

# PAD Survey Report 2015

# AEC



Denmark



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## **Introduction:**

Afro Empowerment Center Denmark (AEC) has financed, developed and implemented this multi-question survey in order to map the Afrophobia / anti-black discrimination / racism against "People with an African background / People of African Descent" (PAD) in Danish society . Studies of this type has in many cases proved essential in order to effectively measure the populations living conditions and quality of life, fight discrimination against minorities and are fully in accordance with the following three anti-discrimination directives:

The answers are collected from all over the country. 71% of respondents were born in Denmark and of the respondents were almost 63% women.

- UN Convention on the "Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" ICERD (1971)
- CERPD giving quotas and affirmative action as a means of discrimination, direct and indirect
- According to "The Study on data collection two measure the grad and impact of discrimination in Europe" published by the European Commission in 2004, it turned out that 93% of respondents felt that data collection helped to improve the situation for all minorities in society . Despite the conclusion that a similar survey and data collection i.f.t PAD in Denmark not taken place in Denmark, which is the main reason we AEC alone has financed, developed and implemented this study.

## Identification / Definition:

The study shows a sample of how the PAD experience their situation in Denmark. Most notable in the survey is that 90% of respondents do not want to be called "Neger". The vast majority of respondents preferring instead Africans or Afro Dane.

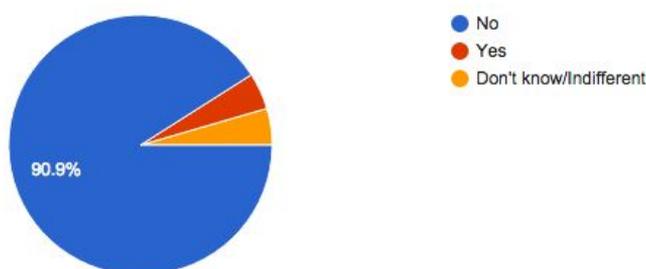
The 70% of respondents were not born in Denmark, and of them preferred over half to call themselves "Africans".

Of the 30% who were born in Denmark, preferred 32% call themselves Afro Dane, while 17% preferred "mixed" (one black parents) and 16% call themselves Dane.

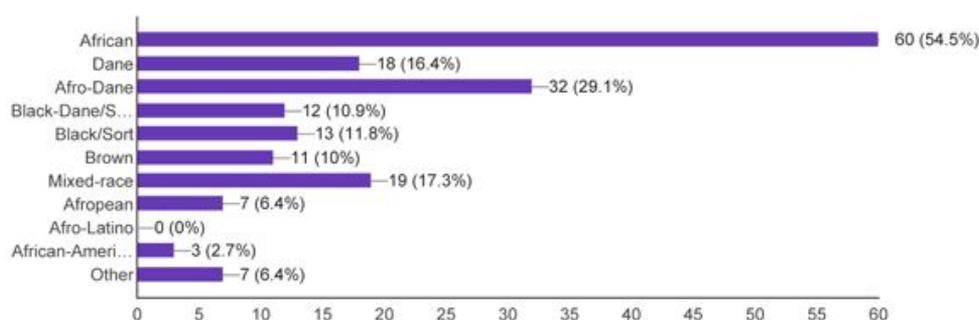
57% of respondents were opposed to the use of the word "mulatto", while only 9% thought it was a term they would call themselves or wish to be called by others publicly.

Through our contact with PAD in Denmark experienced a lack of information and education / knowledge of the word "mulatto", making it harder to reach a clear conclusion.

Is the N-word a term you wish to be called?



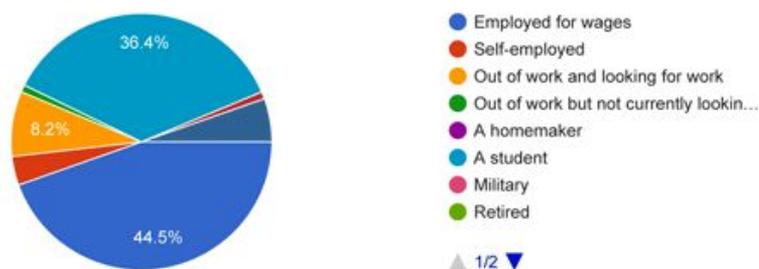
What do you identify yourself as



### Work situation:

Only 44% of respondents were found to be active in the labor market, 36% were in education and 20% were either in the military or were outside the labor market.

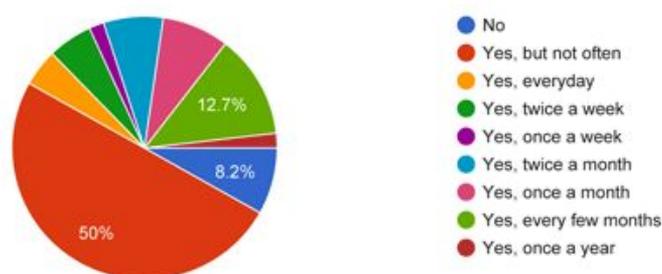
What is your employment status?



### Life situation:

42% of respondents have experienced Afrophobia regularly (from every day to once a month), and only 8% say they have never been exposed to that specific kind of discrimination. 92% said that they experience Afrophobia at least once a year, while the vast majority do not report the incident and those who have not gotten anything out of it, or doing so had worsened their living conditions.

Have you ever experienced "Afrophobia" in Denmark? and if so how often?

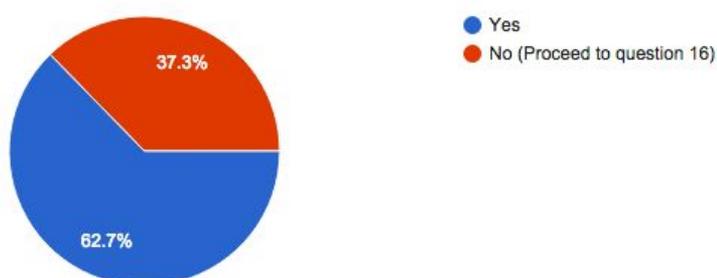


### Education situation:

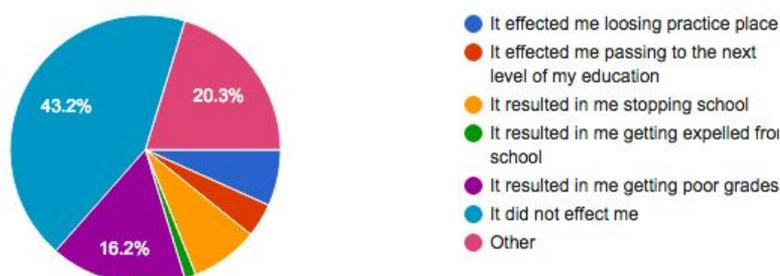
62.7% in the educational thought that they were exposed to Afrophobia, while 37.2% thought not to be hit.

The entire 36% thought that Afrophobia had a direct influence on their character as well as the opportunity for internships and the opportunity to pass an entry requirement. They also thought that Afrophobia either caused them to be kicked out of an ongoing course, or be expelled from school.

Have you experienced afrophobia in education?



How did this effect your educational experience?



### Conclusion:

The study indicates that the PAD have far greater challenges with racism than first thought and that both the state of Denmark and NGOs totally ignore the problems associated with being PAD in Denmark. There is little or no support or resources to combat Afrophobia and the tools to combate discrimination against PAD iare extremely sparse - bordering on nonexistent. This leaves a huge psychological pressure on the PAD, which unfortunately often manifests itself as stress, deterioration of life and work, illness, depression and isolation. Therefore it is crucial that we start taking racism, and the people who usually get hit much more severely by it seriously and immediately initiate further studies at the local, national and international level now for Denmark's sake, which signed the ICERD /C/GC/34 and finally get to outlining the total extent of the problem. In this way we can work to remedy the realities these victims face confronting Afrophobia.

You can view or download the full study here: [www.aec-cph.dk/padaecruc.pdf](http://www.aec-cph.dk/padaecruc.pdf)