

The Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II)

Being Black in the EU



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- A. Mark the UN Decade for People of African descent (2014 - 2024).
- B. Follow-up of the first *EU People of African Descent Week* hosted by the EU Parliament in May 2018.
- C. Assess developments and progress in relation to application of the Racial Equality Directive (2000) and the Framework Decision on Racism (2008)
 - assess progress with regard to selected SDGs.
- D. First FRA report dedicated to persons of African descent.

➤ **EU-MIDIS II respondents in 12 countries**

- **5,803** persons of African descent: immigrants (first-generation) and descendants of immigrants (second-generation, born in the survey country)
- Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Sweden and United Kingdom
- Most EU Member States **do not record racial or ethnic origin** in administrative data – proxy variables used for sampling such ‘country of birth’ and ‘country of birth of parents’

➤ **Sample characteristics**

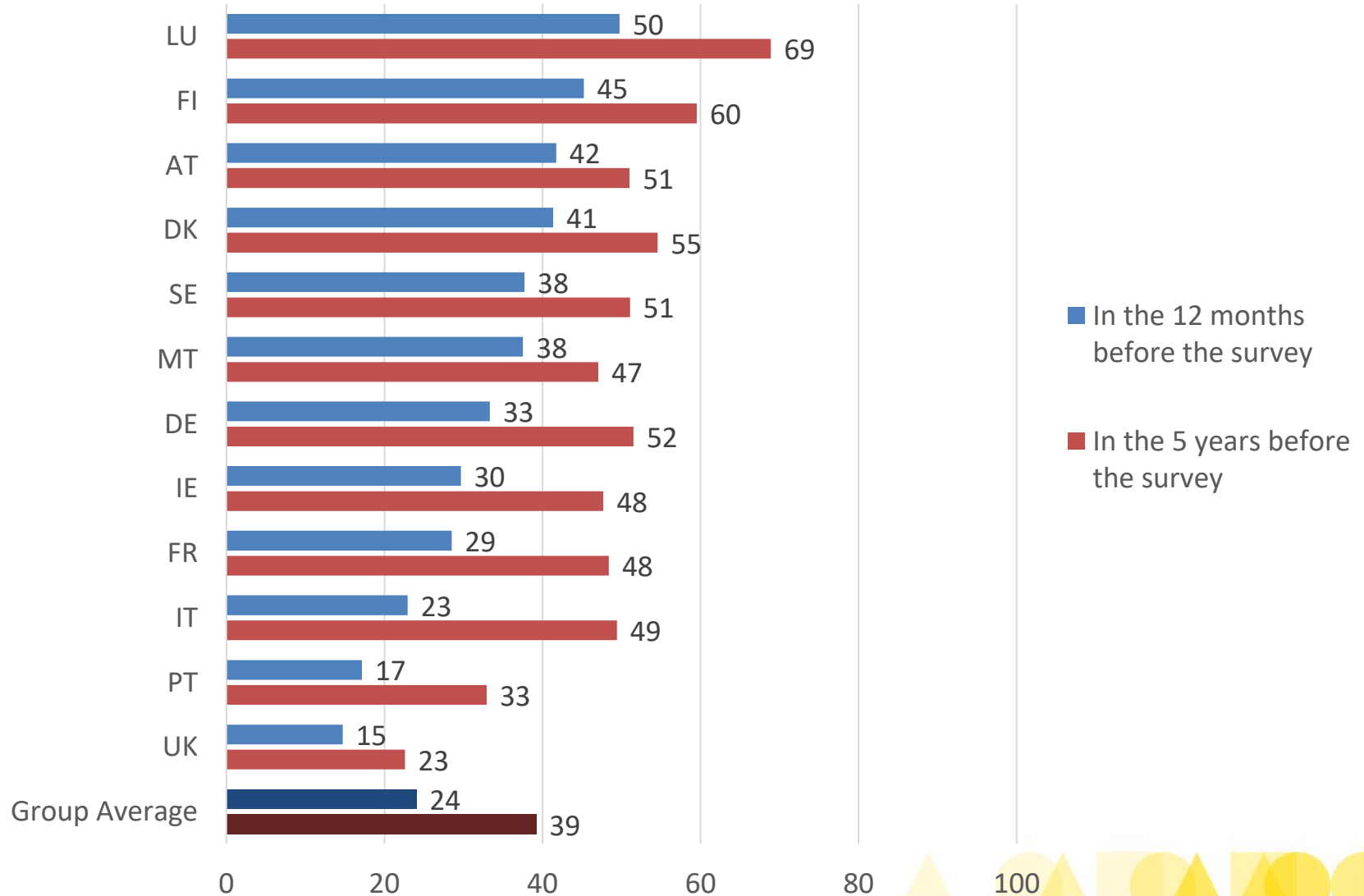
- Average age: 39 years
- 51 % women
- 63 % of respondents are citizens of the Member State they reside in, 74 % born outside the country, 19 years (average length of stay)
- 60 % Christian, 29 % Muslim, 6 % no religion

- A. Racial discrimination is commonplace with particular risks for exclusion in the labour market and in housing.
- B. Racist violence and harassment are a common occurrence. Very few report such incidents to any authority or body.
- C. In the EU, police stops are often experienced as racial profiling.

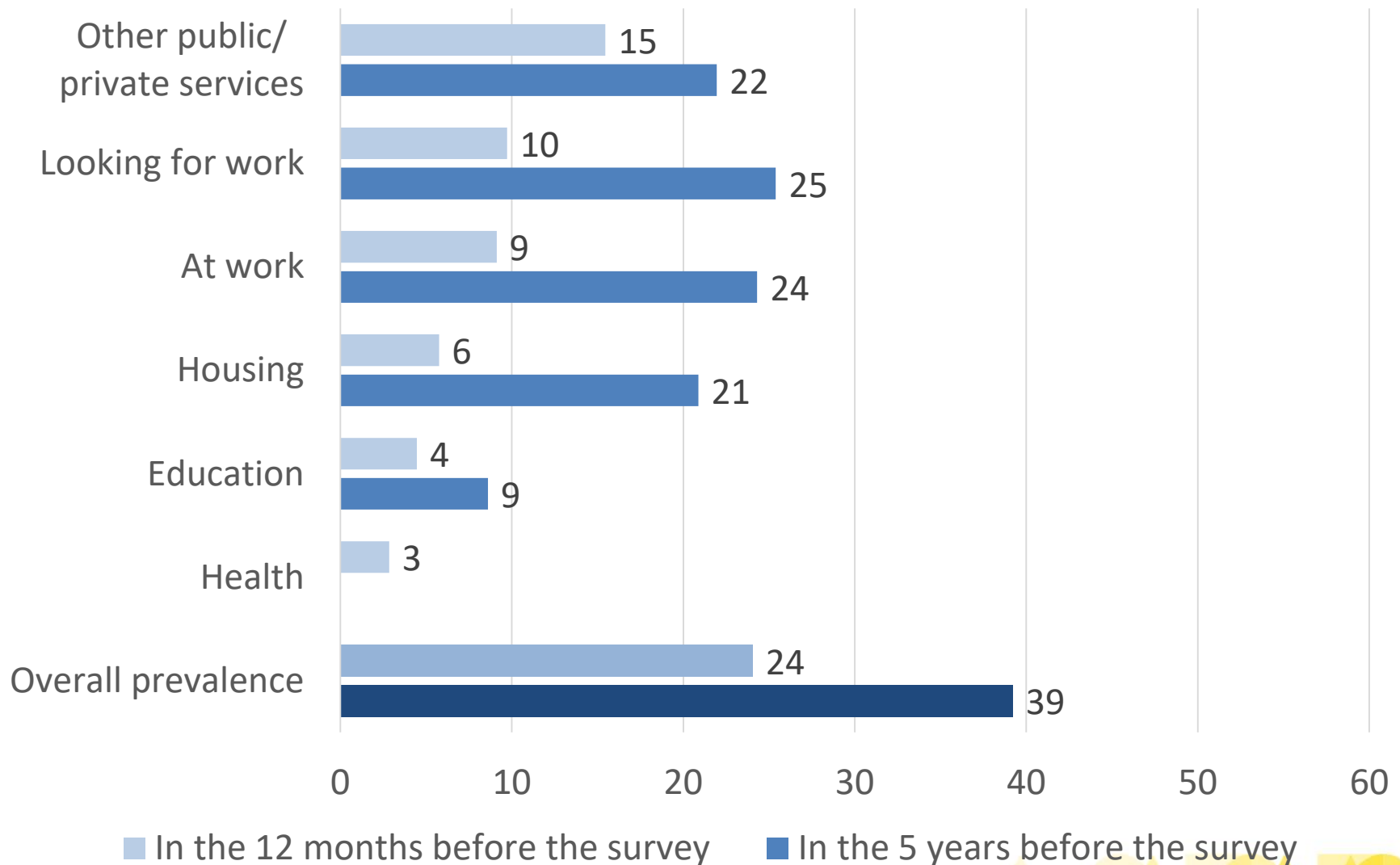
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Discrimination
&
awareness of rights

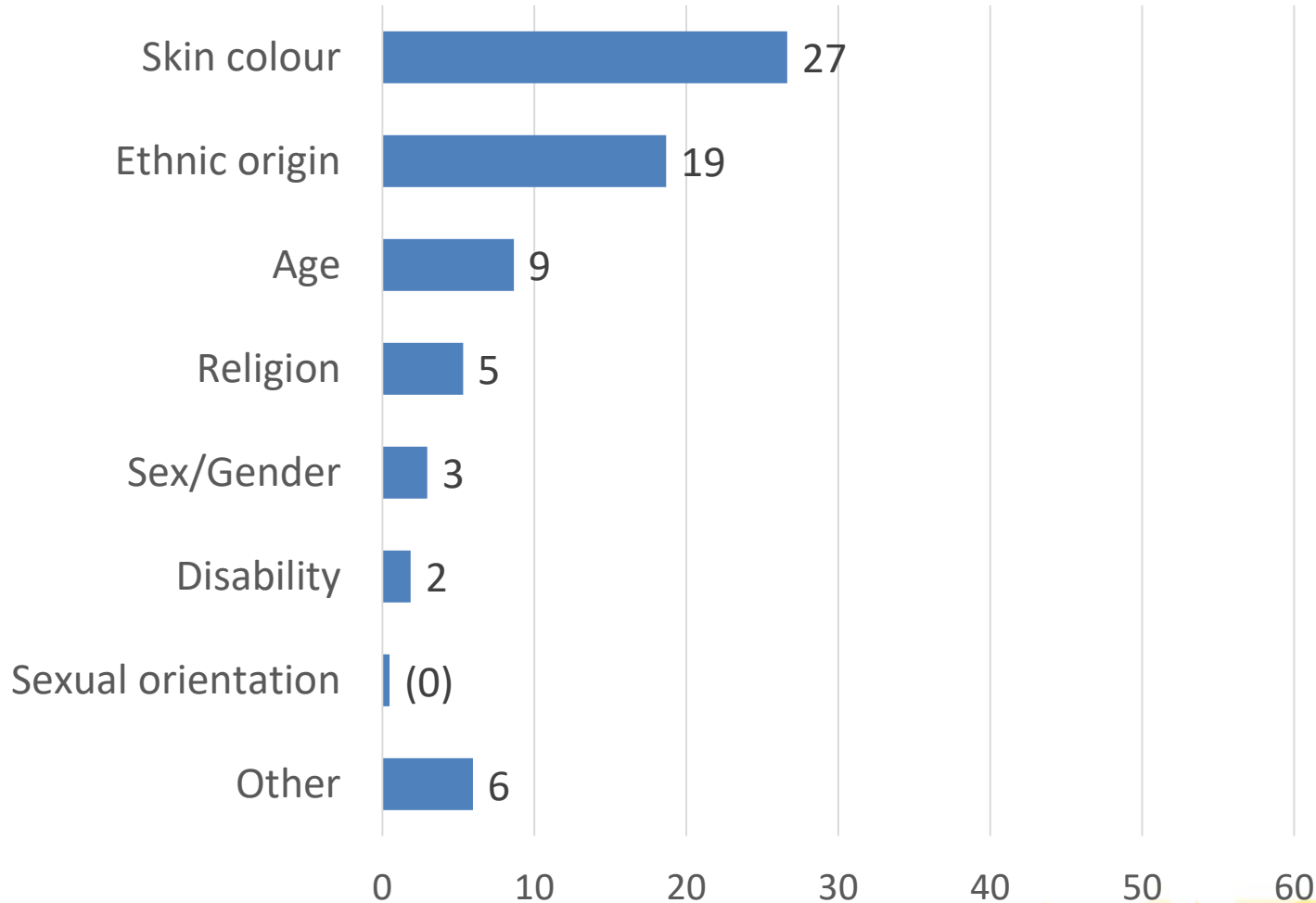
Overall prevalence of discrimination (%)



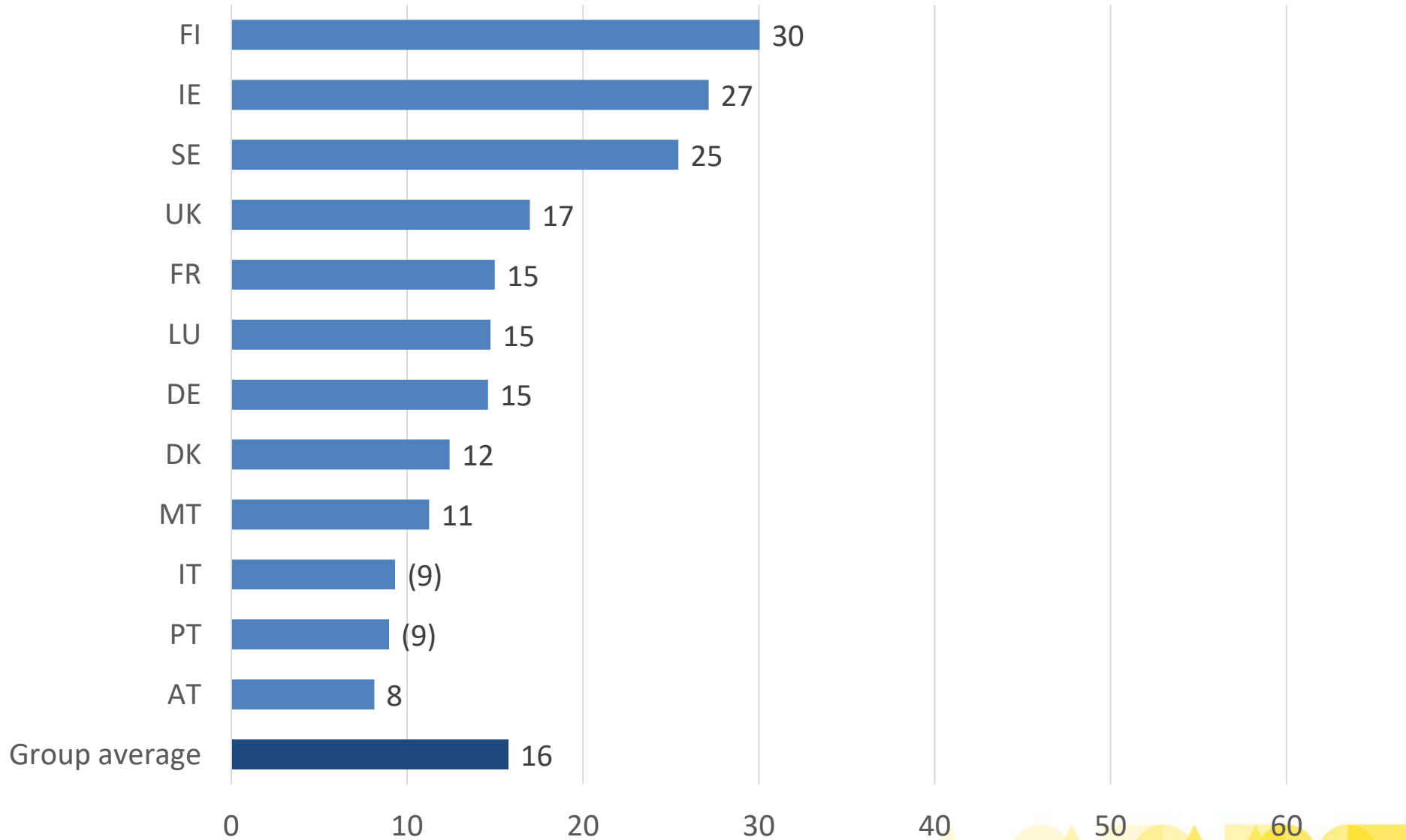
Discrimination in different areas of life (%)



Grounds of discrimination – experiences in the past 5 years (%)



Reporting discrimination (%)



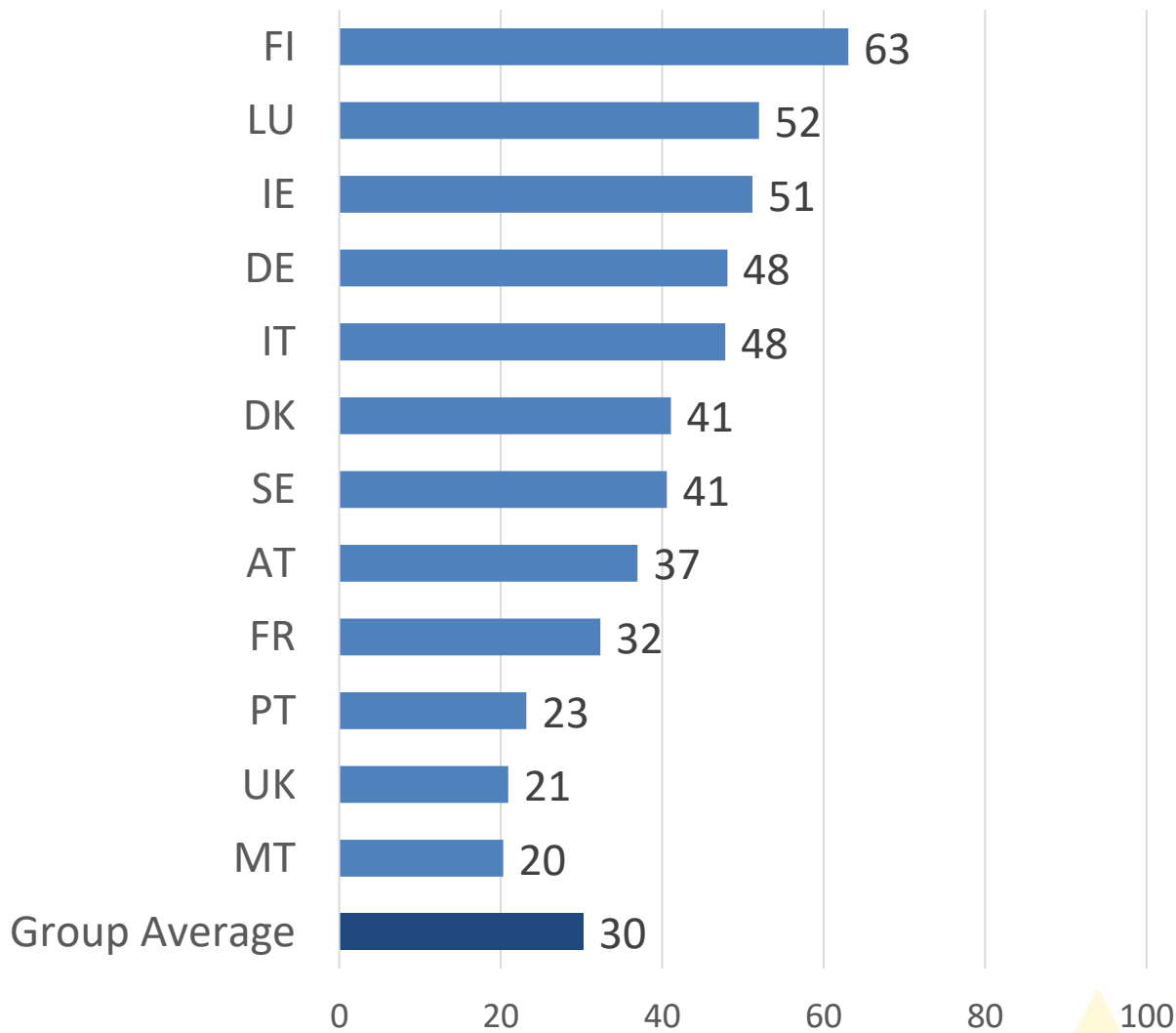
Knowledge of at least one Equality Body in country (%)

Ireland	67
United Kingdom	65
Denmark	62
Sweden	48
Finland	42
Portugal	39
France	34
Germany	32
Austria	20
Italy	19
Luxembourg	12
Malta	9
Group average	46

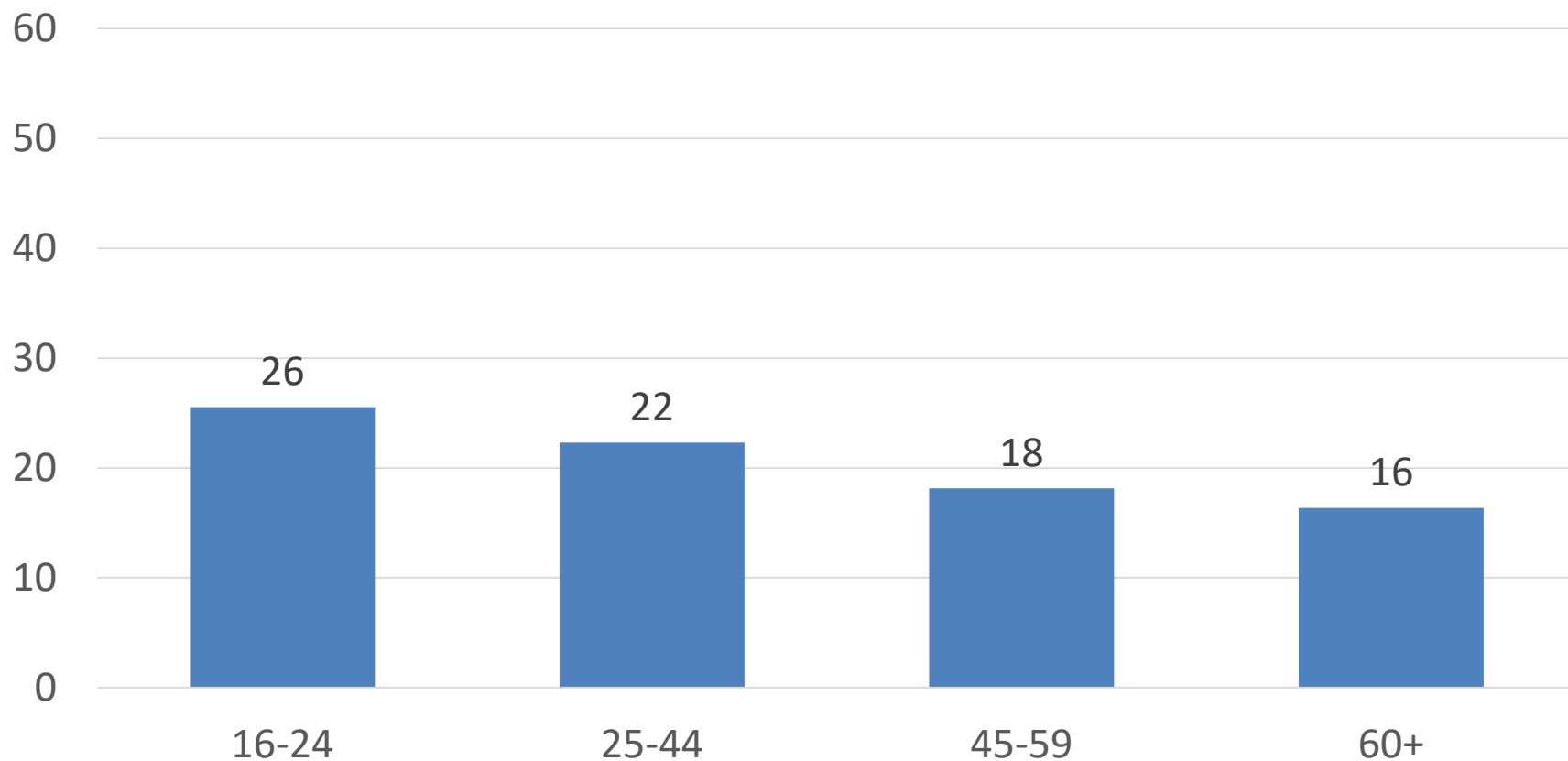
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Racist harassment and violence

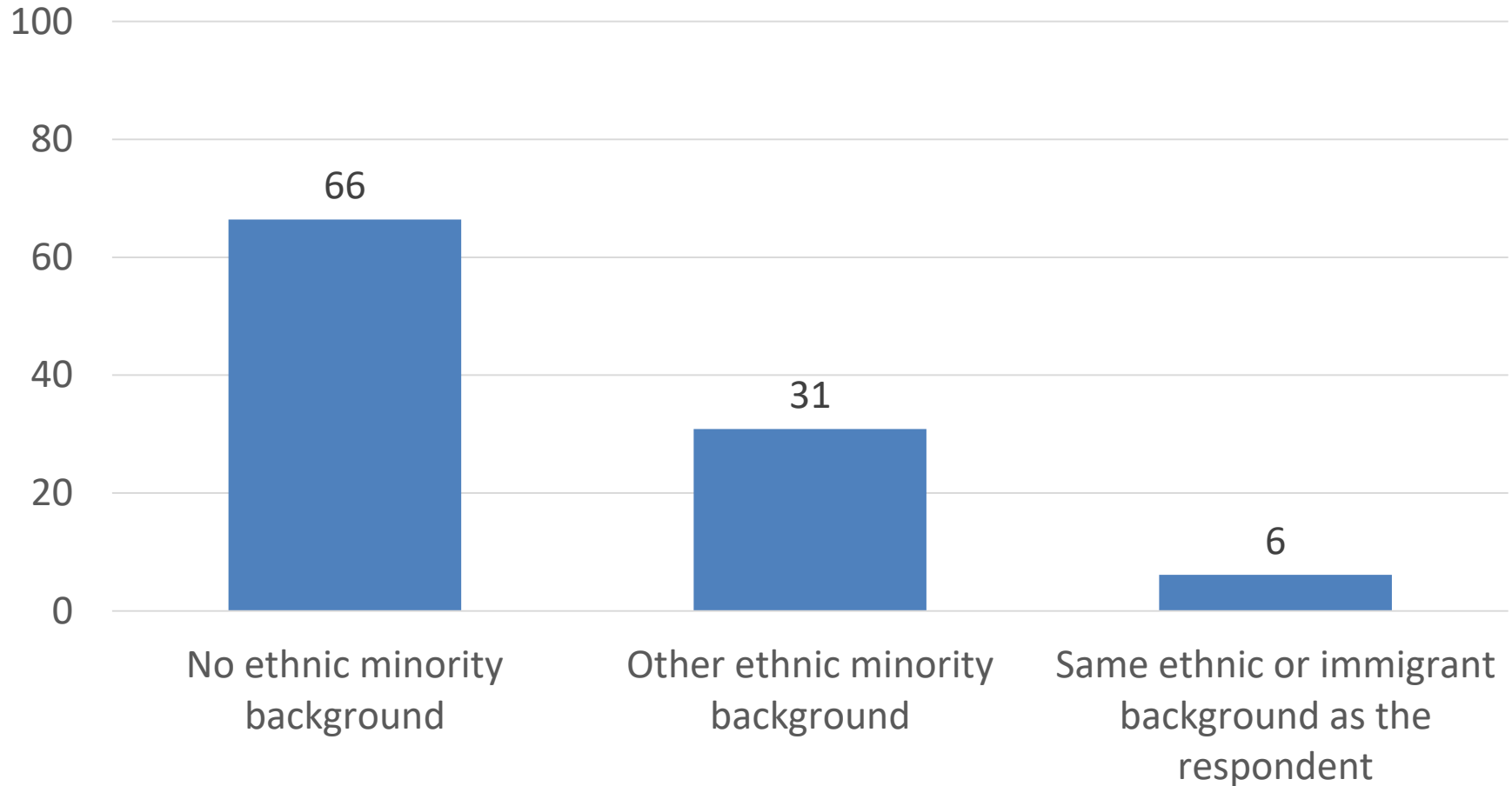
Prevalence of racist harassment in 5 years before the survey (%)



12-month rate of racist harassment by respondent's age (%)

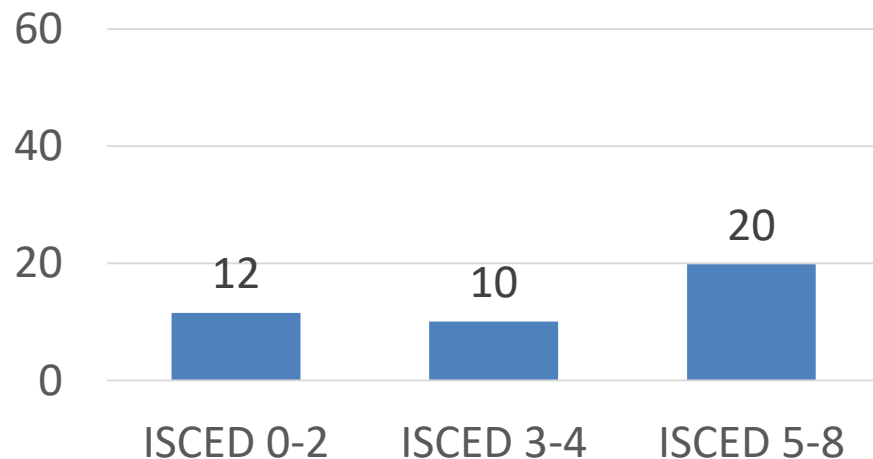
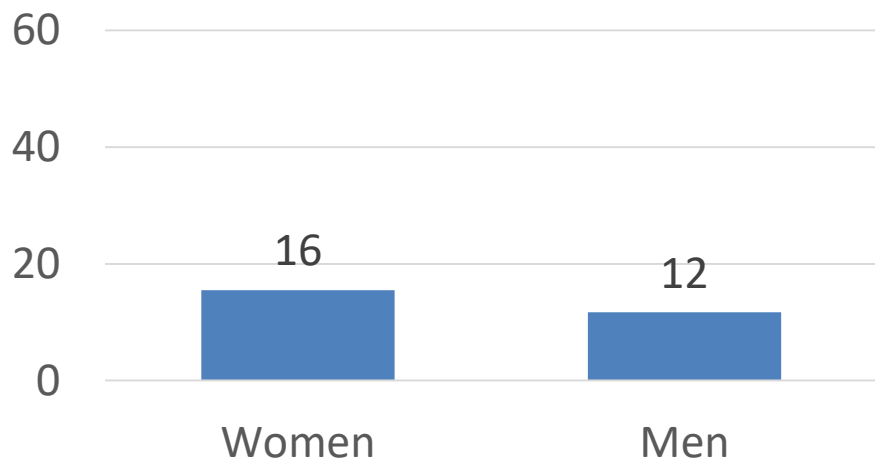


Perpetrators of racist harassment by ethnic background (%)

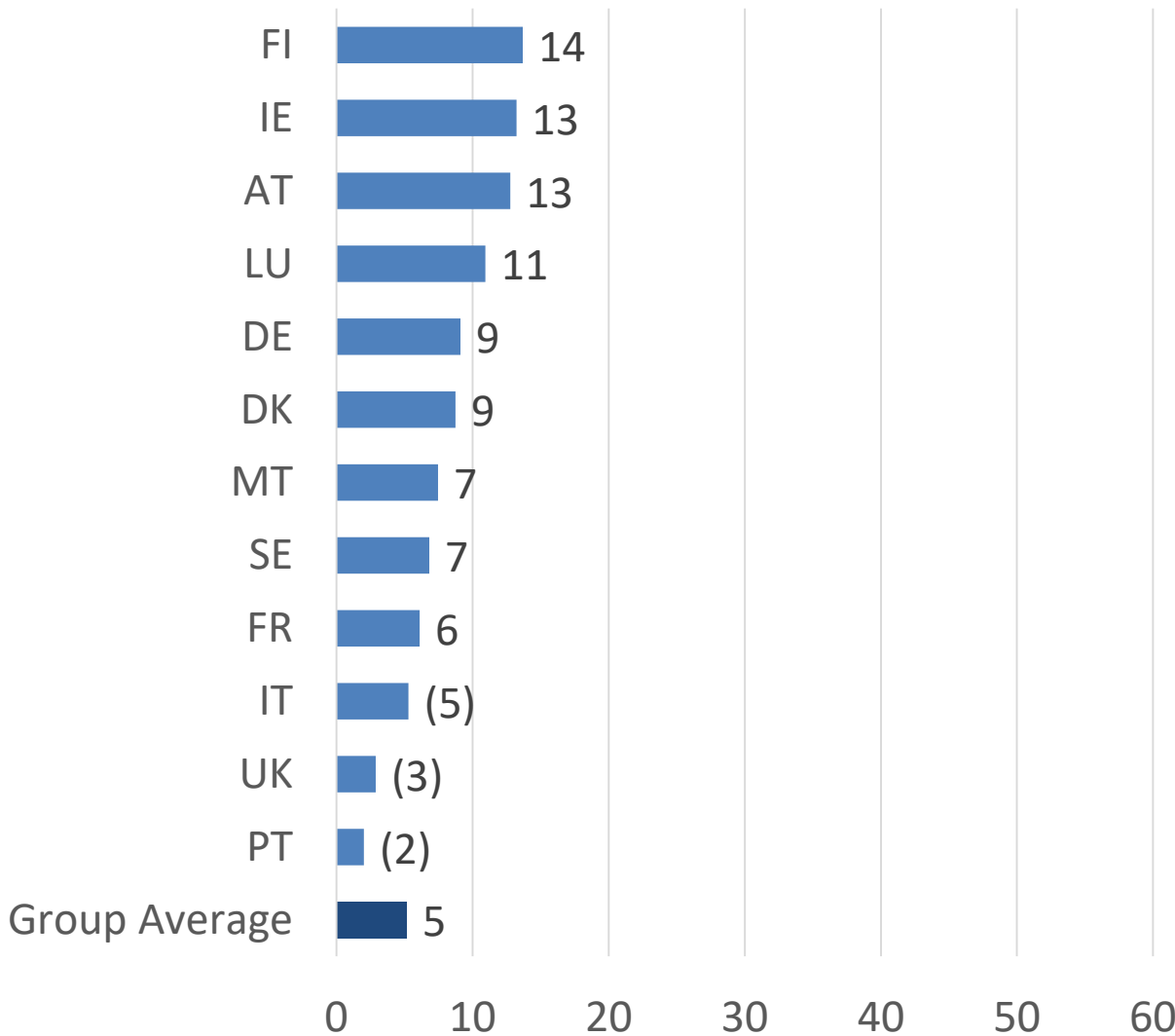


Reporting racist harassment (%)

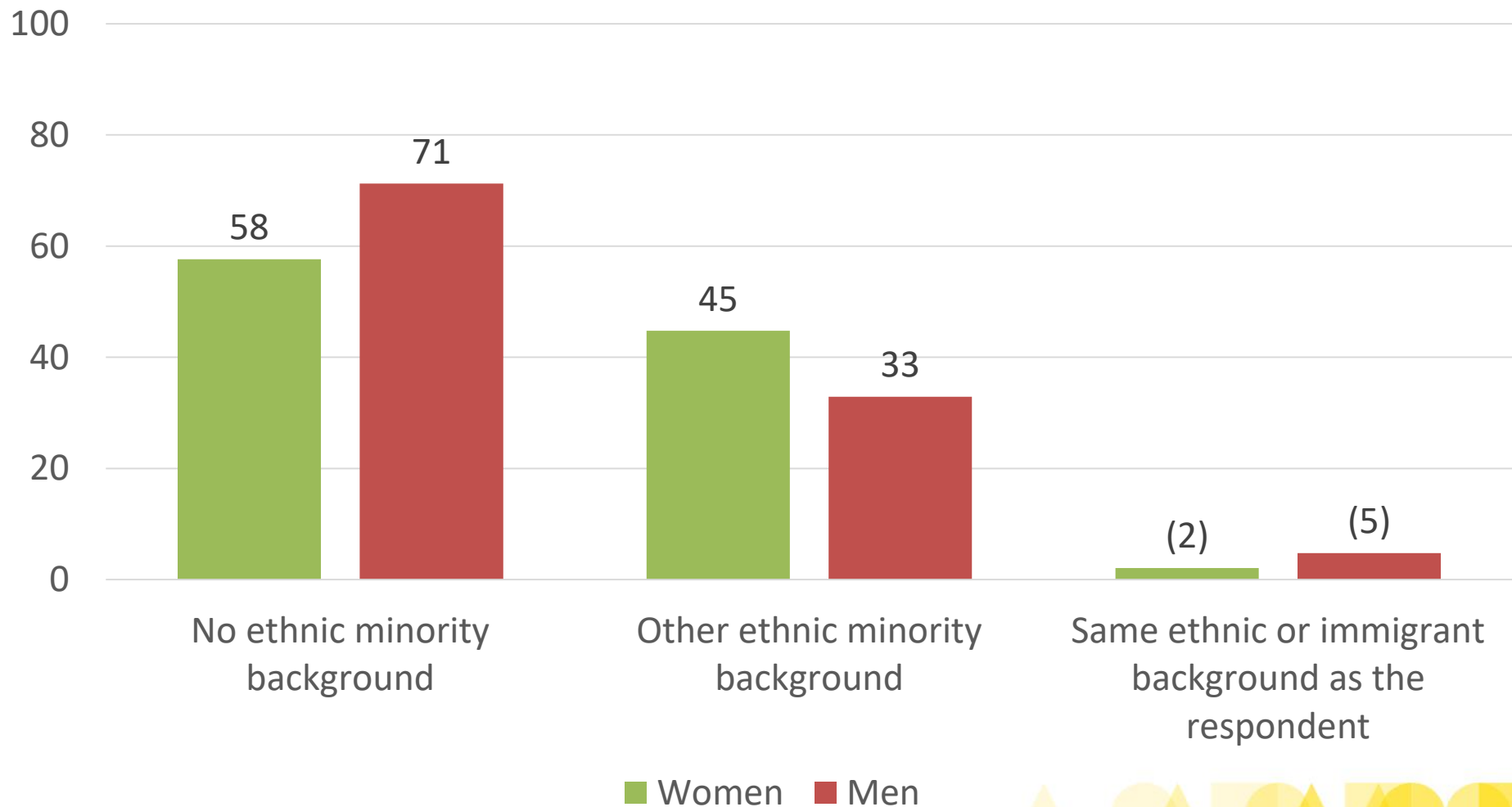
- Overall, 14% have reported the most recent incident of racist harassment in the past 5 years to any authority



Prevalence of perceived racist violence, including assault by a police officer (5 year-rate)

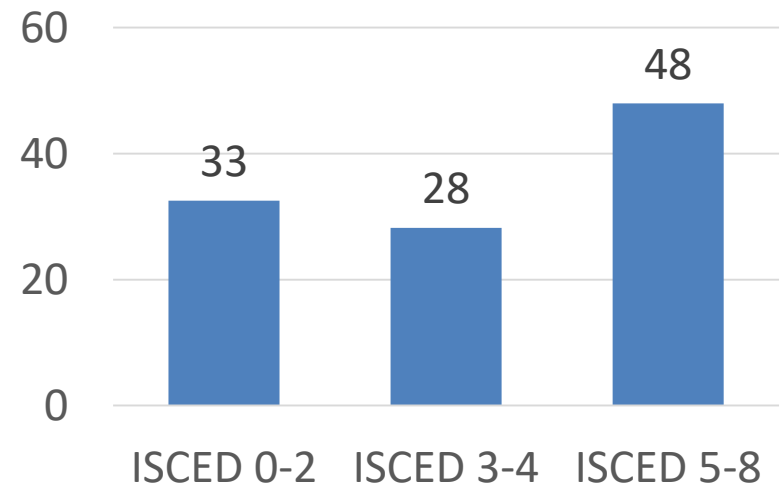
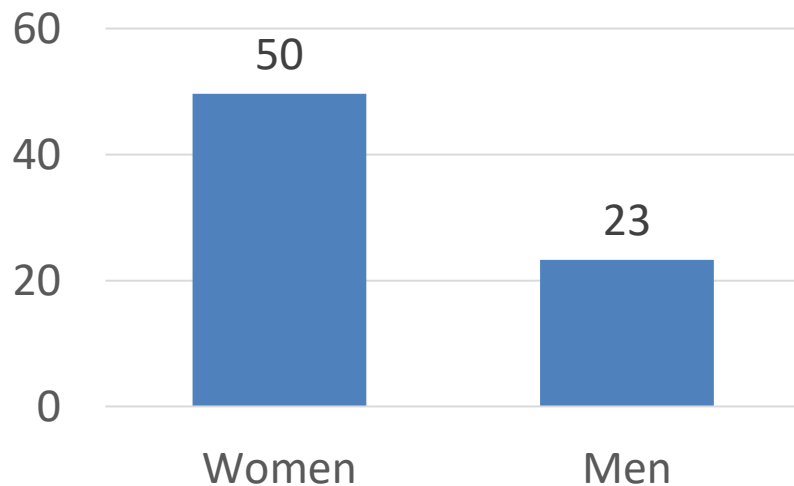


Perpetrator of racist violence (%)



Reporting racist violence (%)

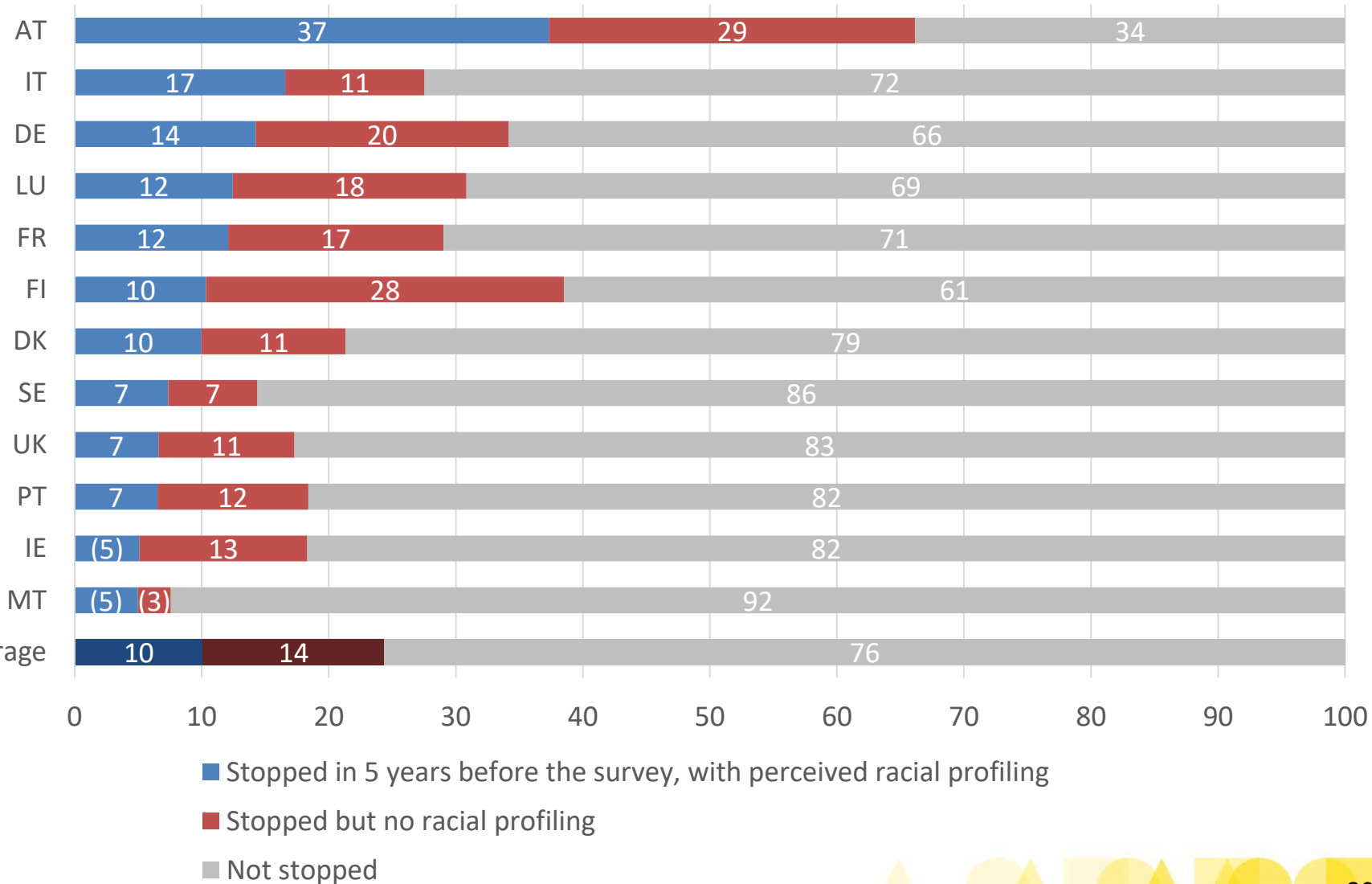
- Overall, 35% have reported the most recent incident of racist violence in the past 5 years to any authority, including the police



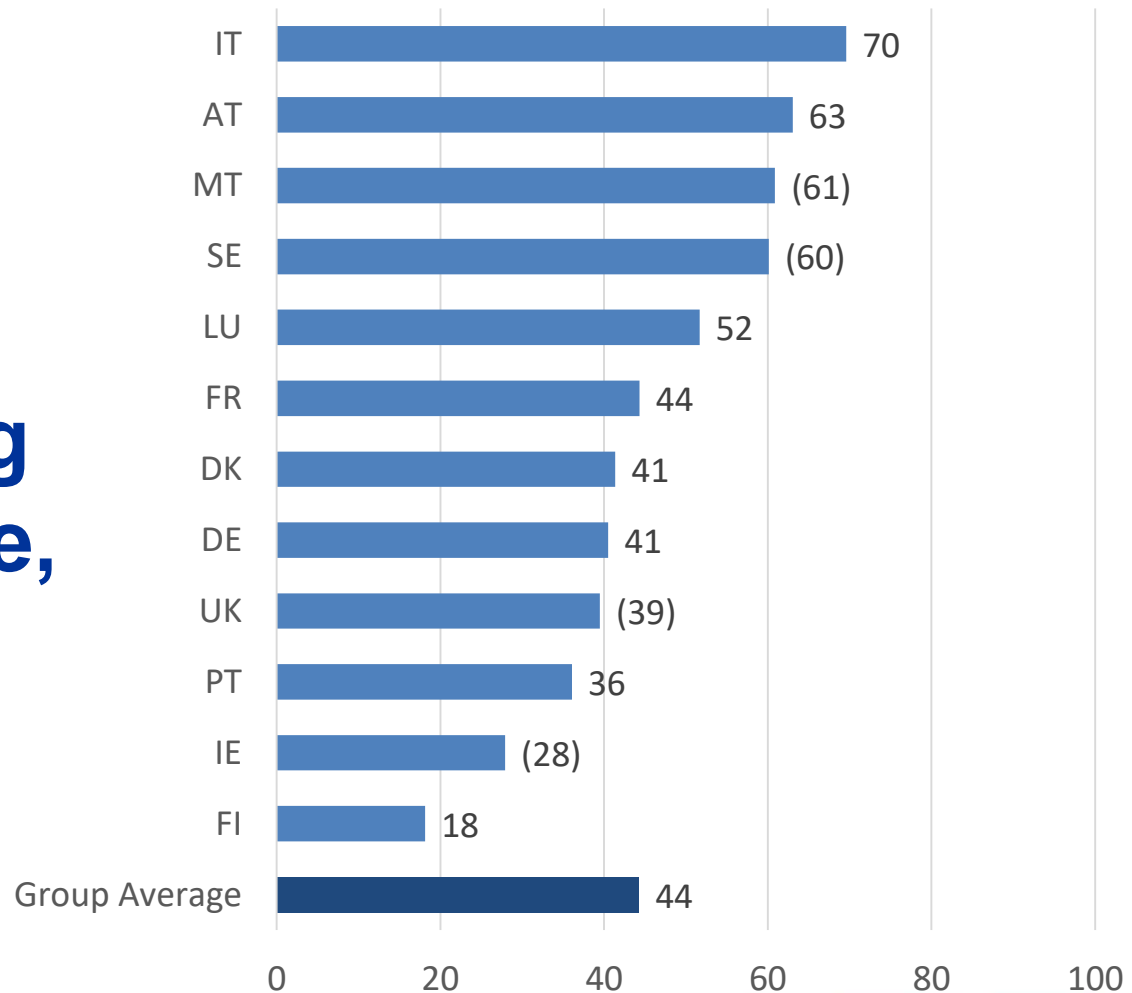
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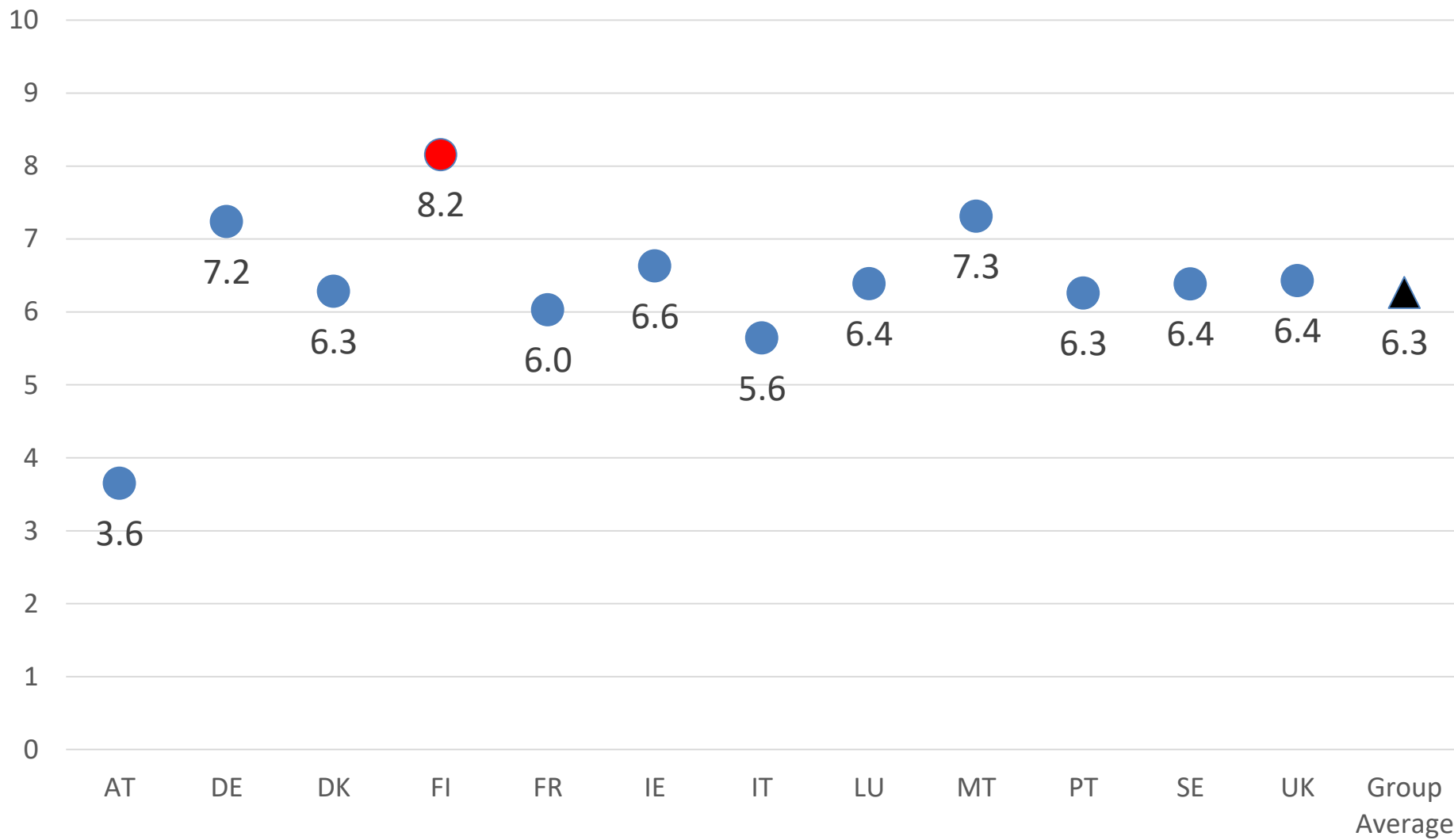
Police stops
&
perceived racial profiling

Police stops in 5 years before the survey (%)

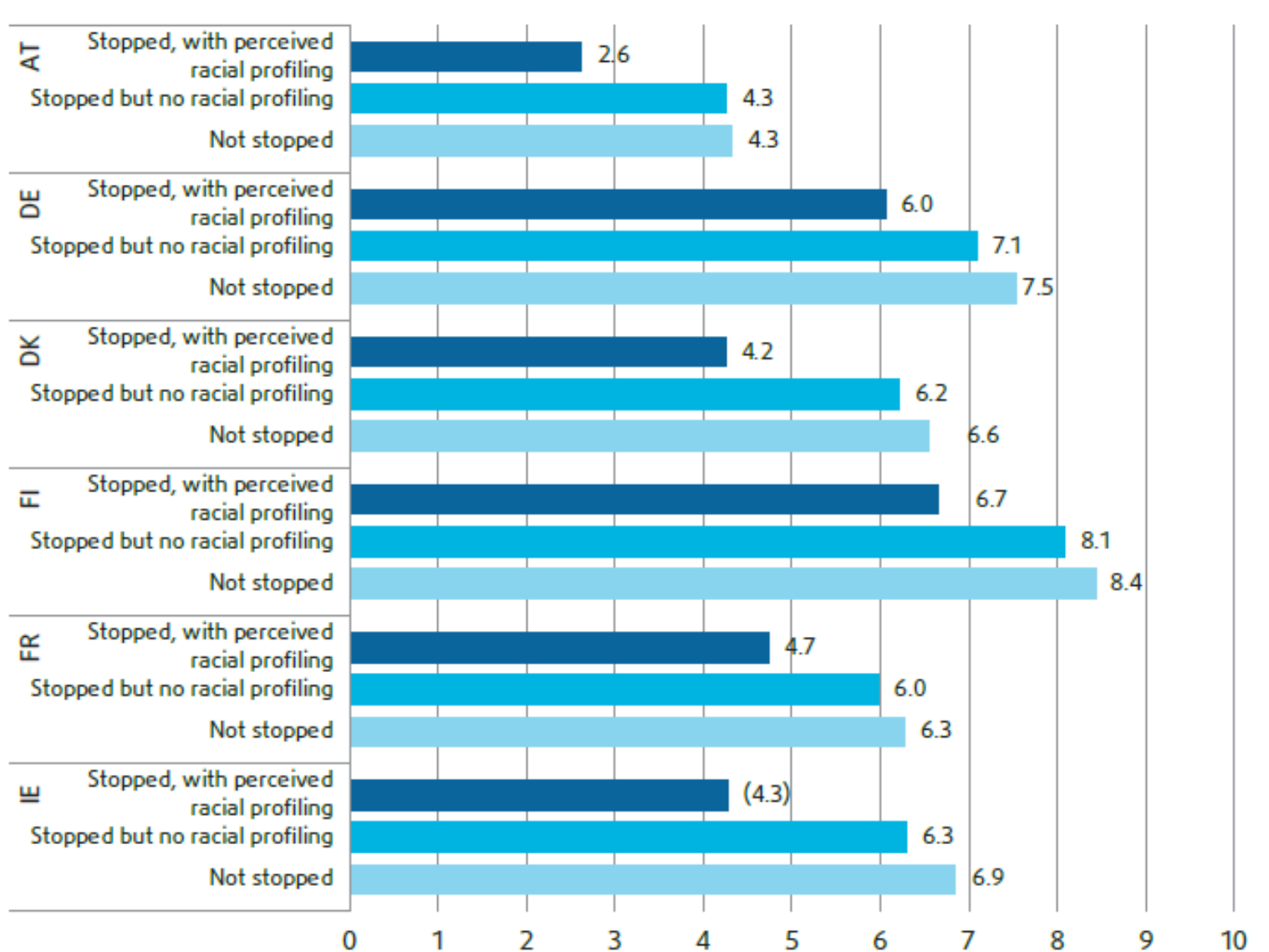


Most recent police stop perceived as racial profiling (12-month rate, %)





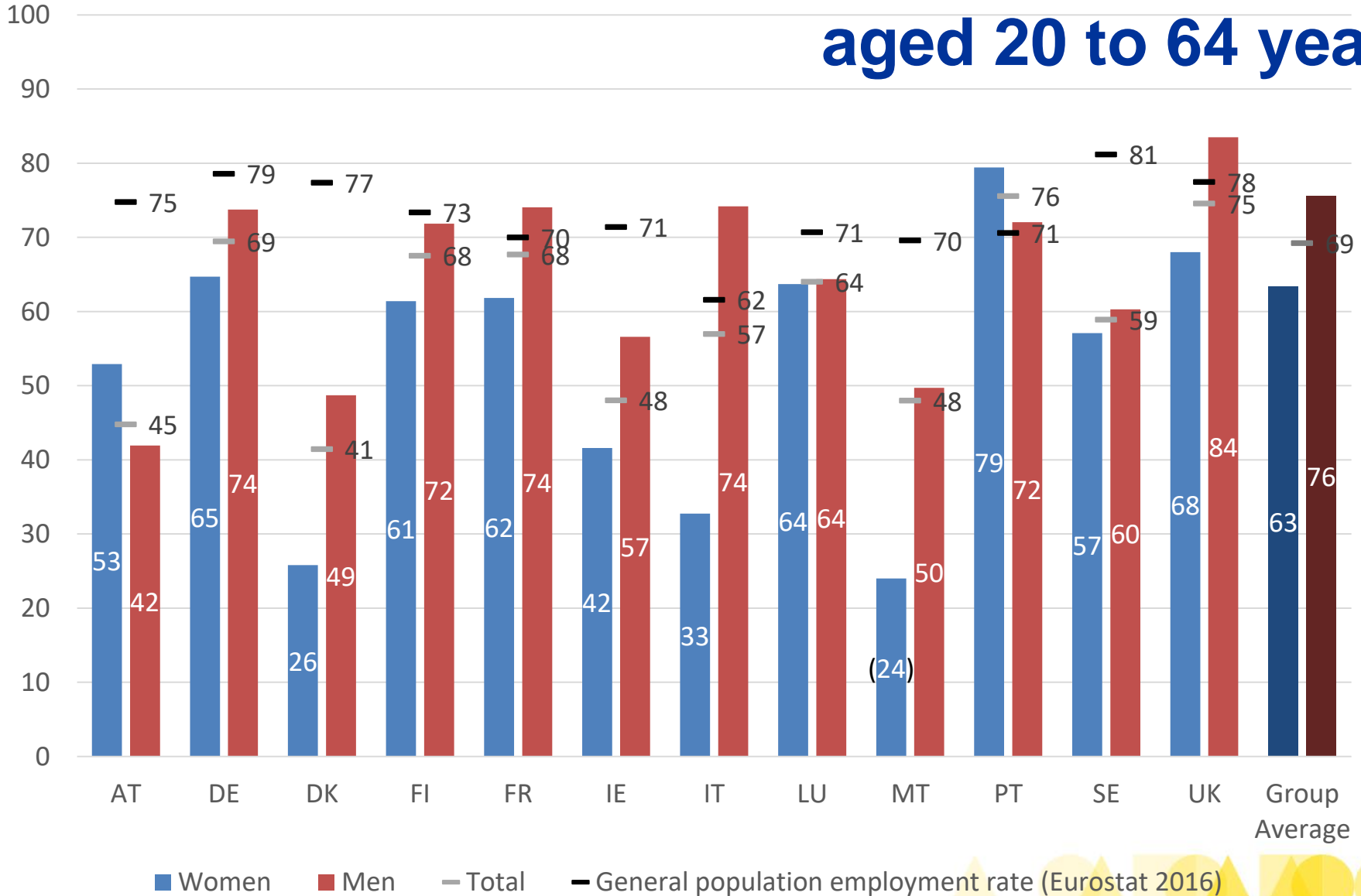
Trust in the police, by experience of being stopped



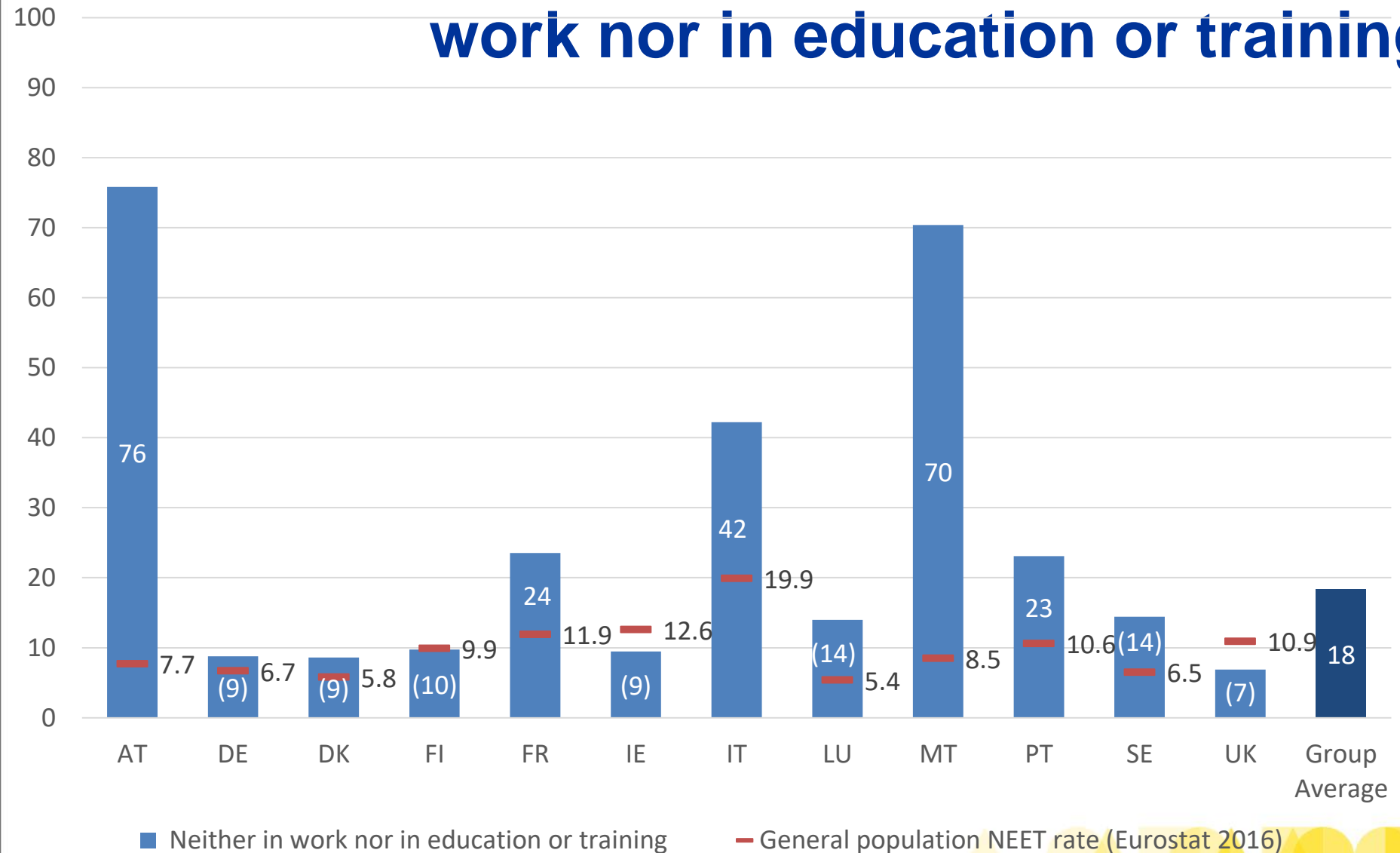
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Labour market, housing
&
social inclusion

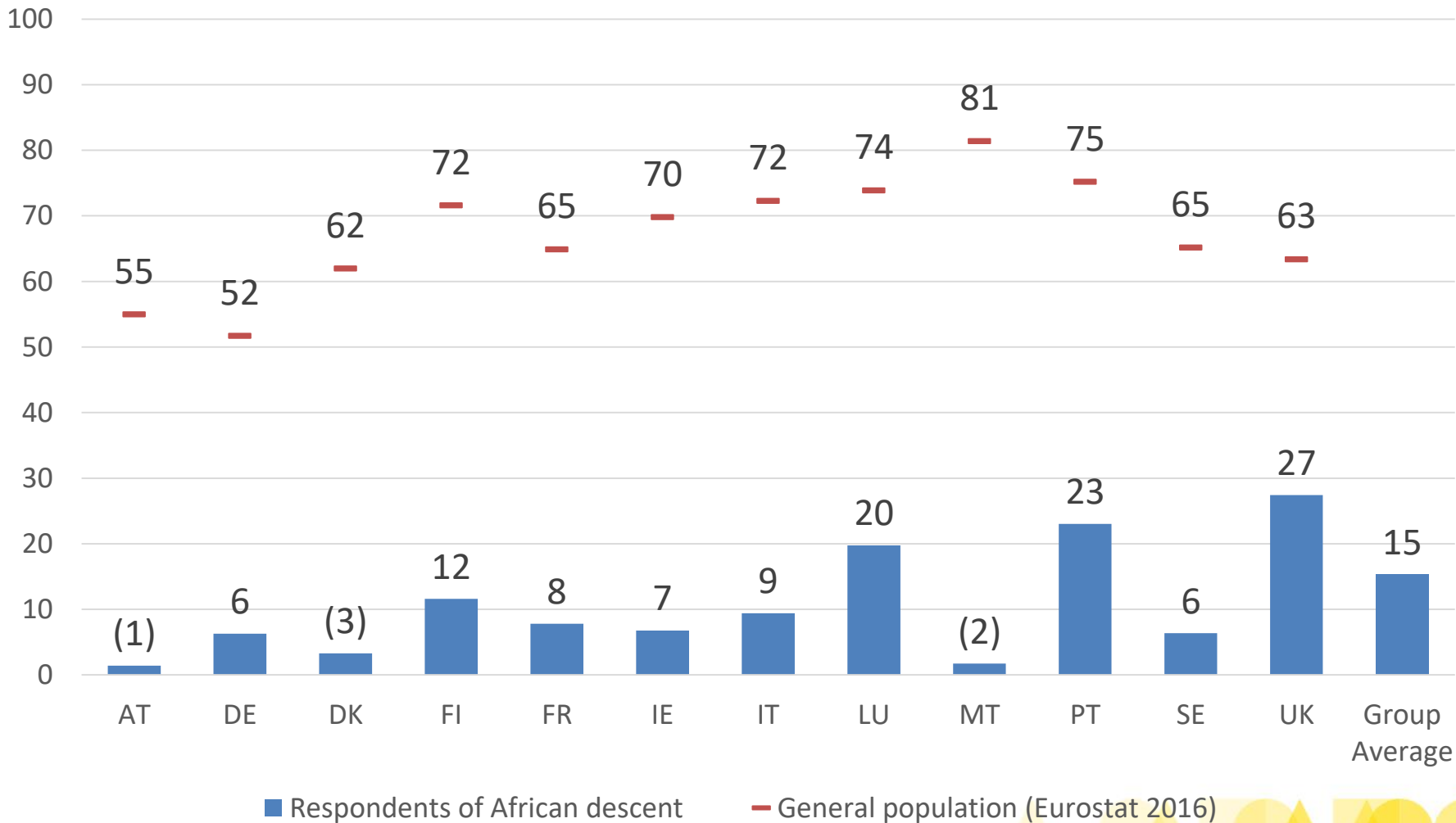
Paid work rate among respondents of African descent aged 20 to 64 years



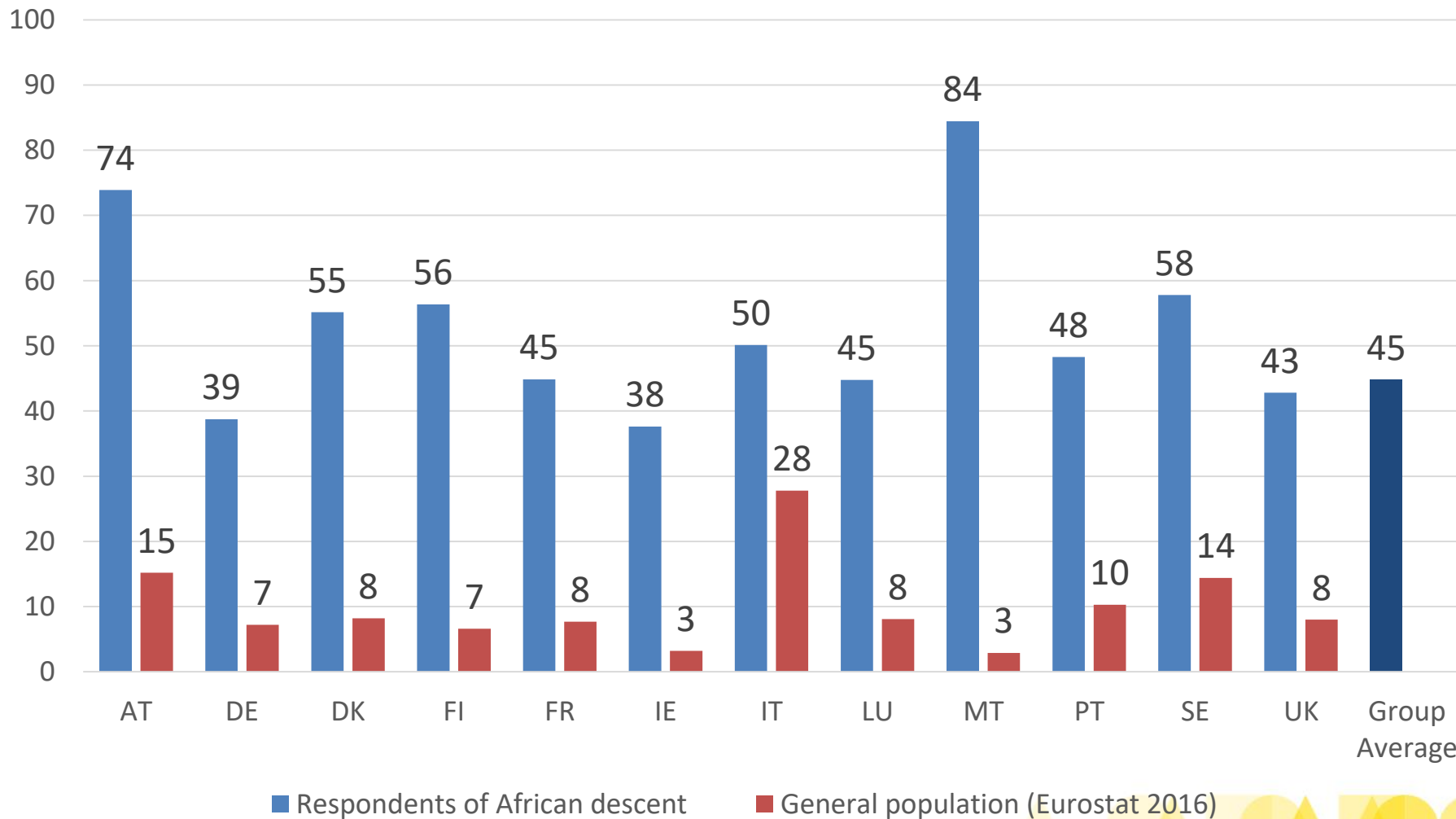
Respondents aged 16 to 24 years who are neither in work nor in education or training

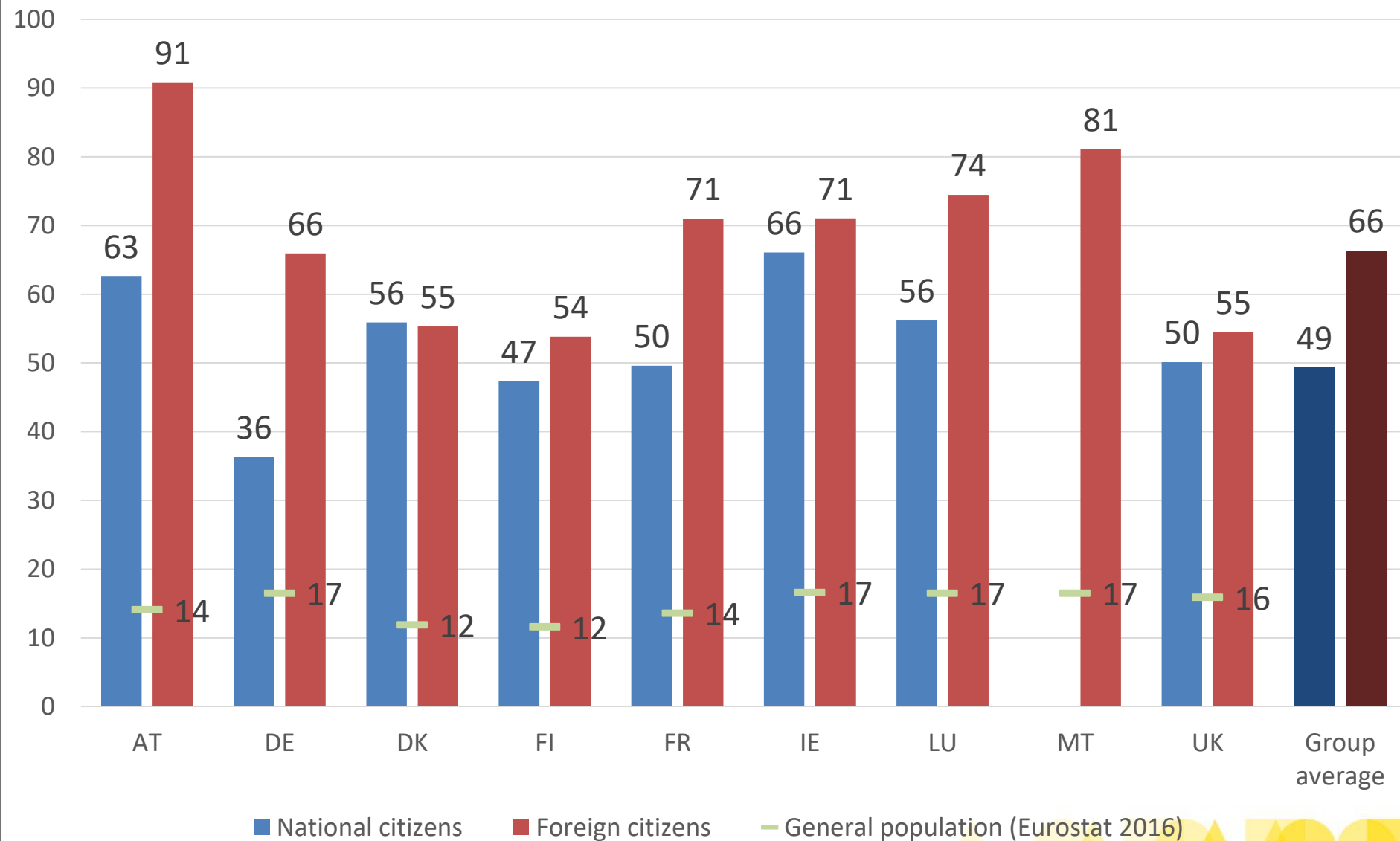


Respondents who live in accommodation they own compared to the general population



Respondents who live in overcrowded housing compared to the general population





- A. The situation is dire and there is no room for complacency. The results concerning experiences of racist discrimination, harassment and violence are intolerable in light of the number of commitments made to combat racism.

- B. The survey findings point to major gaps in the implementation of EU legislation prohibiting racial discrimination and criminalising certain forms of racism and xenophobia.

- C. 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.

Thank you!

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