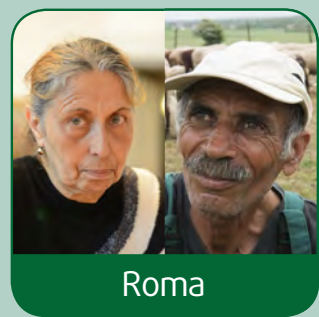




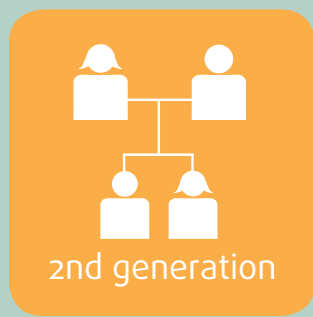
INCLUSION: Experiences from immigrants and ethnic minorities across the EU



Who suffers most?



Roma have the lowest level of education and the least likely to pursue further education.



2nd generation respondents in almost all target groups show lower levels of trust.



The gender gap in employment is on average twice that of the general population.

How included do they feel?



77% feel strongly attached to their country of residence.

Only 3% are uncomfortable with neighbours of a different religion or ethnic background.

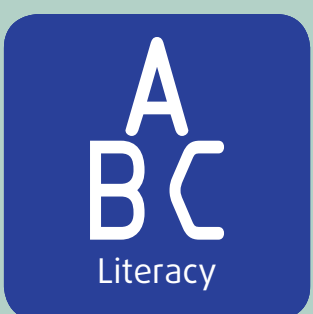
Trust in public institutions is often higher than the general population feels.



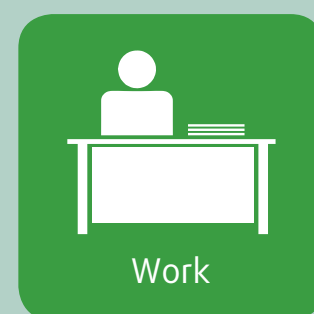
How included are they?



74% of 1st generation immigrants have a secure residence status.



71% are proficient in speaking, reading writing the language of the country they live in.

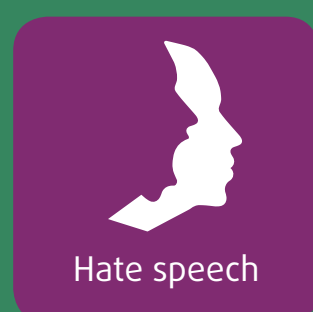


61% of working age respondents were employed. This is lower than the average EU employment rate of 71% in 2016.

What is the impact on inclusion?



+



+



=

Discrimination and hate crime erode the sense of attachment to the country of residence. They also undermine trust towards public institutions.

Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II): main results

Survey of over 25,500 people with immigrant or ethnic minority backgrounds including Roma and Russians across all EU Member States:
<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/eumidis-ii-main-results>



#FactNotFake