



# ENAR Shadow Report 2014-15 on Afrophobia in Europe: Key findings

The European Network Against Racism (ENAR) 2014/15 Shadow Report focuses on Afrophobia in Europe. It is the first pan-European report specifically dedicated to mapping **discrimination and inequalities faced by people of African descent in Europe/Black Europeans**. It highlights the ways in which racism impacts on people of African descent and Black Europeans in **20 EU countries** (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom), covering March 2014 to March 2015.

## Discourses on migration and their impact on people of African descent

National responses and **changes to migration and integration policies** are impacting both people of African descent who are recent migrants as well as Black Europeans with a migration background.

**Political discourse**, that is racist and Islamophobic, is predominantly framed in the context of anti-immigration and targets migrants that are both Black and Muslim in Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain.

## Employment

### Racism and discrimination against Black people is prevalent in access to employment.

In **Austria**, a study showed that while 37% of people with Austrian names are invited to job interviews this is true for only 18.7% of people of Nigerian origin, despite the same levels of qualification.

In the **UK**, applicants with an African or Asian sounding surname need to send approximately twice as many job applications as those with a traditionally British name to get an interview.

In **Lithuania**, a poll found that 1 in 5 respondents said they would not want to work with Black people.

In **Sweden**, 1 in 4 people of African descent with a university degree are in low-skilled jobs, as they were unable to get a job which matched their qualifications

### Black people face higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates, in part due to discrimination

In **Finland**, the national unemployment average is 8.7%, and 41.2% for people of African origin;

in **Belgium**, the national average is 8.4% and for people of African origin it is 18.1%.

### Black women and Black Muslims are particularly vulnerable to discrimination in employment

In **France**, a CV testing experiment showed that women with a Senegalese sounding name had 8,4% of being called for an interview when applying for a job, compared with 13,9% for men with a Senegalese sounding name and 22,6% for women with a French sounding name.

## When in employment, Black people face discrimination, harassment, lack of career progression & exploitation.

A Nigerian doctor raised in **Greece** was a victim of hate speech while treating a patient in hospital. A man told her “you people need Hitler and some soap”.

In the **UK**, a survey into the diversity of staff working in the top 5,000 leadership roles within the public and voluntary sectors reveals that there are virtually no Black employees at the level of Deputy Director, Director, Director General, and Permanent Secretary.

## Education

### There is an attainment gap between black pupils of school age and their white counterparts.

In the **Netherlands**, students of African descent, despite higher scores in the CITO test (taken by pupils at the age of 12 and determining what level of education the pupils may proceed to) were under-evaluated by teachers.

In the **UK** a study shows that being Black and male has a greater impact on numeracy levels than having a learning disability.

### In many Member States the diversity within the teaching workforce is particularly problematic.

In the **UK** 27.6% of pupils in state-funded primary schools are classified as being of minority ethnic origin, and only 7.2 percent of teachers are from non-white ethnic groups.

In **Germany**, the Black Studies Institute Bremen was established, but constituted a totally White working group, reproducing the structures of oppression that the institution was supposed to help fight.

### Several Member States report negative representations of Black people in the curriculum and teaching materials, as well as the absence of positive and empowering images.

In **Germany**, children’s books play a major role in introducing negative stereotypes of Black people.

In **Italian** schools, colonialism has very little space in the curriculum or history textbooks for high schools.

### Black children face discrimination, victimisation and harassment in schools by teachers and other pupils.

In **Lithuania** there are several examples of Black teenagers being bullied.

In **Italy** a 14 year old student of Nigerian origin was attacked outside his school by two pupils in the same school and racially insulted.

In **Ireland** a young teenage boy was racially abused by a nun, calling him a monkey and suggesting that he could climb trees.

## Public and political representation

### There is a lack of representation of black people in political life.

Somalis are the biggest Black (and Muslim) group in **Finland**, but there has never been a single representative from this group elected to parliament.

In **Ireland’s** 2014 local election only one Black candidate was elected.

### Many Black public figures and in particular politicians come under fire from racist, anti-migrant, verbal and online abuse.

In **France**, former Minister of Justice Christiane Taubira, a Black woman, was the target of frequent Afrophobic attacks by media during her 2012-2016 mandate.

### There are wide-ranging reports of racist speech on social media.

Since the public debates on Black Pete in the **Netherlands**, the Dutch Complaints Bureau for Discrimination on the Internet reported an increase in reports of racist remarks towards people of African descent.

## The lack of diversity within mainstream media and the misrepresentation (stereotypes, racism) are highly problematic.

Black people are either depicted as criminals or irregular migrants or as performers (singers, dancers or sportsmen).

**Cyprus, Greece and Malta** report that the term 'migrant' is used to describe all Black people, even if they are born in those countries and have a European citizenship.

In **France**, only 3.2% of the executive staff at France Télévisions is non-White.

A report published in June 2015 by Ofcom, the **UK** communications regulator, revealed that 55% of Black ethnic audiences feel under-represented on British TV. Furthermore the proportion of Black audiences who report being portrayed negatively by broadcasters stood at 51%.

## Health

### Black people experience poor treatment and difficulties in accessing health care.

In **Cyprus**, several women of African descent gave birth at the public hospital in Nicosia where it was noted that hospital staff, and predominantly nurses were discriminatory with the health care they provided to the women.

In **Austria**, 19% of Black people felt like they have been treated disrespectfully by health sector employees.

In **Estonia and Greece**, Black people experience difficulties registering on general practitioner lists. In one case an Estonian family doctor gave a clear indication that this was because "I want nothing to do with the Negroes".

## Housing

### Discrimination occurs in the rental market and social housing.

**Austria, Cyprus, Ireland and Lithuania** report of landlords openly refusing Black people.

In **Lithuania**, 1 in 4 respondents to a public opinion poll in 2014 admitted they would not rent an apartment to Black people.

In **Austria**, research shows that often private house owners do not want to rent to non-Austrians and advertisements state: "Only Austrians".

## Criminal justice

There are reports of disproportionate **ethnic profiling of Black people by the police** in **Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and the UK**.

Black people are particularly exposed to **police violence** in **Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and the UK**.

**Racist crimes** that target Black people have been linked to far right groups in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Sweden. Other countries report that visible minorities are at higher risk of experiencing violence (Finland, Ireland).

In **Austria**, a survey on the living conditions of 717 Black people shows that one in five of those surveyed were victims of racist attacks in the workplace and about one in seven experienced physical attacks in a public space.

In **Sweden**, 17% of hate crimes targeted Black people in 2014 (1,075 in total).

In **Greece**, there were 49 cases of racist violence against people of African descent reported by the Racist Violence Recording Network and 36 cases of hate speech report by the Forum of Migrants.

To read the full report, visit [www.enar-eu.org](http://www.enar-eu.org)

### Most recent estimates of population with migration background from Africa:

<b>Austria</b>	55,000	Migrants from Africa
<b>Belgium</b>	73,651	Estimate of foreign population coming from Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Bulgaria</b>	429	Migrants from Africa
<b>Cyprus</b>	900-1,500	Figures from the Civil Registry and Migration
<b>Estonia</b>	414	0.0315% of the population. Includes those with one or both parents born in Africa
<b>Finland</b>	31,055	Includes 22,756 born in Africa and 8,299 with an 'African background'
<b>France</b>	2.6 million	3.9% of the population. Figures from French Council of Black Associations (CRAN 2007)
<b>Germany</b>	557,000	0.7% of the total population, low estimate based on micro census
<b>Greece</b>	25,850	Permanent residents born in Africa
<b>Hungary</b>	4,385	Foreign residents with citizenship of an African country
<b>Ireland</b>	65,100	58,697 people of Black African ethnicity and 6,381 people of any other Black background resident in the Republic of Ireland
<b>Italy</b>	350,000	Residents with citizenship of a sub-Saharan African country
<b>Latvia</b>	191	Permanent and temporary residence permits of migrants from Africa
<b>Lithuania</b>	456	Residents with citizenship of African country
<b>Malta</b>	1,548	Includes 1,000 migrants from Somalia and 548 migrants from Eritrea
<b>Netherlands</b>	907,200	5.4% of the population
<b>Portugal</b>	82,209	Migrants from Cape Verde, Angola, Guinea-Bissau (excluding Brazil)
<b>Spain</b>	979,065	Migrants from Africa
<b>Sweden</b>	180,000	Low estimate provided by researcher
<b>UK</b>	2.1 million	3.3% of the population. Includes Black/African/Caribbean/Black British

### Unemployment rate of people of African origin against national average:

Member State	2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	National Average	African Origin	National Average	African Origin	African Origin	National Average	National Average	African Origin	National Average	African Origin	National Average	African Origin
Austria	5.6%	18.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	8.4%	18.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	8.6%	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	8.7%	41.2%	8.2%	36.8%	7.7%	33.8%	7.8%	33.8%	8.4%	35.9%	8.2%	33.3%
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	36%	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4%	54%
Spain	24.5%	31%	26.1%	34.1%	25.0%	33.1%	21.6%	32.1%	20.1%	31.0%	18.0%	28.8%
UK	6.1%	11.3%	7.6%	12.6%	7.9%	12.2%	8.1%	14.3%	7.8%	12.1%	7.6%	12.7%

\*Due to substantial differences in the data collection methods and categories used across Europe the term 'African Origin' refers to all individuals with a migration background from all countries in Africa and does not distinguish skin colour, ethnicity, race or place of birth.