



Living Together in the EU

Promoting civic and political participation of migrants and their descendants

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❑ **Integration = taking the ‘crisis’ out of migration**

Migration is seen more as a crisis than a challenge and opportunity for EU societies. More can be done to help develop and capitalise fully on the potential of our diverse communities contributing to more inclusive growth in the EU.

❑ **Integration = participation | Divided societies and ‘living together’**

A *de facto* school segregation reflects risk of residential and socio-economic separation and marginalization.

❑ **Integration = overcoming the toxic climate of discrimination, hatred, violence and fear**

The current political climate provides fertile ground for toxic narratives that turn immigrants into scapegoats. We need to tear down barriers of fear, inequality and discrimination through sharing values and building trust for successful integration outcomes.

❑ **Bringing together host society and people of migrant background – targeting migrant youth**

- Positive trend with more EU Member States’ national action plans and strategies addressing also host society.
- Less than half of MS target specifically youth or young people of migrant background (second generation).
- Trade Unions support participation and membership almost throughout the EU
- Public sector and recruitment not reflecting diversity in society.

❑ **Promoting participation of migrants and their descendants**

Need to promote participation of migrants and their descendants in all areas of social, economic, cultural and democratic life, towards more inclusive, cohesive and stronger societies.

- 10 EU Member States have established national immigrant consultative bodies.
- 12 Member States grant right to vote at local elections, while 8 of them grant also candidacy rights.
- A favorable path to citizenship of descendants of migrants born or educated in the country is granted in 16 Member States.

❑ **Integration not monitored/assessed**

- Min use of Zaragoza indicators, especially political and societal participation (‘active citizenship’, ‘welcoming society’)

Key messages / MIDIS II survey | *Muslims*

- ❑ **Despite harassment, discrimination and victimization Muslim immigrants feel integrated and open to live together and participate in European societies**
 - the majority of first and second generation Muslim immigrants living in the 15 EU Member States, where they were surveyed, feel attached to the country they live in,
 - trust its institutions, often more so than the general public
 - are comfortable interacting with people that have a different religious or ethnic background to their own.
 - almost all reject violence if their religion or nationality is insulted, strongly agree with full gender equality

- ❑ **Prevalence of hate motivated crime victimisation and discrimination a persisting reality**
 - *Nearly one in three indicate that they suffer discrimination when looking for a job. This hampers their meaningful participation in society*
 - *Harassment, because of their ethnic or immigrant background, was common for one in every three Muslim respondents of which whom nearly half suffered six or more incidents in the last year.*
 - Visible religious symbols, such as wearing traditional or religious clothing, resulted in one in every three Muslim respondents experiencing discrimination, harassment or police stops in the year before the survey

FRA opinions I

FRA opinion 1

*EU Member States should encourage the **participation of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in relevant public consultation processes and bodies**, as FRA recommended in its report 'Together in the EU'.*

This will help improve the design and delivery of integration measures, and build on the high levels of trust immigrants and their descendants feel towards democratic institutions in the countries they live in. Consultations should be effective, meaningful and link to decision making. Specific measures to attract women and young people to participate in these procedures should also be included.

FRA opinion 2

*All EU Member States should consider providing **more favourable conditions for citizenship acquisition and naturalisation for descendants of migrants who were born and/or educated in the country**, as FRA recommended in its report 'Together in the EU'.*

This would foster their sense of belonging building on their strong attachment to the countries they live in, and their high levels of trust in their democratic institutions.

FRA opinions II

FRA opinion 3

EU Member States should **build on the results showing Muslims' openness to social interaction with people of a different religion, sexual orientation or gender identity**. The results point to areas, where Member States could focus efforts, for example in regard to feeling 'comfortable' with LGBTI people. Such efforts could be achieved through actions in education, such as those as proposed in the Paris Declaration of EU Education Ministers, promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination.

EU Member States should **eliminate segregation in schools and in residential areas, and introduce more ambitious civic education school curricula**. Local authorities should encourage residents from both the majority population and from immigrant groups, especially women and youth, to join together in local activities such as sports, parents' groups, housing associations, etc., to strengthen their sense of belonging.

FRA Opinion 8

EU Member States should **establish minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, in line with the Victims' Rights Directive**. They should ensure individual assessments are carried out, particularly for victims who have suffered from hate crime.

EU Member States should ensure, that **information about victim support services and victims' rights is accessible and available to victims**, as FRA has recommended in its report on 'Victims of crime in the EU'. This includes medical service providers, who should be trained to deal with victims in an informed and sympathetic manner, to encourage victims to report their experiences.

FRA opinions III

FRA Opinion 9

Law enforcement in EU Member States should **strengthen outreach and cooperation activities with ethnic minority communities, local authorities and non-governmental organisations to more effectively tackle hate crime**. This can foster confidence in the police, especially among minority groups, such as Muslims, who are more likely to be victims of hate crime because of their religion, skin colour or ethnic background.

In designing such activities, authorities should take particularly into account that many women, as well as second generation immigrants, identify in the survey someone from another ethnic minority group as perpetrators of hate crimes. Women's fear of crime, especially fear of gender-based violence, can also affect Muslim women and this needs to be recognised and responded to not only at the level of the EU and Member States, but also at the local level because of the negative impact it has on women's everyday lives, as FRA has pointed out in its report on violence against women.

FRA Opinion 10

Law enforcement in EU Member States should **encourage victims and their communities to report hate crimes**. They should support initiatives that improve reporting of hate crime, such as online reporting tools and third party reporting tools engaging civil society.

FRA Opinion 11

EU Member States should **strengthen the effective protection of victims' rights**. This should include, for example, **victim support services** that combine understanding of anti-discrimination policies, expertise in criminal justice and the rights of hate crime victims, with adequate capacities to support victims effectively

FRA opinions IV

FRA Opinion 3

*EU Member States should consider strengthening measures to **improve mutual understanding, participation and trust between immigrants and the host society**, as required for effective integration policies guided by the EU's Common Basic Principles. The latter define **integration as a dynamic, two-way process** of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents.*

FRA Opinion 6

*EU Member States should **encourage local and regional authorities to promote the participation of representative organisations of migrants** in the design and implementation of integration measures in a meaningful way.*

FRA opinions V

FRA Opinion 7

*EU Member States whose legislation does not **protect against discrimination on grounds of nationality** should ensure that migrants are not victims of discrimination and do not fall outside the protection provided by legislation. In this regard, they may consider following the example of the 12 Member States that include nationality and/or migrant and refugee or foreigner status among the grounds of protection against discrimination.*

FRA Opinion 11

*Member States need to **address more systematically and mainstream policies concerning migrant youth and descendants of migrants**, to support the development of their full potential to contribute to the social and economic development of their society. Such policies and measures need to prioritise and encourage the equitable participation of young people of migrant background, without any discrimination, **in all areas of social life, including employment, education, and cultural and political life.***

FRA opinions VI

FRA Opinion 17

*EU Member States should **engage with social partners to foster active citizenship**, a core element of migrant integration, as well as helping to tackle discrimination and exploitation in employment. They should therefore further support and strengthen such efforts by social partners and share good practice.*

FRA Opinion 18

*EU Member States should consider **encouraging the recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector** – for example in law enforcement, education and healthcare – to better reflect the ethnic and cultural diversity of their societies.*

FRA opinions VII

FRA Opinion 20

EU Member States should consider **increasing the participation of migrants and their descendants in decision-making** procedures affecting their lives, at a minimum by ensuring that third-country nationals participate actively and in a meaningful way in relevant public consultation processes and relevant consultation bodies.

FRA Opinion 21

EU Member States that do not provide **voting and/or election rights at regional or local elections** should consider the example of the 15 Member States that already provide such rights conditional upon residence length, status or other requirements.

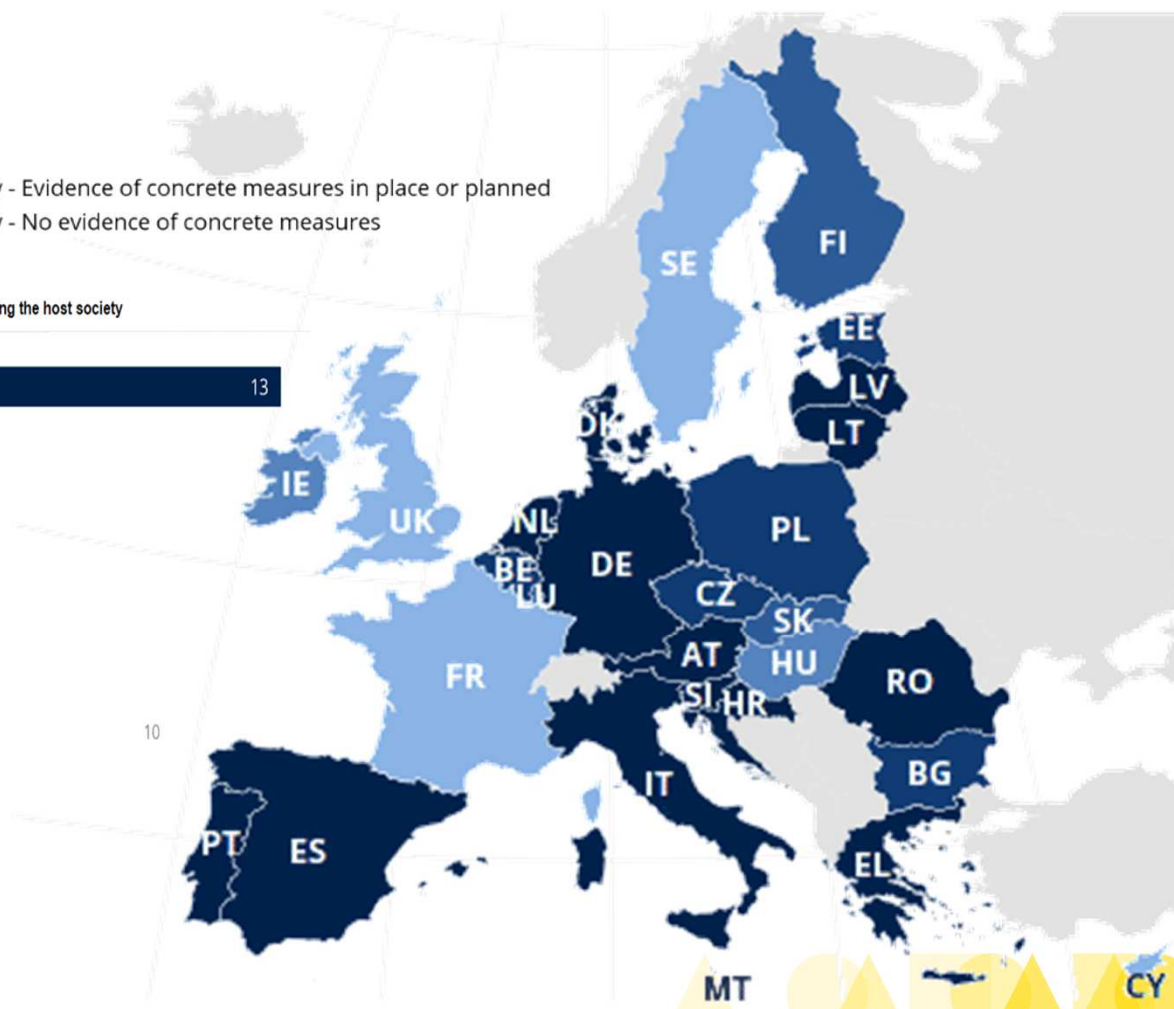
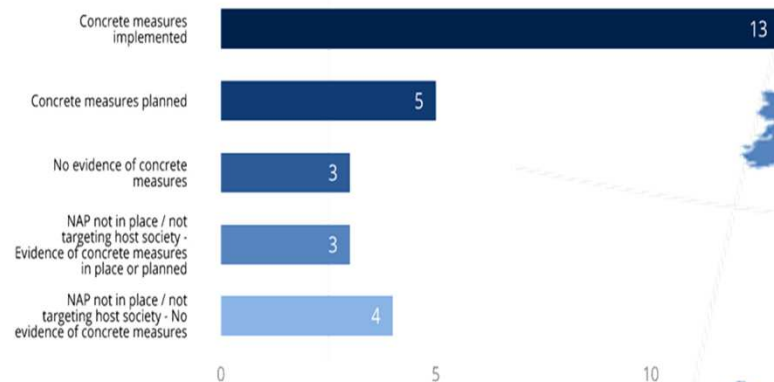
FRA Opinion 22

All EU Member States should consider providing **more favourable conditions for citizenship acquisition and naturalisation for descendants of migrants who were born and/or educated in the country.**

Integration policies set out in national action plan (NAP) or strategy targeting the host society

- Concrete measures implemented
- Concrete measures planned
- No evidence of concrete measures
- NAP not in place / not targeting host society - Evidence of concrete measures in place or planned
- NAP not in place / not targeting host society - No evidence of concrete measures

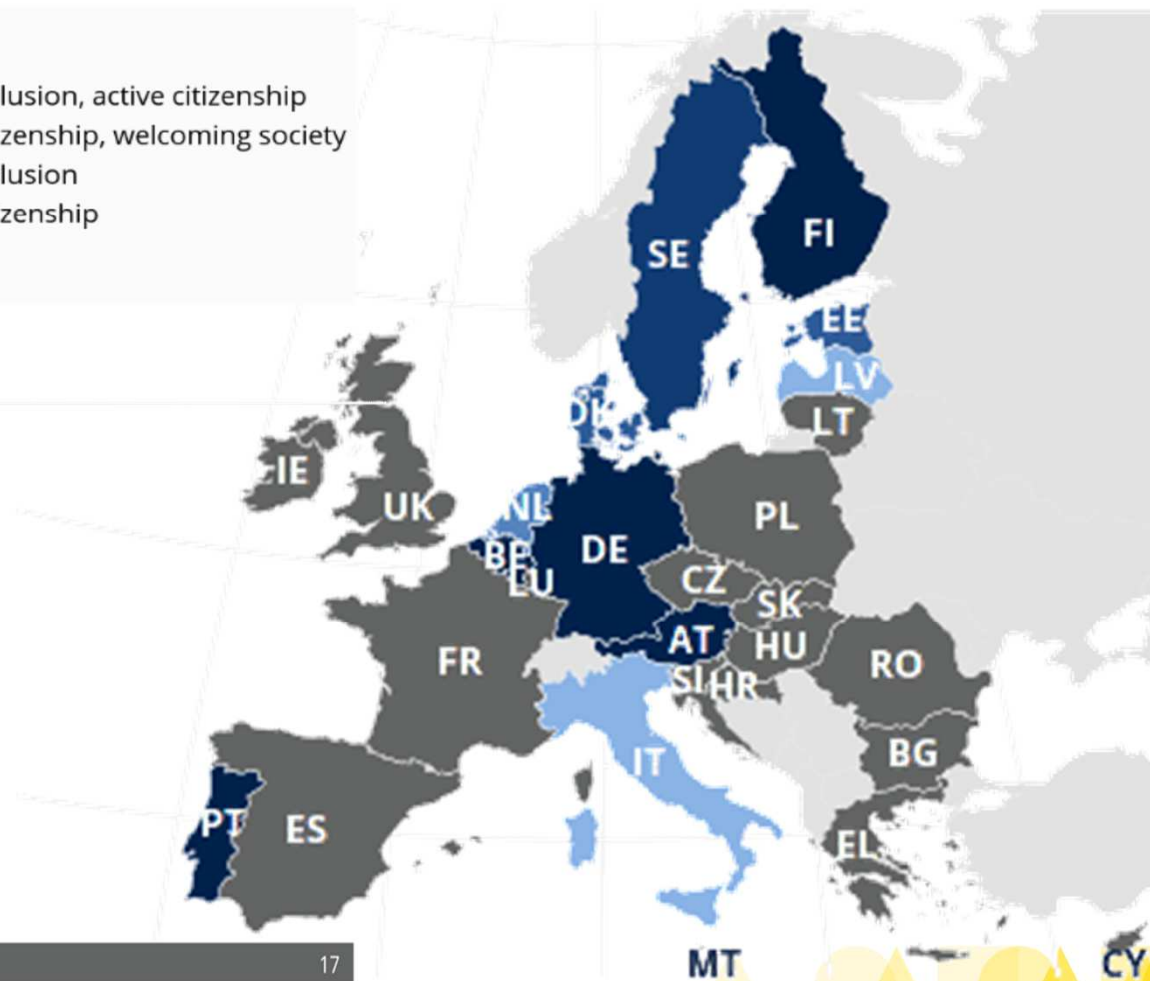
Integration policies set out in national action plan (NAP) or strategy targeting the host society



Application of Zaragoza indicators, by thematic areas

- All thematic areas
- Employment, education, social inclusion, active citizenship
- Employment, education, active citizenship, welcoming society
- Employment, education, social inclusion
- Employment, education, active citizenship
- None

Application of Zaragoza indicators, by thematic areas

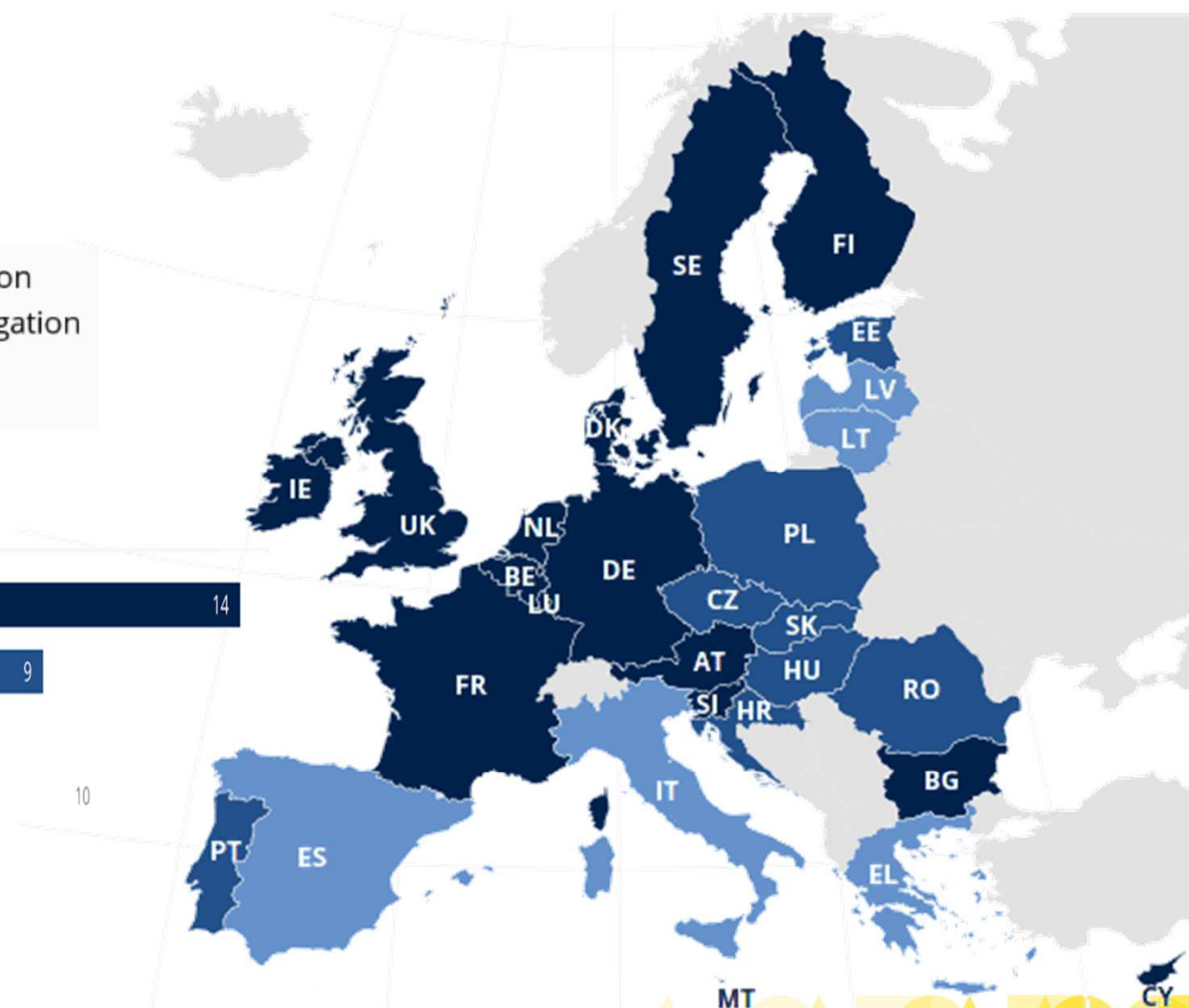


Evidence of separate schooling of migrant children

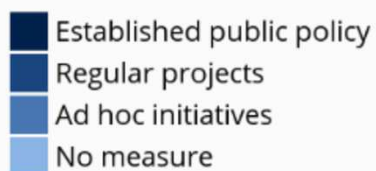
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of migrants and their descendants

- Evidence of school segregation
- No evidence of school segregation
- No data available

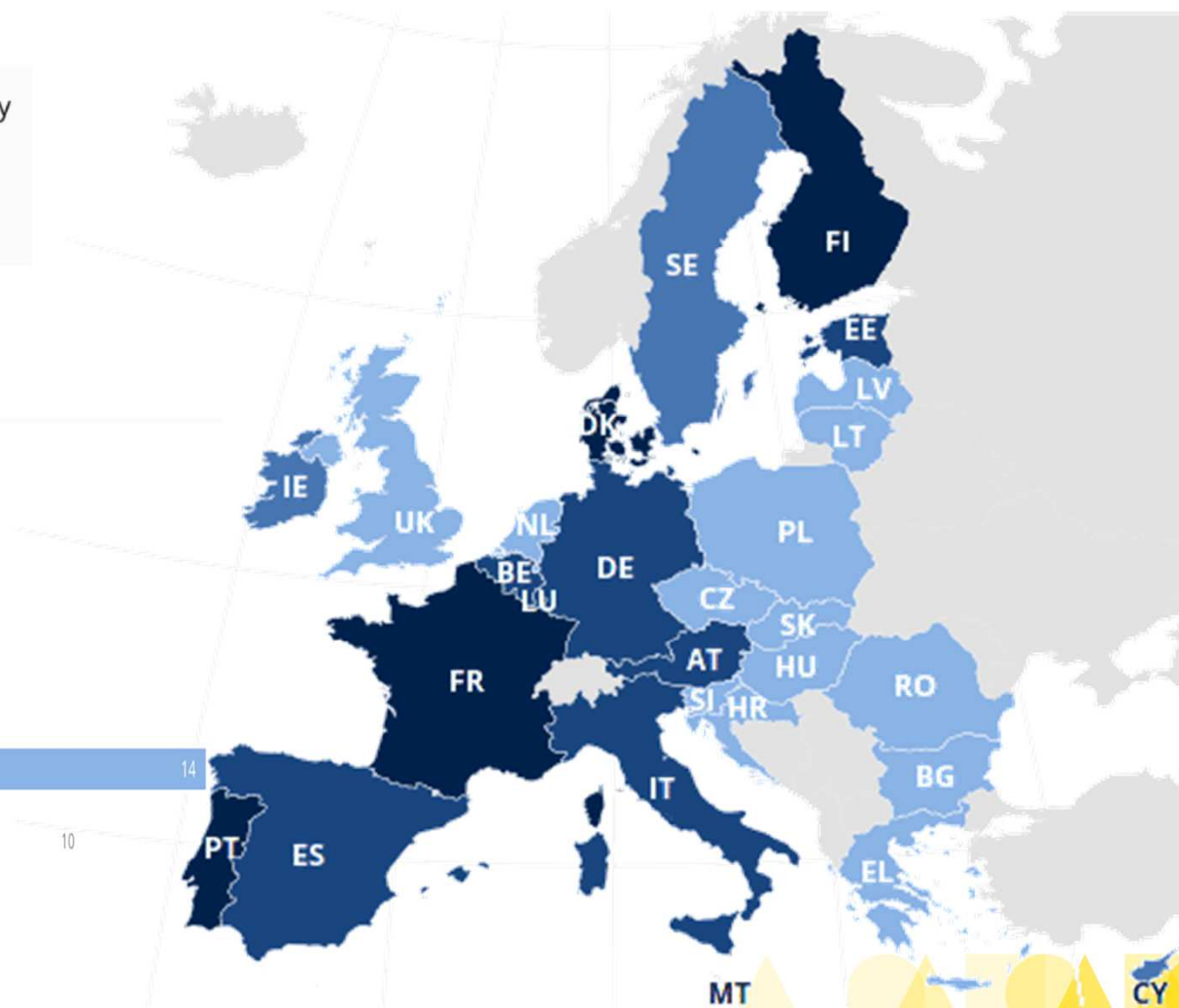
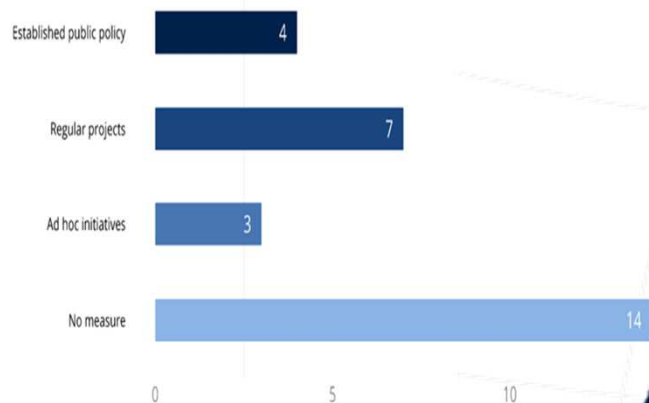
Evidence of separate schooling of migrant children



School outreach and involve immigrant parents & families



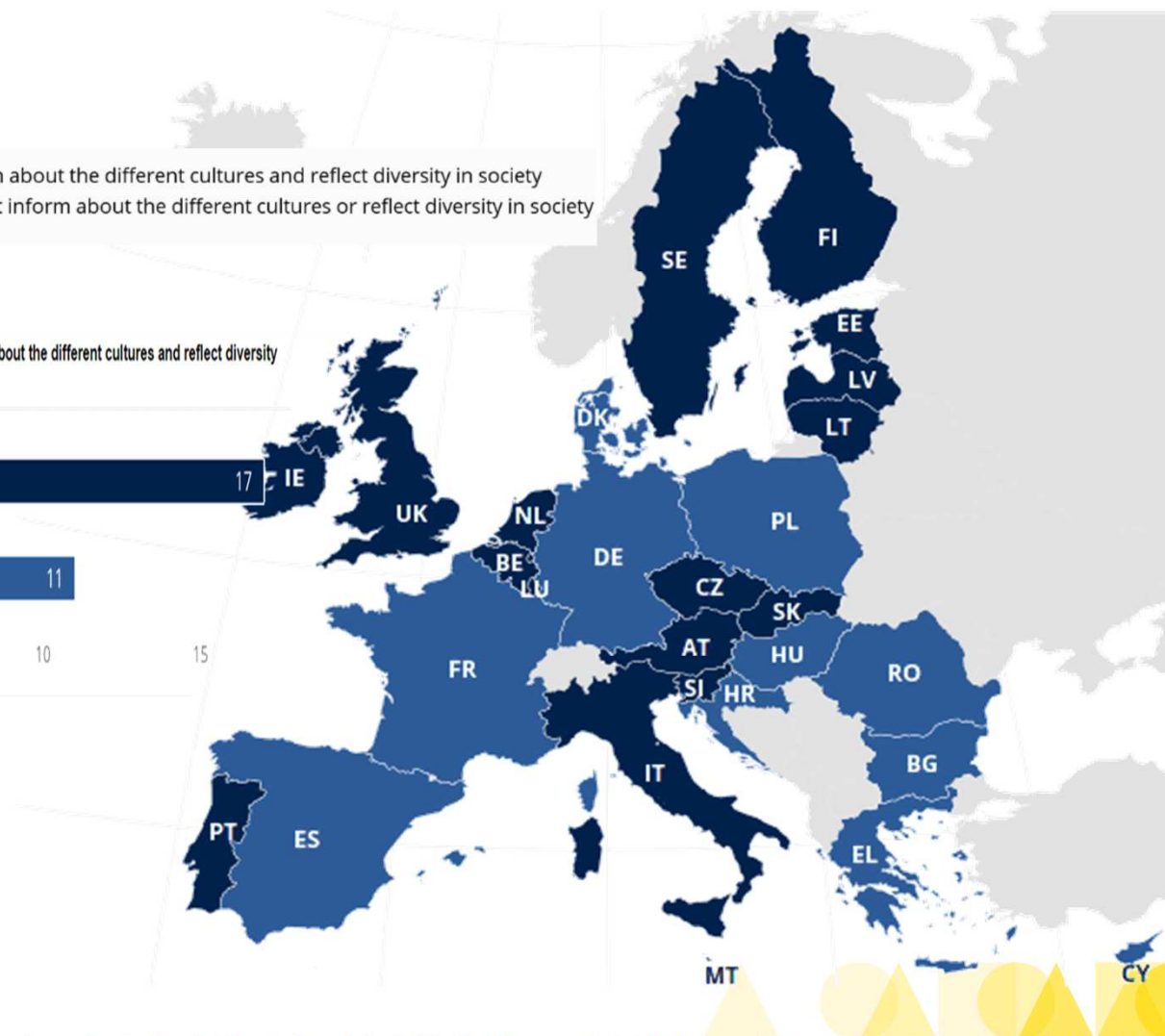
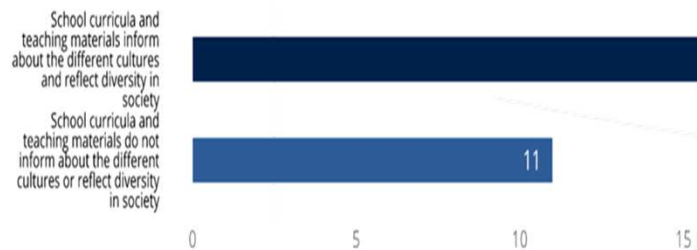
School outreach and involve immigrant parents & families



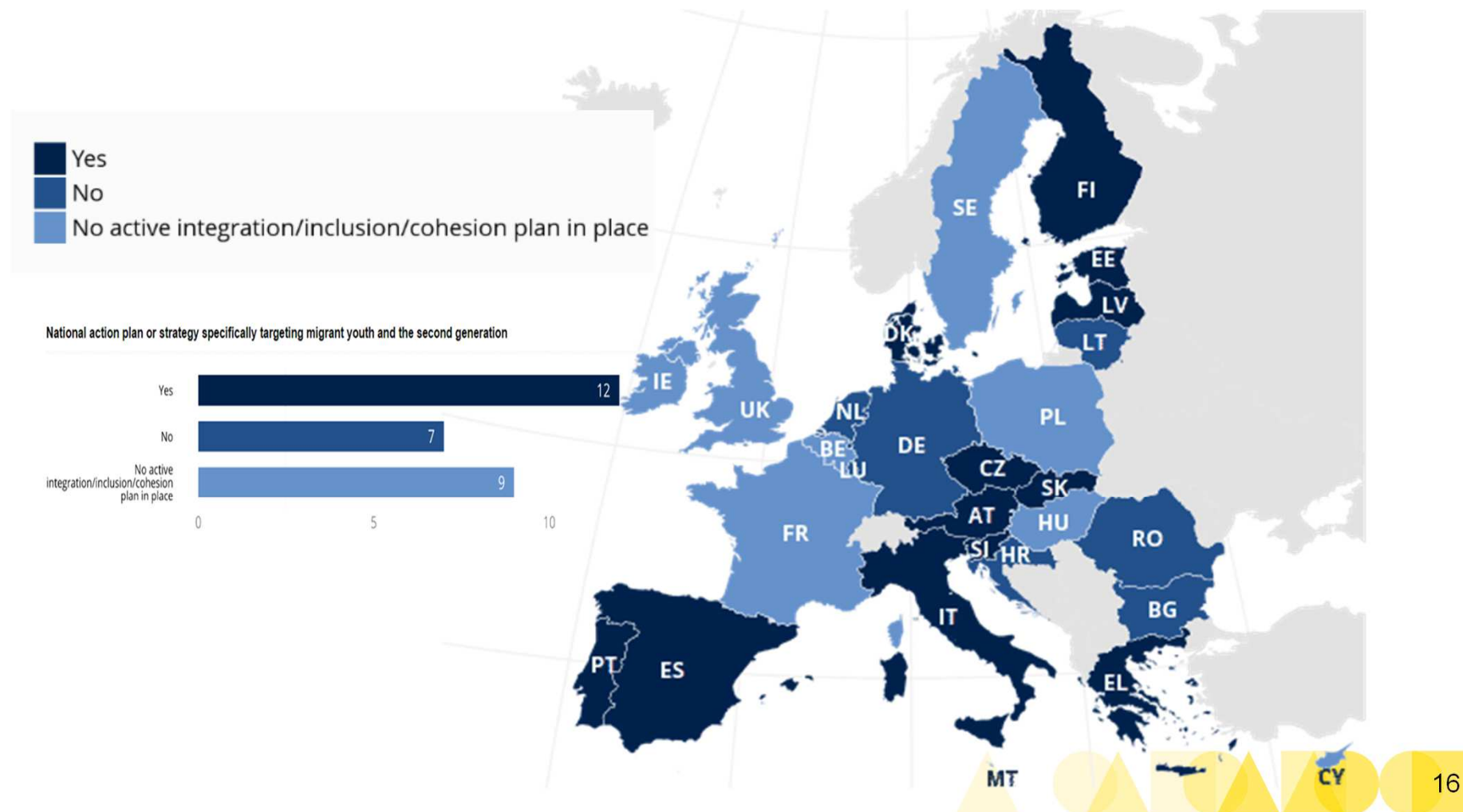
Do school curricula and teaching materials in the Member States inform about the different cultures and reflect diversity in society?

- School curricula and teaching materials inform about the different cultures and reflect diversity in society
- School curricula and teaching materials do not inform about the different cultures or reflect diversity in society

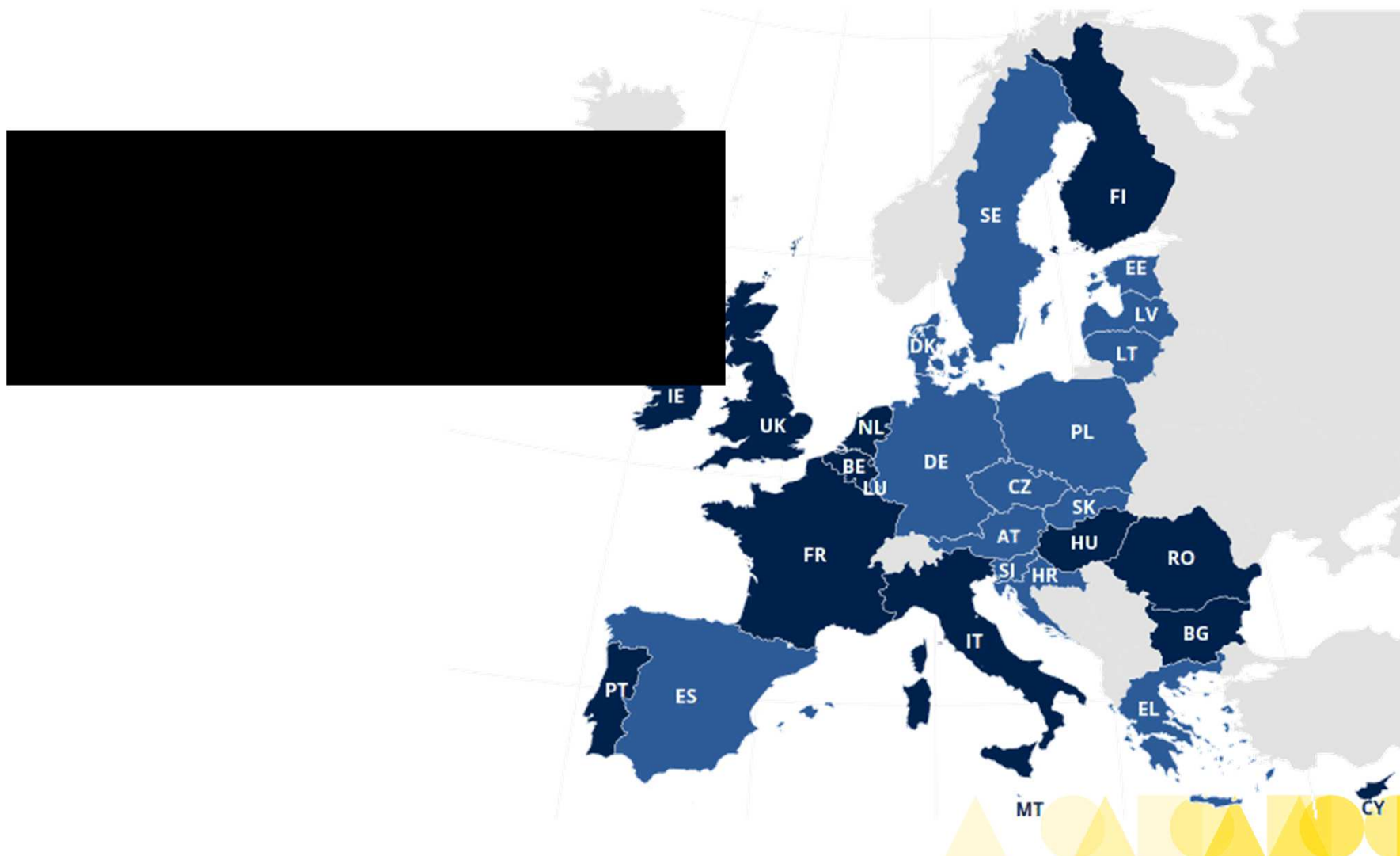
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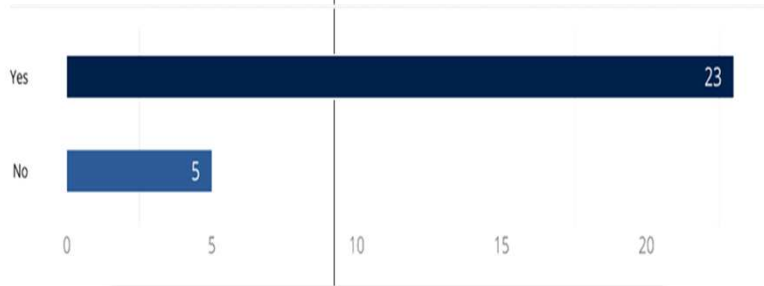
National action plan or strategy specifically targeting migrant youth and the second generation



Discrimination against non-EU citizens based on nationality explicitly prohibited

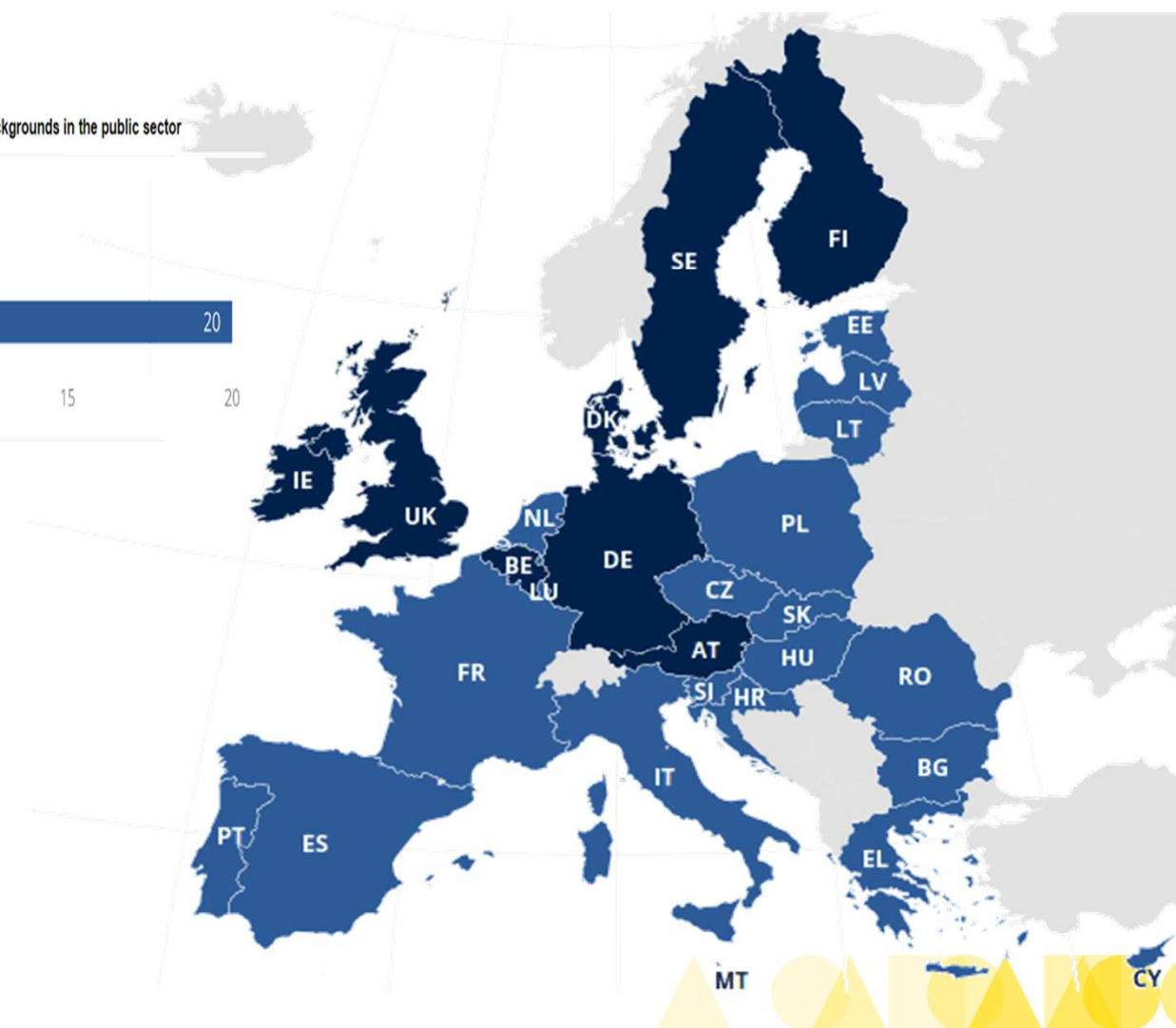
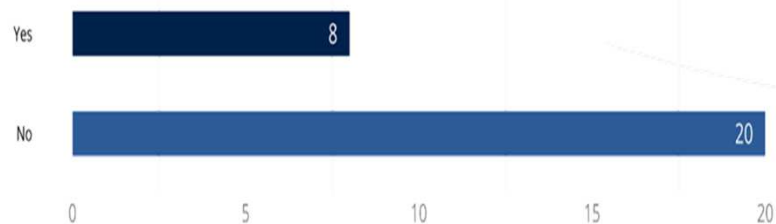


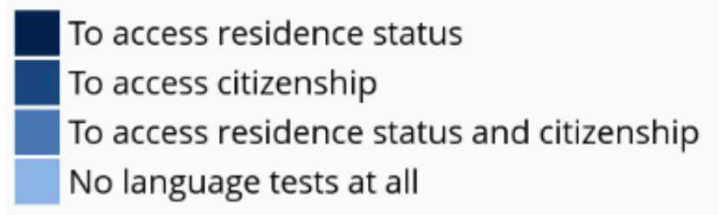
Trade union measures to support and facilitate migrant workers' membership



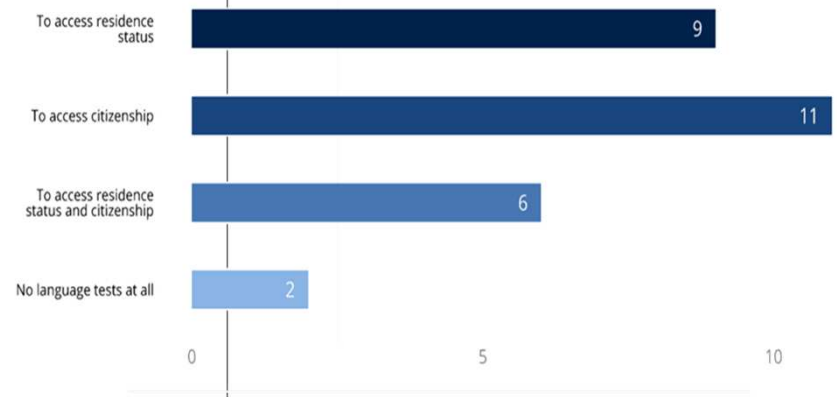
Positive actions to recruit third-country nationals and citizens with migrant backgrounds in the public sector

Positive actions to recruit third-country nationals and citizens with migrant backgrounds in the public sector





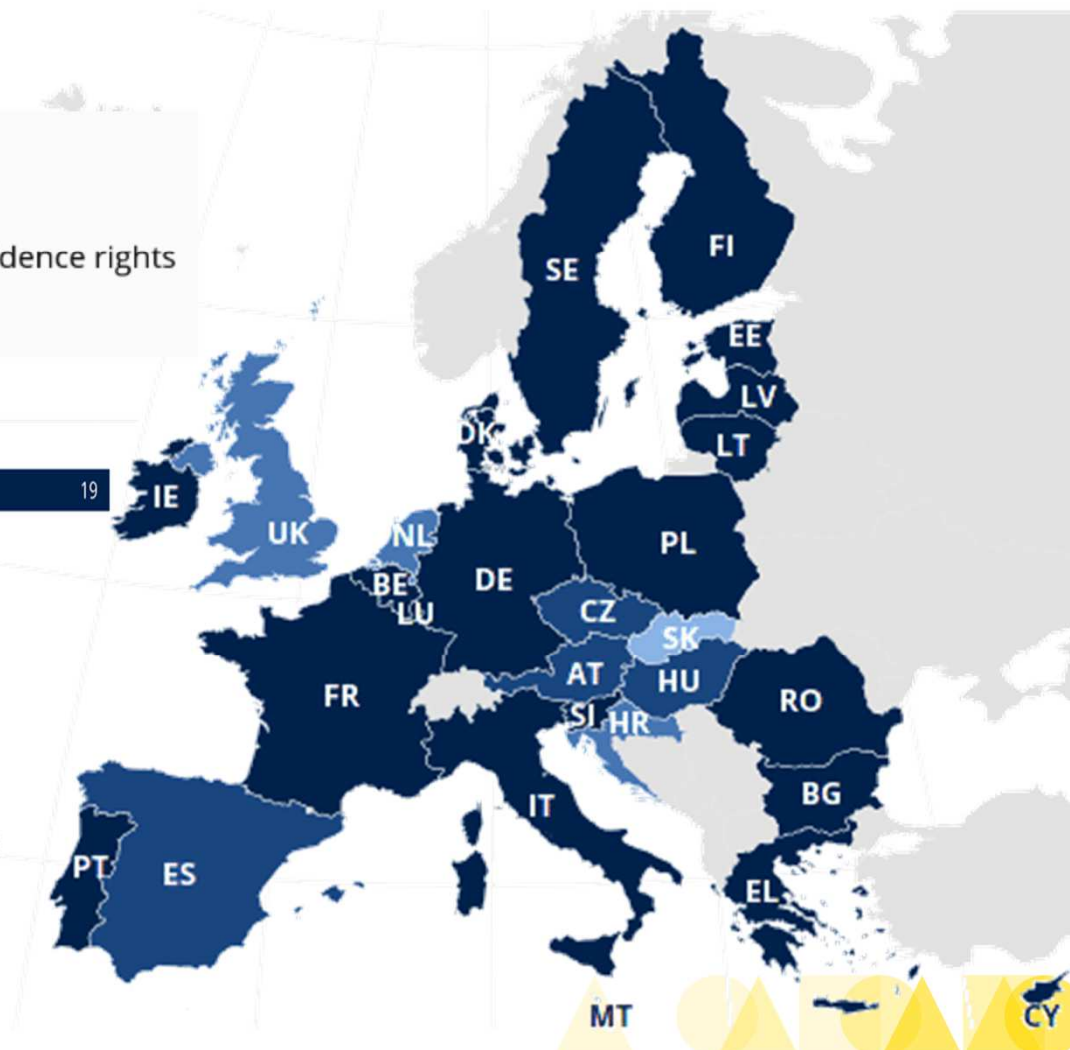
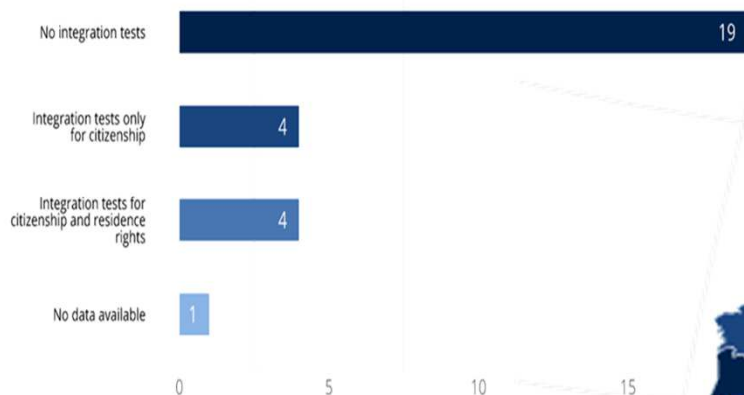
Language tests for migrants to access residence status and/or citizenship



Integration tests for migrants to access a legal status (e.g. residence rights or citizenship)

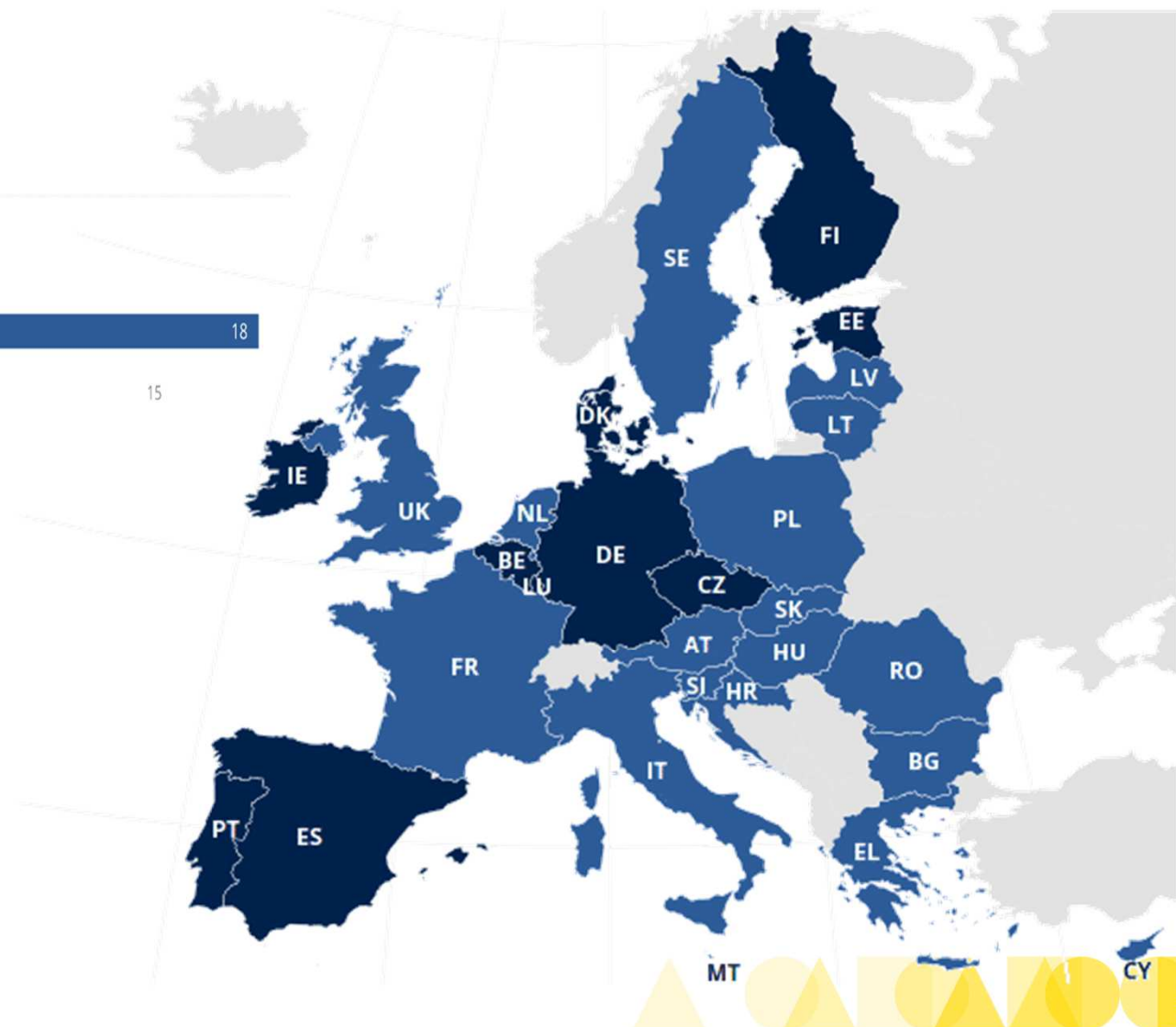
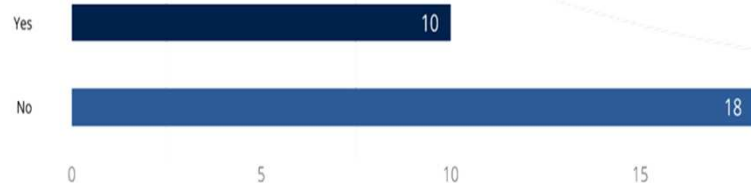
- No integration tests
- Integration tests only for citizenship
- Integration tests for citizenship and residence rights
- No data available

Integration tests for migrants to access a legal status (e.g. residence rights or citizenship)



National immigrant consultative bodies

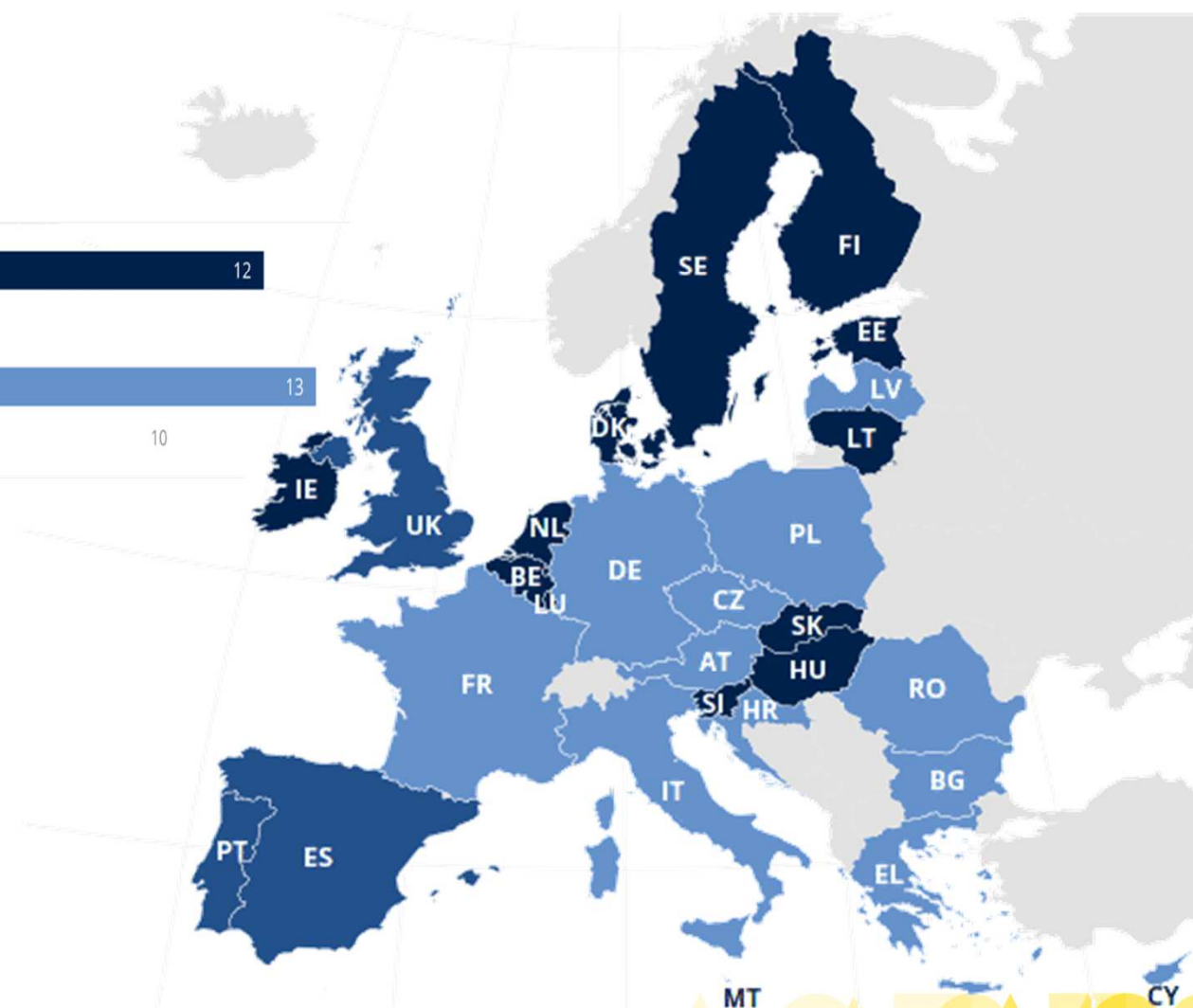
National immigrant consultative bodies



Third-country nationals' right to vote in local elections

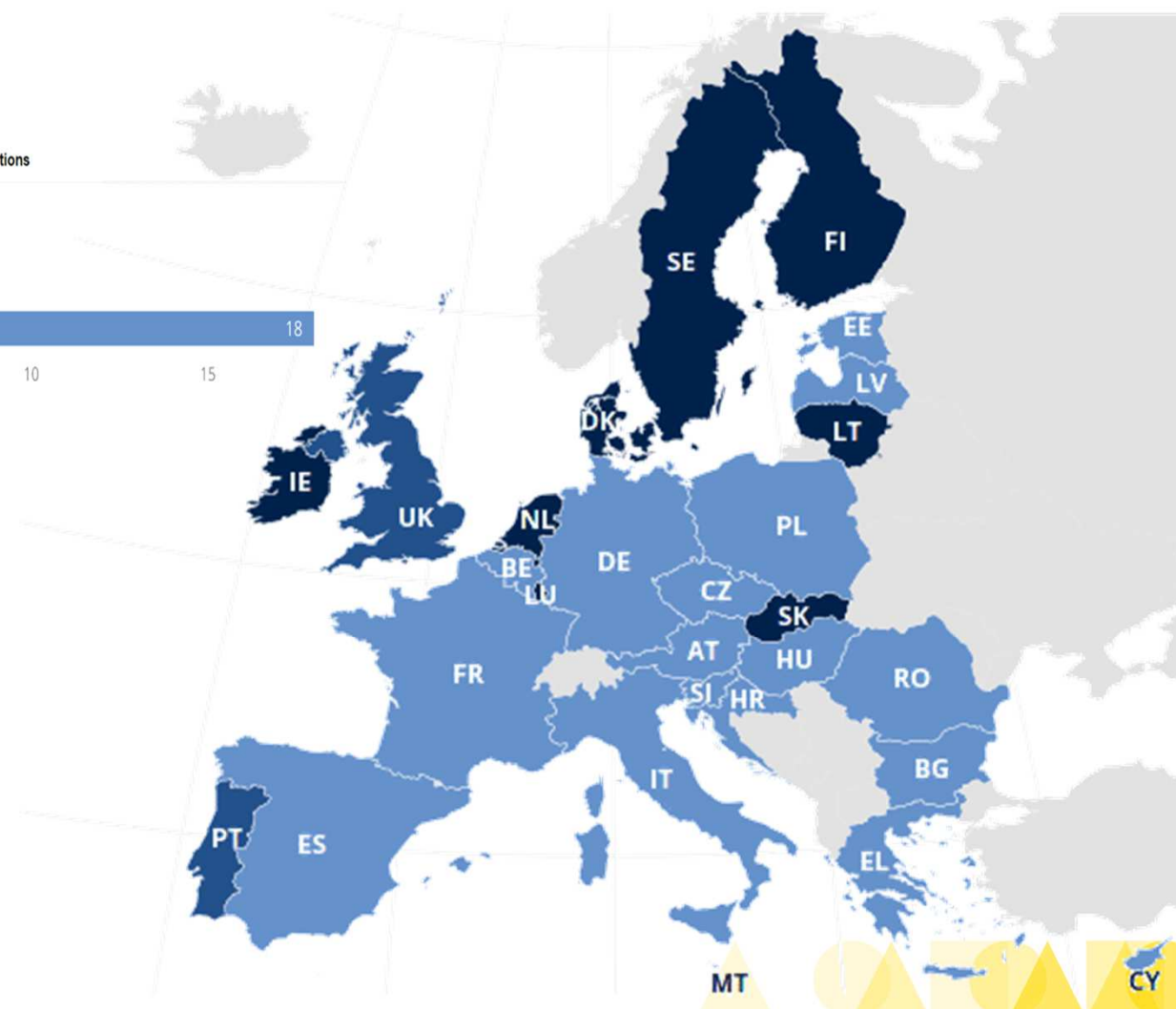
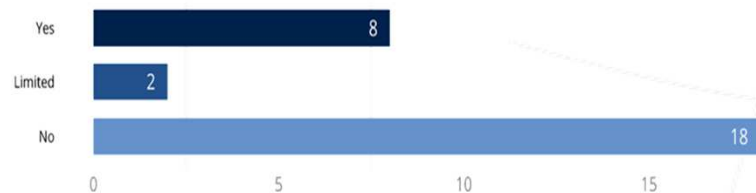
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of migrants and their descendants

Third-country nationals' right to vote in local elections



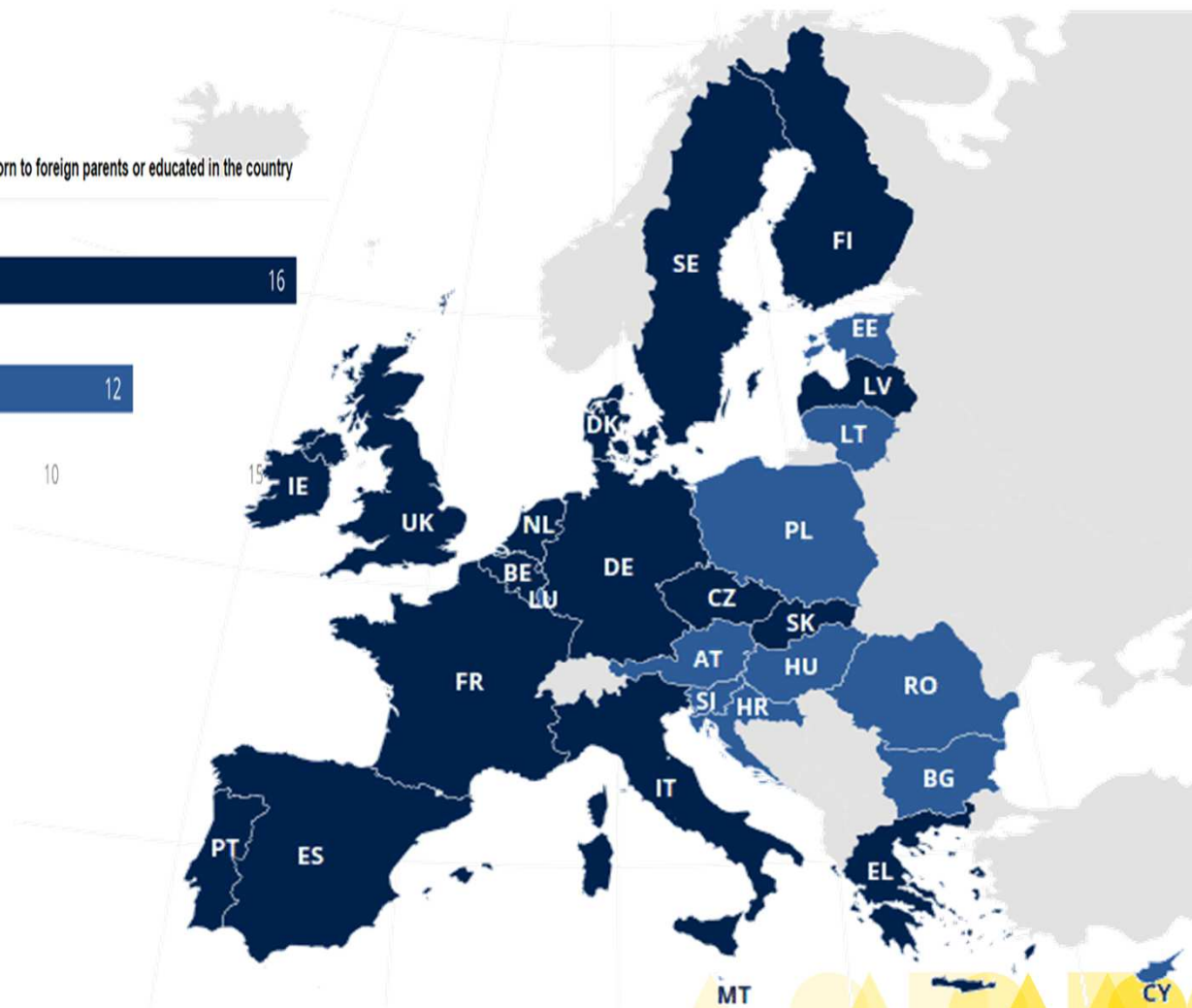
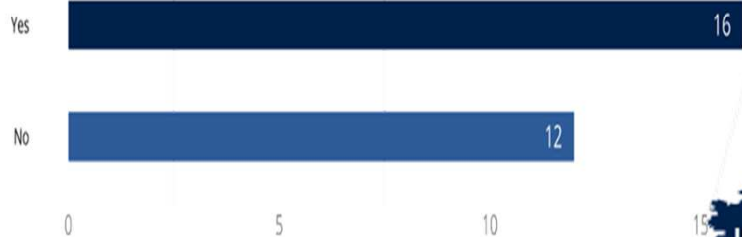
Access to candidacy for third country nationals at local level elections

Access to candidacy for third country nationals at local level elections



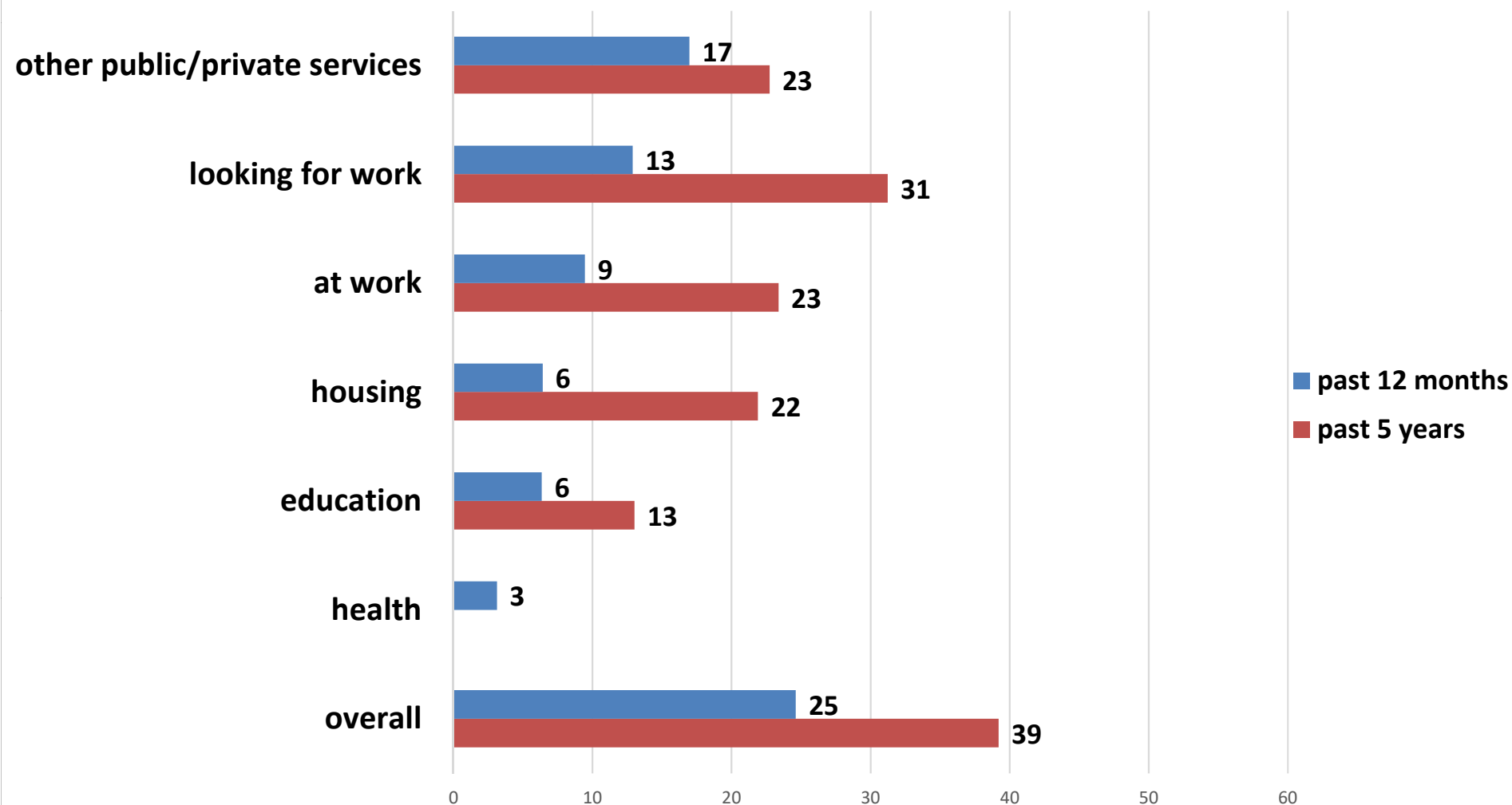
Favourable path or entitlement to national citizenship for children born to foreign parents or educated in the country

Favourable path or entitlement to national citizenship for children born to foreign parents or educated in the country



Discrimination - 1

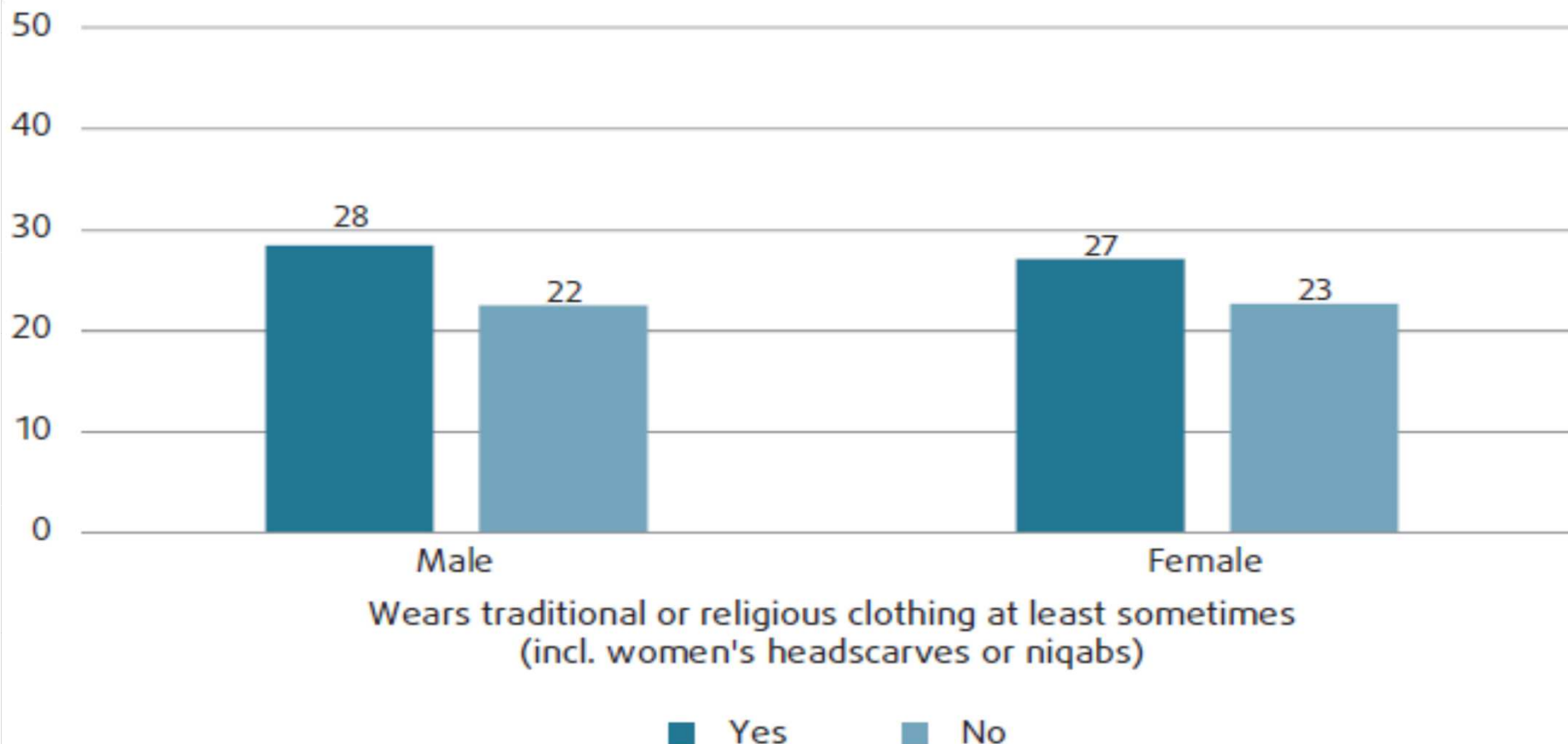
Discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in past 12 months and past 5 years in different areas of life



Notes: a Out of all Muslim respondents at risk of discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in the particular domain; weighted results, sorted by 12-month rate. b Domains of daily life summarised under 'other public or private services': public administration, restaurant or bar, public transport, shop.

Discrimination - 2

Discrimination due to ethnic or immigrant background in past 12 months among those wearing traditional or religious clothing or not, and by gender



Notes: ^a Out of all Muslim respondents at risk of discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in at least one of the domains of daily life asked about in the survey (male: n=6,129; female n=4,368); weighted results.

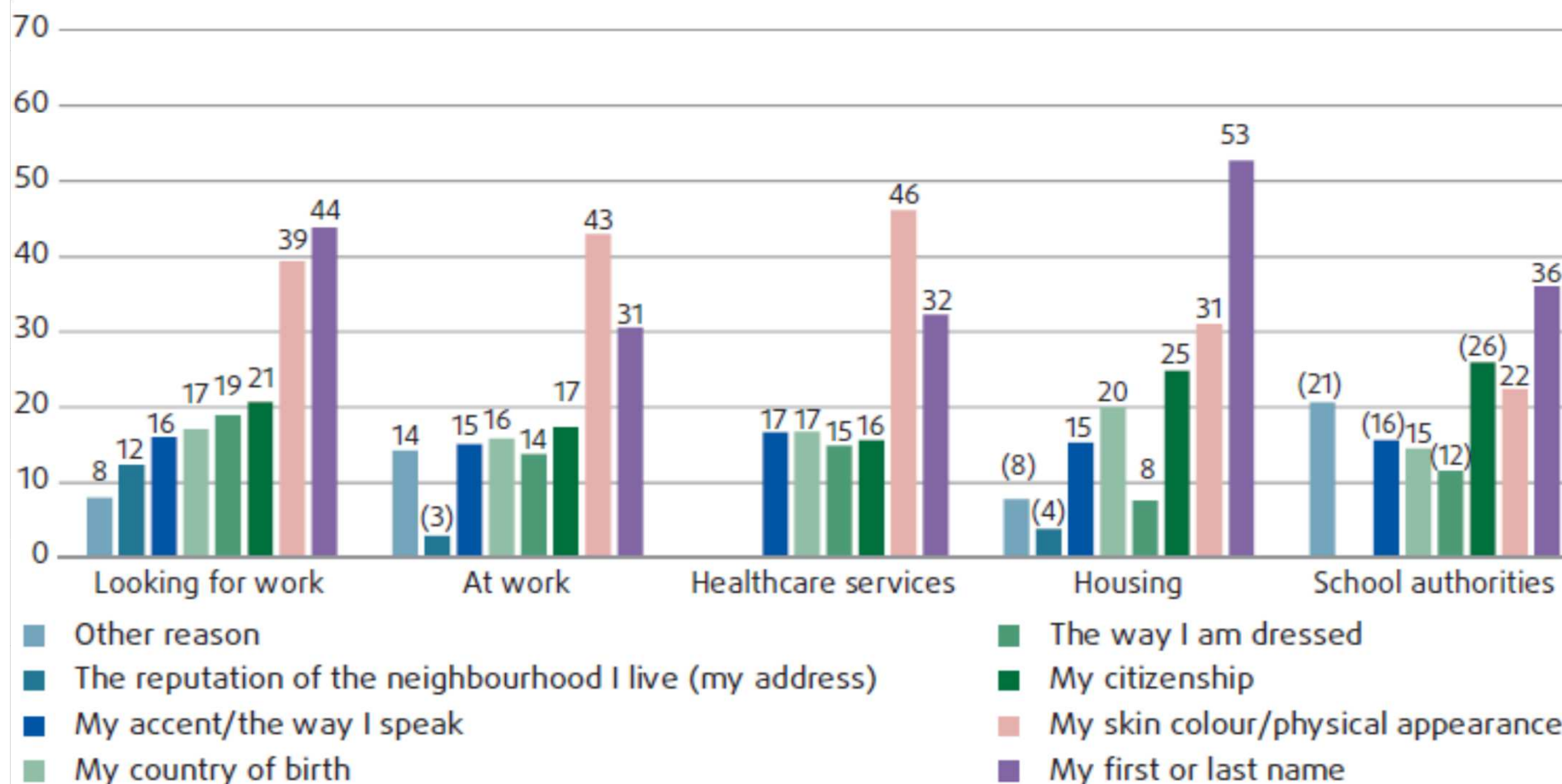
^b Domains of daily life asked about in the survey: looking for work, at work, education (self or as parent), health, housing, and other public or private services (public administration, restaurant or bar, public transport, shop).

^c Question: "Do you wear traditional or religious clothing when out in public that is different to the type of clothing typically worn in [COUNTRY]? This includes for example, specific traditional or religious clothing, symbols, headscarf or turban".

^d Question only asked to Muslim women: "Do you usually wear a headscarf or niqab outside the house?".

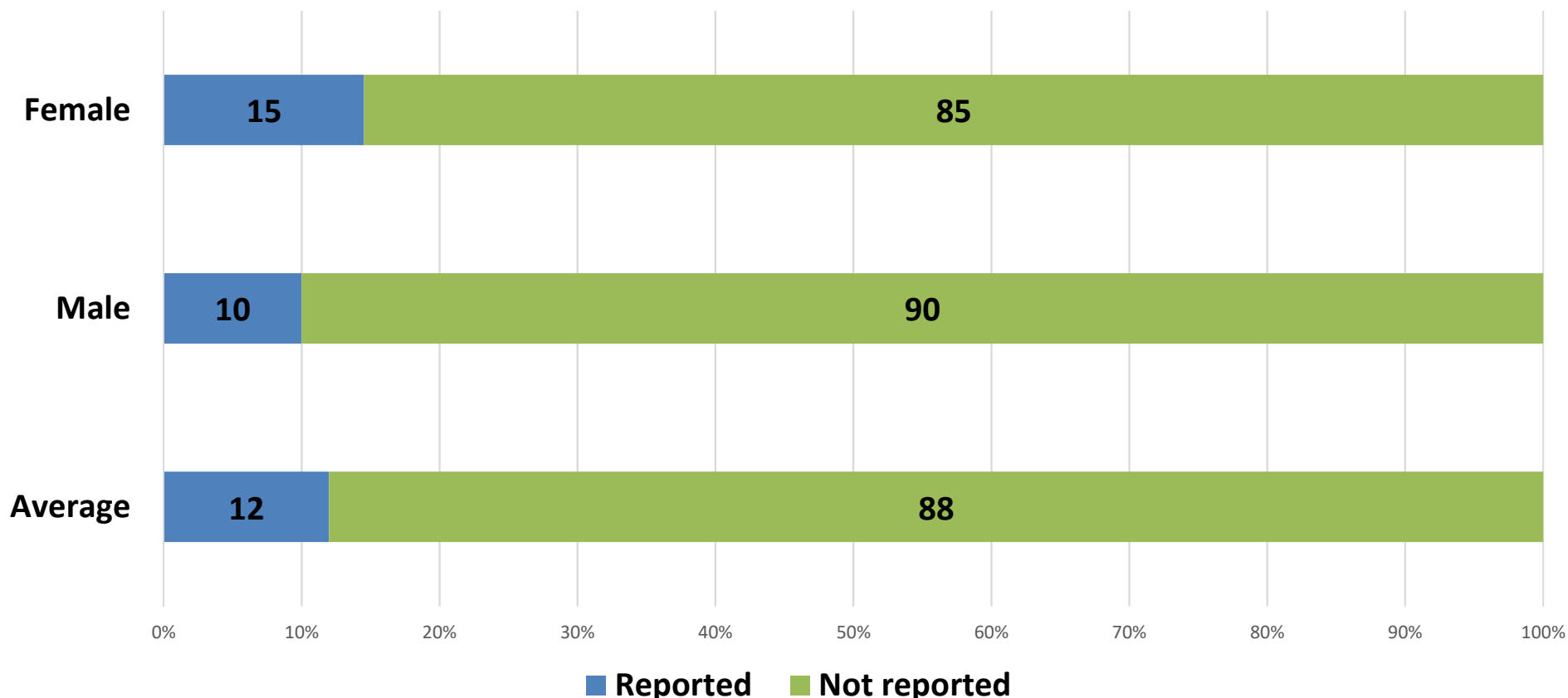
Discrimination - 3

Main reasons for recent incident of discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in different domains of life



Reporting discrimination - 1

Muslim immigrants and their descendants who reported or filed a complaint about the most recent incident of discrimination based on their ethnic or immigrant background, by gender (%) ^{a, b, c}



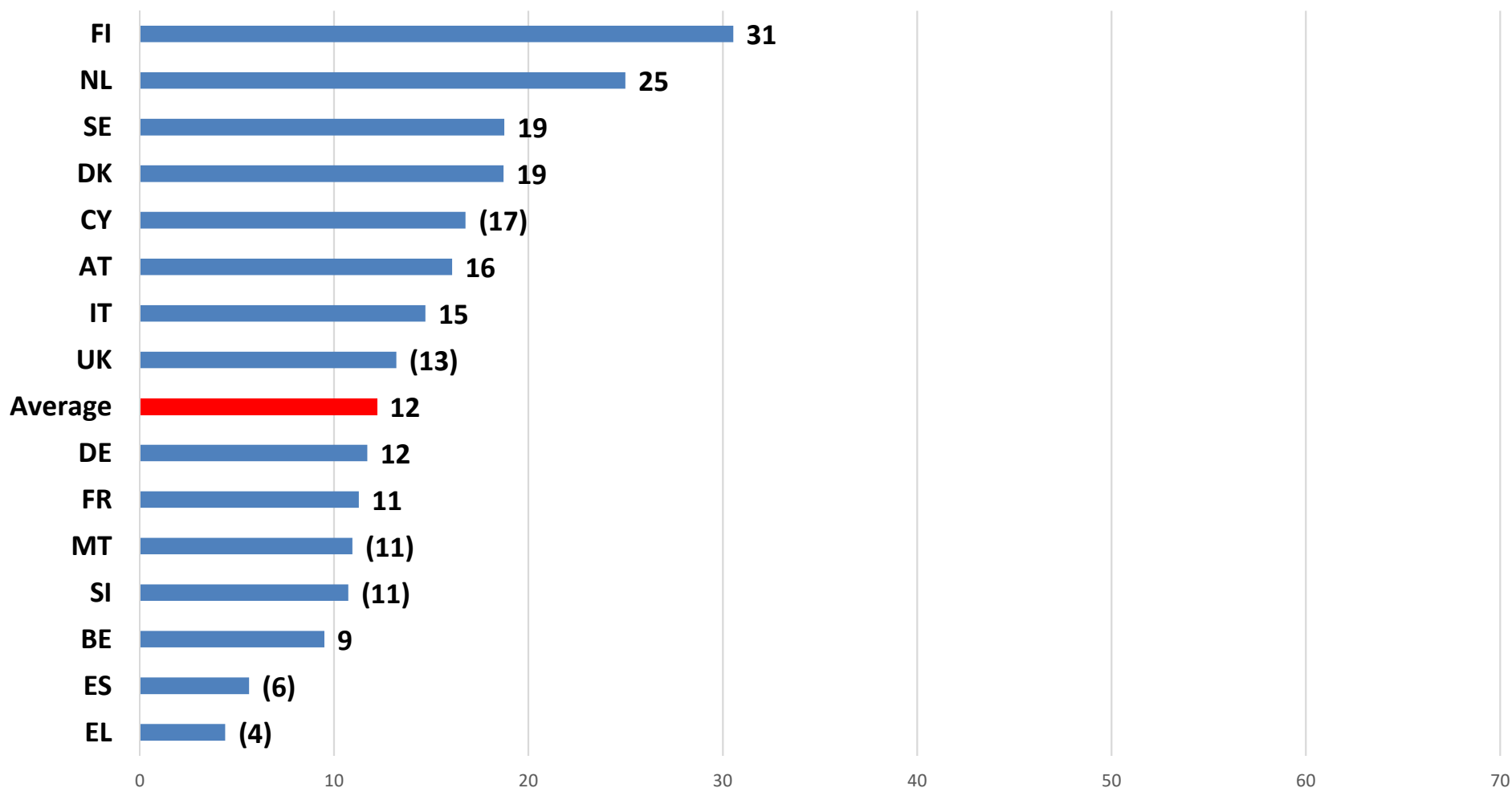
Notes: ^a Out of all Muslim respondents at risk of discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in at least one of the domains of daily life asked about in the survey (n=4,881, of which n= 3,025 men and n=1,856 women); weighted results.

^b Domains of daily life: looking for work, at work, education (self or as parent), health, housing, and other public or private services (public administration, restaurant or bar, public transport, shop).

^c Question: "Last time you felt discriminated because of your ethnic or immigrant background at [domain], did you report or make a complaint about the incident?"

Reporting discrimination - 2

Muslim immigrants and their descendants who reported or filed a complaint about the most recent incident of discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background, by EU Member State (%) ^{a, b, c, d}



Notes: ^a Of all Muslim respondents who experienced discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant background in at least one of the domains of daily life (n=698); weighted.

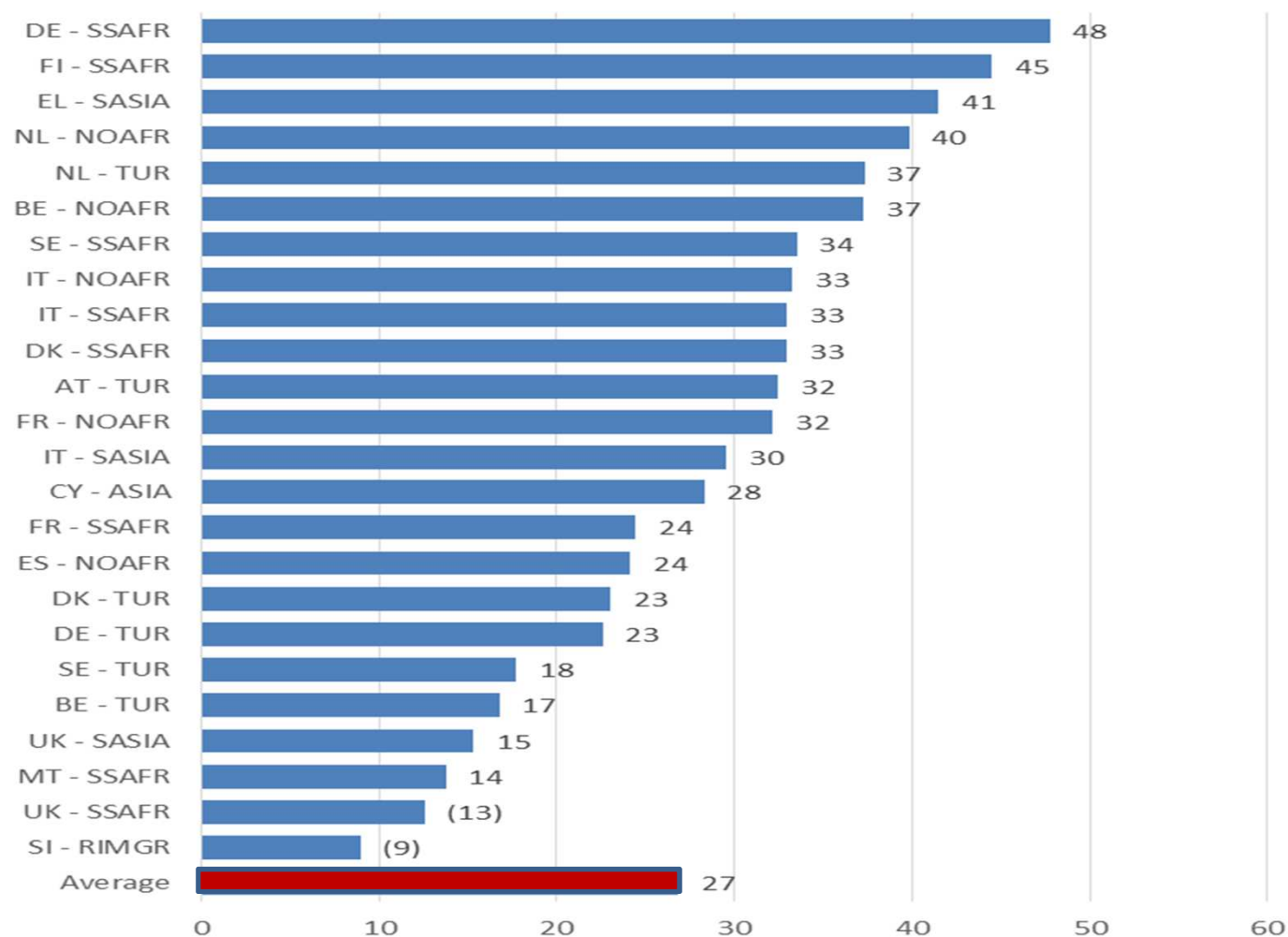
^b Results based on few observations are in parentheses; results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations are not published.

^c Domains: looking for work, at work, education (self or as parent), health, housing, and other public or private services (public administration, restaurant or bar, public transport, shop).

^d Question: "Last time you felt discriminated against because of your ethnic or immigrant background at [domain], did you report or make a complaint about the incident?"

Harassment

Prevalence of harassment due to ethnic or immigrant background in the year before the survey



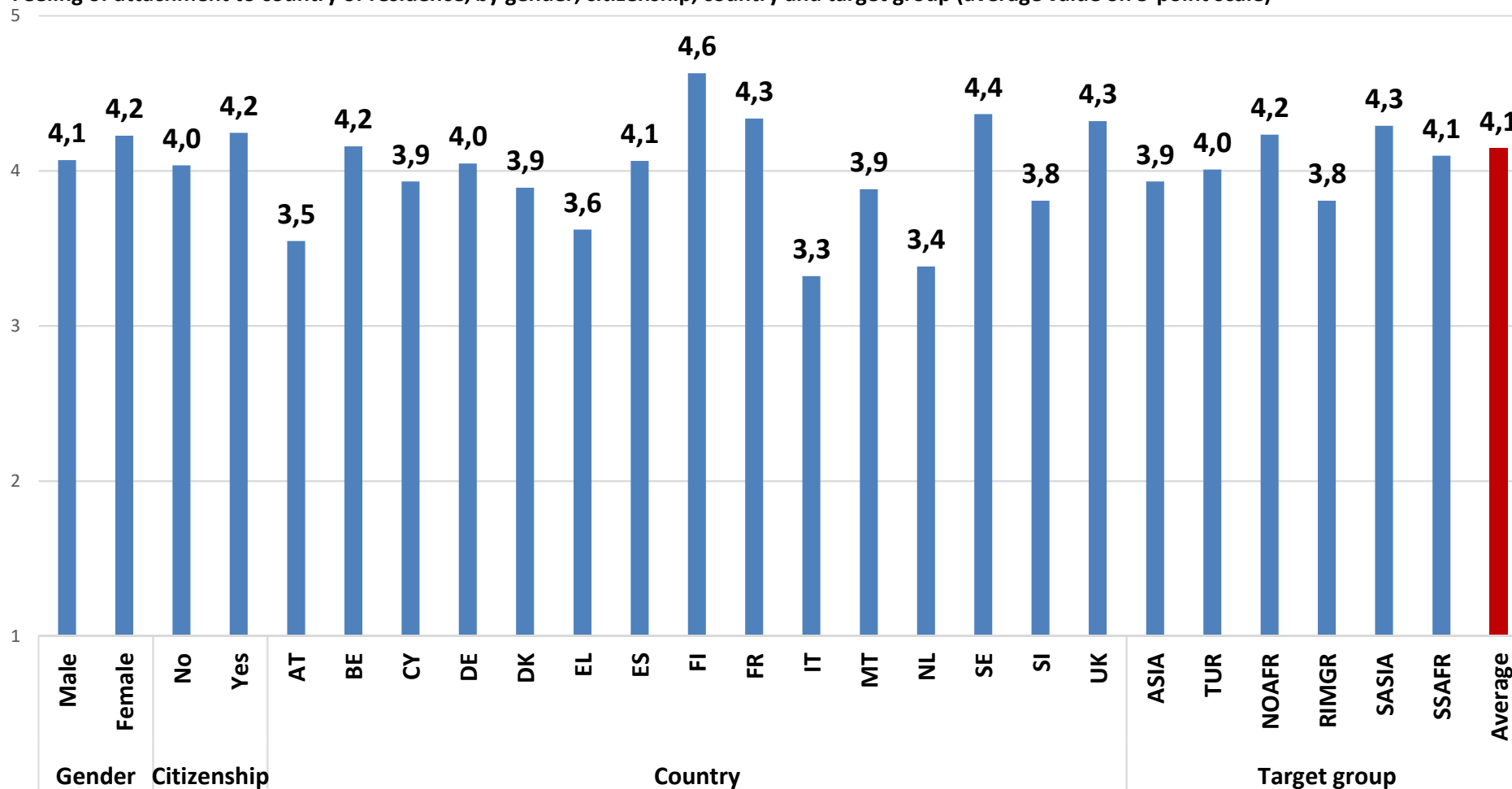
Notes: ^a Out of all Muslim respondents (n = 10,527); weighted results.

^b Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Therefore, results based on less than 20 to 49 unweighted observations in a group total or based on cells with less than 20 unweighted observations are noted in parentheses. Results based on less than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published.

^c Acronyms : TUR = Turkey, SSAFR = Sub-Saharan Africa, NOAFR = North Africa, SASIA = South Asia, ASIA = Asia, RIMGR = recent immigrants from non-EU countries.

Belonging

Feeling of attachment to country of residence, by gender, citizenship, country and target group (average value on 5-point scale)^{a,b,c}



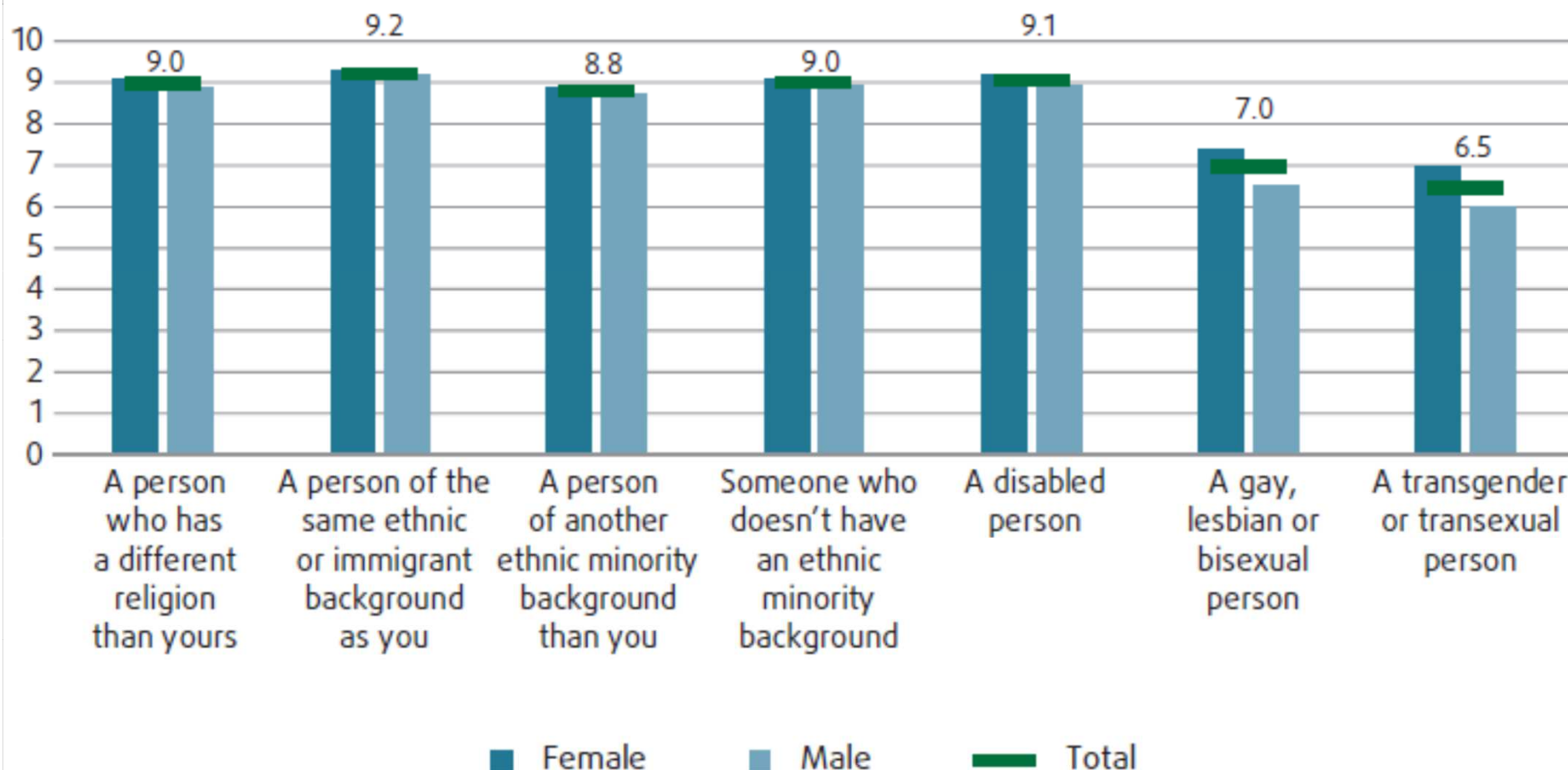
Notes: ^aOut of all Muslim respondents with valid answers (n = 10,489); weighted results.

^bQuestion: "On a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 equals 'not at all attached' and 5 'very strongly attached', please tell me to what extent do you feel attached to [COUNTRY]?"

^c Acronyms for target groups refer to immigrants from [country/region] and their descendants: TUR = Turkey, SSAFR = Sub-Saharan Africa, NOAFR = North Africa, SASIA = South Asia, ASIA = Asia, RIMGR = recent immigrants from non-EU countries.

Openness

Level of acceptance of neighbours with different backgrounds (on scale from 0 to 10)^{a,b}

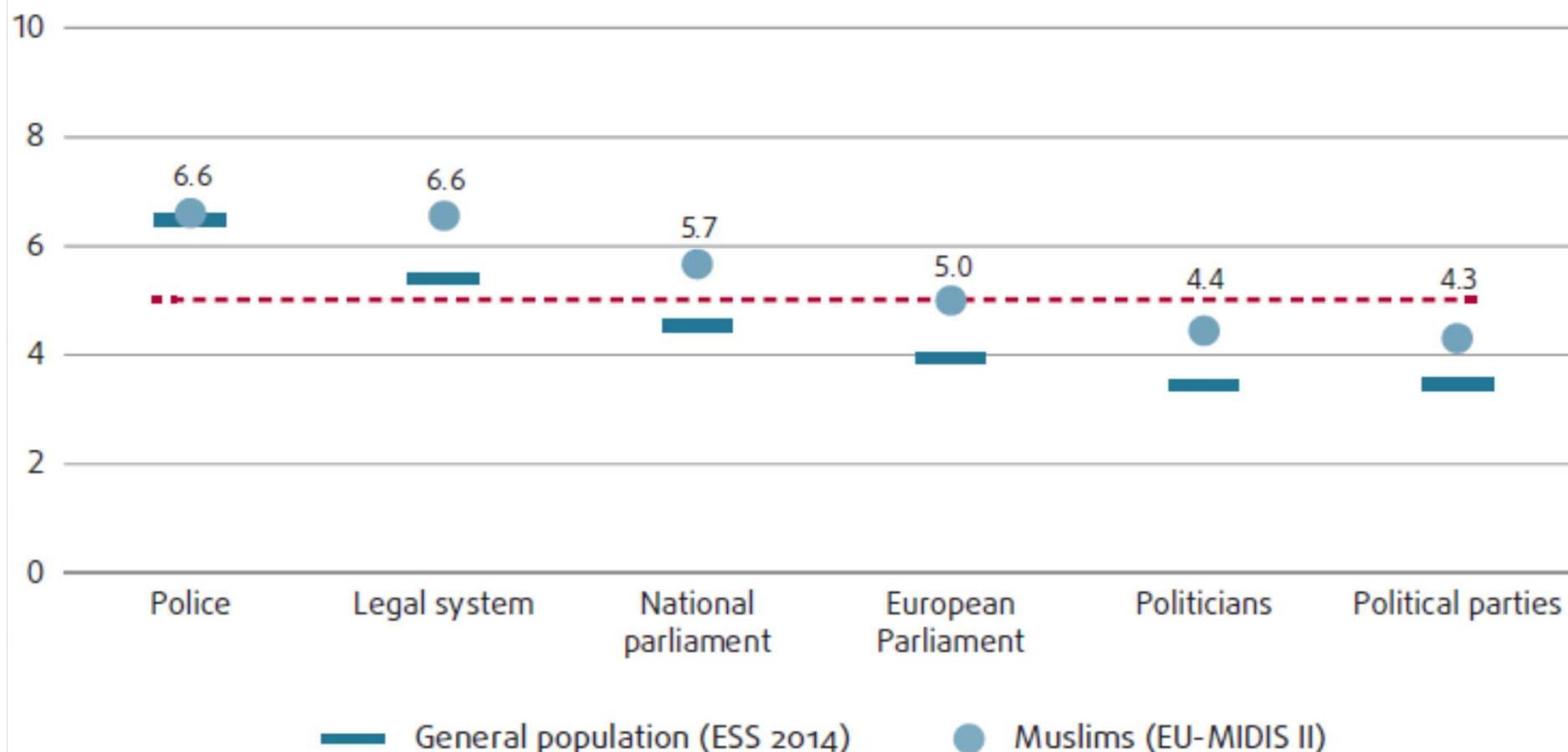


Notes: ^a Out of all Muslim respondents (n = 10,527); weighted results.

^b Question: “[U]sing a scale from 0 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having someone from one of the following groups as your neighbour? 0 means that you would feel ‘totally uncomfortable’ and 10 means that you would feel ‘totally comfortable’.”

Trust in institutions

Trust in institutions among Muslims, by type of institution (average value scale 0 to 10)^{a,b}



Notes: ^a EU-MIDIS II (11 Member States), n = 8,333; ESS 2014 (11 Member States), n = 21,238. The 11 EU Member States include AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, UK, NL, SE and SI. The remaining four countries – CY, IT, EL and MT– are not included in the overview for better comparison with ESS data, as ESS did not cover these countries in the 2014 wave. The results including all 15 countries covered in this report yield the same result, with minor differences of not more than 0.1 for the average value reported above.

^b Question: “Please tell me on a scale of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the [COUNTRY] institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust.”

Attitudes to violence

Acceptance of responding with violence for self defence (%) ^{a,b}

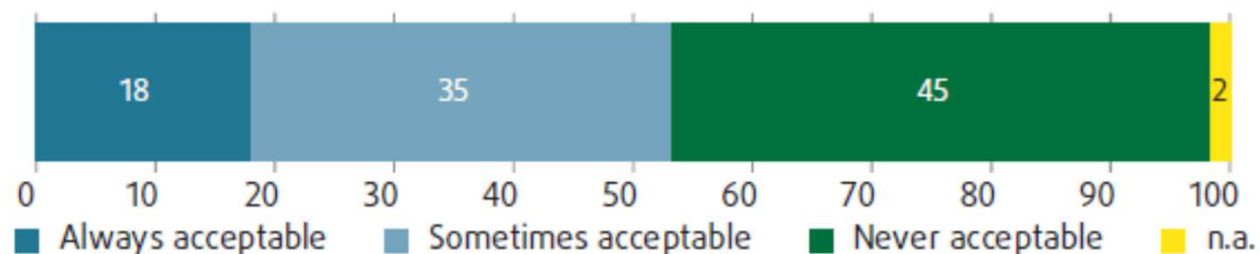


Figure 30: Acceptance of responding with violence to defend someone else (%) ^{a,b}

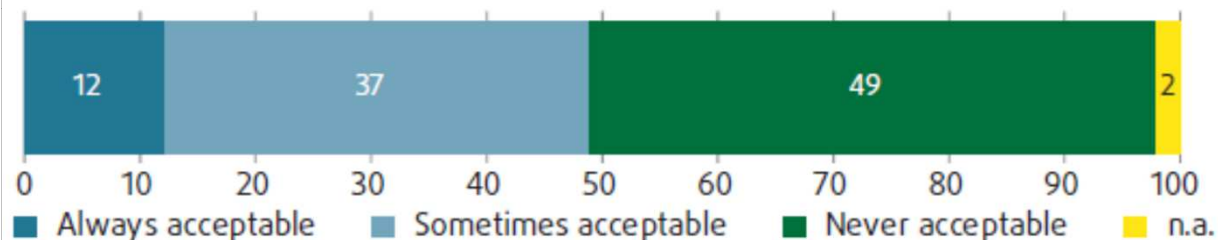
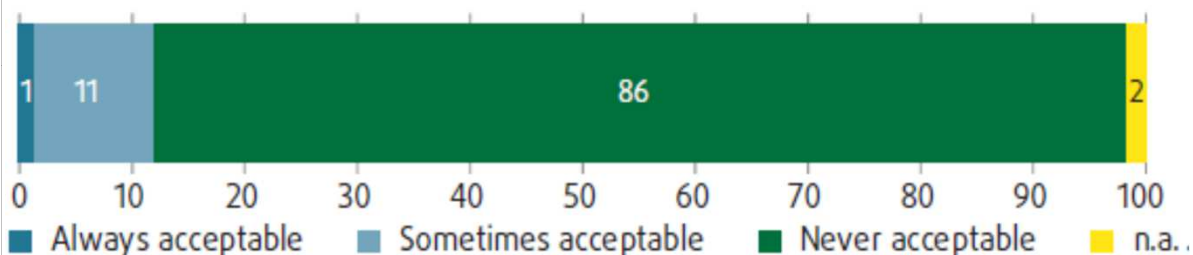


Figure 30: Acceptance of responding with violence when one's religion is insulted (%) ^{a,b}



Notes: ^a Out of all Muslim respondents (n=10,527); weighted results.

^b Question: "Do you think it is acceptable for someone to use physical violence in the following situations? (1) Using physical violence to stop themselves being physically hurt, (2) Using physical violence to stop someone else being physically hurt, (3) Using physical violence because someone has insulted them for their ethnic or immigrant background, (4) Using physical violence because someone has insulted their religion."



Thank you for your attention
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