Indicators for monitoring the status of Roma population

Challenges and possible approaches with focus on housing

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Outline

○ The challenges - why indicators are important?

○ What kind of indicators are we talking about?

○ What are the possible sources of data for the indicators?

○ Useful (replicable) examples from the region

The challenges

○ Lack of data?

○ Lack of indicators?

○ Or rather lack of awareness why are indicators and monitoring frameworks are important, how to produce data and use it in indicators…

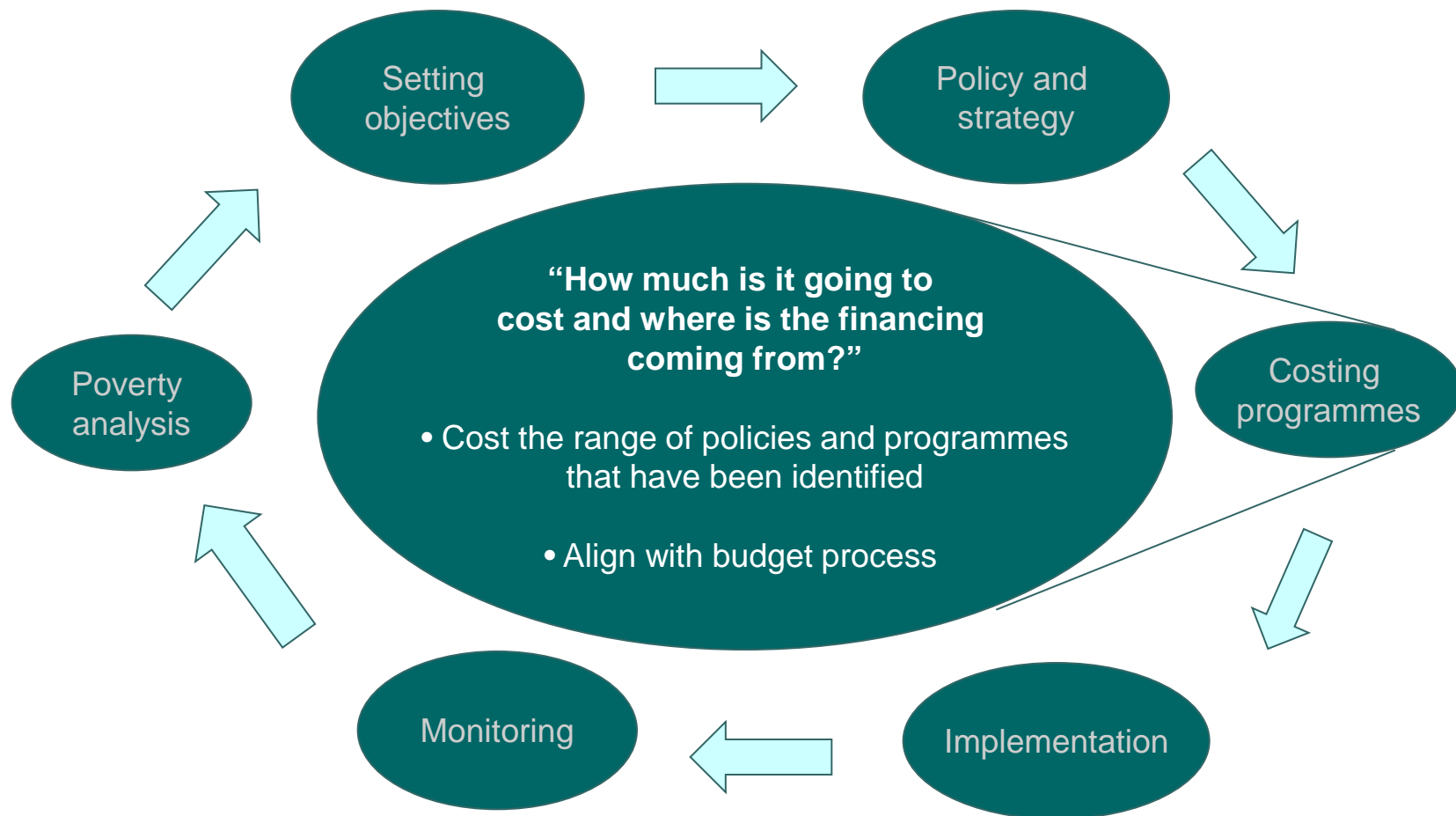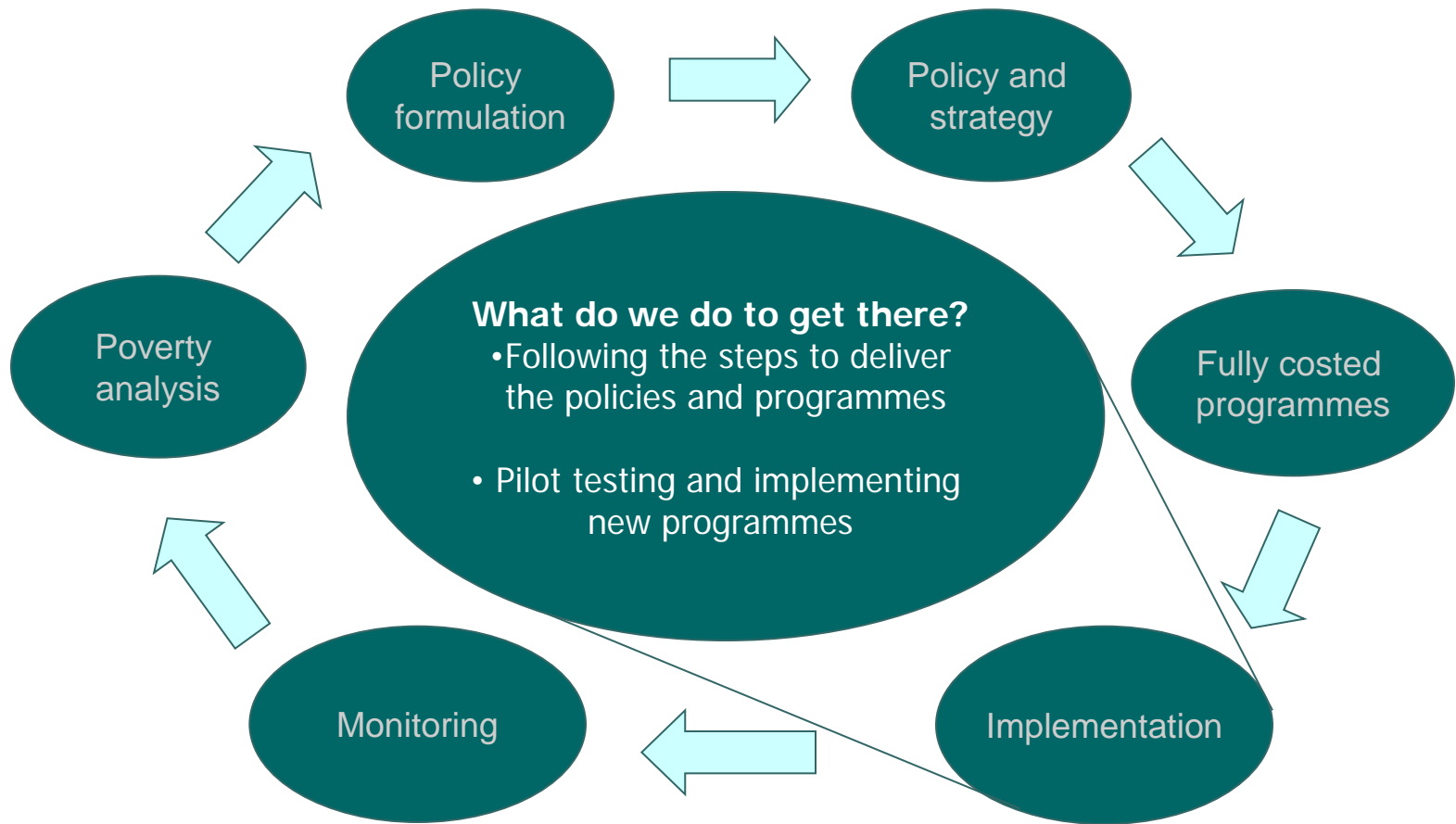# Indicators and the policy cycle: analysing the situation

Setting objectives

Policy and strategy

Fully costed programmes

Implementation

Monitoring and evaluation

Analysis

"Where are we now?"

• Including quantitative and qualitative analysis

• Characteristics of the population

• Macro, social, political constraints

• Current national strategies

The policy cycle: setting the objectives

The policy cycle: developing policies and strategies

Setting objectives

Policy and strategy

Analysis

"What do we need to do to reach objectives?"

- Examine existing programmes
- Identify priority policies and programmes
- Research: evidence-based policy making

Fully costed programmes

Monitoring and evaluation

Policy implementation

The policy cycle: costing programmes

Setting objectives → Policy and strategy → Costing programmes → Implementation → Monitoring → Poverty analysis → Setting objectives

"How much is it going to cost and where is the financing coming from?"

- Cost the range of policies and programmes that have been identified

- Align with budget process

The policy cycle: implementation

Policy formulation

Policy and strategy

Poverty analysis

What do we do to get there?
•Following the steps to deliver the policies and programmes

• Pilot testing and implementing new programmes

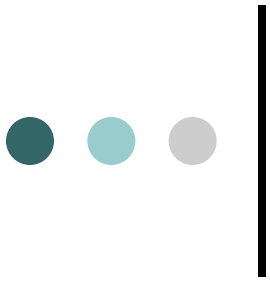Fully costed programmes

Monitoring

Implementation

The Policy Cycle: Monitoring and Evaluation

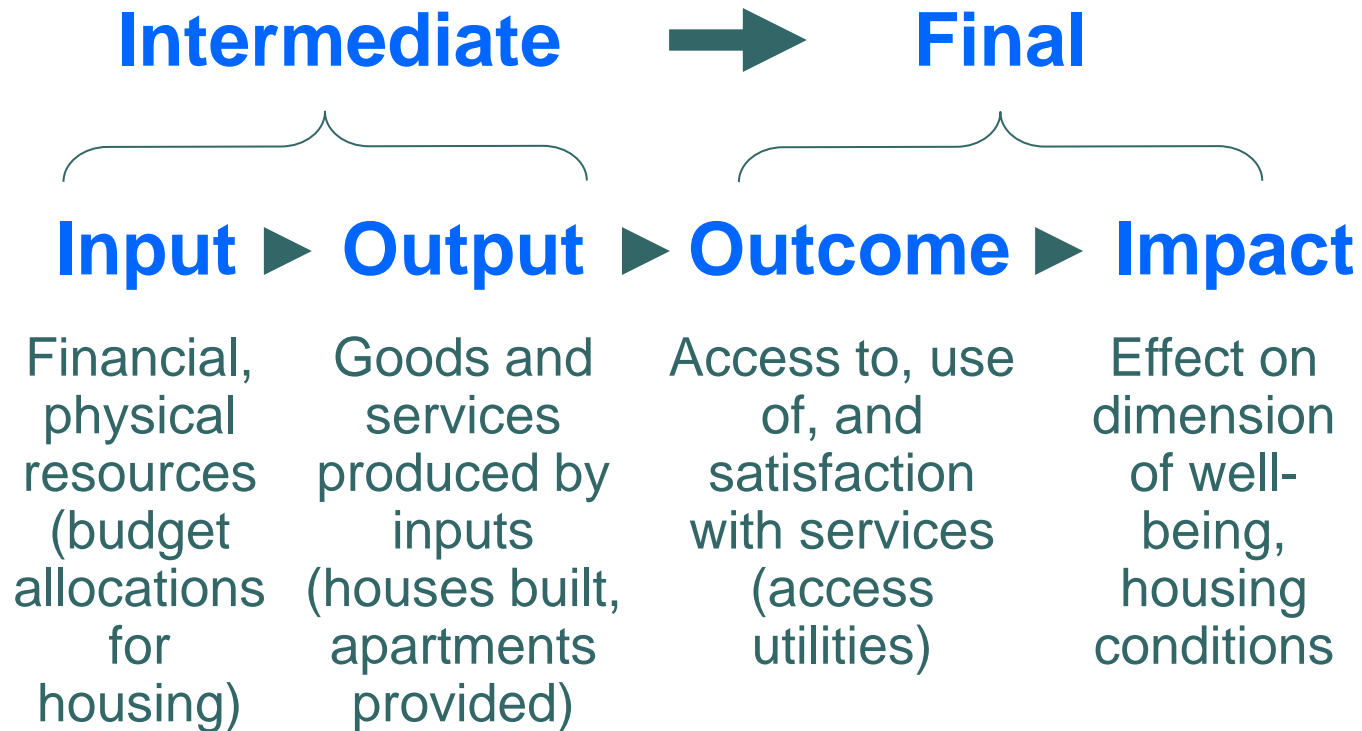# The NAPs as results oriented, evidence-based policy cycle
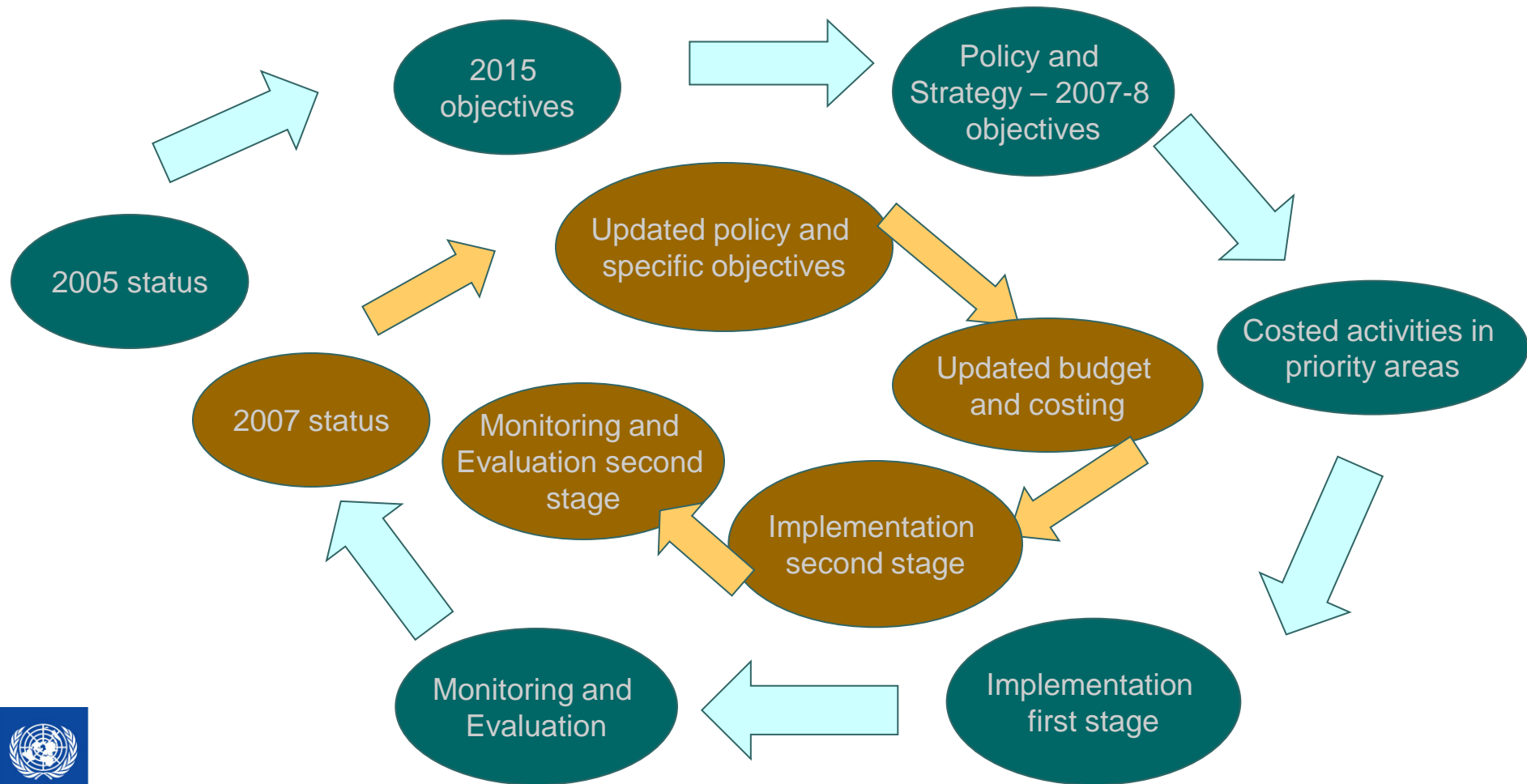
What kind of indicators?

Data and indicators

- Data
  - Measurement of status of one particular phenomenon
  - Doesn't mean much if taken out of context
- Indicators
  - **Combination of data** from two or more data sets
  - Shows **status** and **tendency** of a phenomenon in a relevant context
  - show progress or regress
- Data ≠ indicators; you can have data without indicators but not vice versa

Indicators based monitoring chains

Intermediate ➡ **Final**

Input ▶ **Output** ▶ **Outcome** ▶ **Impact**

Input	Output	Outcome	Impact
Financial, physical resources (budget allocations for housing)	Goods and services produced by inputs (houses built, apartments provided)	Access to, use of, and satisfaction with services (access utilities)	Effect on dimension of well-being, housing conditions

Plus sustainability and positive externalities

Example:
Housing improvement projects

- **Inputs**: $$$, number of bricks, man/days of work
- **Outputs**: number of houses built/refurbished; km of infrastructure built
- **Outcome**: number of people whose living conditions have been improved; share of population with access to piped water, sanitation
- **Impact**: improvement of living conditions, level of satisfaction
- **Positive externalities**: decline of morbidity rates associated with usage of unsafe water; improved school results of children working in the area;
- **Possible data sources:** Project budgets, construction plans, progress reports, population statistics, health and education records
- **Additional "policy related" indicators**: efficiency (costs of "reaching the beneficiary"), the costs of the alternative approaches, opportunity costs, costs of inaction

Types of indicators and levels of monitoring

- **Qualitative** indicators (descriptive, may be statement of opinion or feeling)
- **Quantitative** indicators (directly measurable, one-dimensional)
- Qualitative indicators are not less important and can be (and usually are) quantified

- Levels of monitoring
  - National
  - International
  - Depend on **what** do we want to monitor and compare

Abuse of indicators

1. Wrong indicator (using input and reporting as outcome indicators)
2. Wrong interpretation
3. Comparing unlike scales (for example, comparing CPI of two countries which use different consumer baskets)
4. Errors in data or analysis methods
5. Using out of date values
6. Inappropriate extrapolation
7. Ignoring variability
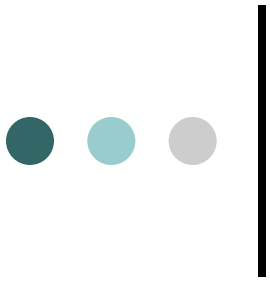
What sources of data?

The Decade as data challenge

- Intends to address the needs of *fluid* population. Unclear what to put in the denominator when computing various indicators

- NAPs need reliable estimate to allocate resources.

- Both sides – governments and Roma – often speak different languages. High level of mistrust

- Susceptible to manipulation by both sides
  - Government has incentives to 'report success'
  - Roma CSO have incentives to report failures

Possible data sources

- **Census** data
  - Population censuses
  - Establishment censuses
- **Sample based surveys**
  - Household budget surveys, labour force surveys, sociological surveys
  - Anonymous surveys conducted on the spot by service providers (labour offices, hospitals)
- **Registries**
  - Administrative registries; line ministries registries (in particular, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health); special agencies registries (Health insurance institute, social insurance institutes)
  - Local administrations 'custom data collection' exercises
- **Satellite data** (GIS technologies)

Different sources compared

- Population censuses
  - Rich information about housing conditions, could include data on access and quality of services but conducted once in 10 years and extremely expensive
- Establishment censuses
  - Cheaper, can be conducted once in 1-3 years; less expensive but still more than sample surveys; don't provide data on other socioeconomic variables; penetration of communities difficult
- Sample surveys
  - Relatively easy and cheap but samples are always a problem; penetration of communities difficult

Different sources compared

- Administrative registries
  - Readily available information on housing but not available for informal settlements, unauthorized constructions, slums, etc. Land cadastres can be useful for establishing the status, particularly in combination with GIS. Scarce data on conditions, access, etc.
- Satellite mapping and GIS
  - Can identify houses in informal settlements and slums and serve as basis for other studies; housing surface can be estimated, but don't supply data on conditions, access. Increasingly popular (South Africa, Kosovo, Laos, Pakistan, India)
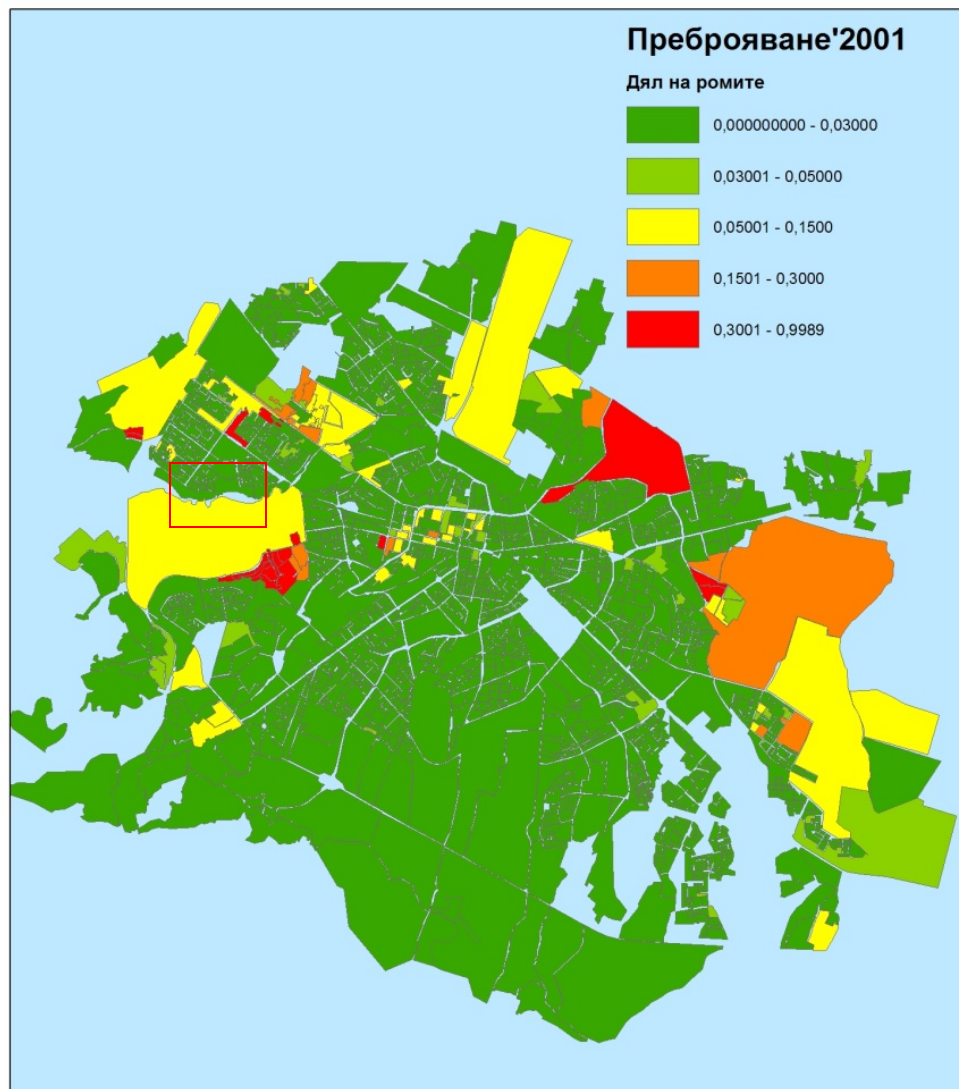
Examples of possible approaches in the area of housing

Major principles

- No "Roma-specific" indicators are needed in the area of housing. The challenge is not inventing indicators but filling in existing ones with data.
- Indicator sets should be linked to the needs of the policy cycle outlined above
- No single data source is reliable and sufficient enough
- Combination of various data sources can fill major gaps
- Territorial mapping – a leading principle (primary criterion)
- Ethnic identity – secondary criterion (complementing the territorial layer)
- Individual data integrity should be respected
- Involvement of Roma in data collection and analysis is a must

Using census data for territorial mapping at the level of statistical control units in BG

Преброяване'2001

Дял на ромите

- 0,000000000 - 0,03000
- 0,03001 - 0,05000
- 0,05001 - 0,1500
- 0,1501 - 0,3000
- 0,3001 - 0,9989

- Share of Roma – census 2001 data

- Housing stock and other parameters can be monitored

- Once territorial units with large share of Rom population are identified, in-depth studies are possible

- Good starting point for analysis

- Needs update through other instruments (census usually once every 10 years)

GIS update of territorial mapping at statistical control units
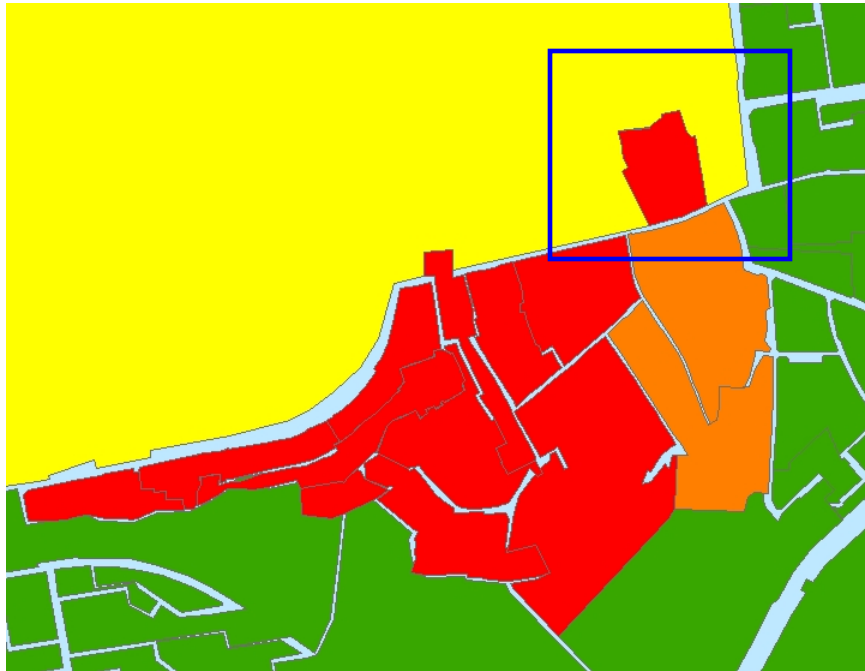
Sofia, *Fakulteta* district, 2001 census snapshot

GIS (Google Earth image) makes possible updates between censuses

Establishment census: Sociographic mapping of Roma settlements in SK

Banskobystrický kraj

Infrastructure in the district

Infrastructure in the Roma settlement

		Charakteristiky osídlenia						Infraštruktúra v rómskych osídleniach — Dostupnosť inžinierskych sietí				Verejné osvetlenie	Prístupová cesta	Infraštruktúra majori... — Dostupnosť inžinierskych	
Názov obce	Mesto/ obec	Lokalizácia osídlenia	Poloha osídlenia	Vzdialenosť osídlenia (v m)	Bariéra	Vysporiadanosť pozemkov	Vodovod	Kanalizácia	Elektrina	Plyn			Vodovod	Kanalizácia

okres Banská Bystrica

rok 2004	**Badín**	obec	intravilán	mimo obce	1000		vysporiadané	nie	nie	áno	nie	nie	asfaltová	áno	áno
rok 2005	**Badín**	obec	intravilán	mimo obce	1000		vysporiadané	áno	áno	áno	nie	nie	asfaltová	áno	áno

porovnanie — V uvedenej osade sa nachádza zoskupenie troch domov, ktoré sú napojené na vodovod, kanalizácia aj elektrinu.
V porovnaní s rokom 2004 zmena nenastala, jedná sa len o upresnenie údajov.

| rok 2004 | **Dúbravica - Lesť** | obec | extravilán | mimo obce | 1000 | iné | čiastočne vysporiadané | áno | nie | áno | nie | áno | iná | áno | nie |
| rok 2005 | **Dúbravica - Lesť** | obec | extravilán | mimo obce | 1000 | iné | čiastočne vysporiadané | áno | nie | áno | nie | áno | asfaltová | áno | nie |

porovnanie — Jedinou zmenou je nová asfaltová cesta do osady, vybudovaná po povodni.

| rok 2004 | **Slovenská Ľupča** | obec | * | mimo obce | 100 | iné | vysporiadané | nie | nie | áno | nie | áno | iná | áno | áno |
| rok 2005 | **Slovenská Ľupča** | obec | * | mimo obce | 100 | iné | vysporiadané | nie | nie | áno | nie | áno | iná | áno | áno |

porovnanie — Bez zmeny.

Monitoring of progress: changes between 2004 and 2005
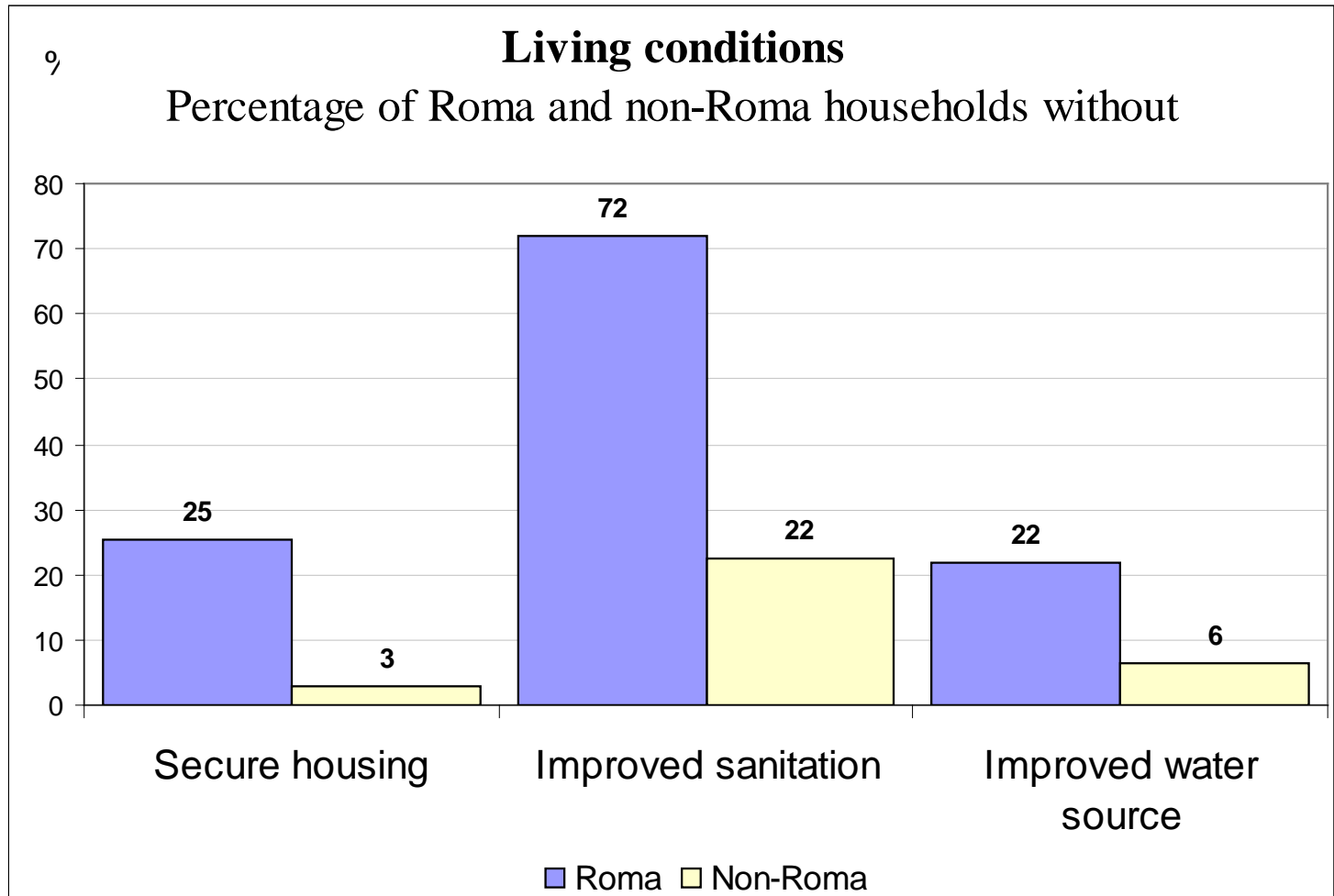
UNDP

Sample surveys

Living conditions
Percentage of Roma and non-Roma households without

(bar chart)
- Secure housing: Roma 25, Non-Roma 3
- Improved sanitation: Roma 72, Non-Roma 22
- Improved water source: Roma 22, Non-Roma 6

Legend: ■ Roma ■ Non-Roma

"At Risk" UNDP Regional data base (SEE countries)

Sample surveys

Rooms per HH member

Chart showing Majority and Roma values by country:

Country	Majority	Roma
BG	1.58	0.76
CRO	1.25	0.66
CZ	1.10	0.98
HU	0.95	0.49
KOS	0.72	0.49
MAC	1.16	0.66
MNT	1.04	0.84
RO	1.36	0.68
SERB	1.09	0.77
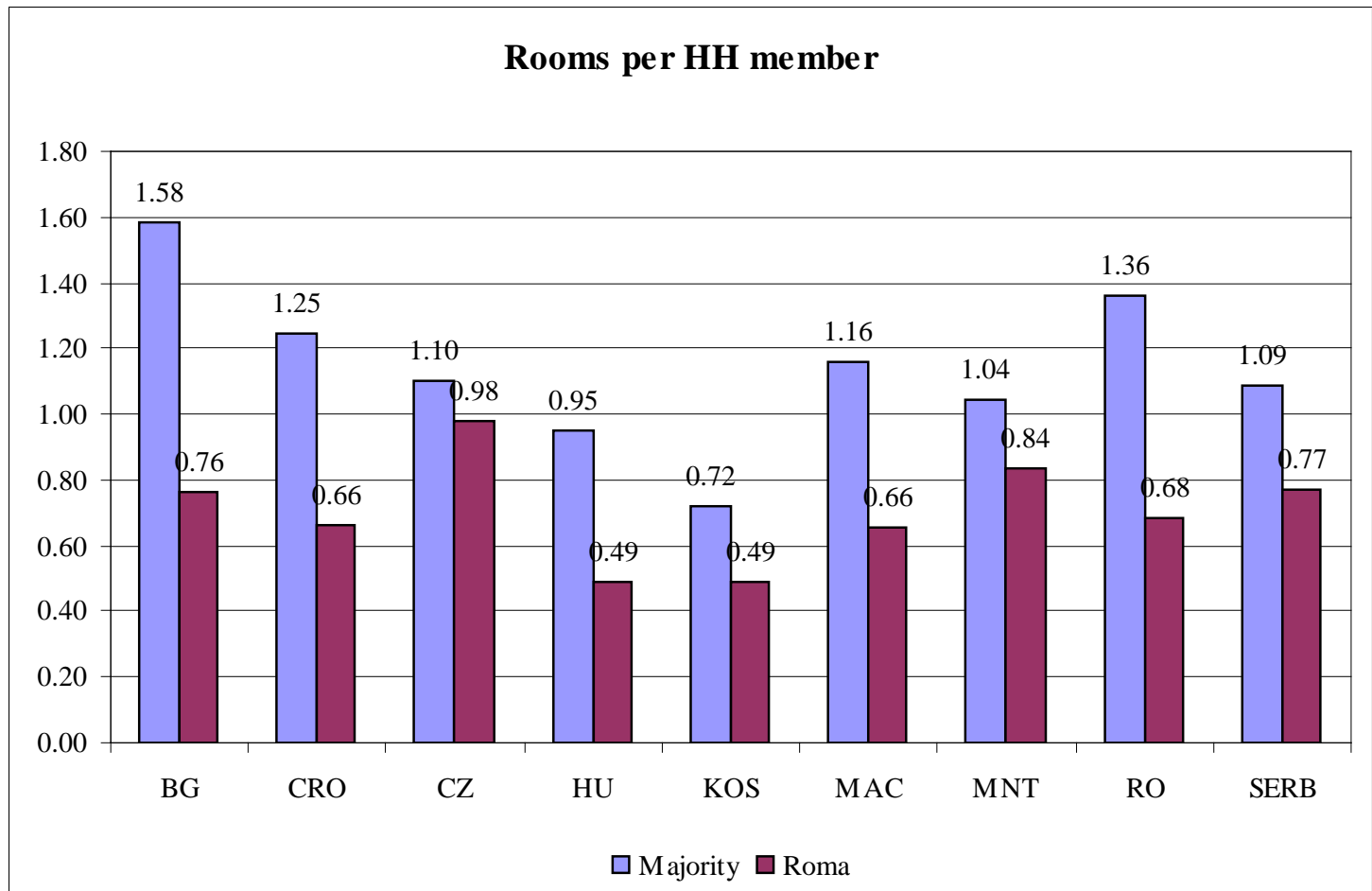
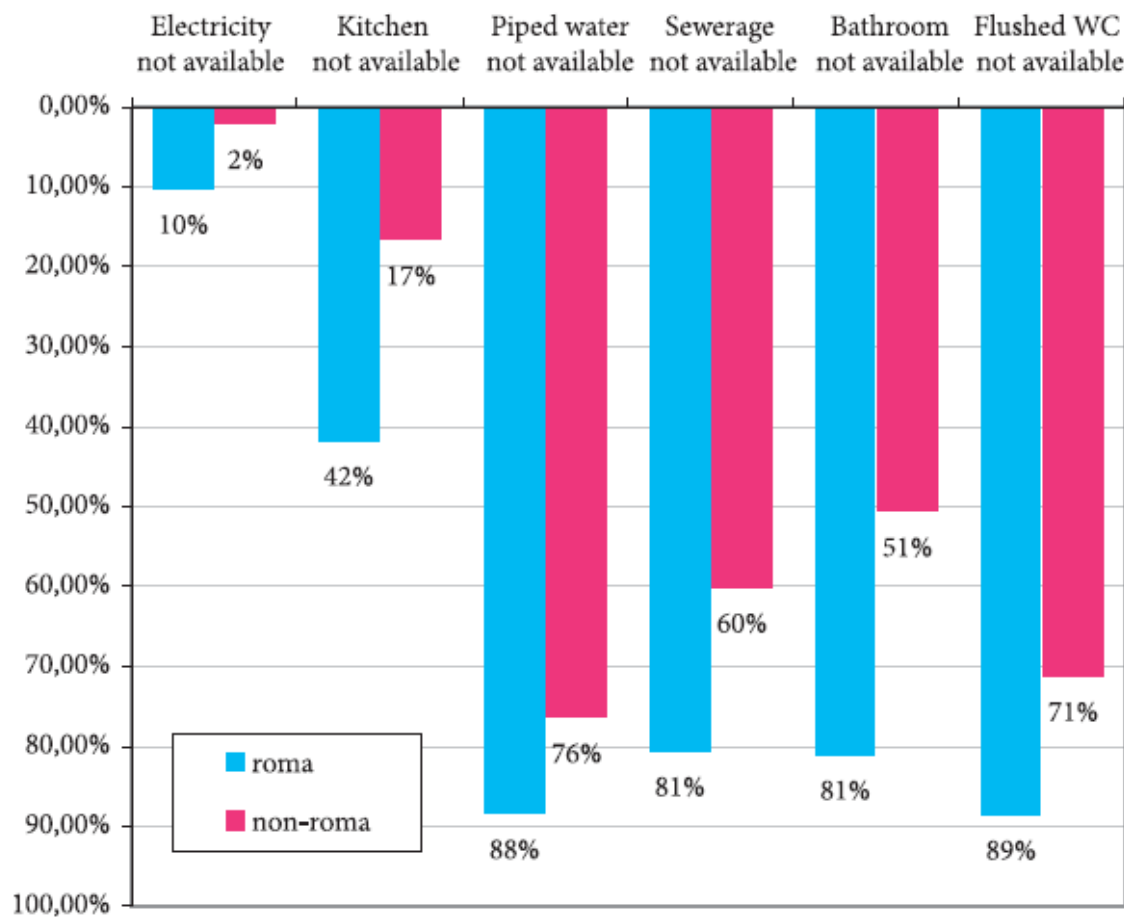**"At Risk" UNDP Regional data base (SEE countries)**

Sample surveys

Figure 25. Basic conditions in the dwellings of Roma and non-Roma households

Roma in Moldova: quality of dwelling and access to infrastructure

Conclusions – data

- Data is a **priority** – indicators come second
- **Sociographic mappings** or Roma settlements could be recommended for all Decade countries. They can
  - provide the **picture of current status** and progress monitoring in the area of housing
  - serve as **sample frames** for surveys
- **Local governments** should be supported in terms of data-related capacities
- Housing is privileged in terms of data and monitoring indicators. Robust frameworks of indicators are **feasible at reasonable cost**
- Roma activists and particularly **young Roma should be supported and trained** in the area of data collection and processing – with REF support perhaps?

Conclusions – indicators

- **Revision of NAPs** to make them evidence-based result oriented policy instruments with relevant indicators is desirable
- National and international levels of monitoring should be seen as complementary
- Mapping of **what data exists where** is urgently necessary. It can
  - outline both **gaps and useable data** currently not being used
  - suggest **complementarities between different data sets** and types of data