

The situation of Roma in the EU





Roma integration: key issues

- Why is targeted action necessary?
- How can we collect robust data on Roma?
- What challenges do the data reveal?
- How can FRA support your work?

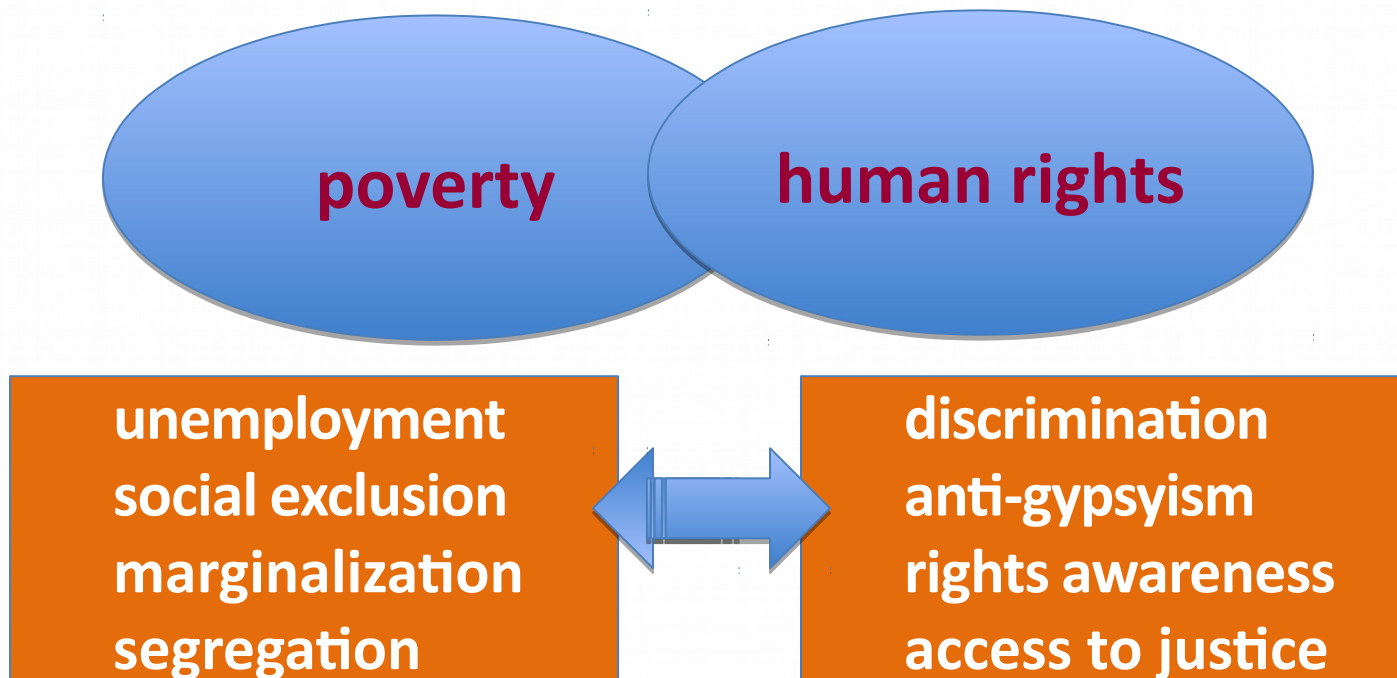
Roma integration - a key part of Europe 2020

- Roma face multiple deprivations that
 - put them in a highly vulnerable position
 - lock them in a vicious circle of exclusion
- Roma integration is not just a “Roma issue”...
 - It is a test for the ability of the EU’s institutional framework to effectively tackle the challenge of social inclusion
 - ➔ EU 2020 strategy: headline target of lifting at least 20 mil people out of poverty and exclusion by 2020
- It would be difficult for the EU to become a **smart, sustainable and inclusive economy**, if large segments of its population remain excluded



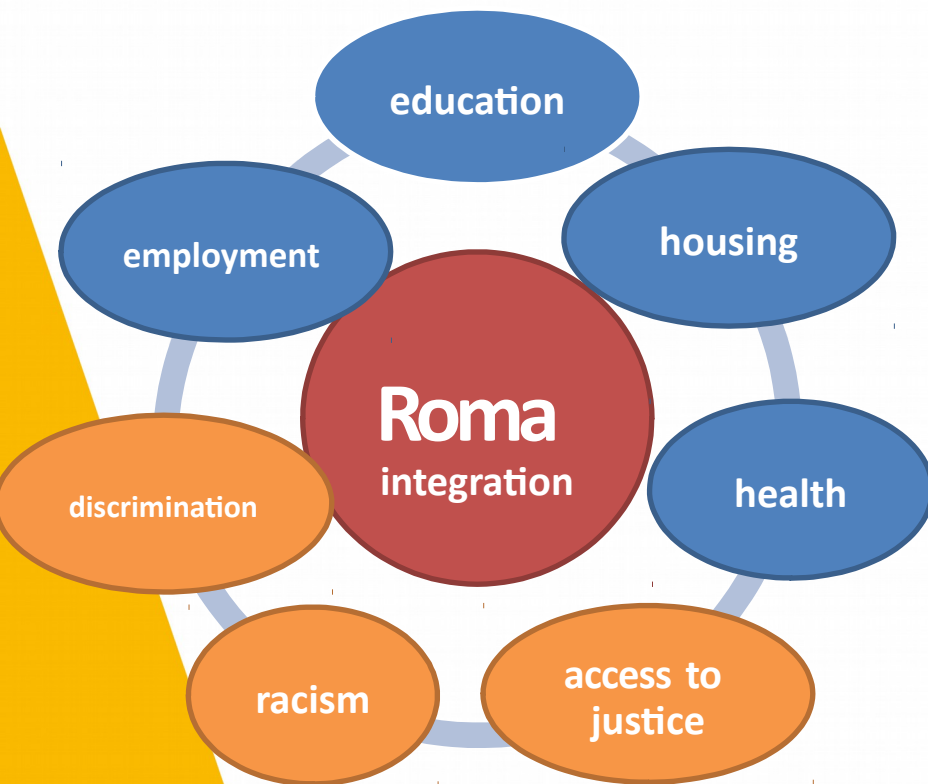
The challenge of Roma integration

Multidimensional issue requiring an integrated 'human development' approach integrating poverty reduction and fundamental rights agendas



What do we currently know?

The data generated by FRA and other partners (UNDP, World Bank, EC) clearly show that:



- Individual areas mutually reinforce each other
- Roma are worse off in virtually all areas of life
- They are worse off both than their non-Roma neighbours and the “average citizens” in the respective MS

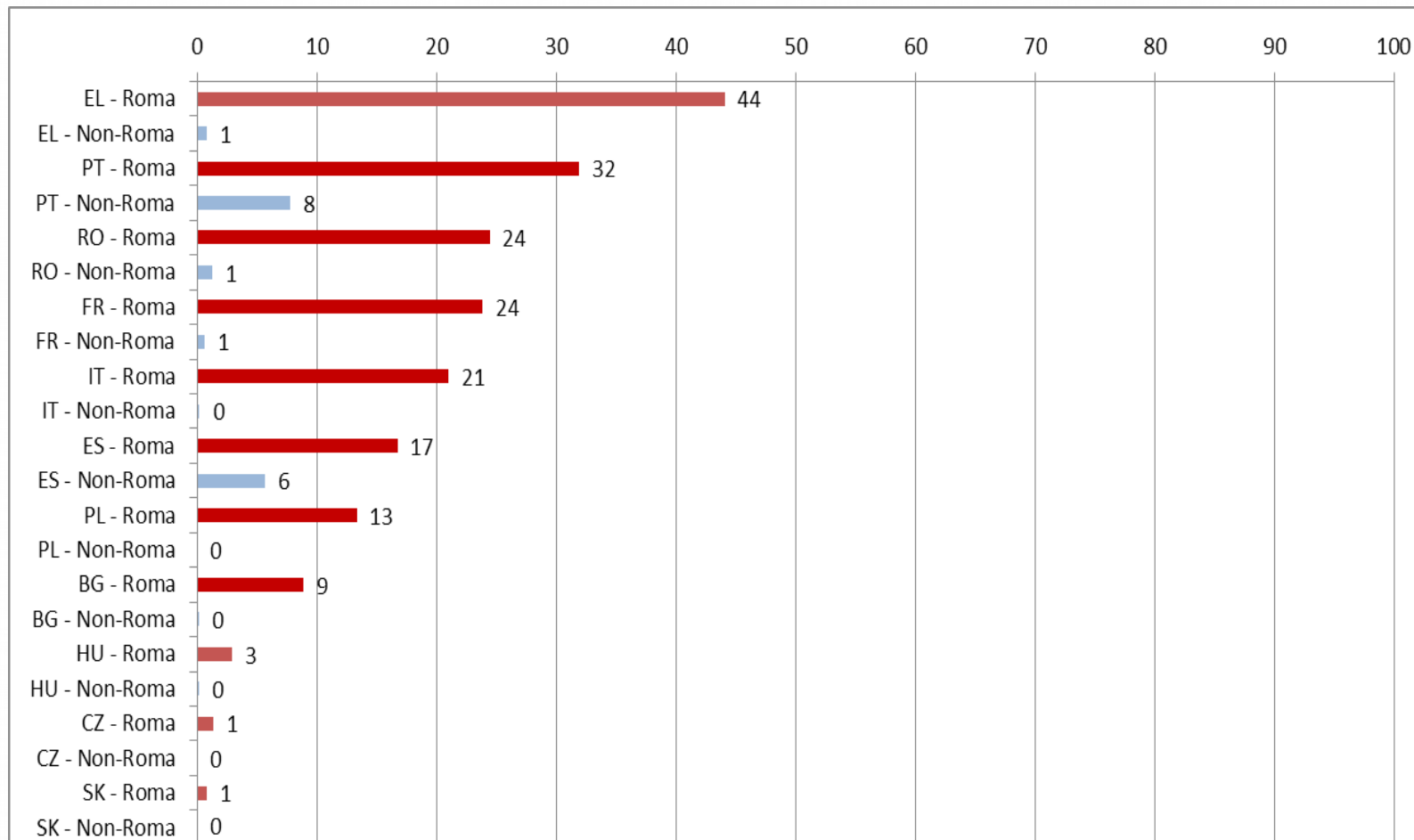


FRA Roma pilot survey

- Data derived from representative surveys in 11 EU MSs (FR, ES, PT, IT, PL, EL, CZ, SK, BG, RO, HU)
- Two samples - **Roma** (10,811 respondents informing on the status of 46,383 household members) and their **non-Roma neighbours** (respectively 5,508 respondents and 14,888 household members)
 - FR: *Gens du voyage* and Roma migrants from Romania
 - IT: 40% were non-nationals
- Levels of comparability: within groups, between groups, with national averages (on major indicators)

School (un)attendance

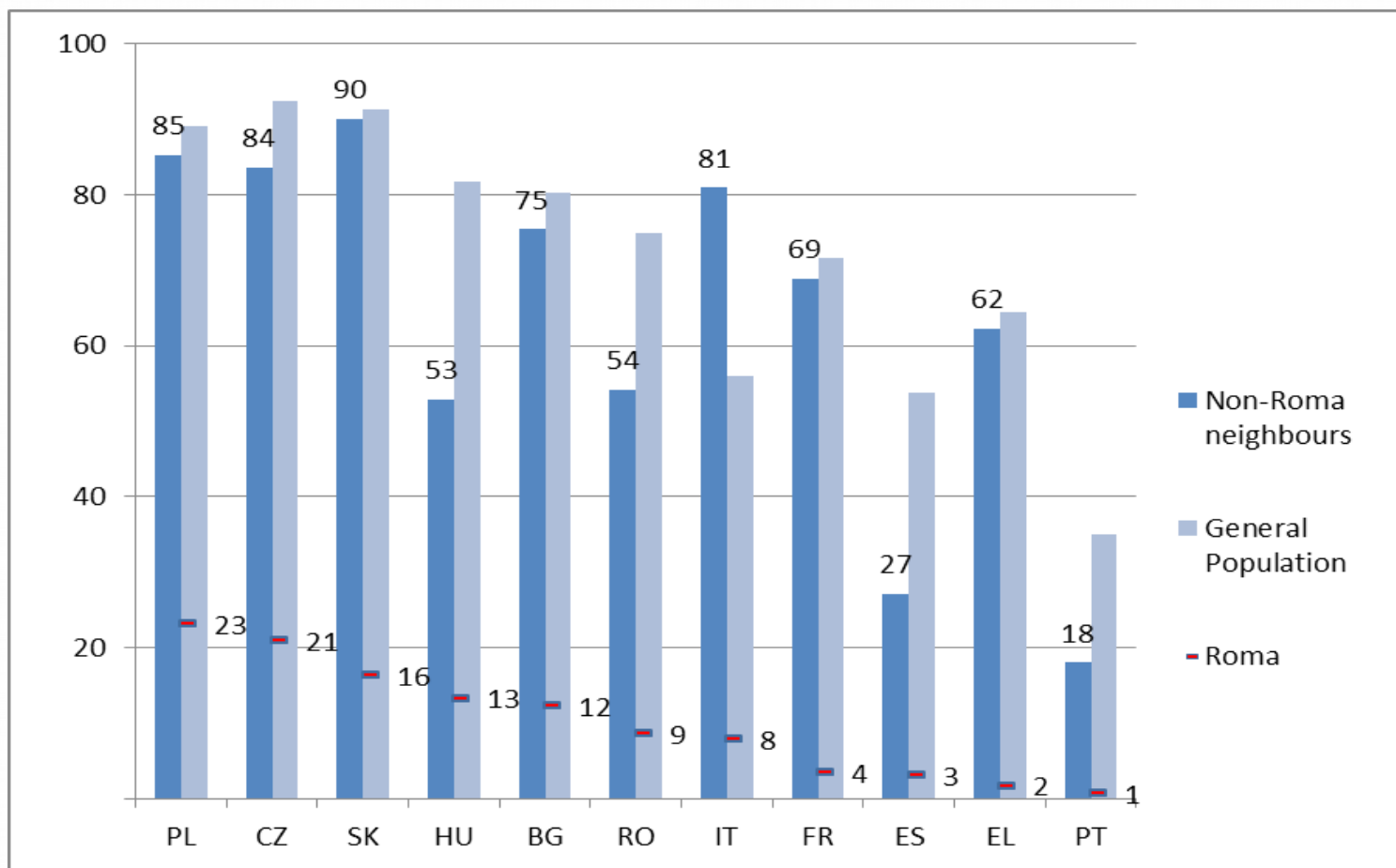
Respondents aged 16 and above who have never been to school (%)





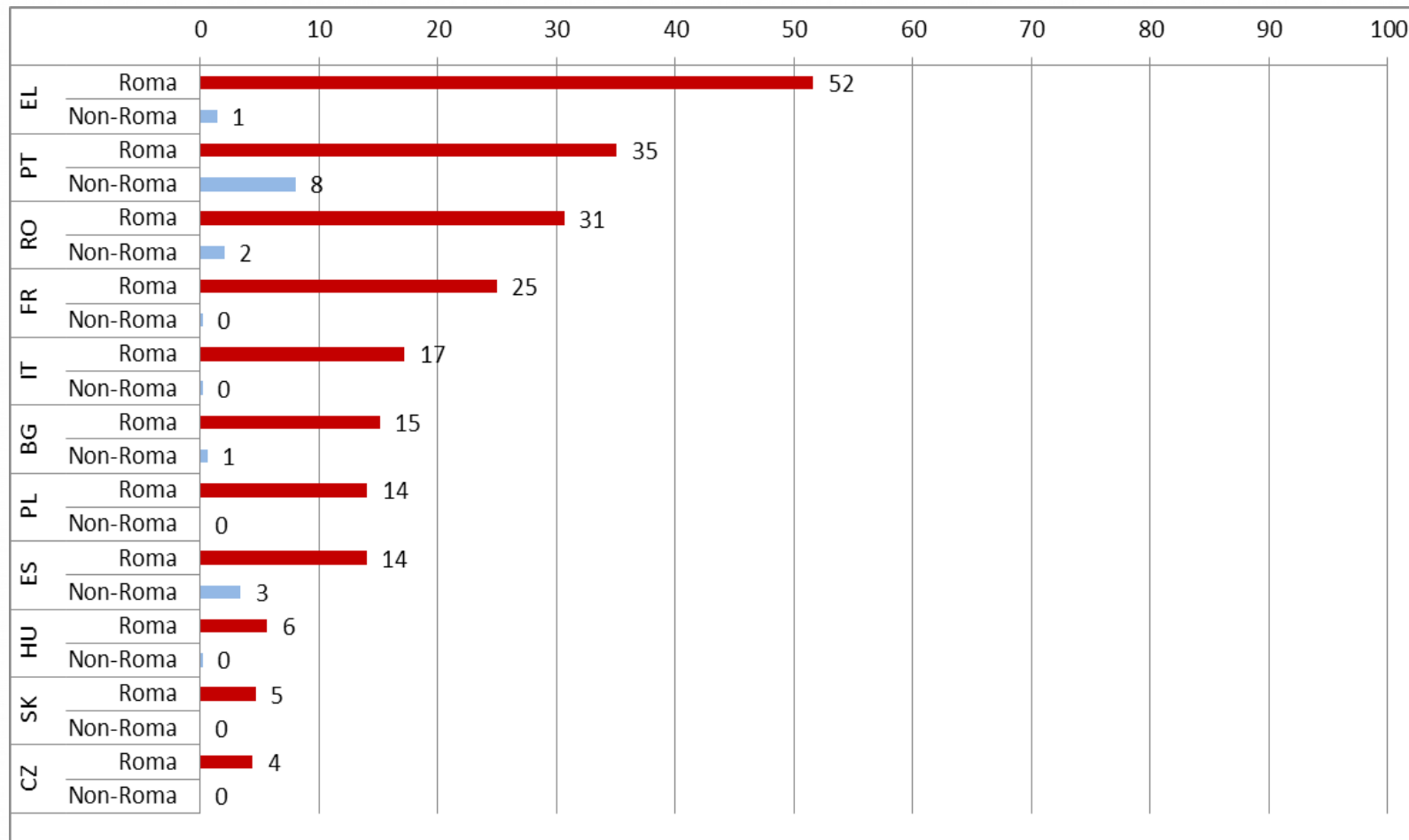
Attainment rates

25 to 64 who completed at least upper secondary education (vocational or general) (%)



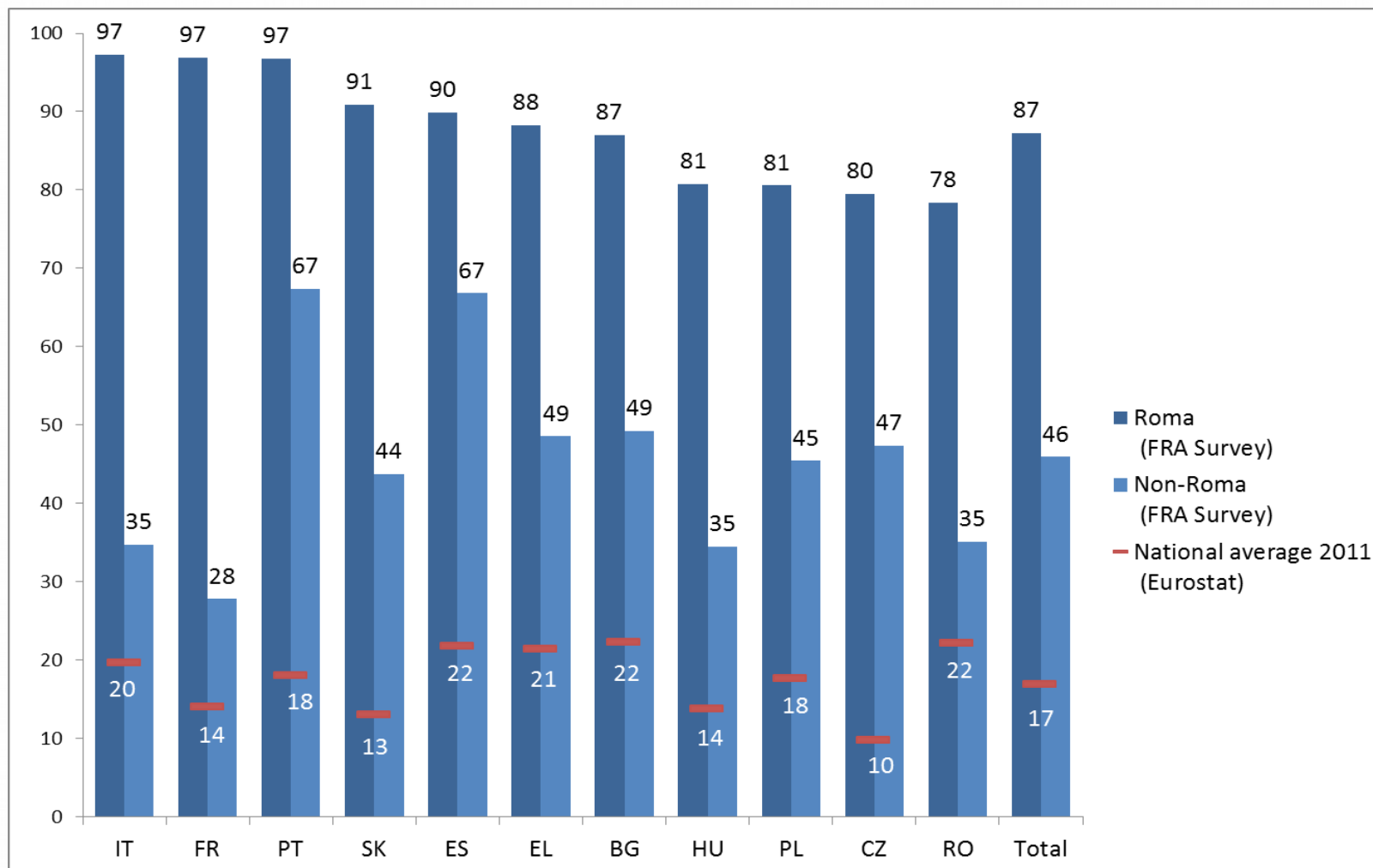
Illiteracy rates

Respondents aged 16+ who said that they could not read and write (%)



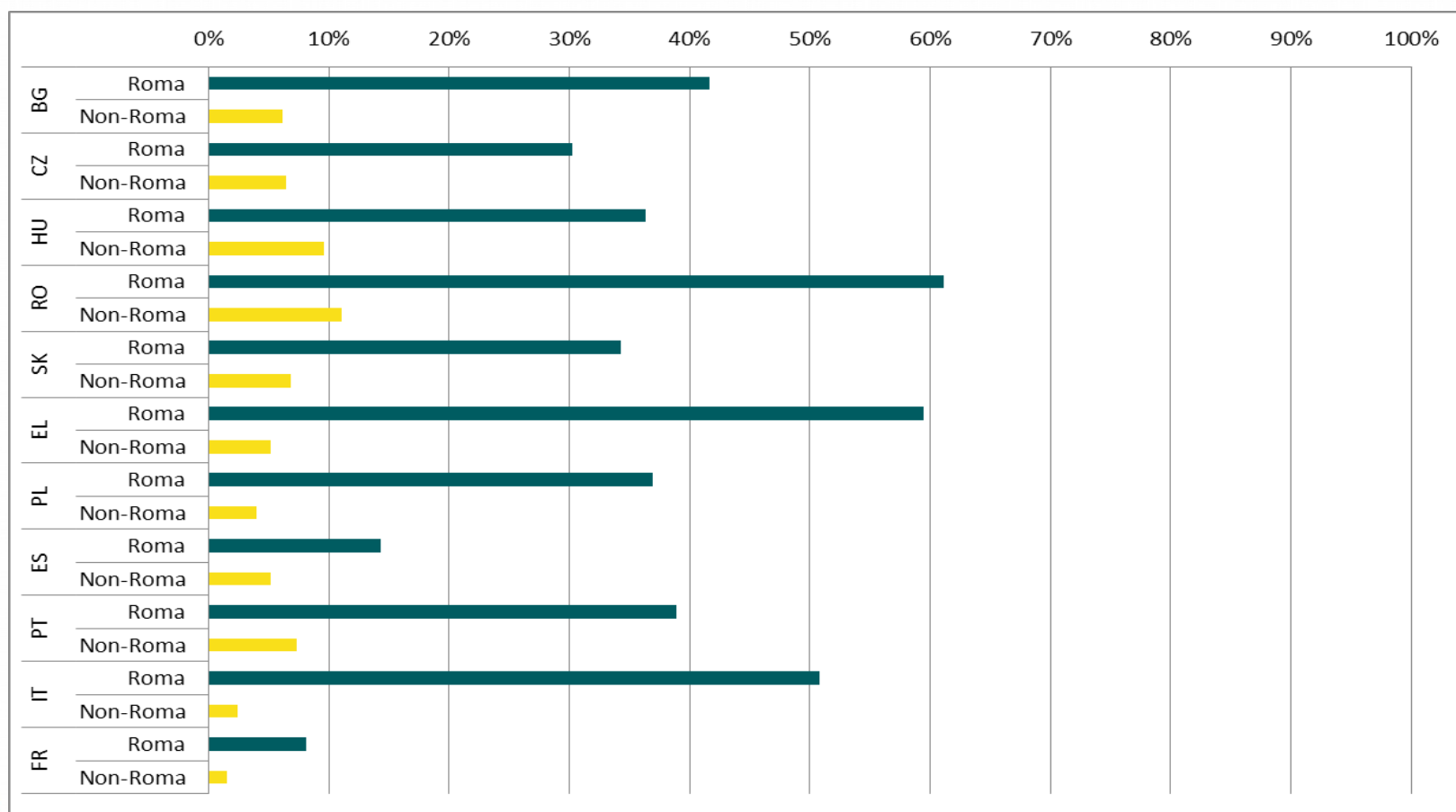
Population at risk of poverty

Population in household with equivalent expenditure below 60% of the national median, in %)



Malnutrition

Share of persons living in households in which someone went hungry at least once last month because the family couldn't afford buying food

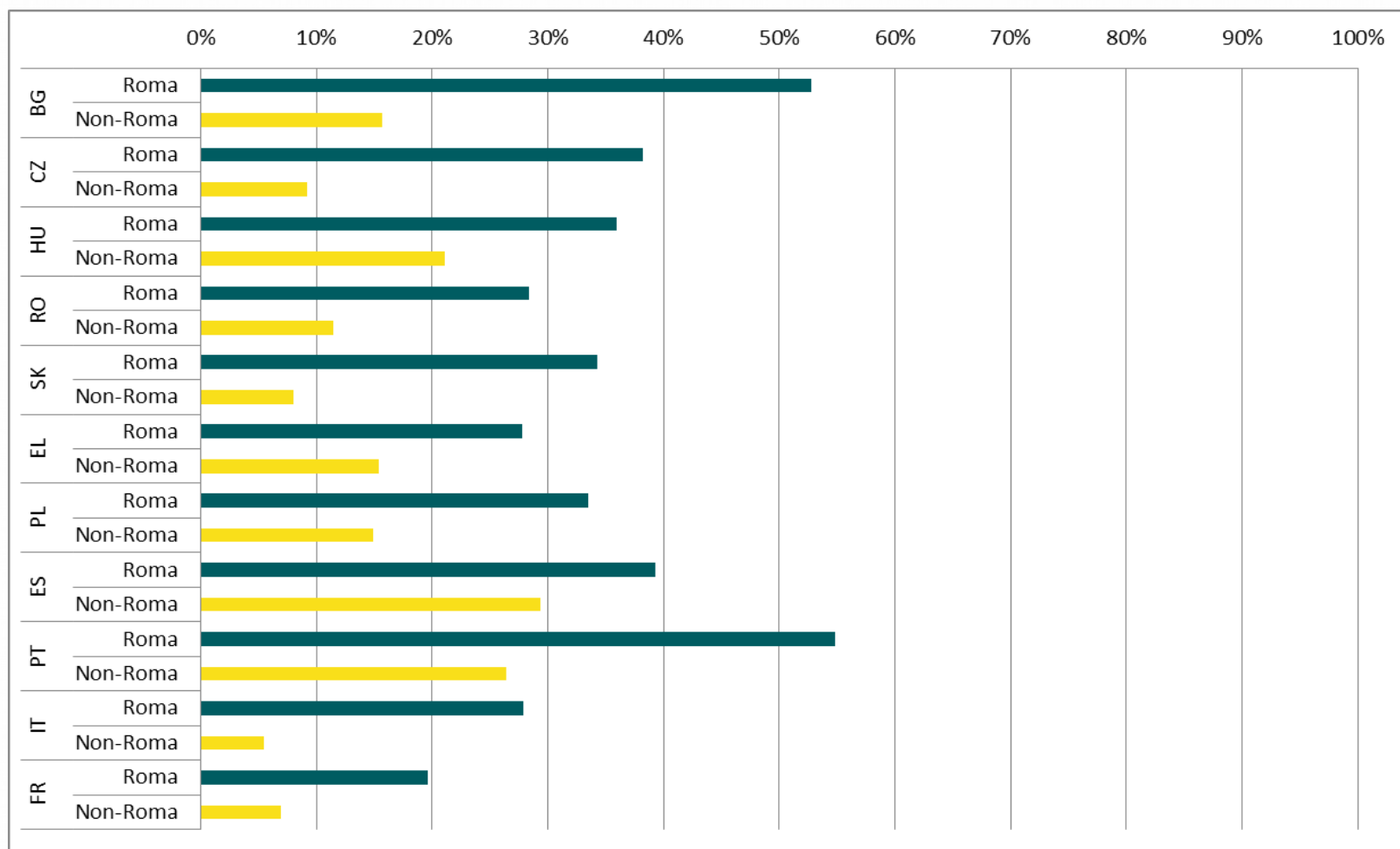


Source: FRA Roma survey 2011

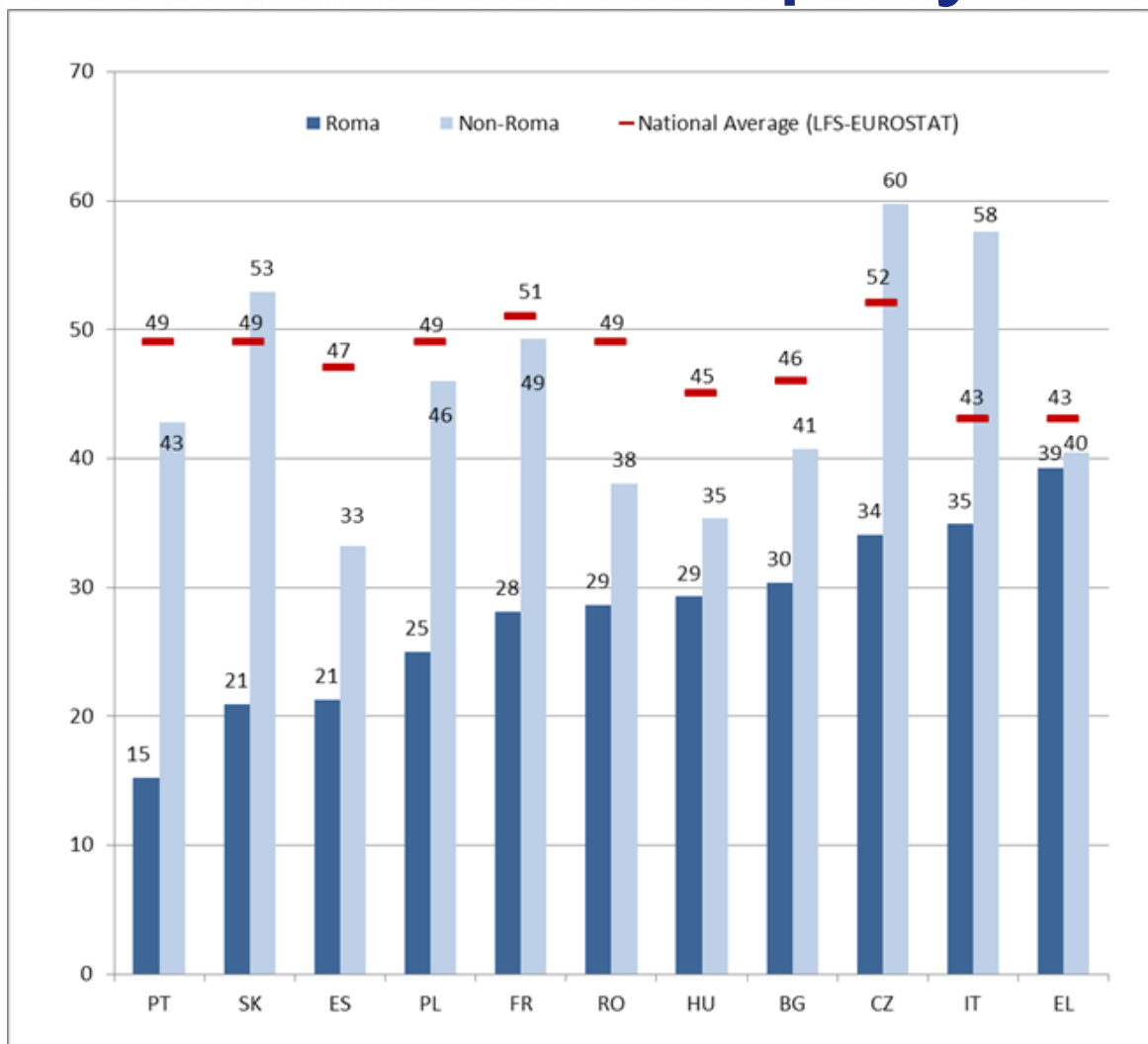


Subjective unemployment rate

Share of respondents aged 20 to 64 who considered themselves as unemployed



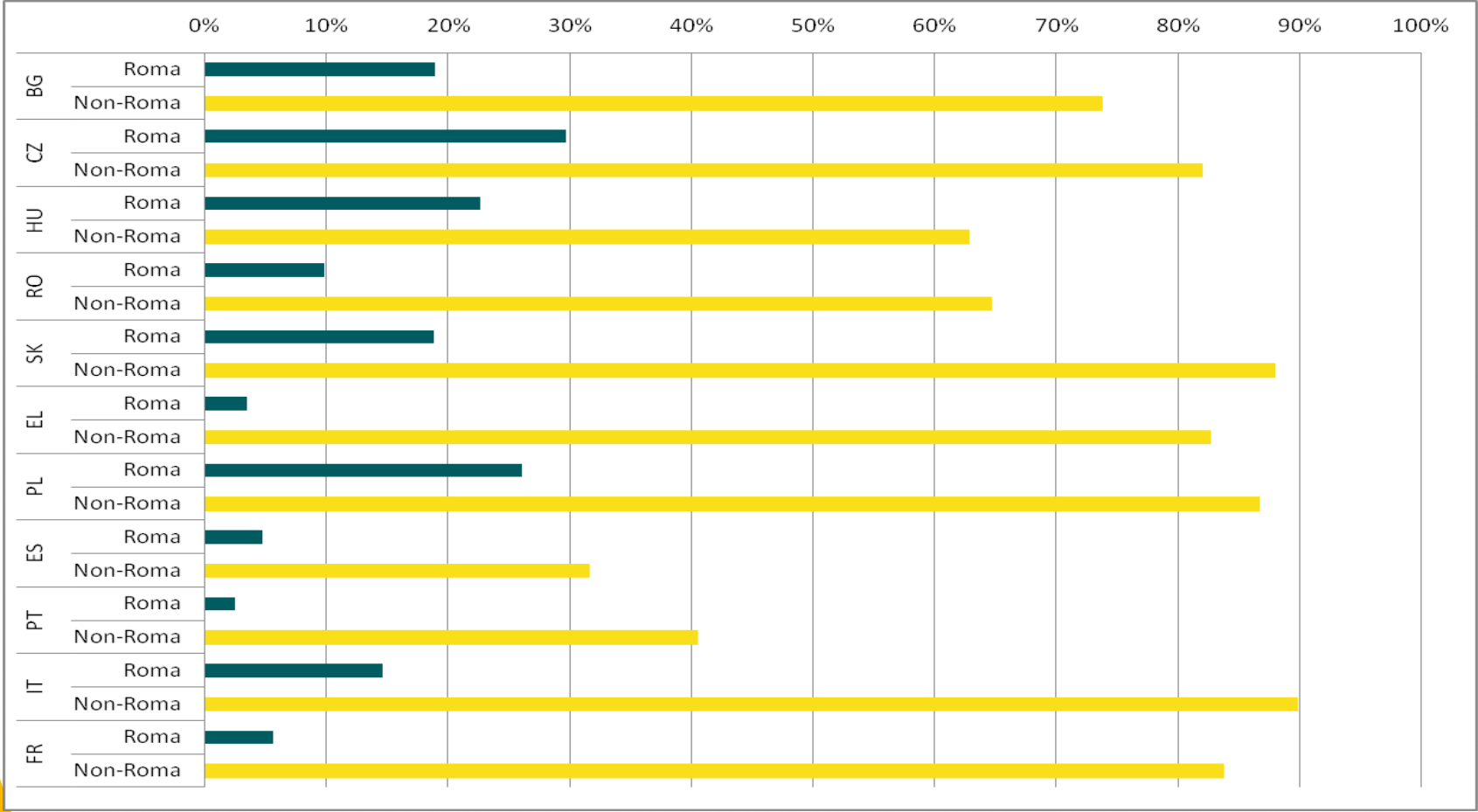
Self-declared employment rates



Self-declared main activity status - “paid work” (including full-time, part-time, ad hoc jobs, self-employment) in the Roma survey and the LFS 2011 – (in %)

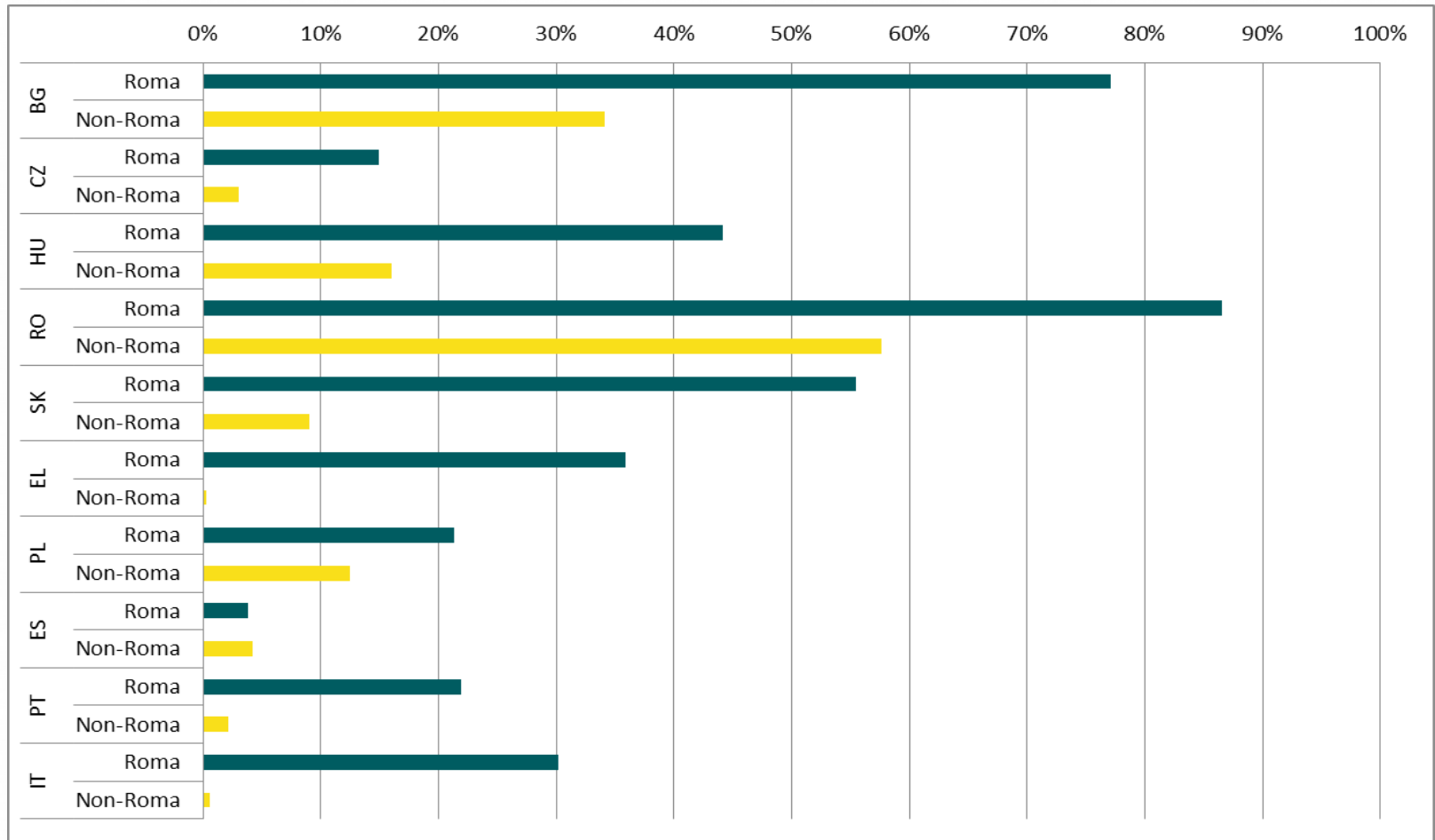
Employability

Share of adults (20 to 24) with general or vocational upper-secondary education



Poor living standards

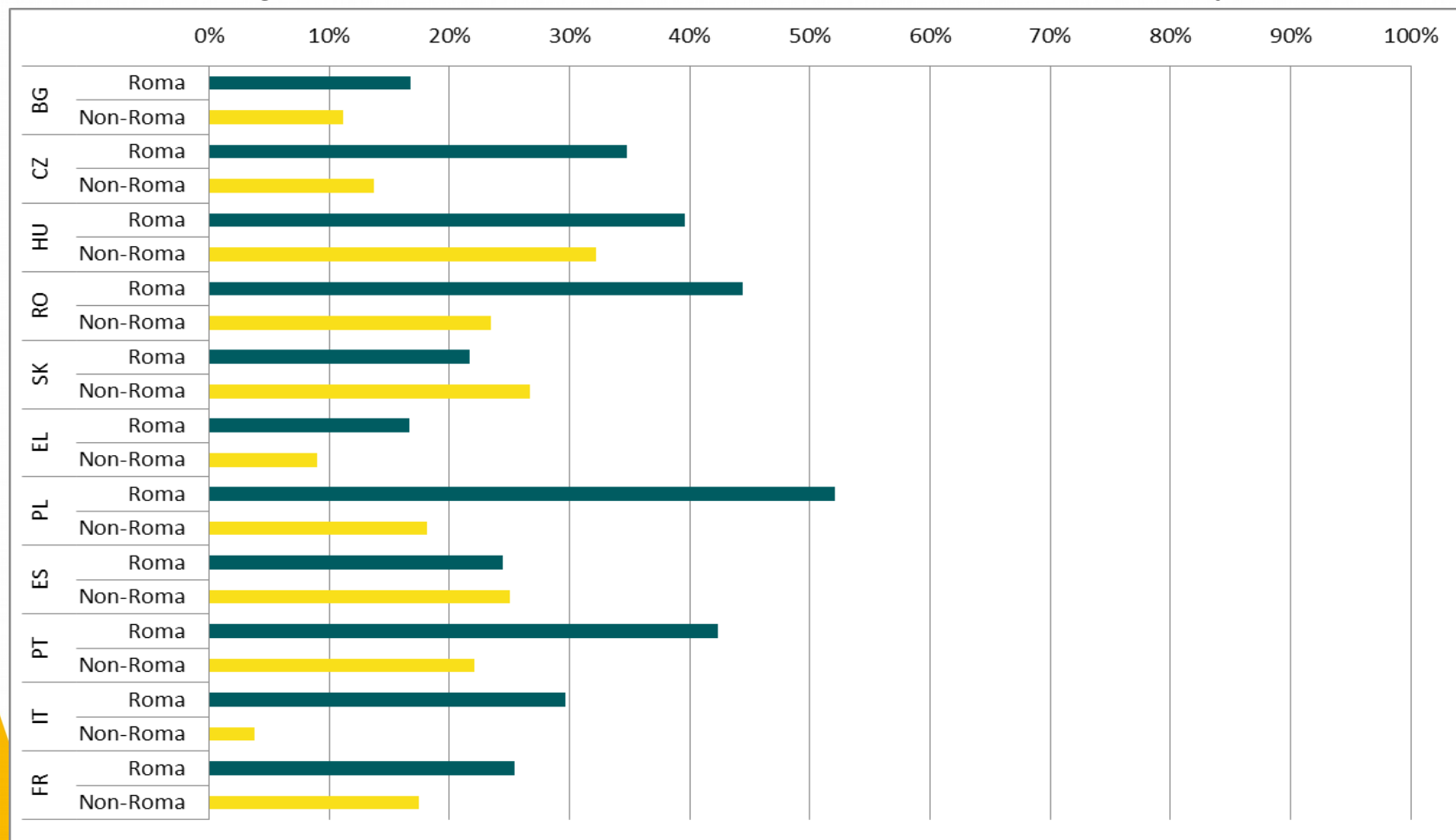
Persons living in households without indoor kitchen, toilet, bath/shower, electricity



Source: FRA Roma survey 2011

Health-induced activity constraints

Respondents aged 35 to 54 with health problems that limit their daily activities

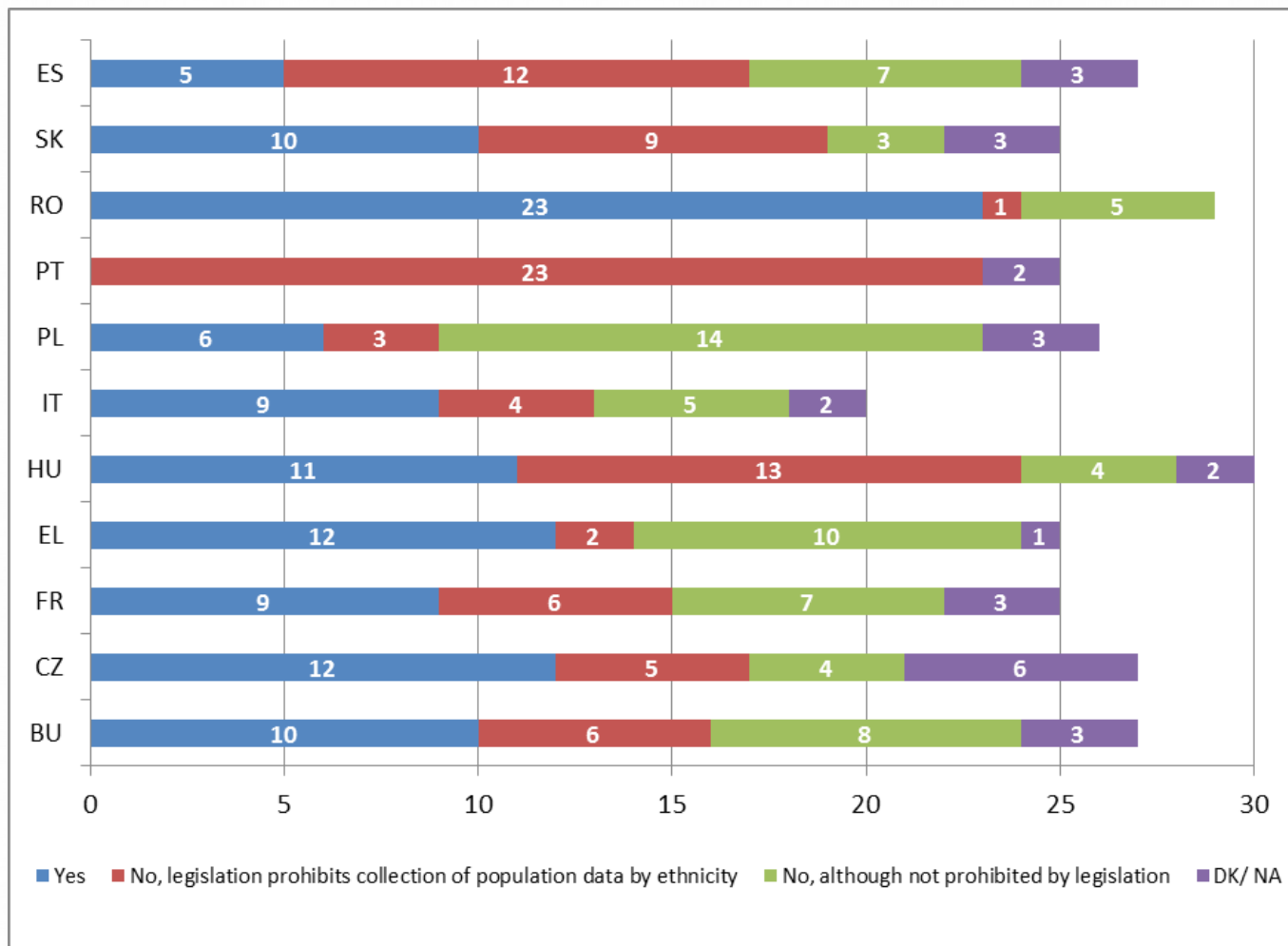


FAQ: Are we allowed to ask about ethnicity?

- Different MSs have different approaches, but
 - There are ways of resolving the challenges
 - Collecting ethnic data is allowed under explicit safeguards for the protection of sensitive data
 - We should distinguish between different types and different sources of data (like sample surveys and regular statistical observations)
- The issue of data disaggregated by “ethnic” background is often misunderstood...

A mixed picture regarding ‘ethnic’ data

Local authorities’ responses to the question “Do you collect data on Roma population?”





Why is data crucial for the NRIS?

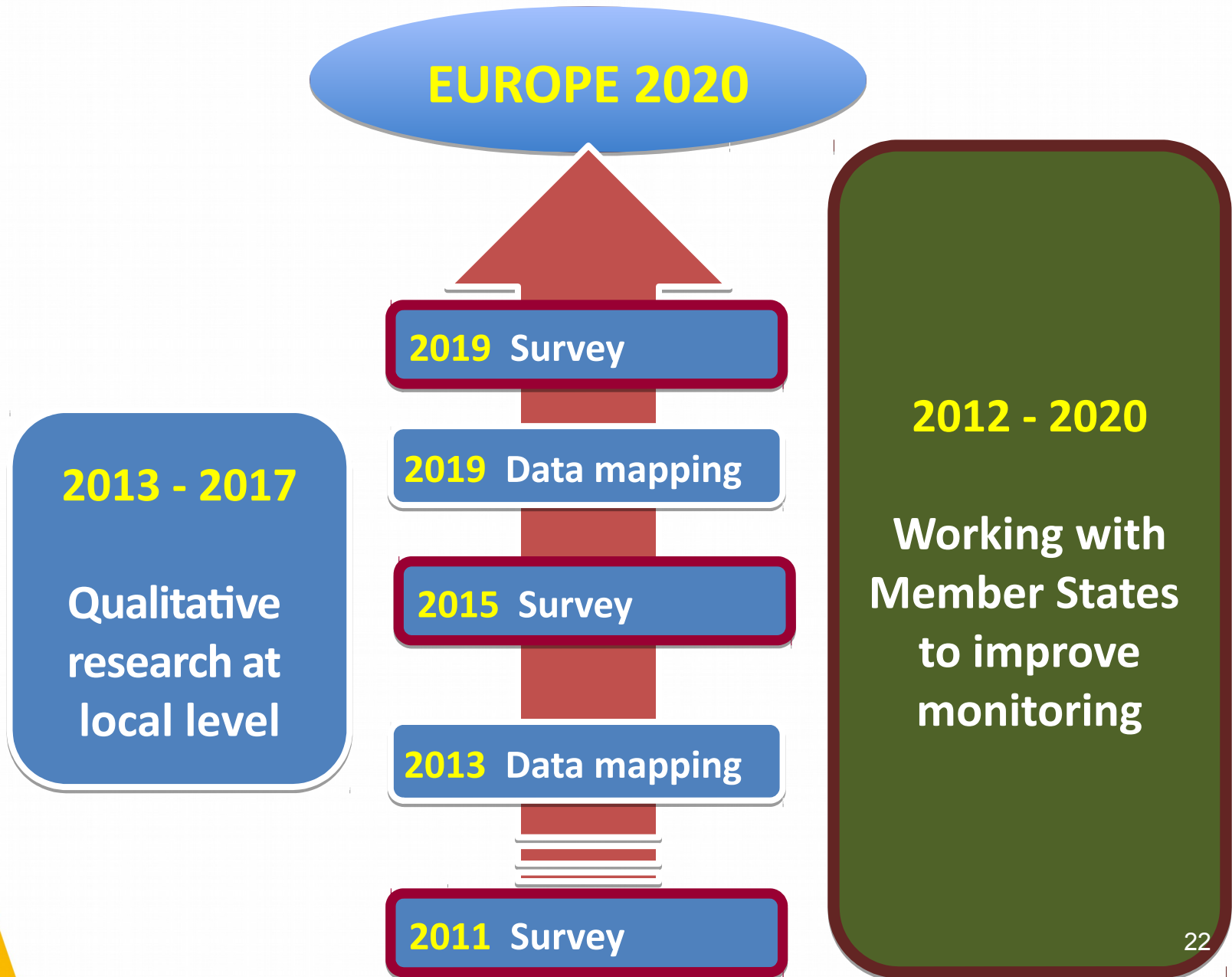
- Elaborating NRISs is just the first step. The next steps should entail:
 - Developing national action plans with clear targets
 - Matching action plans with local level interventions specifying activities that contribute to the targets
 - Allocating adequate resources (costing interventions)
 - Developing baselines in advance (where are we coming from) and progress indicators (are we moving in the right direction)...
- and to do this effectively... requires data.

But quantitative data is not enough

- Figures need to be analysed in a specific context
- Qualitative research complements the picture
- Measuring impact of local implementing actions
- Building the capacity of stakeholders at various levels to understand and use data
 - In the NRIS and action plans
 - In measuring progress, particularly at local level

How can FRA contribute?

- Assist MSs in ‘closing the gap’ between Roma and non-Roma by:
 - Producing evidence on the magnitude of deprivations through directly managed surveys
 - Helping to understand the drivers of deprivation and informing policy makers
 - Raising awareness of the need to act
- Assist MSs measure progress of *Europe 2020* by:
 - Helping MSs to monitor and evaluate NRIS progress
 - Producing comparable data for **process** and outcome indicators to measure progress across the EU





...The expertise and partnership networks

- Ad hoc Working Party on Roma inclusion
 - Improve coordination with other surveys, e.g. EU-SILC, LFS, etc.
 - Identify key indicators capturing gradual Roma inclusion
- Map existing data sources at various administrative levels
- Representative surveys covering vulnerable populations (2nd wave of Roma survey in 2015)
- Local action and piloting participatory monitoring



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Thank you for your attention!

**For more information you can
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