INCLUSION: Experiences from immigrants and ethnic minorities across the EU

Who suffers most?

- Roma have the lowest level of education and the least likely to pursue further education.
- 2nd generation respondents in almost all target groups show lower levels of trust.
- The gender gap in employment is on average twice that of the general population.

How included do they feel?

- 77% feel strongly attached to their country of residence.
- Only 3% are uncomfortable with neighbours of a different religion or ethnic background.
- Trust in public institutions is often higher than the general population feels.

How included are they?

- 74% of 1st generation immigrants have a secure residence status.
- 71% are proficient in speaking, reading writing the language of the country they live in.
- 61% of working age respondents were employed. This is lower than the average EU employment rate of 71% in 2016.

What is the impact on inclusion?

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

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

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