

Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey: Selected Findings on Victimization & Policing – Roma

Sample description

Target group:	Roma (ROMA)
Number of respondents:	7,947
Member States where target group(s) were surveyed:	9 MS: BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, HU, PT, RO, SK

Selected findings

- The results show little progress compared to eight years ago, when the first wave of this survey was conducted: the proportions of those experiencing discrimination, as well as physical violence and harassment motivated by hatred, and of those not aware of relevant legislation and possibilities for redress, remain at levels that raise serious concern. Overall, Roma respondents and respondents with Sub-Saharan or North-African backgrounds – and in particular second-generation respondents – experience higher rates of discrimination, harassment and violence motivated by hatred.

Discrimination

Prevalence of discrimination based on different grounds in the 5 years before the survey in 4 areas of life (looking for work, at work, housing, in contact with school authorities as a parent or guardian)

Skin colour

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 12 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 19 %

Ethnic origin

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 25 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 27 %

- For Roma respondents, in the countries in which they were surveyed, discrimination rates based on ethnic origin are highest in Portugal (61 %), Greece (44 %) and Croatia (42 %), and lowest in Bulgaria (19 %). Roma respondents also feel discriminated against because of their skin colour. For example, in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, this is the most cited ground for encountering discrimination in the five years before the survey (39 % each). In Croatia, 23 % of Roma respondents felt discriminated against because of their skin colour during that timeframe.

Hate motivated harassment & violence

Prevalence of harassment because of Roma background*

In the 12 months before the survey

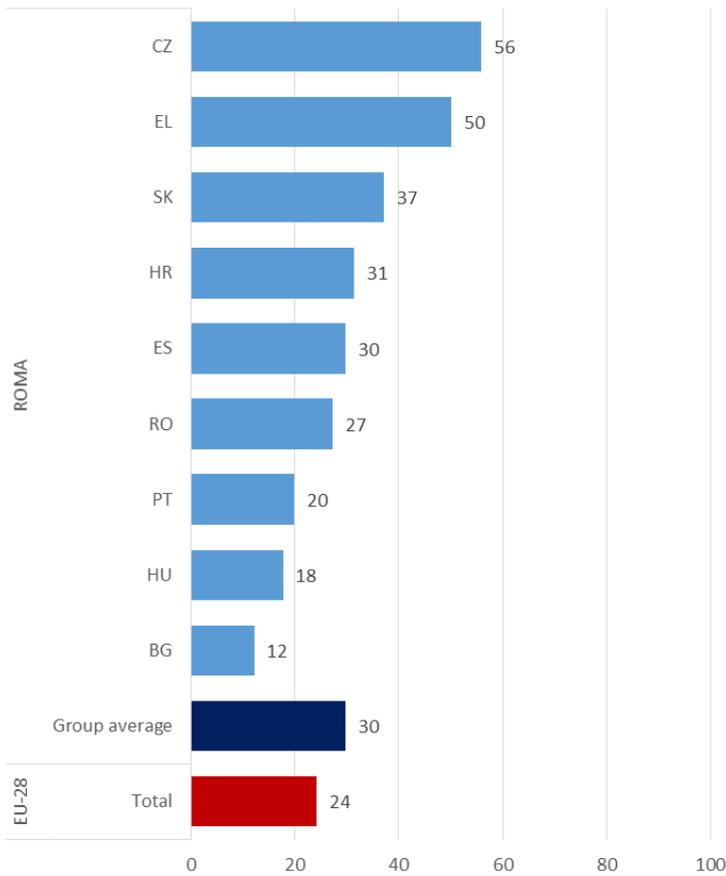
EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 24 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 30 %

In the 5 years before the survey

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 31 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 36 %

* At least one of the five acts of harassment asked about in the survey: 'made offensive or threatening comments to you in person', 'threatened you with violence in person', 'made offensive gestures at you or stared at you inappropriately', 'sent you emails or text messages (SMS) that were offensive or threatening', 'posted offensive comments about you on the internet'.

Figure 1: Prevalence of harassment due to Roma background in 12 months before the survey (%)^{a, b, c}



Notes: a Out of all respondents (n=25,515; Roma: n=7,947); weighted results.

b Acronyms for target groups refer to ROMA = Roma minority.

c Question: "How many times have such incidents [that is, each of the five acts of harassment asked about in the survey] related to your ethnic or immigrant background happened in the past 12 months?"

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016

Awareness of a family member or a friend who has been insulted or called names because of their ethnic or immigrant background in the 12 months before the survey

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 25 %

ROMA average (9 MS): 29 %

Reporting harassment

- Among all groups surveyed in EU-MIDIS II, only 10 % of harassment victims said that they reported the most recent incident – either to the police or to another organisation/service. The results suggest that rates of reporting harassment incidents to the police have not increased since the first EU-MIDIS survey was conducted in 2008.

Satisfaction with way police handled most recent incident of harassment due to ethnic or immigrant background after reporting incident to police

...very or somewhat dissatisfied...

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 63 %

ROMA average (9 MSs): 51 %

EMBARGO UNTIL WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2017 6:00 (CET)

Violence because of Roma background

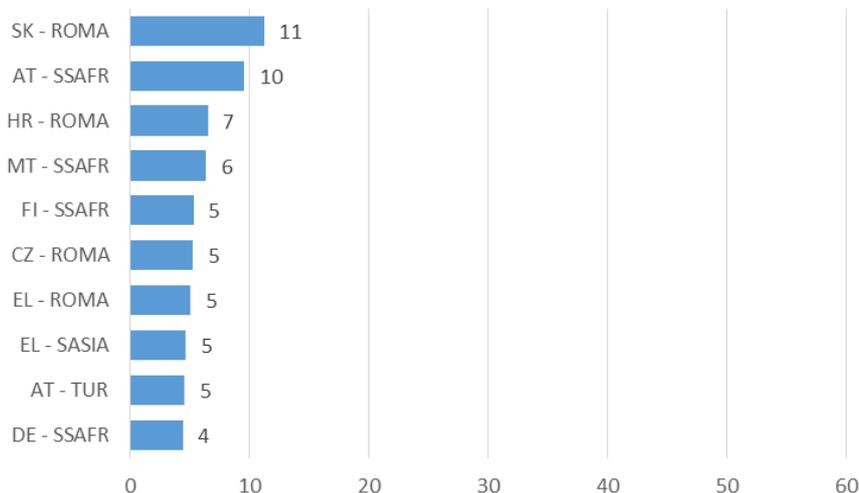
In the 12 months before the survey

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 3 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 4 %

In the 5 years before the survey

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 4 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 6 %

Figure 2: Ten groups with the highest rates of hate-motivated physical violence in the 12 months before the survey, out of all groups surveyed (%)^{a, b, c, d}



- Notes:
- a Out of all respondents (n=25,515); weighted results.
 - b For several groups which are not presented in this figure, the number of victims of hate-motivated physical assault in the 12 months before the survey is very small, which limits the extent of the analysis. Therefore, the results presented here refer only to the groups with the highest rates.
 - c Acronyms for target groups refer to immigrants from [country/region] and their descendants: TUR = Turkey, SSAFR = Sub-Saharan Africa, (S)ASIA = South Asia and Asia, ROMA = Roma minority.
 - d Question: "How many times has this happened [that is, hate motivated physical attack] in the past 12 months because of your ethnic or immigrant background?"

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016

Reporting violence

- Of the Roma victims of hate-motivated violence who reported the most recent incident in the 5 years before the survey, 27 % reported it to the police or another organisation or service (EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 28 %).

Satisfaction with way police handled most recent incident of violence due to ethnic or immigrant background after reporting incident to police

...very or somewhat dissatisfied...

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 70 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 60 %

Policing

- 19 % of all Roma respondents reported being subject to police stops in the 5 years before the survey (EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 26 %). On average, 8 % of all Roma respondents perceived being stopped because of their Roma background (EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 8 %). Particularly high rates of perception of ethnic profiling in relation to the most recent police stop were reported by Roma respondents in Portugal, Greece, the Czech Republic and Romania.

Most recent stop by police perceived as ethnic profiling among those stopped in the 5 years before the survey

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 33 %
ROMA average (9 MS): 42 %

Treatment by police during stops

‘Very or fairly respectful’

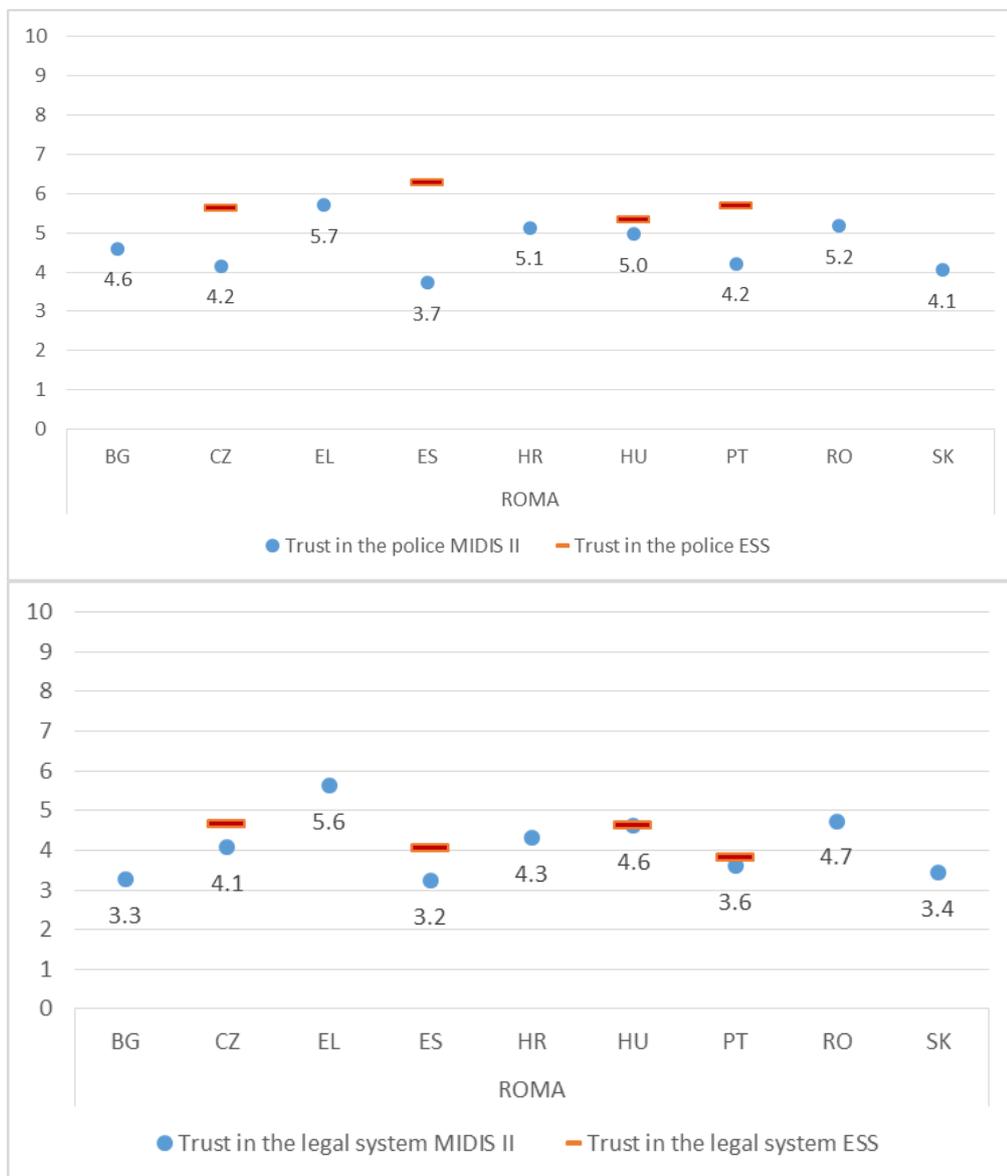
‘neither respectful nor disrespectful’

‘very or fairly disrespectful’

EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 59 % **EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 24 %** **EU-MIDIS II-28 average: 17 %**
ROMA average (9 MS): 51 % **ROMA average (9 MS): 24 %** **ROMA average (9 MS): 25 %**

Trust in the police and the legal system

Figures 3, 4: Levels of trust in the police and the legal system, by country (average value on a scale from 0 to 10) ^{a,b,c}



Notes: a EU-MIDIS II (n=25,335); weighted results and European Social Survey, 2014 (n=34,639).
 b Question: “Please tell me on a scale of 0–10 how much you personally trust each of the [COUNTRY] institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust.”
 c Acronyms for target groups refer to ROMA = Roma minority.
 Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016; European Social Survey, 2014 (general population)