FRA surveys on policing & ethnic/religious minorities

- **EU-MIDIS (EU Minorities & Discrimination Survey) – EU27**
  - 23,500 - *ethnic minorities & immigrants interviewed – random sample*

- **Anti-Semitism Survey – 9 Member States**
  - 6,000 respondents – online

- **Violence against Women Survey – EU28**
  - 42,000 *women interviewed face-to-face – random sample*
  - *data can be disaggregated at EU level by women’s ethnicity*
FRA studies on policing ethnic minorities

- Understanding & Preventing Discriminatory Ethnic Profiling - A Guide
  - rights-based approach to inform policing

- Making Hate Crime Visible in the EU: acknowledging victims’ rights
  - rights-based approach for police and other actors

- Fundamental rights-based police training: A manual for police trainers
  - piloted with different police academies
  - contains modules on non-discrimination in relation to police check points and identity checks
FRA Guide on

Understanding and Preventing Discriminatory Ethnic Profiling

Towards more effective policing
Discriminatory Ethnic Profiling

**Discriminatory ethnic profiling involves:**
– Treating an individual less favourably than others who are in a similar situation (in other words ‘discriminating’), e.g. potentially through police stop and search
– Where a decision to exercise police powers is based **only or mainly** on that person’s race, ethnicity or religion

**A clear principle in EU law**
– **Discrimination** on the grounds of race, ethnicity or religion can never be justified or lawful
– Article 19 TFEU; Charter of fundamental rights of the EU (2000): articles 20 & 21 – on equality/anti-discrimination
Positive Practices – focus on:

- Ethnicity can be used as part of a profile
- Behavioural analysis
- Good suspect descriptions and good intelligence
- Good ‘quality encounters’ – service-focused policing
- Clear guidance to officers & training that distinguishes discriminatory profiling practices from legitimate practices
- Regular and on-going engagement with civil society groups – work with communities
- **Collection of data to be able to identify and counteract discriminatory practices**
EU-MIDIS

Data in Focus Report 4
Police Stops and Minorities
EU-MIDIS: Largest EU-wide survey to date on minorities

- **23,500** randomly sampled migrant/ethnic minority respondents; face to face interviews; all EU countries.
  - Roma
  - Sub-Saharan Africans
  - Central and Eastern Europeans
  - Turkish
  - Former Yugoslavians
  - North Africans
  - Russian

- **5,000** majority pop interviewed in 10 MSs

- Key questions on police stops
What was asked about stop & search? (1)

General questions to all respondents – majority & minority:

- Trust in the police

- Have you been stopped by the police (in last 5 years and in last 12 months)?

- How many times have you been stopped in the past 12 months?

Minority respondents only:

- Do you consider you were stopped because of your immigrant/minority background in the past 12 months?
What was asked about stop & search? (2)

Of those who were stopped in the last 12 months, they were asked the following in relation to the last stop:

- Where were you when stopped – car, public transport, on the street, etc.?
- What did the police do?
- How respectful were the police when stopping you?
Proportion of perceived discriminatory ethnic profiling among all stops

Top 5 Groups with highest number of stops (%)

- **IE – Sub-Saharan African**: 6 Stopped, with ethnic profiling, 53 Stopped but no ethnic profiling, Not stopped
- **EL – Roma**: 39 Stopped, with ethnic profiling, 17 Stopped but no ethnic profiling, Not stopped
- **ES – North African**: 31 Stopped, with ethnic profiling, 11 Stopped but no ethnic profiling, Not stopped
- **FR – North African**: 18 Stopped, with ethnic profiling, 24 Stopped but no ethnic profiling, Not stopped
- **HU – Roma**: 24 Stopped, with ethnic profiling, 17 Stopped but no ethnic profiling, Not stopped
Police seen as respectful at last stop
Germany & France (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Don't know / Refused</th>
<th>Disrespectful</th>
<th>Neither respectful nor disrespectful</th>
<th>Respectful</th>
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<td>DE-Ex-Yugoslav</td>
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<td>DE-Majority</td>
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<td>FR-Sub-Saharan African</td>
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<td>FR-Majority</td>
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Whether respondents trust the police
Germany and France (%)

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- Don't know/Refused
- Tend not to trust
- Neither trust nor distrust
- Tend to trust
EU-MIDIS

Data in Focus Report 6
Minorities as Victims of Crime

focusing on hate crime
Limited data
Few incidents and a narrow range of ‘hate’ or bias-motivated crimes are recorded
Data often not published

Good
A range of ‘hate’ or bias-motivated crimes are recorded
Data usually published

Comprehensive
Also types of crime and characteristics recorded
Data always published

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Bulgaria</th>
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<th>Austria</th>
<th>Finland</th>
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Perceived racist crime victimisation for assault, threat & serious harassment (%), all respondents – in the past 12 months

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>FI-Somali</td>
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<td>PL-Roma</td>
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<tr>
<td>IE-SS African</td>
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<td>IT-North African</td>
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<td>HU-Roma</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>SK-Roma</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of victims of assault, threat and serious harassment who did not report it to the police (%) latest incident in the past 12 months

- Turkish: 87%
- CEE: 81%
- Russian: 79%
- Roma: 79%
- Sub-Saharan African: 76%
- North African: 70%
- Ex-YU: 69%
Using the results . . .

- Higher levels of reporting to the police in victimisation surveys often reflected in enhanced official criminal justice data on reported incidents/crime in a country.

- Trust in the police emerges as a strong issue.

- Notable differences between different ethnic groups surveyed in the same countries (and between countries).

- Why in some countries do LGBT persons have more trust in the police than ethnic minorities? Look at experiences between different groups.
FRA

Using the results . . .

- **Fundamental rights and accountability?** Where are the checks and balances on policing?

- Data is important for checks and balances – needs to be transparently collected and reported

- Who is representing the experiences of different groups in society – are NGOs the only ones to collect data to identify problems?

- Police can only benefit by listening to the experiences of those they police
Thank you

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