Decade Working Group on Indicators

Report

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International Steering Committee Meeting

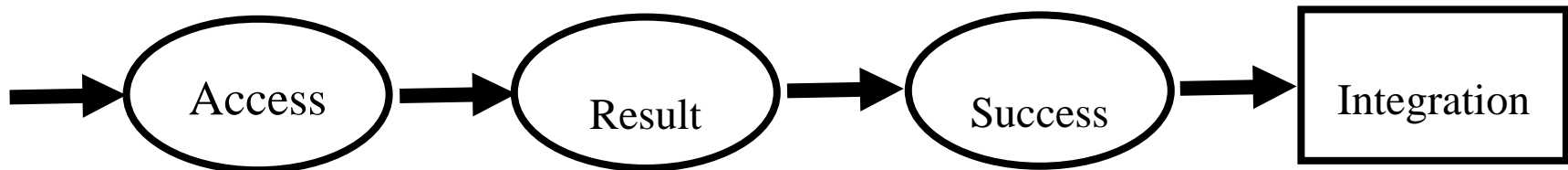Budapest, June 23-24, 2008

Objectives

- Propose a mechanism to allow Decade countries to track and report on the results of Roma inclusion policies in 2015 – measure changes in the lives of people

- Propose a measurement methodology and a set of indicators covering education, employment, health and housing

- Propose data collection mechanisms

- Propose first and second best options

A Unifying Framework: The First Best 1

- Three measured stages of the integration process

  - Opportunity to **access** a particular institution or service
  - Access provided, ability to realize a positive **result**
  - Realization provided, the chances to achieve **success**

A Unifying Framework: The First Best 1

- Integration: full participation in terms of social and economic life of the broader society

$$\rightarrow \boxed{Access} \rightarrow \boxed{Result} \rightarrow \boxed{Success} \rightarrow \boxed{Integration}$$

A Unifying Framework: The First Best (Table)

Table 1: *Three-stage Integration*

	Employment	Education	Health	Housing
1. Access	Labor market participation	Enrolment in pre-primary and primary education	Possession of health insurance	Access to non-segregated and functioning housing market, e.g. possibility to obtain building permit, housing credit, or buy/own land
2. Result	Employment, Self-employment	Segregation (at classroom level, primary), primary education drop out rate, special school incidence	Vaccination rate, Registration with GP	Legal housing in a non-segregated area
3. Success	Hourly wage, Labor income, Occupational status	Attainment (tertiary, secondary or tertiary), educational achievement (external standards, screening, scores in such tests), length of stay in pre-preprimary	Infant mortality rate, Life expectancy	Housing of a good quality (inhabitants per room or m^2), Homeownership
Overall indicator	The product of the success rates in each stage to obtain the overall success measure.			

A Unifying Framework:
The First Best 2

- Overall success measured at the community level:
  - expected outcome (e.g. population average earnings)
  - absolute chance to achieve a "good outcome" (e.g. 5 EUR an hour)
  - absolute chance to achieve an outcome similar to the majority. (e.g. the median earnings of the majority)
- Ratio of minority and majority chances is our key value (under the last possibility no need)

The Data Issues 1

- General lack of data and severe measurement problems
  - No indicators of ethnicity or missing variables in the existing data
  - Where ethnicity indicated, extreme measurement error due to low self-identification.
  - Restrictions on data availability
  - Restrictive questionnaires: no room for complex ethnicities
  - Confusion: ethnicity, nationality, citizenhsip
  - Negative associations with Roma ethnicity

The Data Issues 2

- We suggest for the long run
  - Include ethnicity questions in the regularly collected data
  - Apply broad measures of ethnicity and ethno-cultural background in the questionnaires
  - Remove social and psychological barriers to self-identification
  - Remove excessive restrictions on data availability

The Data Issues 3

- We suggest for the medium run
  - Small-scale collection of dedicated data
    - dedicated mini-surveys,
    - Roma boosters or ethnicity supplements in existing surveys
    - community surveys providing aggregated data for well defined Roma communities
    - custom surveys collecting data form social service recipients on voluntary basis
  - Problems
    - costs (time and money), representativeness, and subjectivity

A Unifying Framework: Feasible Solutions?

- Can we apply the first best methodology using imperfect data?

- Use existing markers of ethnicity other than self identification?

  - Language or mother tongue? No.

  - Religion? No.

A Unifying Framework: A Feasible Second Best 1

- Geographical segregation may be the key
  - First best can be *approximated* using data without information on ethnicity, just location
  - In itself another integration measure that can be used

- Step 1 (Partition)
  - Define "segregated" and "integrated" neighborhoods by the share of Roma

A Unifying Framework: A Feasible Second Best 2

- Step 2 (Measurement)
  - Measure the outcome variable in segregated and integrated neighborhoods
  - Estimate the total numbers of Roma and non-Roma
  - Estimate the shares of integrated Roma and non-Roma
  - Estimate relative deprivation of Roma and non-Roma within segregated and integrated neighborhoods
- Step 3 (Calculation)
  - A well defined formula

A Unifying Framework: Some Third Bests 1

- The second-best still not easy to do
- Third best alternatives based on the assumption that bad outcomes are correlated with ethnicity
- Alternatives (shares of the general population)
  - In poverty (e.g. below 1-2-3$/day)
  - In long term unemployment
  - Lacking education (or bad in PISA), health care, housing

A Unifying Framework: Some Third Bests 2

- Advantages:
  - Readily available data
- Problems:
  - Dependent on the share of Roma
  - Dependent on the non-Roma's outcomes in additive way
  - Not really integration measures: not benchmarked
  - Unclear policy makers' incentives

Conclusions

- We are facing a serious measurement challenge.
- There are solutions.
  - Long term: Improve standard data
  - Medium term: Collect own data
  - Short term: A feasible and valid second best solution that reduces the measurement problem, but does quite eliminate it
  - Immediate possibilities: Third best alternatives

Conclusions

- Indicators
  - Employment, education, health, housing plus locational (regional) segregation
  - Three stage integration
  - Core and auxilliary indicators
- Data issues
  - Different strategies for administrative and survey data, existing and proposed data, special attention to representativness and the number of observations
- Subpopulations by gender, age, region

Conclusions: Table Guide

Table 2: *Good practice of integration measurement*							
Stage	Dimension	Target population	Core indicator	Secondary indicator	Preferred data source	Alternative data source	Collection strategy
Access	Employment Health Education Housing						
Result	Employment	Primary working age, by gender	Employment rate	Self-employ-ment rate	Labor force survey	Micro-census	If no ethnicity use segre-gation proxy measure
	Health Education Housing						
Success	Employment Health Education Housing						
Definitions							
	Primary working age	25-54 years of age					