

The EUMC is

an independent agency of the European Union established by Council Regulation (EC) 1035/97.

It is based in Vienna and currently has a staff of 37.

One of its prime objectives is

to provide the Community and its Member States with objective, reliable and comparable data at European level on the phenomena of racism and xenophobia in order to help them take measures or formulate courses of action within their respective spheres of competence;

RAcism and XEnophobia Network

25 National Focal Points in each Member State:

- ✓ Consortia of NGOs, research organisations, special bodies, social partners;
- ✓ Selected through an EU wide open call for tender and contracted by the EUMC;
- ✓ Collecting data and information according to common guidelines developed by the EUMC.

Data collection & analysis

- Data and information collection by the National Focal Points of the EUMC's RAXEN network in the following areas:
 1. Employment
 2. Education
 3. Legislation and case law
 4. Racist violence and crimes
 5. Housing
- (<http://www.eumc.eu.int>)

COMPARABILITY STAGES

SHORT TERM collecting and describing existing data under common headings in the various Member States

MEDIUM TERM carrying out original research in each Member State with comparability built in to the methodology

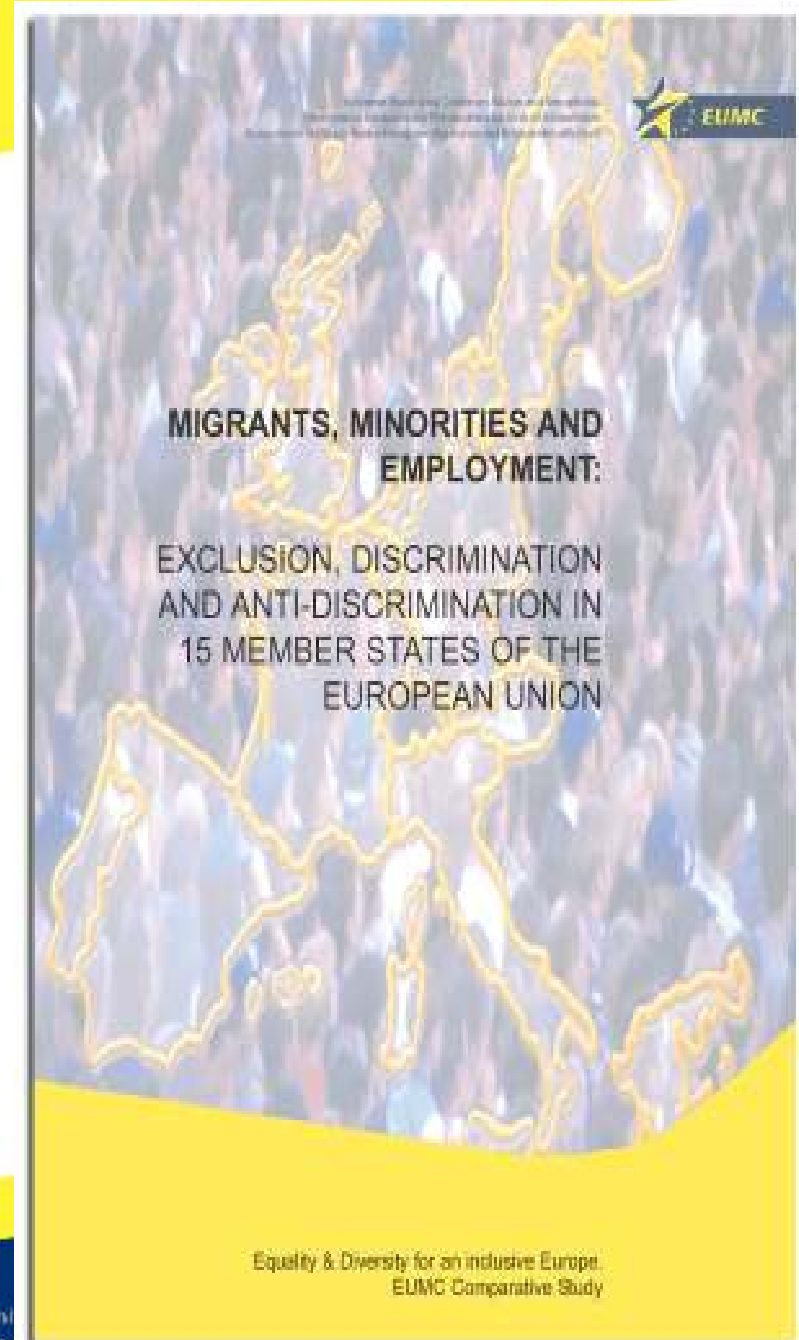
LONG TERM influencing Member State governments to collect data in a more comparable way

Comparative Studies

- Employment
- Education
- Legislation
- Racist Violence
- Housing

Website:

www.eumc.eu.int



Sources of evidence for racial discrimination in employment

- 1. Statistical sources**
- 2. Discrimination testing**
- 3. Evidence on the activities of ‘gatekeepers’**
- 4. Evidence from immigrants and minorities**
- 5. Evidence from complaints, court cases, media**

Discrimination cases 1997

- Sweden 0
- France 4
- UK 3 173

- **Ethnic or national origin**
- **Citizenship**
- **Foreign origin or origin of parents**

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LONG TERM

influencing Member State governments to collect data in a more comparable way

COMPARABILITY

Methods Graph

HIGH

STATISTICS

STATISTICAL SURVEY

POSTAL QUESTIONNAIRE

DIRECT QUESTIONNAIRE

OPEN-ENDED INTERVIEW

OBSERVATION

PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION

PARTICIPANT

LOW

LOW

VALIDITY

HIGH

EUMC research projects

- “Majority population attitudes to migrants and minorities” – analysis of Eurobarometer and European Social Survey data on xenophobic attitudes and experiences of discrimination.
- “Migrants’ experiences of racism and discrimination” – subjective experiences of racism and discrimination in everyday life. Survey conducted in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Austria, the United Kingdom, Germany and Greece, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal

The research questions

- 1. To what extent does the general public in different countries vary in its support for different dimensions of ethnic exclusionism?**
- 2. Which social categories amongst the general public support different dimensions of ethnic exclusionism?**
- 3. To what extent do particular national characteristics affect (dimensions of) ethnic exclusionism?**

Personal characteristics

- **Education:**

People who have prolonged their education tend to dissociate themselves from most exclusionist stances more than those at lower educational levels.

- **Occupation:**

People with higher professional careers show weak support for exclusionist stances, whereas people performing manual labour or the self-employed, and also those depending on social security or running a household, show more support.

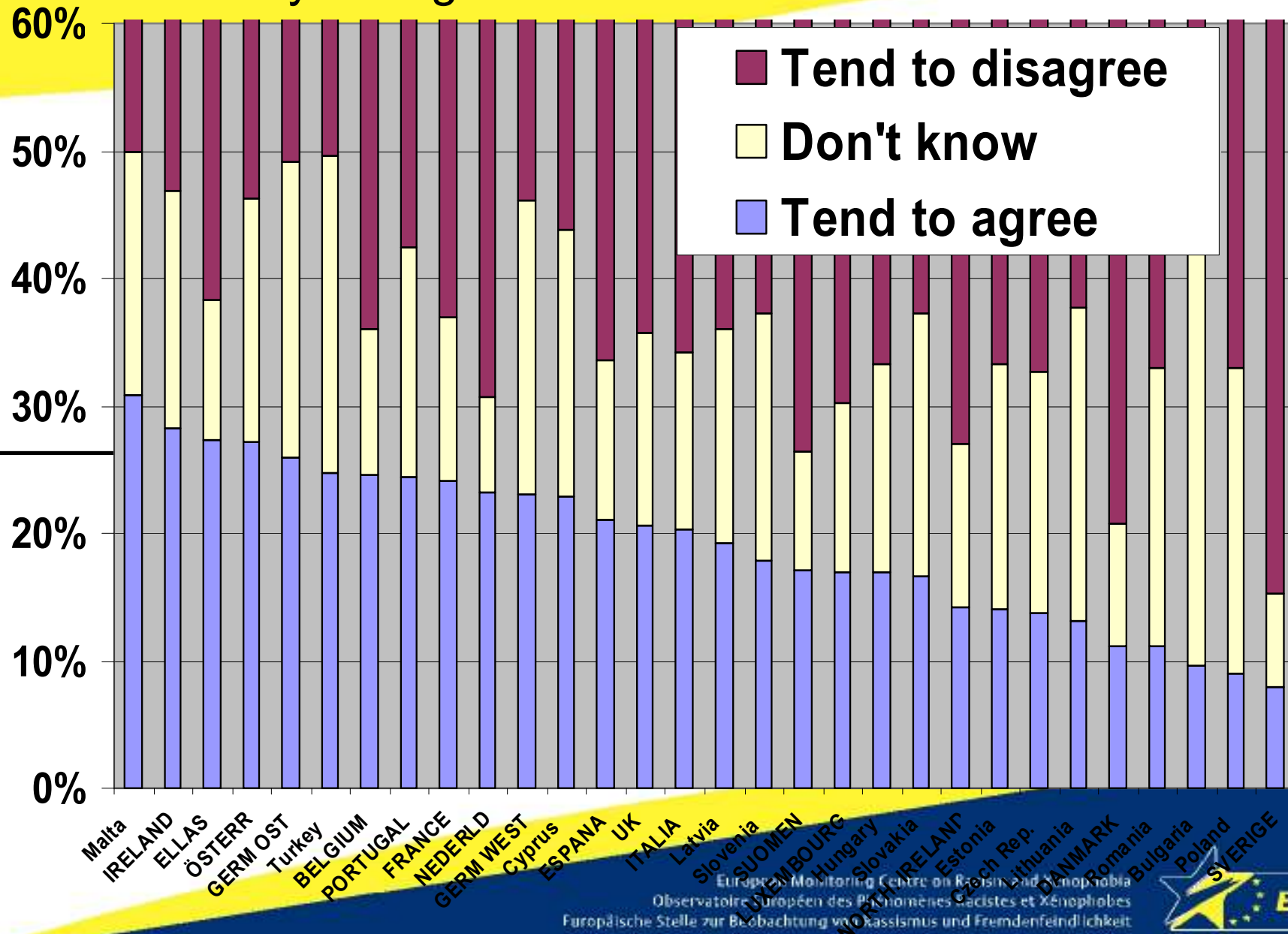
- **Income:**

People in the lowest income quartile tend to more strongly adhere to exclusionist stances than those on higher incomes.

Personal characteristics (continued)

- **Age:** In general, younger people exhibit less support for ethnic exclusionism than older people.
- **Geography:** People living in urban areas tend to show less support for exclusionism than people living in rural areas.
- **Politics:** People on the right-wing of the political spectrum show more support for all aspects of exclusionism.

„All immigrants, legal or illegal, born here or abroad, should be sent back to the country of origin”



Rate of discrimination in five European countries

	BE	DE	NL	ES	IT
• 1.stage: telephone	19	13	23	25	27
• 2.stage: invitation	12	6	9	8	12
• 3.stage: offer of work	2	X	5	3	2
• Rate of discrimination	33	19*	37	36	41

Thank you for your attention

Dr John Wrench
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Observatoire Européen des Phénomènes Racistes et Xénophobes
Europäische Stelle zur Beobachtung von Rassismus und Fremdenfeindlichkeit

