

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

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EU-MIDIS II

The Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey



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The Mandate of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

- to provide **advice and expertise on fundamental rights issues** to the European Union institutions and the Member States, when they implement EU 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**

Ref. Council Regulation (EC) 168/2007 of 15 /02/2007

- **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 Member States**
 - 22,000 respondents – random sample
- **Survey on Discrimination and Hate Crime against Jewish people (2012) – 8 Member States**
 - 6,000 respondents – online (opt-in)
- **LGBT survey (2012) – EU-28**
 - 93,500 respondents – online (opt-in)
- **Violence against Women survey (2012) – EU-28**
 - 42,000 women – random sample (general population)
- **EU-MIDIS II (2015-2016) – EU-28**
 - 25,500 ethnic minorities & immigrants (including Roma) – random sample
 - **Cognitive pre-test (2014)** – 8 EU Member States, 280 interviews
- **Fundamental Rights survey (2017-2018) – EU-28**
 - general population
 - Pre-test and feasibility study (2016)

EU-MIDIS II: Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination survey

Objectives

- A. Collect EU-wide comparable data on immigrants and ethnic minorities for relevant indicators:
 - Europe 2020
 - Roma inclusion
 - Immigrant integration
 - Non-discrimination and equality
 - SDGs
- B. Refine survey methodologies for hard-to-reach populations
- C. Assess developments and progress made over time
- D. Compare with the general population in EU-28

Stakeholder consultations & cognitive pre-test: 2014

Sampling & pilot: January – August 2015

Fieldwork: October 2015 - June 2016

First results on Roma 29.11. 2016

2017

- ✓ Technical report
- ✓ Main results report
- ✓ Visualisation through FRA data explorer

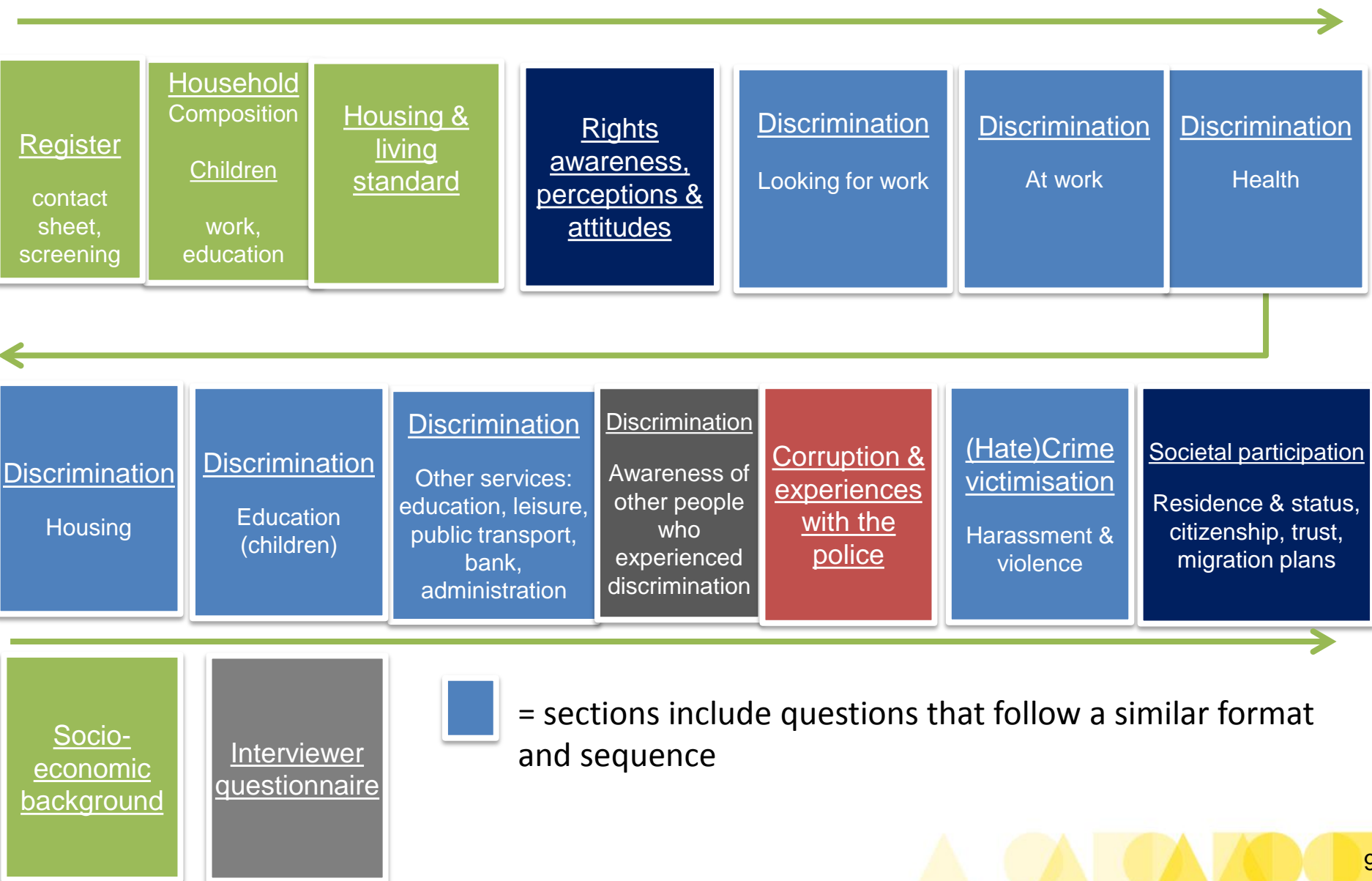
2018

- ✓ Microdata published
- ✓ Thematic reports

- **Immigrants and their descendants:** based on country of birth and country of birth of parents
 - Turkey (6 EU MSs)
 - North Africa (5 EU MSs)
 - Sub-Saharan (12 EU MSs)
 - Asia / South Asia (4 EU MSs)
- **Recent immigrants:** immigrated within the last 10 years (2 EU MSs)
- **Roma:** self-identification (9 EU MSs)
- **Russian minority:** self-identification (3 EU MSs)

- 28 EU Member States
- F2F interviews (CAPI) with **25,515 respondents** and information on **77,659 individuals in households**
- Translation: in all official EU languages + Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, Russian, Somali and Tamazight;
- Multi-stage clustered sampling
- Combination of approaches of direct and indirect sampling
 - Register-based sampling
 - Random route
 - in lower concentrated areas combined with Adaptive Cluster Sampling (ACS) or Focused Enumeration (FE)
 - Location based sampling

EU-MIDIS II questionnaire



- Limited access to sampling frames and registers
- Unclear regulations and legal situation
- Operation outside the statistical system
- No formalised cooperation with national statistical offices
- Cooperation with national market research institutes
- Limited resources
- Diversity of sampling approaches
- Small sample sizes
- Random probability sampling not possible in all countries
- Multilingual interviewers not available in all countries
- Ethical and cultural considerations relevant for training of interviewers
- Flexibility of interviewer matching
- Interviewers not used to the specificity of such surveys – screening ineligibles is part of the work!

EU-MIDIS II (2016)

Roma - Selected findings

Collecting data on hard-to-reach groups: not an impossible endeavour

- It is possible to reach out:
 - With targeted sampling approaches
 - Selection of target groups in relevant countries
 - With specially trained interviewers
 - Supporting materials
- EU wide and comparable data
 - On discrimination, victimisation, police stops
 - On social inclusion
 - To meet policy needs
 - „Leaving no one behind“: Roma, immigrants and their descendants

Indicators to meet the 2013 Council Recommendation's goal for effective Roma integration

EU-MIDIS II approximation:

- At risk of poverty rate
- Paid work rate
- Neither in employment, education or training

- Discrimination
- Going to bed hungry

EUROSTAT:

- At risk of poverty rate
- Employment rate
- NEET rate

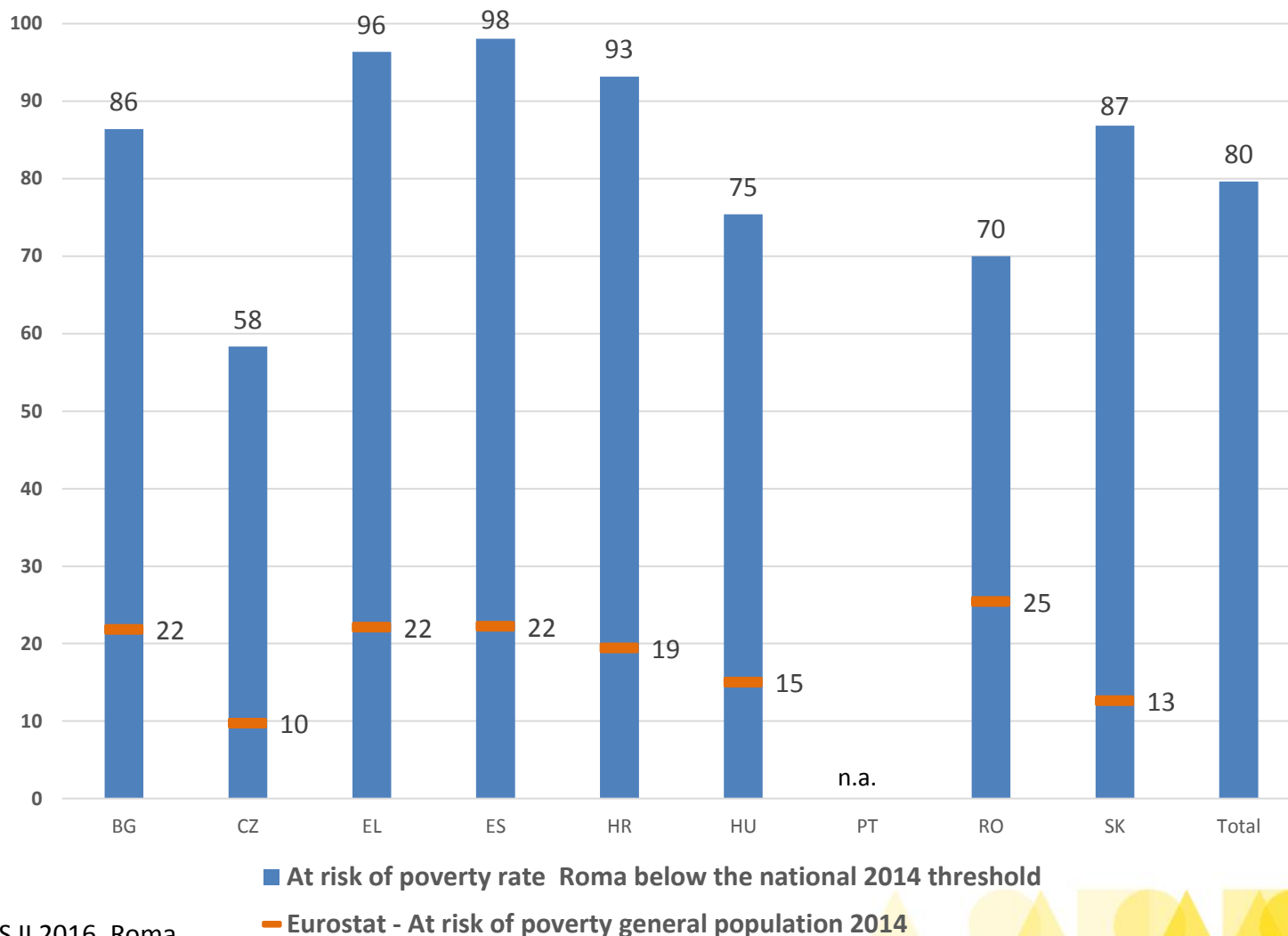
- No comparable data

EU-MIDIS II: Roma - Selected results

- Roma: “umbrella” term that covers a wide diversity of Roma, Sinti, Kale and related groups, including self-identifying Gypsies
- In 9 MS: BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, HU, PT, RO, SK
- 7,947 selected Roma respondents
- in households with 33,785 individuals
- Based on self-identification, in areas 10% density and more
- Random route, and adaptive cluster sampling in low density areas

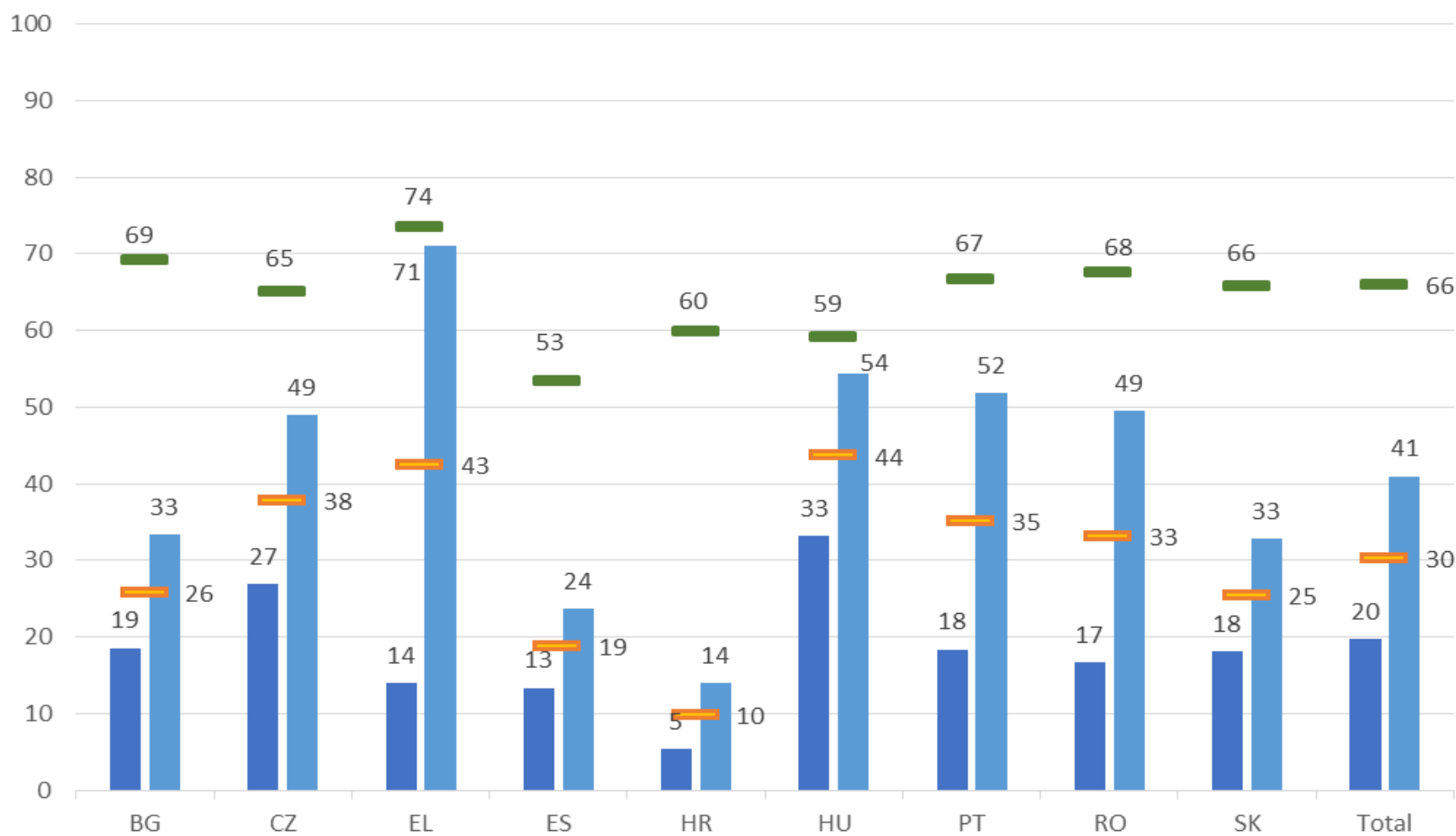
At-risk-of-poverty rates

At-risk-of-poverty rates (below 60 % of median equivalised income after social transfers) of Roma, compared with the Eurostat rate of the general population in 2014, by EU Member State (%)

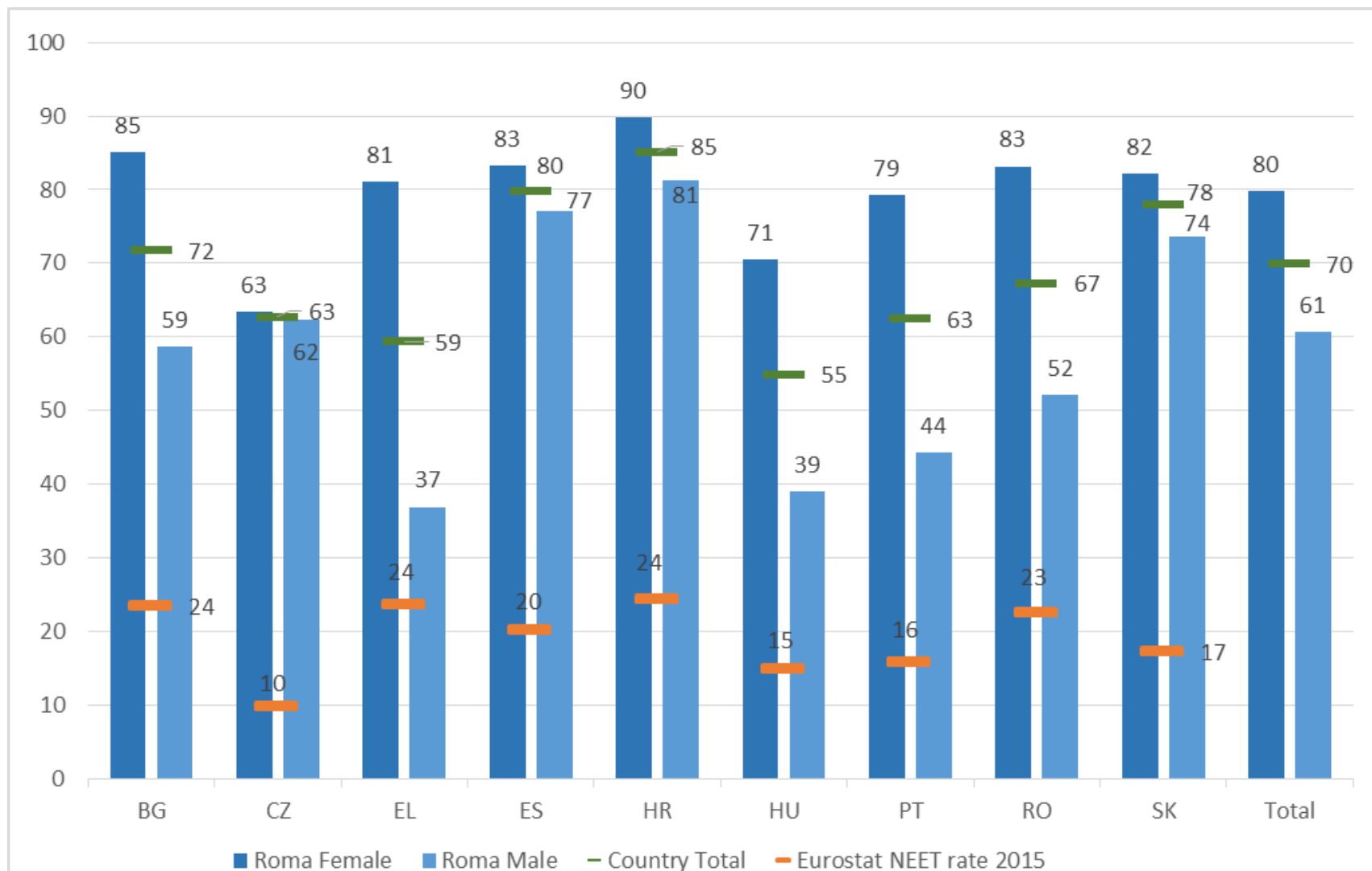


Paid work rate of Roma

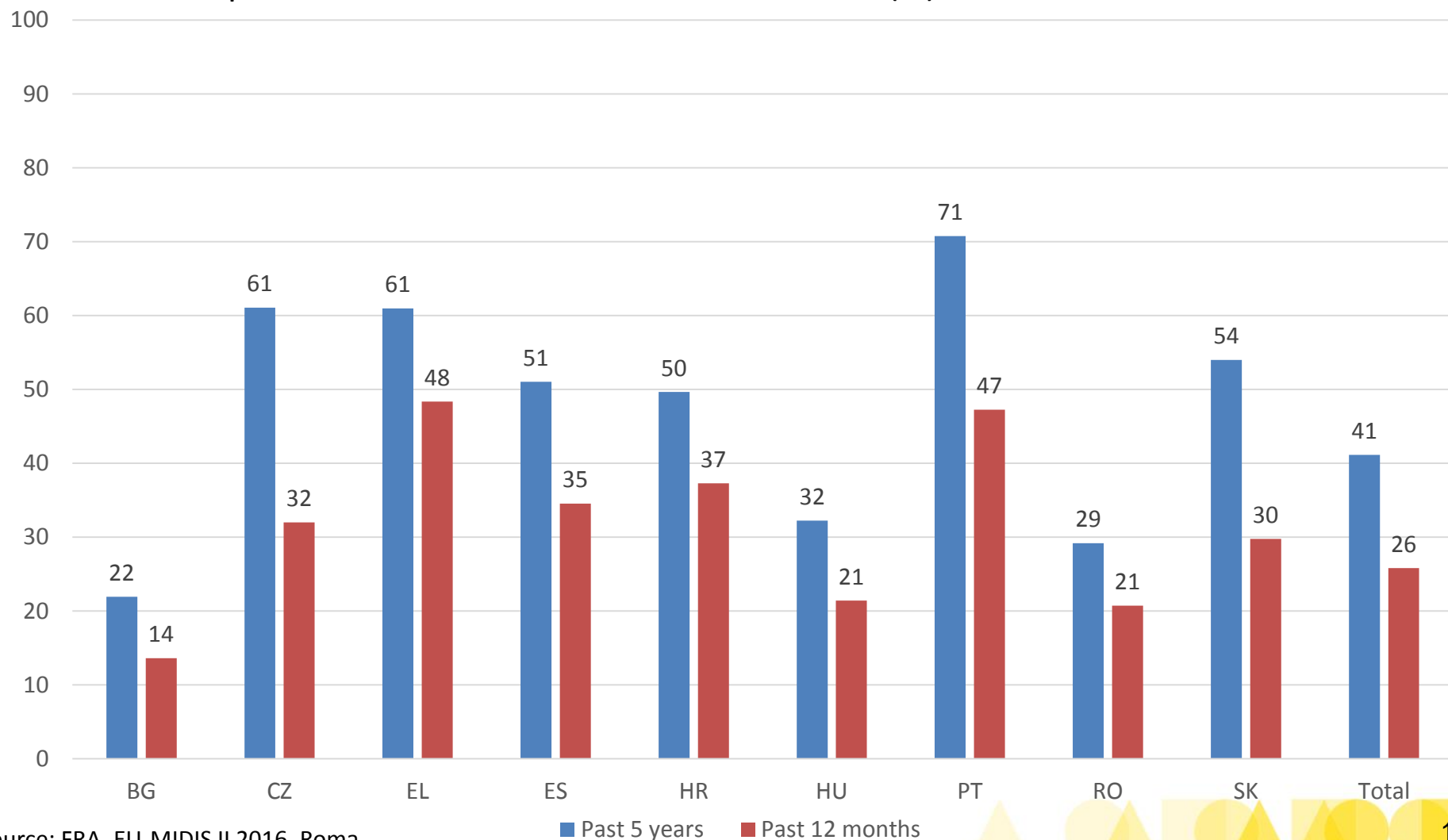
Paid work rate, Roma women and men (20-64 years old), in comparison with Europe 2020 employment rate 2015 (%) (Eurostat)



Young Roma (18-24 years) neither in employment nor in education or training (%)

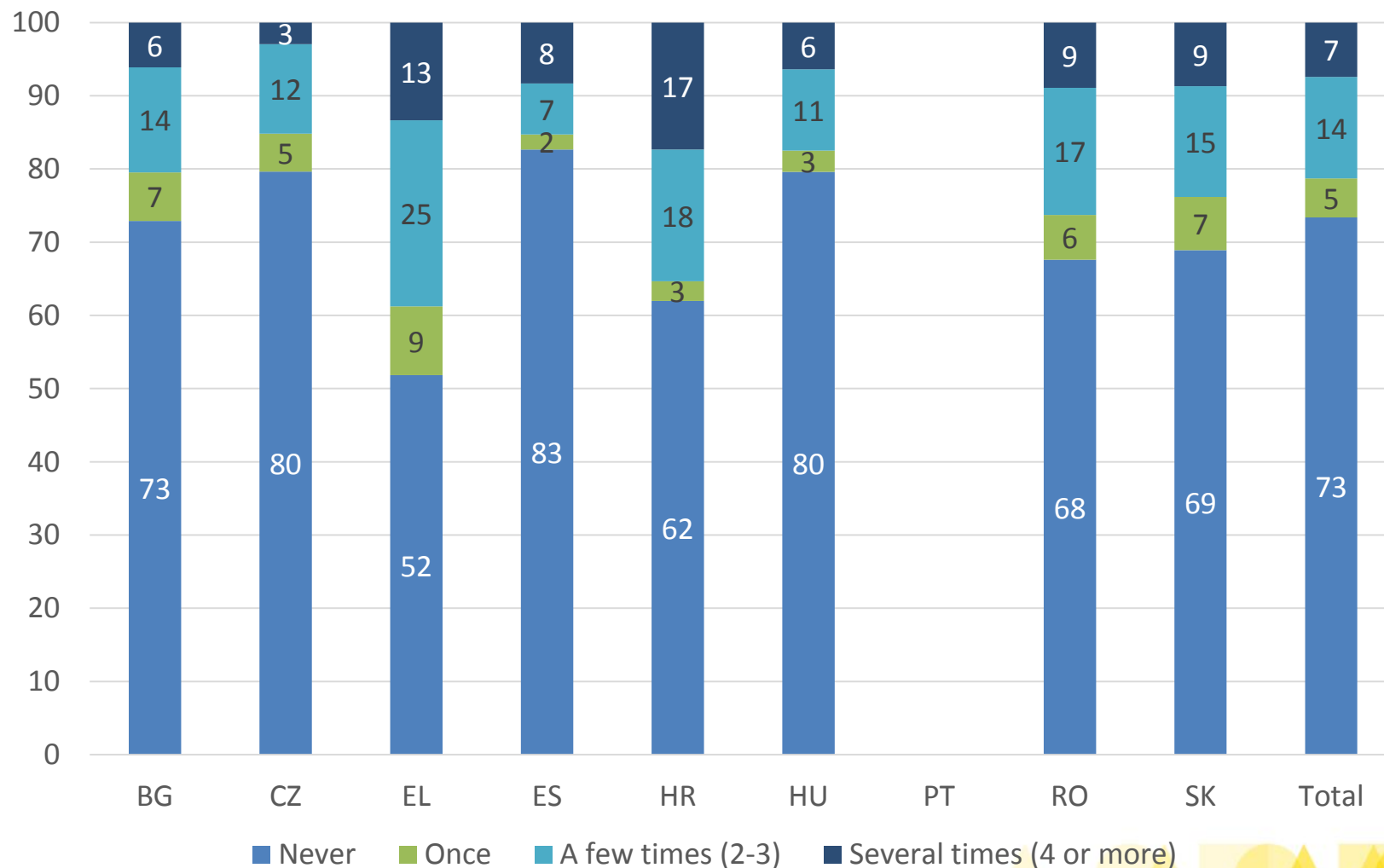


Overall prevalence of discrimination because of Roma background in the past 5 years and in the past 12 months in nine EU Member States (%)



Going to bed hungry

Roma living in households where, in the previous month, at least one person went to bed hungry once, a few times, or four or more times, by EU Member State (%)



FRA's data:

- Timely evidence for fundamental rights issues
- For policy needs and target populations not sufficiently covered by EU's main statistical tools

Necessary and good cooperation with Eurostat:

- There is a need to further strengthen and formalise coordination with European statistical system
- And to better integrate methodology and development of indicators e.g. in the areas of
 - Gender based violence
 - the '8+1' quality of life indicators framework, governance and basic rights, physical safety, etc.

Thank you!

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