

MIGRANTS' EXPERIENCES OF RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA IN 12 EU MEMBER STATES

PILOT STUDY

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FOREWORD

The task of this pilot study is to further develop EUMC methodology on surveying and processing data on phenomena and experiences of discrimination on a European-wide scale. The material in this report is a unique collection of data on migrants' experiences of racism and xenophobia in 12 EU countries. Country studies were conducted between 2002 and 2005 in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and UK on behalf of the EUMC. The EUMC then commissioned a team of researchers from the University of Vienna to analyse and bring together the twelve studies.

Due to the diverse historical background of the migrant groups involved in the studies and due to differing socio-historical contexts in the surveyed countries, a country-by-country approach was chosen in order to adequately display survey results. In addition, the amount of subjectively experienced discrimination in five different life spheres was calculated in a thematic evaluation.

The present pilot study shows that a significant number of migrants in all twelve countries have subjectively experienced discriminatory practices in their everyday life. Migrants seem to be particularly vulnerable in the sphere of employment and in the context of commercial transactions, where nearly on third of respondents had subjectively faced discrimination. The same proportion of migrants reported to have encountered discriminatory practices by the police or in education.

The high rate of subjectively experienced discrimination should be regarded as both cause and expression of dissatisfaction among migrants with their current status within society. Moreover, the perception of being occasionally or systematically discriminated against on racist or xenophobic grounds may potentially alienate affected groups from the society and political system they live in.

The report also highlights a significant gap between the amount of experienced discrimination and the rate of reporting such discrimination to public authorities. This observation points to the theme of the availability and profile of institutions registering acts of discrimination. It may be that many victims either have no opportunity to report instances of discrimination, or are not aware of existing possibilities.

The report concludes that further research as well as public awareness raising is needed as regards the presence of discriminatory practices against migrant groups. The EUMC therefore regards the present report as a first tentative step towards a more systematic data collection on ethnic minorities' experiences of discrimination in every day life and would like to thank the researchers from the University of Vienna and the authors of the country studies for the work they have carried out in the production of this report.

Beate Winkler
Director of EUMC

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Executive summary

This pilot study on “Migrants’ experiences of racism and discrimination” is based on the data of 12 country studies of EU Member States. The studies were conducted between 2002 and 2005 in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and UK. Altogether more than 11.000 respondents with migrant background answered questions about their possible experience of discrimination. Main reference and vantage point was a study conducted in Sweden in 1997 on discrimination subjectively experienced by different groups with migrant background. The Swedish study was used as model in order to produce a series of surveys that should contribute to a deeper understanding of the situation of migrant groups in Member States of the European Union. Due to differences in population data availability and different migration histories, sampling methodologies varied across the twelve surveyed countries. Therefore, research results focus mainly on comparisons of groups with migrant background within countries, rather than on cross-country comparison of experiences of discrimination.

REPORTED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

All twelve country studies on migrants’ experiences of racism and xenophobia are based on a set of 17 questions referring to different situations where the respondents potentially had experienced discriminatory behaviour or practices. For analytical reasons, the presentation of data from these questions is structured by five life domains: (1) “Employment”; (2) “Private life and public arenas”; (3) “Shops and restaurants”; (4) “Commercial transactions”; and (5) “Institutions”. In addition, respondents were asked about experiences of discrimination by the police or in education. For each of the five domains average figures were calculated. Based on this calculation, on average, 30 per cent of respondents declared that they have experienced discrimination in the domain of employment. Twenty-nine per cent reported discrimination in settings of commercial transactions. Every fourth reported discrimination in the domain of private life and public arenas. Eighteen per cent of respondents mentioned discrimination by public institutions, and 16 per cent declared that they had experienced discrimination in shops, restaurants and discotheques. As regards discrimination by the police and in education, about one quarter of respondents felt that they had been subject to discriminatory treatment.

FINDINGS IN COUNTRIES

Belgium

The Belgian study focuses on respondents with Moroccan, Turkish, Congolese and Chinese background. The highest rate of perceived discrimination in Belgium occurs in the sphere of employment (37 per cent), followed by discrimination in the

course of commercial transactions (28 per cent). Twenty-seven per cent felt discriminated against in their private life or on public places. Slightly more than one fifth of interviewees felt discriminated against at shops or restaurants. Finally, the rate of perceived discrimination in the domain of institutions amounts to 18 per cent of those who had been in contact with such institutions. As regards perception of discrimination broken down by the four respondent groups, 56 per cent of respondents with Chinese background, 29 per cent of respondents with Congolese background, 28 per cent of Turkish respondents and 26 per cent of Moroccan respondents felt discriminated against because of their “foreign background”. One quarter of respondents who subjectively experienced discrimination reported this to the police.

Germany

In Germany, respondents with Turkish, Yugoslavian, and Italian background have been interviewed as well as “Blacks”. The highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of employment (23 per cent). Nineteen per cent of respondents reported experiences of discrimination in their private lives or in public arenas, followed by discrimination in the course of commercial transactions (15 per cent). The rate of perceived discrimination in the domain of institutions is 13 per cent, and slightly more than 10 per cent of interviewees felt discriminated against at shops or restaurants. Overall, 35 per cent of Black respondents, 13 per cent of migrants with Turkish background, 12 per cent of migrants with Yugoslavian background and 7 per cent of migrants with Italian background felt discriminated against. One fifth of respondents who subjectively experienced discrimination reported the acts of discrimination to public authorities.

Greece

In Greece, respondents with Albanian, Romanian, former USSR, and Arab background have been studied. More than half More than 50 per cent of interviewed migrants reported discriminatory experiences in the domain of commercial transactions. This is followed by discrimination experiences in the domain of employment (46 per cent) and institutions (26 per cent). One in five migrants reported such experiences in the domain of private life and public arenas. Finally, 6 per cent mentioned discrimination in shops and restaurants. Overall, 34 per cent of migrants from the former Soviet Union, 32 per cent of migrants with Romanian background, 31 per cent of migrants with Albanian background and 21 per cent of respondents from Arab countries felt discriminated against. Only 2 per cent of respondents who subjectively experienced discrimination reported the acts of discrimination to public authorities.

Spain

The Spanish study has included respondents with Moroccan, Ecuadorian or Colombian background. Nearly half of the respondents reported discriminatory experiences in the sphere of commercial transactions. One third of the interviewed

migrants reported discrimination in the employment domain. One in five respondents had discriminatory experiences in shops and restaurants and slightly less (19 per cent) in the domain of private life and public arenas. Discrimination was least common in the institutional sphere (16 per cent). Overall, Moroccan migrants reported most discriminatory experiences (28 per cent). They are followed by migrants from Ecuador (24 per cent) and migrants with Colombian background (18 per cent). Only 1 per cent of respondents who subjectively experienced discrimination reported the acts of discrimination to public authorities.

France

For France, two groups (people from Maghreb or Central African background) have been included. The highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of employment (34 per cent), followed by the sphere of institutions (22 per cent). One fifth of the interviewees mentioned experiences of discrimination in the course of commercial transactions or through denied access to them. Again one fifth felt discriminated against in their private life or on public places. Finally, slightly less than one fifth of respondents in France felt discriminated against at shops or restaurants. Overall, 30 per cent of migrants with Central African background and 24 per cent of Maghreb respondents felt that they were discriminated against in different life situations. Every fifth respondent who had experienced discrimination reported this to the police.

Ireland

For Ireland, four group clusters were studied: “Black & Other South/Central Africans”, respondents with North African background, migrants with Asian background and migrants with East European background. The highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the domain of employment (22 per cent of respondents), followed by discrimination in private life or on public places (20 per cent). Fifteen per cent of the respondents felt discriminated against during commercial transactions. The rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions is at 14 per cent. Eleven per cent of the Irish respondents felt discriminated against at shops or restaurants. Overall, 22 per cent of migrants with “Black & Other South/Central African background”, 14 per cent of respondents with Eastern European background, 12 per cent of migrants with Asian background and 10 per cent of respondents with North African background felt that they were discriminated against. Every fifth respondent who had experienced discrimination reported this to the police.

Italy

Five migrant groups were surveyed in Italy: people with Moroccan, Albanian, Philippine, Senegalese and Peruvian background. The highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the domain of commercial transactions (48 per cent of respondents), followed by discrimination in private life or on public places (33 per cent) discrimination in the sphere of institutions (18 per cent) and discrimination at

shops or restaurants (12 per cent). Overall, 35 per cent of migrants with Senegalese background, 30 per cent of migrants with Moroccan background, 28 per cent of migrants with Peruvian background, 26 per cent of migrants with Albanian background and 14 per cent of migrants with Philippine background felt discriminated against in different life situations. Eleven per cent of respondents who had experienced discrimination reported this to the police.

Luxembourg

Four migrant communities have been studied: respondents with Belgian, Former-Yugoslavian, Portuguese and Cape Verdean background. The highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of employment (16 per cent of respondents), followed by discrimination in private life or on public places (8 per cent). The same percentage felt discriminated against in the course of commercial transactions. Slightly less (7 per cent) reported discriminatory experiences in the sphere of institutions. Finally, 4 per cent felt discriminated against when entering shops or restaurants. Overall, 13 per cent of migrants with Cape Verdean background reported discrimination, as did 10 per cent of migrants with former Yugoslavian background. Finally, 8 per cent both of migrants with Belgian and Portuguese background reported discrimination. Five per cent of respondents who had experienced discrimination reported the acts of discrimination to the police.

The Netherlands

The following groups have been selected in the Netherlands: people with Surinamese, former-Yugoslavian, Turkish, Moroccan, and Indonesian background. Slightly less than one third of migrants reported discriminatory experiences within the employment domain. This is followed by the domain of private life and public arenas (19 per cent of respondents), discrimination by institutions (15 per cent), discrimination at shops or restaurants (13 per cent) and discriminatory experiences in the context of commercial transactions (9 per cent). Overall, migrants from Turkey reported most discriminatory experiences (27 per cent). Migrants from Indonesia clearly experienced discrimination least often (8 per cent). In between are the rates of migrants with Moroccan background (24 per cent), migrants with Surinamese background (20 per cent) and migrants with from Former Yugoslavia (13 per cent). Ten per cent of respondents who had experienced discrimination reported the acts of discrimination to the police.

Austria

The Austrian study has included respondents with Turkish, Bosnian and “African” background. Looking at rates of perceived discrimination, the domain of private life and public arenas ranks highest of all (32 per cent). Both in the employment domain and in the domain of shops and restaurants, about a quarter of respondents reported discriminatory experiences. Slightly less discrimination was reported from the field of commercial transactions (23 per cent of respondents). Finally, the institutional domain is the sphere where discrimination is least common (17 per

cent). Overall, discriminatory experiences are by far most widespread among Respondents with African background (50 per cent). Considerably lower rates were found for migrants with Bosnian background (18 per cent) and migrants with Turkish background (14 per cent). One fifth of respondents who had experienced discrimination reported the acts of discrimination to the police.

Portugal

In Portugal four migrant groups have been questioned: people with Cape Verdean, Guinea-Bissauan, Brazilian and Ukrainian background. In contrast to most of the country reports discussed, in Portugal the highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of commercial transactions (42 per cent of respondents), followed by the employment sphere (32 per cent). Eighteen per cent of respondents reported of experiences of discrimination in their private life or on public places. Eleven per cent declared having been victim of institutional discrimination. Finally, 6 per cent felt discriminated against at shops or restaurants. The rates of perceived discrimination broken down by the different migrant groups studied reveal that differences between the groups are not striking. All migrant groups have rates of 20 per cent or slightly higher, starting from the migrants with Ukrainian background (20 per cent) and ending with the migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background (24 per cent).

United Kingdom

The UK study has focused on respondents with Indian, Pakistani, Black Caribbean, Black African, “Black other”, “Asian other” and Middle Eastern background. The domain “Private life and public arenas” presents the setting with the highest rate of perceived discrimination (60 per cent of respondents), followed by commercial transactions (45 per cent), shops and restaurants (44 per cent), institutions (40 per cent), and employment (32 per cent). No detailed data has been provided by the study as regards perceived discrimination by individual respondent groups. Thirty-seven per cent of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported those acts to public authorities.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the twelve countries studies on migrants' experiences of racism and xenophobia point to the fact that throughout Europe migrants subjectively experience discriminatory practices to a significant extent. There is a great variation between countries and between different migrant populations within countries as regards the level of subjectively experienced discrimination.

Another remarkable result of the pilot study is the low overall rate of reporting discrimination to authorities. Eighty-six per cent of respondents who experienced discriminatory practices did not report their experience to any authority. This outcome should provide an impulse for reflecting on present awareness about and

opportunities for reporting of acts of discrimination. Looking at the low reporting rates one can also assume that official statistics possibly present a number of discriminatory incidents far below the actual number..

Finally, the fact that most data do not allow the construction of simple explanations for causes of discriminatory experiences can be seen as a finding itself. It should be interpreted as an expression of the complex nature of racism and discrimination.

1. Introduction

The present pilot study on “Migrants’ experiences of racism and discrimination” is based on the data of 12 country studies of EU Member States. The twelve studies were conducted between 2002 and 2005 in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and UK.

Main reference and vantage point was a study conducted in Sweden in 1997 on subjectively experienced discrimination of different migrant groups. The Swedish survey was part of a series of quantitative studies by a team around Prof. Anders Lange from Stockholm University. In addition to the Swedish studies, the EUMC project referred also to studies conducted in Denmark and Finland in the late 1990s, based on Lange’s methodology.

The EUMC attempted to adapt the concept of the 1997 Swedish study and use it as a model for its twelve country studies. The aim of this exercise was to see if a methodology which had been successfully applied in one country could be replicated in other countries so as to produce comparable data across the EU. However, for several reasons, comparability could only partly be established. Data availability differs significantly from country to country; the same is true as regards social and political contexts of migration. In addition, the composition of migrant populations differs throughout Europe. Finally, the twelve studies, though they were all aligned with the Swedish research design, display fundamental differences as regards reliability and representativity of the data and as regards methods of data gathering and analysis applied. Hence, overall comparability could not be fully established. In addition, the level of possible explanation as regards the percentage values for certain items and groups, for differences between groups within a particular country and for differences across the surveys is limited.

The report is structured according to the following six chapters: In chapter one, the history and structure of the report is outlined in brief. In chapter two, methods and concepts that underlie the studies are summarised and discussed. Chapter three outlines and analyses the findings of the country studies through a “domain-by-domain” approach, i.e. 17 core items on perceived discrimination have been structured by five domains: (1) Employment; (2) Private life and public arenas; (3) Shops and restaurants; (4) Commercial transactions and (5) Institutions. Subsequently, in chapter four, the findings of the surveys will be discussed on a “country-by-country” basis, i.e. each country will be presented separately and discussed with regard to the five domains as well as with regard to differences between respondent groups. As not all country reports studied cross-relations between background data on respondents and items on subjectively experienced discrimination, chapter five will present some exemplary findings on cross-relations from selected countries. Finally, chapter six contains the main conclusions of the report.

2. Methods of sampling and analysis

2.1. TARGET POPULATIONS AND SELECTION CRITERIA

The data collection period of the twelve country reports mainly took place between autumn 2002 and summer 2005. All study authors aimed at gaining samples being representative of a limited number of groups with migrant background in the respective countries. The studies' final samples represent a broad range of crucial demographic characteristics (i.e. age¹, gender, education, etc.).

Between three and six groups with migrant background were studied in each of the twelve participating countries. Although some groups were studied in several reports² (table 8), no single group was studied in all twelve countries.

Table 1: Selected target groups (in alphabetical order):

Belgium (BE)	Respondents with Chinese, Congolese, Moroccan, Turkish background ³
Germany (DE)	Respondents with Former Yugoslavian, Italian, Turkish background as well as Black people (with predominantly African background)
Greece (GR)	Respondents with Albanian, Arab, Ex-USSR, Romanian background
Spain (ES)	Respondents with Columbian, Ecuadorian, Moroccan, Roma background
France (FR)	Respondents with Asian, DOM-TOM, Maghreb, other African, Portuguese, Turkish background
Ireland (IE)	Respondents with North African, Asian, Central-/South African, East European background
Italy (IT)	Respondents with Albanian, Moroccan, Peruvian, Philippine, Senegalese background
Luxembourg (LU)	Respondents with Belgian, Cape Verdean, former Yugoslavian, Portuguese background
Netherlands (NL)	Respondents with Former Yugoslavian, Indonesian, Moroccan, Surinamese, Turkish background
Austria (AT)	Respondents with African, Bosnian, Turkish background
Portugal (PT)	Respondents with Brazilian, Cape Verdean, Guinea-Bissauan, Ukrainian background
United Kingdom (UK)	Respondents with Black African, Black Caribbean, Indian, Middle Eastern, Pakistani background

¹ Most respondents being between 18 and 65 years old.

² I.e. the migrants *with Turkish background*, and with a certain degree of generalisation, people from: *former Yugoslavia, the Arab Countries* and *Black Africa*.

³ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

Table 2: Migrant groups from certain backgrounds⁴ studied in several countries

Turkey	5 (BE, DE, FR, NL, AT)
"Black Africa"	9 (BE, DE, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, UK)
"Arab Countries"	8 (BE, FR, IE, GR, ES, IT, NL, UK)
"Former Yugoslavia"	6 (DE, GR, IT, NL, LU, AT)

The criteria applied for the selection of groups were divers. In general, the numerically largest populations were included in each country. Another common criterion for selection of certain groups was an aim to study migrants from diverse cultural and geographical backgrounds and migration periods. Furthermore, researchers' presumptions that certain groups are especially affected by racism or discrimination in the respective countries were a reason for the selection of several target groups. Some reports (DE, NL, LU, AT, UK) studied not only first but also second generation migrants.

2.2. QUESTIONNAIRES

The Swedish study "Immigrants on discrimination II" served as model for the studies conducted on behalf of the EUMC. Thus, all twelve country studies orientated themselves on the questionnaire developed by the Swedish research group and incorporated the same set of 17 core questions on subjectively experienced discrimination in different life spheres into their country specific questionnaire.

The Swedish questionnaire consisted of at least four inter-related sets of questions. One set of questions dealt with respondents' characteristics (age, gender, marital status, educational level, position in the labour market, religious faith/identity, nationality, period of arrival (length of stay in country)). Another set of questions, constituting the core part of the study, directly addressed the presence or absence of subjective experiences of discrimination in different social areas. In this context, 17 questions were asked on possible instances of perceived discrimination.

Twelve of these 17 questions refer to experiences of discrimination during the past year: (1) harassment by neighbours; (2) harassment on the street or in public transport; (3) violence and crime; (4) bad treatment in contacts with employment agencies; (5) bad treatment in contacts with social insurance offices; (6) bad treatment in contacts with healthcare institutions; (7) bad treatment in contacts with social services; (8) bad treatment in contacts with the police; (9) denied entry to restaurants or discotheques; (10) denied entry to shops; (11) bad treatment in restaurants or shops; (12) denied the possibility of hiring something or buying something on credit card or loaning money from a bank.

⁴ While the group of migrants with Turkish background can be regarded as a relatively homogenous one, at least as regards nationality, „Black Africans“, „Migrants with Arab background“, as well as „Migrants with former Yugoslavian background“ are very inhomogeneous groups.

The other five questions refer to forms of discrimination which are less likely to occur within a short period of time. Hence, the questionnaire asked for experiences of discrimination during the past five years for the following items: (13) not having been offered a job for which one applied and for which one was qualified; (14) missed promotion or having been made redundant; (15) insults or other forms of harassment at work; (16) denied opportunity to buy/rent an apartment or house; (17) bad treatment in school or another institution of education.

In addition to the core set of questions on perceived discrimination, people were asked about whether they had reported certain experiences of discrimination to public authorities or not. Finally, the Swedish questionnaire also included questions related either to the respondents' status of "integration" or to their assessment of the country they live in with regard to racism and xenophobia. In this context, respondents were asked about problems in practising religion, feeling of belonging to the country they live in and to their country of origin, trust in various institutions, assessment of the degree of racism, socialisation patterns with majority and minority populations, and attitudes towards asylum/immigration.

Most country studies attempted to stick as closely as possible to the scope of the Swedish questionnaire. However, beyond the 17 core questions, in order to take country specific situations into account, some of the studies differ significantly as regards the amount and selection of questions integrated into the questionnaire as well as regards the (English) wording of the questions.⁵ While Germany and Greece shortened the Swedish questionnaire, France was the only country that considerably extended it. There are also differences between the country questionnaires as regards questions dealing with whether or not respondents had reported certain experiences of discrimination to public authorities. Some of these questions referred to single items of perceived discrimination, while others referred to item clusters corresponding to the allocation of items to certain social domains.

The present report will exclusively focus on the results for the 17 core questions on rates of subjectively experienced discrimination and on the information provided on the personal background characteristics of respondents.

2.3. SAMPLING METHODS

Depending on data resources, different sampling methods were applied. Only some researchers could obtain personalised lists of the selected groups from which to draw random samples. The system of a randomised selection and questionnaire distribution by mail was applied in only three (IT, LU, NL) of the twelve studies. All other authors applied quota systems to reach members of the respective target groups under study. In these cases, interviewers were trained and equipped with quotas to be met for certain attributes of respondents (e.g. country of origin,

⁵ A more detailed listing of differences between the Swedish model questionnaire and the questionnaires used in the twelve country studies will be presented for each country in chapter 4 of the report.

gender, age, etc.) and questionnaires were not mailed but delivered through personal contacts. Most researchers focussed on cities as research sites. Thus, when interpreting the data, it has to be kept in mind that certain phenomena in rural areas might be different to those reported below.

2.4. SAMPLE SIZE AND PROBLEMS WITH NON-RESPONSE

The studies sample sizes vary from country to country. The average sample size is around 850 persons, with a minimum of about 300 persons (FR) and a maximum of about 1.600 persons (PT). As is customary, most of the research teams that worked with quota sampling strategies managed to fulfil previously defined sample sizes. In contrast, rather low response rates were present in those three studies that worked with random sampling procedures (tables 3 and 4).

Table 3. Sample sizes of reports using random sampling technique

Country	Mailed Questionnaires	Response Rate ⁶ (%)	Total Sample
IT	4663	9,5	389
LU	5117	27,1	1388
NL	4800	16,9	794

Table 4. Sample sizes of reports using *quota-sampling* technique

Country	BE	DE	GR	ES	FR	IE	AT	PT	UK
Total Sample	756	819	863	1.019	312	1.089	861	1.619	1.500 ⁷

STRATEGIES APPLIED TO DEAL WITH NON RESPONSE

Research teams took diverse measures that aimed at generating sample populations of adequate size. Especially for those studies that applied random sampling procedures (IT, LU, NL), these strategies were crucial. One strategy was to send out a high number of questionnaires. The Dutch research team also announced the study in certain media programmes of interest to migrants in order to raise awareness and foster willingness to partake. Still, these studies (especially IT and NL) were faced with high rates of non-response (i.e. contacted persons who did not answer and return the questionnaires). As high non-response rates might render the sample less representative, authors of the studies undertook non-response analyses. In the course of this analysis, the authors of the Italian and of the Luxembourg report found only minor misrepresentations in the sample, which might lead to

⁶ In this figure, only those individuals are included whose addresses proofed valid.

⁷ Unfortunately, it was not possible to elicit the definite figure of the final sample from the UK report. Thus the figure of 1.500 respondents has to be interpreted with due care.

slight under-reporting of migrants' experiences of discrimination in the Italian report. The non-response analysis of the Dutch data showed considerable misrepresentations of certain populations. This led its authors to redress the data by statistic weighting in order to minimise distorting effects.

3. Reported discrimination in certain life spheres

In the following chapter, results from the 17 core questions on perceived discrimination are presented in a compressed way. The presentation of data is structured by five “domains” of related situations. These domains are: “Employment”, “Private life and public arenas”, “Shops and restaurants”, “Commercial transactions” and “Institutions”. Furthermore, two questions concerning discrimination in the context of education and in contact with the police were analysed distinctly. Further remarks on the domains are given below.

In the Swedish report as well as in several of the country reports discussed here, a factor analysis was used to construct “domains”. This leads to a multitude of different structures which were not comparable to each other. In this report the construction of five “domains” was guided by assigning the discrimination items to certain social spheres, which are either defined through common activities (employment, commercial transactions), common spatiality (shops and restaurants), common presence (institutions) or absence of institutionalisation (private life and public arenas).

Data was cumulated in such a way, that it gives the percentage of respondents who reported certain discriminatory experiences at least one or two times within the time period asked for. In this way, the method of presenting the data grouped to certain “domains” reduces the complexity of the information and allows for comparison of the amount of discriminatory experiences between different spheres of the lives of migrants.

When interpreting the data below, it has to be kept in mind that the shares of respondents who reported certain discriminatory experience relates only to those who were actually exposed to the situation in question. If, for example a figure like “10 per cent” is given for respondents who reported discriminatory experiences in contact with the police, this has to be read as follows: *of all migrants who came in contact with the police in the period under question, 10 per cent reported discriminatory experiences with the police.*

3.1. EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN

Several questions were asked pertaining to discriminatory experiences around the working life of respondents. These made up the employment domain in this report. Questions asked whether respondents experienced the following discriminatory treatment due to their “foreign background”: (1) They were denied a job that they applied for; (2) they missed a promotion at their job; (3) they suffered from harassment at work. All questions asked for experiences in the period of five years

prior to the study. On average, slightly less than one third of all respondents declared that they experienced discrimination in the domain of employment at least once or twice in the past five years. Of the three kinds of discriminatory experiences within the domain of employment, harassment at work was most widely experienced in the study (36 per cent of all respondents). A slightly smaller proportion reported to have been denied a job applied for (34 per cent). A significantly lower share of respondents declared that they have missed a promotion due to their “foreign background” (21 per cent).

3.2. PRIVATE LIFE AND PUBLIC ARENAS

Three questions were grouped in this report to form the domain “private life and public arenas”. Those questions asked whether interviewees experienced (1) Harassment by neighbours, (2) Harassment on the open street or in public transport and finally, (3) whether they became the victim of violence or other criminal offences. All questions in this domain asked for experiences in the period of one year prior to the study. On average, every fourth respondent declared that they experienced discrimination in the domain of private life and public arenas at least once or twice in the past year. Harassment was experienced more often than violence or criminal offences. Harassment on the street and in public transport showed highest rates of perceived discrimination within the domain (33 per cent). This is followed by harassment by neighbours, which was reported by 27 per cent of all respondents. On average, 15 per cent of migrants interviewed stated to have been the victim of violence or other criminal offences.

3.3. SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS

In this domain, questions pertaining to discriminatory experiences in contact with shops, restaurants, bars, etc. are grouped. The following forms of discriminatory experiences were surveyed: (1) Refusal to enter restaurants or discotheques; (2) denied entry to shops; (3) bad treatment in shops because of “foreign background”. All questions in this domain asked for experiences in the period of one year prior to the study. On average, 16 per cent of all respondents reported discriminatory experiences in contacts with shops, restaurants and discotheques. Twenty-one per cent of interviewed migrants reported having been denied to enter restaurants or discotheques within the past year. Slightly less (20 per cent) reported to have experienced bad treatment in restaurants or shops because of their “foreign background”. Finally, 9 per cent of migrants interviewed reported having been denied entry to a shop within the past year.

3.4. COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

The domain “commercial transactions” comprises the perception of discrimination in settings of commercial activities. In particular, respondents were asked to report their discriminatory or non-discriminatory experiences within the following two commercial activities: (1) buying or renting an apartment or house and (2) the activity of hiring something or buying something on credit or loaning money from a bank. Twenty-nine per cent of all respondents declared that they have experienced discrimination in settings of commercial transactions. A more detailed look at the domain of commercial discrimination reveals that discriminatory practices when buying or renting an apartment or house were perceived to a much higher extent (36 per cent) than discrimination in the context of financial services (23 per cent).

3.5. INSTITUTIONAL DISCRIMINATION

The domain “institutional discrimination” comprises the perception of discrimination in institutional settings. In particular, interviewees were asked to report their discriminatory or non-discriminatory experiences within the following four institutions: (1) employment agencies, (2) social insurance offices, (3) healthcare institutions and (4) social service institutions. Eighteen per cent of all respondents declared that they experienced discrimination in institutional settings. A more detailed look at the domain of institutional discrimination reveals that “bad treatment at employment agencies” and “bad treatment at social insurance offices” were the most often perceived discriminatory experiences in the survey countries (both with 20 per cent). A slightly smaller proportion reported about discriminatory practices at healthcare institutions (18 per cent). A lower share of respondents felt that they had been discriminated against by social service institutions (15 per cent).

3.6. OTHER

Two items were part of the survey, which did not clearly fit into one of the above domain categories. These items are: (1) Perception or non-perception of bad treatment at school and (2) Perception or non-perception of bad treatment in contact with the police. While the first item constitutes an intersection of an institutional sphere with a private sphere of interaction between customers of educational facilities, the latter item is a very specific case of an institutional sphere that extends into the public sphere. Slightly less than every fourth respondent claimed to have experienced incidents of discrimination at educational facilities and more than fourth of respondents felt that they had been subject to discriminatory treatment by the police in the last year.

4. Country-by-country evaluation of findings

In the present chapter, findings of the surveys will be discussed on a “country-by-country” basis, i.e. each country will be presented separately. Findings will be discussed with regard to the five domains as well as with regard to differences between respondent groups across and within items and domains.

The following sections will structure the country-by-country chapter:

1. Groups under study
2. Surveyed background data on respondents
3. Research methods
4. Findings on perceived discrimination
5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

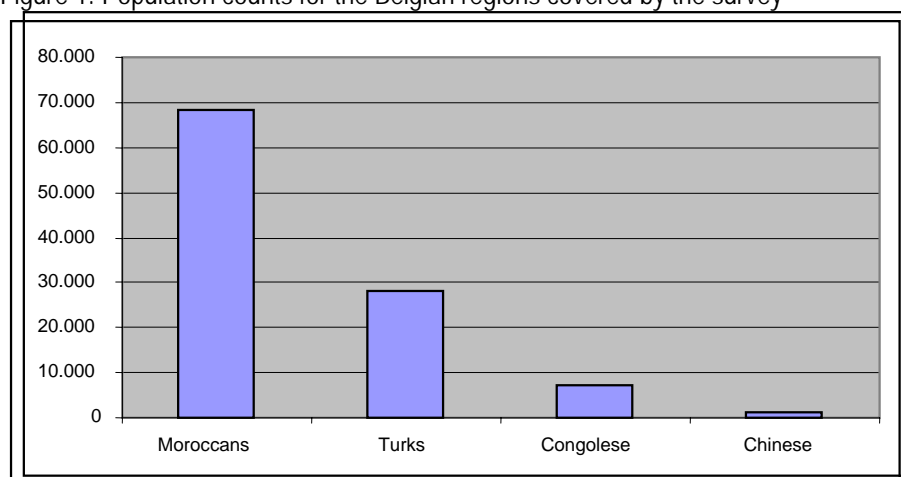
First, the three to five groups selected as interviewees will be presented in order of their size within the country population. Subsequently, personal background data on respondents (ethnicity structure, gender and age distribution, length of stay, religious faith, education and labour market position) surveyed through the country studies will be presented. In section three, applied research methods will be described with regard to three aspects: sampling procedure, language and items of questionnaires and response rates (as well as non-response analysis). Thereafter, the fourth section presents and analyses findings of the country reports: All questions pertaining to subjectively experienced negative unequal treatment due to respondents’ “foreign background” have been recoded, merging the three categories “Yes, one or two times”, “Yes, three to four times” and “Yes, five or more times” into one category (“At least one or two times”). In a first discussion step, findings will be structured and discussed by the five domains “Employment”, “Private life and public arenas”, “Shops and Restaurants”, “Commercial transactions” and “Institutions”. Domains will be ranked according to rates of perceived discrimination attributed to them. In addition, rates of subjectively experienced discrimination will also be discussed for the items within the domains. In a subsequent second step, findings will be discussed with regard to differences between respondent groups across and within items and domains. The respective respondent group with the highest rate of perceived discrimination will always be discussed first and the respective group with the lowest rate of perceived discrimination will be discussed last. In a final section, rates of reporting experienced acts of discrimination to public authorities will be presented for certain items.

4.1. BELGIUM

4.1.1. Groups under study

Four groups with migrant and minority background⁸ were selected as target groups for the Belgian study: Migrants with Moroccan background, migrants with Turkish background, migrants with Congolese background and migrants with Chinese background.

Figure 1: Population counts for the Belgian regions covered by the survey⁹



4.1.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The total number of interviews conducted with members from the four respondent groups amounted to 756. While about 300 migrants with Moroccan background and about the same number of migrants with Turkish background were interviewed, only about 100 migrants with Congolese background and 50 migrants with Chinese background were included into the survey.

AGE AND GENDER

Migrants aged between 18 and 65 years old were studied in Belgium. There is a slight excess of male respondents in the data set. The average age of Turkish and Moroccan respondents is a bit below the overall average; the average age of migrants with Chinese and particularly with Congolese background is above the overall average age.

⁸ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

⁹ The survey covers Gent, Liège, Brussels (council) and Brussels (region). Data from National Register (Institut National de Statistiques, Statistiques démographiques, 2001).

LENGTH OF STAY

Nearly one third of people included in the sample were born in Belgium. Particularly migrants with Moroccan background and migrants with Turkish background have a long tradition of migration to Belgium with a large second generation population (40 per cent and 32 per cent respectively). In contrast, nearly 80 per cent of Chinese immigrants arrived within the last 10 years of the survey period. Migrants with Congolese background take an intermediate position with 7 per cent born in Belgium and with highest immigration rates between the mid eighties and the mid nineties.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

The four populations selected also differ according to religious faith. Migrants with Moroccan background and migrants with Turkish background are predominantly Muslim (99 per cent and 86 per cent respectively), respondents with Congolese background are generally Christian Catholic (54 per cent) or Christian Protestant (31 per cent). "Other" religion (56 per cent) and Christian Catholic (23 per cent) is most common among migrants with Chinese background.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

Almost half of the respondents did not work at all during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Unemployment is particularly high among respondents with Chinese background (44 per cent), who account for 16 per cent of the overall sample being unemployed. Migrants with Chinese background are also the group most concentrated in specific sectors of activity, particularly in the gastronomy sector. Migrants with Moroccan background are particularly concentrated in the industry sector (19 per cent).

4.1.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The study design instructed surveyors to find 750 respondents according to a sampling scheme which demanded to meet certain quotas with regard to countries of origin, cities, ages and gender. Three Belgian cities were chosen to represent the Belgian reality: Liege, Brussels and Gent. The same number of interviews was conducted in each city. The choice of the Belgian study with regard to the number of interviews conducted with each respondent group was to align interview numbers with the square root of the actual size of the community.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Most questions of the Swedish questionnaire were adopted with minor rewording. Three new questions were introduced.¹⁰ The questionnaire was translated into five languages: French, Flemish, Chinese, Arab and Turkish.

4.1.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

According to the Belgian study, the highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of employment. Thirty-seven per cent of respondents in Belgium who were exposed to the employment sphere felt that they were at least one time in the past five years discriminated against at work or in the context of applying for a job. Twenty-eight per cent of respondents reported of experiences of discrimination in the course of commercial transactions or through denied access to them. Twenty-seven per cent felt discriminated against in their private life or on public places. Slightly more than one fifth of Belgian respondents felt discriminated against when entering shops or restaurants or when being denied access to them. Finally, the rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions amounts to 18 per cent of those who had been in contact with such institutions.

Table 5: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Employment	37
Commercial transactions	28
Private life and public arenas	27
Shops and restaurants	22
Institutions	18

Employment

Nearly half of respondents in Belgium report that they had at least on one occasion in the five years preceding the study been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, more than 40 per cent had at least one time in five years subjectively experienced harassment at work and one quarter felt that they had missed a promotion due to discriminatory practices.

Table 6: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment” (in %)

Job denied	47
Missed promotion	24
Harassed at work	41

¹⁰ New questions concerned denouncing criminal attacks to the police, being stopped by the police and the approval to economic migration.

Commercial transactions

The two items in the commercial sphere differ significantly as regards subjective experience of discrimination, which is particularly high in the context of buying or renting accommodation (39 per cent).

Table 7: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Commercial transactions" (in %)

Denied housing	39
Denied credit/loan	17

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain "Private life and public arenas" the item that deals with harassment on the street and in public transport displays with 40 per cent the highest rate of perceived discrimination, followed by harassment by neighbours (30 per cent). Twelve per cent of respondents state that they had been victims of violence or crime motivated by racist or xenophobic beliefs.

Table 8: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas" (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	30
Harassed on street, in public transport	40
Victim of violence or crime	12

Shops or restaurants

Particularly restaurants and discotheques were perceived as places with a relatively high likelihood of denied access (36 per cent) for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. Twenty-three per cent felt that they had been badly treated in restaurants or shops due to their "foreign background". Discrimination through denied access to shops was subjectively experienced by 8 per cent of respondents.

Table 9: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants" (in %)

Denied entry into restaurant, disco	36
Denied entry into shop	8
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	23

Institutions

Less than one fifth of interviewees in Belgium felt discriminated against in public institutions. Bad treatment at employment agencies accounts for twenty-one per cent, followed by bad treatment in social service institutions (18 per cent), by bad treatment in social insurance (17 per cent) and health care offices (15 per cent).

Table 10: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions" (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	21
Badly treated in social insurance office	17
Badly treated in healthcare	15
Badly treated in social service	18

Domainless items

Both of the two remaining items, which could not clearly be attributed to one of the above life spheres, display high rates of perceived discrimination. Thirty-nine per cent of respondents reported of discriminatory practices at school or other educational facilities, and about the same number (38 per cent) felt at least once during the past year discriminated against by the police.

Table 11: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (intersection of institutional and public sphere)	39
Badly treated by police (intersection of institutional and public sphere)	38

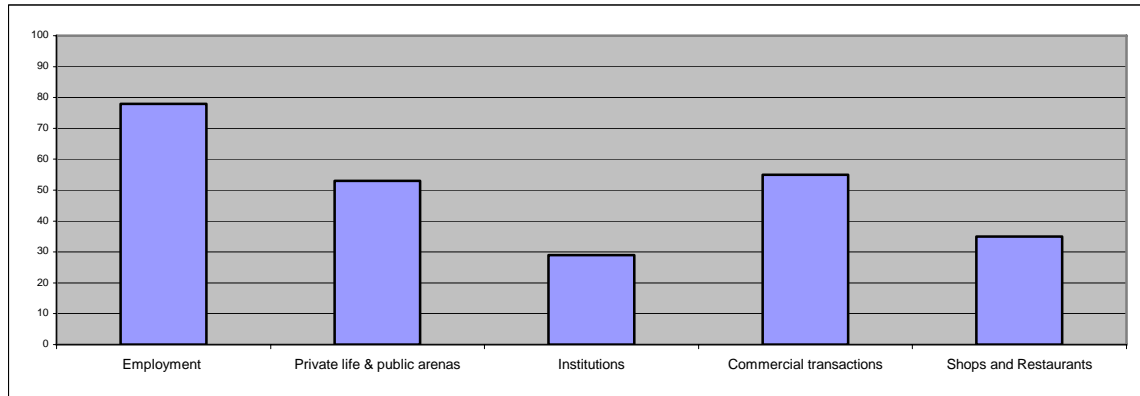
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average 56 per cent of respondents with Chinese background, 29 per cent of respondents with Congolese background, 28 per cent of Turkish respondents and 26 per cent of Moroccan respondents felt that they had been discriminated against in different life situations in Belgium because of their "foreign background".

Respondents with Chinese background

Respondents with Chinese background have the highest rates of perceived discrimination in all domains. Particularly outstanding is the rate in the employment domain, with 78 per cent of respondents with Chinese background reporting experiences with discriminatory practices. As regards the item of job refusal even 92 per cent felt at least once in the last five years that they had been denied a job for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination.

Figure 2: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for respondents with Chinese background (in %)

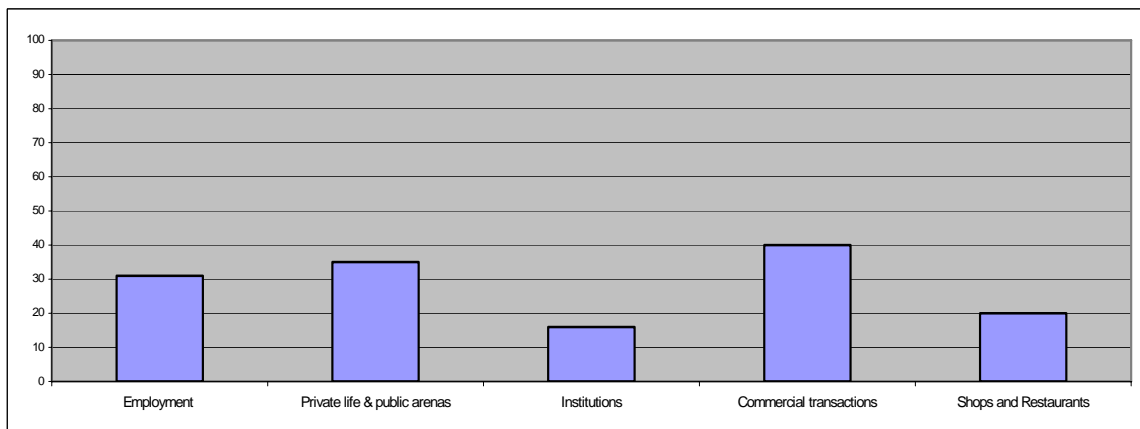


The rates of perceived discrimination in the sphere of commercial transactions are also remarkably high (55 per cent) – denied access to housing is reported by 73 per cent of respondents with Chinese background – and in the sphere of “Private life and public arenas” (53 per cent). In addition, the two single items of bad treatment at educational facilities and bad treatment by the police showed extraordinary high rates of perceived discrimination with 80 and 60 per cent respectively. Only a minority of respondents with Chinese background had not felt exposed to discriminatory practices at all.

Respondents with Congolese background

Migrants with Congolese background have particular high rates of perceived racist and xenophobic discrimination as regards the domains of “Private life and public arenas” and “Commercial transactions”.

Figure 3: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for respondents with Congolese background (in %)



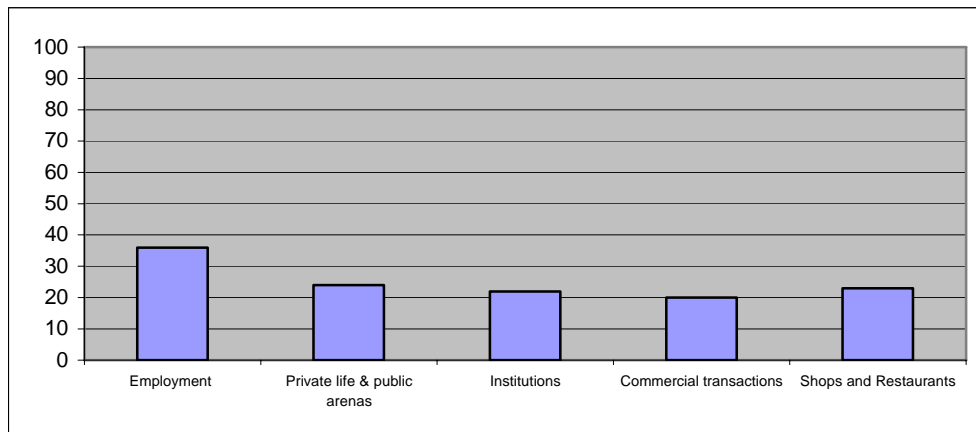
More than one third of respondents with Congolese background reported discriminatory practices in their private sphere or on public places. While 16 per

cent saw themselves as victims of violence and crime, as much as 54 per cent reported harassment on the street or in public transport. Forty per cent of migrants with Congolese background in the Belgian study saw themselves as victims of discriminatory practices in the commercial sphere. On the other hand, respondents with Congolese background felt to a comparatively low extent exposed to discrimination by institutions. Respondents with Congolese background (16 per cent) felt three times more exposed to discriminatory denial of access to shops than migrants with Moroccan background (5 per cent) and migrants with Turkish background (6 per cent). On the other hand, as regards access to restaurants and discotheques, migrants with Congolese background are, according to their reporting, the group least exposed to discriminatory practices. The same is true for the items “Bad treatment at school” and “Bad treatment by the police”.

Respondents with Turkish background

Turkish respondents particularly often reported discrimination in the employment sphere (36 per cent), in the domain “Private life and public arenas” (24 per cent) and in institutional settings (22 per cent), while their subjective exposure to discriminatory practices in the domain “Commercial transactions” (20 per cent) is comparatively low.

Figure 4: Average perception rates of discrimination by domains for Turkish respondents (in %)

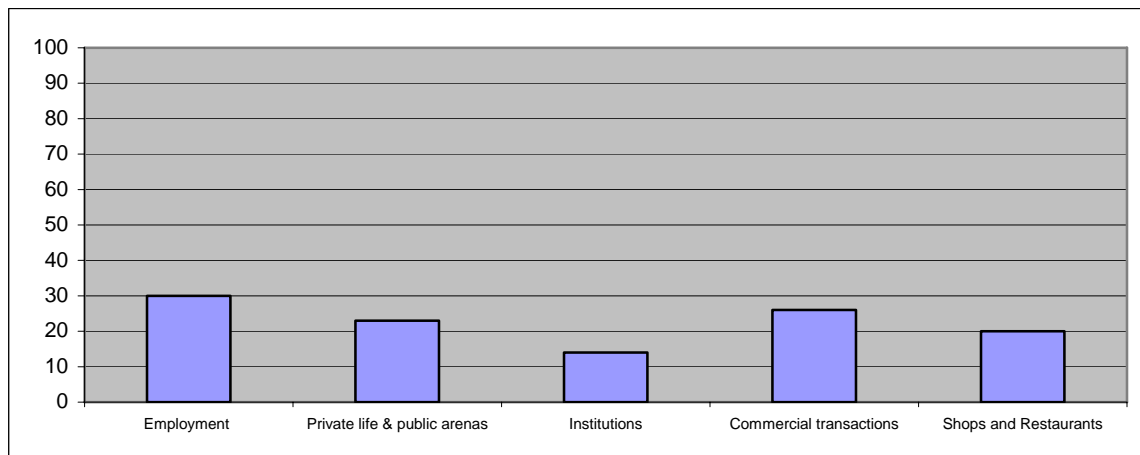


Nearly half of Turkish interviewees attributed the denial of access to jobs to discrimination against them, 40 per cent felt harassed at work and 22 per cent considered missed promotions as result of racism or xenophobia. As regards institutional settings, Turkish respondents felt particularly badly treated at employment agencies (28 per cent) as well as at social insurance offices (22 per cent). Among the four groups studied, Turkish respondents have the lowest rates of perceived discrimination as regards harassment by neighbours (25 per cent) and in public places (34 per cent). In addition, Turkish respondents display exceptionally low rates of perceived discrimination in the commercial sphere as compared to the other respondent groups.

Respondents with Moroccan background

Moroccan respondents felt in four of the five domain categories the least discriminated against compared to the other respondent groups. Only as regards the domain of commercial transactions, Turkish respondents report to a significantly lesser extent of discriminatory practices than migrants with Moroccan background.

Figure 5: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Moroccan respondents (in %)



Taking a more detailed look at single items, Moroccan rates of perceived discrimination are particularly low in the context of violence and crime and as regards entry to shops and treatment within restaurants and shops. On the other hand, Moroccan respondents are with a rate of 41 per cent the group most exposed to subjectively discriminatory denial of entry to restaurants and/or discotheques. In addition, more than one third of migrants with Moroccan background reported about bad treatment by the police.

4.1.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

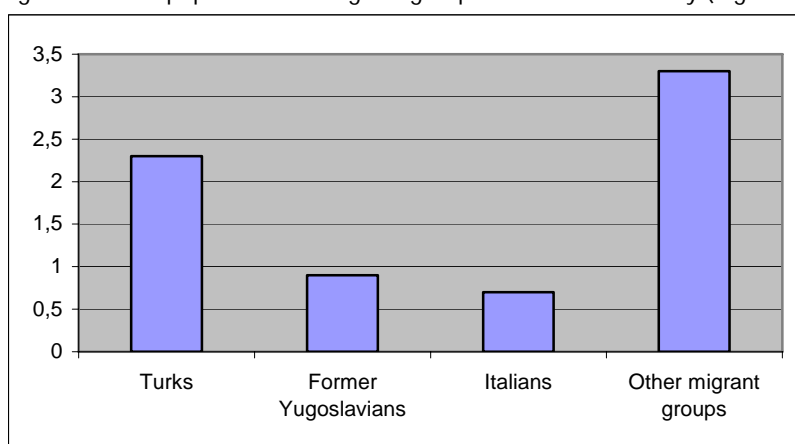
According to the Belgian study, overall one quarter of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported those acts to the police. For discrimination in the context of housing the reporting rate is 14 per cent, for discriminatory practices in shops and restaurants and in the sphere of financial services the reporting rate is 11 per cent, and more than half of victims of violence and crime reported experienced discrimination to public authorities.

4.2. GERMANY

4.2.1. Groups under study

Four interviewee groups¹¹ were selected for the German study: Migrants with Turkish background, people from the former Yugoslavian Republic (including Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro), migrants with Italian background and “Black people of predominantly African descent”¹². Selection criteria included group size, religious and cultural background, language, phenotypic characteristics and economic status.

Figure 6: Total populations of migrant groups studied in Germany (Figures are in Millions)¹³



4.2.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The planned sample size of 200 people per respondent group, which would have made a total sample size of 800 for the four respondent groups, was slightly exceeded as 819 interviewees responded to the questions asked.

AGE AND GENDER

More than 50 per cent of the respondents in the German study were older than 35 years, with migrants with Italian background displaying the highest percentage of people above 35 years. Blacks are by far the youngest respondent group. As regards gender-composition, respondents of the German survey are predominantly male, particularly among migrants with Italian background (with 60 per cent of respondents being male).

¹¹ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

¹² A small number of people of Asian descent were included in this group.

¹³ Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistics Office), Mikrozensus 2002.

LENGTH OF STAY

Only a relatively small proportion of migrants with Turkish background and migrants with Italian background have immigrated recently. The majority has been in Germany for over 20 years and/or is born in Germany (29 per cent). A third of the Black people interviewed and a quarter of migrants from Former Yugoslavia arrived after 1992.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

While most migrants with Turkish background are of Muslim religion (89 percent), migrants with Italian background are predominantly Catholic (94 percent). The majority of the Yugoslavian group is Christian, with a minority (17 percent) being Muslim. Almost the same goes for the Black group.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

More than half of the respondents of each group are employed, or at least have a paid job. While the majority of the Turkish, Italian and Yugoslavian respondents have a profession as (un)schooled labourer, almost half of the Black group has, according to the German study, a profession as office employee, manager or even executive manager.

4.2.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The German study was based on a 'quota sampling', using interviewers who held face-to-face interviews with persons from the different migrant groups. About 40 sample points throughout Germany were selected. Quotas were based on micro census information and were defined by relevant variables such as gender and age. The procedure for the sample category 'blacks' was different. A total of 13 interviewers managed by means of 'snowballing' to interview a group of 200 Black persons.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The German questionnaire differs in some respect from the original Swedish one. Eight new questions were included in the German study.¹⁴ On the other hand,

¹⁴ The eight new questions included in the German questionnaires concern possible reactions to discrimination in the work sphere; reporting of discrimination at work and in the public sphere; description of the ethnic background of perpetrators; reporting of institutional discrimination to authorities; neighbourhood composition; language abilities; being born in Germany or abroad.

twenty-two questions were excluded from the German questionnaire.¹⁵ As regards terminology, instead of the expression “foreign background” “ethnic background” is used. The expression “white Germans” is used for people without “ethnic background”. The questionnaire was translated into German, Turkish, Italian and Serbo-Croatian.

4.2.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

According to the German study, the highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of employment. On average 23 per cent of respondents in Germany who were exposed to the employment sphere felt that they were at least once in the past five years discriminated against at work or in the context of getting a job. An average of 19 per cent of respondents reported experiences of discrimination in their private life or on public places. On average 15 per cent felt discriminated against in the course of commercial transactions or through denied access to them. The rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions is at an average of 13 per cent. Finally, slightly more than on average 10 per cent of German respondents felt discriminated against when entering shops or restaurants or when being denied access to them.

Table 12: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Employment	23
Private life and public arenas	19
Commercial transactions	15
Institutions	13
Shops and restaurants	11

¹⁵ Not included in the German questionnaires were questions on the reasons, why the interviewee is unemployed; on the possible preference of employers to hire native Germans; on the reporting of discrimination when trying to buy or rent an apartment; on plans of returning to the country of origin; on trusting different public institutions; on whether new immigrants should be allowed to enter for different reasons; and on three questions that did not fit into the German context.

Employment

More than one quarter of respondents in Germany report that they had at least on one occasion in the five years preceding the study been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, about the same number had at least once in five years subjectively experienced harassment at work and 16 per cent felt that they had missed a promotion due to discriminatory practices.

Table 13: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment” (in %)

Job refused	27
Missed promotion	16
Harassed at work	26

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain “Private life and public arenas” the item that deals with harassment on the street and in public transport displays with 27 per cent the highest rate of perceived discrimination, followed by harassment by neighbours (23 per cent). Six per cent of respondents state that they had been victims of violence or crime motivated by racist or xenophobic beliefs.

Table 14: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Private life and public arenas” (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	23
Harassed on street, in public transport	27
Victim of violence or crime	6

Commercial transactions

Subjective experience of discrimination is much higher in the context of buying or renting accommodation (23 per cent) than in the context of financial services (7 per cent).

Table 15: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Commercial transactions” (in %)

Denied housing	23
Denied credit/loan	7

Institutions

On average, 13 per cent of interviewees in Germany felt discriminated against in public institutions. Clearly above the average is bad treatment at employment agencies (20 per cent), followed by bad treatment in social service institutions (16 per cent). Perceived discrimination rates are significantly lower at health care institutions (8 per cent) and at social insurance offices (6 per cent).

Table 16: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions" (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	20
Badly treated in social insurance office	6
Badly treated in healthcare	8
Badly treated in social service	16

Shops or restaurants

Restaurants and discotheques were perceived as places of denied access for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination by 15 per cent of respondents. Fourteen per cent felt that they had been badly treated in restaurants or shops. Discrimination through denied access to shops was subjectively experienced by 5 per cent of respondents.

Table 17: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants" (in %)

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	15
Refused entry into shop	5
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	14

Domainless items

Of the two remaining items, the one dealing with discriminatory practices at school or other educational facilities displays with 27 per cent a relatively high rate of perceived discrimination. Seventeen per cent of respondents felt at least one time during the past year discriminated against by the police.

Table 18: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	27
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	17

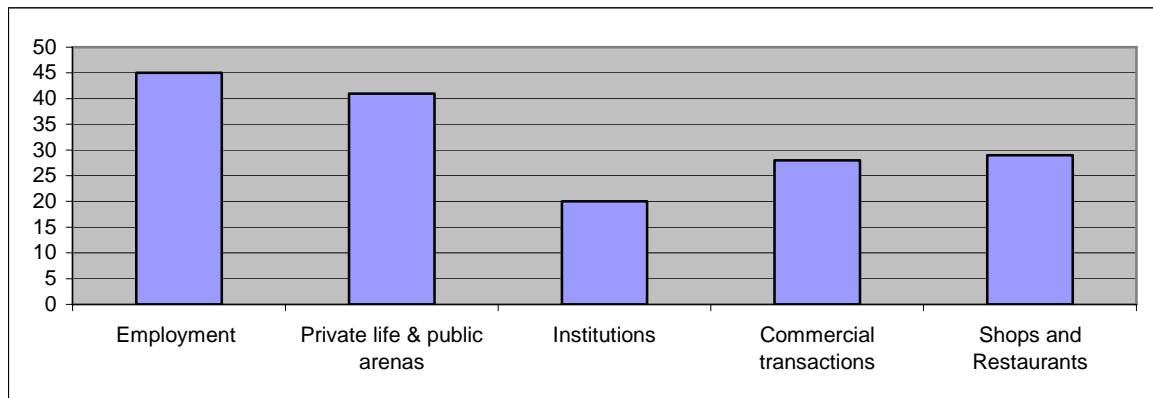
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average 35 per cent of Black respondents, 13 per cent of Turkish respondents, 12 per cent of Yugoslavian respondents and 7 per cent of Italian respondents felt that they were discriminated against in different life situations in Germany because of their "foreign background".

Black respondents

Black respondents display the highest rates of perceived discrimination in all domains. On average, nearly 50 per cent of Black respondents reported discrimination in the employment sphere. Fifty-seven per cent felt that they had been denied a job for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination.

Figure 7: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Black respondents (in %)

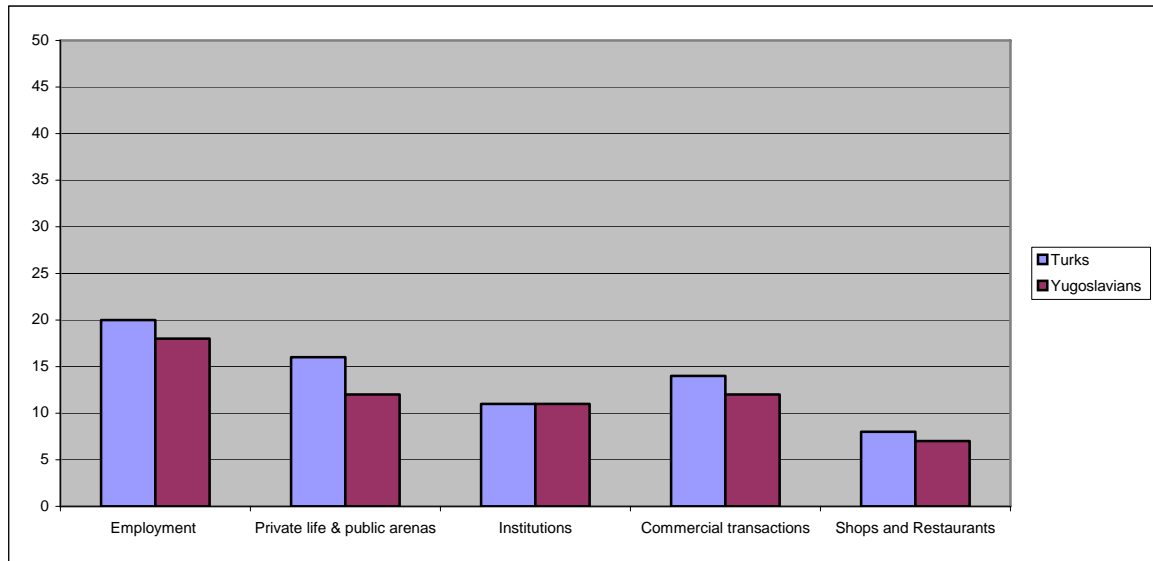


Remarkably high are also the average rates of perceived discrimination in the sphere of “Private life and public arenas” (41 per cent) where harassment on the street and/or in public transportation is with 67 per cent the most common form of perceived discrimination. On average, more than one quarter of Black respondents felt discriminated against in the sphere of shops and restaurants (29 per cent) and in the context of commercial transactions (28 per cent). Denied access to housing is reported by an average of 42 per cent of Black respondents. In addition, the average rate of perceived discrimination in the context of institutions is for Black respondents twice as high as for other groups. The same is true for bad treatment at school and even more significant for bad treatment by the police.

Turkish and Yugoslavian respondents

Turkish and Yugoslavian respondents have throughout the study very similar average rates of perceived discrimination of racist and xenophobic discrimination.

Figure 8: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Turkish and Yugoslavian respondents (in %)

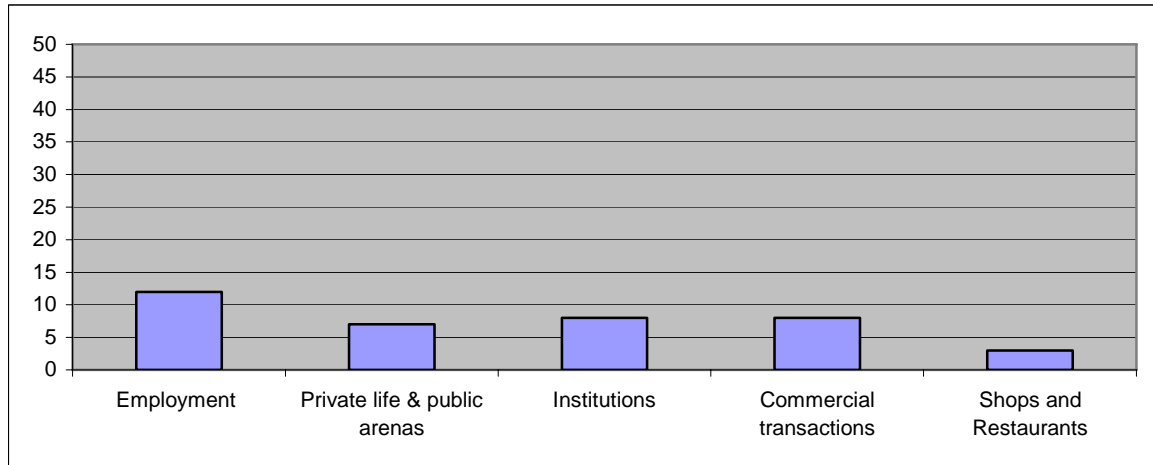


The domain of institutional discrimination is the only one where Yugoslavian respondents felt with an average rate of 11 per cent as much discriminated as Turkish respondents. As regards all other four domains, Turkish respondents on average felt slightly more discriminated against: More than one fifth of Turkish and Yugoslavian respondents felt discriminated against in the context of education (23 and 22 per cent respectively) and about one fifth reported discrimination related to employment (20 and 18 per cent respectively). As regards discriminatory practices in the private sphere or at public places, Turkish respondents report to a significantly higher extent about harassment on the street or in public transportation (23 per cent) than Yugoslavian interviewees (13 per cent). Two to 3 per cent of Turkish and Yugoslavian respondents saw themselves as victims of violence and crime due to their “foreign background”. On average, 14 per cent of Turkish interviewees and 12 per cent of Yugoslavian respondents report of discriminatory practices in the commercial sphere. Eighteen (migrants with Yugoslavian background) respectively 21 per cent (migrants with Turkish background) felt that they were denied access to housing because of their “foreign background”.

Italian respondents

On average, Italian respondents display with regard to all domains lower rates of perceived discrimination than the other respondent groups.

Figure 9: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Italian respondents (in %)



Taking a more detailed look at single items, Italian rates of perceived discrimination are particularly low in the context of violence and crime (2 per cent) and as regards entry to shops and restaurants (2 and 5 per cent respectively) and treatment within restaurants and shops (3 per cent). Furthermore, only 6 per cent of Italian respondents felt exposed to discriminatory practices in the context of education facilities. The domain where Italian respondents reported most about discrimination is the sphere of employment. Fifteen per cent reported that they had been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, about the same number (13 per cent) had subjectively experienced harassment at work and 7 per cent felt that they had missed a promotion for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination.

4.2.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

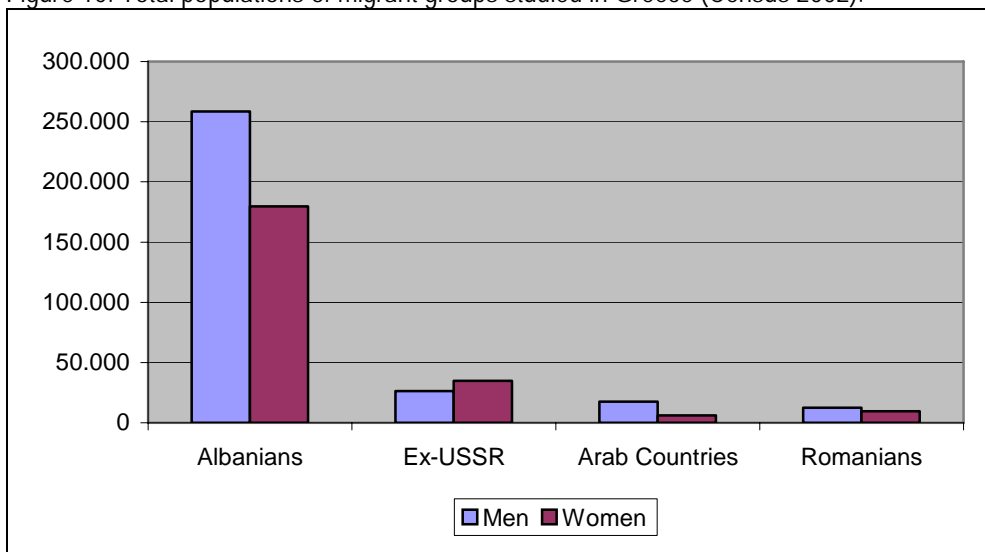
According to the German study, one fifth of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported those acts to public authorities. Thirty-three per cent reported discrimination in the context of employment to public authorities, 12 per cent reported discrimination in public places and leisure time and 16 per cent reported discrimination by institutions.

4.3. GREECE

4.3.1. Groups under study

Four migrant groups¹⁶ were studied in Greece: Migrants with Albanian background, who constitute by far the biggest migrant group in Greece, migrants from the former USSR, from Arab Countries and from Romania. Together, these groups make up more than 70 per cent of migrants living in Greece.

Figure 10: Total populations of migrant groups studied in Greece (Census 2002).



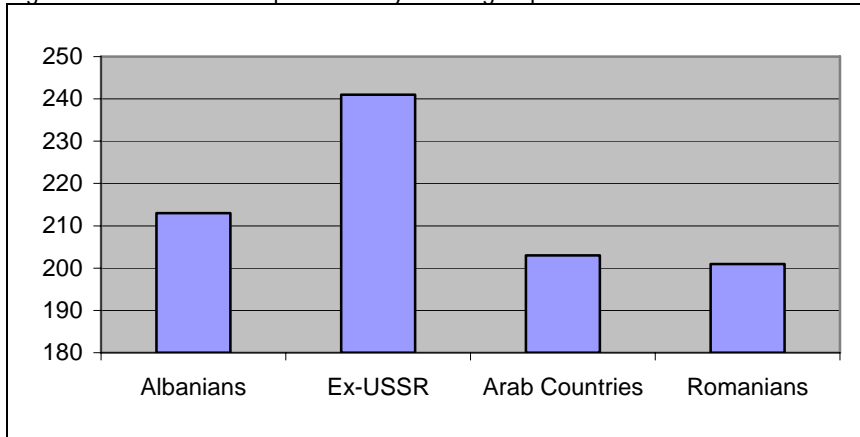
4.3.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

As shown in figure 11 below, the four ethnic groups studied in Greece were relatively even distributed in the final sample of 858 individuals. Groups ranged from a minimum of about 200 persons (migrants with Romanian background) to 241 persons (from former Soviet Union).

¹⁶ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

Figure 11: Number of respondents by ethnic group



AGE AND GENDER

With more than 60 per cent of the respondents in Greece being younger than 34 years, the sample population was – like the total migrant population in Greece – relatively young. Within the sample population, migrants from Arab countries were even younger than average. Among migrants from Albania and the former Soviet Union, a relatively high percentage of respondents older than 55 years was observed. As regards the gender distribution in the groups examined, in the case of migrants from Albania and Romania, there was a slight predominance of male respondents, whereas for migrants from the former Soviet Union, female respondents outnumber male respondents. Respondents from Arab countries were predominantly males.

LENGTH OF STAY

A minority of the respondents – mainly from the Arab countries – arrived in Greece between the 1970s and the late 1980s. The bigger part of respondents arrived since the early 1990s. In total half of the respondents came during the 1990s. Only 1 per cent of the sample population was born in Greece.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

More than half of respondents were of Christian Orthodox faith; 20 per cent were Muslims. Five per cent of the sample population indicated being not religious. Migrants from the former Soviet Union and from Romania belong almost entirely to the Christian Orthodox religion. Almost 80 per cent of Arab migrants in the survey are Muslims, the rest of this migrant group being mainly Christian Orthodox. Albanian migrants were the most heterogeneous as regards their religious faith. Almost half of them are of Christian (again mainly Orthodox) faith, followed by almost 40 per cent of Muslims and the rest being not religious.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

The majority of the Greek sample population indicated to have a job at the time of the study (80 per cent). As regards the positions held, 50 per cent of the sample population in Greece indicated to be “labourer” (half of them “unschooled”). Another 10 per cent reported to work in an office. Those migrants in the sample who occupied the lowest prestige jobs were migrants with Romanian background and migrants with Arab background (40 and 38 per cent “unschooled labourers” respectively).

4.3.3. Research methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The authors of the Greek study chose two research sites: Athens and Rethymno on Crete. Of the 858 individuals that were interviewed in Greece, 60 per cent were surveyed in Athens. In March 2004, interviewers of the same migrant background as their interviewees, conducted personal interviews in the two cities.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In Greece, the questionnaire used was not only handed out in Greek but also in versions translated into the language of the groups concerned (Albanian, Romanian, Russian and Arabic). Compared to the Swedish questionnaire, eight new questions were included in Greece¹⁷. Twenty-two questions were excluded from the Greek questionnaire.¹⁸ Instead of the expression “foreign background”, “ethnic background” was used. The expression “white Greek people” was used for people without “ethnic background”.

4.3.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

As can be seen from table 19 below, on average, more than half of interviewed migrants reported discriminatory experiences in the domain of commercial transactions. This is followed by the domain of employment, where an average of 46 per cent reported such experiences. On average, 26 per cent of respondents reported discriminatory experiences in contact with relevant institutions. An average of 21 per cent of migrants interviewed in Greece reported such experiences in the domain of private life and public arenas. Finally, on average, 6 per cent of respondents reported discriminatory experiences in the domain of shops and restaurants.

¹⁷ For Greece and Germany the same questionnaires were used. Therefore, see the German questionnaire above.

¹⁸ See the German questionnaire above.

Table 19: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Commercial transactions	57
Employment	46
Institutions	26
Private life and public arenas	21
Shops and restaurants	6

Commercial transactions

On average, 57 per cent of all respondents in Greece reported discriminatory experiences within the domain of commercial transactions. In detail, two thirds of all respondents reported to have been denied housing within five years prior to the study, and 48 per cent reported to have been denied a credit/loan.

Table 20: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Commercial transactions"

Denied housing	66
Denied credit/loan	48

Employment

Within the domain of employment, one item – to have missed a promotion because of one's "ethnic background" – was reported by one third of respondents. Both the denial of a job one applied for and harassment at work was experienced by more than half of respondents.

Table 21: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Employment"

Job denied	52
Missed promotion	34
Harassed at work	52

Institutions

On average, one quarter of respondents experienced discriminatory treatment by relevant institutions. Greater proportions reported such experiences in contact with the social insurance office and the employment agency (around 30 per cent). For healthcare and social service, this proportion was smaller (around 20 per cent).

Table 22: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions"

Badly treated in employment agency	30
Badly treated in social insurance office	33
Badly treated in healthcare	22
Badly treated in social service	19

Private life and public arenas

One in ten migrants interviewed in Greece reported to have been the victim of violence or another criminal offence in the year before the study. Significantly more respondents reported harassment by neighbours and on the street or in public transport.

Table 23: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas"

Harassed by neighbours	28
Harassed on street, in public transport	27
Victim of violence or crime	9

Shops or restaurants

Discriminatory experiences within the domain of shops and restaurants have been reported comparatively seldom in Greece. Bad treatment in restaurants or shops as well as refused entry to restaurants or discotheque was reported by 7 respectively 8 per cent of all respondents. Finally, two in 100 respondents reported to have been refused to enter a shop because of her/his "ethnic background".

Table 24: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants"

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	7
Refused entry into shop	2
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	8

Domainless items

On average, one third of respondents in Greece reported mistreatment in schools or other educational institutions within 5 years prior to the study. Even more respondents declared that they have been treated badly by the police within one year prior to the study.

Table 25: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	33
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	43

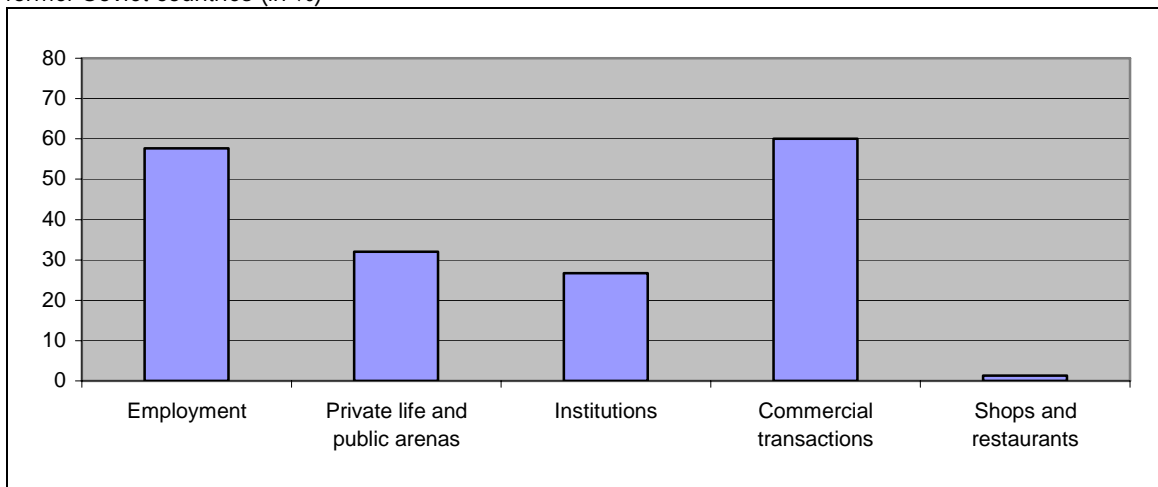
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average 34 per cent of migrants from the former Soviet countries, 32 per cent of Romanian migrants, 31 per cent of Albanian migrants and 21 per cent of respondents from the Arab countries felt that they were discriminated against in different life spheres in Greece because of their "ethnic background".

Respondents from former Soviet countries

Highest shares of migrants from former Soviet countries experienced discrimination within the domain of commercial transactions. An extraordinary high proportion of these migrants declared that they have been denied to rent or buy a flat or house in the period of five years before the study (81 per cent).

Figure 12: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for respondents from former Soviet countries (in %)

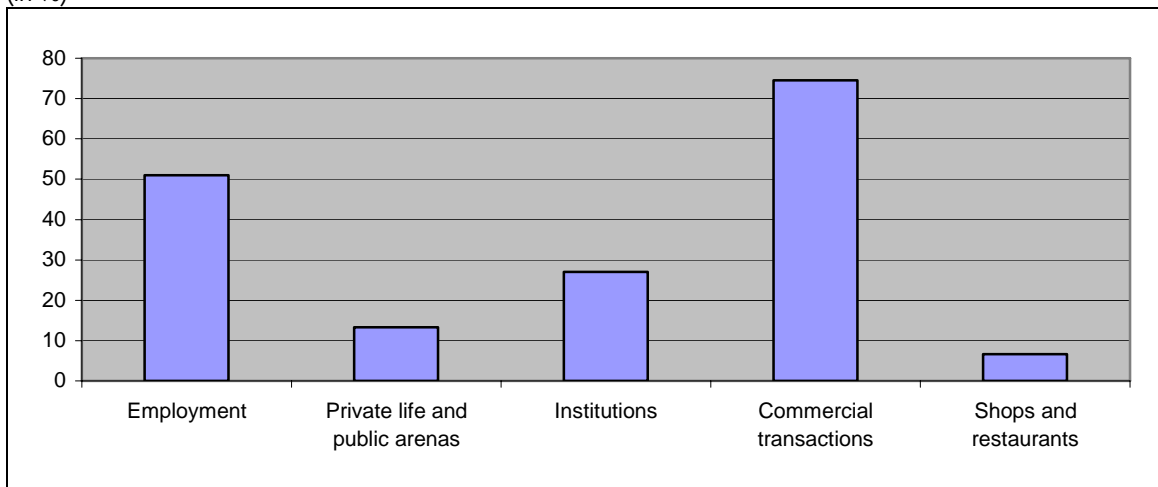


The domain in which discriminatory experiences are second most widely reported by migrants from former Soviet countries is that of employment. More than one third reported having missed a promotion at their job. Two thirds reported having been denied a job they applied for because of their “ethnic background”. The same share of respondents reported having suffered from harassment at work. Fairly high proportions of migrants from former Soviet countries reported also having experienced one of the two items that were not allocated to specific domains in this report. Slightly more than 40 per cent of migrants from former Soviet countries reported to have experienced bad treatment at school as well as bad treatment by the police.

Respondents with Romanian background

Most Romanian migrants reported discriminatory experiences within the domain of commercial transactions. But in contrast to experiences by other migrants interviewed in Greece, both kinds of discriminatory treatment that make up the domain were widely experienced by Romanian migrants.

Figure 13: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Romanian respondents (in %)

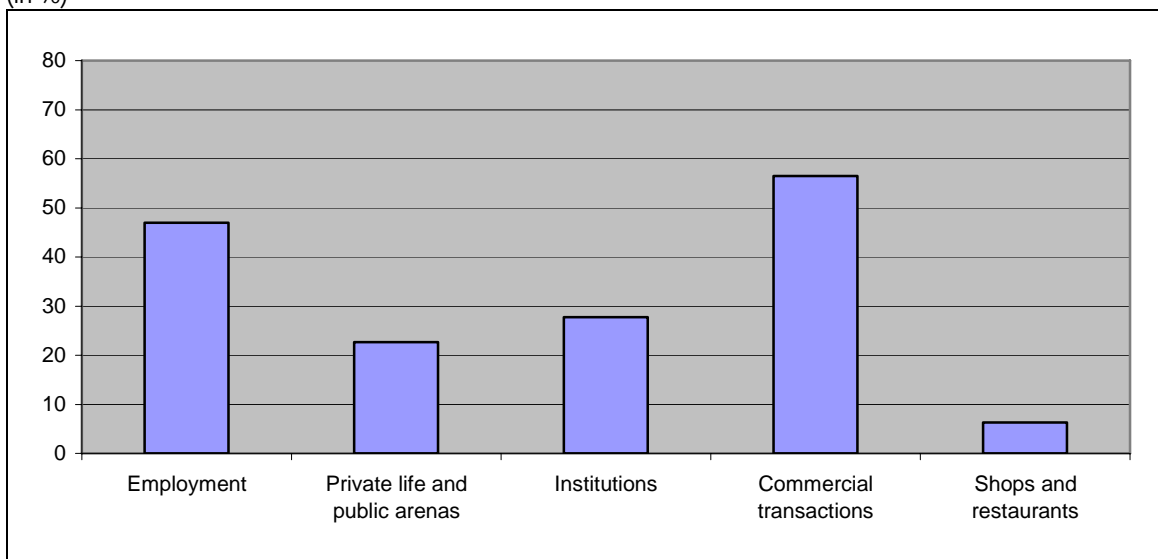


On average, half of Romanian migrants interviewed in Greece reported discriminatory experiences within the domain of employment. Of the three items tested within this domain, harassment at work marked out highest (58 per cent). Migrants with Romanian background were those who reported bad treatment by the Greek police most frequently. Half of all migrants with Romanian background had such an experience at least once within the past year, according to the Greek study.

Respondents with Albanian background

Half of all migrants with Albanian background who attempted to buy something on credit card or get a loan in Greece reported to have been denied to do so because of their “ethnic background”. And, as it was the case for other respondents in the Greek study, the experience of being denied to buy or rent a place to live was the most widely experienced form of discrimination of all forms surveyed (62 per cent).

Figure 14: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Albanian respondents (in %)

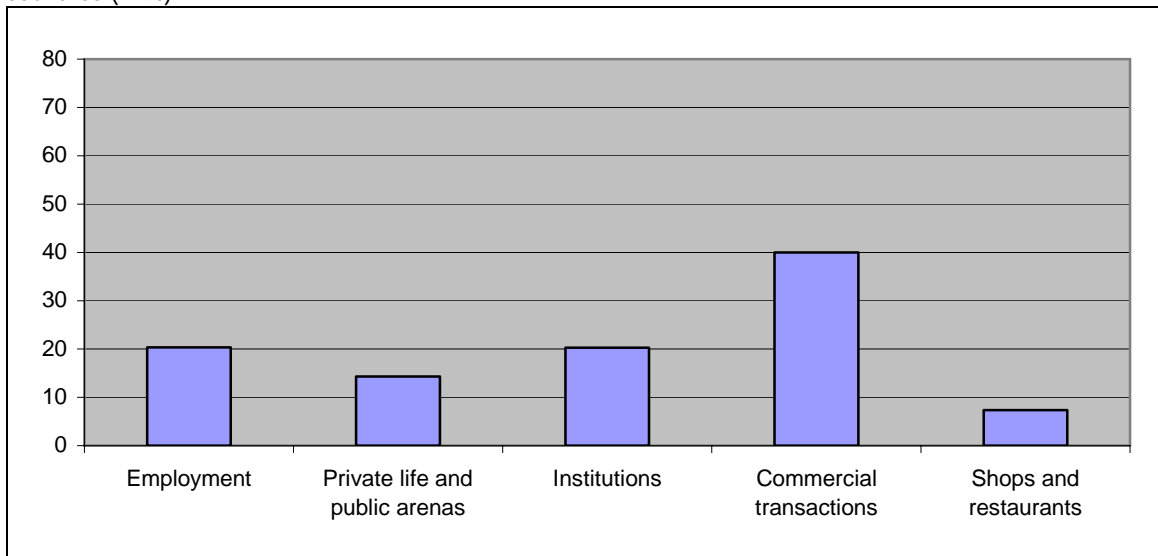


Among the forms of discrimination related to working life, harassment was most widely reported by migrants with Albanian background. Furthermore, more than half of these respondents declared having been denied a job they applied for because of their “ethnic background”. Within the domain of discrimination in contact with institutions, bad treatment with the employment agency ranked highest among Albanian respondents. It is furthermore noteworthy, that almost half of Albanian respondents who had contact with the Greek police, declared that they have been badly treated because of their “ethnic Background”.

Respondents from Arab Countries

With an average of 21 per cent of migrants from Arab Countries who declared having had discriminatory experiences, this is the migrant group least affected by discrimination in Greece according to the study. Again, the denial to buy or rent housing is the form of discrimination which was most widely experienced by the group (46 per cent).

Figure 15: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for respondents from Arab countries (in %)



Strikingly, bad treatment by the police constitutes the form of discrimination second most widely experienced by migrants from Arab countries in Greece (35 per cent). A considerable proportion of migrants from the Arab Countries reported also bad treatment in schools or other educational institutions. Within the domain of institutional discrimination, bad treatment by the social service is the most widely reported form of discriminatory experiences among migrants from Arab Countries.

4.3.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

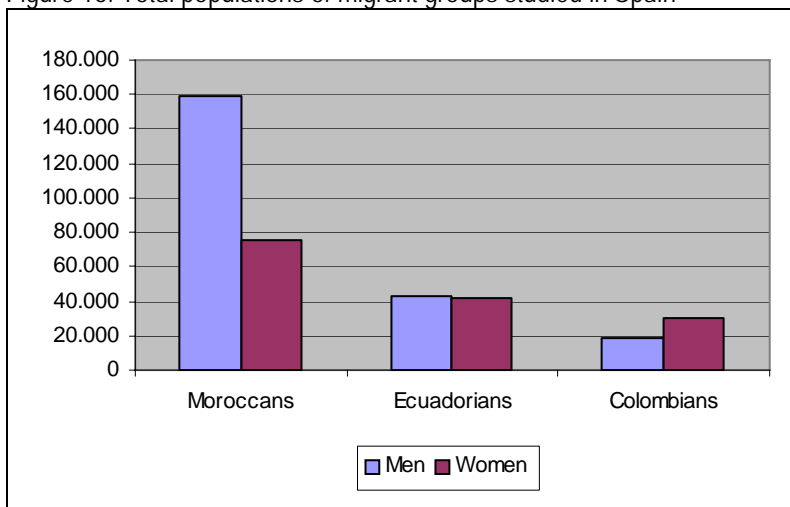
According to the Greek study, on average only about 2 per cent of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported those acts to public authorities. In detail, 2 per cent reported discrimination in the context of employment, 4 per cent in the context of public places and leisure time and only 1 per cent (and none of the affected Arab migrants at all) reported discrimination by institutions.

4.4. SPAIN

4.4.1. Groups under study

The Spanish study included first generation migrants of the three largest non-European immigrant groups:¹⁹ migrants with Moroccan background, migrants with Ecuadorian background and migrants with Colombian background. Together they represent over half of all non-EU nationals living in Spain.

Figure 16: Total populations of migrant groups studied in Spain



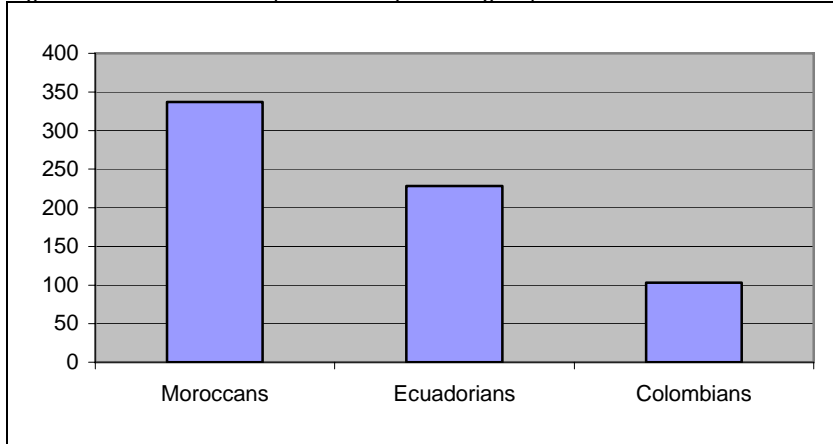
4.4.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The total sample of the Spanish study amounts to 668 individuals. Migrants with Moroccan background represented half of the total sample (almost 340 individuals); fewer respondents are of Ecuadorian descent (nearly 230 individuals). Finally, only every sixth respondent in the Spanish study was Colombian.

¹⁹ The grouping is based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

Figure 17: Number of respondents by ethnic group



AGE AND GENDER

About one third of the Spanish sample population was younger than 30 years. Almost two thirds of the respondents were aged between 30 and 50 years. The gender composition of the Spanish sample population resembled the composition in the target population. Thus, except for the Moroccan group, gender composition of the sample population was fairly well balanced. In the Moroccan group, one third of respondents was female, two thirds were male.

LENGTH OF STAY

On average, migrants with Moroccan background show highest lengths of residency of the three migrant groups: Forty per cent of migrants with Moroccan background arrived before 1990, in comparison to merely 2 per cent of Colombian and Ecuadorian respondents. In contrast, almost half the migrants with Colombian background and migrants with Ecuadorian background arrived in the years 2000 and 2001 (in comparison to 8 per cent of the Moroccan respondents). In Spain, no migrants of the second generation have been interviewed.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

Almost half of the respondents in the Spanish study declared themselves as Muslims, followed by slightly more than 40 per cent of Christians and 10 per cent of respondents declaring to be not religious. The majority of Muslims were found in the Moroccan group. The bigger parts of Ecuadorian and Colombian respondents were Catholics.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

A large proportion of migrants with Ecuadorian background had a job or were actively looking for work when interviewed. The same was true for two thirds of migrants with Moroccan background and migrants with Colombian background. The data showed that the majority of the migrants with Colombian background and migrants with Ecuadorian background have been at their present jobs less than a

year. Looking at employment sectors of respondents in the Spanish study, relevant differences could not be found between migrant groups, but between men and women. Domestic work marked out the most widespread sector for female respondents. The biggest share of male respondents worked in the construction sector.

4.4.3. Research methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Three Spanish regions were chosen as research sites (Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia). A “theoretical sample” of 400 persons per migrant group was designed and quotas referring to gender, origin, age, economic status, etc. worked out. Trained interviewers conducted interviews in the period of September to October 2002.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The Spanish research team left the bigger part of the questionnaire similar to the one initially used by the Swedish research group. Still, three questions differ significantly from the original survey and six new questions were added.²⁰ Seven questions of the Swedish questionnaire were excluded.

4.4.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

Commercial transactions are the life sphere from which, on average, the biggest share of migrants in Spain reported discriminatory experiences. An average of one third of interviewed migrants reported perceived discrimination in the employment domain. On average one in five respondents had discriminatory experiences in contact with shops and restaurants and slightly less (19 per cent) in the domain of private life and public arenas. The institutional domain is finally the sphere, where discrimination is least common (16 per cent on average) according to the Spanish study.

Table 26: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Commercial transactions	44
Employment	34
Shops and restaurants	20
Private life and public arenas	19
Institutions	16

²⁰ New questions concern the employment status of respondents, detainment by the police, groups most affected by racism, trust in the parliament and in religious institutions.

Commercial transactions

Commercial transactions mark out the domain where experiences of discrimination are most widespread in the Spanish study, looking at the average value. This is mainly because of the fact that two thirds of all migrants interviewed in Spain reported having been denied to rent or buy housing.

Table 27: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Commercial transactions"

Denied housing	65
Denied credit/loan	24

Employment

The experience of not getting a job one applied for because of ones "foreign background" ranked highest among the different forms of discriminatory experiences within the work domain. A third of respondents in Spain reported to suffer from harassment at work. The same amount of respondents stated to have missed a promotion at her or his job.

Table 28: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Employment"

Job denied	39
Missed promotion	32
Harassed at work	32

Shops or restaurants

On average, one in five migrants interviewed in Spain experienced discrimination in the domain of shops and restaurants. Highest shares reported having been denied entry to a restaurant or a disco because of their "foreign background". Twenty per cent of respondents reported having been badly treated in shops. Refusal to enter shops was experienced by 10 per cent of interviewees in Spain.

Table 29: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants"

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	29
Refused entry into shop	10
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	20

Private life and public arenas

More than ten per cent of all respondents declared that they have been the victim of violence or another criminal offence within the year prior to the study. Bigger proportions of interviewees reported having been harassed. While harassment by neighbors was reported by 28 per cent of all respondents, fewer migrants reported having been harassed on the street or in public transport.

Table 30: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas"

Harassed by neighbours	28
Harassed on street, in public transport	15
Victim of violence or crime	15

Institutions

Mistreatment in contact with the social insurance office was not tested in the Spanish study. As regards the other institutional settings tested, roughly the same proportions of all interviewed migrants reported discriminatory experiences.

Table 31: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions"

Badly treated in employment agency	14
Badly treated in social insurance office	-
Badly treated in healthcare	19
Badly treated in social service	16

Domainless items

One quarter of all respondents in the Spanish study reported to have been badly treated by the police. Almost one in five respondents reported bad treatment at school or other educational institutions.

Table 32: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	18
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	25

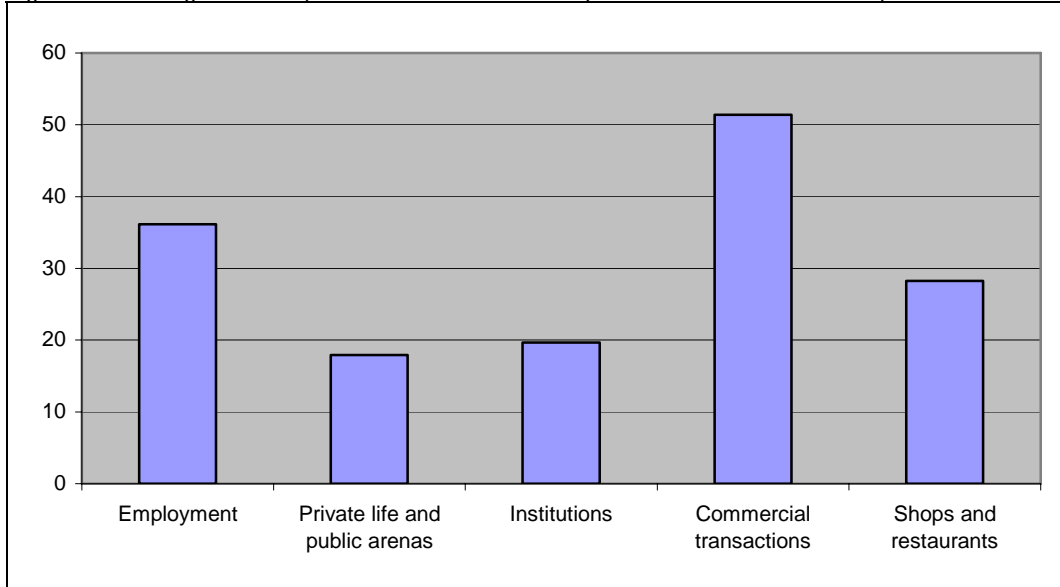
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average, Moroccan migrants reported most discriminatory experiences in Spain. They are followed by migrants from Ecuador. Migrants with Colombian background were those who experienced discrimination least often.

Respondents with Moroccan background

On average, half of Moroccan migrants interviewed in Spain reported discriminatory experiences within the domain of commercial transactions. Looking at it in more detail, significantly higher proportions can be found regarding the denial to buy or rent a house/flat. Seventy-seven per cent of interviewed migrants with Moroccan background reported having experienced this kind of discrimination.

Figure 18: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Moroccan respondents

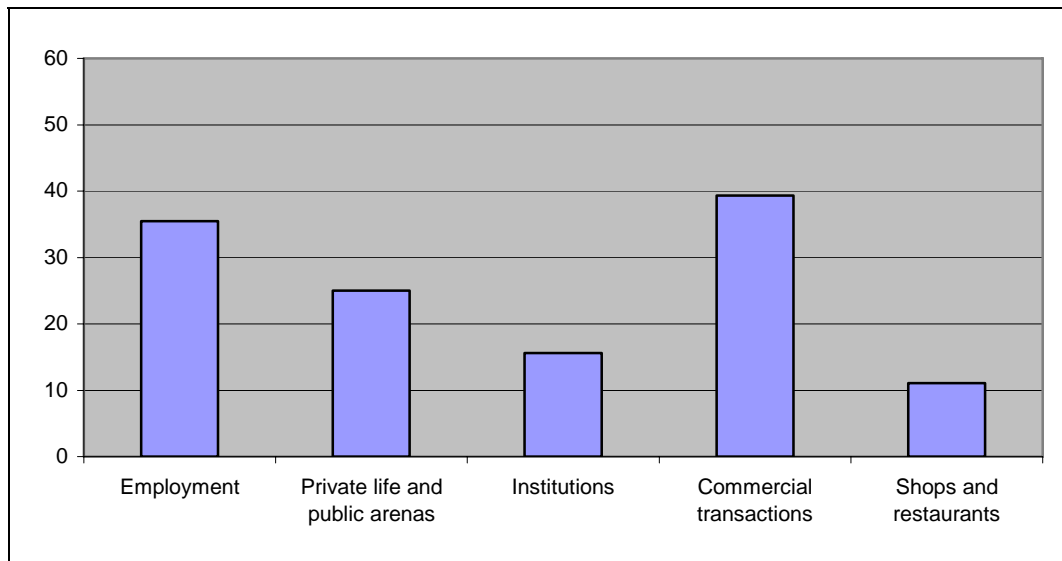


An average of more than one third of Moroccan interviewees reported discriminatory experiences within the domain of employment. Within this domain, job refusal is most widespread, followed by harassment at work. Within the domain of restaurants and shops, relatively high proportions of Moroccan respondents reported having been denied entry to restaurants or discotheques. Bad treatment by the police was reported by 26 per cent of those Moroccan interviewees who had contact with the police.

Respondents with Ecuadorian background

As it was the case for Moroccan respondents, also for migrants with Ecuadorian background the domain of commercial transactions is the one, where discriminatory experiences were most widespread. Again it is denied housing that comparatively high proportions of respondents reported.

Figure 19: Average perception rates of discrimination by domains for Ecuadorian respondents (in %)

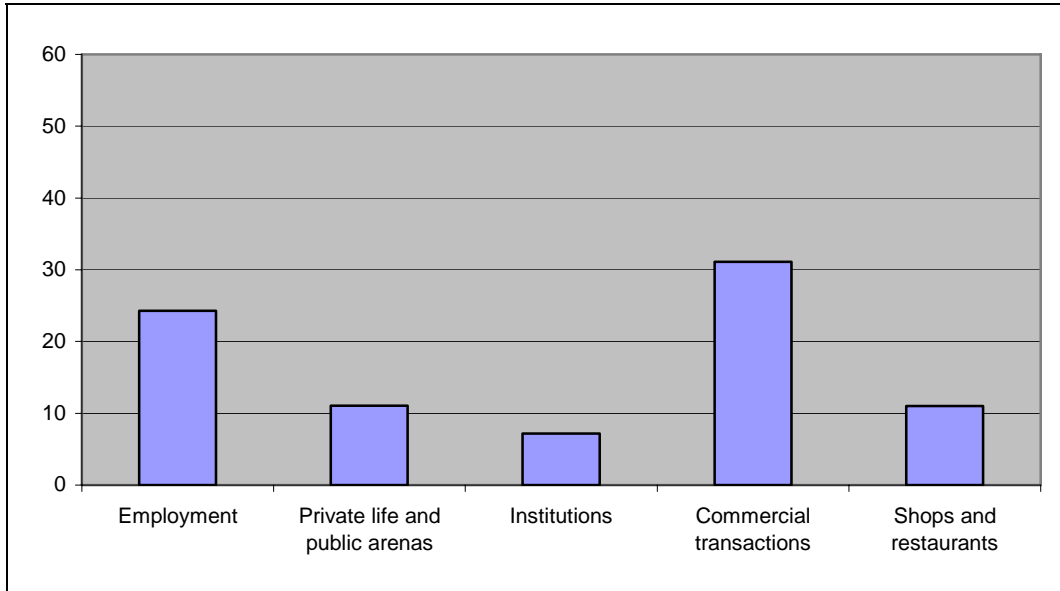


Within the employment domain, highest shares of interviewees reported having missed a promotion due to ones foreign background. A slightly smaller proportion of migrants with Ecuadorian background reported having been refused a job they applied for due to their “foreign background”. As regards discriminatory experiences within the domain of private life and public arenas, reports of violence and other criminal offences are noteworthy. More than 20 per cent of Ecuadorian respondents reported having been the victim of such a crime within the year prior to the study. Harassment by neighbors was experienced by a third of migrants with Ecuadorian background in the Spanish study.

Respondents with Colombian background

Migrants with Colombian background reported least discriminatory experiences in the Spanish study. On average, just under one third of them reported such experiences within the domain of commercial transactions. Again denied housing was widespread among respondents.

Figure 20: Average perception rates of discrimination by domains for Colombian respondents (in %)



Within the domain of employment, the experience of being denied a job one applied for was most widespread among migrants with Colombian background in Spain. This was followed by similar shares of migrants with Colombian background who reported to have missed a promotion and have suffered from harassment at work. One in five migrants with Colombian background declared that they have been treated badly by the police at least once within the year prior to the study.

4.4.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

According to the Spanish study, only 1 per cent of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported those acts to public authorities.

4.5. FRANCE

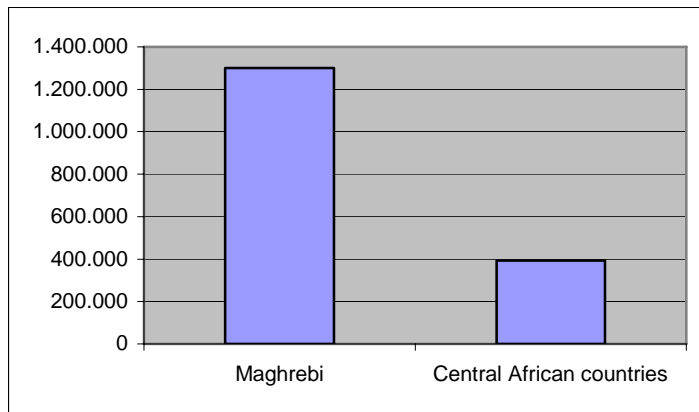
4.5.1. Groups under study

Six migrant and minority groups were selected as target groups²¹ for the French study: Migrants with Maghrebi background, migrants with Portuguese background, migrants from Central African countries, migrants from DOM-TOM, migrants with Turkish background and migrants with Asian background (from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos). Both first and second generation migrants were included into the survey. However, due to very low response rates, only two of the before mentioned

²¹ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

six groups could be considered for the present report (migrants with Maghrebi background and migrants with Central African background).

Figure 21: Total populations in France of the two migrant groups incorporated into the report

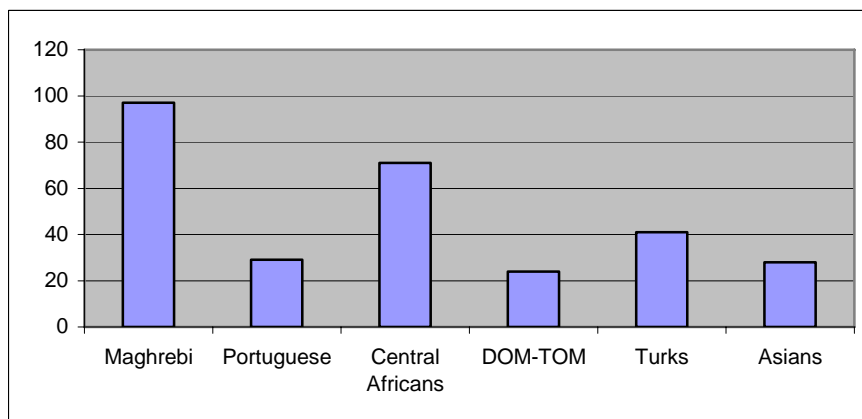


4.5.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The total number of questionnaires received by members of the six respondent amounted to 312. Respondent numbers are for four of the six groups below the minimum level of 50. Therefore, the below analysis refers only to migrants from Maghrebi and Central African countries.

Figure 22: Number of respondents by ethnic group (for all six surveyed groups)



AGE AND GENDER

Mainly migrants between 18 and 65 years old were studied in France. About two thirds of respondents are younger than 44, more than one third of respondents are younger than 34 years. The gender distribution shows a strong bias towards male respondents.

LENGTH OF STAY

About 80 percent of respondents were not born in France. More than one third of respondents with Maghrebi background and every fifth Central African respondent arrived in France only after 1996. Two thirds arrived in the country between 1966 and 1995, quite evenly distributed over the decades.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

More than 85 percent of migrants with Maghrebi background are of Muslim faith. Fifty-five percent of Africans are Christians; one third is Muslim.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

More than two thirds of Central African respondents are employed, while less than 60 per cent of respondents with Maghrebi background are employed. A comparatively large number of Central-Africans (25 per cent) are in leadership positions, while amongst migrants with Maghrebi background there is a high quota of employees.

4.5.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

A snow-ball system was chosen by the French research group in order to find respondents for their survey. About 200 grass-root organisations were accessed in order to distributing questionnaires to their members. Using emails, the questionnaire was forwarded by the migrants' associations to their various constituent organisations, who were asked to forward it to their members. The outcome of the sampling procedure remained unsatisfactory with only 312 returned questionnaires.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The French study significantly extended the Swedish questionnaire from 93 to 57 items.²² The questionnaires were distributed in two languages: French and Turkish.

²² Interviewees were additionally asked about their residence permit, if they were working in the private or public sector, if they were in favour of voting rights for immigrants, if they were badly treated by the prefecture, if they were badly treated by the office of mayor, if they were badly treated by courts, if they were satisfied with the result of complaints about discrimination and if they knew the "Médiateur de la République" (Ombudsman). Furthermore, interviewees were not only asked for their possible experience of discrimination, but for each discriminatory item also about the exact number of cases in which they had experienced discriminatory practices. In addition, the number of items on trusting institutions - items that have not been included into the present report - was considerably extended.

4.5.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

According to the French study, the highest average rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of employment. An average of 34 per cent of respondents in France felt that they were at least one time in the past five years discriminated against at work or in the context of getting a job. The average rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions amounts to 22 per cent. One fifth reported of experiences of discrimination in the course of commercial transactions or through denied access to them. Again, on average, one fifth felt discriminated against in their private life or on public places. Finally, slightly less than an average of one fifth of respondents in France felt discriminated against when entering shops or restaurants or when being denied access to them.

Table 33: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Employment	34
Institutions	22
Commercial transactions	20
Private life and public arenas	20
Shops and restaurants	18

Employment

More than 40 per cent of respondents in France reported that they had at least on one occasion in the five years preceding the study been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, 37 per cent had at least one time in five years subjectively experienced harassment at work and one quarter felt that they had missed a promotion due to discriminatory practices.

Table 34: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment” (in %)

Job denied	41
Missed promotion	25
Harassed at work	37

Institutions

On average, more than one fifth of interviewees in France felt discriminated against in public institutions. “Bad treatment at employment agencies” is above the average (27 per cent), followed by “bad treatment in social insurance” (27 per cent). Below the average are the two items “bad treatment at health care offices” (17 per cent) and “bad treatment at social service institutions” (16 per cent).

Table 35: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Institutions” (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	27
Badly treated in social insurance office	27
Badly treated in healthcare	17
Badly treated in social service	16

Commercial transactions

Experience of discrimination is particularly high in the context of buying or renting an accommodation (27 per cent). Fourteen per cent felt discriminated against when asking for a loan or a credit.

Table 36: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Commercial transactions" (in %)

Denied housing	27
Denied credit/loan	14

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain "Private life and public arenas" the item that deals with harassment on the street and in public transport with 28 per cent displays the highest rate of perceived discrimination, followed by harassment by neighbours (21 per cent). Eleven per cent of respondents state that they had been victims of violence or crime motivated by racist or xenophobic beliefs.

Table 37: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas" (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	21
Harassed on street, in public transport	28
Victim of violence or crime	11

Shops or restaurants

Particularly restaurants and discotheques were perceived as places with a relatively high likelihood of denied access (by 21 per cent of respondents) for reasons of racist discrimination. Twenty-two per cent felt that they had been badly treated in restaurants or shops due to their "foreign background". Discrimination through denied access to shops was subjectively experienced by 12 per cent of respondents.

Table 38: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants" (in %)

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	21
Refused entry into shop	12
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	22

Domainless items

Both the two remaining items display high rates of perceived discrimination. Thirty per cent of respondents reported discriminatory practices at school or other educational facilities and the same number felt at least one time during the past year discriminated against by the police.

Table 39: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	30
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	30

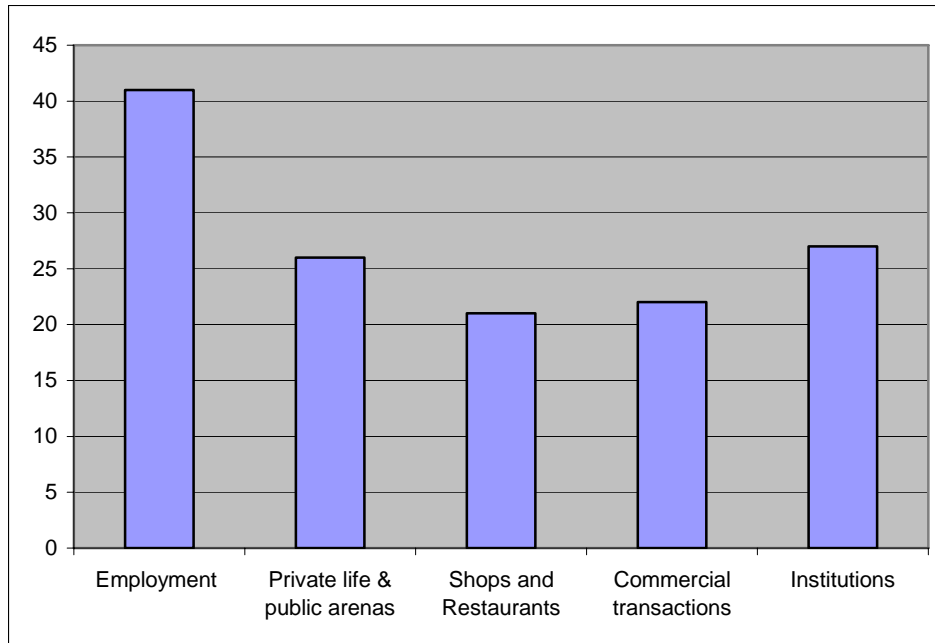
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average 30 per cent of Central African respondents and 24 per cent of respondents with Maghrebi background felt that they were discriminated against because of their “foreign background”.

Central African respondents

Central African respondents have the highest average rates of perceived discrimination in all domains. Particularly high is the average rate of perceived discrimination in the employment domain, with 41 per cent of Central African respondents having reported experiences with discriminatory practices – nearly half of Central African respondents felt at least one time harassed at work.

Figure 23: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Central African respondents (in %)



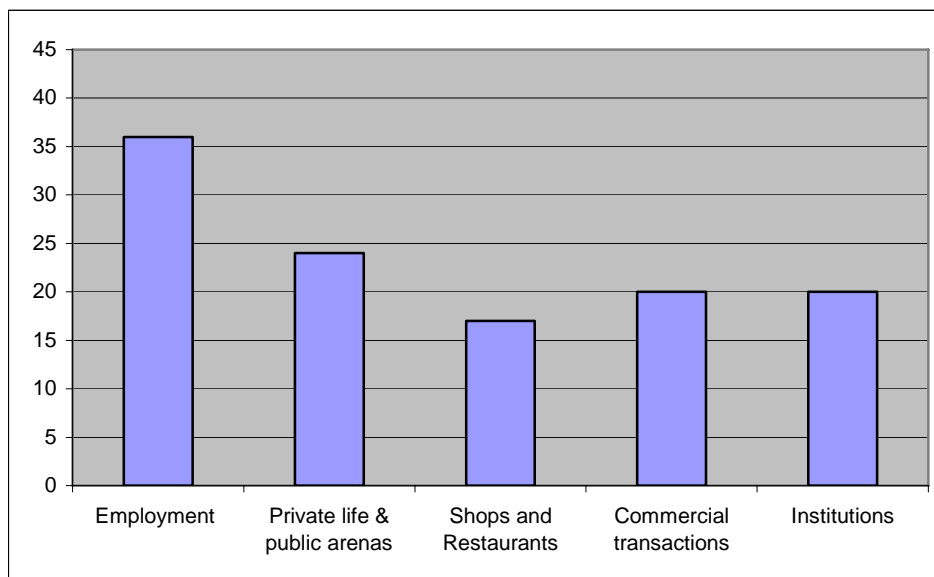
Remarkably high are also the rates of perceived discrimination as regards the items “bad treatment in restaurants and shops” (28 percent), discrimination through

neighbors and on the street (34 and 37 per cent) and “bad treatment by the police” (47 per cent). In addition, more than every fourth Central African respondent reported to have experienced discrimination in institutional settings. Interviewees felt particularly badly treated at employment agencies (30 per cent) and at social insurance offices (34 per cent). All in all, Central African respondents display on fourteen of the 17 items higher rates of perceived discrimination than interviewees from Maghreb. Rates of perceived discrimination are comparatively low as regards having become a victim of racist violence or crime.

Respondents with Maghrebi background

Migrants with Maghrebi background have particular high average rates of perceived discrimination of racist and xenophobic discrimination in the domains “Employment” and “Private life and public arenas”.

Figure 24: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for respondents with Maghrebi background (in %)



An average of more than one third of respondents with Maghrebi background reported about discriminatory practices in their employment sphere. Nearly half of respondents reported that they had been denied access to jobs because of their “foreign background”. Thirty-eight per cent reported of harassment at work, and about one quarter claimed to have missed a promotion due to racist discrimination. On average, every fourth Migrants with Maghrebi background respondent reported of experiences with discrimination in their private sphere or on public places. While 16 per cent saw themselves as victims of violence and crime due to their “foreign background”, 24 per cent experienced harassment by neighbours, and about one third reported about harassment on the street or in public transport. On average, 20 per cent of migrants with Maghrebi background considered themselves as victims of discriminatory practices in the commercial sphere. While 16 per cent attributed problems in getting credits and loans to discrimination against them, 24 per cent felt that they were denied access to housing because of their “foreign

background”. On the other hand, respondents with Maghrebi background to a comparatively low extent felt exposed to discrimination in the sphere of shops and restaurants, in institutions like healthcare institutions (13 per cent) and social services (10 per cent). However, the other two institutional spheres show higher rates of perceived discrimination: employment agencies (28 per cent) and social insurance offices (30 per cent).

4.5.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

In France, 27 per cent of Central African respondents and 15 per cent of respondents with Maghrebi background reported experienced discrimination at least once to the police.

4.6. IRELAND

4.6.1. Groups under study

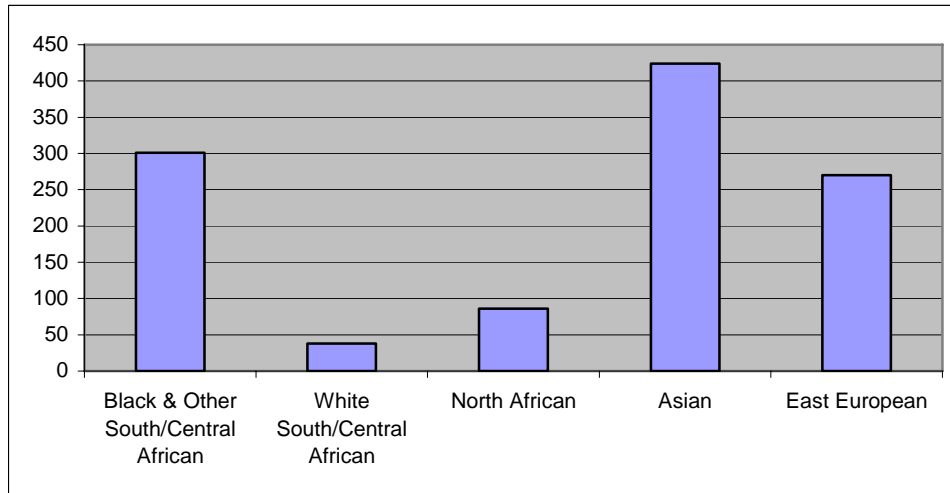
Target groups were selected by the Irish study through their status as either work permit holder or asylum seeker. On this basis, five regional/ethnic clusters were built: “Black & Other South/Migrants with Central African background”, “White South/Migrants with Central African background”, migrants with North African background, migrants with Asian background, East Europeans. However, due to low response rates among “migrants with white South/Central African background”, this group could not be considered for the present report. Due to the short immigration history of Ireland, no second generation migrants were included into the survey.

4.6.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The Irish research team attempted to establish a representative sample for work permit holders and asylum seekers in Ireland. However, due to differing response rates, representativity could not be fully established. Group sizes range from 38 to 424 with the total sample consisting of 1089 respondents. For “White South/Migrants with Central African background” respondent numbers are below the minimum level of 50. Hence, this group could not be considered for the present report.

Figure 25: Number of respondents by ethnic group



Age and gender

The modal age category is 18-39 years of age, which accounts for more than 40 per cent across all national groups. Less than 20 per cent of respondents were older than 40 years. Overall more than 60 per cent were male. This predominance of males is replicated in each national sub-group, except for 'South and Central Black and Other Africans', where 53 per cent of respondents were female.

Length of Stay – Generation

Almost one-third of respondents have been resident for two to three years and further 22 per cent for one to two years. Only 16 per cent of the sample have been resident in Ireland for more than four years. In general, 'South and Central Black and Other Africans' as well as migrants with North African background are more likely to have immigrated to Ireland relatively recently.

Religious Faith

The national groupings differ markedly in respect of religious affiliation. Over three-quarters of migrants with South or Central African background were Christian Catholics or Protestants. About the same proportion of 'Migrants with North African background' were Muslim. 'Migrants with Asian background' are more diverse with respect to religion: over 40 per cent were Christian, 26 per cent Muslim, 10 per cent Buddhist and 9 per cent Hindu. Over 60 per cent of East Europeans stated to have an 'other' religion, mostly Christian Orthodoxy.

Labour market positions

Almost 80 per cent of East Europeans reported that they had a vocational qualification. 'Migrants with North African background' combined low levels of educational attainment with a scarcity of vocational qualifications.

4.6.3. Research Methods

Two kinds of sources were considered in order to gain information about the migrant population in Ireland. Work permit holders were detected through the administrative records of the Work Permits Section of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the administrative records of the Reception and Integration Agency. Data on asylum seekers was sought through the network of accommodation centres used by the Reception and Integration Agency. Migrants falling outside the scope of the study were: EU and American nationals; all illegal immigrants; most refugees; migrants on student visas; migrants on work authorisation visas and dependents of legal residents.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

All respondents completed the survey on a self-completion basis. As regards work permit holders, an initial target sample of 3,200 work permit holders was selected. A total of 679 questionnaires was completed. As regards asylum seekers, the Irish research team used 70 residential reception centres to distribute questionnaires to all relevant households. An attempt was made to get one adult member in each household to complete a questionnaire. In family-based households a simple randomisation rule (the so-called 'next birthday' rule) was used to select a single respondent.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Most questions used in the Irish questionnaire do not differ or differ only slightly from the ones used in the Swedish study. A few additional questions (largely on labour market experience) were added. Questions dealing with the level of trust in different public institutions were excluded from the Irish study. Instead of the term "foreign background", the expression "ethnic/national origin" was used. The Questionnaire was translated into Chinese; French; Polish, Romanian and Russian, and in a second step each translation was verified by migrant native speakers of each of these languages living in Ireland.

RESPONSE RATES AND NON-RESPONSE ANALYSIS

When non-contacts are excluded from the target sample of 3,200 work permit holders (leaving a target of 2,855 persons) the response rate was 23.8 per cent. In terms of response rates among the asylum seekers the Irish study estimates that there was a total of 4,015 persons located in the centres in question when the survey was conducted in Summer 2005. A total of 430 usable surveys were returned from the centres. This gives a response rate of 10.7 per cent for that component of the survey. The Irish research group undertook no non-response-analysis.

4.6.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

According to the Irish study, the highest average rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the domain of employment. An average of 22 per cent of respondents in Ireland felt that they were at least once discriminated against in the employment sphere or through denied access to it. On average, one fifth of respondents reported of experiences of discrimination in their private life or on public places. An average of 15 per cent felt discriminated against in the course of commercial transactions. The average rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions was 14 per cent of those who had been in contact with such institutions. Finally, on average, 11 per cent of respondents in Ireland felt discriminated against at shops or restaurants.

Table 40: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Employment	22
Private life and public arenas	20
Commercial transactions	15
Institutions	14
Shops and restaurants	11

Employment

On average, more than one fifth of respondents in Ireland felt discriminated against in the sphere of employment. Twenty per cent report that they had at least on one occasion in the five years preceding the study been denied a job because of their “ethnic/national origin”, about one third had at least once in five years subjectively experienced harassment at work and 16 per cent felt that they had missed a promotion due to discriminatory practices.

Table 41: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment” (in %)

Job refused	20
Missed promotion	16
Harassed at work	30

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain “Private life and public arenas” the item that deals with harassment on the street and in public transport displays with 35 per cent the highest rate of perceived discrimination, followed by harassment by neighbours (15 per cent). Ten per cent of respondents stated that they had been victims of violence or crime motivated by racist or xenophobic beliefs.

Table 42: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas" (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	15
Harassed on street, in public transport	35
Victim of violence or crime	10

Commercial transactions

The two items in the commercial sphere do not differ as regards subjective experience of discrimination, which is at 15 per cent both in the context of buying or renting accommodation and in of financial services.

Table 43: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Commercial transactions" (in %)

Denied housing	15
Denied credit/loan	15

Institutions

On average, 14 per cent of interviewees in Ireland felt discriminated against in public institutions. Bad treatment at social insurance offices has a rate above average (20 per cent). Bad treatment in contact with employment agencies is below average (8 per cent).

Table 44: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions" (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	8
Badly treated in social insurance office	20
Badly treated in healthcare	14
Badly treated in social service	14

Shops or restaurants

On average, 11 per cent of respondents in Ireland reported discrimination in the context of attending/frequenting shops or restaurants. Seventeen per cent felt that they had been badly treated in restaurants or shops due to their "ethnic/national origin". Restaurants and discotheques were perceived as places of denied access for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination by 11 per cent of respondents. Discrimination through denied access to shops was subjectively experienced by 4 per cent of respondents.

Table 45: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants" (in %)

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	11
Refused entry into shop	4
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	17

Domainless items

Of the two remaining items, which could not be clearly attributed to one of the above life spheres, the one dealing with discriminatory practices at school or other educational facilities displays a relatively low rate of perceived discrimination of 8 per cent. Ten per cent of respondents felt at least once during the past year discriminated against by the police.

Table 46: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	8
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	10

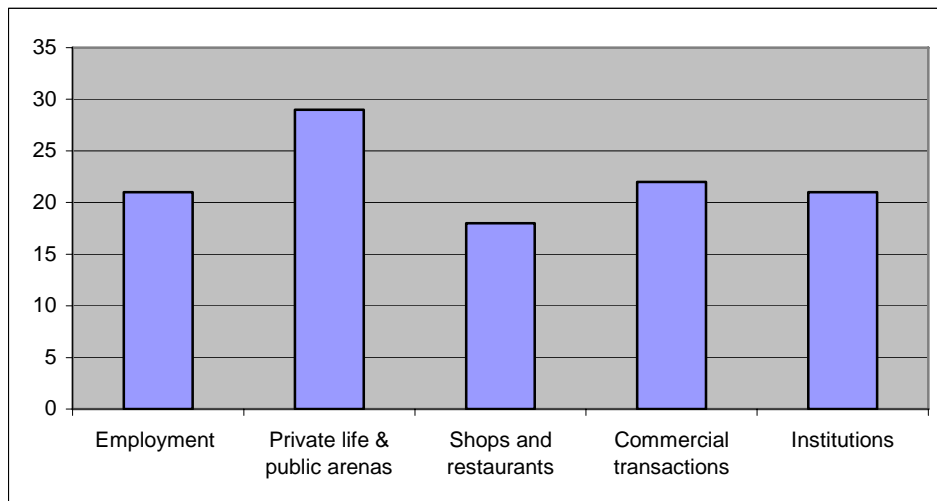
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average, 22 per cent of “Black & Other South/Central African” respondents, 14 per cent of Eastern European respondents, 12 per cent of Asian respondents and 10 per cent of Respondents with North African background felt that they were discriminated against in different life situations in Ireland because of their “ethnic/national origin”.

Black & Other South/Central African respondents

“Black & Other South/Central African” respondents have the highest rates of perceived discrimination in four of the five domains (Private life & public arenas, Shops and restaurants, Commercial transactions and Institutional discrimination).

Figure 26: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for “Black & Other South/Central African” respondents (in %)



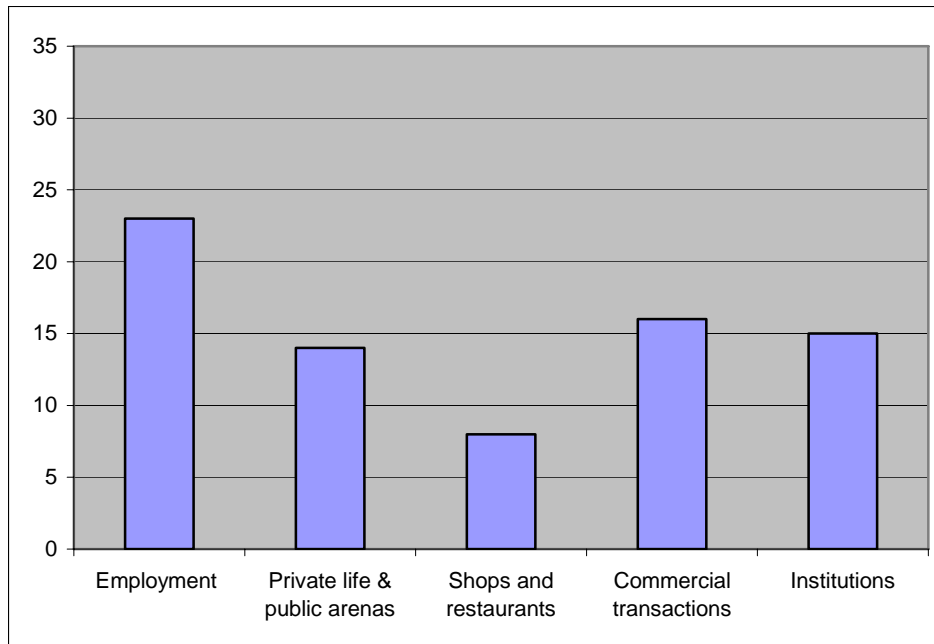
The average rate of perceived discrimination is remarkably high in the sphere of “Private life and public arenas” (29 per cent), where, in detail, harassment on the street and/or in public transportation is the most common form of perceived discrimination with 53 per cent. On average, 22 per cent of “Black & Other South/Central African” respondents felt exposed to discrimination in the sphere of

commercial transactions. Within this domain, 24 per cent reported that they were denied access to housing because of their “ethnic/national origin”. An average of more than one fifth reported of experiences with discriminatory practices in the employment domain. As regards the item “harassment at work” even 35 per cent felt at least once in the last five years that they had been denied a job for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. Again, on average, more than one fifth felt discriminated against in the context of institutions. While the rate of experienced bad treatment is particularly high at social service institutions (30 percent), it is comparatively low at employment agencies (10 per cent). Less than an average of one fifth of “Black & Other South/Central African” interviewees felt discriminated against in the sphere of shops and restaurants – bad treatment in restaurants or shops is reported by 30 per cent. The rate of perceived discrimination of bad treatment by the police and at school is remarkably high. More than one fifth of “Black & Other South/Central African” respondents reported of experiences with such practices. All in all, according to the study, “Black & Other South/Central African” respondents are with an average rate of perceived discrimination of 22 per cent the group subjectively most exposed to discrimination in Ireland.

Eastern European respondents

Eastern European respondents felt particularly exposed to discrimination in the employment sphere – on average, nearly every fourth Eastern European reports of discriminatory practices in this sphere.

Figure 27: Average perception rates of discrimination by domains for Eastern European respondents (in %)



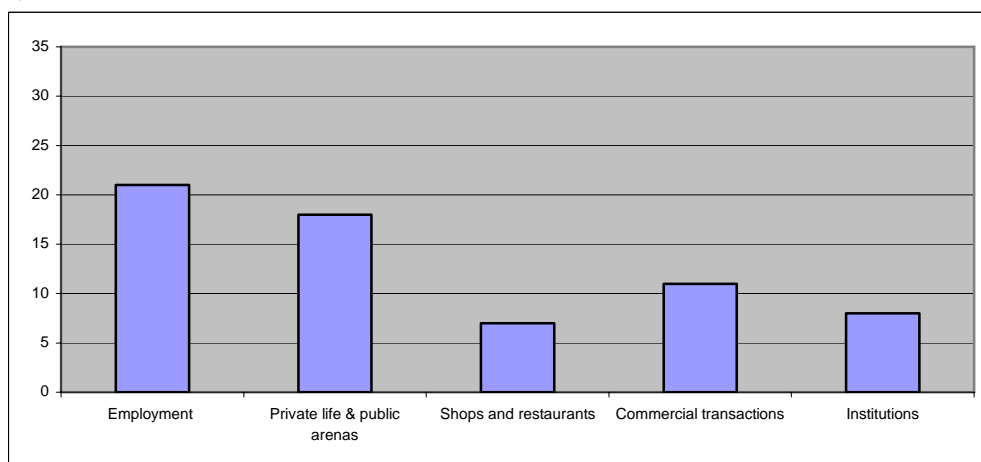
As regards the sphere of employment, 16 per cent reported that they had been denied a job because of their “ethnic/national origin”, a significantly higher number

(34 per cent) had subjectively experienced harassment at work and 18 per cent felt that they had missed a promotion for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. On average, 16 per cent of Eastern European interviewees saw themselves as victims of discriminatory practices in the commercial sphere. Fourteen per cent of respondents with Eastern European background reported discrimination when trying to obtain credits, and 18 per cent reported to have been denied of access to housing because of discrimination. Institutional discrimination was perceived by an average of 15 per cent of Eastern European respondents, with nearly one fifth feeling discriminated against by both healthcare institutions and immigration services. As regards discrimination in the private sphere or on public places, on average, 14 per cent of Eastern European respondents reported such practices. While only 8 per cent considered themselves as victims of violence and crime due to their “ethnic/national origin”, one fourth reported about harassment on the street or in public transport and 10 per cent felt harassed by neighbours. On average, 8 per cent of Eastern European interviewees felt discriminated against in the sphere of shops and restaurants. Bad treatment in restaurants or shops is reported by 14 per cent, refused entry to restaurants or discotheques by 9 per cent and refused entry to shops by only 1 per cent. The rate of perceived bad treatment in school is particularly low (3 per cent). Eight per cent reported about bad treatment by the police. Summing up, respondents with Eastern European background take in Ireland an average position as regards the overall rate of perceived discrimination and as regards most items and domains. For six of the 17 items, they display the lowest rate of perceived discrimination of all surveyed groups.

Asian respondents

Asian respondents felt particularly exposed to discrimination in the sphere of employment, while the average rate of perceived discrimination was particularly low in the context of institutions as well as in the context of shops and restaurants.

Figure 28: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Asian respondents (in %)

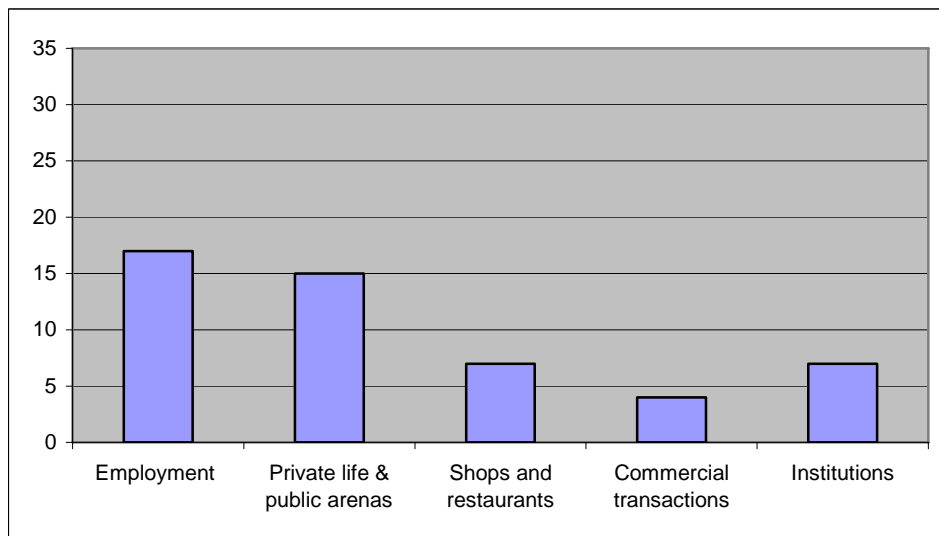


More than one quarter of migrants with Asian background report of harassment at work and more than one fifth felt that they had been denied access to jobs because of their “ethnic/national origin”. On average, nearly one fifth felt discriminated against in the sphere of private life and public arenas. While 10 per cent saw themselves as victims of violence and crime due to their “ethnic/national origin”, 31 per cent reported of harassment on the street or in public transport and 13 per cent felt harassed by their neighbours. On average, about every tenth Asian respondent reported of discrimination in the context of commercial transactions. Ten per cent said they were denied housing, while 12 per cent said they were denied access to credits and loans. As regards discrimination in contact with public institutions, on average, only 8 per cent of Asian respondents reported of discriminatory practices. Reported discrimination is particularly low as regards employment agencies and social service institutions. Compared to the other respondent groups, migrants with Asian background – together with migrants with North African background – display with an average of 7 per cent the lowest rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of shops and restaurants. Bad treatment in restaurants or shops is reported by 11 per cent, refused entry to restaurants or discotheques by 9 per cent and refused entry to shops by 2 per cent. All in all, migrants with Asian background display a comparatively low rate of perceived discrimination. The rate is particularly low as regards bad treatment by the police (4 per cent).

Respondents with North African background

Respondents with North African background display with regard to four of the five domains lower average rates of perceived discrimination than the other respondent groups. The same is true for twelve of the 17 items on discriminatory practices.

Figure 29: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Respondents with North African background (in %)



Taking a more detailed look at single items and domains, rates of perceived discrimination of migrants with North African background are particularly low in

the context of employment (overall rate of 17 per cent), as regards entry to shops and restaurants (7 per cent) and as regards bad treatment at school (3 per cent). Furthermore, on average, only 4 per cent of respondents with North African background felt exposed to discriminatory practices in the context of commercial transactions. The domain where respondents with North African background on average report most about discrimination directed against them is the employment sphere. More than one fifth of migrants with North African background felt that they had been denied access to jobs because of their “ethnic/national origin” and 18 per cent reported about harassment at work. An average of 15 per cent reported discrimination in the sphere of “Private life and public arenas”. One quarter subjectively experienced harassment on the street or in public transportation, while only 10 per cent reported that they had become victims of violence or crime because of their “foreign background”. As regards harassment by neighbours, 11 per cent of respondents with North African background reported of discrimination. Institutional discrimination was subjectively experienced by only 7 per cent of North African interviewees. All in all, an average number of 10 per cent of respondents with North African background felt that they were exposed to discriminatory practices. This is slightly less than half the rate of both “Black” and “White South/Central African” respondents.

4.6.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

According to the Irish study, discrimination is comparatively often reported to authorities. More than one fifth of people who experienced discrimination in the context of racist violence or crime reported this to the police. Slightly less than one fifth said that they filed complaints about experienced discriminatory practices in institutions.

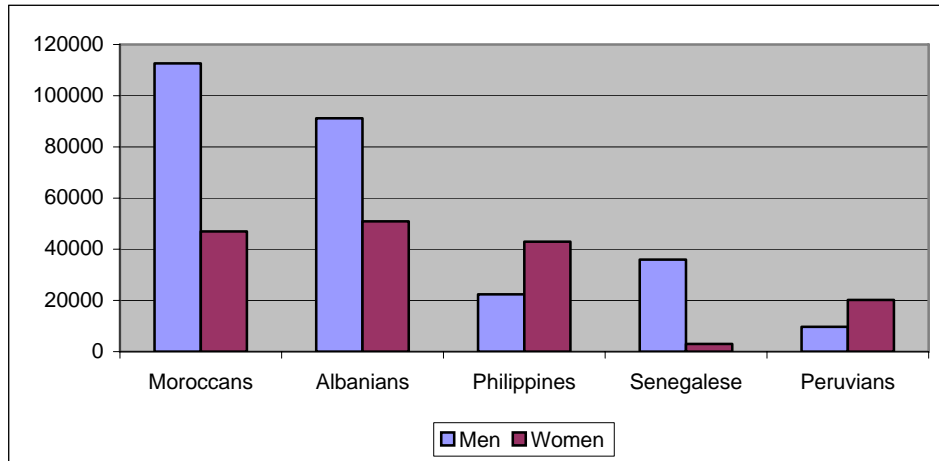
4.7. ITALY

4.7.1. Groups under study

Five nationalities were selected as target groups²³ for the Italian study. Criteria used in the selection of the surveyed groups were, beside nationality, group size, ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds, position in the labour market and different distribution between sexes: Migrants with Moroccan background (Northern Africa), migrants with Albanian background (Europe), migrants with Philippine background (Asia), migrants with Senegalese background (Africa) and migrants with Peruvian background (Latin America). Second generation migrants were not included in the survey. The total populations of the selected respondent groups in Italy for 2000 are shown in figure 30 below.

²³ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

Figure 30: Total populations of migrant groups studied in Italy²⁴

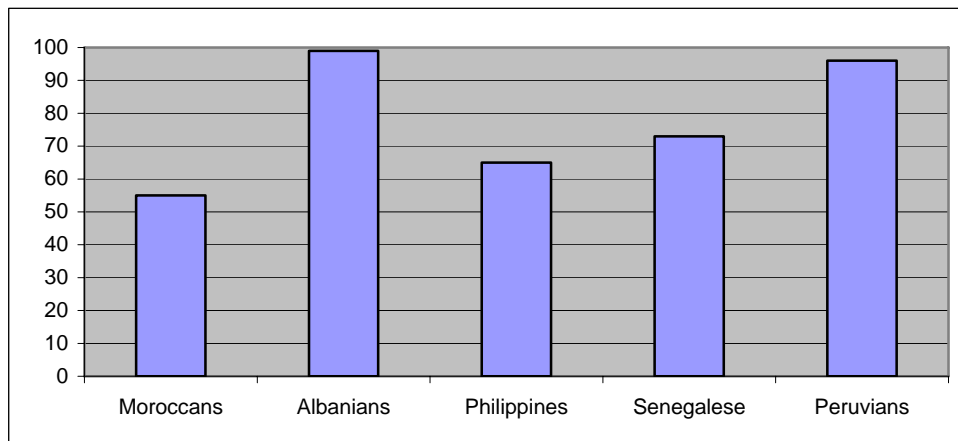


4.7.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The Italian research team attempted to equally distribute their questionnaires among the five selected respondent groups. However, due to differing response rates, the groups are not equally represented within the sample. Group sizes range from 55 to 99 with the total sample consisting of 388 ethnically identifiable respondents.

Figure 31: Number of respondents by ethnic group



²⁴ Source: Italian Ministry of Interior, 31-12-2000.

AGE AND GENDER

Migrants between 18 and 65 years old were studied in Italy. Most respondents (72 per cent) were between 25 and 44 years of age at the time of the survey. Only Albanian respondents are younger than the average sample population. Philippine as well as Peruvian respondents are older than the average sample population. While respondents are predominately men among migrants with Moroccan background (73 per cent), migrants with Albanian background (61 per cent) and Senegalese background (89 per cent), the majority of Peruvian (60 per cent) and Philippine (71 per cent) interviewees are female.

4.7.2.1. Length of Stay

Half of the respondents came to Italy between 1996 and 2002, and only 4 per cent have stayed longer than 15 years. Migrants with Albanian background are the most recent arrivals (almost half of them came during or immediately after the civil war in 1997) while migrants with Philippine background are characterised by the longest period of settlement (41 per cent came between 1987 and 1991). Migrants with Moroccan background also have a strong presence in the country since the late 1980s, with continuing arrivals up to the late 1990s.

4.7.2.2. Religious Faith

The five populations selected are different as far as religious faith is concerned. Migrants with Moroccan background and migrants with Senegalese background are predominantly Muslim (98 per cent and 91 per cent respectively), migrants with Philippine background and migrants with Peruvian background are mostly Christian Catholic (86 per cent and 93 per cent). The Albanian respondents could not be characterised so easily: almost one third is Islamic, one quarter is Catholic, 14 per cent Christian Orthodox, and 20 per cent do not belong to any religion.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

As far as the position in the labour market is concerned, two models emerge. The first model is represented by migrants with Philippine background and migrants with Peruvian background: less than 5 per cent declared not to have worked in the last four weeks, while more than half of respondents declared to have worked 21 to 28 days. The two nationalities are characterised by a female predominance and their most common occupations are in the housekeeping/homecare sector (respectively 78.7 per cent and 50.6 per cent) and in other services. On the other hand, between one fifth and one quarter of migrants with Albanian background, migrants with Moroccan background and migrants with Senegalese background have not worked in the last month. These predominantly male populations work more often in the sector of industry, mining and energy (from 48.5 per cent of respondents with Senegalese background to 23.5 per cent of Albanian respondents), in the retail and wholesale business/restoration sector (from 22.1 of the migrants with Senegalese background to the 13.3 of the migrants with

Moroccan background) and in the construction sector (from 18.5 of the migrants with Albanian background to 4.4 of the migrants with Senegalese background). In the predominantly female immigrant populations the few unemployed are men, while in the predominantly male populations women are more often unemployed than men.

4.7.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Four cities – Brescia, Turin, Florence and Naples – were selected for participation in the survey, representing different geographical areas of the country. 4663 surveys were mailed, out of which 558 (12 per cent) were returned as undeliverable. Of the remaining 4105 surveys, the Italian team received only 389 responses, which lead to the low response rate of 9.5 per cent.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Most questions used in the Italian questionnaire do not differ or differ only slightly from the ones used in the Swedish study. Only one question differs significantly from the respective question in the Swedish survey.²⁵ Three new questions were added.²⁶ Six questions of the Swedish questionnaire were not included into the Italian study. Instead of the term “xenophobia” the expression “hostility towards foreigners” is used.

RESPONSE RATES AND NON RESPONSE ANALYSIS

The Italian research group undertook an analysis of non-response in order to detect possible biases in their survey. This was particularly important due to the low response rate. The respondents differ from non-respondents by being a bit younger. In addition, the Italian research group estimates that their sample is biased on the dimension of education, as only 16 per cent of the interviewees had not completed at least high school.

²⁵ Instead of asking, if the interviewee had a job, the Italian questionnaire asked how many days the has worked during the last four weeks.

²⁶ The three new questions included in the Italian questionnaire concerned the reporting of violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime directed against the respondents to the police, the question if respondents had been stopped by the police while driving or walking, an the question as to whether more, the same number as now, fewer or no immigrant should be allowed to come to Italy on the grounds of looking for a job.

4.7.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

The highest rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the domain of commercial transactions. 48 per cent of respondents in Italy who were exposed to one of the two items of the domain or to both felt that they were at least one time discriminated against in the course of commercial transactions. On average, one third of respondents reported of experiences of discrimination in their private life or on public places. Again, on average one third felt discriminated against in the employment sphere. The rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions is at an average of 18 per cent of those who had been in contact with such institutions. Finally, on average, 12 per cent of Italian respondents felt discriminated against when entering shops or restaurants or when being denied access to them.

Table 47: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Commercial transactions	48
Private life and public arenas	33
Employment	32
Institutions	18
Shops and Restaurants	12

Commercial transactions

With 48 per cent average rate of perceived discrimination the sphere of commercial transaction displays a rate significantly higher than in the other domains. The two items in the commercial sphere differ significantly: subjectively experienced discrimination is outstandingly high in the context of buying or renting an accommodation (63 per cent).

Table 48: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Commercial transactions" (in %)

Denied housing	63
Denied credit/loan	33

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain "Private life and public arenas" the item that deals with harassment on the street and in public transport displays with 45 per cent the highest rate of perceived discrimination, followed by harassment by neighbours (32 per cent). Twenty-three per cent of respondents stated that they had been victims of violence or crime motivated by racist or xenophobic beliefs.

Table 49: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas" (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	32
Harassed on street, in public transport	45
Victim of violence or crime	23

Employment

Thirty-six per cent of respondents in Italy report that in the five years preceding the study they had at least on one occasion been denied a job because of their "foreign background", 40 per cent had at least one time in five years subjectively experienced harassment at work and one fifth felt that they had missed a promotion due to discriminatory practices.

Table 50: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Employment" (in %)

Job refused	36
Missed promotion	20
Harassed at work	40

Institutions

on average, less than one fifth of interviewees in Italy felt discriminated against in public institutions. Slightly above the average are bad treatment at health care offices (21 per cent) and bad treatment in contact with employment agencies (20 per cent). Perceived discrimination rates are lower at social service institutions (16 per cent) and at social insurance offices (14 per cent).

Table 51: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions" (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	20
Badly treated in social insurance office	14
Badly treated in healthcare	21
Badly treated in social service	16

Shops or restaurants

On average, 12 per cent of respondents in Italy reported discrimination in the context of attending/frequenting shops or restaurants. Twenty per cent felt that they had been badly treated in restaurants or shops due to their "foreign background". Restaurants and discotheques were perceived as places of denied access for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination by 13 per cent of respondents. Discrimination through denied access to shops was subjectively experienced by 4 per cent of respondents.

Table 52: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants" (in %)

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	13
Refused entry into shop	4
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	20

Domainless items

Of the two remaining items, which could not be clearly attributed to one of the above life spheres, the one dealing with discriminatory practices at school or other educational facilities displays a relatively low rate of perceived discrimination – 12 per cent. Thirty-six per cent of respondents felt at least once during the past year discriminated against by the police.

Table 53: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	12
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	36

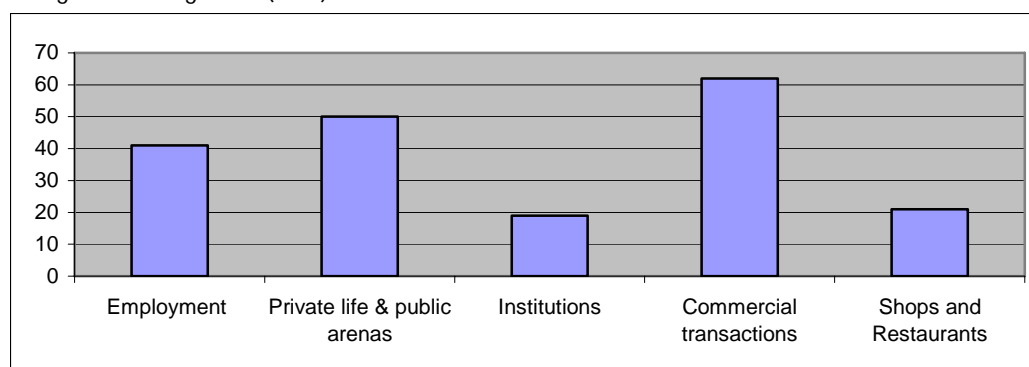
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average, 35 per cent of respondents with Senegalese background, 30 per cent of Moroccan respondents, 28 per cent of Peruvian respondents, 26 per cent of Albanian respondents and 14 per cent of Philippine respondents felt that they were discriminated against in different life situations in Italy because of their "foreign background".

Respondents with Senegalese background

Respondents with Senegalese background have the highest rates of perceived discrimination in four of the five domains. Only as regards institutional discrimination, migrants with Peruvian background felt more exposed to discrimination than migrants with Senegalese background.

Figure 32: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for respondents with Senegalese background (in %)



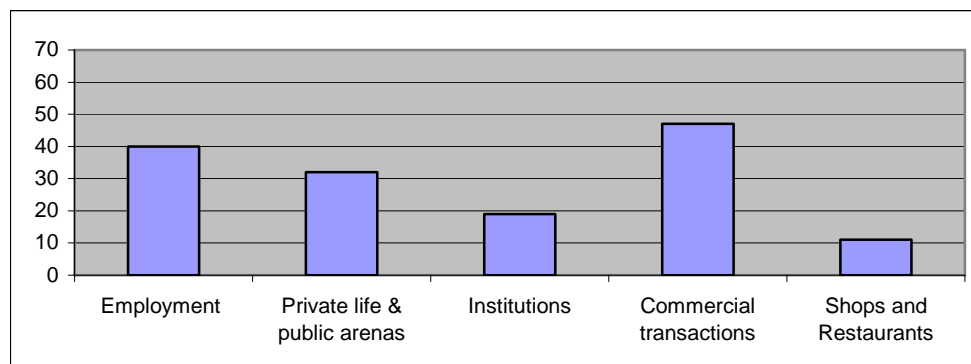
The average rate of perceived discrimination is remarkably high in the sphere of "Private life and public arenas" (50 per cent), where harassment on the street

and/or in public transportation is with 74 per cent the most common form of perceived discrimination. On average, more than 40 per cent of respondents with Senegalese background reported about experiences with discriminatory practices in the employment domain. As regards the item “harassment at work” even 55 per cent felt at least once in the last five years that they had been denied a job for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. On average, 62 per cent felt exposed to discrimination in the sphere of commercial transactions, which is a slightly higher rate than for migrants with Albanian background (59 per cent). Within this domain 83 per cent of respondents with Senegalese background reported that they were denied access to housing because of their “foreign background”. On average, more than one fifth of migrants with Senegalese background felt discriminated against in the sphere of shops and restaurants – bad treatment in restaurants or shops was reported by 31 per cent. For respondents with Senegalese background, the average rate of perceived discrimination in the context of institutions is the same as for migrants with Moroccan background and migrants with Albanian background (19 per cent) and lower than for migrants with Peruvian background. More than half of migrants with Senegalese background reported about bad treatment by the police. All in all, according to the study, respondents with Senegalese background are with an average rate of perceived discrimination of 35 per cent the group subjectively most exposed to discrimination in Italy.

Moroccan respondents

Moroccan respondents felt particularly exposed to discrimination in the domains “Employment” and “Commercial transactions”.

Figure 33: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Moroccan respondents (in %)



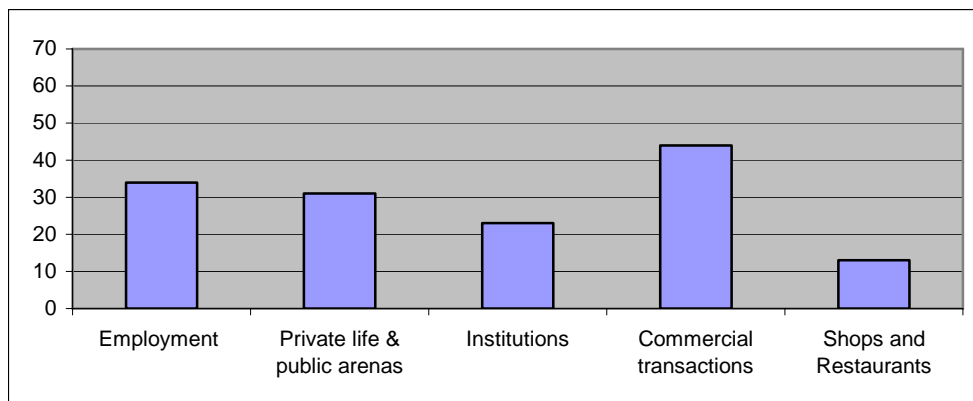
On average, more than 40 per cent of Moroccan respondents reported that they experienced at least once throughout the past five years discriminatory practices in the sphere of employment. Forty-eight per cent reported that they had been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, about the same number (46 per cent) had subjectively experienced harassment at work and 26 per cent felt that they had missed a promotion for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. On average, nearly half of Moroccan interviewees in the Italian study saw themselves as victims of discriminatory practices in the commercial sphere. While 23 per cent attributed problems with getting credits and loans to discrimination against them, 70 per cent

felt that they were denied access to housing because of their “foreign background”. The rate of perceived bad treatment by the police is also remarkably high. Forty-four per cent of Moroccan respondents reported to have experienced this. As regards discrimination in the private sphere or on public places, on average, one third of Moroccan respondents reported about such practices. While 20 per cent saw themselves as victims of violence and crime due to their “foreign background”, as much as 47 per cent reported of harassment on the street or in public transport. Within the sphere of public institutions, migrants with Moroccan background felt particularly exposed to discriminatory practices by employment agencies (26 per cent) and by social service institutions (22 per cent). On average, one third of migrants with Moroccan background felt discriminated against in the different life spheres examined by the Italian study. For one of the 17 items, refused access to jobs, migrants with Moroccan background display with 48 per cent the highest rate of perceived discrimination of all surveyed groups. On the other hand, migrants with Moroccan background have the lowest rate of subjectively experienced discrimination as regards bad treatment in restaurants and shops.

Peruvian respondents

Peruvian respondents felt particularly exposed to discrimination in contact with public institutions – on average, nearly every fourth Peruvian reported about discriminatory practices in this sphere, without any of the four items taking an outstanding role. In addition, migrants with Peruvian background display the highest rates of perceived discrimination as regards denial of credit and loan (42 per cent) and as regards bad treatment at school (19 per cent).

Figure 34: Average perception rates of discrimination by domains for Peruvian respondents (in %)



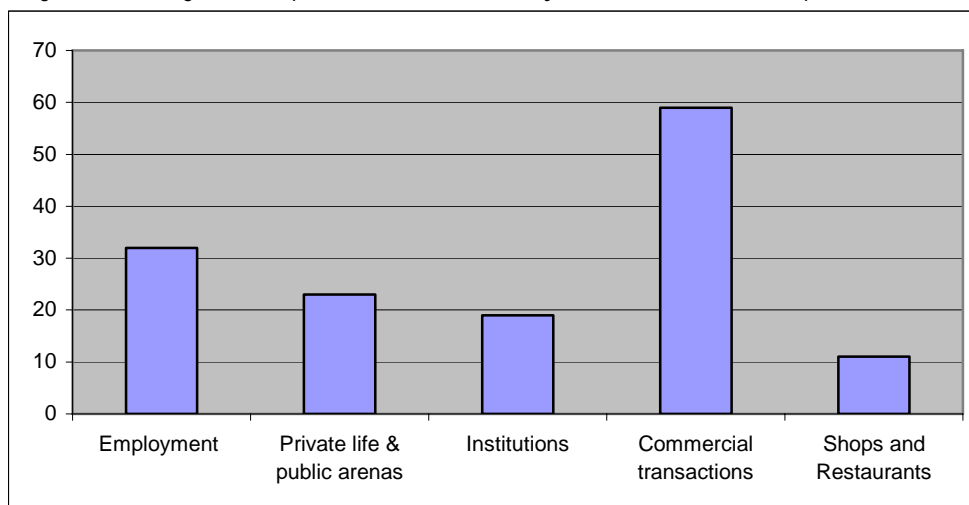
As regards the sphere of employment, 40 per cent reported that they had been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, a slightly higher number (43 per cent) had subjectively experienced harassment at work and 19 per cent felt that they had missed a promotion for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. On average, 44 per cent of Peruvian interviewees saw themselves as victims of discriminatory practices in the commercial sphere. Migrants with Peruvian background are the only respondent group who reported about as often about

discrimination in getting credits and loans (42 per cent) and in the denial of access to housing (44 per cent). As regards discrimination in the private sphere or on public places, on average, slightly less than one third of Peruvian respondents reported such practices. While 21 per cent saw themselves as victims of violence and crime due to their “foreign background”, 37 per cent reported of harassment on the street or in public transport and 36 per cent felt harassed by their neighbours. An average of 13 per cent of Peruvian interviewees felt discriminated against in the sphere of shops and restaurants. Bad treatment in restaurants or shops was reported by 23 per cent, refused entry to restaurants or discotheques by 11 per cent and refused entry to shops by 4 per cent. Summing up, migrants with Peruvian background take an average position as regards the overall rate of perceived discrimination and as regards most items and domains.

Albanian respondents

Albanian respondents felt particularly exposed to discrimination in the commercial sphere, where an average of 59 per cent saw themselves as victims of discriminatory practices. While 39 per cent attributed problems of getting credits and loans to discrimination against them, 79 per cent felt that they were denied access to housing because of their “foreign background”.

Figure 35: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Albanian respondents (in %)



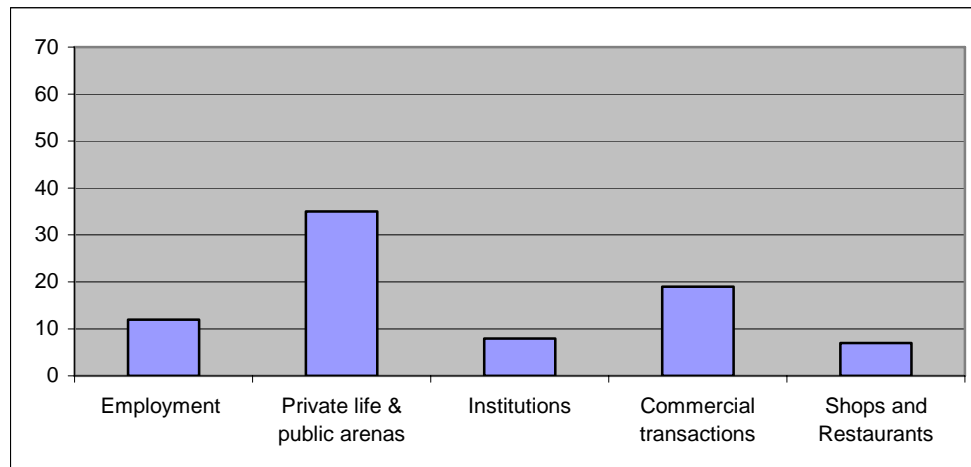
On the other hand, migrants with Albanian background are the group who reported least about experienced discrimination in the sphere of private life and public arenas, with an average rate of 23 per cent. Only 10 per cent saw themselves as victims of violence and crime due to their “foreign background”, 32 per cent reported of harassment on the street or in public transport and 28 per cent felt harassed by their neighbours. As regards discrimination in contact with public institutions, migrants with Albanian background take an average position. With an average rate of 19 per cent they display the same level of experienced discrimination as migrants with Moroccan background and migrants with Senegalese background. Concerning the sphere of employment, on average 32 per cent of Albanian respondents reported discrimination, which is the second lowest

rate. Thirty-four per cent claimed that they had been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, a higher number (42 per cent) had subjectively experienced harassment at work and 21 per cent felt that they had missed a promotion for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. An average of 11 per cent of Albanian interviewees felt discriminated against in the sphere of shops and restaurants. Bad treatment in restaurants or shops was reported by 18 per cent, refused entry to restaurants or discotheques by 12 per cent and refused entry to shops by 4 per cent. All in all, migrants with Albanian background take an average position as regards the overall rate of perceived discrimination and as regards most items and domains. In this respect, Albanian respondents are very similar to Peruvian interviewees, however on a slightly lower level of subjectively experienced discrimination.

Philippine respondents

Philippine respondents display lower rates of perceived discrimination than the other respondent groups with regard to four of the five domains. The same is true for fourteen of the 17 items on discriminatory practices, the three exceptions being two items in the domain “Private life and public arenas” and the item on bad treatment in restaurants and shops.

Figure 36: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Philippine respondents (in %)



Taking a more detailed look at single items and domains, Philippine rates of perceived discrimination are particularly low in the context of employment (overall rate of 12 per cent), as regards entry to shops and restaurants (0 and 4 per cent respectively) and as regards bad treatment at school and by the police (3 and 4 per cent respectively). Furthermore, only 19 per cent of Philippine respondents felt exposed to discriminatory practices in the context of commercial transactions. The domain from which Philippine respondents reported most about discrimination directed against them is the sphere of “Private life and public arenas” with an overall rate of 35 per cent. Forty-four per cent subjectively experienced harassment on the street or in public transportation and remarkable 43 per cent reported that they had become victims of violence or crime because of their “foreign

background". On the other hand, as regards harassment by neighbours, Philippine respondents display with 19 per cent a rate below the ones of the other respondent groups. Institutional discrimination was subjectively experienced by an average of only 8 per cent of Philippine interviewees. All in all, an average number of 14 per cent of Philippine respondents felt that they were exposed to discriminatory practices. This is slightly more than half the rate of Albanian and exactly half the rate of Peruvian respondents.

4.7.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

According to the Italian study, discrimination is rarely reported to the police. Only 4 per cent denounce discrimination in the context of housing to public authorities and the same rate of 4 per cent reports discriminatory practices in shops and restaurants and in the sphere of financial services. Being victim of violence and crime makes the reporting more likely (25 per cent).

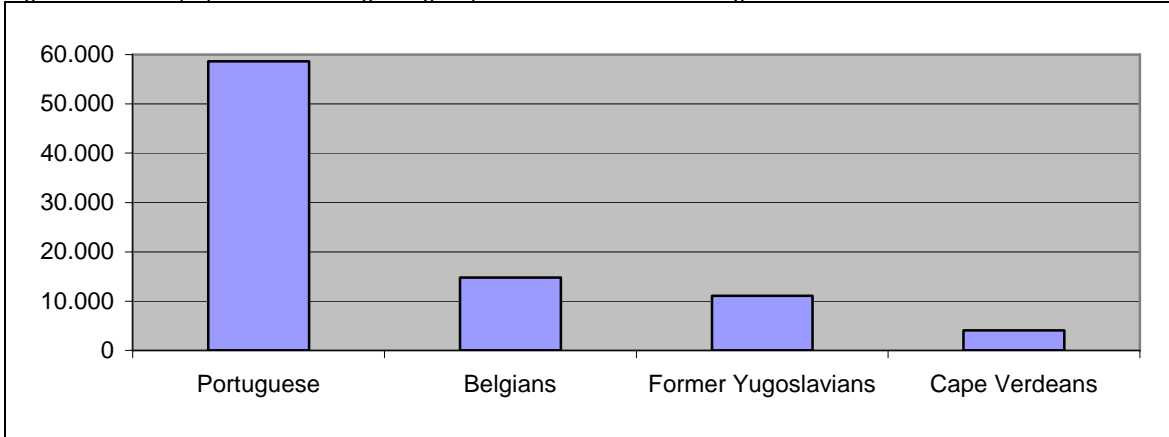
4.8. LUXEMBOURG

4.8.1. Groups under study

The authors of the Luxembourg study decided to interview persons of four migrant communities:²⁷ migrants with Belgian background, migrants from Former Yugoslavia, migrants with Portuguese background and migrants with Cape Verdean background. The authors chose these groups in order to generate data both on a migrant group that is economically well situated in Luxembourg – the migrants with Belgian background – and on three groups of traditional migrant labourers with a considerably worse social standing in Luxembourg. Their total populations in Luxembourg (in 2001) are indicated in figure 37 below.

²⁷ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

Figure 37: Total populations of migrant groups studied in Luxembourg²⁸.

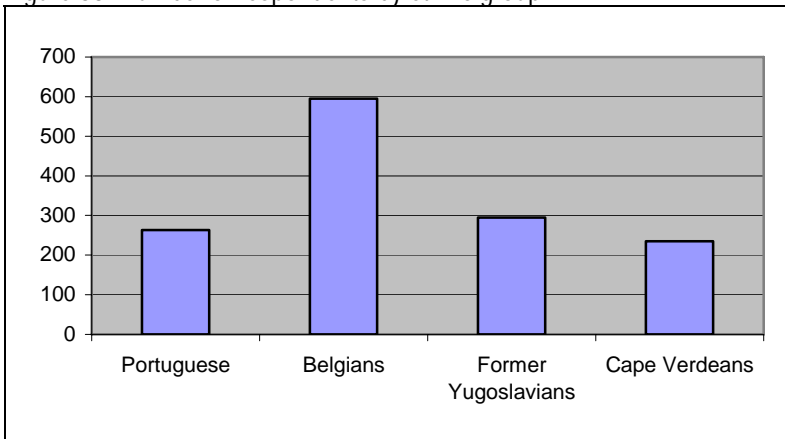


4.8.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

As there was a significantly higher response rate for migrants with Belgian background, this group is most prominent in the Luxembourg study. As shown in Figure 38 below, twice as many migrants with Belgian background (595) were questioned than persons of other migrant backgrounds, ranging from 235 Migrants with Cape Verdean background to 263 Migrants with Portuguese background and 295 respondents from Former Yugoslavia. This amounted to a sample of about 1400 persons in total.

Figure 38: Number of respondents by ethnic group



²⁸ Source: IGSS

AGE AND GENDER

Generally, individuals between 18 and 59 years were questioned. While Migrants with Cape Verdean background were younger than average, migrants with Belgian background were older than the average sample population. There was a dominance of male respondents except for the Cape Verdean group.

LENGTH OF STAY

About one third of all respondents came to Luxembourg over 15 years ago, and as much as 60 per cent of respondents with Portuguese background. About 40 per cent of all respondents came between five and 15 years ago, and as much as 60 per cent of migrants from Former Yugoslavia. Almost 10 per cent of all respondents came within the last three years to Luxembourg. On average, about 3 per cent of all respondents were born in Luxembourg. Migrants with Portuguese background exceed the average with 12 per cent of respondents born in Luxembourg.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

The Luxembourg questionnaire did not ask about what kind of job respondents had but only whether they had a job or not. In general, 70 per cent of respondents said to have a job, with migrants from Former Yugoslavia as exception: of these immigrants, only 46 per cent stated to have a job.

Of those respondents who did not have a job at the time of the survey, 65 per cent stated to already have an appointment for a future job. 14 per cent of the unemployed stated to look for a job and about 20 per cent stated not to look for a job.

4.8.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample for the survey was drawn from the social security register of Luxembourg. A theoretical sample of 1250 people per migrant group according to age and gender distributions was built and questionnaires were mailed out in May 2005.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The Luxembourg questionnaires were mailed out in French and in the mother tongue of the potential respondent. The questionnaire differs in several points from

the original Swedish one. Several questions were excluded²⁹, others were added³⁰. Finally, some questions were altered³¹.

RESPONSE RATES AND NON RESPONSE ANALYSIS

Of the 5117 letters sent, 1388 respondents filled out the questionnaire and returned it. This represents about 27 per cent of the theoretical sample. Migrants with Belgian background pulled up the overall rate; while almost half of migrants with Belgian background returned a filled out questionnaire, only about 20 per cent of the other respondents returned it to the authors. A thorough non response analysis was done and showed that no critical bias could be found produced by non response effects.

4.8.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

As in most of the country reports discussed, the highest rate of perceived discrimination by migrants questioned in Luxembourg occurs in the sphere of employment. Sixteen per cent of respondents who were exposed to the employment sphere felt that they were at least once in the past five years discriminated against at work or in the context of getting a job. On average, 8 per cent of respondents reported of experiences of discrimination in their private life or on public places. The same average percentage of respondents felt discriminated against in the course of commercial transactions or through denied access to them. Slightly less respondents (an average of 7 per cent) reported discriminatory experiences in the sphere of institutions. Finally, on average, 4 per cent of respondents in Luxembourg felt discriminated against when entering shops or restaurants or when being denied access to them.

Table 54: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Employment	16
Private life and public arenas	8
Commercial transactions	8
Institutions	7
Shops and restaurants	4

²⁹ The question pertaining religious faith of respondents was excluded; that on highest education also.

³⁰ A question on the number of children of respondents; whether these children go to school; whether respondents follow news on Luxembourg; whether respondents think they could participate in a conversation in Luxembourgish, German or French.

³¹ The question pertaining to negative experiences at schools was enlarged as to also cover negative experiences made by respondents or their children; only one question asked whether respondents reported discriminatory experiences to the police.

Employment

Job refusal as well as harassment at work was experienced by roughly one fifth of respondents (19 per cent each). Fewer respondents (11 per cent) reported to have missed a promotion due to their “foreign background”.

Table 55: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment” (in %)

Job refused	19
Missed promotion	11
Harassed at work	19

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain “Private life and public arenas” the item that deals with harassment by neighbours displays with 12 per cent the highest rate of perceived discrimination, followed by harassment on the street and in public transport (11 per cent). Two per cent of respondents state that they had been victims of violence or crime motivated by racist or xenophobic beliefs.

Table 56: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Private life and public arenas” (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	12
Harassed on street, in public transport	11
Victim of violence or crime	2

Commercial transactions

The two items in the commercial sphere differ significantly as regards subjective experience of discrimination, which is three times higher in the context of buying or renting accommodation (12 per cent) than in the context of financial services (4 per cent).

Table 57: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Commercial transactions” (in %)

Denied housing	12
Denied credit/loan	4

Institutions

On average, 7 per cent of interviewees in Luxembourg felt discriminated against in public institutions. Bad treatment at the social insurance office and at the employment office was reported by slightly more than average respondents (9 and 8 per cent respectively). On the other hand, bad treatment at social service and at health care institutions was reported by less interviewees (6 and 5 per cent respectively).

Table 58: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions" (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	8
Badly treated in social insurance office	9
Badly treated in healthcare	5
Badly treated in social service	6

Shops and restaurants

On average, 4 per cent of respondents in Luxembourg reported discrimination in the context of attending/frequenting shops or restaurants. The most widespread experience reported was that of being badly treated in restaurants or shops (7 per cent). Refusal to enter a restaurant or a disco because of ones "foreign background" was reported by 3 per cent of interviewees. Finally, 1 per cent of respondents reported having been denied entry to shops within the past year.

Table 59: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants" (in %)

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	3
Refused entry into shop	1
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	7

Domainless items

Unfortunately, the question pertaining to bad treatment at school was altered by the authors of the Luxembourg report and will thus not be referred to here. As regards bad treatment by police because of ones "foreign background", 13 per cent of respondents reported having experienced this within the past year in Luxembourg.

Table 60: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	-
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	13

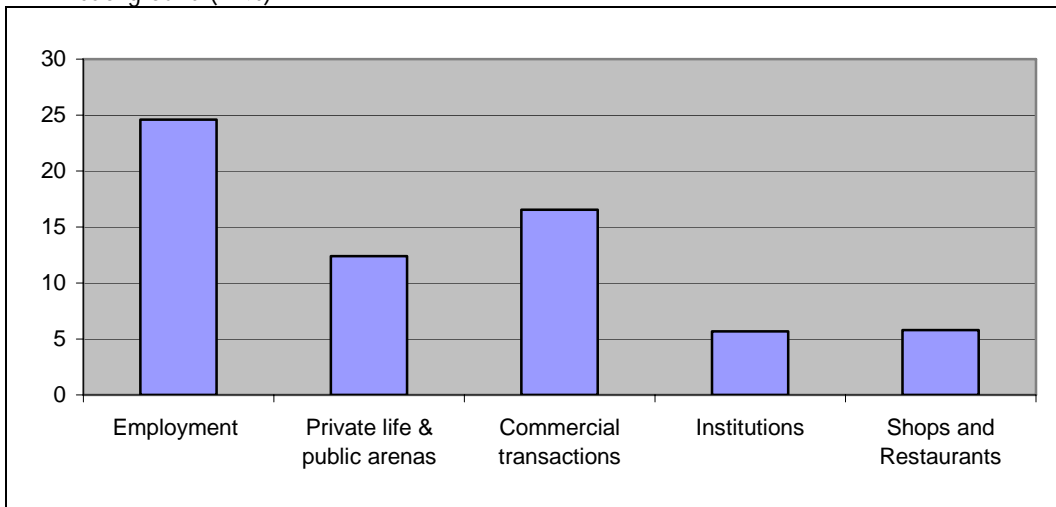
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

On average, migrants with Cape Verdean background reported most discriminatory experiences in Luxembourg, with 13 per cent of them reportedly having become at least once the victim of discriminatory actions. An average of 10 per cent of migrants from Former Yugoslavia reported likewise. Finally, 8 per cent of both migrants with Belgian background and migrants with Portuguese background reported discriminatory experiences because of their "foreign background".

Respondents with Cape Verdean background

Respondents from Cape Verde have the highest rates of perceived discrimination in all domains except institutional discrimination. Within the employment domain, about one third of Cape Verdean respondents reported having experienced job refusal due to their “foreign background” (32 per cent). A quarter of migrants with Cape Verdean background reported harassment at work.

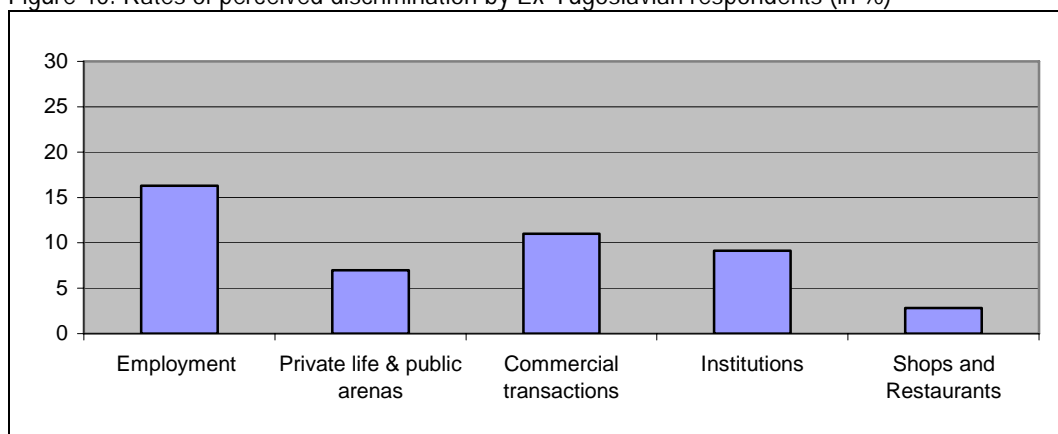
Figure 39: Rates of perceived discrimination by domains for migrants with Cape Verdean background (in %)



Within the sphere of “Private life and public arenas”, harassment – be it by neighbours or on streets or public transport – was reported by comparatively many migrants with Cape Verdean background (17 and 16 per cent respectively). Denial to rent or buy housing due to ones “foreign background” was reported by more than a quarter of all Cape Verdean respondents (26 per cent). Denial to buy something on credit or receive a loan was also comparatively widespread among this migrant group (8 per cent). Within the domain of institutions, migrants with Cape Verdean background reported discriminatory experiences least often in Luxembourg (6 per cent on average). Only as regards bad treatment at the employment agency a comparably high percentage of respondents (9 per cent) reported such experiences. In the sphere of shops and restaurants rather many migrants with Cape Verdean background report discriminatory experiences as compared to other migrants questioned in Luxembourg (6 per cent on average). Especially refusal to enter restaurants or discotheques was reported by this migrant population significantly more than by average respondents (10 per cent).

Former Yugoslavian respondents

Figure 40: Rates of perceived discrimination by Ex-Yugoslavian respondents (in %)

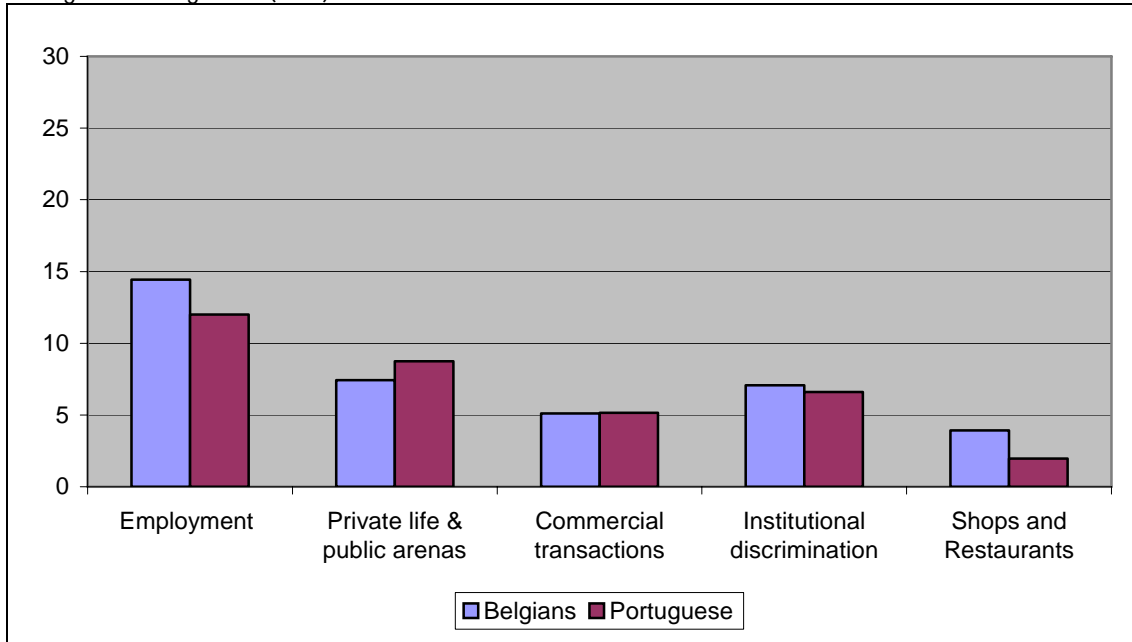


As with all migrant groups questioned in Luxembourg, also for migrants from Former Yugoslavia rates of perceived discrimination were highest for the employment domain. On average, 16 per cent of migrants from Former Yugoslavia reported discriminatory experiences within this domain. Being denied a certain job because of ones “foreign background” was even reported by one quarter of all migrants from Former Yugoslavia questioned in Luxembourg. In the domain of private life and public arenas on average 7 per cent of migrants from Former Yugoslavia reported discriminatory experiences. Taking a closer look, one sees that outright violence was reported by rather few (2 per cent), while harassment by neighbours or on street or public transport was reported by significantly more respondents (10 and 9 per cent respectively). On average, about one in ten migrants from Former Yugoslavia reported discriminatory experiences related to commercial transactions (11 per cent). For the single item “denied housing” the proportion was almost double (19 per cent).

Belgian respondents and respondents with Portuguese background

Interestingly, such seemingly different migrant populations as migrants with Belgian background and migrants with Portuguese background showed rather similar rates of discriminatory experiences. On average, 8 per cent of both migrant groups reported discriminatory experiences in Luxembourg.

Figure 41: Rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Belgian and respondents with Portuguese background (in %)



For both groups employment is the domain where most discrimination is experienced. On average, 14 per cent of interviewed migrants with Belgian background and 12 per cent of migrants with Portuguese background reported such experiences. Within the domain, harassment at work was the item most often reported – 20 per cent of migrants with Belgian background and 17 per cent of migrants with Portuguese background did so. In the domain of private life and public arenas, an average 7 per cent of migrants with Belgian background and slightly more (9 per cent) migrants with Portuguese background reported discriminatory experiences. While reports of harassment ranged between 10 and 13 per cent, significantly less migrants reported having been a victim of violence or crime in the past year. While 1 per cent of the migrants with Belgian background reported this, 3 per cent of respondents with Portuguese background did likewise. From the domain of institutional settings an average of 7 per cent of migrants from both groups reported discriminatory experiences. Furthermore, for respondents from both groups it was the social insurance office where most discriminatory experiences were made (11 per cent of migrants with Belgian background and 12 per cent of migrants with Portuguese background reported such experiences). Only as regards bad treatment by the police, migrants with Portuguese background show rather different rates of perceived discrimination. While this was experienced by an average of 12 per cent in all other migrant groups, 16 per cent of migrants with Portuguese background reported this kind of discriminatory experience.

4.8.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

As regards surveying rates of reporting certain items of discrimination to public authorities, the Luxembourg study differs from other studies. While most of the other studies asked for the reporting of certain forms of discrimination, the survey in Luxembourg used a broad question that asked whether respondents “ever reported to the police acts of racism or discrimination” which they experienced during the last five years. Those groups that experienced discrimination in Luxembourg more often are also those that reported it more often. Of all migrants that were subject to discriminatory experiences, 9 per cent with Cape Verdean background and from Former Yugoslavia reported them to the police. Four per cent of migrants from Portugal reported discriminatory experiences to the police. And finally, migrants with Belgian background reported discriminatory experiences least often (2 per cent) according to the Luxembourg study.

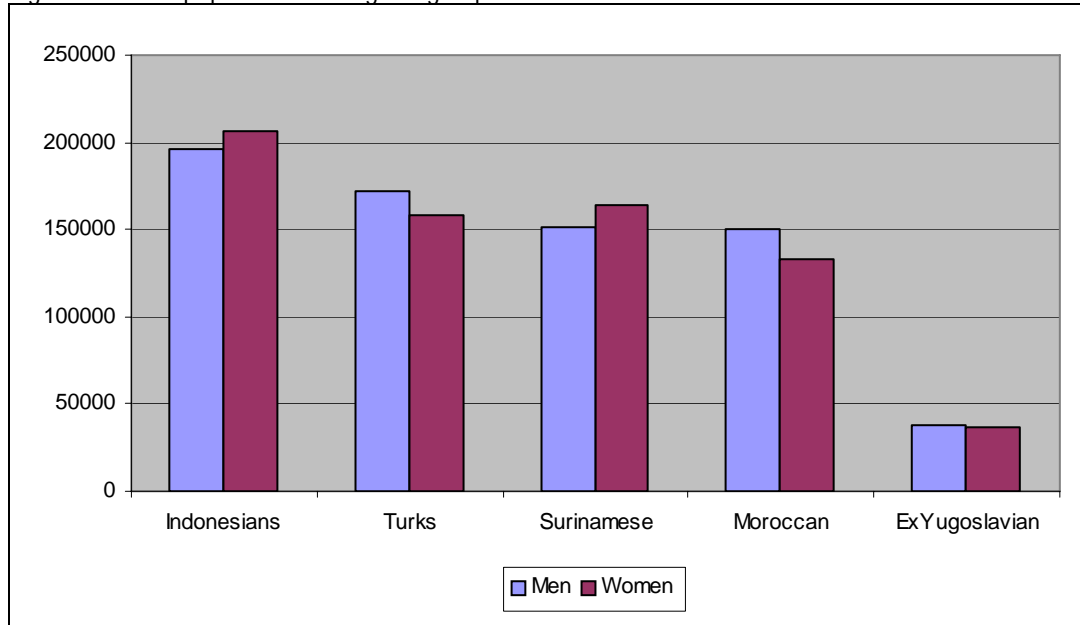
4.9. THE NETHERLANDS

4.9.1. Groups under study

In order to follow the design of the Swedish study in representing groups from different continents, the following groups³² were selected in the Netherlands: Migrants with Surinamese background (South America), migrants from Former Yugoslavia (Balkan), migrants with Turkish background (Middle East), migrants with Moroccan background (Northern Africa), and migrants with Indonesian background (Asia). In the Dutch study, both first and second generation migrants were included into the survey. The selected groups are among the most numerous migrant groups in the Netherlands. Their total populations in the Netherlands in 2002 (first and second generation together) are shown in figure 42 below.

³² Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

Figure 42: Total populations of migrant groups studied in the Netherlands.

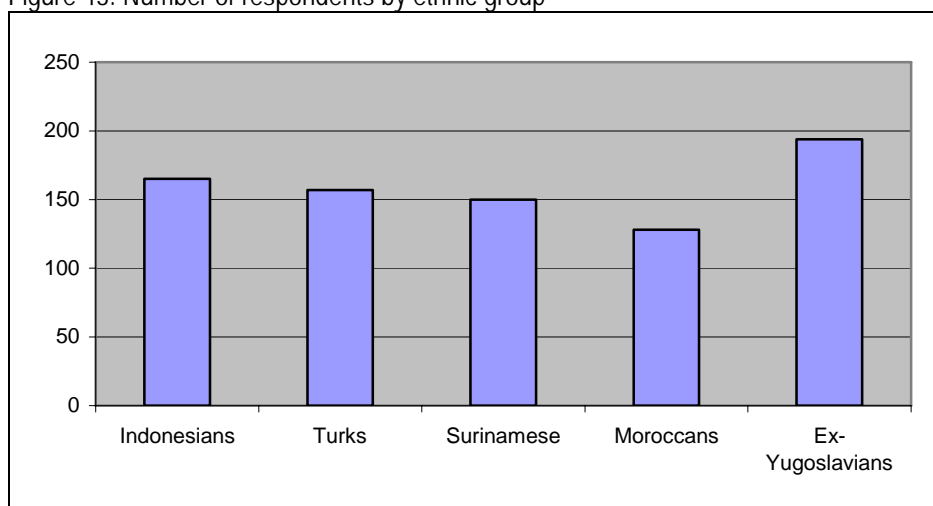


4.9.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The five ethnic groups studied in the Netherlands had fairly even proportions in the final sample of 794 individuals (as shown below, figure 43). Groups ranged from a minimum of just below 130 persons (migrants with Moroccan background) to almost 200 persons (migrants from Former Yugoslavia). The other three ethnic groups (migrants with Turkish background, migrants with Surinamese background and migrants with Indonesian background) participated with around 160 persons per group in the Dutch study.

Figure 43: Number of respondents by ethnic group



AGE AND GENDER

Migrants between 18 and 65 years were studied in the Netherlands. Most respondents (over 50 per cent) were between 25 and 44 years of age at the time of the survey. Only Moroccan and Turkish respondents were younger than the average sample population. As regards the gender-composition of the Dutch sample, nearly even distributions between the sexes were achieved during the sampling process (386 women, 408 men).

LENGTH OF STAY

Migrants from former Dutch colonies Indonesia and Suriname show the longest length of stay in the Netherlands. Most respondents from Turkey and Morocco immigrated in the 1970s and 1980s. The bigger part of respondents from Former Yugoslavia is among the most recent migrants. In the Netherlands, migrants of the second generation were also studied. In total, 15 per cent of respondents were born in the Netherlands.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

Almost half of all respondents in the Dutch study reported to believe in a Muslim religion (44 per cent). This is followed by 31 per cent of respondents having declared to follow a Christian religion. Almost 15 per cent declared not to be religious in the Dutch sample. Various Muslim religions were most widespread among the Moroccan and Turkish respondents (93 and 96 per cent respectively). Christian religions were more strongly represented among the other three groups. As the Dutch author supposes, high proportions of migrants with Surinamese background respondents might have been Hindu, as is known for migrants with Surinamese background migrants in the Netherlands. As unfortunately no such category was foreseen in the questionnaire, this cannot be stated with certainty, but

the high amount of migrants with Surinamese background respondents who answered “other religions” (44 per cent) makes this consideration comprehensible.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

At the time of the survey, 28 per cent of women and 12 per cent of men had no occupation. 14 per cent of respondents declared to be officially unemployed. While unemployment was lowest among Turkish respondents (9 per cent), migrants with Surinamese background migrants were by far the most affected of unemployment (22 per cent). The types of professions most often mentioned by those with an occupation were: the service sector (23 per cent), the public sector and health care jobs (22 per cent). One major variation among the different ethnic and gender groups is that housekeeping and homecare jobs were more common among women of Turkish and Moroccan origin.

4.9.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In the Dutch survey, four cities – two larger and two smaller ones – were chosen as research sites: Arnhem, Rotterdam, Tilburg and The Hague. A random sample was drawn from data made available by municipalities. The total gross sample comprised 4.800 individuals (240 from each of the five groups in each city).

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaires were translated by native speakers into Turkish, Moroccan-Arabic and Serbo-Croatian. Each individual received two questionnaires, one in Dutch and one in the language of their country of origin or the country of origin of the parents (except migrants with Indonesian or Surinamese background who generally speak Dutch due to the colonial past described above). Most questions in the Dutch questionnaire were similar to those in the Swedish study; two questions differ significantly³³ and two questions were added³⁴. Four questions of the Swedish survey were excluded from the Dutch questionnaire. The Dutch study partly replaced the term “foreign” by the term “allochtone” and substituted the term “xenophobe” by the expression “hostile towards foreigners”.

³³ Instead of asking if the interviewee had a job, the Dutch questionnaire asked how many days the interviewee had worked (in a paid job) in the last four weeks. Furthermore, the Dutch study asked the interviewees about their experience of discrimination in “public transport” only, instead of – as is done in the Swedish study – their experience of discrimination “on the street and in public transport”.

³⁴ Interviewees were not only asked if they had been subjected to violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime, but also if they had reported this to the police. The second additional question regarded people who came to the Netherlands to find a job. Interviewees were asked whether more people, the same number as now, fewer people or no one at all should be allowed to come to the Netherlands on these grounds.

RESPONSE RATES AND NON RESPONSE ANALYSIS

Although measures were taken to enhance response rates (e.g. dissemination of information about the study in relevant media; reminder postcards), the total response rate was only 17 per cent and the final sample consisted of only 794 individuals. This was the reason why the author of the Dutch study conducted a thorough non-response analysis (on the basis of register data). Due to findings of the non-response analysis, data was weighted for age and gender against the gross sample.

4.9.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

Slightly less than an average of one third of migrants interviewed in the Netherlands reported discriminatory experiences from the employment domain. This is followed by the domain of private life and public arenas, where on average 19 per cent of migrants interviewed reported such experiences. On average, 15 per cent of respondents reported discriminatory experiences in contact with relevant institutions and 13 per cent in the domain of shops and restaurants. Finally, on average 9 per cent reported discriminatory experiences in the context of commercial transactions.

Table 61: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Employment	31
Private life and public arenas	19
Institutions	15
Shops and restaurants	13
Commercial transactions	9

Employment

The working life of respondents marks out the domain in which discrimination is most widely experienced in the Netherlands. On average, almost one third of Dutch respondents reported discriminatory experiences in this domain. Discriminatory harassment at the job was experienced by more than 40 per cent of respondents. Having been denied a job “because of ones foreign background” was experienced by almost 30 per cent of respondents within 5 years prior to the study.

Table 62. Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment”

Job denied	29
Missed promotion	21
Harassed at work	42

Private life and public arenas

On average, almost 20 per cent of respondents in the Netherlands experienced discrimination in private life and the public within the year prior to the study. Looking into this domain in detail, outright violence was experienced by least

respondents (almost 10 per cent). Harassment by neighbours was known twice as widely (20 per cent). Being harassed in public transport was the form of discrimination most often experienced in this domain (28 per cent).

Table 63: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas"

Harassed by neighbours	20
Harassed in public transport	28
Victim of violence or crime	9

Institutions

On average, 15 per cent of respondents in the Netherlands reported discriminatory experiences in interactions with certain relevant institutions. Both the social insurance office and the healthcare were institutions where 18 per cent of respondents in the Netherlands felt mistreated within the year prior to the study. Fewer respondents felt badly treated by the employment agency (14 per cent). With an average of 8 per cent of migrants reporting discriminatory treatment by the social services, it marks out the institution in which least mistreatment was experienced.

Table 64: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Institutions"

Badly treated in employment agency	14
Badly treated in social insurance office	18
Badly treated in healthcare	18
Badly treated in social service	8

Shops or restaurants

Explicit denial to enter a shop was relatively seldom experienced in the year prior to the study by respondents in the Netherlands (2 per cent). Considerably more frequent was the experience of bad treatment in restaurants and shops and the experience of being denied entry into restaurants or discotheques "due to ones foreign background" (18 and 19 per cent respectively).

Table 65: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants"

Denied entry into restaurant, disco	19
Denied entry into shop	2
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	18

Commercial transactions

Discriminatory experiences within the domain of commercial transactions are relatively seldom experienced by Dutch respondents (on average 9 per cent). Ten per cent of respondents reported having been denied to rent or buy a flat or house within five years prior to the study. Less respondents (8 per cent) declared having had problems buying something by credit card or obtaining a loan.

Table 66: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Commercial transactions"

Denied housing	10
Denied credit/loan	8

Domainless items

Both bad treatment by the police and at school was experienced by a considerable proportion of respondents in the Dutch study (19 and 20 per cent respectively).

Table 67: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	20
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	19

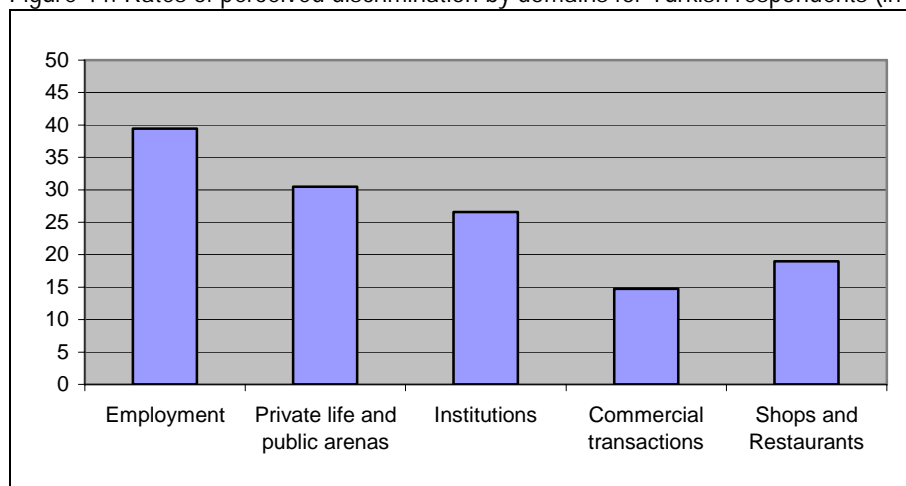
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

Migrants from Turkey reported most discriminatory experiences in the Dutch study. Migrants from Indonesia were clearly those who experience discrimination least often, according to the study.

Respondents with Turkish background

As is the case for all migrant groups, Turkish respondents also experienced most discrimination within the domain of employment. More than half of all Turkish respondents reported having been harassed at work at least once in the five years prior to the study. Also, more than one third of the Turkish interviewees reported having been refused a job they applied for, due to, as the respondents sensed, their "foreign background".

Figure 44: Rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Turkish respondents (in %)



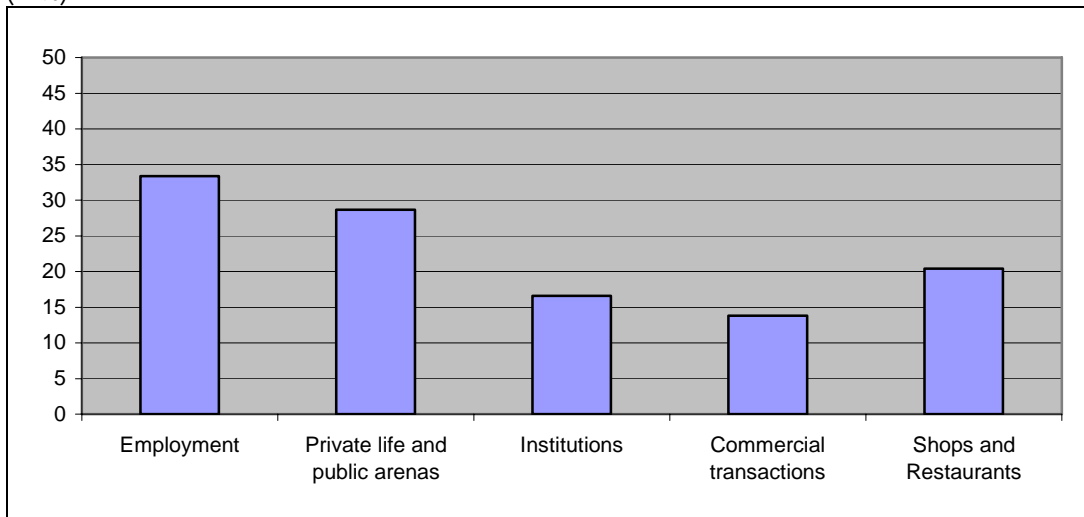
Another domain from which relatively high proportions of Turkish respondents reported discriminatory experiences is the domain of private life and public arenas. Here it is especially harassment that Migrants with Turkish background experience. Harassment by neighbours was experienced by one third of all Turkish migrants

interviewed. Harassment on the street and in public transport was reported by even more (42 per cent). Within the domain of institutions it was especially the healthcare sector that Turkish migrants experienced as discriminatory. One third of Turkish migrants reported having been denied entrance to restaurants or nightclubs. Finally, one quarter of those Turkish respondents who had contact with the police in the last year preceding the study reported to have experienced discrimination.

Respondents with Moroccan background

On average, one third of Moroccan migrants reported discriminatory experiences in the domain of employment. Harassment at work ranks highest among the different forms of discriminatory experiences within this domain (54 per cent).

Figure 45: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Moroccan respondents (in %)

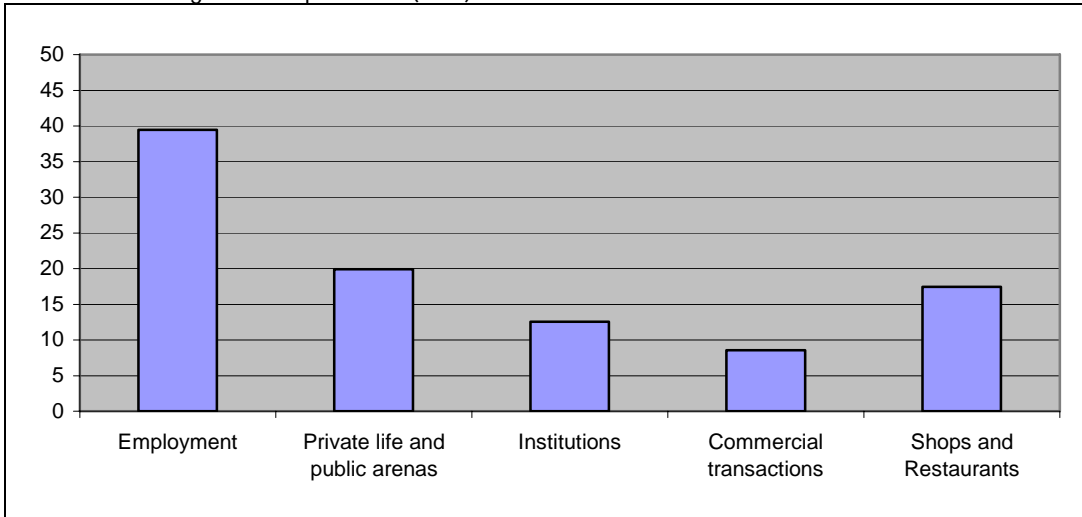


On average, 29 per cent of Moroccan migrants reported discriminatory experiences in the domain of private life and public arenas. Here it is harassment on the street or in public transport that is most widely known among Moroccan migrants interviewed in the Netherlands (43 per cent). Further notable are the answers given by Moroccan migrants as regards experiences of discriminatory treatment by the police. Almost one third of Moroccan migrants reported this kind of discriminatory experiences.

Respondents with Surinamese background

Migrants from Suriname show highest proportions of respondents reporting discriminatory experiences from the domain of employment (39 per cent on average). High rates were found for harassment at work as well as for job refusal.

Figure 46: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for migrants with Surinamese background respondents (in %)

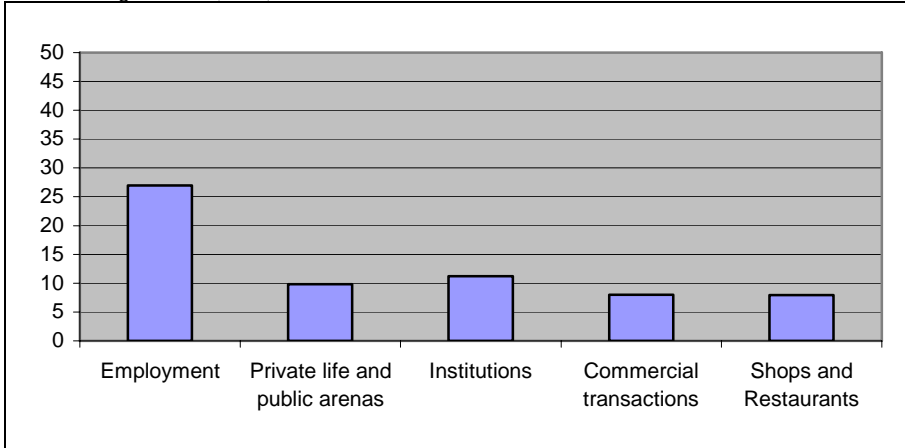


The domain of employment is followed (in considerable distance) by the domain of private life and public arenas. On average, one in five migrants with Surinamese background reported discriminatory treatments in this domain. One third of Surinamese respondents in the Dutch study reported harassment on the street and in public transport. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of migrants with Surinamese background reported to have suffered from harassment by neighbours. Within the domain of shops and restaurants, an average of almost one quarter of migrants with Surinamese background reported having been denied entry into restaurants or discotheques. Slightly more respondents reported having been badly treated in restaurants or shops. Like Migrants with Moroccan background, almost 30 per cent of migrants with Surinamese background reported to have been mistreated by the Dutch police.

Respondents from Former Yugoslavia

On average, 27 per cent of interviewed migrants from Former Yugoslavia reported discriminatory experiences in the domain of employment. For them harassment at work was also the most widely known form of discrimination within this domain. This is followed by 25 per cent of migrants reporting the experience of having been refused a job because of ones "foreign background".

Figure 47: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for respondents from Former Yugoslavia (in %)

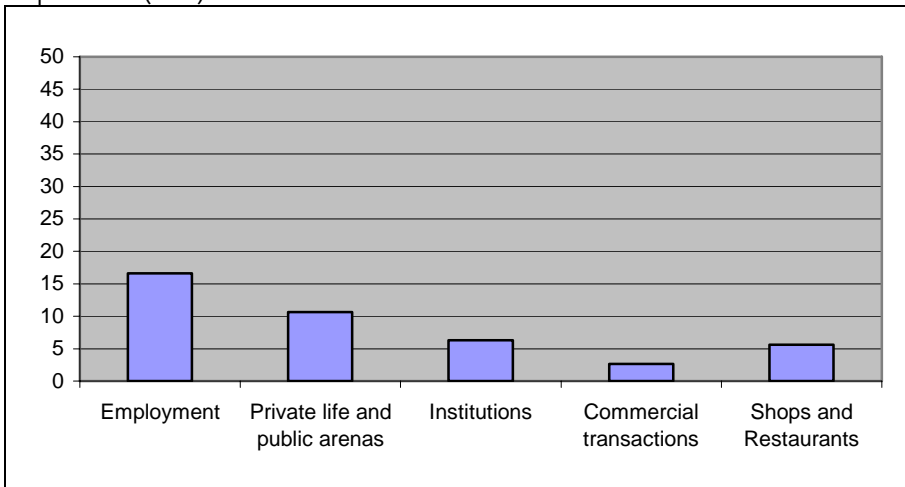


Both in the Domain of private life and public as well as the institutional domain, on average around ten per cent of migrants from Former Yugoslavia reported discriminatory experiences in the Netherlands. While harassment by neighbours ranked highest within the domain concerning private and public of migrants, discriminatory experiences in contact with healthcare institutions ranked highest in the institutional domain.

Respondents with Indonesian background

Migrants from Indonesia are the group with lowest proportions of respondents reporting discriminatory experiences. Also for them, the domain of employment is the site where most discrimination was experienced. And again it is harassment at work, which was the most widely experienced form of discrimination within the domain of employment for these migrants (22 per cent).

Figure 48: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Indonesian respondents (in %)



On average, slightly more than 10 per cent of Indonesian interviewees reported discriminatory experiences in the domain of private life and public arenas. The two most often reported forms of discrimination experienced in this domain were harassment on the street and in public transport and by neighbours.

4.9.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

According to the Dutch study, 10 per cent of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported those acts to the police. Four per cent reported discrimination in the context of housing to the police, 4 per cent reported discriminatory practices in shops and restaurants and in the sphere of financial services, and 21 per cent of victims of violence and crime reported their experiences to public authorities.

4.10. AUSTRIA

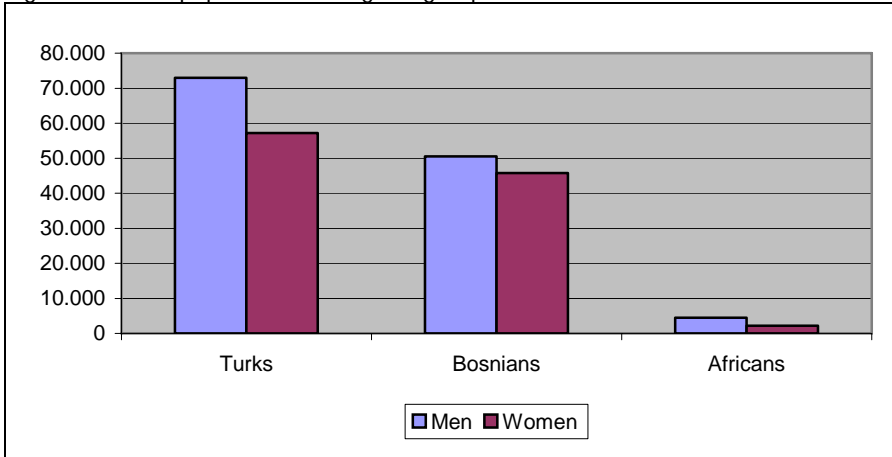
4.10.1. Groups under study

The author of the Austrian study decided to study persons of three migrant communities³⁵. These were: Migrants with Turkish background (including Kurds with Turkish nationality), migrants with Bosnian background and migrants with “African”³⁶ background. This selection is justified by the Author’s claim that they seem to be the groups most affected by discrimination in Austria. Furthermore they represent groups with diverse geographical and cultural backgrounds and migration histories. Together, these three groups amount to 3 per cent of the total population living in Austria (in 2001). Their total populations in Austria are indicated in figure 49 below.

³⁵ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

³⁶ No further specification of the very broad term “Africans” was made in the Austrian context. But the Author indicated, that most African respondents emigrated from Nigeria, followed by Africans from Ghana.

Figure 49: Total populations of migrant groups studied in Austria.

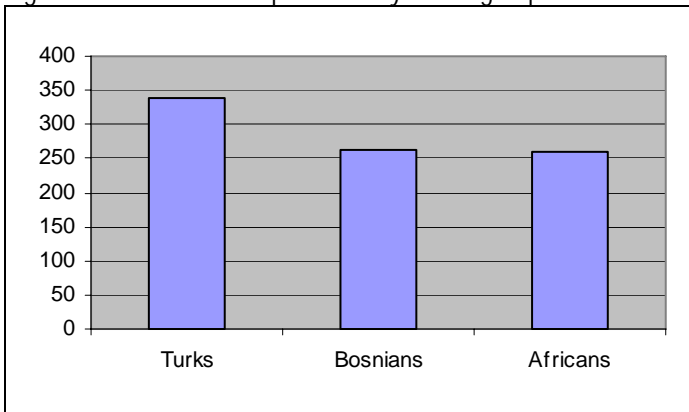


4.10.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

People of Turkish descent (339 persons) made up the biggest share of the total sample (861 persons). Both Bosnian and African respondents were represented to a lower degree in the study.

Figure 50: Number of respondents by ethnic group



AGE AND GENDER

Individuals aged 18 years and older were studied in Austria. In general, respondents were rather young. More than half of the respondents were aged under 35 years at the time of the study. In general, the gender composition of the sample population in Austria showed a predominance of men. The predominance of men was even higher in the Turkish sample population. In the case of the African sample population, the gender distribution was contrary.

LENGTH OF STAY

The three immigrant groups studied in Austria differ in their migration history. This is represented in overall differences of the time span that migrants lived in Austria. Turkish respondents showed a longer average length of residence compared to migrants with Bosnian background and Africans (41 per cent of migrants with Turkish background arrived before 1987 compared to merely 19 per cent of migrants with Bosnian background and 16 per cent of Africans respondents). In contrast, nearly half of the Africans arrived after 1996, in comparison to only 24 per cent of Turkish respondents.

A considerable proportion of Turkish respondents was born in Austria (14 per cent), 4 per cent of Bosnian respondents belonged to the second generation, while no African respondents of the second generation were studied in Austria.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

More than half of migrants interviewed in Austria were of a Muslim religion (63 per cent), followed by Christians, who constituted about a quarter of all respondents. Less than ten per cent indicated to be not religious. A large proportion of Turkish migrants were of Muslim faith (96 per cent) as well as the majority of Bosnian respondents (73 per cent). The bigger part (76 per cent) of African respondents declared to be of Christian faith.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

Participation in the Austrian labour market was generally low among respondents: 38 per cent of respondents declared that they did not work at all in the last month preceding the study. Almost 10 per cent of respondents declared to be unemployed. Among those who did work, the construction sector and the service sector was dominant for male respondents, whereas the service sector and domestic work (especially for Turkish and African respondents) were the main fields where female respondents worked at the time of the survey.

4.10.3. Research methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In Austria, no personalised lists of migrants were available. Census data could be used to get rough estimates on migrant populations in Austria.³⁷ Samples were picked by using two approaches. In the first approach, contacts with representatives of community organisations of the three populations rendered lists of addresses of

³⁷ A considerable restriction of Austrian census data posed the fact that it does not indicate the country of birth of any individual, but only its legal status (as Austrian or foreigner). Thus some second generation migrants born in Austria might show up in these statistics as foreigner, while on the other side, many persons with migrant background are labelled "Austrians" in the census data due to having been naturalised.

their members, which were used as contact lists for mailing out questionnaires³⁸. As response rates with this system proved low, a second approach was used. Interviewers handed out questionnaires according to certain quotas in various public settings in the selected Austrian cities.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The Austrian questionnaire is the one closest to the Swedish questionnaire. Most questions were taken over unchanged. Some questions were slightly changed and only one question differs significantly from the corresponding Swedish item³⁹. Two new questions were included in the questionnaire⁴⁰. Five questions of the Swedish questionnaire do not appear in the Austrian questionnaire.⁴¹

RESPONSE RATES AND NON-RESPONSE ANALYSIS

Two different sampling methods (random and by quota) were applied in the Austrian study. This makes it problematic to speak of one “(non) response rate” of the study. In general, response rates for randomly selected and mailed out questionnaires were very low. A non-response analysis led the author to the conclusion that the sample does not produce considerable biases in the data and could be used with no further weighting.

4.10.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

Looking at rates of perceived discrimination in certain life spheres in Austria, we find that the domain of private life and public arenas ranks highest of all (32 per cent on average). Both in the employment domain and in the domain of shops and restaurants, an average of about one quarter of respondents reported discriminatory experiences. Slightly less discrimination was reported from the field of commercial transactions (23 per cent on average). Finally, the institutional domain is the sphere in which discrimination was least common (17 per cent on average) according to the Austrian study.

Table 68: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

³⁸ A method that certainly leads to rather highly selective populations, as only members of these organisations are enlisted.

³⁹ Instead of asking if the interviewee had a job, the Austrian questionnaire asked how many days the interviewee had worked in the last four weeks.

⁴⁰ The interviewees were not only asked if they had been subjected to violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime during the last year due to their foreign background, but also, if they had reported this to the police. The second additional question regarded people who came to Austria to find a job. The interviewees were asked whether more people, the same number as now, fewer or none at all should be allowed to come to Austria on these grounds.

⁴¹ Questions that did not fit the Austrian context were not included in the Austrian questionnaire.

Private life and public arenas	32
Employment	25
Shops and restaurants	24
Commercial transactions	23
Institutions	17

Private life and public arenas

On average, nearly one third of all respondents in Austria declared to suffer from discriminatory experiences in the domain of private life and public arenas. Being harassed on streets and in public transport was reported by even 45 per cent of respondents. Thirteen per cent of respondents in Austria reported having been the victim of violence or other criminal offences in Austria.

Table 69: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Private life and public arenas"

Harassed by neighbours	38
Harassed on street, in public transport	45
Victim of violence or crime	13

Employment

On average, one quarter of all respondents reported discriminatory experiences at work. Again it was harassment (this time at the workplace) that was most common within this domain. Being denied a job because of ones "foreign background" was experienced by a quarter of all migrants interviewed in Austria.

Table 70: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Employment"

Job denied	24
Missed promotion	12
Harassed at work	37

Shops or restaurants

Almost one third of respondents reported having been denied entry to restaurants or discotheques within the past year. Bad treatment in shops or restaurants was experienced by less interviewees in Austria. Finally, "only" 15 per cent reported having been denied entry to shops.

Table 71: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants"

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	31
Refused entry into shop	15
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	26

Commercial transactions

Of those migrants who were trying to acquire housing in the last 5 years, one third declared having been denied to do so because of their “foreign background”. Fewer respondents were denied to buy something with credit card or were denied a bank loan.

Table 72: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Commercial transactions”

Denied housing	32
Denied credit/loan	14

Institutions

Discriminatory experiences in contact with institutions are comparatively seldom in Austria. Highest shares of respondents declared having experienced bad treatment in contact with the employment agency.

Table 73: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Institutions”

Badly treated in employment agency	23
Badly treated in social insurance office	17
Badly treated in healthcare	14
Badly treated in social service	15

Domainless items

Of the two remaining items, which could not clearly be attributed to one of the above life spheres, bad treatment by police was more widespread among respondents in Austria. Of those migrants who came in contact with the police within the past year, 29 per cent reported bad treatment and attributed this to her or his “foreign background”.

Table 74: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	19
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	29

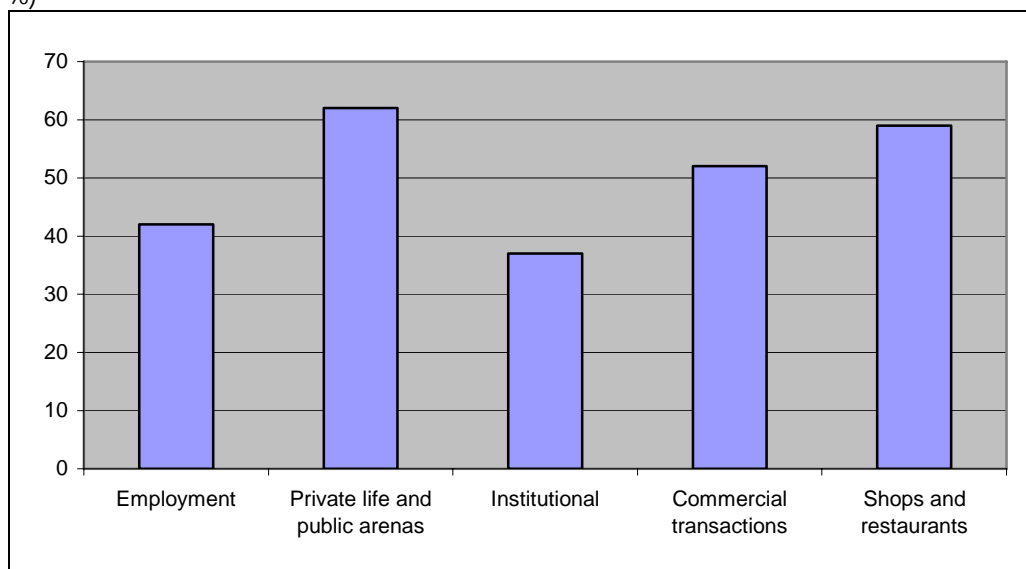
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

According to the figures of the Austrian study, discriminatory experiences are by far most widespread among respondents with African background (50 per cent). Considerably lower rates were found for migrants with Bosnian background (18 per cent) and migrants with Turkish background (14 per cent) interviewed in Austria.

African respondents

On average, almost two thirds of respondents with African background interviewed in Austria reported discriminatory experiences within the domain of private life and public arenas. High proportions of African respondents report harassment both by neighbours and on the street and in public transport.

Figure 51: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for African respondents (in %)

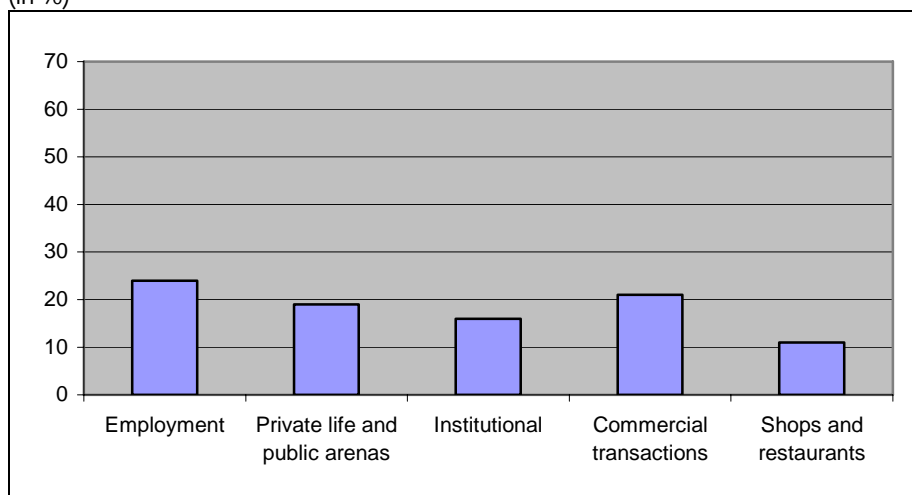


Another site where high proportions of Africans experienced discrimination was the domain of shops and restaurants. More than two thirds of the interviewed Africans reported having been denied entry to restaurants or discotheques. Little less African interviewees reported having been badly treated in a restaurant or shop in the past year. Denial to rent or buy a place to live in Austria was reported by more than two thirds of respondents with African background. In the domain of employment, harassment at work as well as refused jobs were common experiences among respondents with African background in Austria. Extraordinary high proportions of Africans reported bad treatment by the Austrian police. More than two thirds of those Africans who came in contact with the police in the past year reported discriminatory experiences.

Respondents with Bosnian background

Considerably less Bosnian respondents than respondents with African background reported discriminatory experiences in Austria. Within the domain in which such experiences were most common for migrants with Bosnian background – the employment domain – we find that harassment at work was reported by more than one third of respondents. A fairly big proportion of migrants with Bosnian background also reported having been denied a job they applied for.

Figure 52: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Bosnian respondents (in %)

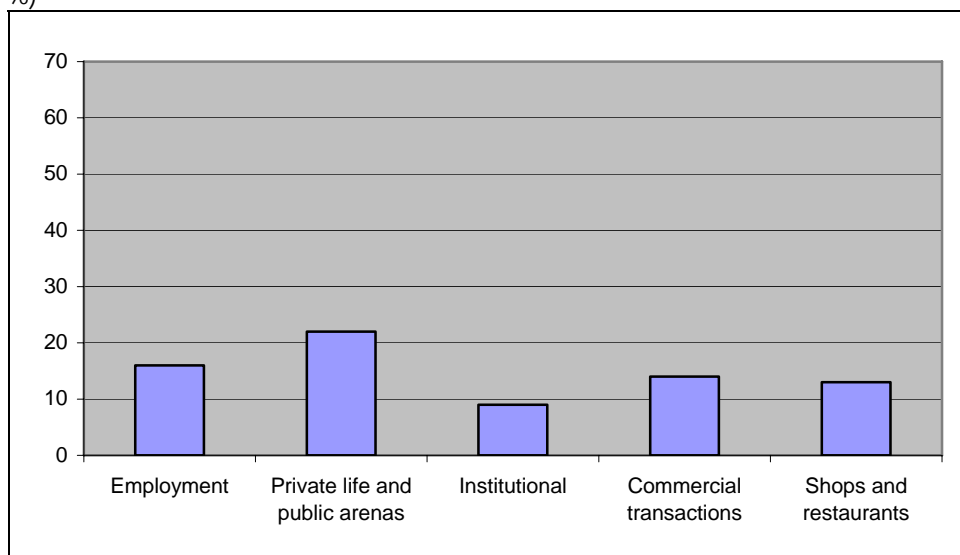


Almost 30 per cent of Bosnian respondents reported having been denied to buy or rent accommodation in Austria due to their “foreign background”. Denial to buy something with credit card or to get a loan was reported by 13 per cent of respondents with Bosnian background. Roughly, a quarter of Bosnian migrants interviewed in Austria reported to have suffered from harassment on the street and in public transport and by their own neighbours.

Respondents with Turkish background

Migrants with Turkish background reported discriminatory experiences least often in Austria. On average, highest shares of Turkish migrants reported to have experienced discrimination within the domain of private life and public arenas. One third of them reported having been harassed on the street or in public transport. Harassment by neighbours was reported by less Turkish migrants.

Figure 53: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Turkish respondents (in %)



Also at their working places, Turkish migrants suffered from harassment to a considerable degree (23 per cent on average). Less than 10 per cent of the interviewed migrants with Turkish background reported having missed a promotion within five years prior to the study. One in five Turkish respondents reported having been denied to buy or rent a place to live in Austria because of their “foreign background”. Slightly less migrants with Turkish background were denied to enter a restaurant or discotheque.

4.10.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

According to the Austrian study, one fifth of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported those acts to the police. Twelve per cent reported discrimination in the context of housing to the police, 6 per cent reported discriminatory practices in shops and restaurants and in the sphere of financial services and 39 per cent of victims of violence and crime reported to public authorities.

4.11. PORTUGAL

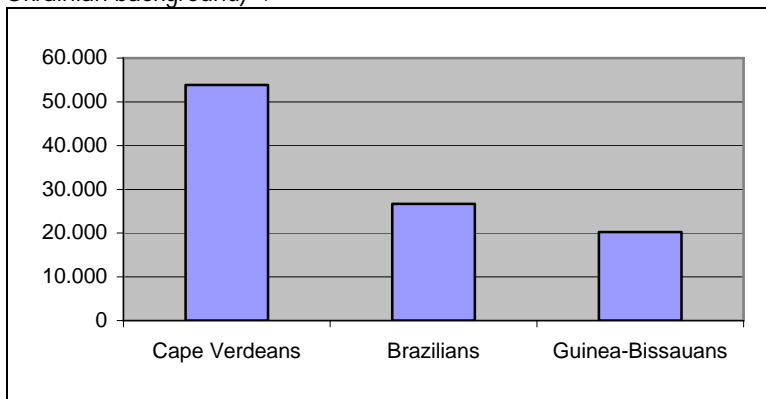
4.11.1. Groups under study

In Portugal four migrant groups⁴² were questioned: Migrants with Cape Verdean background, migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background, migrants with Brazilian

⁴² Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

background and migrants with Ukrainian background⁴³. These groups are among the most numerous migrant groups in Portugal. All studied migrant groups apart from the migrants with Ukrainian background share a colonial past with Portugal. Figure 54 below gives figures on migrant populations in Portugal (2003). Statistical information on the Ukrainian population was unfortunately not delivered

Figure 54: Total populations of migrant groups studied in Portugal (except migrants with Ukrainian background)⁴⁴.



4.11.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

In Portugal every migrant group was represented with near to exactly the same number of individuals. It consisted of 399 migrants with Cape Verdean background, 404 migrants with Brazilian background, 403 migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background and 413 migrants with Ukrainian background. This made up to a total of 1619 respondents in the migrants Portuguese study.

AGE AND GENDER

As is typical for migrant populations in Europe, migrants in Portugal are also rather young. On average, more than two thirds (72 per cent) of migrants interviewed were less than 40 years old. Men are significantly higher represented in the Portuguese study. According to the authors of the study, this is due to the mainly male migration history in Portugal and represents the total gender distribution of migrants there.

⁴³ Furthermore, Roma living in Portugal were included into the survey. In order to ensure comparability we decided to exclude this population from the presentation of the results.

⁴⁴ Source: www.ine.pt (05.10.2005)

LENGTH OF STAY

Differences were found between migrants from Africa, the majority of whom has been in Portugal for more than five years, and the other migrant groups (with Brazilian background and with Ukrainian background), most of whom have stayed less than five years in Portugal.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

Rather clear differences between migrant groups in terms of their religious faith were found in Portugal. Migrants with Cape Verdean background, migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background and migrants with Brazilian background were predominantly Catholic. Furthermore, about one third of migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background were Muslim. Seventy seven per cent of the migrants with Ukrainian background were of Orthodox faith.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

As regards integration into labour market, it is the migrants with Ukrainian background that show highest scores. Of them, 85 per cent declared that they have a job at the time of the interview. The same was true for 76 per cent of migrants with Brazilian background, 69 per cent of migrants with Cape Verdean background and 59 per cent of migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background. As regards the type of jobs of interviewees, the general structures of migrants in Portugal was found: most respondents worked in low-wage jobs (unskilled labour; service sector) while a small number of respondents (about 3 per cent) had jobs on the other end of the occupational ladder (management; technicians; etc.). Apart from this, the Portuguese study did not identify any further differences between the migrants' groups.

4.11.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

As no list of the target group could be obtained in case of the migrants studied in Portugal, a quota-sampling system was used in order to approach respondents. After having obtained information on several demographic characteristics of the groups under study, a sample with defined quotas for gender, age, length of stay and residential region in Portugal was constructed. Four hundred persons per migrant group were to be interviewed. These persons were approached by interviewers with different migrant backgrounds in the biggest cities of chosen seven regions⁴⁵.

QUESTIONNAIRE

As far as the core questions on discriminatory experiences are concerned, no significant changes as compared to the Swedish questionnaire have been made.

⁴⁵ These were: Açores, Alentejo, Algarve, Centro, Lisboa, Madeira and Norte.

RESPONSE RATES AND NON RESPONSE ANALYSIS

As a quota-sampling method was applied, it would be wrong to speak of “response rates”. As usual in such cases, the envisaged sample size was more or less attained. A list indicating the amount of refusals to make an interview per migrant group was provided by the authors. An average of about 250 persons per migrant group refused to give an interview, this number was lower for migrants with Brazilian background (140).

4.11.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

In contrast to most of the country reports discussed, the highest rate of perceived discrimination in Portugal occurs in the sphere of commercial transactions. An average of 42 per cent of respondents who declared that they made commercial transactions felt that they were discriminated against in this sphere. On average, almost one third of respondents (32 per cent) felt so in the employment sphere. On average, 18 per cent of respondents reported experiences of discrimination in their private life or on public places. On average, 11 per cent of respondents declared having been victim of institutional discrimination. Finally, on average, 6 per cent of respondents in Portugal felt discriminated against when entering shops or restaurants or when being denied access to them.

Table 75: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Commercial transactions	42
Employment	32
Private life & public arenas	18
Institutional discrimination	11
Shops and restaurants	6

Commercial transactions

The two items in the commercial sphere do not differ significantly as regards subjective experience of discrimination. In both cases questioned, comparably high rates of perceived discrimination were found. Thirty-nine per cent of interviewees reported discriminatory experiences when buying or renting accommodation. Near to half of the interviewed (46 per cent) reported such experiences in the context of financial services.

Table 76: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Commercial transactions” (in %)

Denied housing	39
Denied credit/loan	46

Employment

Job refusal as well as harassment at work was experienced by almost 40 per cent of respondents in Portugal (39 and 38 per cent respectively). Significantly fewer respondents (19 per cent) reported to have missed a promotion within the past five years due to their “foreign background”.

Table 77: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment” (in %)

Job refused	39
Missed promotion	19
Harassed at work	38

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain “Private life and public arenas”, harassment on the street and in public transport was most widely experienced (29 per cent). Harassment by neighbours was reported by 17 per cent of the migrants interviewed in Portugal. Finally, almost one in ten interviewees stated that they had been victims of violence or crime motivated by racist or xenophobic beliefs (8 per cent).

Table 78: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Private life and public arenas” (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	17
Harassed on street, in public transport	29
Victim of violence or crime	8

Institutions

On average, 11 per cent of interviewees in Portugal felt discriminated against in public institutions. Bad treatment at the social insurance office and at healthcare institutions was reported by slightly more than average respondents (12 and 13 per cent respectively). On the other hand, bad treatment at social service was reported by less interviewees (9 per cent).

Table 79: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Institutions” (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	11
Badly treated in social insurance office	12
Badly treated in healthcare	13
Badly treated in social service	9

Shops and restaurants

In Portugal, the experience of being denied entry to shops because of ones “foreign background” is relatively seldom (3 per cent) according to the study. On the other hand, rates of perceived discrimination for refusal to enter a restaurant or discotheque as well as for bad treatment in restaurants or shops were higher (11 and 15 per cent respectively).

Table 80: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain "Shops and Restaurants" (in %)

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	11
Refused entry into shop	3
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	15

Domainless items

One fifth of respondents in Portugal reported bad treatment at school. As regards bad treatment by police because of ones "foreign background", 18 per cent of respondents reported having experienced it within the past year in Portugal.

Table 81: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	20
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	18

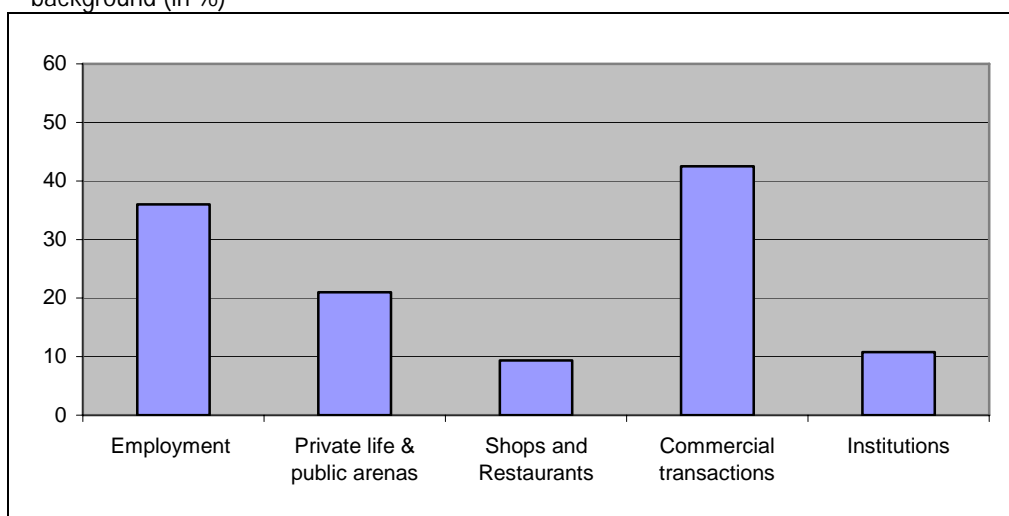
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

Looking at average rates of perceived discrimination for the different migrant groups studied, it is obvious that differences between the groups are not striking. All migrant groups have rates of 20 per cent or slightly higher, starting from the migrants with Ukrainian background (20 per cent) and ending with the migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background (24 per cent).

Respondents with Guinea-Bissauan background

Respondents from Guinea-Bissau show the highest rate of perceived discrimination within the domain of commercial transactions. On average, 43 per cent of these interviewees declared having been victim of discriminatory acts in this context.

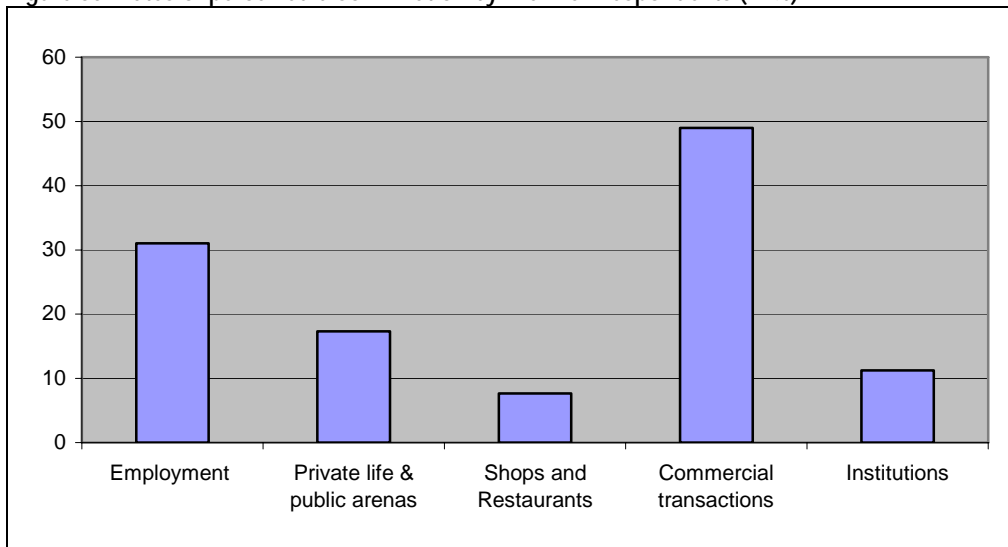
Figure 55: Rates of perceived discrimination by domains for migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background (in %)



On average, more than one third of migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background (36 per cent) interviewed in Portugal reported discriminatory experiences in the employment domain. The general trend in this domain becomes especially clear in case of the migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background: while 21 per cent of these immigrants reported having missed a promotion due to their “foreign background”, figures for both job refusal and harassment at work were roughly twice as high (46 and 41 per cent respectively). Within the domain of private life and public arenas, harassment on the street or in public transport was by far the most widely known form of discrimination (38 per cent). As regards the domains institutional discrimination and shops and restaurants, roughly one in ten Guinea-Bissauan reported discriminatory experiences (11 and 9 per cent respectively). A quarter of migrants with Guinea-Bissauan background for whom the question applied declared that they have suffered bad treatment at school due to their “foreign background”. This rate was only slightly lower for bad treatment by the police (24 per cent).

Respondents with Brazilian background

Figure 56: Rates of perceived discrimination by Brazilian respondents (in %)



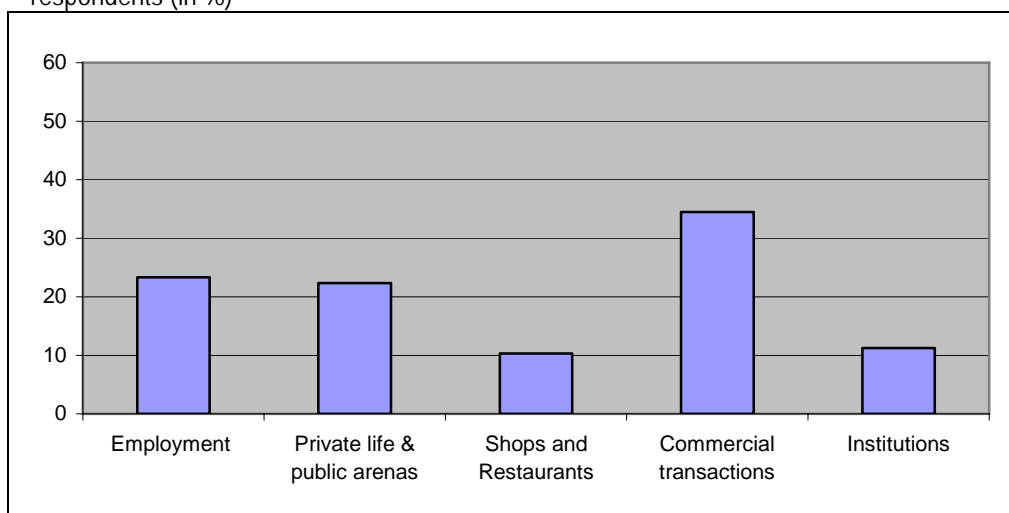
More than half of all migrants with Brazilian background for whom the question applied reported denial of a credit or loan (54 per cent). This is the highest rate of perceived discrimination in the Portuguese report. The second item of the commercial transactions domain – denied housing – was also widely known, this time among migrants with Brazilian background (44 per cent). On average 31 per cent of migrants with Brazilian background interviewed in Portugal reported discriminatory experiences in the employment domain. Harassment at work was the form of discrimination most often reported within this domain (41 per cent). As regards the domain private life and public arenas, migrants with Brazilian background as compared to the other migrant groups least often reported having been victim of violence or criminal offences (on average 6 per cent). Within the domain of institutional discrimination, bad treatment at the social service was

reported by 7 per cent of migrants with Brazilian background. This rate was twice as high for both bad treatment at the employment agency and in healthcare institutions. Almost a quarter of migrants with Brazilian background for whom the question applied declared that they have suffered bad treatment at school due to their “foreign background” (23 per cent). This rate was almost double as regards bad treatment by the police (12 per cent).

Respondents with Cape Verdean background

Corresponding to the general results in the Portuguese study study, also for the migrants with Cape Verdean background the domain of commercial transactions was the domain where most discrimination was reported (35 per cent on average). While 39 per cent of migrants with Cape Verdean background reported having been denied housing due to their “foreign background”, 30 per cent reported having been denied a credit or loan.

Figure 57: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Cape Verdean respondents (in %)

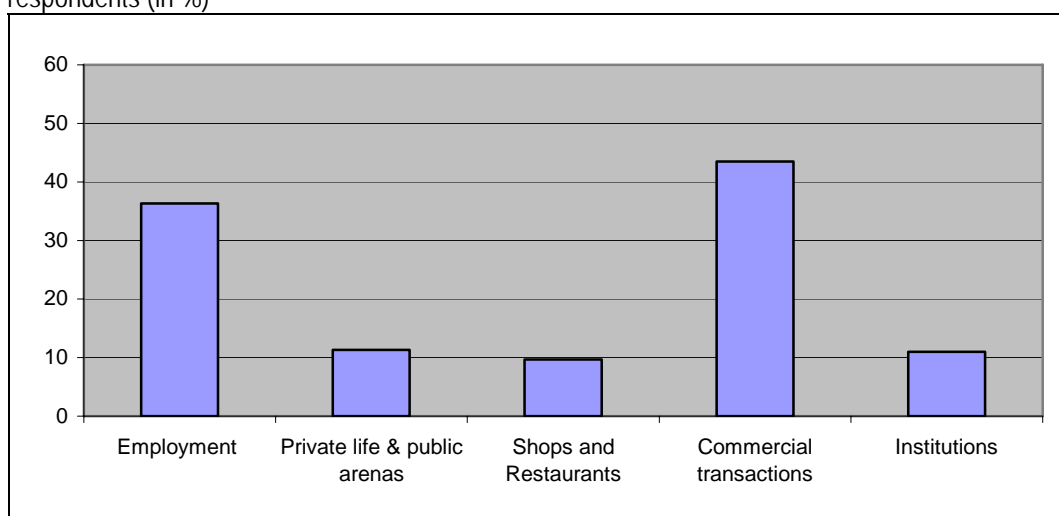


Both the employment domain and the domain of private life and public arenas range among the domains with medium average rates of perceived discrimination (23 and 22 per cent respectively). In the employment domain, again, job refusal (31 per cent) and harassment at work (30 per cent) were comparatively often reported. And in the domain of private life and public arenas it was – just as for all migrant groups interviewed in Portugal – harassment on street or in public transport that was most widely known. With 10 per cent reporting having been the victim of violence or crime, the migrants with Cape Verdean background are the group most affected by discriminatory experiences in the Portuguese context. Institutional discrimination and the domain of shops and restaurants range on the lower end of the scale of perceived discrimination (on average 11 and 10 per cent respectively). Furthermore, 21 per cent of migrants with Cape Verdean background declared that they have suffered bad treatment at school. And 23 per cent reported having been badly treated by the police.

Respondents with Ukrainian background

Although respondents with Ukrainian background have on average reported discrimination least often according to the Portuguese study, there are two domains where relatively high rates of perceived discrimination could be found (commercial transactions and employment). On the other hand, rates of perceived discrimination for the remaining three domains were rather low.

Figure 58: Average rates of perceived discrimination by domains for Cape Verdean respondents (in %)



On average, 44 per cent of the interviewed respondents with Ukrainian background reported discriminatory experiences in the context of commercial transactions. This rate was even significantly higher for the item concerning denial of credits or loans (53 per cent). The other domain with a relatively high average rate of perceived discrimination is employment (36 per cent). In contrast to most other migrants interviewed in Portugal, the experience of having missed a promotion did not have a rate much lower than the other items analysed in that field (30 per cent). All other domains have rather low average rates of perceived discrimination (11 per cent for private life and public arenas and institutional discrimination and 10 per cent for shops and restaurants). Eleven per cent of migrants with Ukrainian background reported bad treatment at school. This is about half as many as in the other interviewed migrant groups. Finally, 14 per cent of migrants with Ukrainian background in Portugal reported bad treatment by the police due to their “foreign background”.

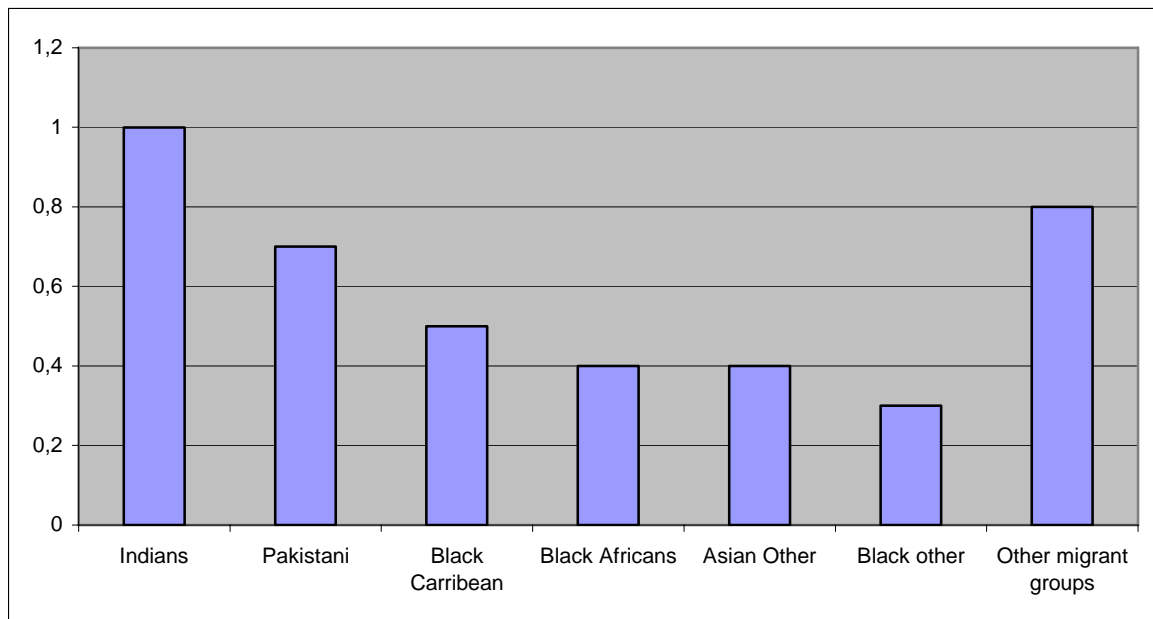
4.12. UNITED KINGDOM

4.12.1. Groups under study

Since the UK has a long history of immigration and settlement, it was decided by the British researchers to study the issue of racism and discrimination not only in

the context of 20th century "immigrants". Hence the research has also targeted black and minority ethnic (BME) communities reflective of earlier migration periods and persons with migrant background born in the UK. The communities⁴⁶ selected include: Black Caribbean, Black Africans (focus on Somali communities), "Black other", migrants with Indian background, migrants with Pakistani background, other migrants with Asian background and Middle Eastern migrants⁴⁷.

Figure 59: Total populations of migrant groups studied in the UK (in millions)⁴⁸



4.12.2. Surveyed background data on respondents

ETHNICITY

The total number of valid responses in the seven selected respondent groups amounted to 1449⁴⁹. The largest respondent group were Black Africans (404 valid responses), followed by Black Caribbean (306), migrants with Pakistani background (270) and migrants with Indian background (201). The other respondent groups were significantly smaller in number: Mid Eastern and Asian other (86 each) and Black other (45). Finally, 51 respondents did not belong to one of the seven respondent groups.

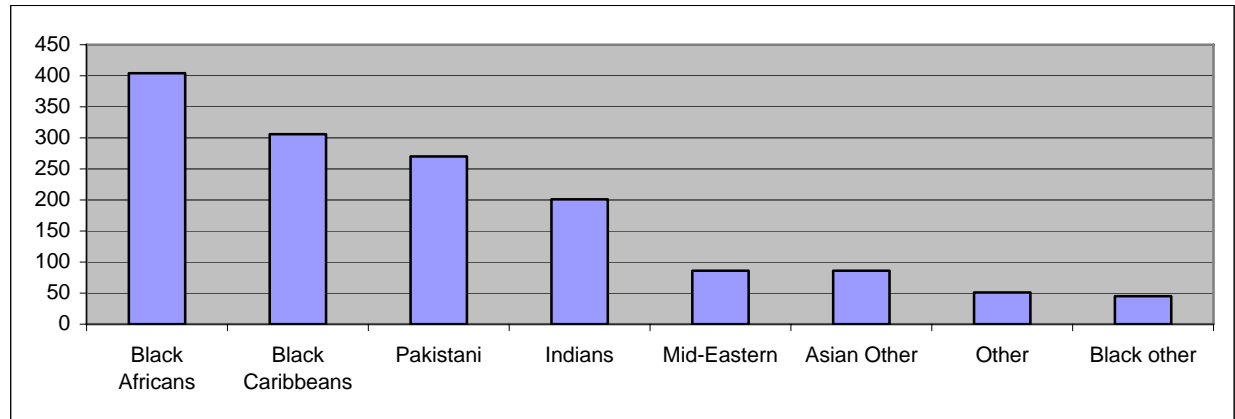
⁴⁶ Based on self-identification by respondents, either on the basis of their nationality or their ethnic descent.

⁴⁷ Middle Eastern groups were approached as part of the original sampling. However, following a poor initial response and constraints of time and budget, a smaller quota sample was applied.

⁴⁸ Labour Force Survey, 2000-01 Projected Population by ethnic group and age

⁴⁹ There are some inconsistencies in the UK study as regards the number of respondents classifiable for their ethnic origin (numbers vary between 1439 and 1449).

Figure 60: Number of respondents by ethnic group



AGE AND GENDER

As with the Swedish study, the targeted age range within the sampling framework was 18-60 years. About half of the respondents were between 25 and 44 years of age at the time of the survey. The youngest respondent group were “Black other”; the oldest respondent groups were Black Africans and “Asian other”. The breakdown of age by ethnic background reveals that in each case the greatest proportion of respondents was aged 25-34 years – apart from Black African and Asian other groups. Men and women were targeted equally by the UK study.

LENGTH OF STAY

More than half of the respondents were born in the UK (59 per cent). Most of respondents who were not born in the UK came in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s. About one third of Black Caribbeans, migrants with Indian background and migrants with Pakistani background immigrated already before 1970 to the UK. Seventy-five per cent of “Black other” came in the 1980s. Mid-Eastern and Black African respondents arrived latest.

RELIGIOUS FAITH

The majority of respondents indicated their religion as Muslim: Asian other (62 per cent Muslims), Black African (81 per cent), Mid-Eastern (83 per cent), migrants with Pakistani background (96 per cent). Hindu were the majority among Indian respondents. The majority of Black Caribbean and “Black other” respondents believed in Christian religion.

LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS

Across the sample as a whole, 48 per cent of respondents were employed, and the same percentage was unemployed. Of those in work, the highest proportions of respondents (particularly migrants with Pakistani background, Asian other, Black Caribbean, Black African and Indian) were working in the retail/wholesale/

commerce/hotel and hospitality sector (21 per cent) and in public services/health care (18 per cent). “Black other” respondents were with 17 per cent particularly present in the transportation sector.

4.12.3. Research Methods

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The British study adopted a non-probabilistic approach by means of a quota sampling methodology, stratified by location and ethnic sub groups. Survey work was undertaken in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bradford. A fixed quota target per ethnic group (varying between 200 and 400) with a target response rate of 50 per cent was chosen. The final number of responses achieved was 1516 from a total of 2006 distributed surveys, this represents an overall response rate of 76 per cent, which is significantly higher than the target response rate of 50 per cent. There is a strong variation in response rates of different target groups, resulting in significant variations of sample sizes between the respondent groups. Ethnicity data for most of the sample (n=1449) is available.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Most questions in the UK questionnaire are similar to those in the Swedish study, one question⁵⁰ differs significantly and five questions⁵¹ were added. Eight questions of the Swedish survey were not integrated into the UK questionnaire.⁵² The questionnaire was tested and produced in the key community languages (in addition to English) of the target groups, including Somali, Hindi, Urdu and Arabic.

RESPONSE RATES AND NON RESPONSE ANALYSIS

Responses from Black Caribbean and Black African groups are higher than the response target of 50 per cent. Asian groups are comparatively under-represented in comparison to Black groups in the sample.

⁵⁰ Instead of asking the interviewee, if s/he believes that her/his unemployment is due to employers preferring to hire natives (British) rather than people from her/his home country, the interviewees were asked (the more vague question), if they believed that there unemployment was due to their ethnic origin.

⁵¹ (1-3) In three additional questions the interviewees were asked not only to report, if they had reported their experience of discrimination to some authority, but also to which authority they had made their complaints. (4) Interviewees were not only asked for their trust in social services, but also for their trust in housing services. (5) Another additional question regards people who come to the UK for economic reasons. The interviewees are asked, whether more, the same number as now, fewer or none at all should be allowed to come to the UK on these grounds?

⁵² Not included in the UK questionnaire were questions on the reporting to the police of discrimination when trying to buy or rent an apartment, on the date of arrival in the UK, on whether new immigrants should be allowed to enter for political reasons and on questions that did not fit to the UK context.

4.12.4. Findings on perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN CERTAIN LIFE SPHERES

In the UK study, the domain “Private life and public arenas” presents the setting with the highest rate of perceived discrimination. On average, 60 per cent of UK respondents felt that they were at least once in the past year discriminated against in private settings or on public places. An average of 45 per cent of respondents who were exposed to commercial transactions reported experiences of discrimination, and about the same number felt discriminated against in Shops and/or Restaurants (44 per cent on average). The rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions is a bit lower, but still above 40 per cent of those who had been in contact with such institutions. Finally, on average one third of UK respondents felt discriminated against in the context of employment.

Table 82: Ranking of domains according to average rates of perceived discrimination (in %)

Private life and public arenas	60
Commercial transactions	45
Shops and restaurants	44
Institutions	41
Employment	32

Private life and public arenas

Within the domain “Private life and public arenas” the item that deals with harassment on the street displays with 67 per cent the highest rate of perceived discrimination. Two thirds of UK respondents reported subjective experiences of racist or xenophobic discrimination on the street or in public transportation. Fifty-eight per cent had been victims of violence or crime and saw these incidents in causal relation with their “foreign background”. Discriminatory harassment by neighbours was reported by 56 per cent of respondents.

Table 83: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Private life and public arenas” (in %)

Harassed by neighbours	56
Harassed on street, in public transport	67
Victim of violence or crime	58

Commercial transactions

With 45 per cent the sphere of commercial transaction displays a significant lower rate of perceived discrimination than the “Private life and public arenas” domain. The two items in the commercial sphere, denied access to housing and denied access to credits or loans, do not differ significantly as regards subjective experience of discrimination.

Table 84: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Commercial transactions” (in %)

Denied housing	45
Denied credit/loan	44

Shops or restaurants

On average, 44 per cent of UK respondents reported discrimination in the context of attending/frequenting shops or restaurants. More than half of respondents felt that they had been denied access to restaurants and discotheques for reasons of racist or xenophobic discrimination. Bad treatment in restaurants or shops due to their “foreign background” was reported by less than half of respondents. Discrimination through denied access to shops was subjectively experienced by more than one third of respondents.

Table 85: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Shops and restaurants” (in %)

Refused entry into restaurant, disco	53
Refused entry into shop	36
Badly treated in restaurant, shop	44

Institutions

Slightly more than 40 per cent of interviewees in the UK felt discriminated against by public institutions. Above the average were experienced bad treatment at healthcare facilities (46 per cent), bad treatment in social service institutions (44 per cent) and bad treatment in employment agencies (43 per cent). Clearly below the average are rates of perceived discrimination in social service institutions (31 per cent).

Table 86: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Institutions” (in %)

Badly treated in employment agency	43
Badly treated in social insurance office	44
Badly treated in healthcare	46
Badly treated in social service	31

Employment

One third of respondents in the UK reported that they had at least on one occasion in the five years preceding the study been denied a job because of their “foreign background”, nearly 40 per cent had at least one time in five years subjectively experienced harassment at work and slightly less than one quarter felt that they had missed a promotion due to discriminatory practices.

Table 87: Rates of perceived discrimination in the domain “Employment” (in %)

V12 Job refused	34
V13 Missed promotion	23
V14 Harassed at work	39

Domainless items

The two remaining items, which could not be clearly attributed to one of the above life spheres, display both high rates of perceived discrimination. Fifty-nine per cent of respondents reported discriminatory practices at school or other educational facilities and more than half of UK respondents who had been in contact with the police felt at least once during the past year discriminated against by this institution and/or its executive forces.

Table 88: Rates of perceived discrimination for the two domainless items (in %)

Badly treated at school (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	59
Badly treated by police (Intersection of institutional and public sphere)	54

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION BY DIFFERENT RESPONDENT GROUPS

No detailed data has been provided by the study as regards perceived discrimination by the seven selected respondent groups.

4.12.5. Reporting of discrimination to authorities

According to the UK study, on average 37 per cent of respondents who subjectively experienced acts of discrimination reported this to public authorities. Forty-three per cent reported discrimination in the context of employment to public authorities, 53 per cent reported discrimination in public places and leisure time and 14 per cent reported discrimination by institutions.

5. Analysis of cross-relations

In several countries, an examination of relationships between amount of perceived discrimination and certain characteristics of respondents was done. It should be stated with due emphasis here that to analyse relations between respondents' characteristics and discriminatory experiences does not imply the assumption that migrants should in any way be seen as *causing* discriminatory acts against them.

In most cases, no clear relations between the amount of experienced discrimination and certain characteristics could be found. Yet, the fact that in most cases no clear relations between certain respondents' characteristics and the amount of experienced discrimination could be found might well be seen as a finding itself. It can be interpreted as resulting from the complexity of the phenomenon. The question of whether or not one becomes the victim of discriminatory acts (or at least has the feeling that this was the case) does not seem to be a simple one. As far as the data presented here concerns, most respondents' characteristics have diverse effects on experienced discrimination. In order to look for possible generalisations transcending the scope of the individual studies presented here, comparisons with findings of the study conducted by Anders Lange⁵³ as well as with findings of a similar study conducted in Denmark by Birgit Møller and Lise Togeby⁵⁴ shall be done where this is possible.

As regards the age of respondents, although there are studies where no or even a positive relation for certain groups has been found (as in the Dutch study), a *negative* relation (i.e. younger migrants report more discriminatory experiences than older ones) has been found in several studies. The latter finding is also consistent with those of other studies, while the effect is not of the same strength for all ethnic groups and in all domains, both Lange⁵⁵ and Møller/Togeby⁵⁶ found a general negative relation ship between the age of respondents and the amount of discriminatory experiences.

As regards the religion of respondents, a relation with discriminatory experiences was found in the Netherlands. Those without religious faith reported least discriminatory experiences, those of Muslim faith the most. In France a somewhat different relation was found. Those migrants who declared to feel most restricted in practising their religion reported comparatively more discriminatory experiences in general. The same relationship was found for certain migrant groups by Lange⁵⁷.

⁵³ Anders Lange (1997), migrants on Discrimination II, Edsbruck (Sweden)

⁵⁴ Birgit Møller, Lise Togeby (1999), Discrimination Experienced, Copenhagen. (English transl. by EUMC).

⁵⁵ Anders Lange (1997), migrants on Discrimination II, Edsbruck (Sweden), p 39.

⁵⁶ Birgit Møller, Lise Togeby (1999), Discrimination Experienced, Copenhagen. (English transl. by EUMC).

⁵⁷ Anders Lange (1997), migrants on Discrimination II, Edsbruck (Sweden), p 46.

As regards the length of stay of migrants, no linear relation could be found in the Netherlands. In Spain, a negative relation was found between time spent in the country of residence and certain discriminatory experiences. Also for migrants of the second generation, no generalisable results were found. Looking at other studies, the impression that the length of stay does not correlate in a simple way with discriminatory experiences is confirmed. Both Lange⁵⁸ and Moller/Togeby⁵⁹ found positive as well as negative relationships for different migrant groups analysed.

As regards the level of educational attainment in relation to discriminatory experiences, it was found in four countries (ES, IE, NL, AT) that certain groups of higher educated migrants reported more discriminatory experiences. Yet again, in Spain, the contrary was true for certain other migrant groups.

Finally, a clear relation between the amount of experienced discrimination and language proficiency could be found in the Greek study. The Greek data shows that language proficiency reduces the amount of experienced discrimination. In contrast, regarding a slightly different question, in Luxembourg a *positive* relation was found between the amount of languages respondents speak and discriminatory experiences. Thus, again, no simple conclusions can be drawn from the data. And yet again this finding is confirmed when we look at the Danish study⁶⁰. Here, the researchers found contradicting relationships (both positive and negative) for different migrant groups.

⁵⁸ Anders Lange (1997), migrants on Discrimination II, Edsbruck (Sweden), p 39.

⁵⁹ Birgit Møller, Lise Togeby (1999), *Discrimination Experienced*, Copenhagen. (English transl. by EUMC).

⁶⁰ Birgit Møller, Lise Togeby (1999), *Discrimination Experienced*, Copenhagen. (English transl. by EUMC).

6. Conclusions

The results of the twelve countries' studies on migrants' experiences of racism and xenophobia clearly point to the fact that migrants throughout Europe subjectively experience discriminatory practices to a significant extent. At the same time, rates of reporting such practices to public authorities are in general very low. There is a great variation between countries and between different migrant populations within countries as regards the level subjectively experienced discrimination. Furthermore, in some life domains migrants are more likely to subjectively experience discrimination than in other domains. The studies' respondents pointed particularly to experiences of discrimination in the sphere of employment and in the sphere of commercial transactions. On average, nearly one third of respondents subjectively experienced discrimination in relation to employment, through either refused access to jobs, missed promotions, or harassment at work, and more than every fourth respondent subjectively experienced discrimination in the context of commercial transactions, through either denied access to housing, or denied credits or loans. An average of every fourth respondent reported discrimination in the domain of private life and public arenas. Eighteen per cent reported discrimination by public institutions on average, and 16 per cent declared that they have experienced discrimination in contacts with shops, restaurants and discotheques. As regards discrimination by the police and in education, about one quarter of respondents on average felt that they had been subject to discriminatory treatment.

For example, in the Belgium study, which focused on respondents with Moroccan, Turkish, Congolese and Chinese background, the highest average rate of perceived discrimination occurs in the sphere of employment (37 per cent), followed by discrimination in the course of commercial transactions (28 per cent). On average, 27 per cent felt discriminated against in their private life or on public places, and slightly more than one fifth felt discriminated against at shops or restaurants. The average rate of perceived discrimination in the sphere of institutions amounts to 18 per cent of those who had been in contact with such institutions.

The process of conceptualising and implementing the pilot study has pointed both to the difficulties involved in establishing a survey project on a European-wide scale and to the importance of adequate funding of such a project. As regards future comparative projects, a research procedure should be ensured that rigorously coordinates the participating countries from the very beginning in order to reach the highest possible degree of comparability of final outcomes. All steps of the research process (sampling, questionnaire design, applied analyses, etc.) need to be implemented as similarly as possible throughout the participating countries. Furthermore, a triangulation of quantitative and qualitative methods should be considered in order to enhance the explanatory power of such studies. For example, after a broad quantitative study, selected respondents could be interviewed in-depth on certain findings in a qualitative follow-up study. In addition, the possibility of a more focused approach towards certain target groups should be discussed. Moreover, it could be valuable to decide upon one or two target groups interviewed

in all countries. This would create an interesting condition for cross-national comparisons, provided the difficulties in sampling procedures are tackled satisfactorily.

As already mentioned in the chapter on methodology, the quota sampling system seems to be preferable to random sampling in the present case. Although scholars have claimed that data obtained by quota sampling does not come up to conditions needed for higher statistical methods of analysis the very low response rates in the studies that applied random sampling constituted grave problems too. When dealing with research topics as delicate as the present, the mailing of questionnaires to random addresses seems to be a rather unfit strategy. Analyses of non-response are vital to the reliability of the data and should be done extensively.

Getting back to the research results, the high rate of subjectively experienced discrimination should be regarded as both, cause and expression of dissatisfaction among migrants with their current status within society. Moreover, the perception of being occasionally or systematically discriminated against on racist or xenophobic grounds should be regarded as bearing the potential of contributing to an alienation of affected groups with the society and political system they live in. A remarkable result of the pilot study is the low overall rate of reporting discrimination to authorities. Eighty-six per cent of respondents who experienced discriminatory practices did not report their experience to any authority. Extreme examples are Greece and Spain, where only between one and two per cent of respondents reported discrimination to public authorities. This extremely low outcome as well as the low outcome of other countries should provide an impulse for reflecting on present awareness and opportunities as regards the reporting of acts of discrimination. In addition, reporting figures point to the possibility of a severe underreporting in official statistics as regards the actual number of discriminatory incidents.

Finally, the fact that most data do not allow the construction of simple explanations for causes of discriminatory experiences can be interpreted as a finding itself. It should be interpreted as representing the complex nature of racism and discrimination.

European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia

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IN 12 EU MEMBER STATES**

Pilot Study

2006 – 127 pp, 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN

A great deal of information on the European Monitoring Centre is available on the Internet. It can be accessed at (<http://eumc.europa.eu>)

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