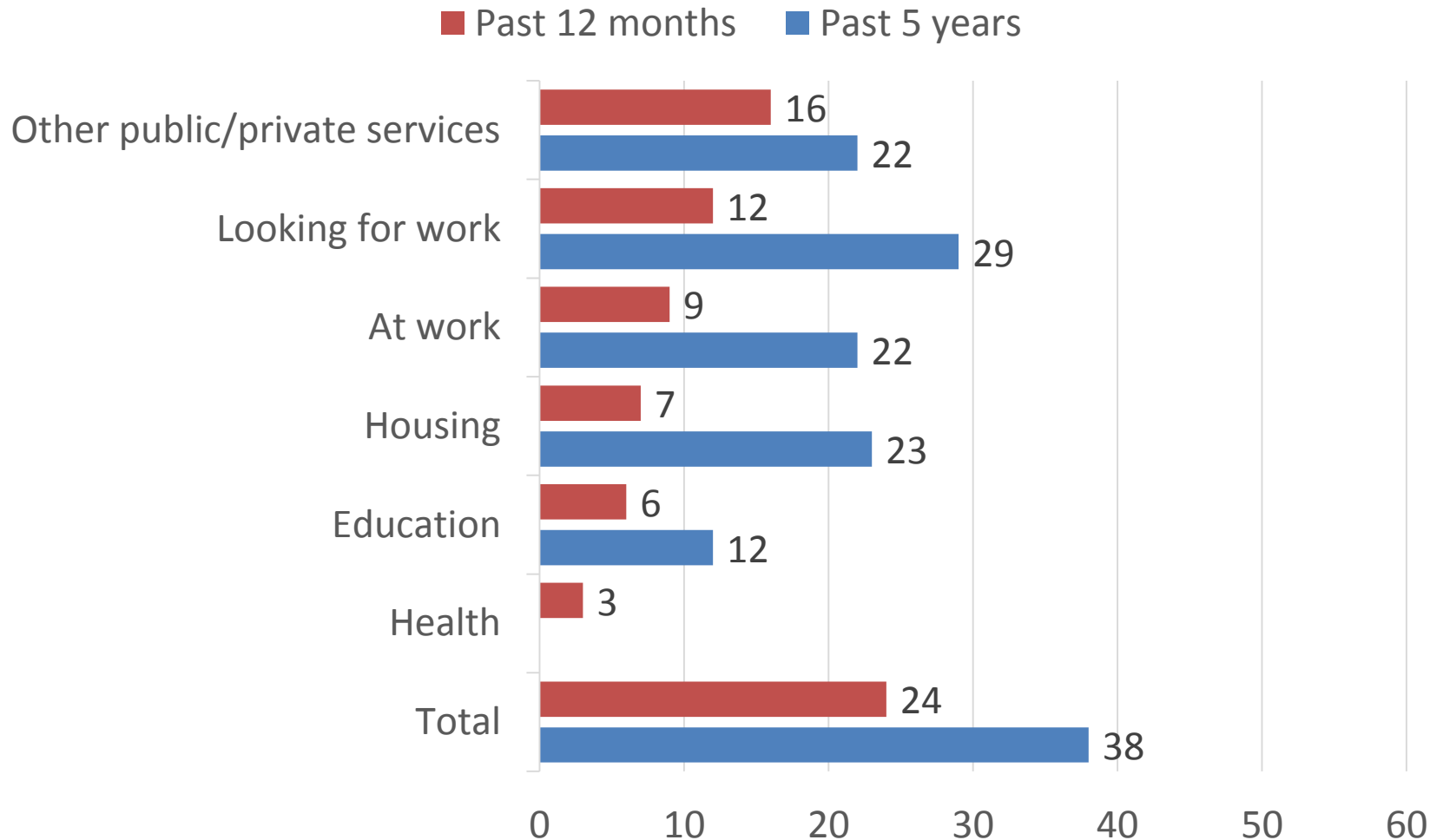
Discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in past 12 months across target groups and MS



Discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in past 12 months across target groups and MS ...

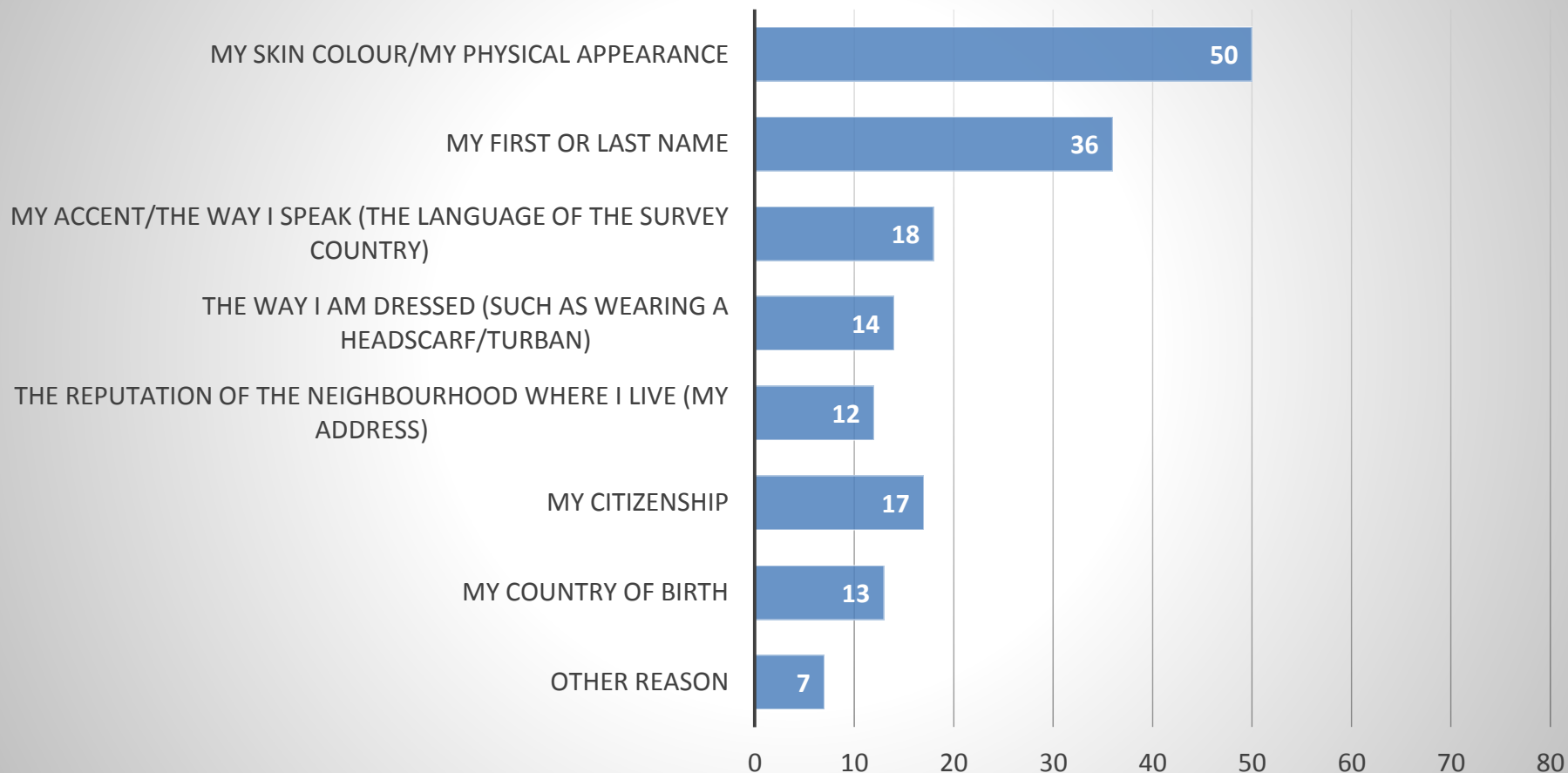


Discrimination in different areas of everyday life (%)



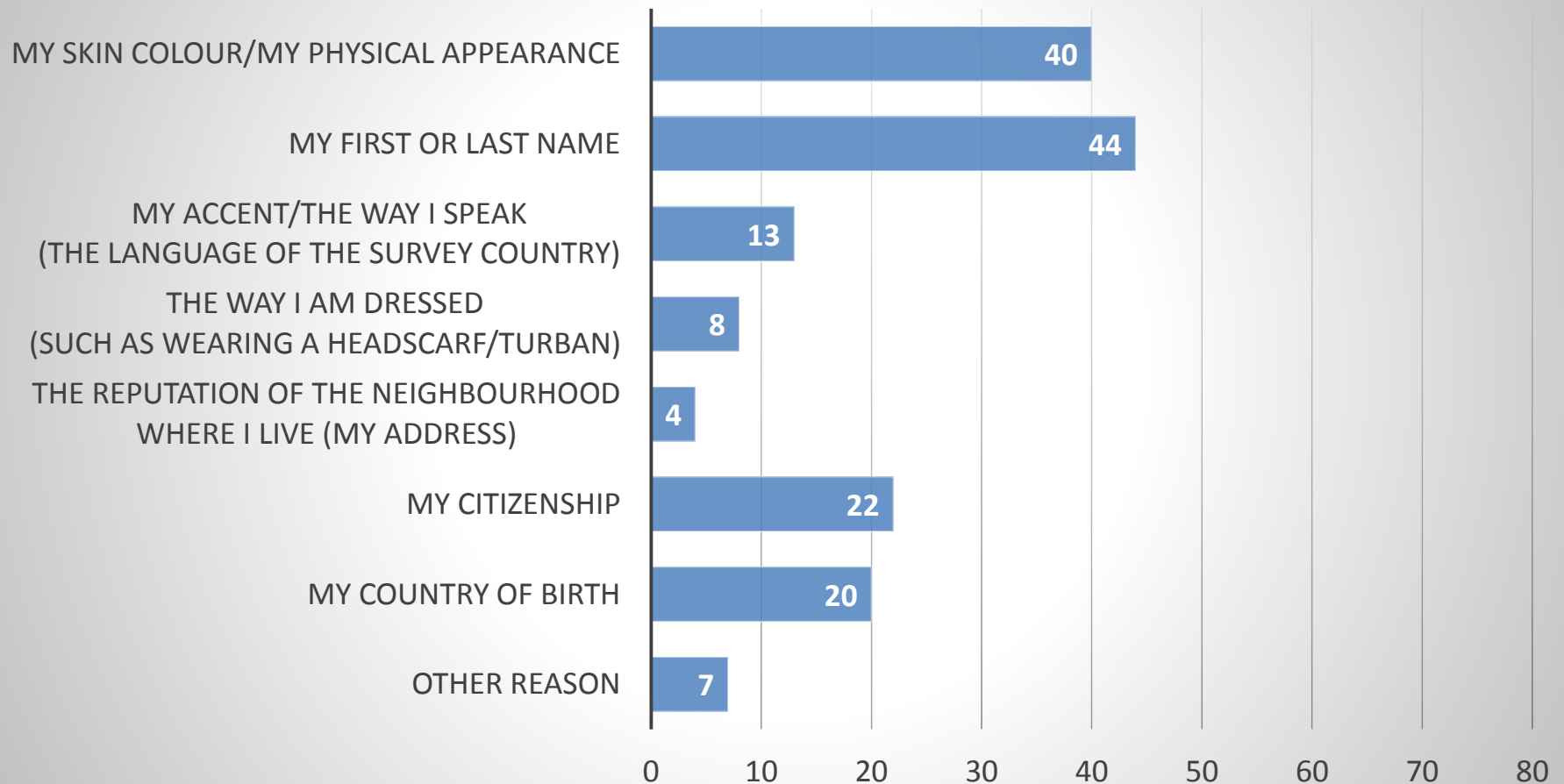
Main reasons for discrimination in different domains (%)

Looking for work

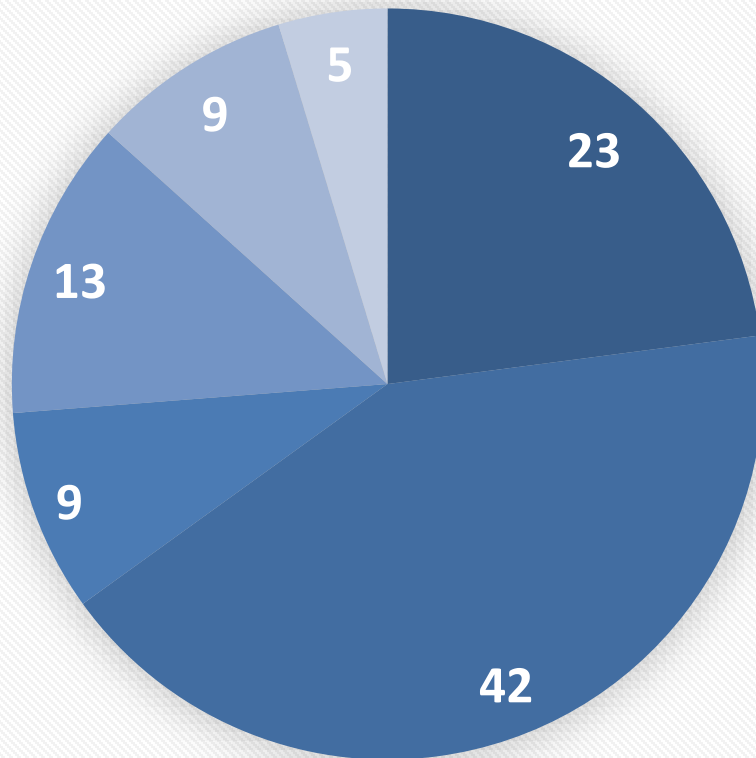


Main reasons for discrimination in different domains (%)

When trying to rent or buy an apartment or house



Frequency of discrimination at work (%)

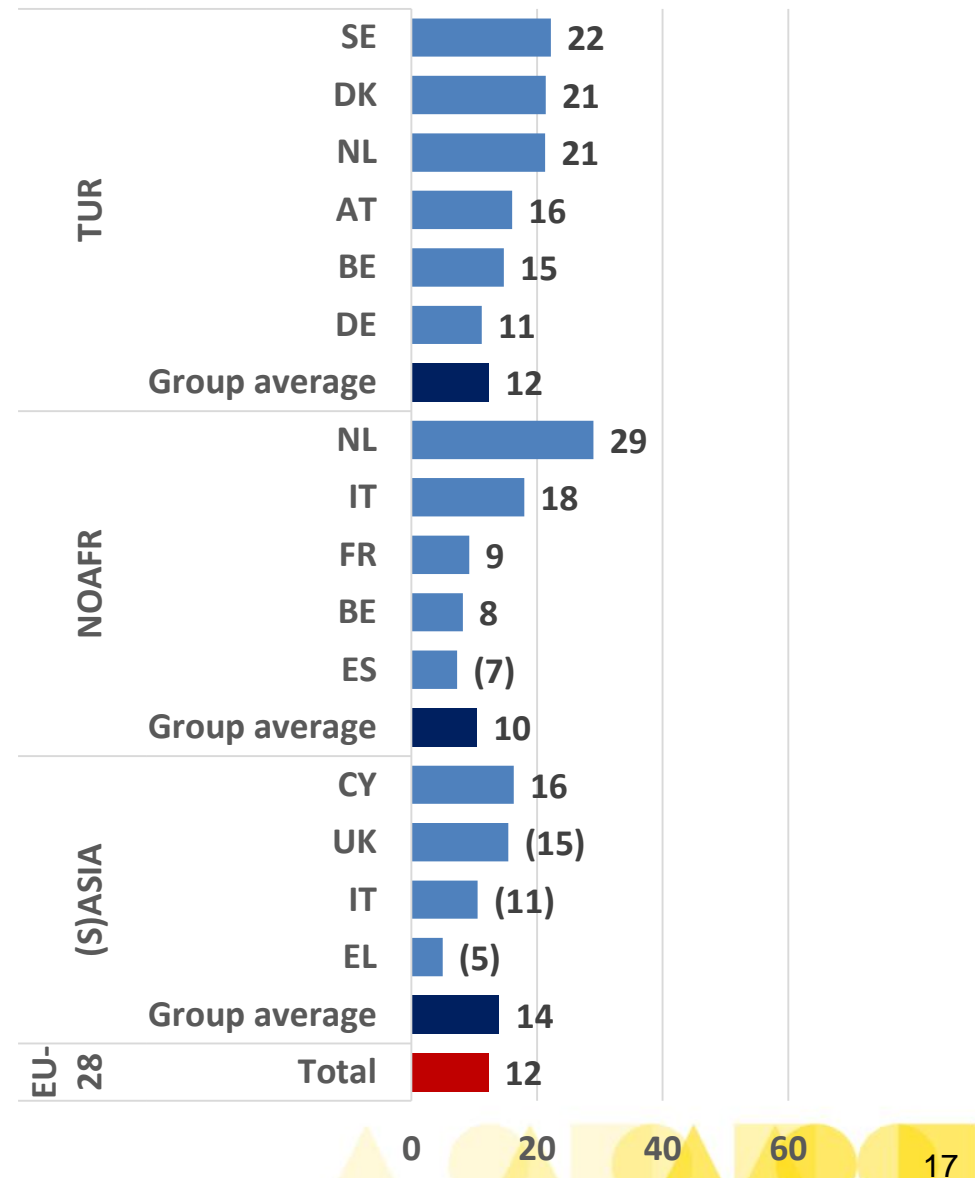
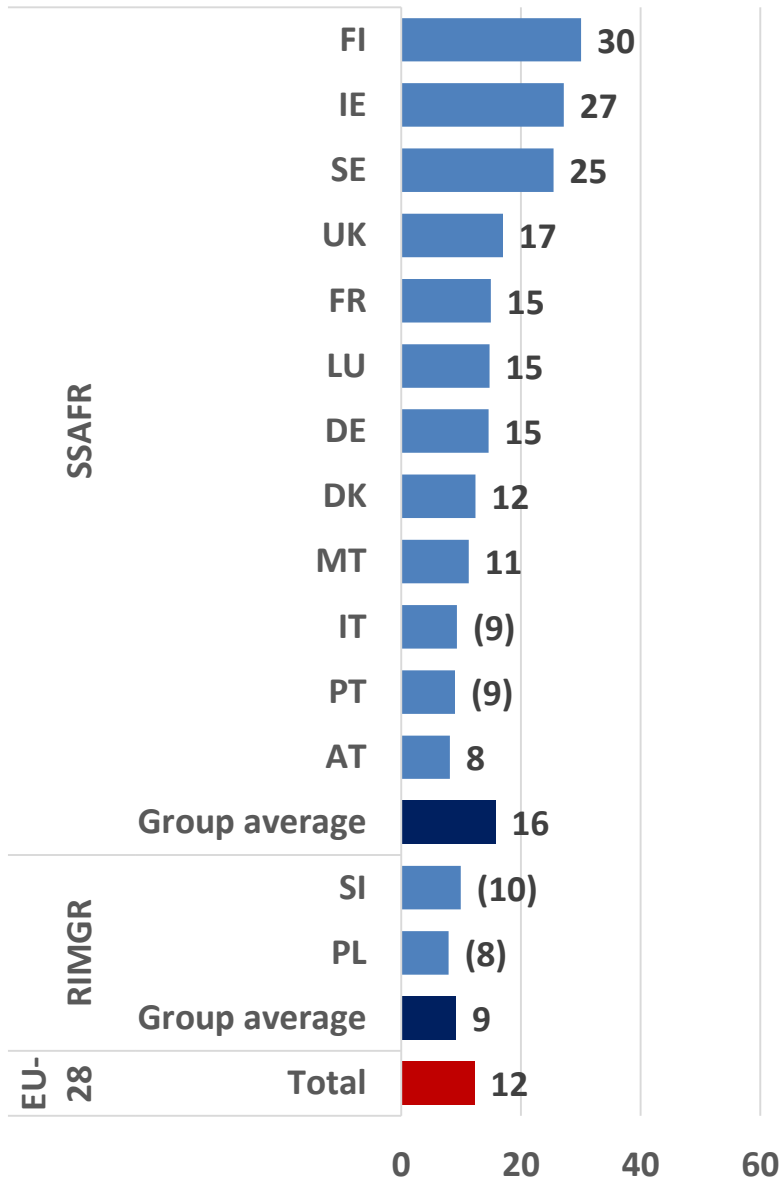


Once 2 to 5 times 6 to 10 times
More than 10 times All the time (daily) No answer

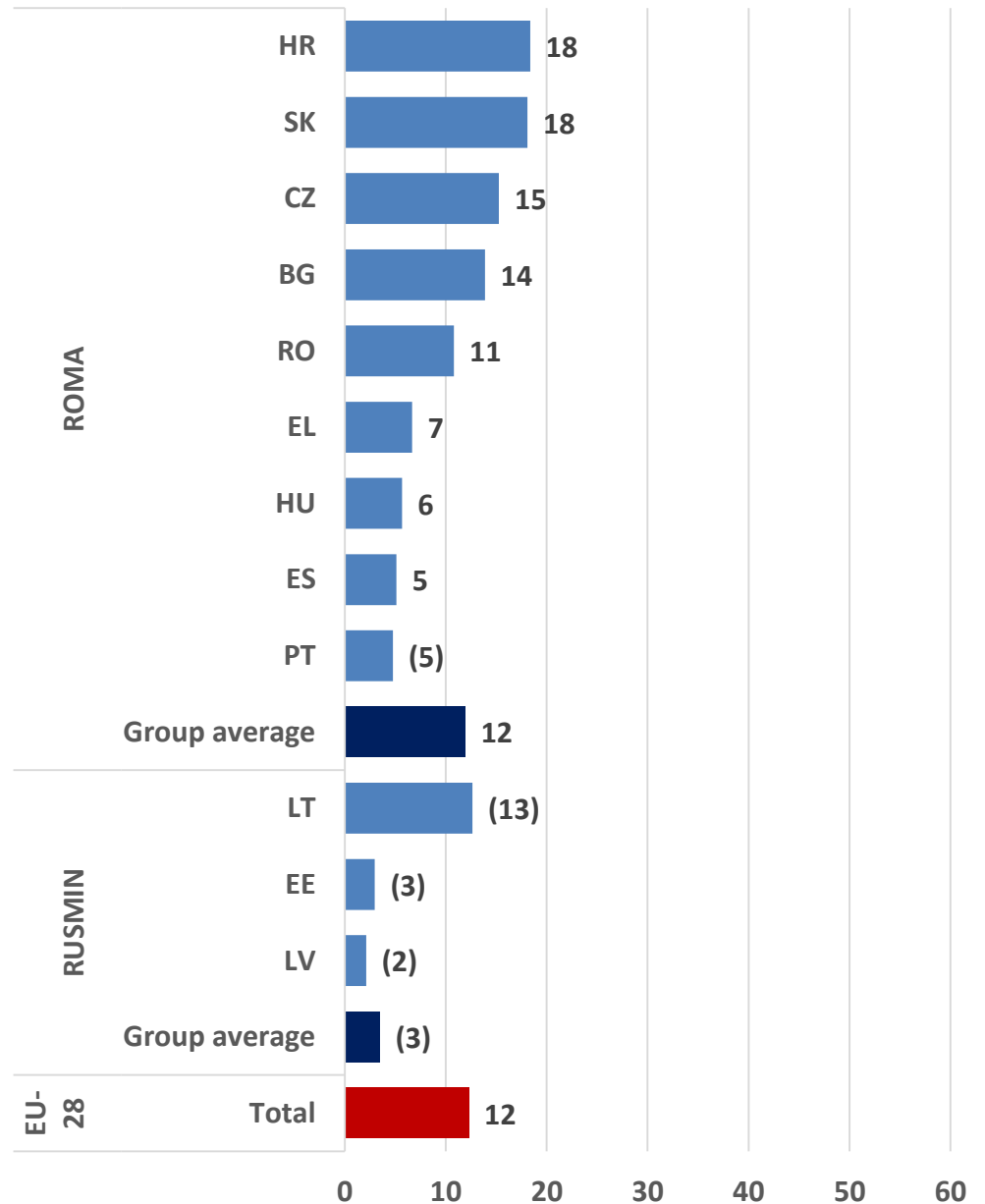
Reporting of discrimination & awareness of rights

- **12% reported or filed a complaint** about the most recent incident of discrimination **with substantial variations across MS and target groups** ranging between 5% and 30%
 - Only 4% of all reports were made to an equality body
- **71% are not aware of any organisation** that offers support or advice to discrimination victims
 - 62% are **not aware of any equality body**
- **67% are aware of laws prohibiting discrimination** based on skin colour, ethnic origin or religion in the country of residence

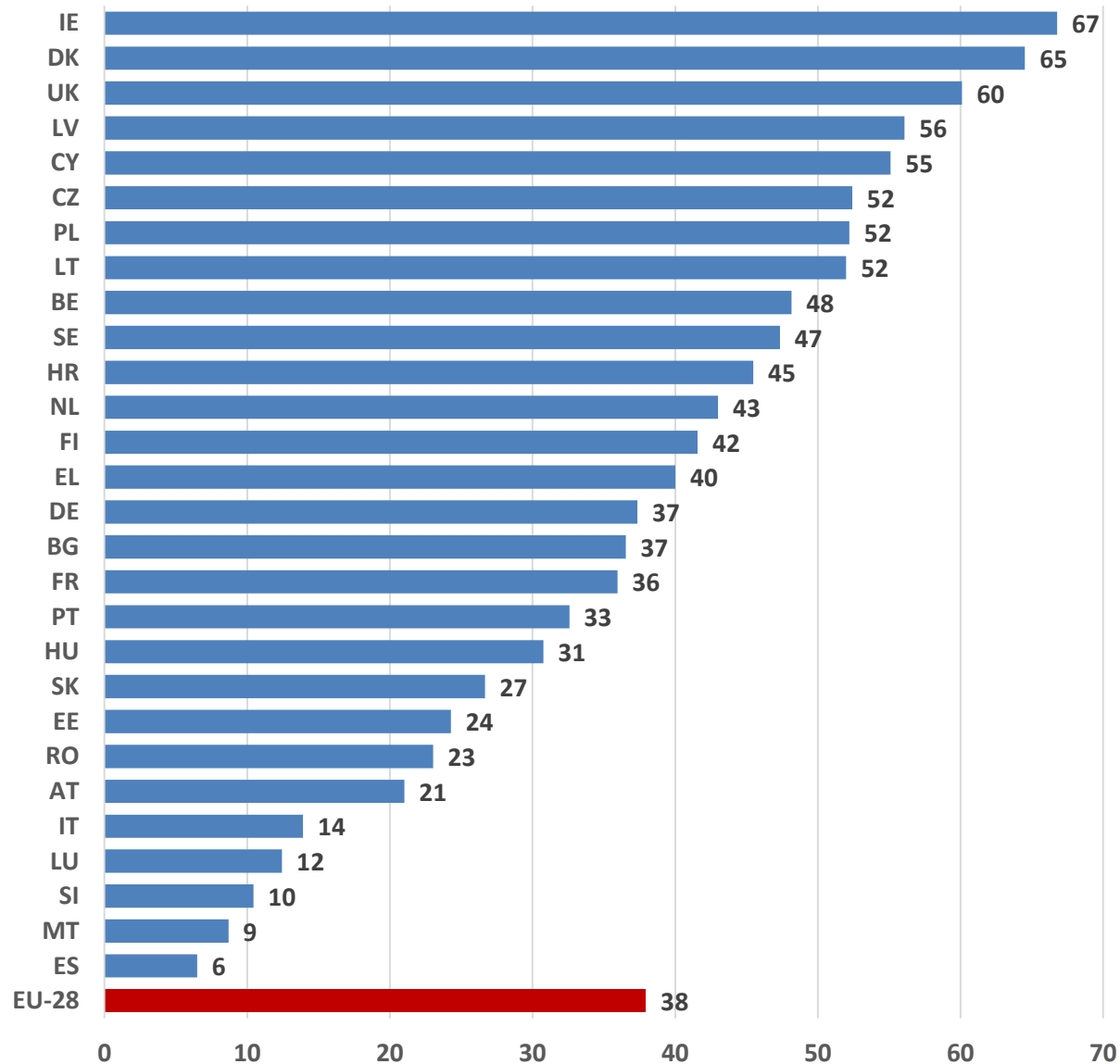
Reporting discrimination, by target group (%)



Reporting discrimination, by target group (%) ...



Knowledge of at least one equality body, by country (%)



EU Member State	"Have you ever heard of the [NAME OF EQUALITY BODY]?"		Yes	No	Don't know
Austria	1	Gleichbehandlungskommission	9	90	(0)
	2	Gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft	9	91	(0)
	3	Verein ZARA, Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit	15	85	(0)
Belgium	1	Le Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances et la lutte contre le racisme et les discriminations/Le Centre fédéral migration Interfederaal centrum voor gelijke kansen en bestrijding van discriminatie en racisme/Federaal Migratiecentrum	32	66	(2)
	2	Gelijke Kansen in Vlaanderen ^c	26	74	-
	3	Institut pour l'égalité des femmes et des hommes Instituut voor de gelijkheid van vrouwen en mannen	36	63	(1)
Bulgaria	1	Комисия за защита от дискриминация	21	77	(1)
	2	Омбудсман на Република България	27	68	(1)
Croatia	1	Pravobranitelj za osobe s invaliditetom	37	62	(2)
	2	Pravobraniteljica za ravnopravnost spolova	33	65	(2)
	3	Pučki pravobranitelj	33	66	(1)
Cyprus	1	Αρχή Ισότητας	49	31	19
	2	Επιτροπή για την Ισότητα των Φύλων στην Απασχόληση και στην Επαγγελματική Εκπαίδευση	40	38	21
	3	Γραφείο Επιτρόπου Διοικήσεως (Ombudsman)	27	50	21
Czech Republic	1	Veřejný ochránce práv	52	46	(1)
Denmark	1	Ligebehandlingsnævnet	31	67	(1)
	2	Institut for Menneskerettigheder	60	38	(1)

Estonia	1	Soolise võrdõiguslikkuse ja võrdse kohtlemise volinik Уполномоченный по гендерному равноправию и равному обращению	24	69	5
Finland	1	Yhdenvertaisuusvaltuutettu	21	77	(1)
	2	Tasa-arvovaltuutettu	38	59	(1)
France	1	Le défenseur des droits antérieurement "La Halde"	36	64	(0)
Germany^d	1	Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes	26	73	1
	2	Landesstelle für Gleichbehandlung - gegen Diskriminierung - Berlin	18	81	(1)
	3	Amt für multikulturelle Angelegenheiten (AmkA) - Frankfurt am Main	17	83	(1)
	4	Antidiskriminierungsstelle für Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund (AMIGRA) - München	12	87	(1)
Greece	1	Συνήγορο του Πολίτη	25	70	4
	2	Επιθεώρηση εργασίας	33	61	6
	3	Επιτροπή Ίσης Μεταχείρισης	6	84	7
Hungary	1	Egyenlő Bánásmód Hatóság	28	71	(1)
	2	Alapvető Jogok Biztosának Hivatala	17	82	(1)
Ireland	1	Equality Tribunal	37	61	(1)
	2	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	40	57	(2)
	3	Office of the Ombudsman	45	55	-

EU Member State	“Have you ever heard of the [NAME OF EQUALITY BODY]?”		Yes	No	Don't know
Italy	1	Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali (UNAR)	8	89	2
	2	Consigliera Nazionale di Parità	10	88	2
Latvia	1	Latvijas Republikas Tiesībsarga birojs Бюро омбудсмeна Латвийской Республики	56	37	7
Lithuania	1	Lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus tarnyba Контроллер равных возможностей	52	45	(2)
Luxembourg	1	Centre for Equal Treatment Centre pour l'Égalité de Traitement	12	87	(0)
Malta	1	National Commission for the Promotion of Equality (NCPE)	6	90	(3)
	2	National Commission Persons with Disability (KNPD)	6	92	(3)
Netherlands	1	College voor de Rechten van de Mens	30	70	(0)
	2	Antidiscriminatiebureau	36	63	(0)
Poland	1	Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich	52	44	(1)
Portugal	1	Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género	25	74	(1)
	2	Comissão para a Igualdade no Trabalho e no Emprego	26	72	(2)
	3	Alto Comissariado para as Migrações/Comissão para a Igualdade e Contra a Discriminação Racial	22	77	(1)
Romania	1	Consiliul National pentru Combaterea Discriminarii	23	75	(2)
Slovakia	1	Slovenské národné stredisko pre ľudské práva	27	69	4
Slovenia	1	Zagovorniku načela enakosti	10	89	0
Spain	1	Consejo para la Eliminación de la Discriminación Racial o Étnica	3	94	(2)
	2	Servicio de Asistencia a Víctimas de Discriminación Racial o Étnica	5	92	3
Sweden	1	Diskrimineringsombudsmannen	42	56	(2)
	2	Sveriges antidiskrimineringsbyråer	22	75	(3)
UK	1	Equality and Human Rights Commission	53	46	(1)
	2	Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	8	91	(1)
	3	The Equal Rights Trust	25	74	(1)

To fulfil their tasks equality bodies should be provided with the **necessary staff and human resources**, to enable them to:

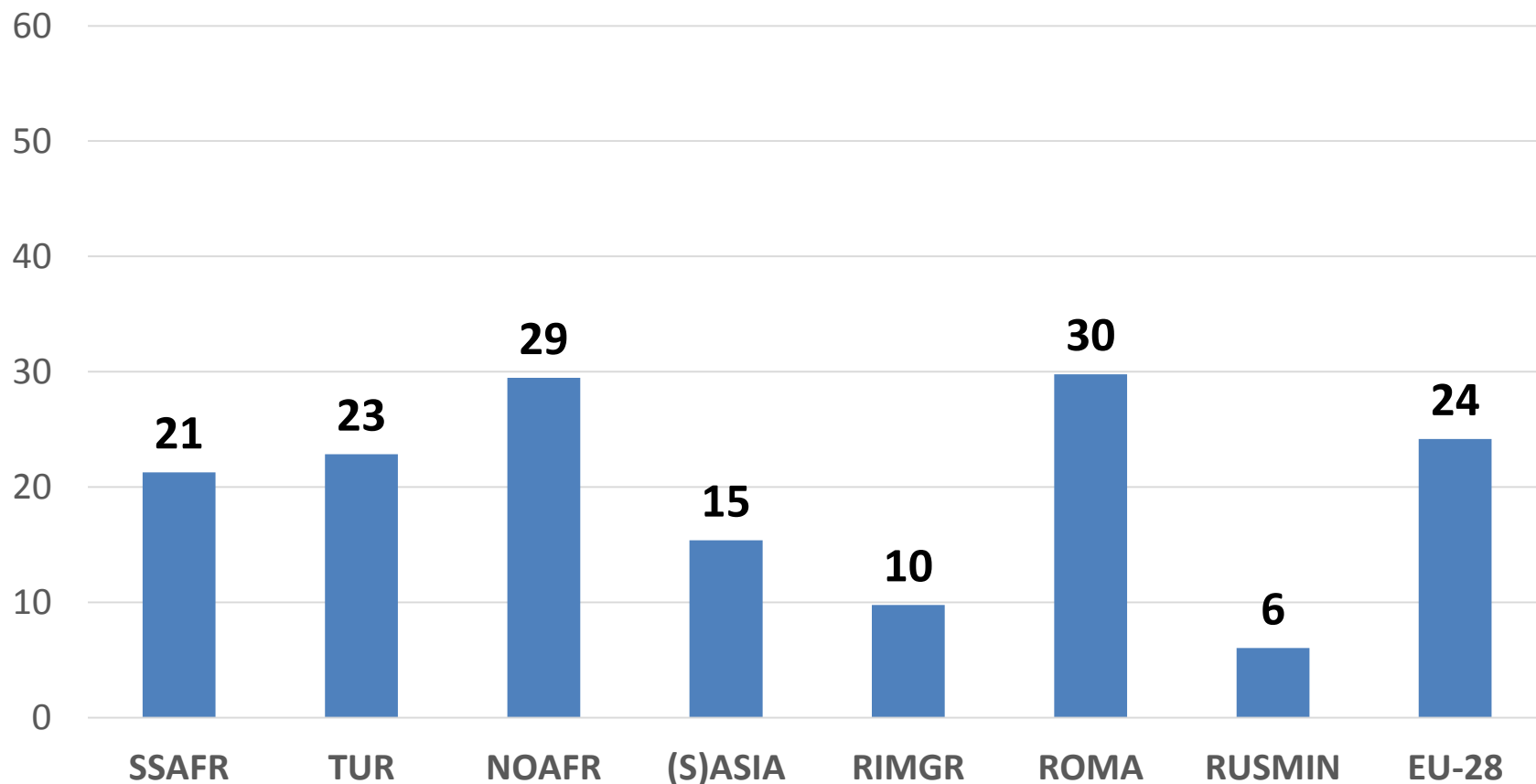
- receive and effectively process complaints (including complaints by third parties) and assist victims of discrimination;
- publish independent reports and recommendations on any issues related to discrimination;
- collect data through independent surveys, which provides the evidence base for monitoring levels of discrimination and awareness of the existence of equality bodies.

Relevant awareness-raising measures should specifically target those persons and groups vulnerable to discrimination, such as those belonging to ethnic or religious minorities.

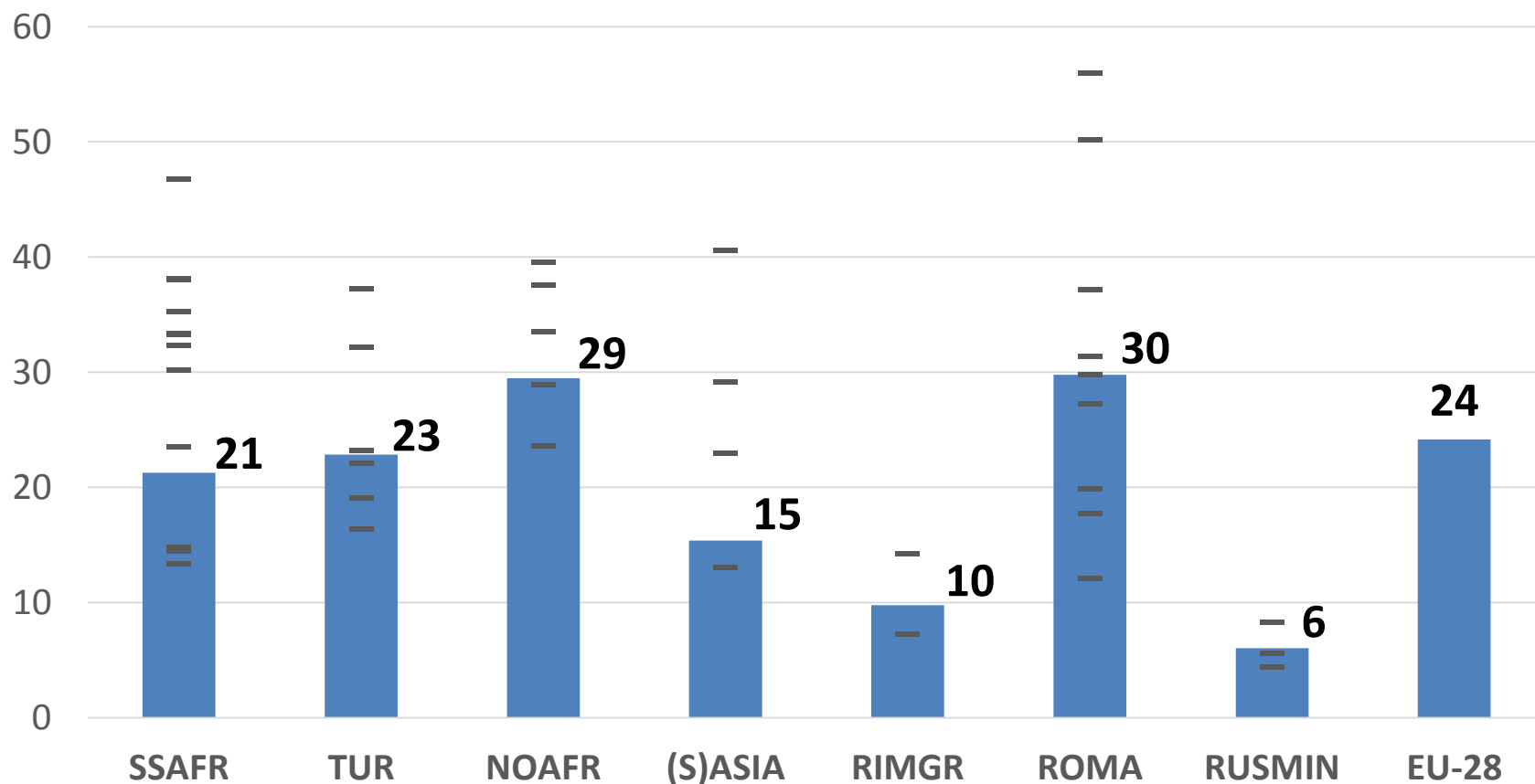
EU-MIDIS II Results

Harassment and violence

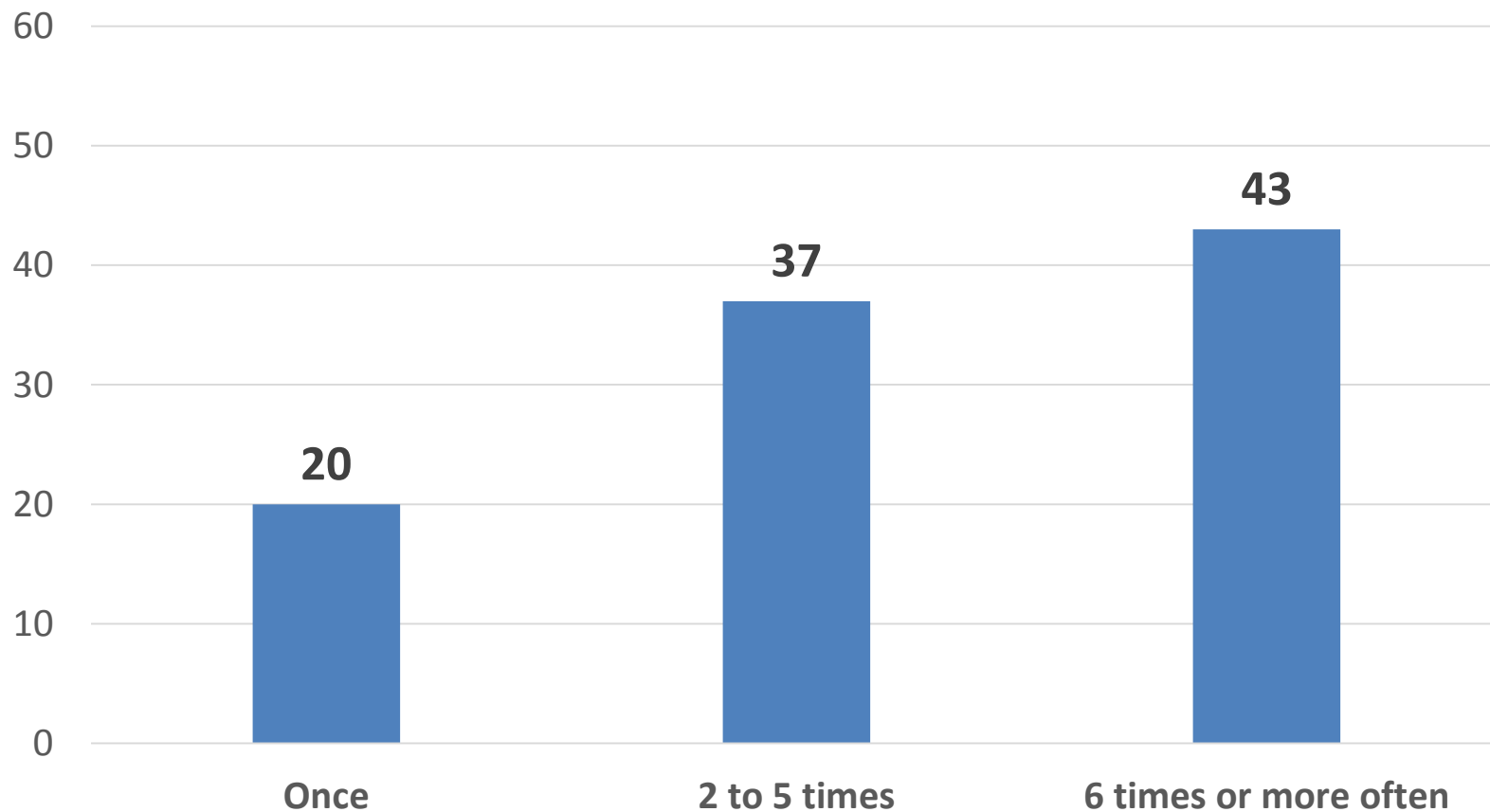
Hate-motivated harassment in the 12 months before the survey, by target group (%)



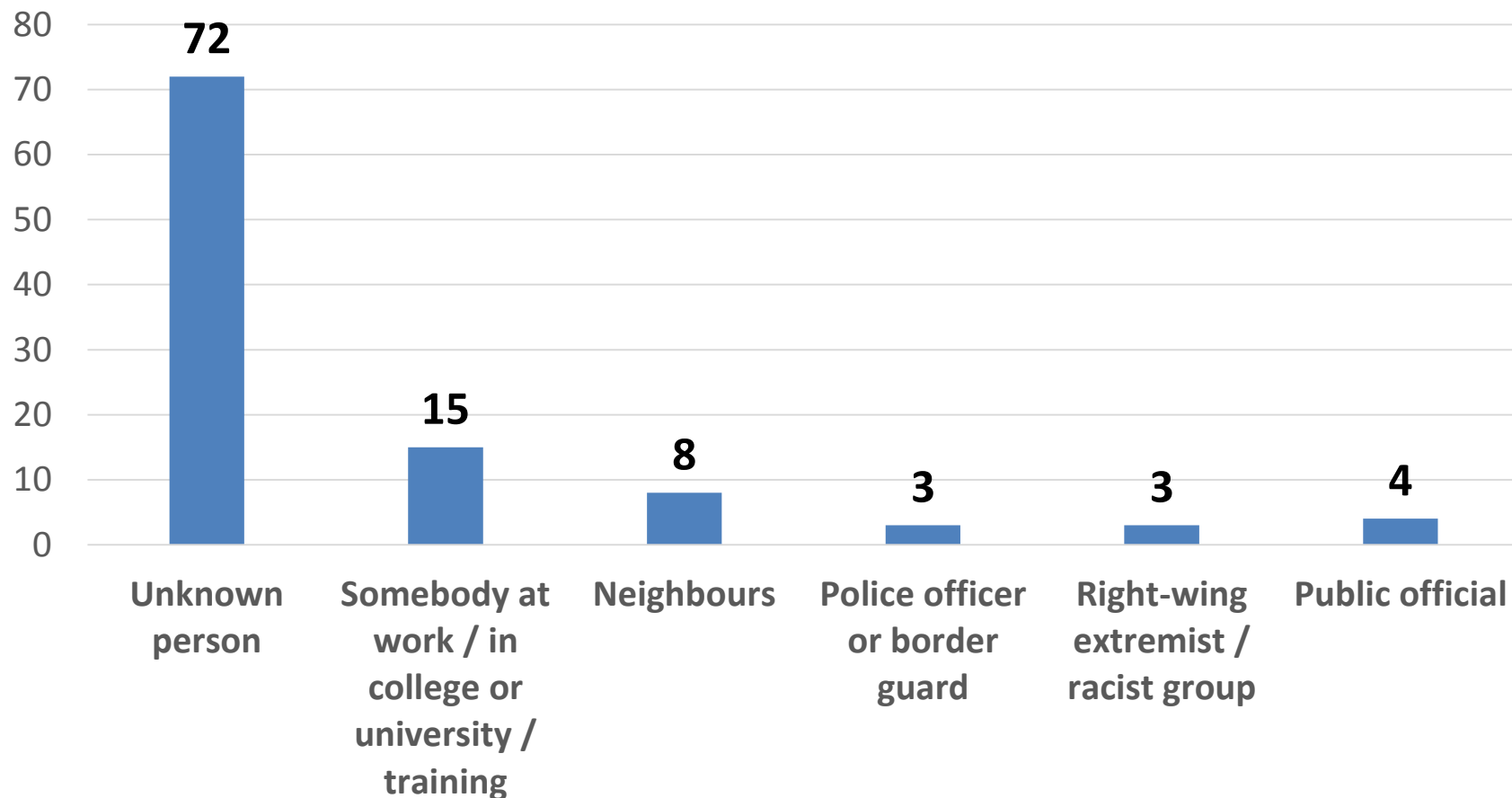
Hate-motivated harassment in the 12 months before the survey, by target group (%)



Frequency of harassment incidents in the 12 months before the survey (%)

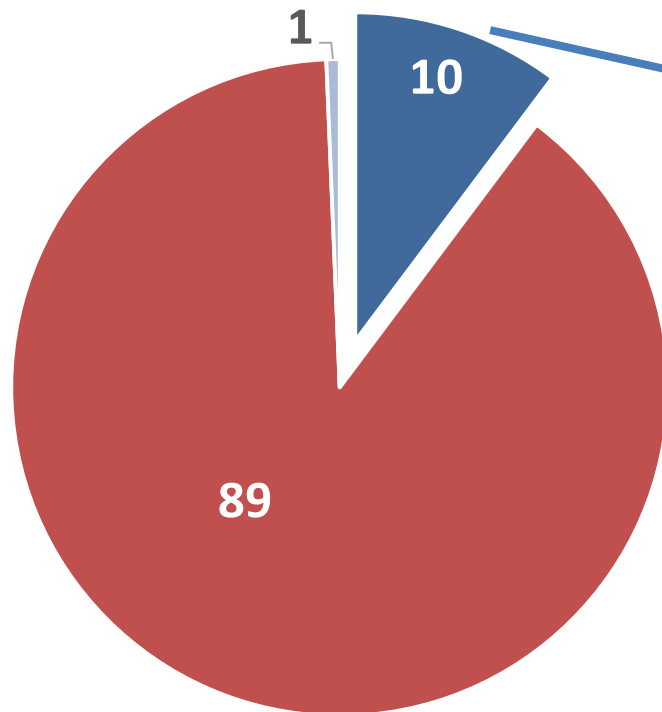


Perpetrators of hate-motivated harassment (all target groups)

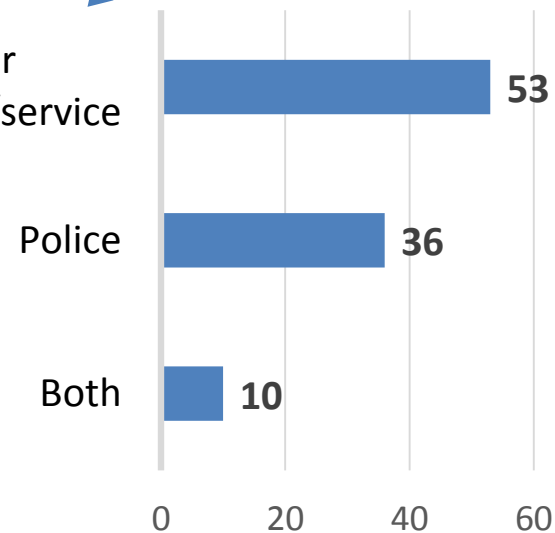


Reporting hate-motivated harassment

■ Reported ■ Not reported ■ Don't know/No answer



Another organisation/service



Hate crime – violence

- 3% experienced a hate-motivated physical attack in the 12 months before the survey
 - Higher levels recorded for groups with Roma and Sub-Saharan African background in some countries (up to 11%)
- 11% of men experiencing violence in the past 12 months experienced 6 incidents or more
- 10% of victims indicated that the perpetrator was a police officer or a border guard
- ***28% reported the most recent incident to the police or another organisation***

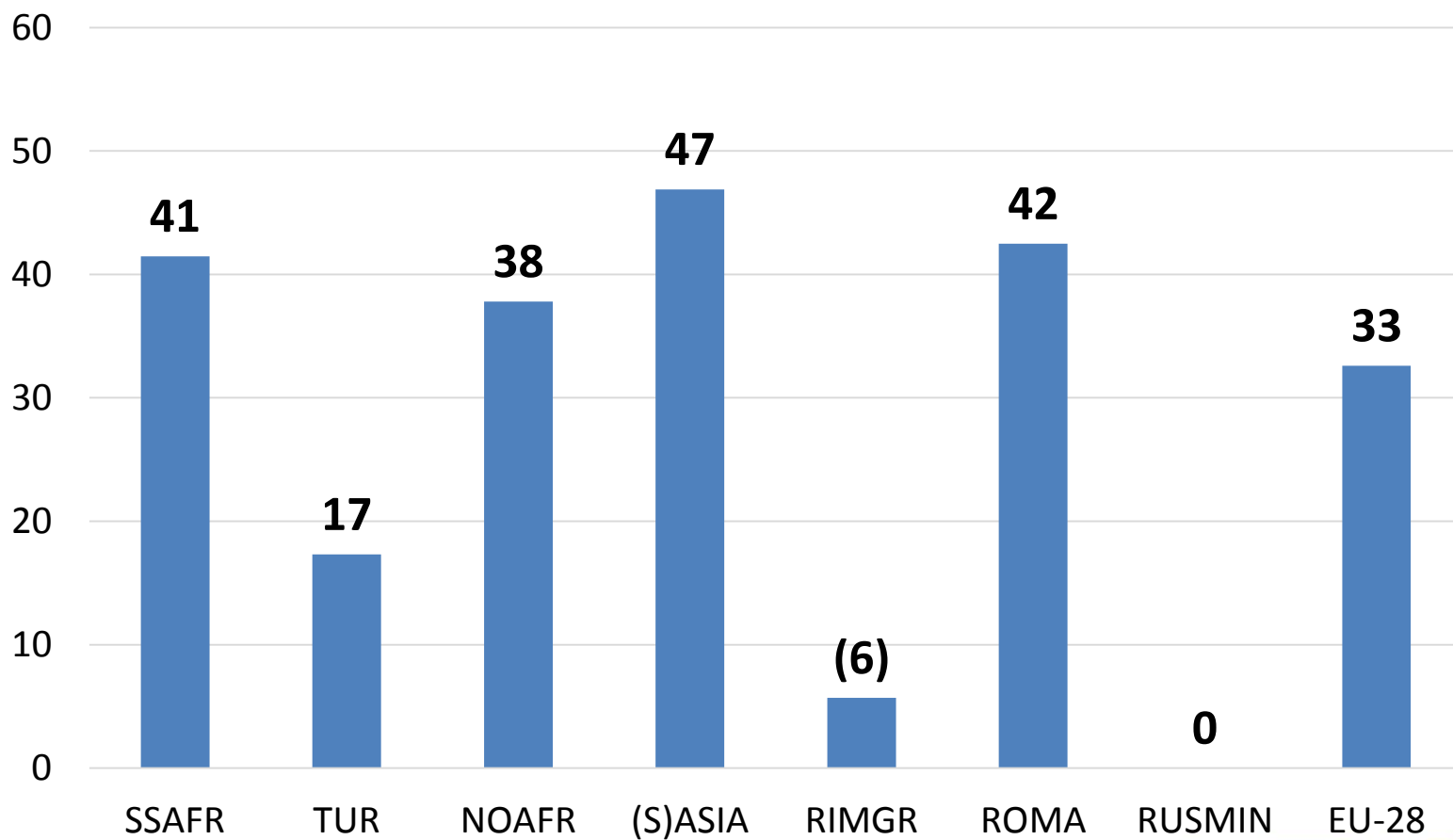
EU-MIDIS II

Police stops

Police stops – key findings

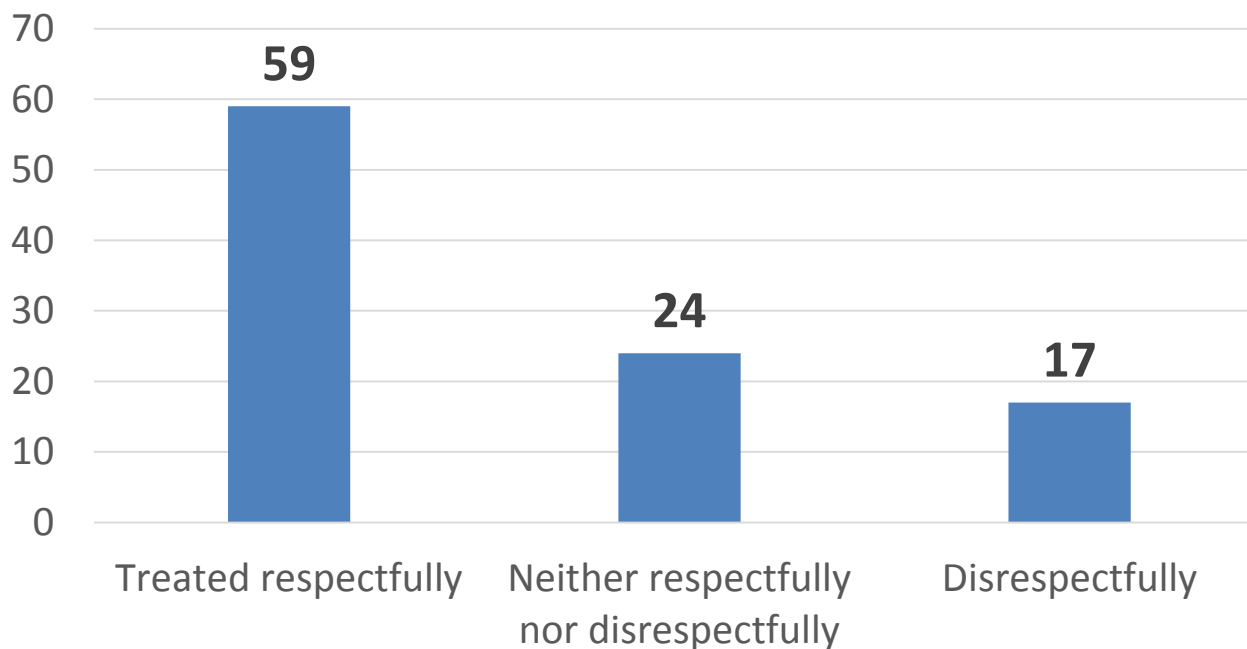
- 14% of respondents were stopped by the police at least once in the 12 months before the survey
- Of those stopped in the past 12 months, 40% say the last stop was because of their immigrant or ethnic minority background
- The groups most often stopped are respondents with a North African, Sub-Saharan African and Roma background – similar to EU-MIDIS I

Most recent stop perceived as ethnic profiling (% among those stopped in the past 5 years)



Treatment by the police

- Majority of respondents stopped treated respectfully
- Respondents with Roma and North African background more often note disrespectful treatment (25% and 21%)



FRA monthly reports

Migration-related fundamental rights concerns

In view of recent migration – monthly reports

- FRA has produced regular overviews of migration-related fundamental rights concerns in selected EU Member States since 2015
- Monthly data collection on various topics, including racist incidents and hate crime
- Special focus sections, including migrants with disabilities, LGBTI asylum seekers, children, etc.

Hate crime against recently arrived migrants and refugees

- Violent acts targeting asylum seekers, migrants and ethnic minorities are committed in a number of Member States
- Lack of systematic data collection on hate crime related incidents and violence against recently arrived migrants
- Increase in violent incidents in some countries
- Low detection rates of hate crime against refugees and asylum seekers due to lack of reporting
- Victim support services tailored to the needs of asylum seekers and migrants are limited in the Member States

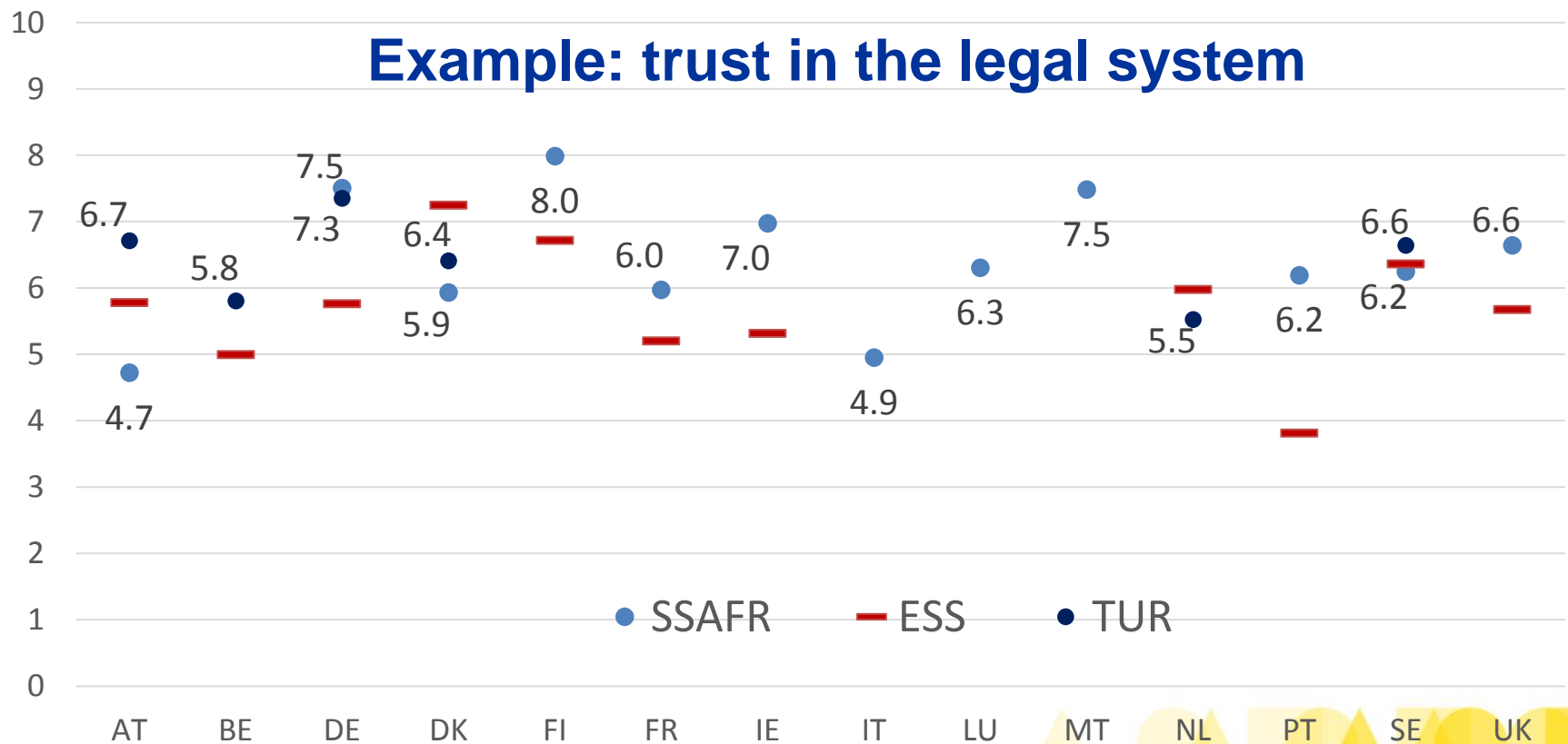
EU-MIDIS II Results

Belonging, trust and living
together

Attachment to country of residence

- Majority of all respondents feels strongly attached to country of residence (77%)
- Majority of all respondents strongly identifies with country of residence (67%)
- Almost half of 1st and 2nd generation respondents strongly identify both with their country of residence and of origin
- 2nd generation identifies more with country of residence
- The extent of identification with country of residence relates to generation, citizenship, and discrimination experiences

- Overall high levels of trust, in particular in local authorities, police and the legal system – but, important differences between and within countries, and among target groups



Trust cannot be taken for granted

- Lower levels of trust among those who experienced discrimination, harassment or violence

Trust in the legal system

Trust in the police



‘Living together’

- Comfortable with neighbours of a different **ethnic origin**: 88%
- Comfortable with **lesbian-gay-bisexual** people as neighbours: 63%
- Comfortable with **transgender** people as neighbours: 57%
- Friends with other or no ethnic minority background: 77% - 82%
- Gender equality: 92% (men) and 91% (women) consider that girls and boys stay in education the same length of time; 80% (men) and 86% (women) agree that having a job is the best way for a woman to be independent; 82% (men) and 88% (women) agree that men should be equally responsible for home and children

- Action plans for the integration of migrants not in place in all countries
- Concrete measures to target the general population included in 13 MS

FRA opinions

- EU Member States should take into account the potential positive impact of secure residence status on integration when reviewing their national immigration legislation.
- EU Member States should place anti-discrimination measures at the core of their national integration policies, in line with the Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU.

Thank you!

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