

Discrimination and (in)equality in the EU

statistical evidence

FRA surveys



- EU-MIDIS I (2008)
- Roma survey I (2011)
- Discrimination & Hate Crime against Jews (2012)
- LGBT I survey (2012)
- Violence against Women survey (2012)
- EU-MIDIS II Roma survey II (2015-2016)
- Roma survey III (2018-2019)
- Discrimination & Hate Crime against Jews (2018)
- LGBTI II survey (2018-19)
- Fundamental Rights survey (2018-2019)

EU-MIDIS II - 2016



- > Probability survey of selected ethnic minorities and migrants in EU
- ➤ 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 methods to provide representative samples of the target groups

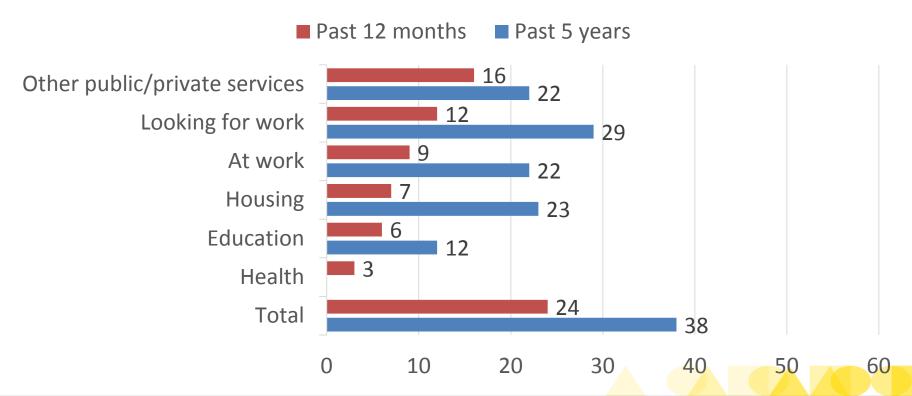


Discrimination Key findings

- ➤ 38% felt discriminated because of ethnic or immigrant background in the five years before the survey
- > 24% felt discriminated for the same reason in the past 12 months
- > This varies across target groups and EU countries
 - 1. North Africans 31%
 - 2. Roma 26%
 - 3. Sub-Sharan Africans 24%
- > Discrimination: a recurrent experience: on average, 5 incidents a year

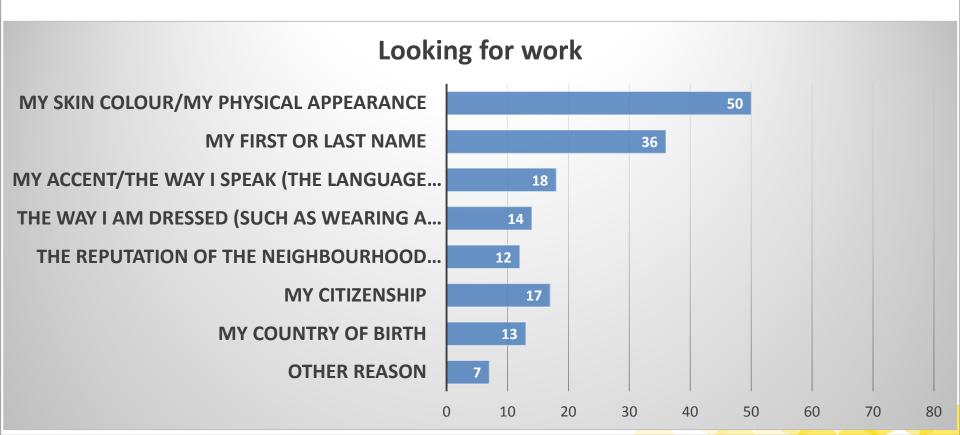


Discrimination in different areas of everyday life (%)





Main reasons for discrimination when looking for work (%)





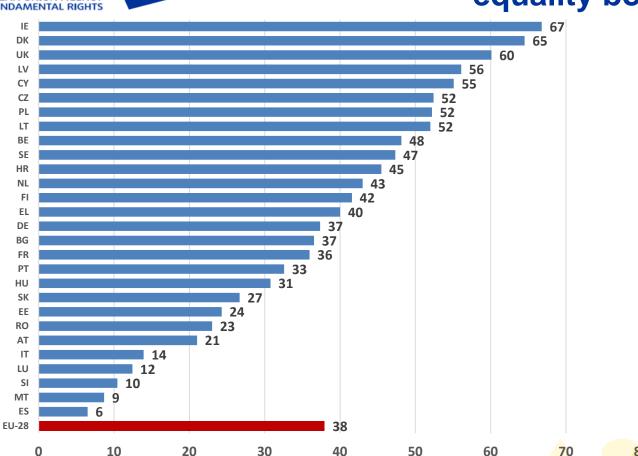
Reporting of discrimination & awareness of rights and redress

- ➤ Overall only 12% reported the most recent incident of discrimination substantial variations across EU countries and groups 5%-30%
- ➤ In 2007 (EU-MIDIS I) the reporting rate was 18%
 - 4% of all reports were made to an equality body
 - 62% are not aware of any equality body
- ➤ 67% are aware of laws prohibiting discrimination based on skin colour, ethnic origin or religion



Knowledge of at least one equality body, by country

100



Harassment



- ➤ 24% experienced one or more incidents of harassment due to their ethnic or immigrant background in the year before the survey
- > Roma experienced the highest rates (30%)
- ➤ Among immigrants and their descendants, 29% of those with North African origin experienced harassment in the year before the survey
- ➤ Compared to 2008 (EU-MIDIS I) more respondents with North African origin indicate experiencing harassment





Of the 8,709 respondents who provided details about the most recent incident of <u>hate-motivated harassment</u> they had experienced

Only 13 respondents across the entire EU said that they contacted a national equality body, human rights institution or ombudsman, as a result of that incident





- Discrimination & harassment are drivers of social exclusion undermining policy measures and outcomes
- Equality Bodies should reach out to those at risk of discrimination:
- (a) To improve awareness of rights, laws and redress possibilities
- (b) To support them in accessing and using redress mechanismsEU and national governments have a duty to ensure that equality law is
- implemented effectively, also in public investment
- > Equality Bodies should be resourced/trained to monitor public investment
- > Equality Bodies should participate actively in monitoring ESI Funds



- Proposed Regulation on ESIF: Art. 6 Partnership_and multi-level governance
- 1. Each MS shall organise a partnership... [it] shall include at least... (c) bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination.
 - 3. The organisation and implementation of partnership shall be carried out in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 240/201438:
- ➤ **Identification of partners** (Art. 3 Partnership Agreements Art. 4 Programmes)
 - 1. (iii) Other national public authorities responsible for the application of horizontal principles in view of the planned use of the ESI Funds; and in particular the bodies for the promotion of equal treatment
- Strengthening institutional capacity of partners (Art. 17)
 The managing authority shall examine the need to use technical assistance in order to support the strengthening of the institutional capacity of partners.

Thank you for your attention



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