

EU-MIDIS II

The Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey




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Racism, Xenophobia and
Ethnic and Racial Discrimination in Portugal,
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Council Regulation (EC) 168/2007

- to provide **assistance and expertise on fundamental rights issues** to the European Union institutions and the Member States, when they implement European Union law
- to collect, record, analyse and disseminate relevant, **objective, reliable and comparable information and data** on fundamental rights issues in the EU
- to promote **dialogue with civil society**, in order to **raise public awareness** of fundamental rights and actively **disseminate information about its work**

- **EU-MIDIS: European Minorities and Discrimination survey (2008) – EU-27**
 - 23,500 ethnic minorities & immigrants
 - 5,000 majority population in 10 EU MS – random sample
- **Roma pilot survey (2011) – 11 EU MS**
 - 22,000 respondents – random sample
- **Survey on Discrimination and Hate Crime against Jewish people (2012) – 8 EU MS**
 - 6,000 respondents – online (opt-in)
- **LGBT survey (2012) – EU-28;**  **Second LGBTI 2019 !**
 - 93,500 respondents – online (opt-in)
- **Violence against Women survey (2012) – EU-28**
 - 42,000 women – random sample (general population)
- **EU-MIDIS II (2016) – EU-28**
 - 25,500 ethnic minorities & immigrants (including Roma) – random sample
 - **Cognitive pre-test (2014)** – 8 EU Member States, 280 interviews
- **Fundamental Rights survey (2018-2019) – EU-28**
 - general population
 - Pre-test and feasibility study (2016); Pilot (2017-2018)
- **Second Survey on Discrimination and Hate Crime against Jewish people (2018) – 13 EU MS**
 - online (opt-in)
- **Roma and Travellers survey 2019 – 6 EU MS**

Why is this survey needed?

- A. Collect EU-wide comparable ‘equality data’ on immigrants and ethnic minorities for effectively assessing the impact of policy measures
- Equality and non-discrimination
 - Racism, xenophobia and other related intolerance (including hate crime)
 - Roma inclusion
 - Immigrant integration
 - Europe 2020
 - UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- B. Assess developments and progress made over time

7 different survey population “target groups”, 1–3 per MS

- **Immigrants and descendants** (1st or 2nd generation: based on country of birth and country of birth of parents)
 - Turkey (6 EU MS: AT, BE, DE, DK, NL, SE)
 - North Africa (5 EU MS: BE, ES, FR, IT, NL)
 - Sub-Saharan (12 EU MS: AT, DE, DK, FI, FR, IE, IT, LU, MT, PT, SE, UK)
 - Asia / South Asia (4 EU MS: CY, EL, IT, UK)
- **Recent immigrants:** born outside EU-28 & immigrated within the last 10 years (2 EU MS: PL, SI)
- **Roma:** self-identification (9 EU MS: BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, HU, PT, RO, SK)
- **Russian minority:** self-identification (3 EU MS: EE, LV, LT)

- 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

Respondents surveyed in Portugal

Number of respondents:	1,078			
Target groups:	Sub-Saharan Africa (SSAFR)		Roma (ROMA)	
Member States where target group(s) were surveyed:	12 MS: AT, DE, DK, FI, FR, IE, IT, LU, MT, PT , SE, UK		9 MS: BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, HU, PT , RO, SK	
Number of respondents per target group	Total:	525	Total:	553
	Women:	263	Women:	292
	Men:	262	Men:	261
	1st generation:	466	1st generation:	n.a.
	2nd generation:	59	2nd generation:	n.a.
Sampling frame:	Census 2011 and naturalised immigrant estimates		Roma Pilot Survey 2011	
Sampling method:	Random route with focused enumeration		Random route	
Survey coverage of target group in [country]:	41%		70%	
Response rate:	56%		70%	

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)

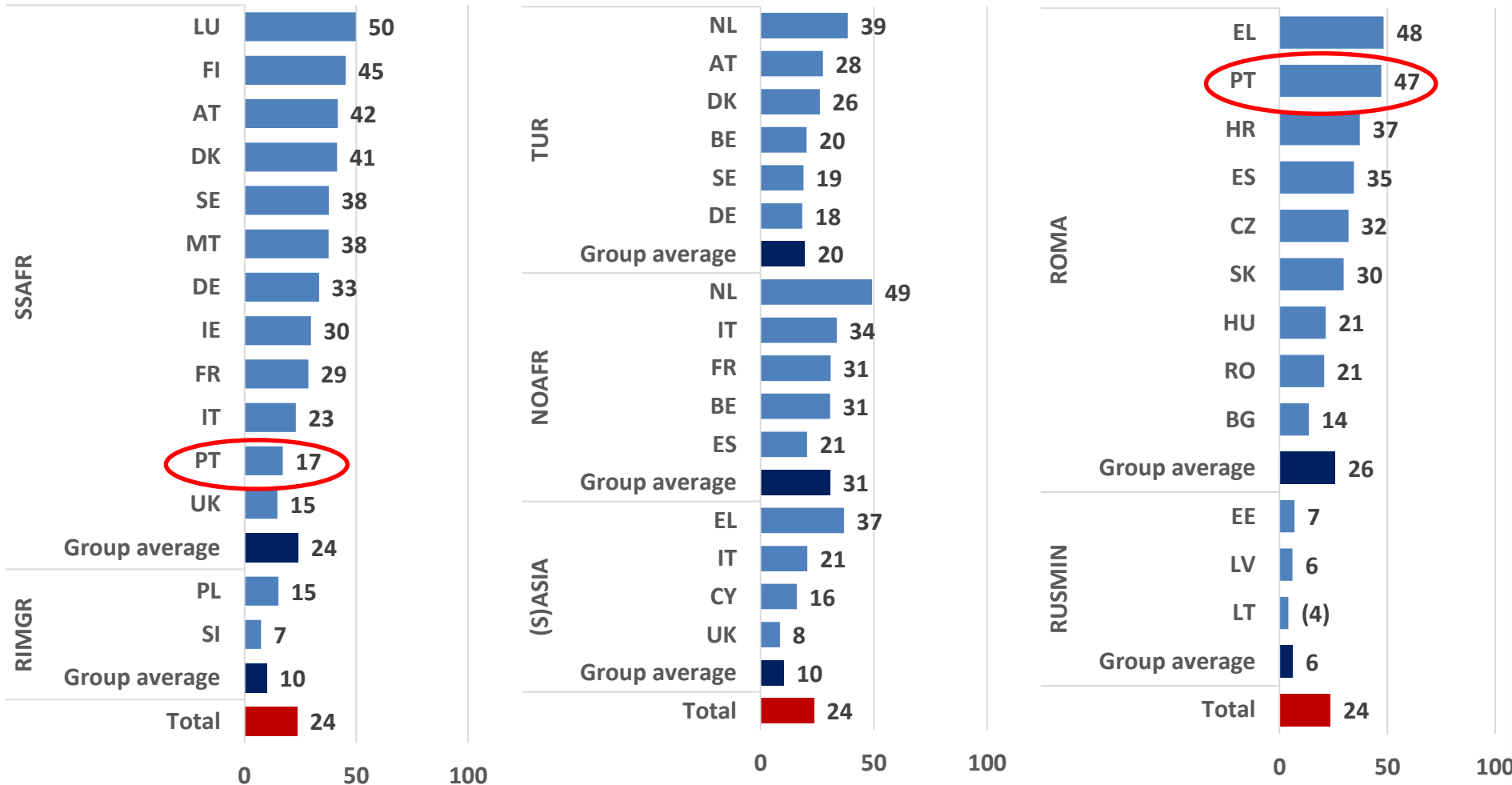
– in past 12 months and in past 5 years

▪ 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

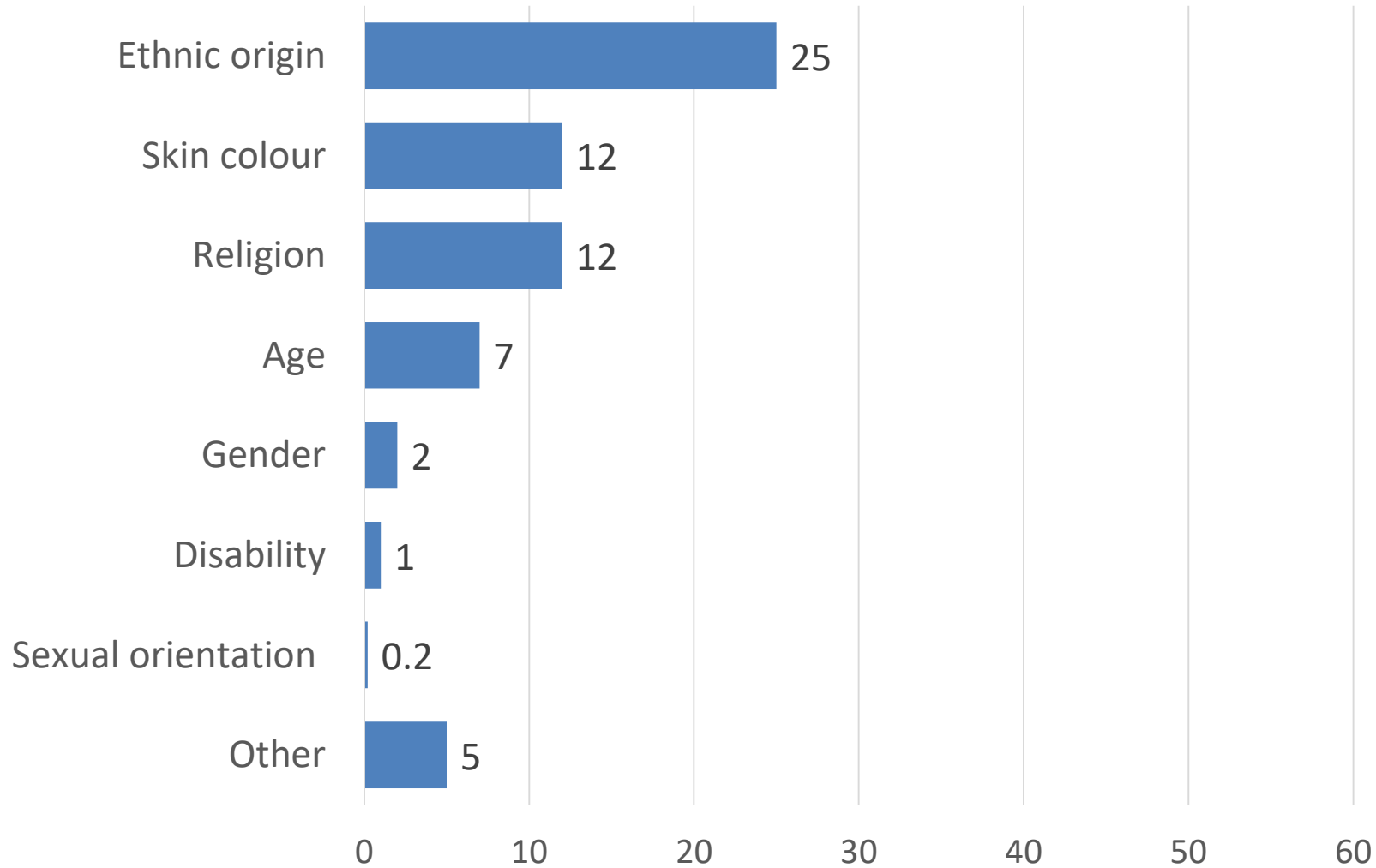
• Reporting & awareness of rights

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



past 5 years: SSAFR - 33% with higher rates for men; ROMA - 71% with higher rates for women

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



Grounds for discrimination in four domains in past 5 years in PT

Skin-colour

EU-MIDIS^{II}-PT-average:

1) SSAFR: 23%

Women: 23%

Men: 23%

2) ROMA: (2)%

Women: (0)%

Men: (4)%

Ethnic-origin

EU-MIDIS^{II}-PT-average:

1) SSAFR: 7%

Women: (7)%

Men: (7)%

2) ROMA: 61%

Women: 63%

Men: 58%

Religion

EU-MIDIS^{II}-PT-average:

1) SSAFR: (0)%

Women: (0)%

Men: (0)%

2) ROMA: (0)%

Women: (0)%

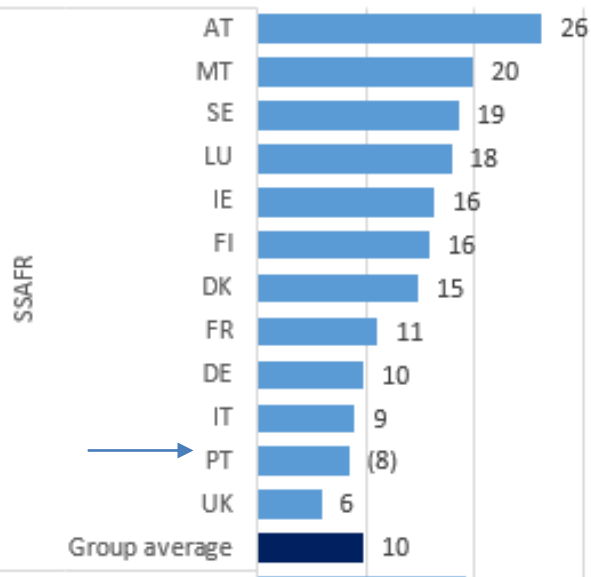
Men: (0)%

Discrimination in different areas of everyday life in past 5 years in PT (%)

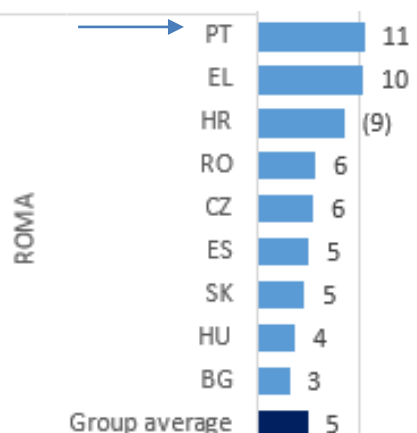
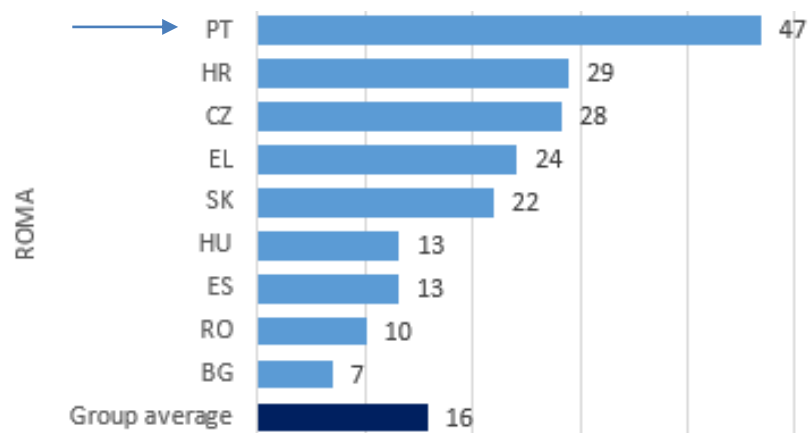
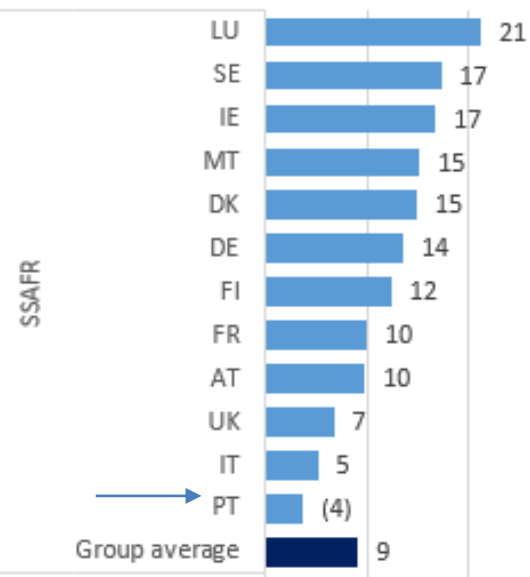
Looking for work			
EU-MIDIS II-PT average:	31	EU-MIDIS II-28 average:	29
SSAFR:	21	SSAFR average (12 MS):	25
ROMA:	76	ROMA average (9 MS):	40
At work			
EU-MIDIS II-PT average:	24	EU-MIDIS II-28 average:	22
SSAFR:	20	SSAFR average (12 MS):	24
ROMA:	40	ROMA average (9 MS):	17
Education (self or as a parent or a guardian)			
EU-MIDIS II-PT average:	9	EU-MIDIS II-28 average:	12
SSAFR:	(7)	SSAFR average (12 MS):	9
ROMA:	13	ROMA average (9 MS):	14
Housing			
EU-MIDIS II-PT average:	33	EU-MIDIS II-28 average:	23
SSAFR:	11	SSAFR average (12 MS):	21
ROMA:	75	ROMA average (9 MS):	41
Public or private services			
EU-MIDIS II-PT average:	29	EU-MIDIS II-28 average:	22
SSAFR:	23	SSAFR average (12 MS):	22
ROMA:	45	ROMA average (9 MS):	28

Discrimination in past 12 months in PT (%)

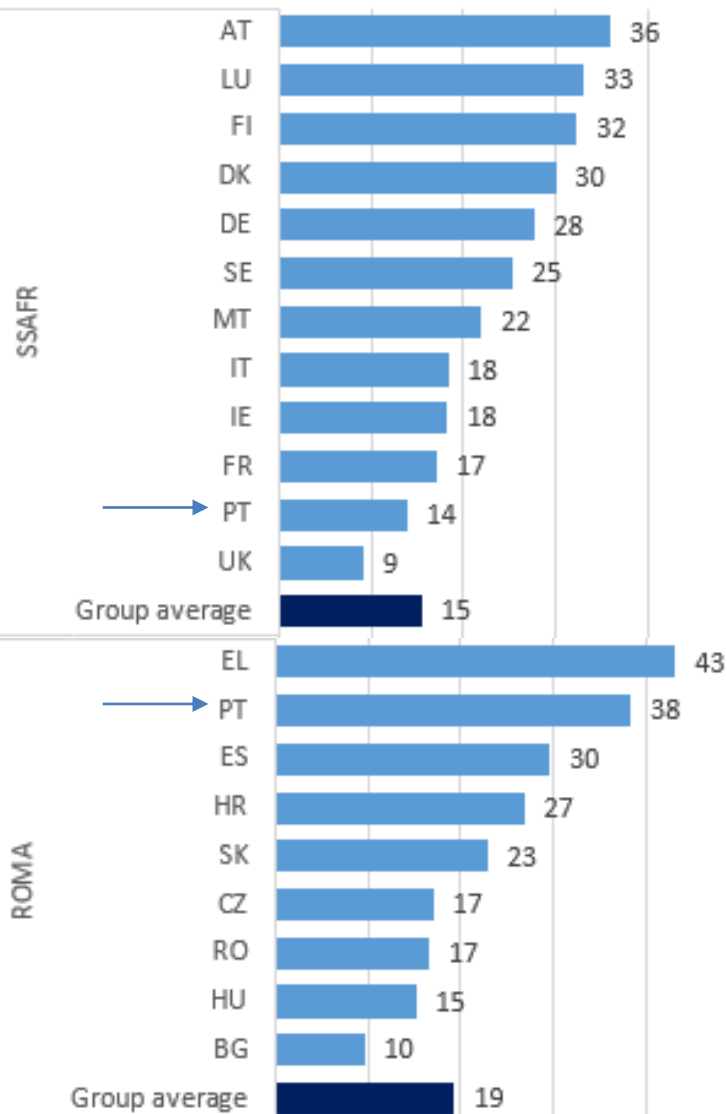
Looking for work



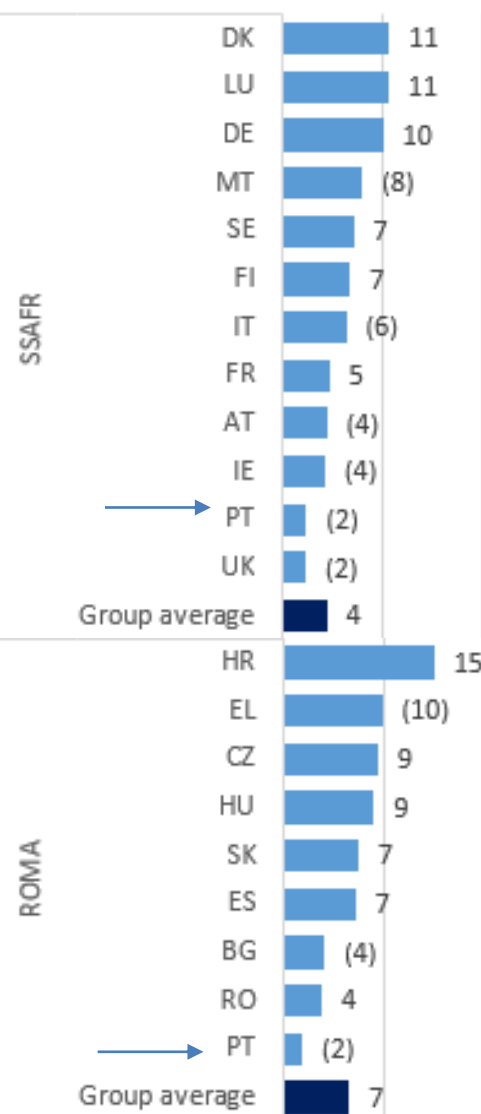
At work



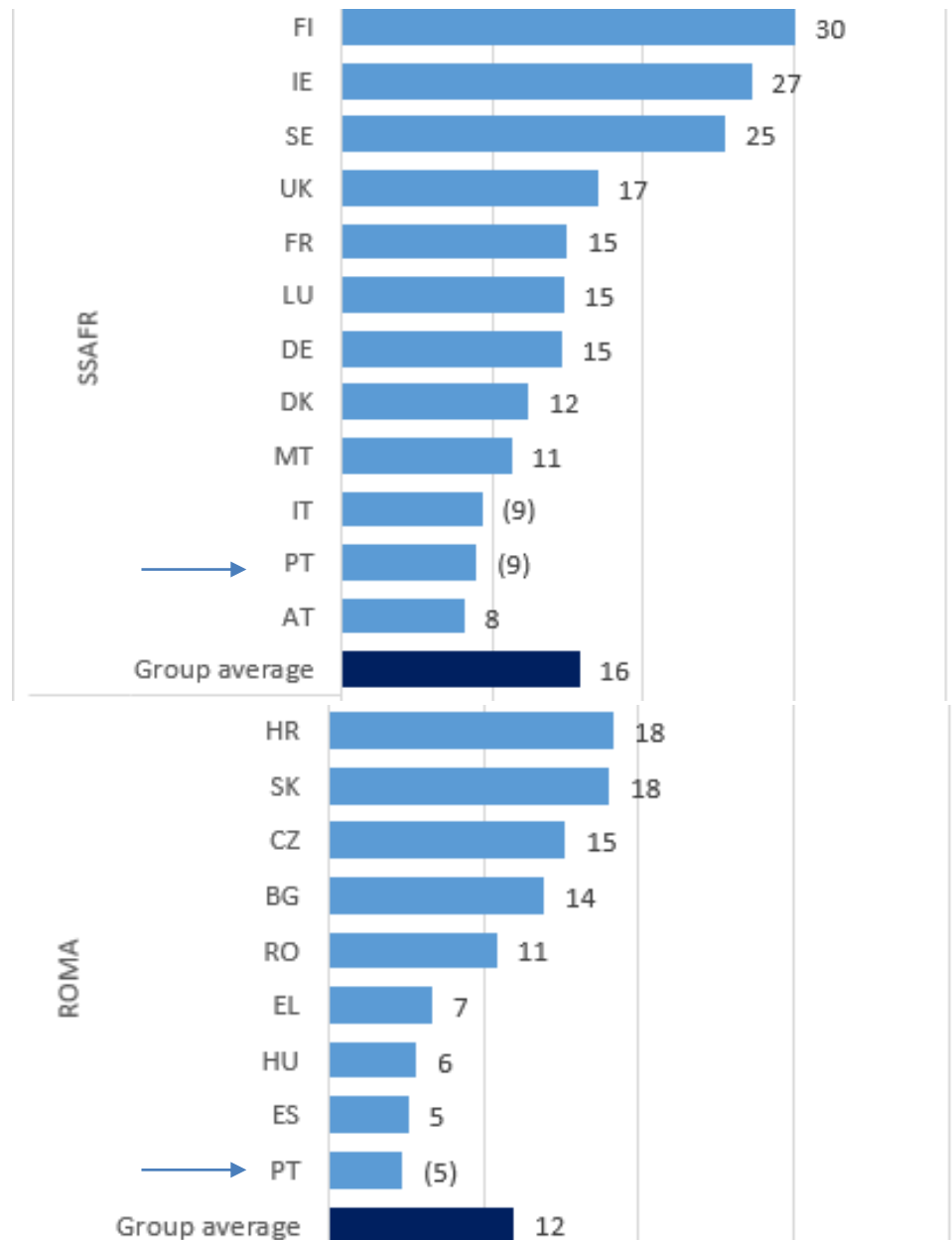
Other public/private services



Education



Low rates of reporting discrimination in PT (%)



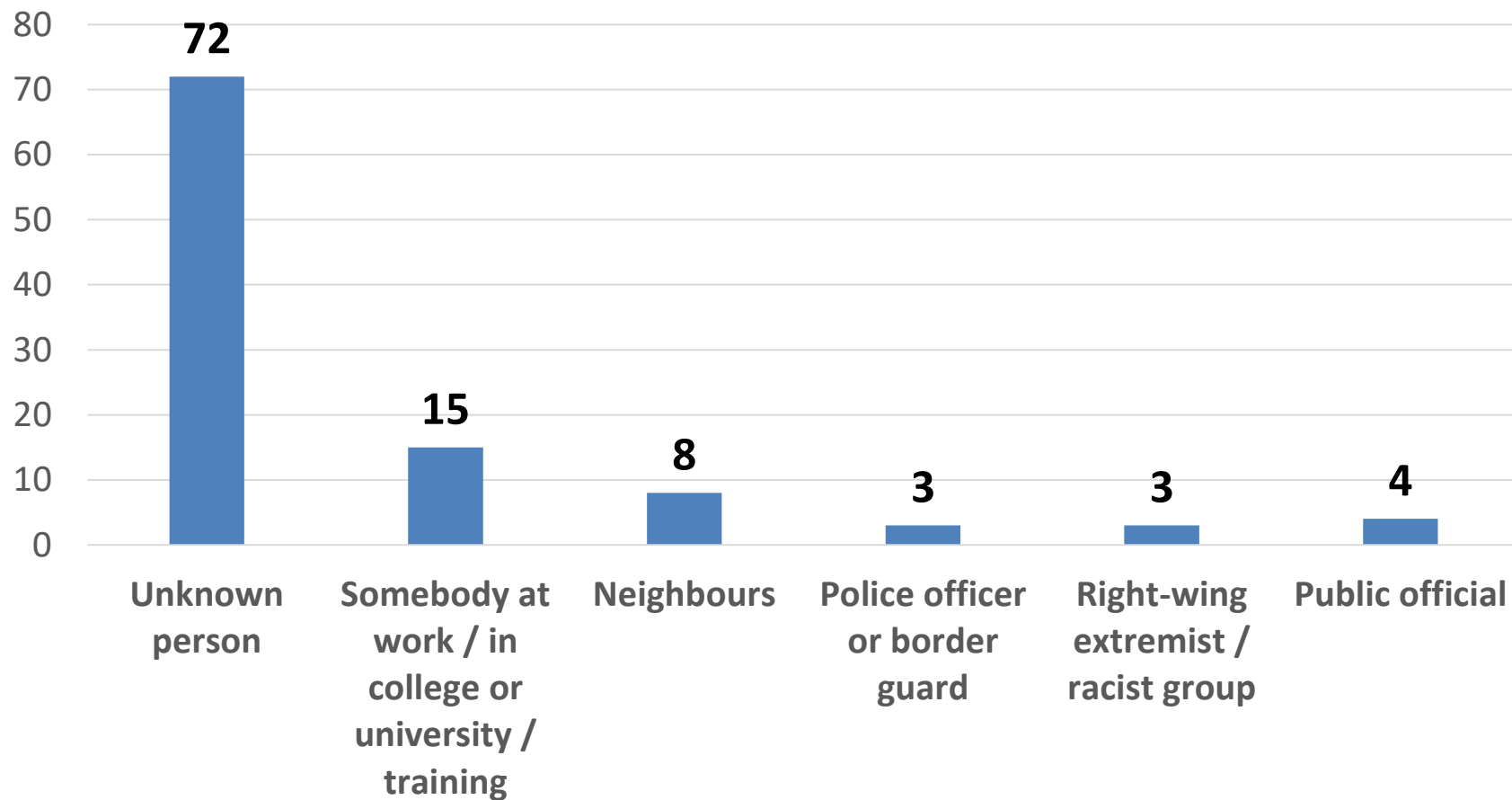
EU-MIDIS II Results

Harassment and violence

Hate crime – harassment and violence

- 1 in 4 respondents (24%) experienced one or more incidents of hate-motivated harassment in the 12 months before the survey
 - PT: SSAFR 15%; ROMA 20%
- Highest levels of hate-motivated harassment for Roma (30%) and immigrants and descendants of immigrants from North Africa (29%)
- The majority of hate-motivated incidents of harassment (71%) were perpetrated by persons who were perceived to have no ethnic minority background
- 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% in SK and AT 10%) - PT: SSAFR 1%; ROMA 0%
- ***28% reported the most recent incident to the police or another organisation***

Perpetrators of hate-motivated harassment (all target groups)



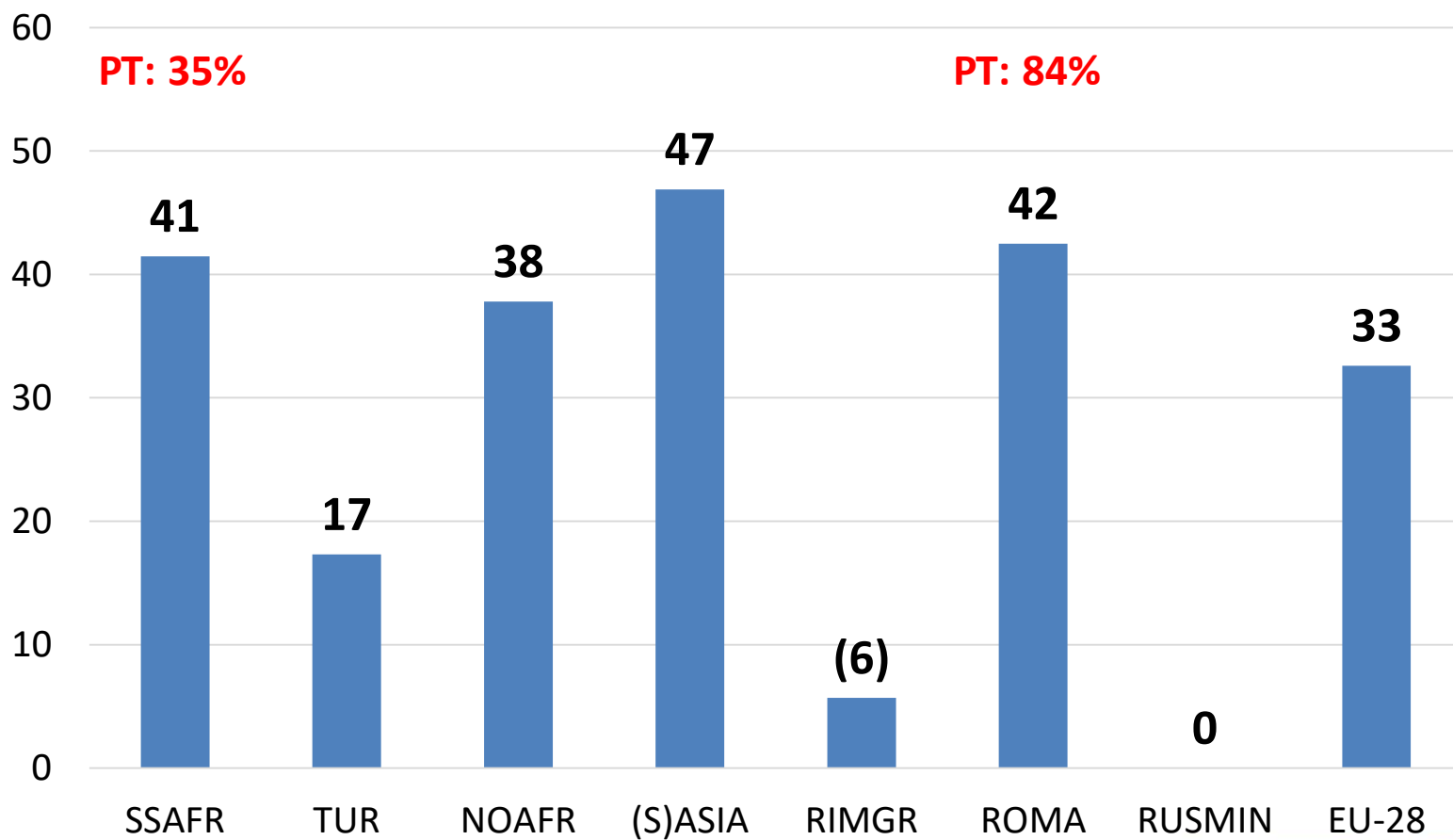
EU-MIDIS II

Police stops

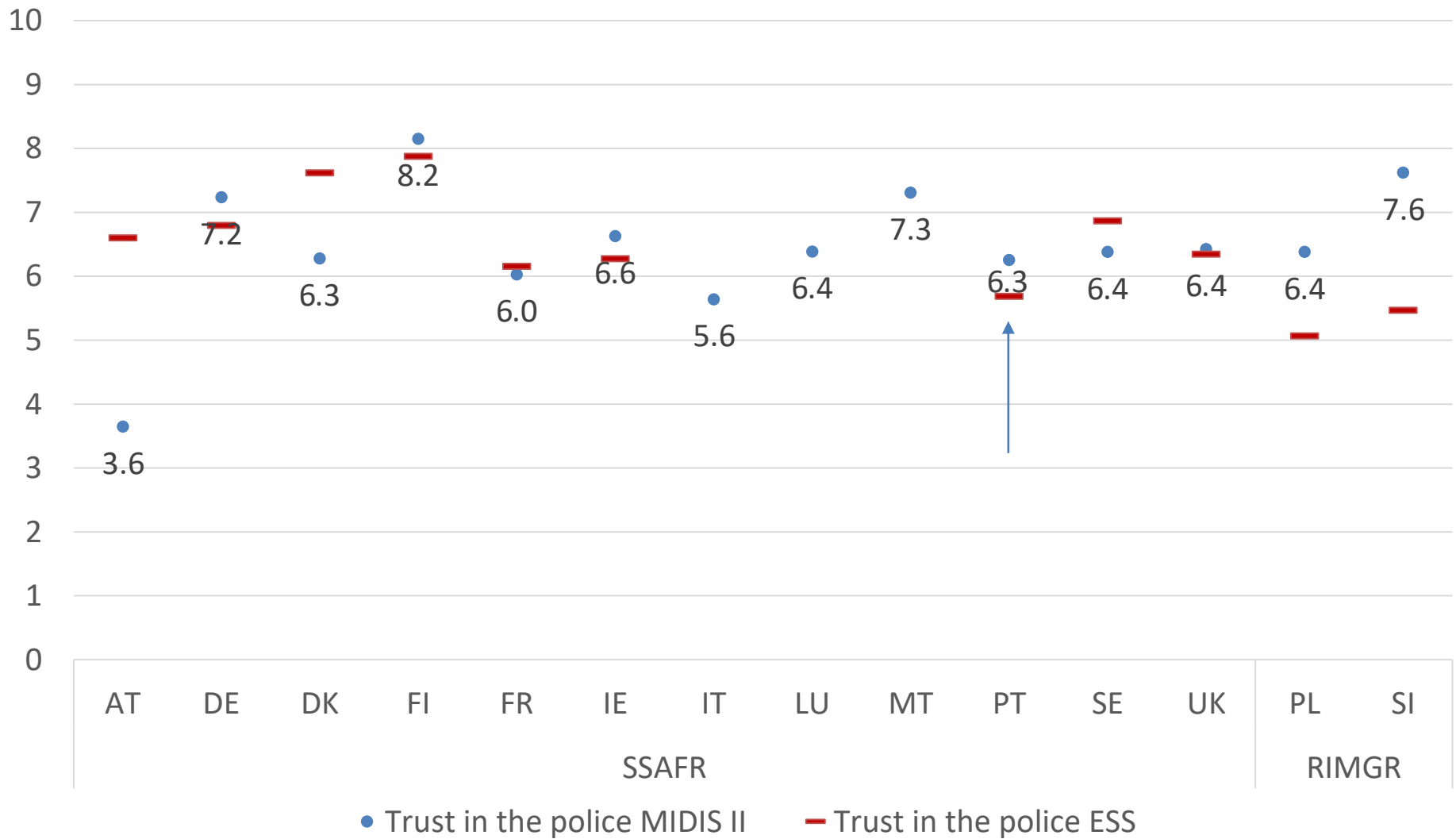
Police stops – key findings

- 26% of respondents were stopped by the police at least once in the 5 years before the survey
- Of those stopped in the past 5 years, 33% 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

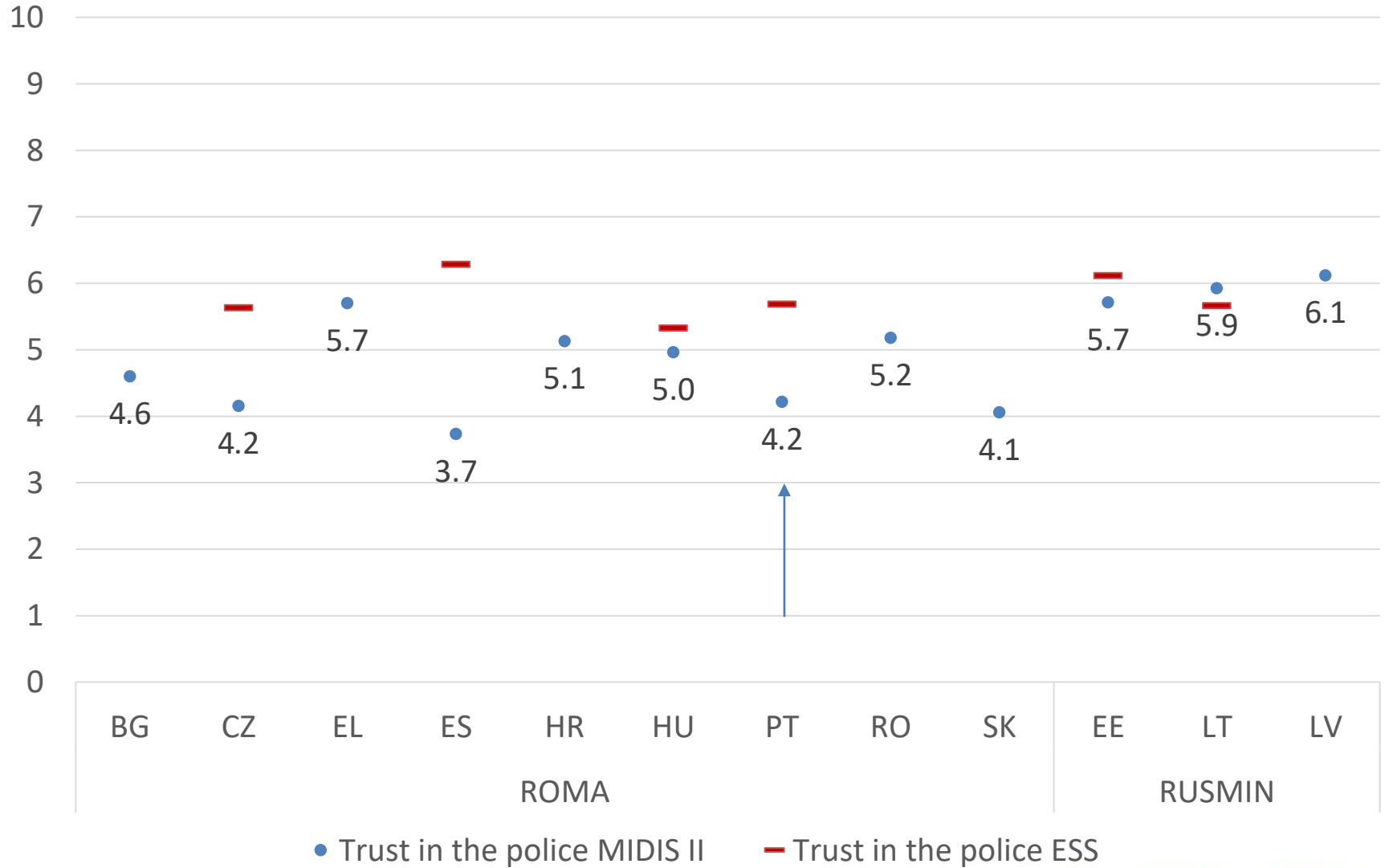
Most recent stop perceived as ethnic profiling (% among those stopped in the past 5 years)



Level of trust in the police



Level of trust in the police



- A. The survey findings point to **major gaps in the implementation of EU legislation** prohibiting racial discrimination and criminalising certain forms of racism and xenophobia.
- B. There is a need to start working **with** people rather than **for** people in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. **Inclusive policy making** can lead to measurable progress on the ground.
- C. This calls for a reconsideration of **how legislation and policies to promote equality and non-discrimination are implemented** and **how progress on the ground can be monitored and measured**.
- D. **Equality data** are a crucial element of this reconsideration and powerful tools to support the fight against discrimination and exclusion. **Equality data** is defined as any piece of information that is useful for the purposes of describing and analysing the state of equality.
 - If collected and processed in full respect with the GDPR and the safeguards it sets out, such data are essential for Member States to assess their compliance with human rights obligations and enables policy makers to design evidence-based measures to address discrimination, inequalities and exclusion.

The collection and use of equality data are indispensable to Member States for a number of different purposes, including:

- **enabling proper assessment** of the implementation of the relevant EU equality legislation and other relevant national legal and policy frameworks;
- **monitoring trends** in equality across different areas of life, such as employment rate, percentage of persons in tertiary education, or percentage of early school leavers, to enhance evidence-based policy making;
- **monitoring the compliance** of Member States with relevant international human rights standards, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- **making visible the hidden figure of discrimination**, i.e. unreported discrimination, for example, by conducting victimisation surveys or conducting discrimination testing experiments;
- **supporting advocacy and awareness raising** in the field of equality and non-discrimination;
- **highlighting evidence gaps** where further research is needed.

High Level Group on Non-discrimination, Equality and Diversity - Subgroup on Equality Data

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/racism-related-intolerances/racism-compendium-practices/about-compendium#guidelines>

Publications:

- Roma Selected Findings 2016
- Muslims Selected Findings 2017
- Main results 2017
- Being Black in the EU 2018
- Roma Women in nine EU Member States 2019

Upcoming

- Migrant women September 2019
- Microdata available 2019

Available on FRA's website:

- [Technical report](#)
- [Online data visualisation](#)
- [Country sheets](#)



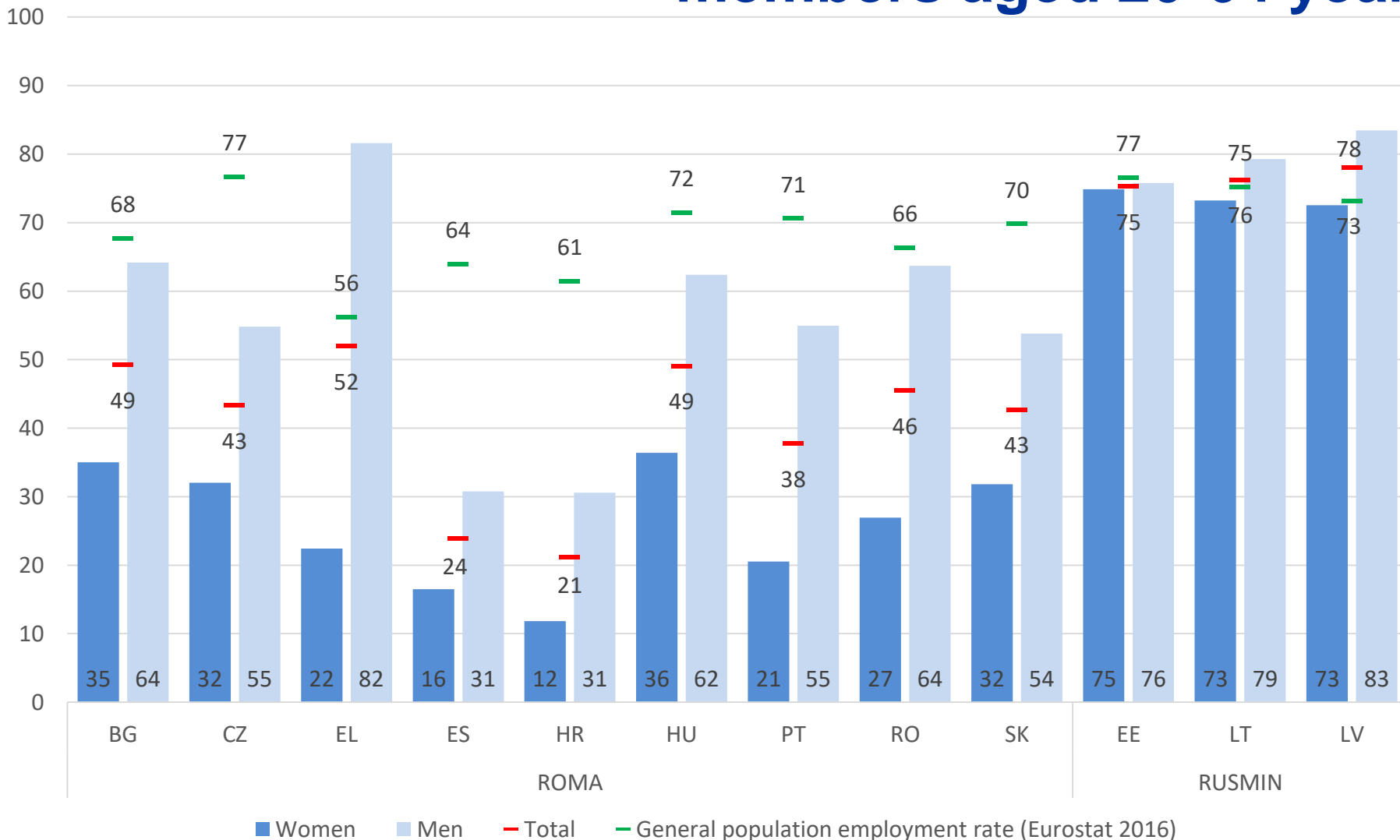
Thank you!

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Paid work rate for household members aged 20-64 years



Paid work rate for household members aged 20-64 years

