

ROMA INCLUSION INDEX 2015

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SECRETARIAT
FOUNDATION,
SEPTEMBER
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DEMONSTRATING PROGRESS AND MEASURING OUTCOMES WITHIN THE DECADE

Governments¹ participating in the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 committed to “demonstrate progress by measuring outcomes” of their efforts to include Roma according to the Action Plans they committed to develop and implement.² This particular part of the Decade’s declaration related to measuring results of Roma inclusion efforts has been the continuous subject of discussions and actions within the Decade involving all the Decade partners. Approaching the end of the Decade term, Decade partners, most notably participating governments as the main responsibility bearers, have not succeeded in establishing effective mechanisms to measure the outcomes of their Roma inclusion policies on a regular basis, comparable over time and geography, that would meaningfully inform policy making processes. At the same time, a wide range of data illustrating the situation of Roma and the gap between Roma and the overall population exist from a variety of sources, including state statistics.

OFFICIAL SOURCES OF DATA

Participating governments have different statistical systems enabling some quantitative knowledge about the situation of Roma in their societies. The most important statistical tool in all the countries is the census. Valuable data on households, education levels and employment are collected through censuses, although not on all the crucial indicators needed to develop substantial and meaningful policies in all priority and cross-cutting areas.³ Since all the countries are also asking about ethnicity of persons in one way or another, it is possible to produce ethnically disaggregated data. However, this is not done systematically in the Decade participating countries for various reasons, including legal obstacles for ethnic disaggregation of data or the lack of an official request for particular data important in Roma inclusion policies. Moreover, a census is conducted infrequently, usually every 10 years, thus without more frequent statistical exercises to update or complete census data, the census is not sufficient to demonstrate changes timely and effectively and to provide quantitative knowledge for all the crucial indicators.

¹ Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia founded the Decade in 2005, and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Spain joined in 2008.

² The Declaration of the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005–2015 reads: Building on the momentum of the 2003 conference, “Roma in an Expanding Europe: Challenges for the Future,” we pledge that our governments will work toward eliminating discrimination and closing the unacceptable gaps between Roma and the rest of society, as identified in our Decade Action Plans. We declare the years 2005–2015 to be the Decade of Roma Inclusion and we commit to support the full participation and involvement of national Roma communities in achieving the Decade’s objectives and to demonstrate progress by measuring outcomes and reviewing experiences in the implementation of the Decade’s Action Plans. We invite other states to join our effort. Sofia, Bulgaria, February 2, 2005

³ Decade’s priority areas are: education, employment, health and housing, while its cross-cutting areas are: nondiscrimination, gender equality and poverty reduction.

Governments are also conducting other helpful statistical exercises, such as the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), Labor Force Surveys (LFS) and others. In some cases these surveys contain ethnic identifiers and representative samples of Roma, but not always. Thus, such surveys are only rarely used to quantify Roma inclusion, and need to be updated in order to serve this purpose. The positive side of such statistical exercises, including the census, is that these are being gradually standardized over the different countries and over time, through the efforts of the European Union's statistical service Eurostat, which makes it possible to compare over time and countries. It is also possible to use datasets established through these official statistical exercises in combination with other data in order to extract useful data on Roma inclusion. This has been proposed in the course of the Decade, but has been used only in a couple of exercises led by international Decade partners.

Another type of useful official data source is the administrative registers maintained by various state institutions in various areas. Such administrative registers differ significantly not only across countries, but also within countries, notably when maintained by local governments without strict standardization and instruction by the central government. Examples of such administrative registers are numerous and include health insurance holder lists maintained by health funds, school attainment or drop-out data maintained by the schools and unemployment registers maintained by employment agencies. Such administrative registers are not representative and in many cases are not comparable, but are still useful in combination with other datasets, particularly for estimations and adjustments of statistical data over time. Administrative registers, particularly for so called "process indicators" are frequently used by governments when reporting to various international bodies on the situation of Roma.⁴

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS' MONITORING EFFORTS

International partners of the Decade, particularly the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank, and lately the European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) have been very active in both assisting and guiding governments to collect and analyze data and collecting and analyzing data themselves. The aim is not to take over governments' obligation for "demonstrating results by measuring outcomes", but to demonstrate good practice and to standardize systems enabling regular collection of comparable data.

The UNDP identified lack of data regarding Roma inclusion as an obstacle in the process of founding the Decade. An absence of reliable data was an impediment to developing meaningful policies for inclusion of Roma and to establishing the baseline for measuring the effects of the policies within the Decade. To remedy this absence and to demonstrate how data can be collected, UNDP conducted a survey in 2004, providing the Decade with some of the desperately needed numbers about the situation of Roma in most of the Decade participating countries and for most of the relevant indicators. This effort by UNDP was followed by a number of efforts of international partners to assist governments to try and/or adopt various statistical exercises and to discuss regular, standardized data collection at various Decade meetings, most notably at the Decade's indicator and monitoring workshop.⁵ Unfortunately, Decade participating governments were not ready to take over such data collection either partially or fully, neither as a separate exercise nor incorporated into other statistical exercises. Some of the participating governments, however, used the guidelines, examples and efforts of the international partners to develop comprehensive monitoring methodology policies that are still awaiting implementation.

⁴ In 2010 governments started submitting written reports to the Decade Secretariat. These reports can be found at: <http://www.romadecade.org/decade-documents-decade-progress-reports>. The reports mostly describe actions taken by the governments according to their Action Plans, and also contain some quantitative data illustrating the situation, which are rarely standardized and comparable over time and countries, and most often are data on process rather than outcome indicators.

⁵ For the agenda, speakers and some of the presentations and materials of this workshop, see: http://www.romadecade.org/egy-cikk.php?hir_id=9356. UNDP website on data on Roma can be found at: <http://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/ourwork/sustainable-development/development-planning-and-inclusive-sustainable-growth/roma-in-central-and-southeast-europe/roma-data/>. The World Bank's work on Roma, including a number of relevant publications can be found at: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/EXTROMA/0,,menuPK:615993-pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435-d.y-theSitePK:615987,00.html>.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AGENCY: WORKING PARTY ON ROMA INTEGRATION INDICATORS

The work of the FRA deserves a special focus because, although it only conducted some small surveys before and joined more substantive efforts of monitoring Roma inclusion later than other partners, it has gradually become the leader in these efforts.⁶ FRA published the first significant quantitative data on the phenomenon of discrimination against Roma resulting from its European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (MIDS). Later, in 2011, FRA joined UNDP and the World Bank supported by the European Commission in conducting a mid-term survey on the situation of Roma in all the Decade countries, similar to the UNDP survey conducted in 2004 (hereafter: UNDP/World Bank/FRA survey). The most important effort of FRA in the field of Roma integration data collection is its effort to capacitate governments to independently collect, analyze and publish reliable, systematic, regular and comparable official data on the integration of Roma. FRA's Working Party on Roma Integration Indicators⁷ comprises policy and statistical experts from the national governments of the EU member states, as well as experts from the FRA and other EU agencies and other international bodies. Besides compiling and agreeing on a list of indicators, both process and outcome, the Working Party works on standardized definitions and methods for collecting data for such indicators, exchanges practice in collecting data and seeks existing and new statistical methods adequate for the countries to collect data for the listed indicators which will be piloted and, in time, institutionalized as regular government practice. The Working Party's goal is a standardized system of monitoring Roma integration comparable over time and countries, feeding policy making for Roma integration. It will enable the European Commission to periodically gather relevant reliable and comparable data on Roma integration from EU member states (and hopefully from enlargement countries) that would inform its own and individual countries' Roma integration policies.

CIVIL SOCIETY MONITORING EFFORTS

Roma and pro-Roma civil society is the main actor in the Decade participating countries holding governments responsible for their Decade commitments. Thus, civil society has continuously insisted on governments' adherence to their commitment to "demonstrating progress by measuring outcomes" throughout the Decade. Civil society does not have the capacity or the resources to regularly collect representative and comparable data. However, it has always stood ready to assist the governments by informing the process of defining indicators and assisting the outreach to the Roma community in data collection. It has also been very helpful in conducting qualitative research, which can be important along with the quantitative data in informing policies. While criticizing governments for the lack of standardized comparable periodic quantitative data on Roma inclusion, civil society has made significant efforts in providing alternative overview on the policy developments regarding Roma inclusion in the countries, notably with the DecadeWatch and the Civil Society Monitoring Reports.⁸ These reports contain only some quantitative data (mostly produced by governments) on relevant indicators, mostly process rather than outcome indicators.

⁶ A complete overview of FRA's work on Roma, including links to relevant publications, is available at: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/roma>.

⁷ See brief overview of the Working Party on: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2013/multi-annual-roma-programme/member-states>.

⁸ DecadeWatch and Civil Society Monitoring Reports can be found at: <http://www.romadecade.org/decade-documents-civil-society-monitoring>.

ROMA INCLUSION INDEX

OBJECTIVE, INDICATORS AND METHODOLOGY

The Roma Inclusion Index is an attempt to propose a list of relevant indicators and test the availability of existing data. The Roma Inclusion Index is not a data collection exercise – it only attempts to identify and gather in a comprehensive yet easily readable form existing data collected either officially by governments or by others. It incorporates all the problematic aspects of the data used, including lack of comparability or representativeness.

The idea for the Roma Inclusion Index is based on the Decade's Terms of Reference, according to which the Decade Secretariat serves as an informational hub. The Secretariat has never attempted to collect existing data on Roma inclusion and present those in a comprehensive and easily readable form to the Decade partners. The reason for this is not only the scarce existence of official periodic comparable data, but also the lack of agreement among Decade partners on a simple list of the most important indicators relevant for Roma inclusion. The Secretariat therefore decided to propose such a list itself, to gather all the available

quantitative data, although not sufficiently comparable and representative, and to publish the results. We hope this experience will assist the FRA and the European Union in establishing a standardized system of data collection on Roma inclusion.

The Decade aimed at “eliminating discrimination and closing the unacceptable gaps between Roma and the rest of society”, notably in the areas of employment, education, health and housing, taking into consideration the cross-cutting areas of nondiscrimination, gender equality and poverty reduction. Therefore, the Roma Inclusion Index contains a selection of indicators in these four priority areas, as well as several “horizontal” indicators reflecting the cross-cutting areas of poverty and nondiscrimination. Gender is mainstreamed in all the indicators by reporting on gender disaggregated data where they exist. For all the indicators the Roma Inclusion Index is looking for the difference (gap) between Roma and the overall population as the goal of the Decade was to close the gap.

The selection of indicators within the Roma Inclusion Index takes into account what the Secretariat knows about the availability of data. The full list of indicators of the Roma

Inclusion Index, including full definitions and short names of the indicators used, is provided in the following chapter. Reviewing this table before looking at the country profiles will improve understanding. The indicators of the Roma Inclusion Index are intended to be fully consistent with the larger set of indicators being developed by the Fundamental Rights Agency.

The Roma Inclusion Index applied a very simple and flexible methodology for gathering data. Consultants were engaged for each of the Decade countries to identify and gather sources of quantitative data and to populate the table of indicators. Consultants prioritized official data, primarily from census and other official statistical exercises (as SILC, LFS, etc.), but also used data produced by international partners (mostly the UNDP and UNDP/World Bank/FRA surveys) or civil society where appropriate. They gathered data for the years 2005 and 2014 if available, or otherwise data from years closest to the target dates. Consultants adhered to indicator definitions as strictly as possible. However, in cases where data fitting these definitions were not available, consultants provided available data as close to the definition of the indicator as possible. Finally, in cases of unavailable data consultants combined datasets (and administrative registers, qualitative data, and other available data) and performed estimations on existing data in order to calculate the required values as close to the proposed definitions and preferred years as possible, as long as the deviations of such approximations were statistically acceptable. A number of the consultants engaged were professional statisticians, some of them working at the state statistical agencies, and thus had access to raw datasets which enabled them to perform relevant additional analysis. This helped the process significantly and can be advised for similar exercises.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS ON THE DATA GATHERING EXERCISE

AVAILABILITY OF DATA BY COUNTRY

The data gathering experience for the Roma Inclusion Index differed significantly depending on the country. A quick

glance at the data tables below reveals that the table for Montenegro is the most complete, containing mostly official statistics and professional statistical estimations, rarely using alternative sources. Serbia, Bulgaria and Hungary similarly utilize official statistics and updates on statistical databases available in the state statistical office, combined with the use of alternative sources, such as the UNDP and UNDP/World Bank/FRA regional or other (national) surveys. In these four countries, consultants had direct access to datasets, either as employees of state statistical offices (Montenegro and Serbia), as academics (Bulgaria) or through payment of a fee to the state statistical office (Hungary).

A similar attempt to use official statistics was made in the Czech Republic, but without direct access to the raw datasets. In Romania, the consultant did not have direct access to the raw datasets but successfully utilized unofficial (mainly international) sources. In Albania, official statistics were largely unavailable. Thus, alternative sources – surveys conducted by international organizations and NGOs (mainly UNDP and UNDP/World Bank/FRA, and OSF), were used much more.

On the other side of the spectrum are Macedonia and Slovakia, where UNDP and UNDP/World Bank/FRA surveys were used as the main source of data. As these surveys have lower sample sizes and definitions of indicators may differ from the official ones, the data are used directly rather than with updates through estimations. In Macedonia the reason to use alternative sources is the absence of official data from a recent census, while in Slovakia the consultant had direct access to raw datasets of alternative sources.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina the results from the last census has not been published, but upon joining the Decade the country conducted a Roma specific survey, the results of which have been established in an official dataset. There are several highly problematic aspects of this system, including its reliance on government social service centers to gather and upload data (which they do not do consistently or comprehensively). In addition, the Ministry deletes older data when newer data are uploaded, preventing comparison over time.

In Spain there is strong public-private partnership in data collection; many surveys are supported by the government and implemented by Roma NGOs. The results of such surveys are officially recognized and largely used in policy

making. These data are therefore used for this Roma Inclusion Index. However, such surveys are not harmonized in definitions of indicators, are only sporadically conducted, and contain data only on Roma, rarely comparable to the total population.⁹

Based on the above experience, the best model for compiling Roma inclusion statistics should involve the active engagement of state statistical offices, preferably through professionals assigned as responsible for Roma inclusion statistics, and by application of certain modifications to existing official data gathering. The FRA Working Party is expected to harmonize indicators across countries and assist statistical offices to effectively and efficiently perform statistical exercises for the required data.

Most of the “baseline data” are in fact from 2005, the beginning of the Decade, while more recent data are mostly from 2011 (the year of much census activity), 2013 and 2014. Going forward, it may not be necessary to compile annual statistics, as changes in the impact of policies and practices on inclusion are slow, but triennial statistics may prove to be optimal for adequate monitoring.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA BY PRIORITY AREA

The selection of indicators for the Roma Inclusion Index was done on the basis of the Decade declaration, the important work undertaken by the Fundamental Rights Agency and previous experience reflecting the availability of data. However, data are still missing for some of the indicators for one or more countries. For some of the indicators slightly modified definitions were used.

a) EDUCATION

In the area of education, the indicator on primary education for the Roma Inclusion Index was defined as completion rate for the age group of 25-64, but most of the available data are for the enrolment or attendance rate of the age group from 3-6. Furthermore, data for this indicator are missing for three countries for recent years and for five countries for the baseline year. The indicators for completion rates in

primary, secondary and tertiary education are quite clear and data are available, although most of the datasets embed data on the “highest level of education achieved”. The Albanian consultant proposed to replace these three indicators with one on “number of years successfully completed in education”. Such an indicator can be very informative and is simpler, but would need standardization in statistical exercises and research. Literacy rate is available except for the baseline data in one country. Rate of students in special schools is an indicator for which recent data for four countries and baseline data for five countries are missing, and in two countries data are provided only for the Roma. One of the countries where data are missing is Albania, where allegedly there is no problem of overrepresentation of Roma in special schools. For school segregation, baseline data are missing in five countries, while recent data are missing in two. The definition of segregated schools / education differs in some countries from the definition of the Roma Inclusion Index.

b) EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment and employment rates are available in all the countries. For employment in the informal sector, baseline data are missing for five and recent data for one country. Long-term unemployment is missing data altogether in three countries. Last employment and no employment experience are interrelated and sometimes last employment experience contains in itself the no employment experience indicator. The first is missing recent data in two and baseline data in eight countries, while the second is missing recent data in one and baseline data in six countries. Further, last employment experience is sometimes expressed in average number of years from last employment, and sometimes in percentage of persons with last employment experience more than certain number of years. Roma Inclusion Index presents the results of both, but it seems that retaining only the “no employment experience” may be sufficient and more comparable.

The indicator on the rate of young people not in education, employment or training (youth NEET rate) has been proposed during the pilot phase of the Roma Inclusion Index and seems very informative, and also an indicator for which recent data are more and more available (missing only in one country), while baseline data are missing in 5 countries.

⁹ Croatia is not included in the Roma Inclusion Index at all due to the failure of the consultant in Croatia to deliver any work product.

c) HOUSING

The homelessness rate was a difficult indicator to assess, since in five countries data are completely unavailable, while in three more countries only recent data are available. As informed by the consultant in Montenegro, homeless persons are identified and enumerated in statistical exercises, particularly the census, but census definitions don't provide for data on homelessness per se. Access to drinking water and electricity are very well populated. Data on holding property documents are missing only baseline data in three countries, but definitions in use need harmonization. To measure segregated housing, recent data are missing in one country, baseline data in three. Overcrowding in the household is an indicator that has been defined differently in different countries, some reporting on "rooms per person", others on "persons per room" and others on "square meters per person". The last definition provides the most accurate information on overcrowding regardless of the size of the rooms, thus is recommended for standardizing definitions of this indicator across countries. Data are available except for the baseline data in three countries. Gender disaggregation of data in housing is rarely done, mainly because housing indicators reflect the situation of whole families often consisting of both males and females, thus disaggregation is considered unnecessary. When done, it is often based on the gender of the "head of household".

d) HEALTH

For access to health care, recent data are missing in one and baseline data are missing in six countries. Infant mortality and life expectancy is reflected sometimes in official and sometimes unofficial sources. For both these indicators recent data are missing in two countries and baseline data in three countries.

e) CROSSCUTTING ISSUE: POVERTY

The risk of poverty is an indicator that is in use in recent years (with only one country missing data), but for six countries baseline data are missing. Average income is missing recent data for three, while baseline data for four countries. Another indicator on poverty is absolute poverty which is well populated with recent data missing only for one country and baseline data missing for three. Gender disaggregation is also unavailable for many of the countries across poverty

indicators for similar reasons as housing indicators, although it makes more sense here to disaggregate.

f) CROSSCUTTING ISSUE: DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination seems to have been quite a difficult indicator to populate, not only because of the necessity to use alternative sources than the regular ones (most, and in fact almost the only one used is the FRA's survey on minorities), but also because of controversies surrounding this issue. Many countries are offering data on reported (or judicially confirmed) cases of discrimination, which may underrepresent the phenomenon. The Roma Inclusion Index applied the definition based on the FRA's survey, related to the (subjectively) perceived experience of discrimination. It is encouraging, however, that recent data are missing only for one country, although baseline data are missing for eight countries.

g) CROSSCUTTING ISSUE: GENDER

While data collection on Roma inclusion should be generally improved, standardized and made more frequent, the situation with gender disaggregation should be more seriously considered. In many countries for a significant number of indicators it was difficult to gather gender disaggregated data for Roma. Gender disaggregated data are less common for indicators closely related to households, such as housing and poverty. Such is the case in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Macedonia. In some countries gender disaggregation is missing also in the areas of education, employment and health for some of the indicators (in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain, Hungary and Romania). In the Czech Republic, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovakia only a few indicators lack gender disaggregated data. Gender disaggregated data for the total population has not been used in the Roma Inclusion Index. The comparison of the situation of Romani females is done against the total population, because it makes more sense to assess vulnerability and exclusion against a group that is included than against another vulnerable and excluded group.

WHAT THE DATA SHOW: FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

a) EDUCATION

Albania: Gaps between Roma and the total population are still very significant in all areas of education, particularly for Romani females. Very few Roma are completing primary and secondary education, and almost no Roma complete tertiary education. The gaps between Roma and the total population in Albania have increased and the situation with school segregation has worsened since the beginning of the Decade.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The gaps between Roma and total population still persist and are significant across all education indicators, although the gap in completing primary school has decreased over time. Baseline data for preschool and special education are missing.

Bulgaria: The gap between Roma and others has remained the same over the years in completing primary education and literacy. In secondary and tertiary education it has increased, although the situation of Roma has slightly improved in absolute terms. Rate of Roma in special schools is 5 times the rate of the total population. One quarter of Roma learns in segregated schools.

Czech Republic: In all the aspects of education (except preschool where data are not available) the situation of Roma has improved and the gap between Roma and the total population has decreased, with remarkable results particularly in literacy and tertiary education. However, Czech schools remain highly segregated (both in mainstream and special education).

Hungary: While literacy is not a problem and preschool inclusion has been significantly improved, the situation of Roma in education in all areas is worsening. Gaps are increasing and percentages of Roma not completing different levels of education are very high. At the same time school segregation is increasing and the only available data for special education indicate overrepresentation of Roma.

Macedonia: Completion rates for Roma in compulsory levels of education – primary and secondary – are low, although the gap in primary school completion has been slightly reduced in the course of the Decade. Other areas of education also raise concerns, both with the high level of Roma exclusion and no trend of improvement. More positive developments are shown in literacy and segregation although gaps remain.

Montenegro: Very few Roma are completing any education level and while the situation of Roma is slightly improving, exclusion increases compared to others. Placement in special schools and school segregation are also prevalent.

Romania: The situation of Roma in education shows trends of improvement and a reduction of the gap between Roma and non-Roma in most areas, but not in secondary and tertiary education where the trends are negative.

Serbia: The situation of Roma has slightly improved in primary and secondary education, but the gap remains significant. The percentage of Roma completing tertiary education is almost zero. Roma overrepresentation in special education is high. Positive developments can be noted in preschool education and literacy, while segregation doesn't seem to be much of a problem.

Slovakia: The situation of Roma in education has improved in preschool, primary and slightly in secondary education. The gap has also been reduced for the last two. Nevertheless the percentage of Roma not completing school is high, particularly for secondary education. The gap in tertiary education has remained the same. Literacy improved, but placement of Roma in special and segregated schools worsened from the beginning of the Decade.

Spain: Lack of data in preschool, special and segregated education, as well as gender disaggregation across education (except in literacy) makes it difficult to assess the situation. Rates of Roma completing different levels of education are significantly low and gaps exist, even increasing in the case of secondary education. Only in literacy the gap is minor and decreased over time.

Summarizing data across the Decade region for education indicates a possible overall improvement of the situation of Roma in preschool, primary and secondary education, and in regard to literacy. Moreover, the gaps with the total population are reduced but are far from being eliminated. The gap in tertiary education possibly increased, although the situation of Roma slightly improved (the situation of the total population improved more). Overrepresentation of Roma in special schools has possibly worsened. Overall segregation of Roma in education may also have increased during the Decade time frame.

b) EMPLOYMENT

Albania: The gap between Roma and the total population has decreased in almost all of the different aspects in the area of employment. This may be partly due to increased employment in the informal sector, where the percentage of Roma, particularly Roma females, has increased significantly.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Much of the data on employment are missing. The Roma employment rate is less than others, and significantly less for Romani women. The rate of Roma without any employment experience is also significantly higher than of others. On the other hand the gap in the unemployment rate between Roma and the total population has been reduced.

Bulgaria: The gap between Roma and others decreased in no employment experience, youth NEET, and informal employment. However, the gap in the employment rate has increased, although the situation of Roma has slightly improved. The gap between Roma and others in unemployment has doubled with more than 40% of Roma being unemployed, including many long-term unemployed.

Czech Republic: The gaps between Roma and the total population decreased in employment, unemployment, long-term unemployment and youth NEET rate, with percentages for Roma still very high (very low for employment). In informal employment, last and no employment experience baseline data are missing, but recent ones show that Roma are in worse situation than others.

Hungary: The situation of Roma and the difference with others in employment improved, but the gap in unemployment increased, and percentage of unemployed Roma rose higher than double. There are also more informally employed and long-term unemployed among Roma than among others and the rate of youth not in employment, education or training is significantly higher. Romani females are unemployed 1.4 months longer than others after their last employment experience.

Macedonia: While the gaps in different areas of employment decreased, this may be the result of a significant increase in the gap and presence of Roma in informal employment. Moreover, situation of Roma worsened across employment areas and percentage of employed Roma has not increased.

Montenegro: The overall situation in employment seems to have improved, although gaps remain and problems persist, particularly regarding Romani females. A significant increase in the rate of Roma without any working experience is evident.

Romania: Data are contradictory. While the gap in unemployment decreased, the gap in employment increased. The unemployment rate is still high, and employment remains low. At the same time, compared to the total population, Roma are longer unemployed, more of them have no employment experience and more young Roma are not in employment, education or training.

Serbia: Gaps for all employment indicators decreased, except for no employment experience. Rates of Roma without employment experience and of young Roma that are not in education, employment or training are very high, particularly for Romani women.

¹⁰ For all priority areas, the summaries provided in this report are only a reflection of the data collected by consultants, and should not be considered definitive. A definitive summary across the Decade as a whole is not possible because of missing data and differences in data collection (definitions, methods, periods, etc.). Summaries for each priority area have to be taken with caution and only as an indication of the possible outcome of the Decade.

Slovakia: The gap in employment slightly decreased and the situation of Roma improved. However, both the gaps and situation of Roma, particularly of Romani females, significantly worsened in informal employment, unemployment and long-term unemployment. Roma also wait much longer for a job than others and many more of them have no working experience at all. The situation in employment among youth also worsened.

Spain: In all employment areas for which data exist, a worsening of the situation for all and even more for Roma is apparent, except in employment for Romani females. This trend is particularly strong in long-term unemployment where the gap significantly increased, while the gap across other indicators decreased. Data are missing for last and no employment experience, while for youth NEET rate baseline data are missing and recent data show a significant gap.

Summarizing data across the Decade region for employment shows encouraging trends but the improvement in most indicators is very small over a 10-year time frame. The only indicator where an increase of the gap is likely present is employment in the informal sector, and a worsening of the situation for Roma is detectable in the average number of months from the last employment experience.

c) HOUSING

Albania: In most of the housing areas the gaps between Roma and others increased, except for improved access to drinking water.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: A significant percentage of Roma are homeless, have no water or electricity in their homes, suffer from overcrowding, lack property documents and as many as three-fourths live in segregated neighborhoods. While the situation with property documents has improved over the course of the Decade, the situation with homelessness and drinking water access has significantly worsened.

Bulgaria: About half of the Roma live in segregated neighborhoods with far more household members per room than the total population.

Czech Republic: Besides the problem of missing data for housing segregation, data show that the Czech Republic

has minor problems regarding the situation of Roma and their exclusion in the areas of homelessness and access to drinking water and electricity. However, the gap in holding property documents is very high and increasing with only one-fifth of the Roma holding such documents. The gap in overcrowding is also high.

Hungary: Data on homelessness are missing, as well as recent data on segregated housing. However, older data show that about three-fourths of the Roma live in segregated neighborhoods. Other housing indicators show decrease of gaps between Roma and total population.

Macedonia: There is an increase in the gap and worsening of the situation of Roma in overcrowding and access to electricity. Housing also became more segregated, with more than 90% of Roma living in segregated neighborhoods. The gap is reduced and the situation improved only with property documents and access to drinking water.

Montenegro: Homelessness data are missing. All of the other indicators in housing are showing that the situation of Roma is worsening and gaps increasing, except for access to drinking water.

Romania: Data are not available on homelessness. Available data show that the situation of Roma is worsening and the gap is increasing in access to electricity and overcrowding. For the rest of the indicators baseline data are not available and recent data show significant gaps between Roma and the total population.

Serbia: In most areas of housing indicators show improvement of the situation of Roma and a reduction of the gap compared to the total population. However, rates of Roma without property documents, living in segregated neighborhoods, and overcrowding are very high.

Slovakia: Besides slight improvement in access to electricity for Roma, in all the aspects of housing the situation worsened and the gap increased, as in property documents, segregated housing and overcrowding. Data on homelessness are unavailable.

Spain: Data on housing show minor gaps between Roma and the total population, and some increase in the gap in access to drinking water and electricity. However, overcrowding is significant for Roma and in comparison with others.

Summarizing data in housing across the Decade region indicates a possible reduction of the gaps and improvement of the situation of Roma in regard to homelessness, access to drinking water and electricity; however, these achievements seem very modest. Data indicate a possible worsening of the situation regarding holding property documents and overcrowding.

d) HEALTH

Albania: Data on health are missing except for access to health insurance where a very small improvement of the situation and a reduction of the gap are noticeable.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Access to health insurance of Roma is significantly less than for others, although a small decrease in the gap has been achieved over the Decade. Earlier data show that infant mortality of Roma is 4 (3 for females) times more than others, but recent data are not available to assess any change.

Bulgaria: More than half of the Roma don't have access to health insurance. Infant mortality for Roma is twice that of total population and the situation has not changed over the Decade. The life expectancy of Roma remains less than of the total population.

Czech Republic: Percentages of Roma and Romani women that have health insurance are high. Gaps in infant mortality and life expectancy decreased over time, but the life expectancy for Roma remains far less than for others.

Hungary: The gap in access to health insurance is not significant, but infant mortality among Roma is higher and life expectancy shorter than among the total population.

Macedonia: The gap in access to health insurance seems insignificant, but Roma face significantly higher infant mortality and around 10 years lower life expectancy than the total population.

Montenegro: Significant improvement is detectable across all indicators in health. Nevertheless, infant mortality rate remains about 6 times more for Roma than for the total population and life expectancy for Roma remains 25 years lower than the total population.

Romania: The gap between Roma and the total population in access to health insurance remains very significant. Half of the Roma lack health insurance. Infant mortality of Roma is almost three times higher than for non-Roma, but the gap has been reduced. Roma life expectancy is seven years lower than total population.

Serbia: Although Roma have health insurance, their infant mortality is twice more and their life expectancy 12 years shorter compared to the total population.

Slovakia: Gap in access to health insurance is minor, but gaps exist and for Roma infant mortality is higher and life expectancy is shorter.

Spain: Data on access to health insurance are missing. Available data show infant mortality rate for Roma almost three times greater than for others and life expectancy of Roma of 10 years less than of others, as well as negative trends in both these indicators.

Summarizing data across the Decade region with regard to health shows a possible improvement in access to health insurance for Roma, and a reduction in the gap with the total population. While the same is true for infant mortality and life expectancy, the gaps remain vast.

e) CROSS-CUTTING AREAS

Albania: The situation of Roma compared to the total population has improved in the area of poverty, although Roma still face serious difficulties living with 40% smaller income than others and having 22% more people living in absolute poverty than the total population. As many as 40% of Roma feel discriminated, an improvement but still a significant percentage.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Roma live in severe poverty, with as many as three quarters at risk of poverty and almost half of them living in absolute poverty. They also live on half the income of the total population in the country. Baseline

data to assess change in poverty levels are not available, nor are data on discrimination against Roma.

Bulgaria: Almost double the number of Roma lives at risk of poverty compared to the total population. A third of the Roma live in absolute poverty. The average income of Roma is 74% less than of the total population and this has not improved over the Decade. 60% of the Roma experience discrimination according to recent data, but no data are available to assess any change.

Czech Republic: Baseline data are missing completely and for absolute poverty recent data are also not available. From the available recent data it can be seen that two-thirds of Roma live at risk of poverty, which is 53% more than of the total population. Roma also live on 40% less income. Moreover, two-thirds of the Roma experience discrimination.

Hungary: Almost two-thirds of Roma live at risk of poverty, and almost half live in absolute poverty, as well as with around 45% less income than the total population. Discrimination is also very high with two thirds of Roma feeling discriminated. Trends show increase of gaps across these four indicators.

Macedonia: Where baseline data exist in cross-cutting areas they show a slight decrease of the gap, but still three-fourths of Roma are at risk of poverty, one third of Roma live in absolute poverty, Roma live on 58% less income than the total population, and one-third of Roma experience discrimination.

Montenegro: Poverty among Roma has been reduced during the Decade, but still one-third of Roma live at risk of poverty and also one-third live in absolute poverty, both with around 30% higher than the total population. Roma live on about 80% the average income of others. One third of the Roma feel discriminated, but there are no baseline data to assess change.

Romania: Three-fourths of the Roma live at risk of poverty, which is a high percentage although the situation is improved and the gap reduced. The same is true for absolute poverty in which around 40% of Roma live. They live on 60% less income than the total population. One-third of the Roma feels discriminated.

Serbia: Data on average income is not provided. Poverty related indicators show an increase of the gaps, and although the situation of Roma improved regarding the risk of poverty, the number of Roma living in absolute poverty increased. Around 40% of Roma experience discrimination.

Slovakia: In regards to poverty, gaps decreased or remained the same and the absolute rates are not too high. However, average income is far less for Roma compared to the total population and discrimination is experienced by about 40% of Roma.

Spain: Data on average income are unavailable. About three-fourths of the Roma live at risk and about one-third lives in absolute poverty. Compared to non-Roma, poverty is much more present for Roma and these gaps increased over time. One-third of Roma experiences discrimination.

Summarizing data across the Decade region suggests a worsening of the situation of Roma and widening of the gap with the total population in regard to poverty, particularly the risk of poverty. Experiences of discrimination seem to have declined, but one-third of Roma continue to report discrimination.

LIST OF INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

CODE	SHORT NAME	DEFINITION OF INDICATOR
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EDUCATION

RD-EDU1	Preschool education	Gap in attendance rate in pre-primary education between Roma (females) and total population. Attendance rate in pre-primary education is the number of children attending any form of pre-primary education divided by total number of the population for the age group 3-6, expressed as percentage. Children attending pre-primary education are those attending any form of preschool education/care equivalent of at least 2 years of preschool program of at least 2 times of 1 hour per week. Gap is the subtraction of completion rate of overall population from completion rate of Roma (females).
RD-EDU2	Primary education	Gap in completion rate in primary education between Roma (females) and total population. Completion rate in primary education is the number of graduates of primary education divided by total number of the population for the age group 25-64 expressed as percentage. Graduates of primary education are those persons that have completed the equivalent of 8 or 9 years of obligatory basic education. Gap is the subtraction of completion rate of total population from completion rate of Roma (females).
RD-EDU3	Secondary education	Gap in completion rate in secondary education between Roma (females) and total population. Completion rate in secondary education is the number of graduates of secondary education divided by total number of the population for the age group 25-64 expressed as percentage. Graduates of secondary education are those persons that have completed the equivalent of 3 or 4 years of general higher or vocational (secondary) education. Gap is the subtraction of completion rate of total population from completion rate of Roma (females).
RD-EDU4	Tertiary education	Gap in completion rate in tertiary education between Roma (females) and total population. Completion rate in tertiary education is the number of graduates of tertiary education divided by total number of the population for the age group 25-64 expressed as percentage. Graduates of tertiary education are those persons that have completed any level of post-secondary education (bachelor, master, doctor). Gap is the subtraction of completion rate of total population from completion rate of Roma (women).
RD-EDU5	Literacy	Gap in literacy rate between Roma and total population. Literacy rate is the number of literate persons divided by total number of the population for the age group 15 and above expressed as percentage. Literate person is a persons who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life; generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculation. Gap is the subtraction of literacy rate of total population from literacy rate of Roma (females).
RD-EDU6	Special schools	Gap in special school rate of Roma (females) and total population. Special school rate is the number of students placed in special schools divided by total number of students expressed as percentage. Definition of special school differs across countries, and in general terms is defined as a school providing education for children with special needs and disabilities; can be primary and/or secondary level school. Gap is calculated as special school rate of Roma (females) divided by the special school rate of the total population.
RD-EDU7	Segregated schools	Rate of Romani students in segregated schooling. Rate is calculated as the number of Romani students placed in segregated schools divided by the total number of Romani students, expressed as percentage. Segregated schools are defined in this index as primary and/or secondary schools in which 35% or more of the students are Roma (data from countries have used the definition as close as possible, depending on availability of data). Gap is not applicable for this indicator.

EMPLOYMENT

RD-EMP1	Employment	Gap in employment rate between Roma (females) and total population. Employment rate is the number of employed persons divided by total number of the population for the age group 15-64, expressed as percentage. Employed person is a person declaring to have had a paid job last week. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the employment rate of Roma (females) and the employment rate of the total population.
RD-EMP2	Informal employment	Gap in informal employment rate between Roma (females) and total population. Informal employment rate is the number of informally employed persons divided by the total number of the population for the age group 15-64, expressed as percentage. Informally employed person is a person declaring having a paid job last week, but the employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labor legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to employment benefits. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the informal employment rate of Roma (females) and the informal employment rate of the total population.

CODE	SHORT NAME	DEFINITION OF INDICATOR
RD-EMP3	Unemployment	Gap in unemployment rate between Roma (females) and total population. Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons divided by the number of people in the labor force (for the age group 15–64) , expressed as percentage. Labor force (active population) is the sum of the number of employed persons and the number of unemployed persons. Unemployed persons are those declaring not to have had a paid job last week and were ready to start work in the next two weeks. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the unemployment rate of Roma (females) and the unemployment rate of the total population.
RD-EMP4	Long-term unemployment	Gap in long-term unemployment rate between Roma (females) and total population. Long-term unemployment rate is the number of persons unemployed 12 months or longer divided by the total number of people in the labor force (for the age group 15–64). Unemployed person and labor force are defined as above, expressed as percentage. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the long-term unemployment rate of Roma (females) and the long-term unemployment rate of the total population.
RD-EMP5	Last employment experience	Gap in average number of months from last employment experience between Roma (females) and total population. Average number of months from last employment experience is the sum of number of months from last employment experience for each person (as declared by them), divided by total number of unemployed persons (for the age group 15–64 in the labor force), expressed as number of months. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the average number of months from last employment for Roma (females) and the average number of months from last employment for the total population.
RD-EMP6	No employment experience	Gap in no employment experience rate between Roma (females) and total population. No employment experience rate is the number of persons that have never been employed (as declared by them) divided by the total number of persons in the labor force (for the age group 15–64) , expressed as percentage. Labor force is defined as above. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the no employment experience rate of Roma (females) and the no employment experience rate of the total population.
RD-EMP7	Youth NEET rate	Gap in youth NEET rate between Roma (females) and total population, where NEET is abbreviation for “not in education, employment or training”. Youth NEET rate is the number of persons not in employment, education or training (as declared by them) divided by the total number of persons in the labor force for the age group 15–24, expressed as percentage. Labor force is defined as above. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the youth NEET rate of Roma (females) and the youth NEET rate of the total population.

HOUSING

RD-HOU1	Homelessness	Gap in homelessness rate between Roma (females) and total population. Homelessness rate is the number of homeless persons divided by total number of population, expressed as percentage. Homeless person is a person that is “roofless” (living on streets, without shelter) and/or has no usual residence and/or frequently changes accommodation and/or lives in “transitional” shelter and/or is reporting “no usual address”. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the homelessness rate of Roma (females) and the homelessness of the total population.
RD-HOU2	No drinking water at home	Gap in rate of people living in dwellings not connected to drinking water between Roma (females) and total population. Rate of people living in dwellings not connected to drinking water is the number of people living in such dwellings (as declared by them and/or assessed by enumerator) divided by total number of population, expressed as percentage. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the rate of Roma (females) living in dwellings not connected to drinking water and the rate of total population living in dwellings not connected to drinking water. Household may be used as basic unit instead of person, in which case gender disaggregation is usually done according to gender of the “head of household”.
RD-HOU3	No electricity at home	Gap in rate of people living in dwellings not connected to electricity between Roma (females) and total population. Rate of people living in dwellings not connected to electricity is the number of people living in such dwellings (as declared by them and/or assessed by enumerator) divided by total number of population, expressed as percentage. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the rate of Roma (females) living in dwellings not connected to electricity and the rate of total population living in dwellings not connected to electricity. Household may be used as basic unit instead of person, in which case gender disaggregation is usually done according to gender of the “head of household”.

CODE	SHORT NAME	DEFINITION OF INDICATOR
RD-HOU4	Holding property documents	Gap in rate of holding property documents between Roma (females) and total population. Rate of holding property documents is the number of persons holding documents divided by total number of persons, expressed as percentage. Persons holding property documents are those possessing valid document (on their own name or name of related household member) proving formal ownership or purchasing, private rental, social housing or sub-tenancy of land and building. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the rate of holding property documents for Roma (females) and the rate of holding property documents for the total population. Household may be used as basic unit instead of person, in which case gender disaggregation is usually done according to gender of the “head of household”.
RD-HOU5	Segregated housing	Rate of Roma (females) living in segregated neighborhood. This rate is calculated as the number of Roma (females) living in segregated neighborhood divided by the total number of Roma (females), expressed as percentage. Segregated neighborhood is a neighborhood predominantly inhabited by Roma (80% or more persons in the neighborhood are Roma; data from countries have used the definition as close as possible, depending on availability of data). Neighborhood is defined as the smallest or next to smallest unit of spatial organization (usually one to several streets). Gap is not applicable for this indicator. Household may be used as basic unit instead of person, in which case gender disaggregation is usually done according to gender of the “head of household”.
RD-HOU6	Overcrowding	Gap in average number of household members per room (overcrowding) between Roma (females) and total population. Average number of household members per room is defined as the sum of number of household members per room for each individual household divided by total number of households, expressed as number of persons (per room). Number of household members per room for each individual household is defined the total number of household members divided by the total number of living and/or bedrooms in the household. Gap is the subtraction of overcrowding for Roma (females) from overcrowding for total population.

HEALTH

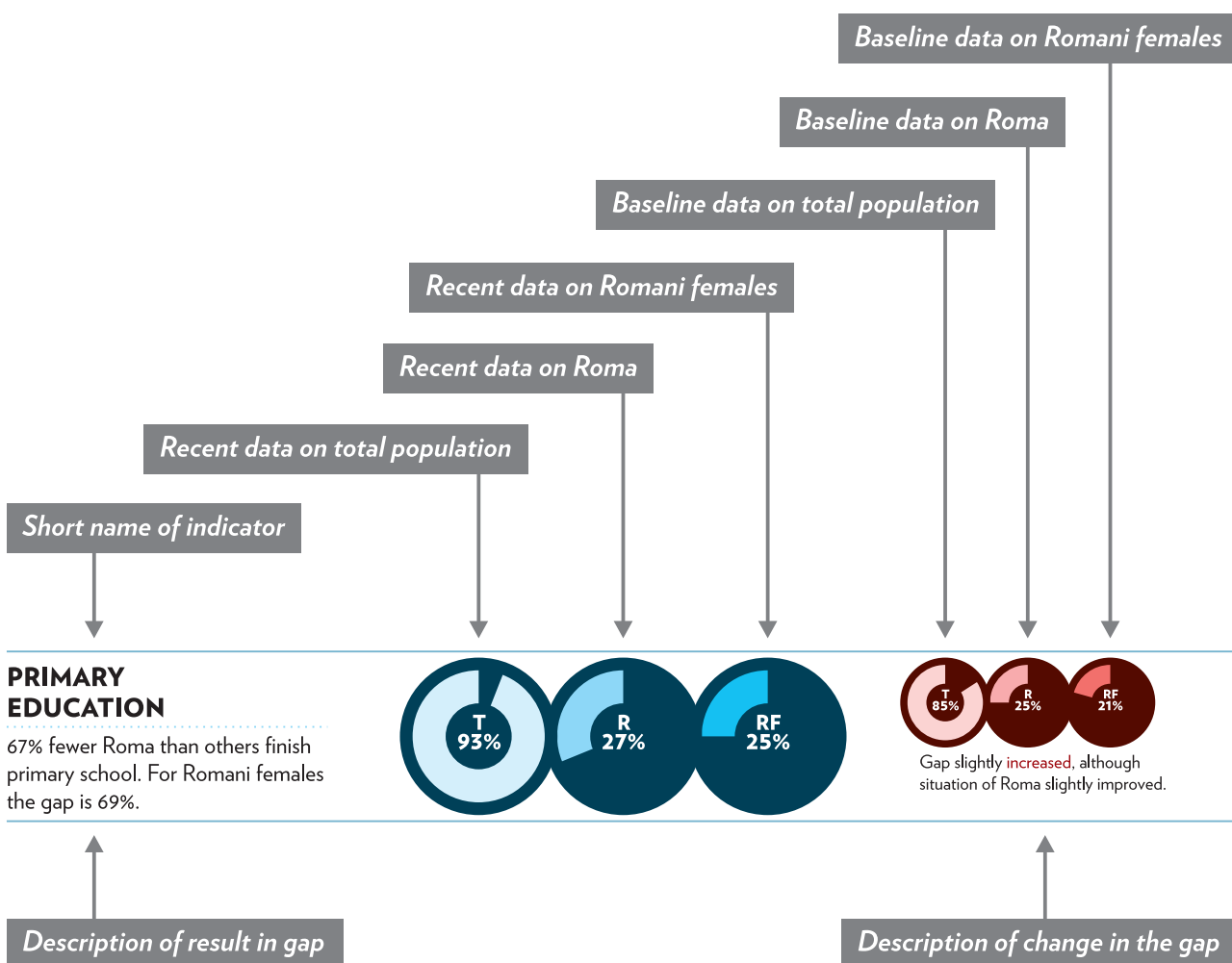
RD-HEA1	Access to health insurance	Gap in rate of access to health insurance between Roma (females) and total population. Rate in access to health insurance is the number of people that have health insurance divided by the total number of people for the age group of 15 and above, expressed as percentage. Gap is the subtraction of rate of access to health insurance of total population from rate of access to health insurance of Roma (females).
RD-HEA2	Infant mortality	Gap in infant mortality rate between Roma (females) and total population. Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year old in 1,000 live births, expressed as number. Gap is the subtraction of rate of access to health insurance of total population from rate of access to health insurance of Roma (females). Gap is calculated as the infant mortality rate of Roma (females) divided by the infant mortality rate of the total population.
RD-HEA3	Life expectancy	Gap in life expectancy at birth between Roma (females) and total population. Life expectancy at birth is the most probable number of years a newborn is expected to live if the living conditions (prevailing patterns of mortality) at the time of their birth remain unchanged during their lifetime, expressed as number of years. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the life expectancy at birth for Roma (females) and the life expectancy at birth for the total population.

CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

RD-CRS1	At-risk-of-poverty	Gap in the at-risk-of-poverty rate between Roma (females) and total population. At-risk-of-poverty rate is the number of people with disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold set at 60% of the average disposable income of the total population, divided by the number of total population, expressed as percentage. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the at-risk-of-poverty rate for Roma (females) and the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the total population.
RD-CRS2	Average income	Gap in average income between Roma (females) and total population. Average income is the sum of the disposable income for each person divided by the number of total population, expressed as amount of income (in national currency). Disposable income for each person is the total income of the household of that person, after tax and other deductions, available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members. Gap is calculated as one minus the division of the average income of Roma (females) by the average income of the total population.

CODE	SHORT NAME	DEFINITION OF INDICATOR
RD-CRS3	Absolute poverty	Gap in absolute poverty rate between Roma (female) and total population. Absolute poverty rate is the number of persons living in households with income below the national poverty line, divided by number of the total population, expressed as percentage. Each country sets the national poverty line based on statistics on the households' incomes and expenditures required to meet the basic needs. Gap is calculated as subtraction of the absolute poverty rate for Roma (females) and the absolute poverty rate for the total population.
RD-CRS4	Discrimination experience	Discrimination experience rate for Roma (females). Discrimination experience rate is the number of persons that have experienced discrimination divided by the total number of persons, expressed as percentage. Persons that have experienced discrimination are those persons who claim (based on their own perception) that they have been subjected to discrimination on any grounds (ethnic, gender, age, religious, disability, etc.) in the past year. Gap is not applicable for this indicator.

READING THE GRAPHS IN COUNTRY PROFILES



COUNTRY PROFILES

30	ALBANIA
34	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
38	BULGARIA
42	CZECH REPUBLIC
46	HUNGARY
50	MACEDONIA
54	MONTENEGRO
58	ROMANIA
62	SERBIA
66	SLOVAKIA
70	SPAIN

ALBANIA



Most of the data needed to assess the situation of Roma (and Egyptians) in Albania relative to the total population exist, although official data from state statistical sources count for only a small proportion. Unofficial sources have been used extensively, including UNICEF and UNDP supported/implemented surveys, as well as the OSF “Roma housing and population census” from 2013–14. Albania claims no overrepresentation of Roma in special schools, but data are not available to support the claim. Data on risk of poverty are not available, nor on last employment experience, although data exist for no employment experience. The main problematic area in regards to data is health, where no data on infant mortality and life expectancy are available, making the area of health difficult to assess. Gender disaggregation is missing only in the area of housing, and for recent years for cross-cutting areas of poverty and discrimination. Earlier data are all from 2005 (although Albania joined the Decade in 2009) while recent data are from 2014, 2013 and 2011.

Gaps between Roma and the total population are still very significant in all areas of education, particularly for Romani females. Very few Roma are completing primary and secondary education, and almost no Roma complete tertiary education. The gaps between Roma and the total population in Albania have increased and the situation with school segregation has deteriorated since the beginning of the Decade.

The gap between Roma and the total population has decreased in almost all of the different aspects in the area of employment. This may be partly due to increased employment in the informal sector, where the percentage of Roma, particularly Roma females, has increased significantly.

In most of the housing areas the gaps between Roma and others increased, except for improved access to drinking water.

Data on health are missing except for access to health insurance where a very small improvement of the situation and a reduction of the gap are noticeable.

The situation of Roma compared to the total population has improved in the area of poverty, although Roma still face serious difficulties living with 40% smaller income than others and having 22% more people living in absolute poverty than the total population. As many as 40% of Roma feel discriminated, an improvement but still a significant percentage.

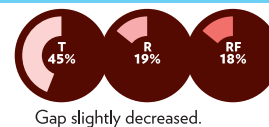
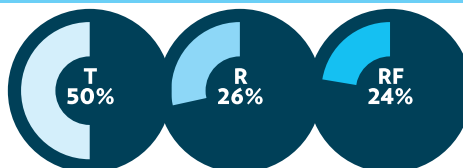
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

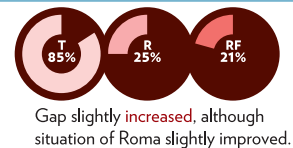
PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

24% fewer Roma than others attend preschool. For Romani females the gap is 26%.



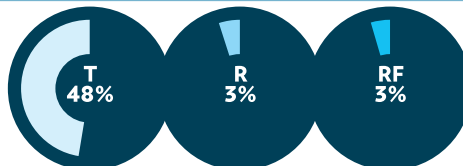
PRIMARY EDUCATION

67% fewer Roma than others finish primary school. For Romani females the gap is 69%.



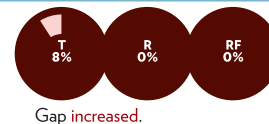
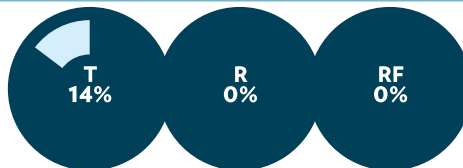
SECONDARY EDUCATION

45% fewer Roma than others finish secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 46%.



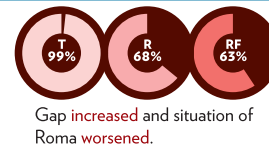
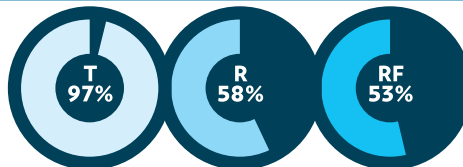
TERTIARY EDUCATION

13% fewer Roma than others finish tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is the same.



LITERACY

39% more Roma than others are illiterate. For Romani females the gap is 44%.



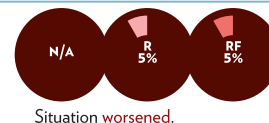
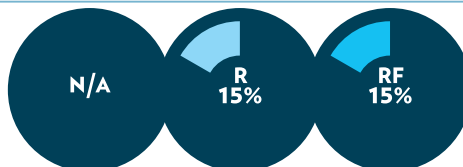
SPECIAL SCHOOLS

No special schools in Albania.



SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

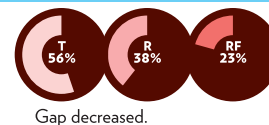
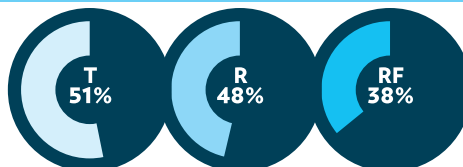
15% of Roma are estimated to receive education in segregated schools. The same is estimated for Romani females.



EMPLOYMENT

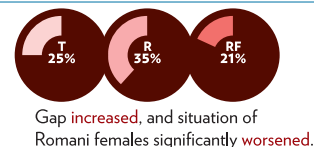
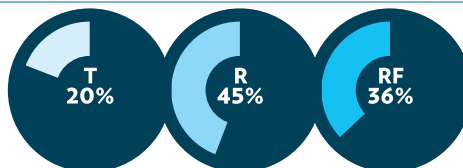
EMPLOYMENT

3% fewer Roma are employed than others. For Romani females the gap is 13%.



INFORMAL WORK

25% more Roma are employed in the informal sector. For Romani females the gap is 15%.

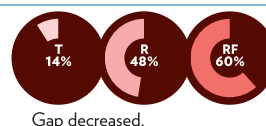
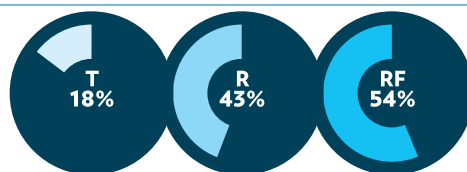


~ 2014

~ 2005

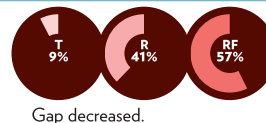
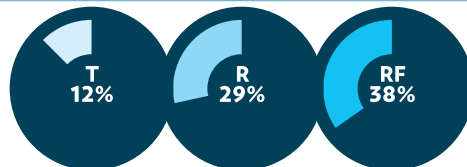
UNEMPLOYMENT

26% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 36%.



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

17% more Roma are long-term unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 26%.

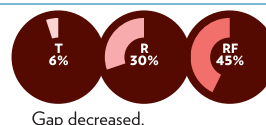
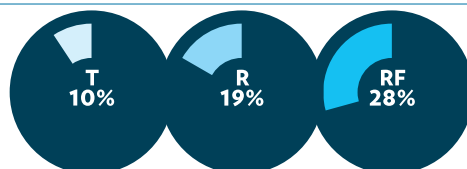


LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE



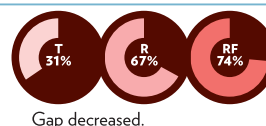
NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

9% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 18%.



YOUTH NEET RATE

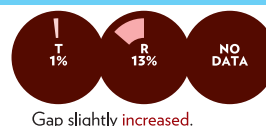
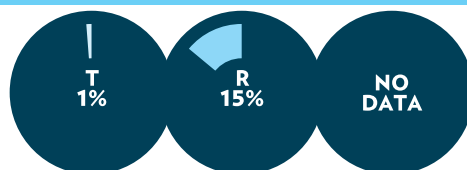
22% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others. For Romani females the gap is 35%.



HOUSING

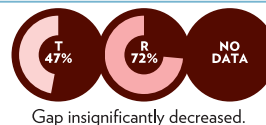
HOMELESSNESS

15% more Roma are homeless than others.



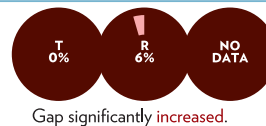
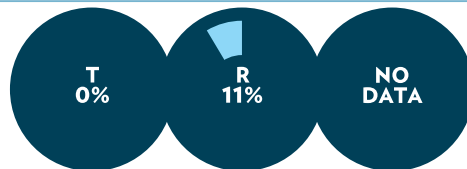
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

24% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others.



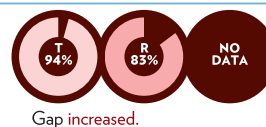
NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

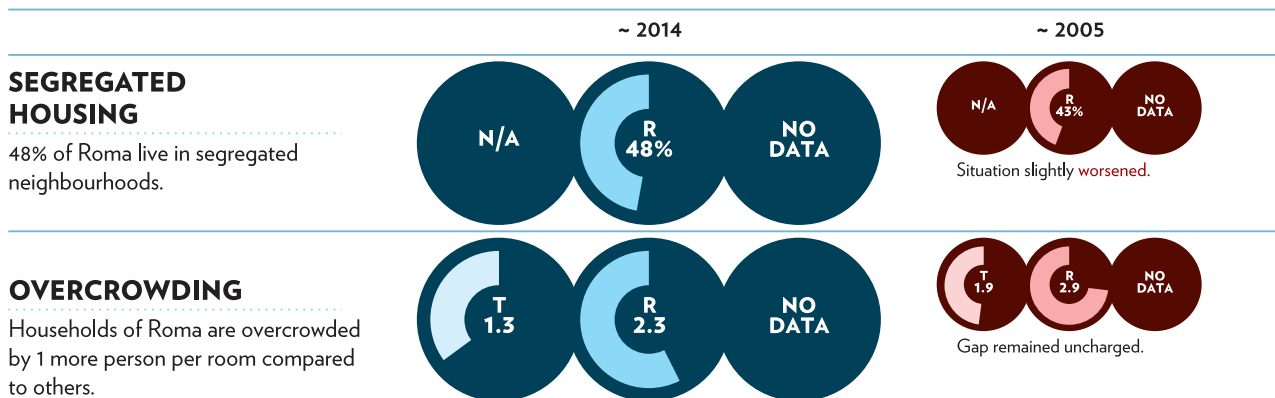
11% more Roma have no electricity at home than others.



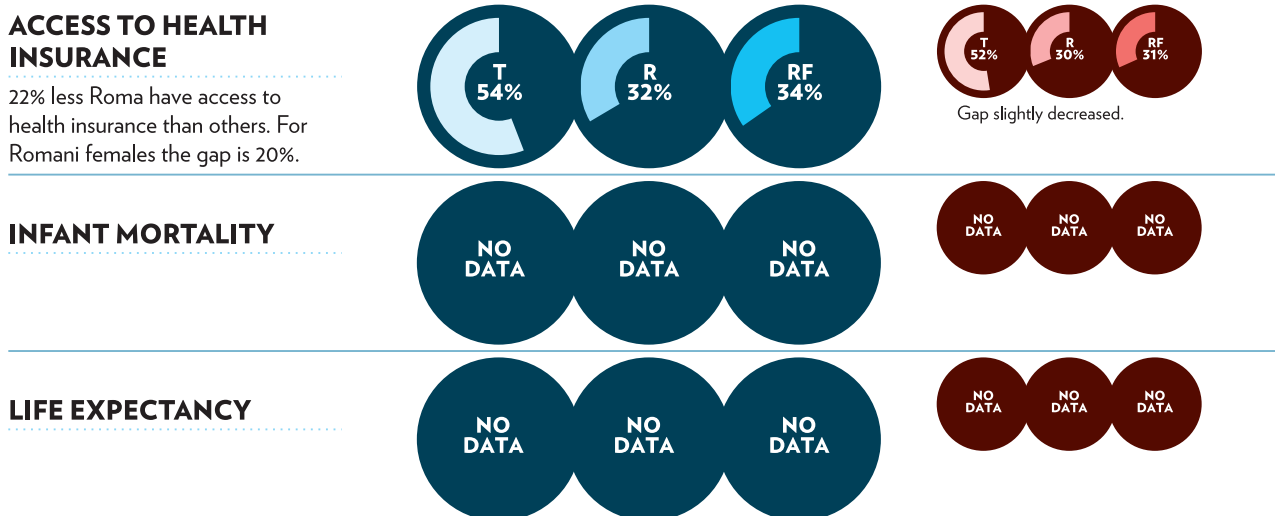
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

17% fewer Roma hold property documents than others.

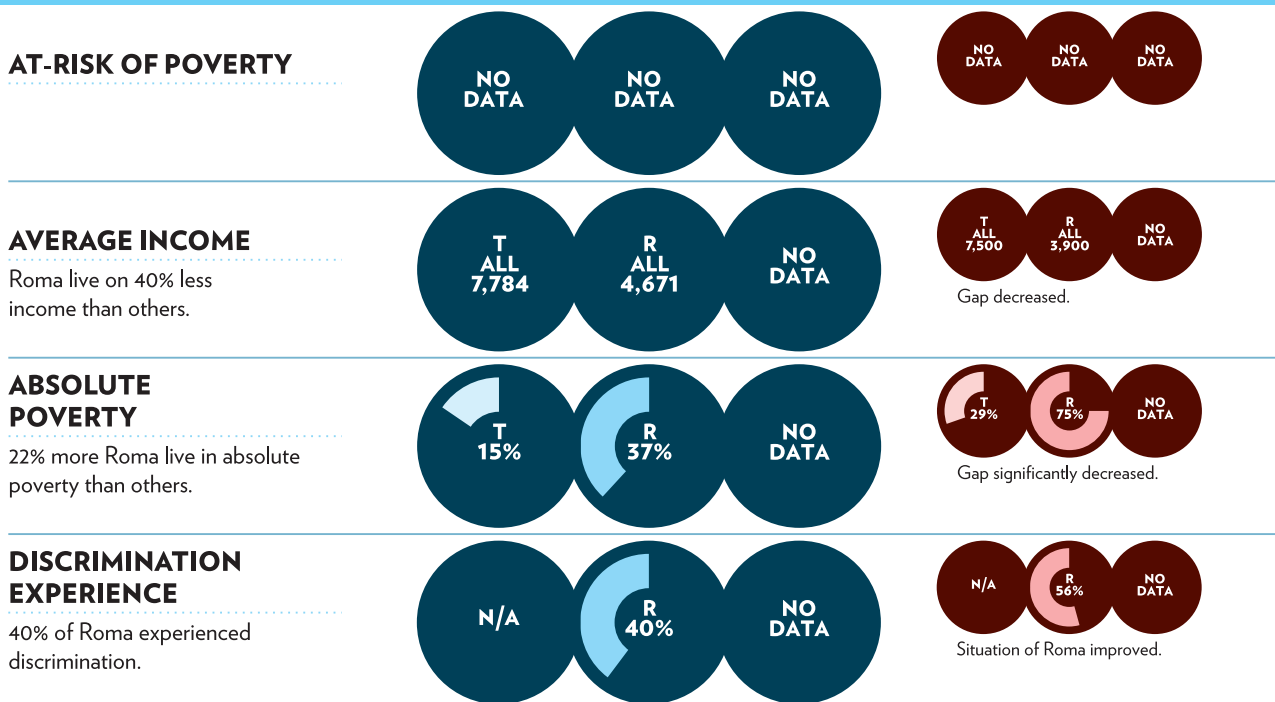




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Bosnia and Herzegovina had the first census after 1991 in 2013, but the results have not been published and thus have not been available for this index. However, upon joining the Decade in 2009 the country conducted a Roma specific survey, the results of which have been established in an official dataset with 16,771 entries. There are several highly problematic aspects of this system, including its reliance on government social service centers to gather and upload data (which they do not do consistently or comprehensively). In addition, the Ministry deletes older data when newer data are uploaded, preventing comparison over time. Nevertheless this dataset was used in this index. Most of the data used are from various international researches, such as the survey of UNDP/World Bank/FRA from 2011, the UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MISC) from 2012, and other nongovernmental sources. A number of baseline and gender disaggregated data are missing. Furthermore, data are completely missing for several indicators: school segregation, informal employment, long-term unemployment, last employment experience, youth NEET rate, life expectancy, experience of discrimination. Data from different years in the period from 2003–2015 are used to populate the index.

The gaps between Roma and total population still persist and are significant across all education indicators, although the gap in completing primary school has decreased over time. Baseline data for preschool and special education are missing.

Much of the data on employment are missing. The Roma employment rate is less than others, and significantly less for Romani women. The rate of Roma without any employment experience is also significantly higher than of others. On the other hand the gap in the unemployment rate between Roma and the total population has been reduced.

A significant percentage of Roma are homeless, have no water or electricity in their homes, suffer from overcrowding, lack property documents and as many as three-fourths live in segregated neighborhoods. While the situation with property documents has improved over the course of the Decade, the situation with homelessness and drinking water access has significantly worsened.

Access to health insurance of Roma is significantly less than for others, although a small decrease in the gap has been achieved over the Decade. Earlier data show that infant mortality of Roma is 4 (3 for females) times more than others, but recent data are not available to assess any change.

Roma live in severe poverty, with as many as three quarters at risk of poverty and almost half of them living in absolute poverty. They also live on half the income of the total population in the country. Baseline data to assess change in poverty levels are not available, nor are data on discrimination against Roma.

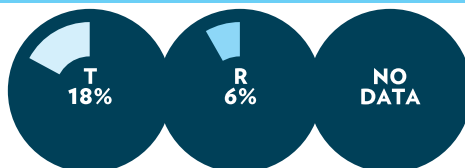
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

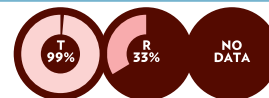
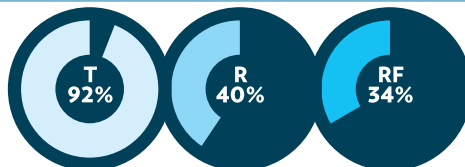
12% fewer Roma attend preschool education than others.



No baseline data to assess change.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

51% fewer Roma complete primary education than others. The gap for Romani females is 57%.



Gap decreased.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

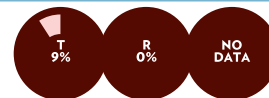
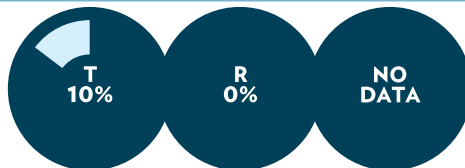
47% fewer Roma complete secondary education than others. The gap for Romani females is 50%.



Gap significantly increased.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

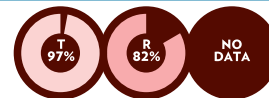
10% fewer Roma (almost none) complete tertiary education than others.



Gap increased and situation of Roma worsened.

LITERACY

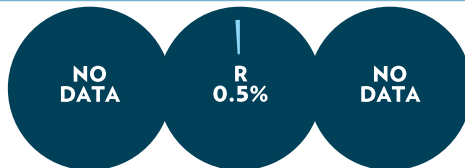
18% fewer Roma are literate than others.



Gap in literacy slightly increased.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

0.5% of all Roma students are placed in special schools. No data available for total population to assess gap.



No baseline data to assess change.

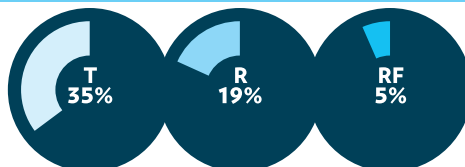
SEGREGATED SCHOOLS



EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

16% fewer Roma are employed than others. The gap for Romani females is 30%.



No baseline data to assess change.

INFORMAL WORK

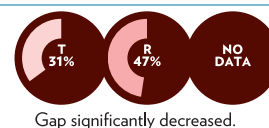
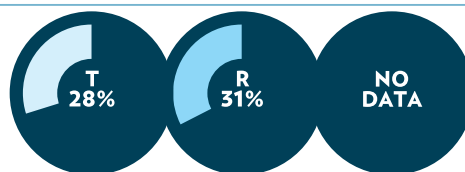


~ 2014

~ 2005

UNEMPLOYMENT

3% more Roma are unemployed than others.



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

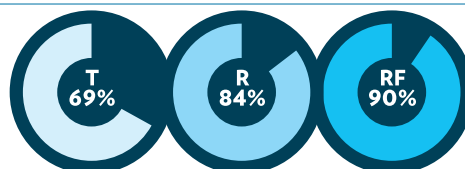


LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE



NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

15% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 21%.



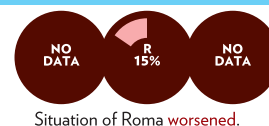
YOUTH NEET RATE



HOUSING

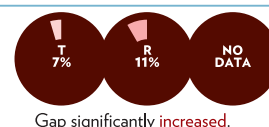
HOMELESSNESS

30% more Roma are homeless than others.



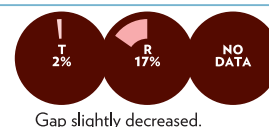
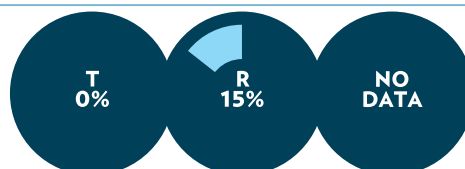
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

20% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others.



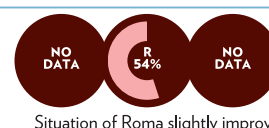
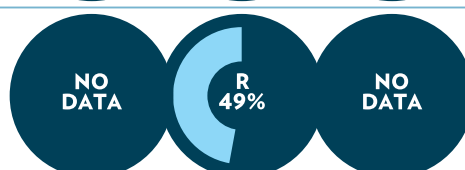
NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

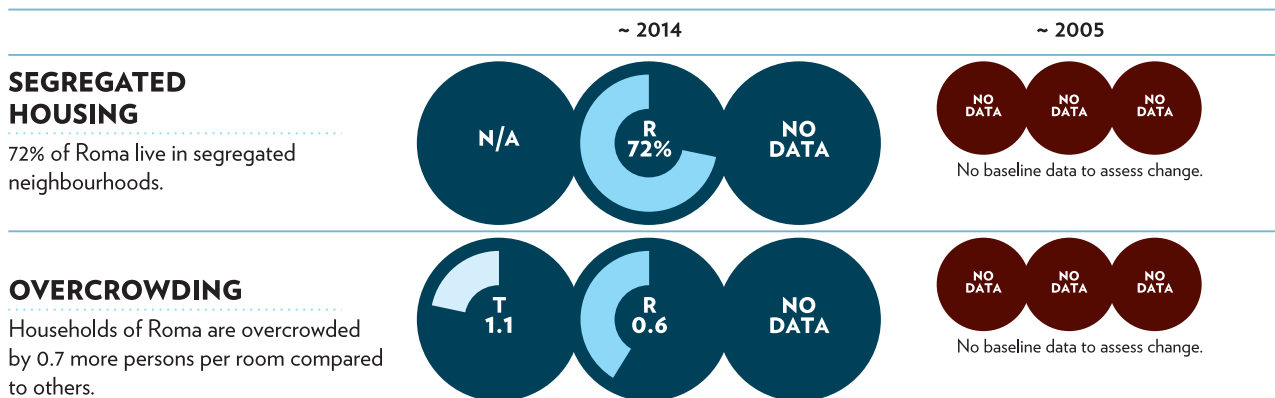
14% more Roma have no electricity at home than others.



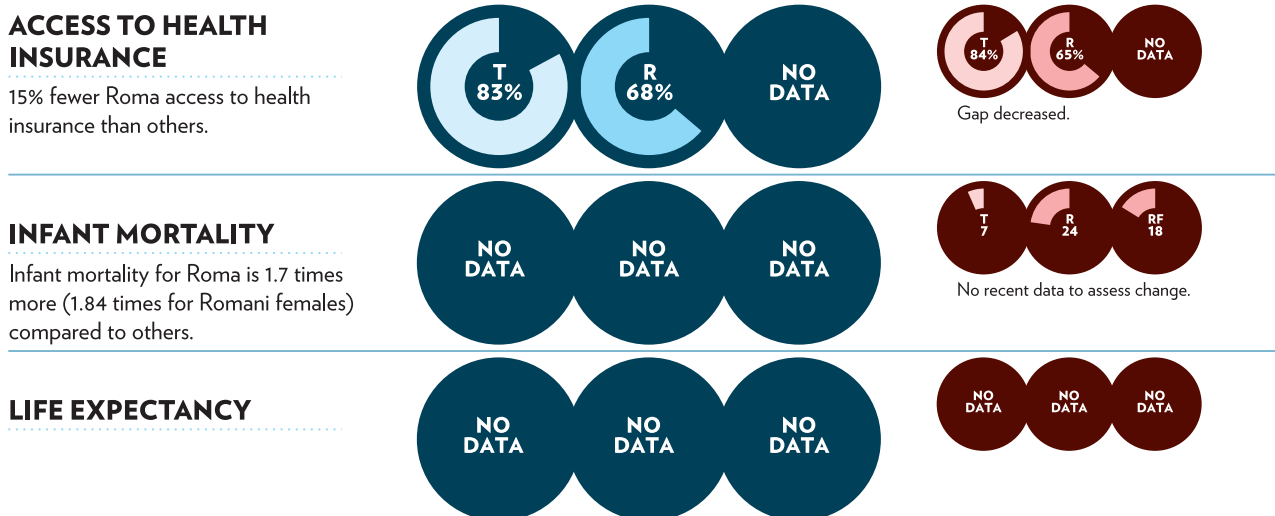
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

51% of Roma don't have property documents for their homes. Data for total population not provided to assess the gap.

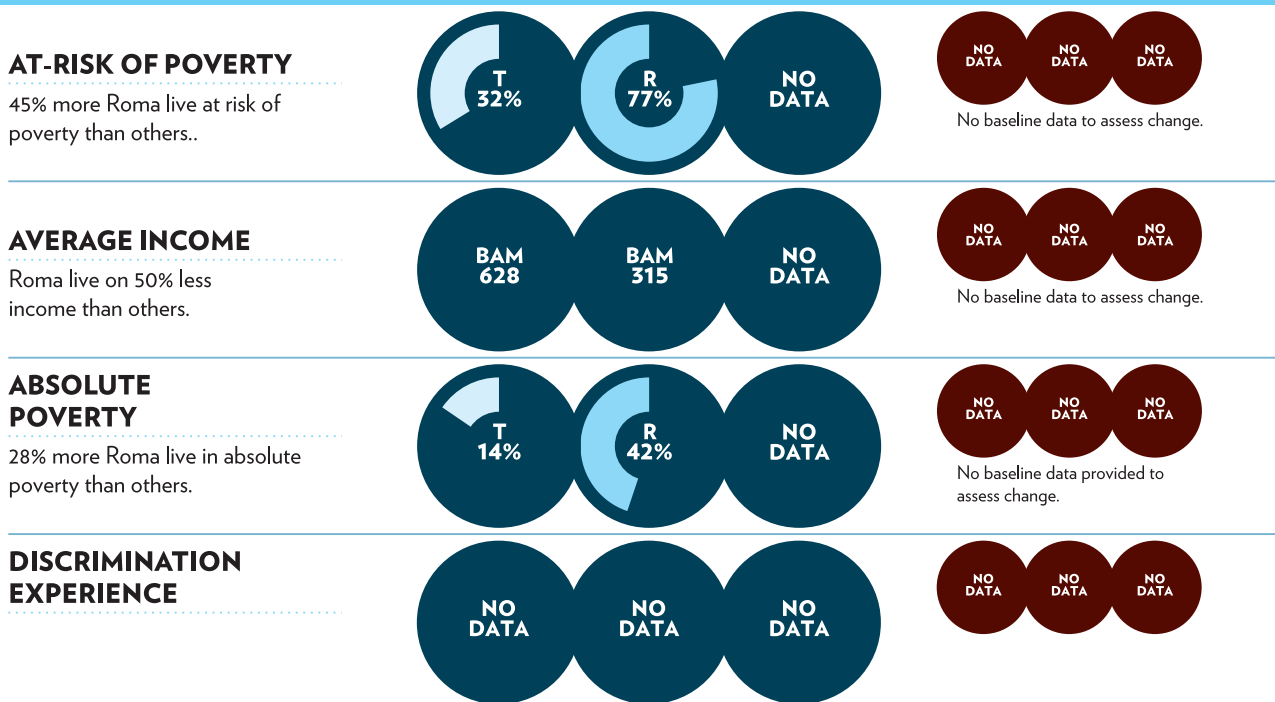




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



BULGARIA



The only indicator for which data are not available for Bulgaria for recent years is preschool education. For all the other indicators data are available, often from official sources including statistics by the National Statistical Institute and data from ad-hoc studies conducted by responsible ministries. Both UNDP 2004 and UNDP/World Bank/FRA 2011 surveys were also used where official data were not sufficient. Statistics gathered with Eurostat standardized statistical exercises, particularly the Labor Force Survey, were also used. Baseline data are missing for experienced discrimination, while recent data are available from the Eurobarometer. For housing, health and cross-cutting indicators data for Romani females are largely missing, as well as baseline data for segregated schools, last employment experience, homelessness, access to health insurance, at-risk-of poverty and absolute poverty rate. Most of the recent data from Bulgaria are from 2013/14 with some (mainly in housing) from 2011, and baseline data are mostly from 2005 with some (mainly in housing) from 2001.

The gap between Roma and others has remained the same over the years in completing primary education and literacy. In secondary and tertiary education it has increased, although the situation of Roma has slightly improved in absolute terms. Rate of Roma in special schools is 5 times the rate of the total population. One quarter of Roma learns in segregated schools.

The gap between Roma and others decreased in no employment experience, youth NEET, and informal employment. However, the gap in the employment rate has

increased, although the situation of Roma has slightly improved. The gap between Roma and others in unemployment has doubled with more than 40% of Roma being unemployed, including many long-term unemployed.

About half of the Roma live in segregated neighborhoods with far more household members per room than the total population.

More than half of the Roma don't have access to health insurance. Infant mortality for Roma is twice that of total population and the situation has not changed over the Decade. The life expectancy of Roma remains less than of the total population.

Almost double the number of Roma lives at risk of poverty compared to the total population. A third of the Roma live in absolute poverty. The average income of Roma is 74% less than of the total population and this has not improved over the Decade. 60% of the Roma experience discrimination according to recent data, but no data are available to assess any change.

LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

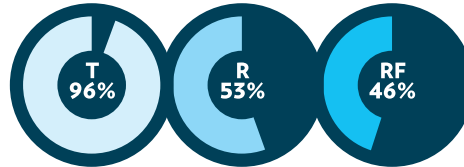
EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION



PRIMARY EDUCATION

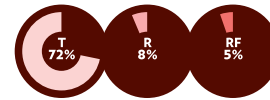
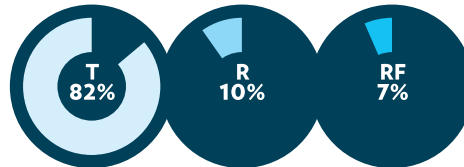
43% fewer Roma than others finish primary school. For Romani females the gap is 50%.



Gap slightly **increased**.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

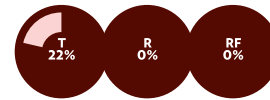
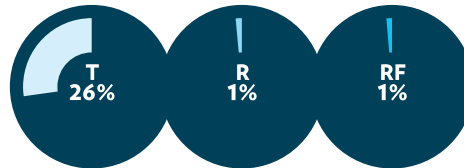
72% fewer Roma than others finish secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 75%.



Gap **increased** but situation of Roma slightly improved.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

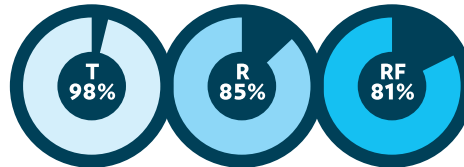
25% fewer Roma than others finish tertiary education. Same for Romani females.



Gap **increased** although situation of Roma slightly improved.

LITERACY

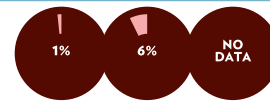
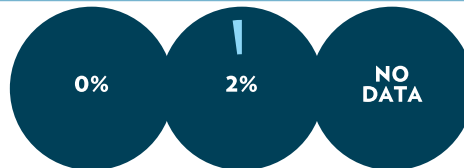
14% more Roma than others are illiterate. For Romani females the gap is 17%.



Gap remained the same.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

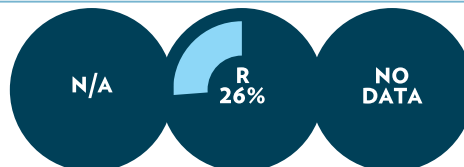
5 times more Romani children are placed in special schools than others.



Gap remained the same, but situation of Roma improved.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

26% of Roma receive education in segregated schools.

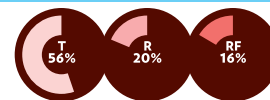
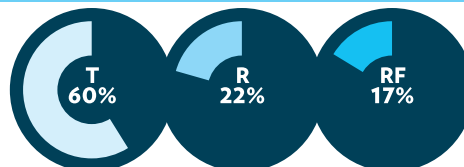


No baseline data to assess change.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

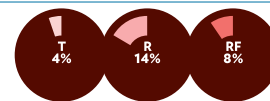
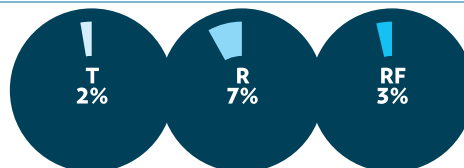
37% fewer Roma are employed than others. Gap for Romani females is 42%.



Gap slightly **increased**, but situation of Roma slightly improved.

INFORMAL WORK

5% more Roma are employed in the informal sector. The gap for Romani females is 2%.



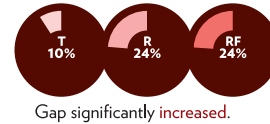
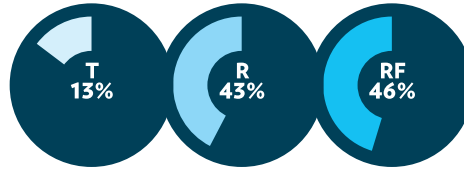
Gap **decreased**.

~ 2014

~ 2005

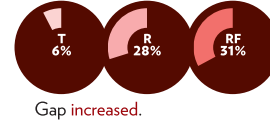
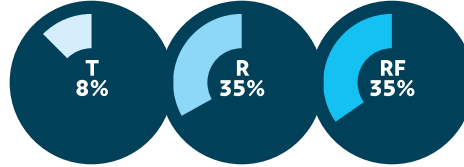
UNEMPLOYMENT

30% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 33%.



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

27% more Roma are long-term unemployed. For Romani females the gap is 28%.



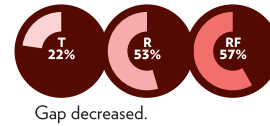
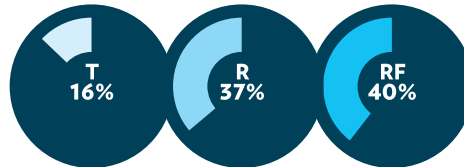
LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Roma on average are 2 months longer unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 3 months.



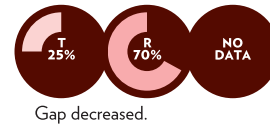
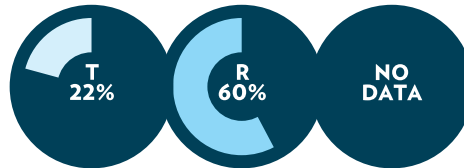
NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

22% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 25%.



YOUTH NEET RATE

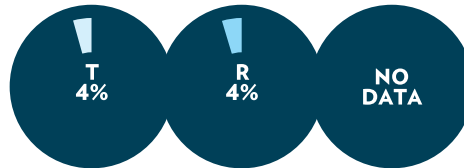
38% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training, compared to others.



HOUSING

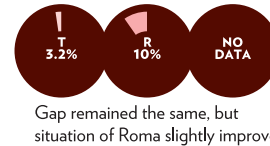
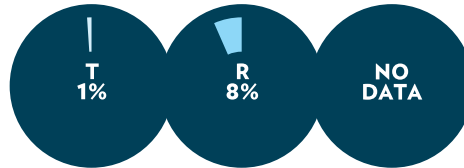
HOMELESSNESS

It is estimated that no difference exist between Roma and others in homelessness.



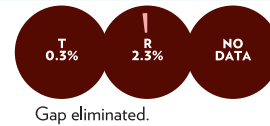
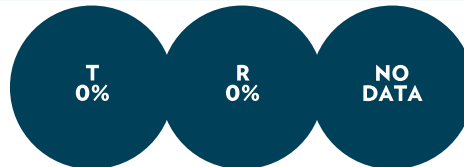
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

7% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others.



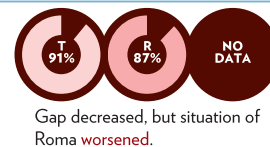
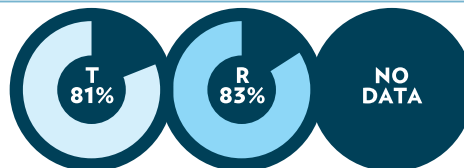
NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

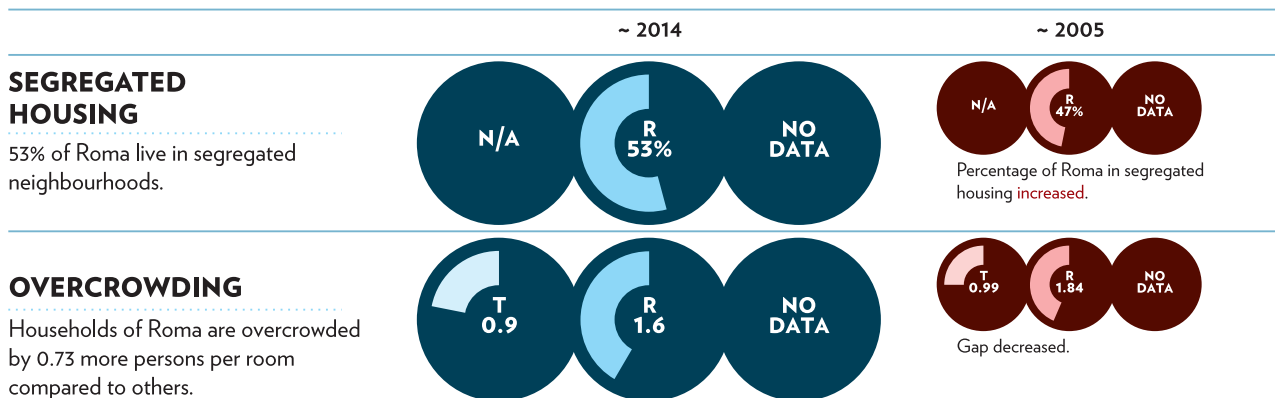
There are no homes without electricity, either of Roma or others.



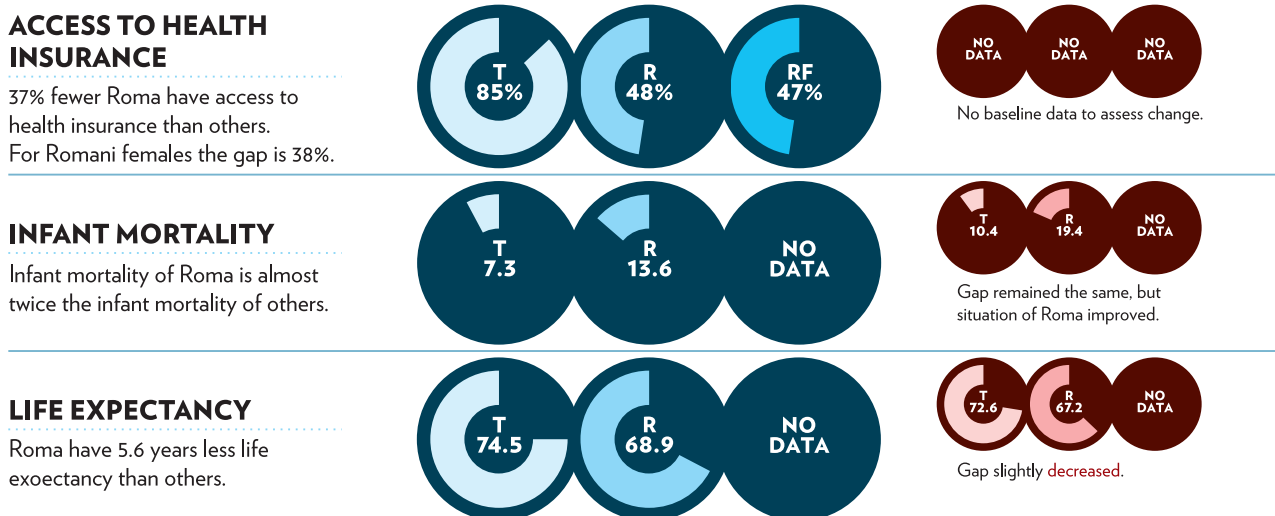
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

Roma are in a slightly better situation than others regarding property documents.

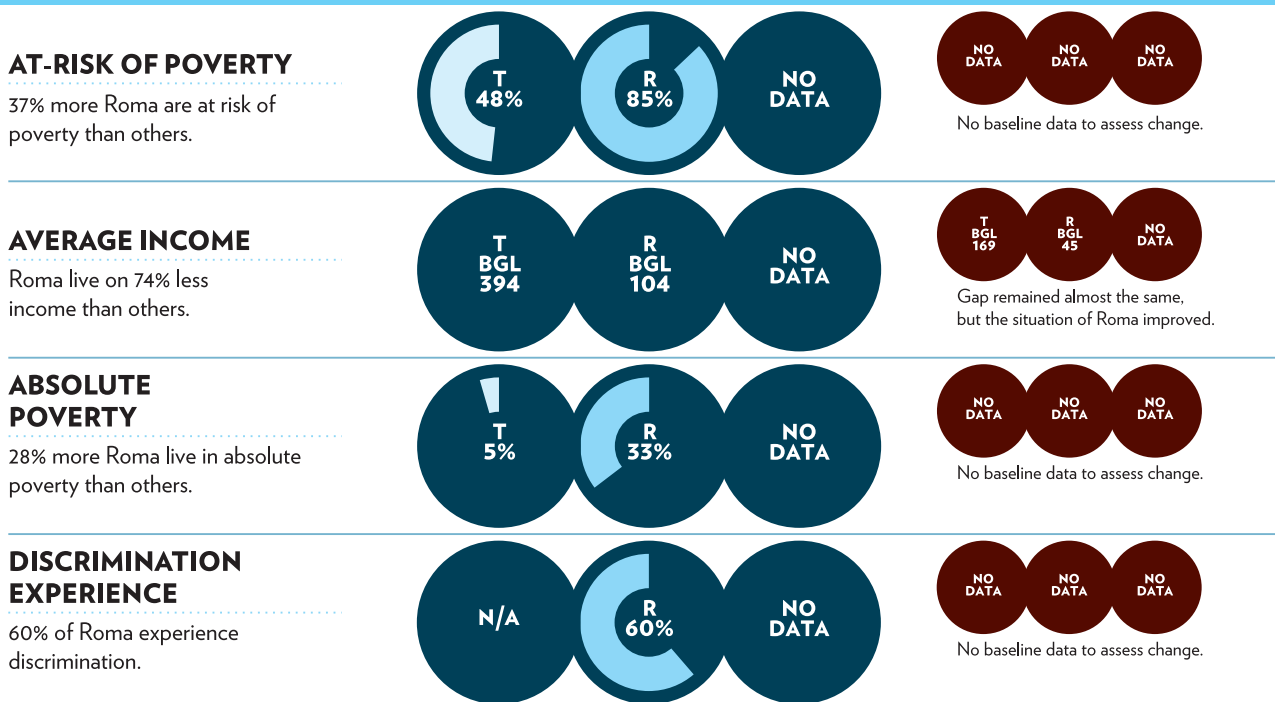




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



CZECH REPUBLIC



Official statistics are extensively used in the Czech Republic, including censuses conducted in 2001 and 2011, Labor Force Survey and Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. A study conducted by the World Bank and the Czech Republic named “Improving employment chances of Roma” was also used, as well as other official sources from relevant ministries and state institutions (such as the school inspection). The regional Roma surveys of UNDP and UNDP/World Bank/FRA were also extensively used. Data from studies done by research agencies endorsed by the Czech government complemented these data. Different sources were combined and estimations made for some of the indicators. Data on preschool education, housing segregation and absolute poverty are completely missing. Disaggregation by gender for recent data is missing for some indicators, mostly in housing and cross-cutting areas. For cross-cutting indicators baseline data are completely missing, as well as baseline data for some of the indicators in employment, housing and health. Most of the baseline data are from 2005, followed by some from 2001 census, while recent data are either from 2011 census or 2014.

In all the aspects of education (except preschool where data are not available) the situation of Roma has improved and the gap between Roma and the total population has decreased, with remarkable results particularly in literacy and tertiary education. However, Czech schools remain highly segregated (both in mainstream and special education).

The gaps between Roma and the total population decreased in employment, unemployment, long-term unemployment and youth NEET rate, with percentages for Roma still very high (very low for employment). In informal employment, last and no employment experience baseline data are missing, but recent ones show that Roma are in worse situation than others.

Besides the problem of missing data for housing segregation, data show that the Czech Republic has minor problems regarding the situation of Roma and their exclusion in the areas of homelessness and access to drinking water and electricity. However, the gap in holding property documents is very high and increasing with only one-fifth of the Roma holding such documents. The gap in overcrowding is also high.

Percentages of Roma and Romani women that have health insurance are high. Gaps in infant mortality and life expectancy decreased over time, but the life expectancy for Roma remains far less than for others.

Baseline data are missing completely and for absolute poverty recent data are also not available. From the available recent data it can be seen that two-thirds of Roma live at risk of poverty, which is 53% more than of the total population. Roma also live on 40% less income. Moreover, two-thirds of the Roma experience discrimination.

LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

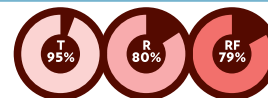
EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION



PRIMARY EDUCATION

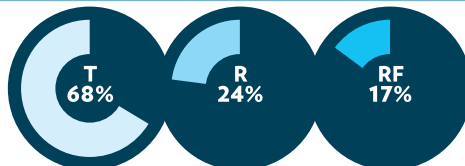
10% fewer Roma complete primary school than others. For Romani females the gap is 9%.



Gap decreased.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

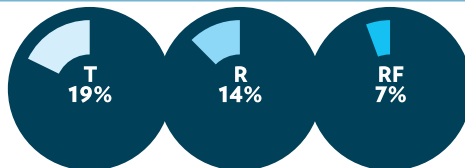
44% fewer Roma than others finish secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 52%.



Gap slightly decreased.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

6% fewer Roma than others finish tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is 12%.



Gap slightly decreased.

LITERACY

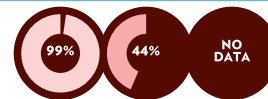
2% fewer Roma than others are literate. The gap is the same for Romani females.



Gap significantly decreased and almost eliminated.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

6 times more Romani children are placed in special schools compared to others.



Gap significantly decreased.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

40% of Roma receive education in segregated schools.

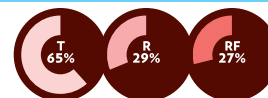


No baseline data to assess change.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

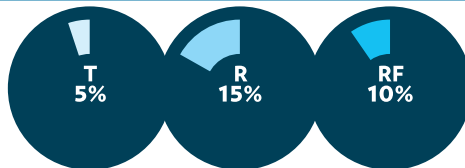
31% fewer Roma are employed than others. For Romani females the gap is 44%.



Gap decreased.

INFORMAL WORK

10% more Roma and 5% more Romani females are employed in the informal sector compared to others.



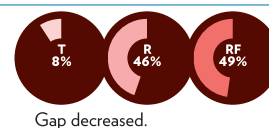
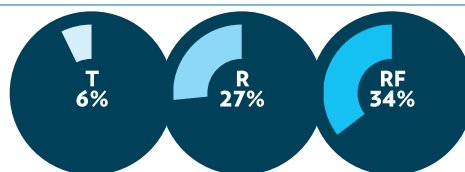
No baseline data to assess change.

~ 2014

~ 2005

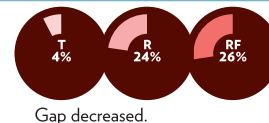
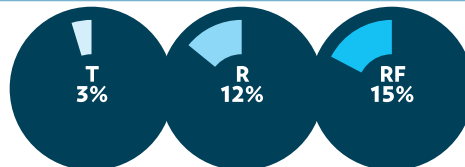
UNEMPLOYMENT

21% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 28%.



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

9% more Roma are long-term unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 12%.



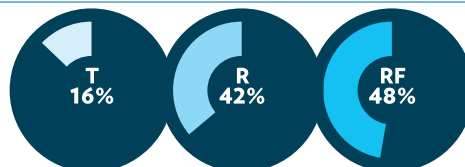
LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Roma on average are 2 and Romani females 4 months longer unemployed than others.



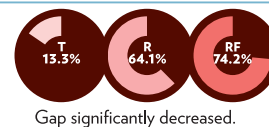
NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

26% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 31%.



YOUTH NEET RATE

31% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others. For Romani females the gap is 40%.



HOUSING

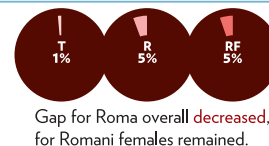
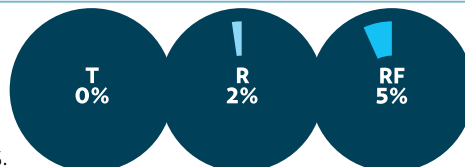
HOMELESSNESS

No gap or significant problem in regards to homelessness.



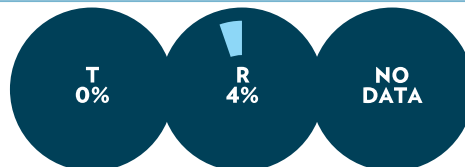
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

2% Roma have no drinking water at home, while none in the total population faces the problem. The gap for Romani females is 5%.



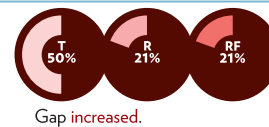
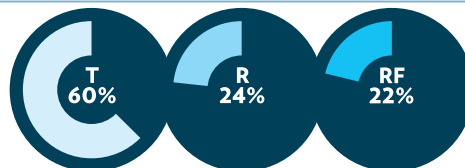
NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

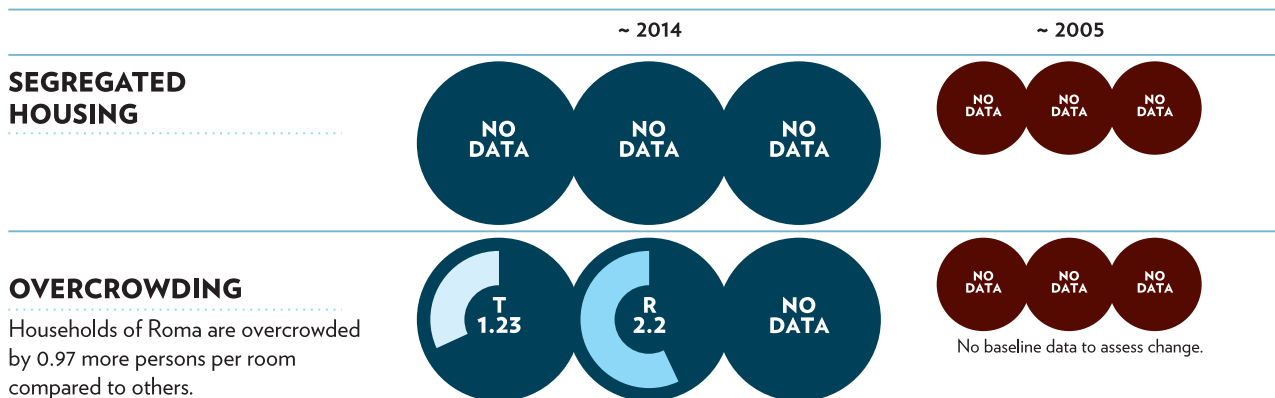
4% Roma have no electricity at home, while none in the total population faces the problem.



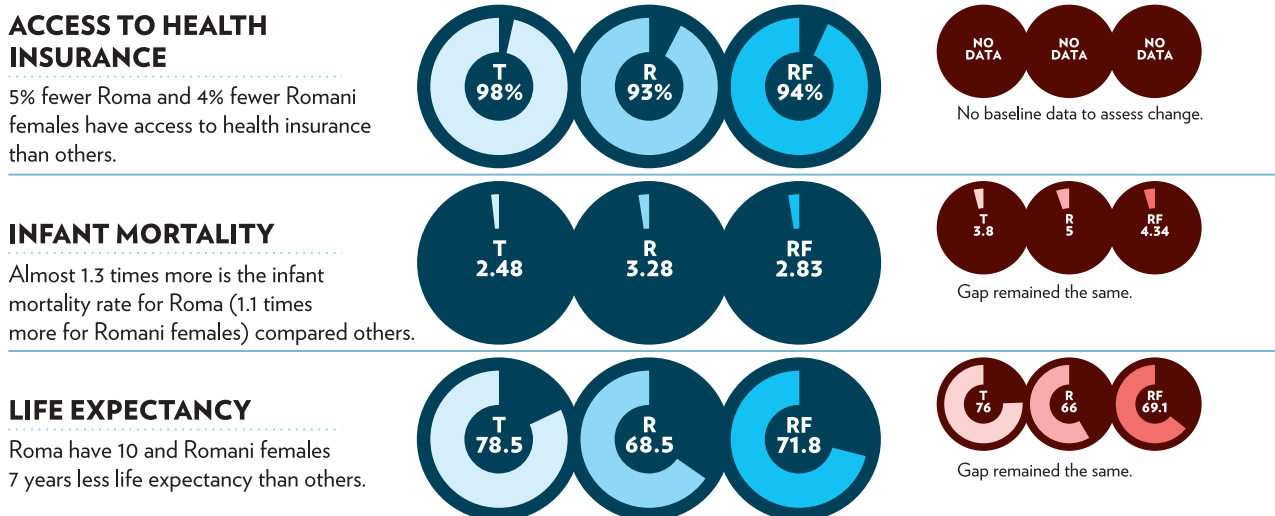
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

36% fewer Roma have property documents for their homes than others. The gap for Romani females is 39%.

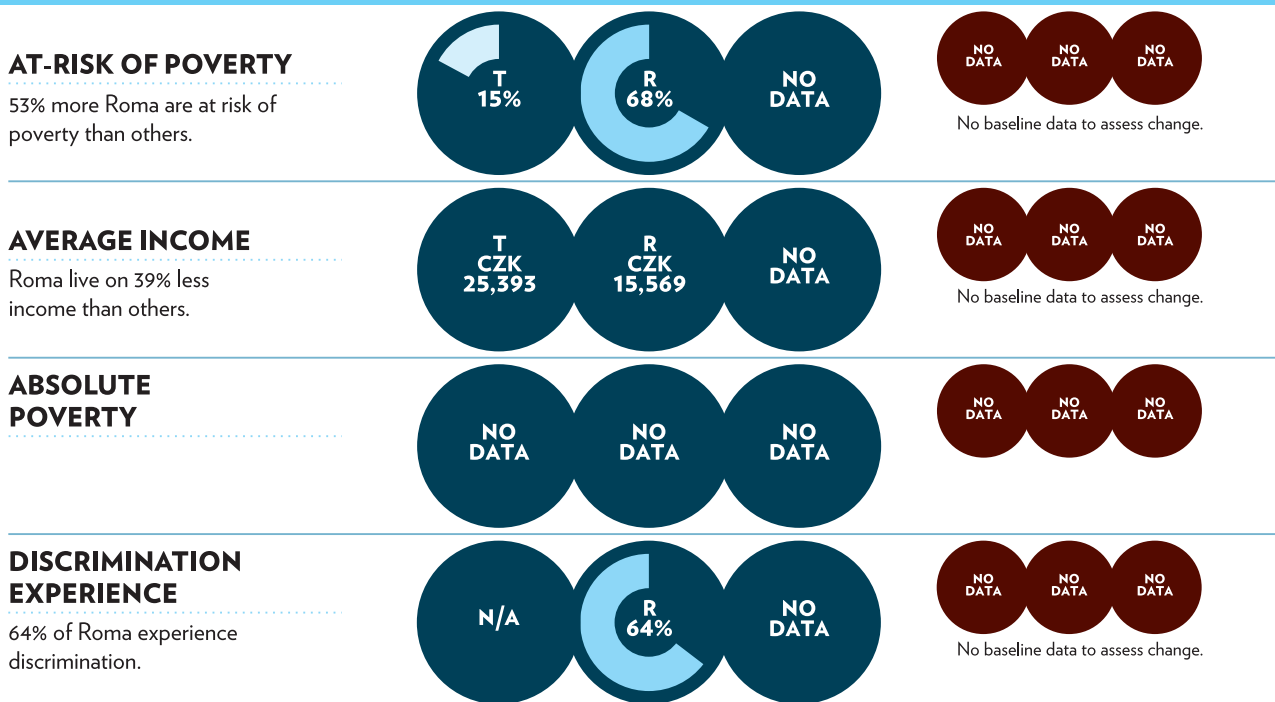




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



HUNGARY



Official statistics from census, Labor Force Survey and Statistics on Income and Living Conditions are extensively used. It has to be noted that payment of a fee was required by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office to access (samples of) official datasets. Additionally, UNDP and UNDP/World Bank/FRA regional Roma surveys were used, as well as TARKI's (independent research organization) Household Monitor Reports and other surveys. Discrimination experience has been taken from the FRA MIDS survey. Data for homelessness are the only missing completely, but much baseline data are also missing, mostly in employment and health. Gender disaggregation is largely unavailable across all areas, particularly for baseline data.

While illiteracy is minor problem and preschool inclusion has been significantly improved, the situation of Roma in education in all areas is worsening. Gaps are increasing and percentages of Roma not completing different levels of education are very high. At the same time school segregation is increasing and the only available data for special education indicate overrepresentation of Roma.

The situation of Roma and the difference with others in employment improved, but the gap in unemployment increased, and percentage of unemployed Roma rose higher than double. There are also more informally employed and long-term unemployed among Roma than among others and the rate of youth not in employment, education or training is significantly higher. Romani females are unemployed 1.4 months longer than others after their last employment experience.

Data on homelessness are missing, as well as recent data on segregated housing. However, older data show that about three-fourths of the Roma live in segregated neighborhoods. Other housing indicators show decrease of gaps between Roma and total population.

The gap in access to health insurance is not significant, but infant mortality among Roma is higher and life expectancy shorter than among the total population.

Almost two-thirds of Roma live at risk of poverty, and almost half live in absolute poverty, as well as with around 45% less income than the total population. Discrimination is also very high with two thirds of Roma feeling discriminated. Trends show increase of gaps across these four indicators.

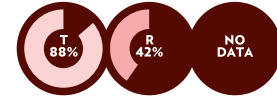
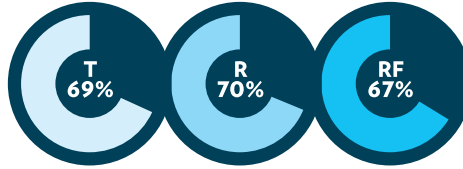
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

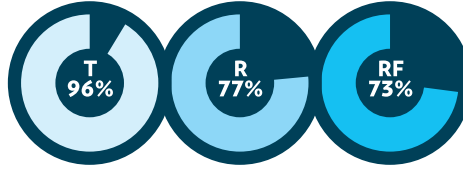
There is no gap for Roma overall, but for Romani females the gap is 2% compared to others.



Gap significantly reduced.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

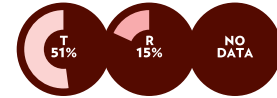
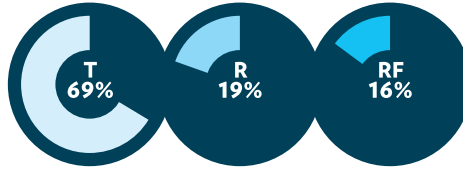
19% fewer Roma than others finish primary school. For Romani females the gap is 23%.



Gap significantly increased.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

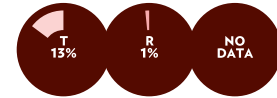
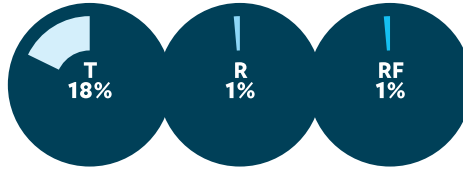
50% fewer Roma than others finish secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 53%.



Gap significantly increased, but situation of Roma slightly improved.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

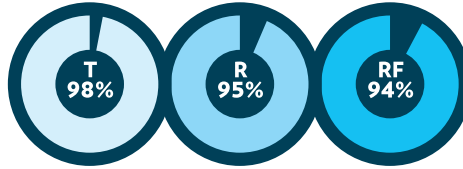
17% fewer Roma than others finish tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is the same.



Gap significantly increased.

LITERACY

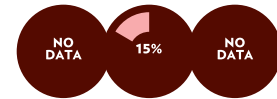
3% fewer Roma are literate than others. for Romani females the gap is the same.



No baseline data to assess change.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

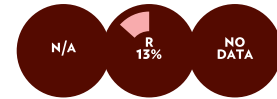
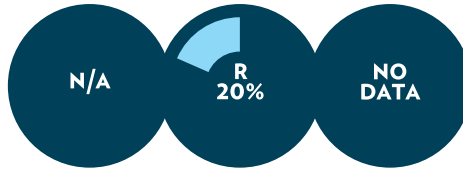
Romani children represent 15% of the children in special schools, according to the only available data.



No recent data to assess change.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

20% of Roma receive education in segregated schools.

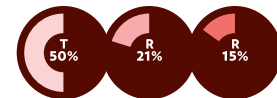
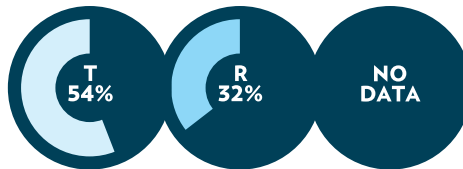


School segregation of Roma worsened.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

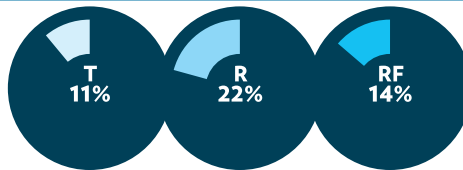
22% fewer Roma are employed than others.



Gap decreased.

INFORMAL WORK

11% more Roma are represented in informal work than others. For Romani females the gap is 3%.



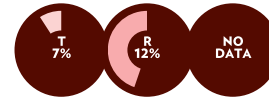
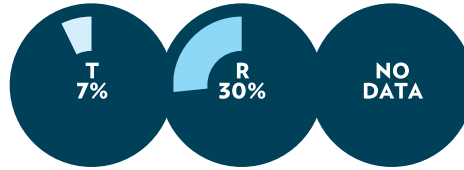
No baseline data to assess change.

~ 2014

~ 2005

UNEMPLOYMENT

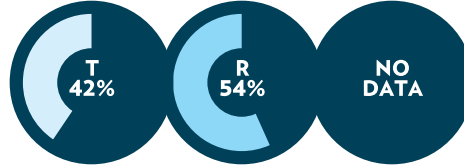
23% more Roma are unemployed than others.



Gap increased and situation of Roma significantly worsened.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

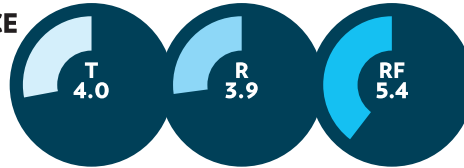
12% more Roma are long-term unemployed than others.



No baseline data to assess change.

LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

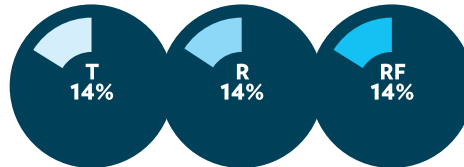
There is no gap for Roma overall, but Romani females on average have 1.4 months longer unemployment experience from last employment than others.



No baseline data to assess change.

NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

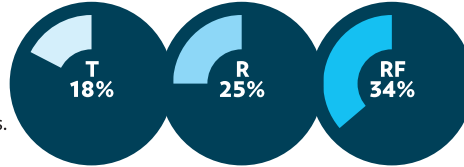
There is no gap between Roma or Romani females and others.



No baseline data to assess change.

YOUTH NEET RATE

7% more young Roma are not in education, employment or training compared to others. For Romani females the gap is 16%.



No baseline data to assess change.

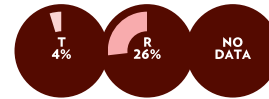
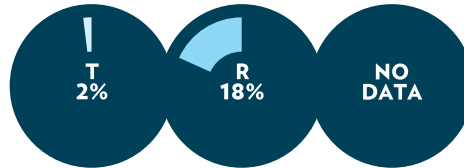
HOUSING

HOMELESSNESS



NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

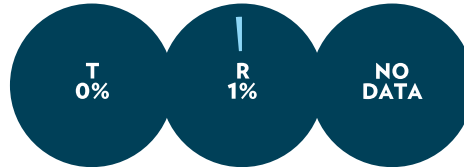
16% fewer Roma have drinking water at home than others.



Gap decreased.

NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

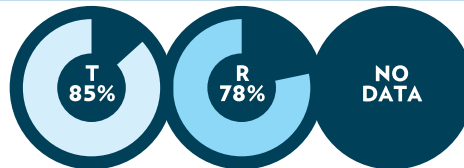
1% more Roma have no electricity at home than others.



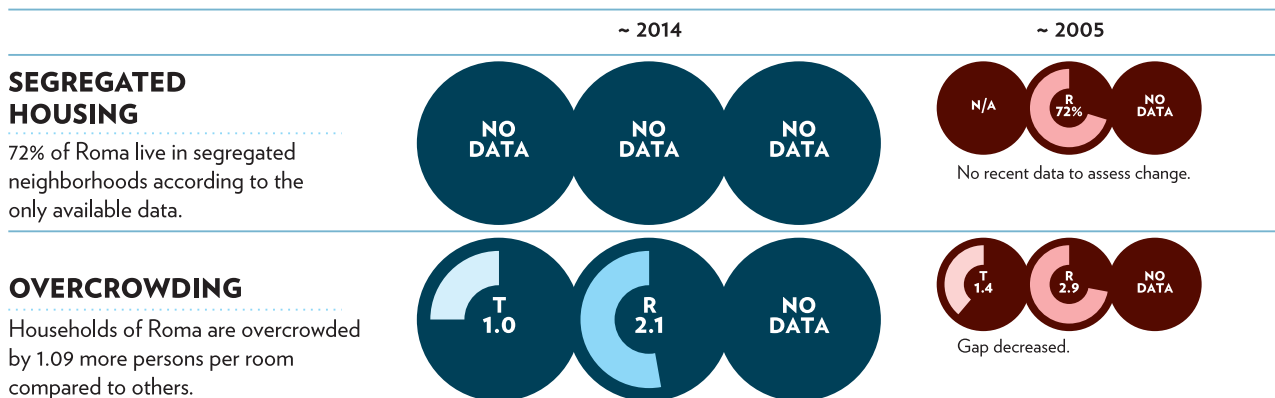
No baseline data to assess change.

HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

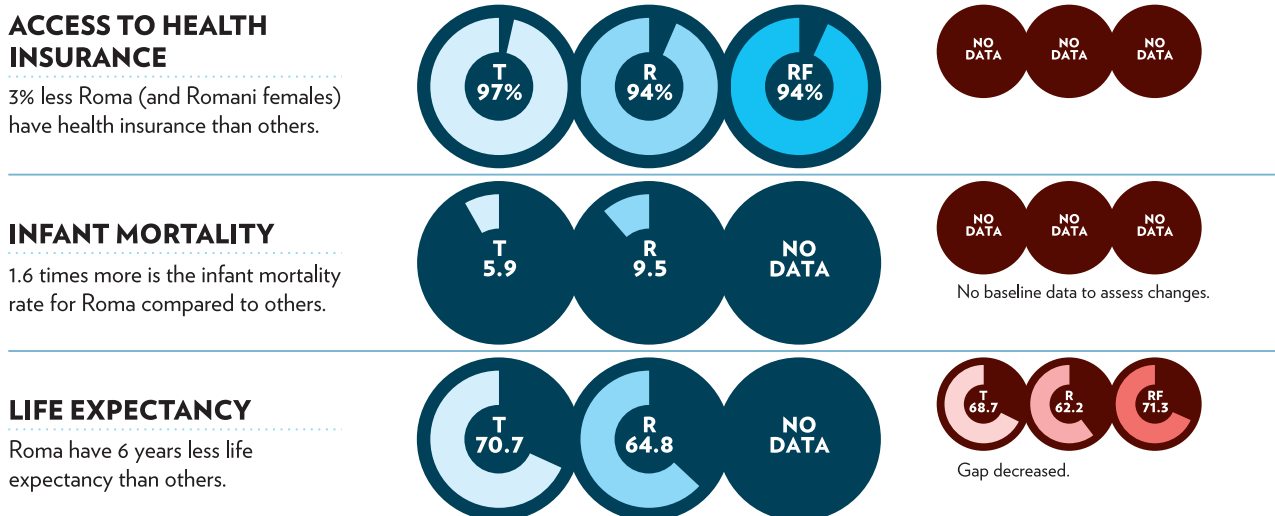
7% fewer Roma hold property documents for their homes than others.



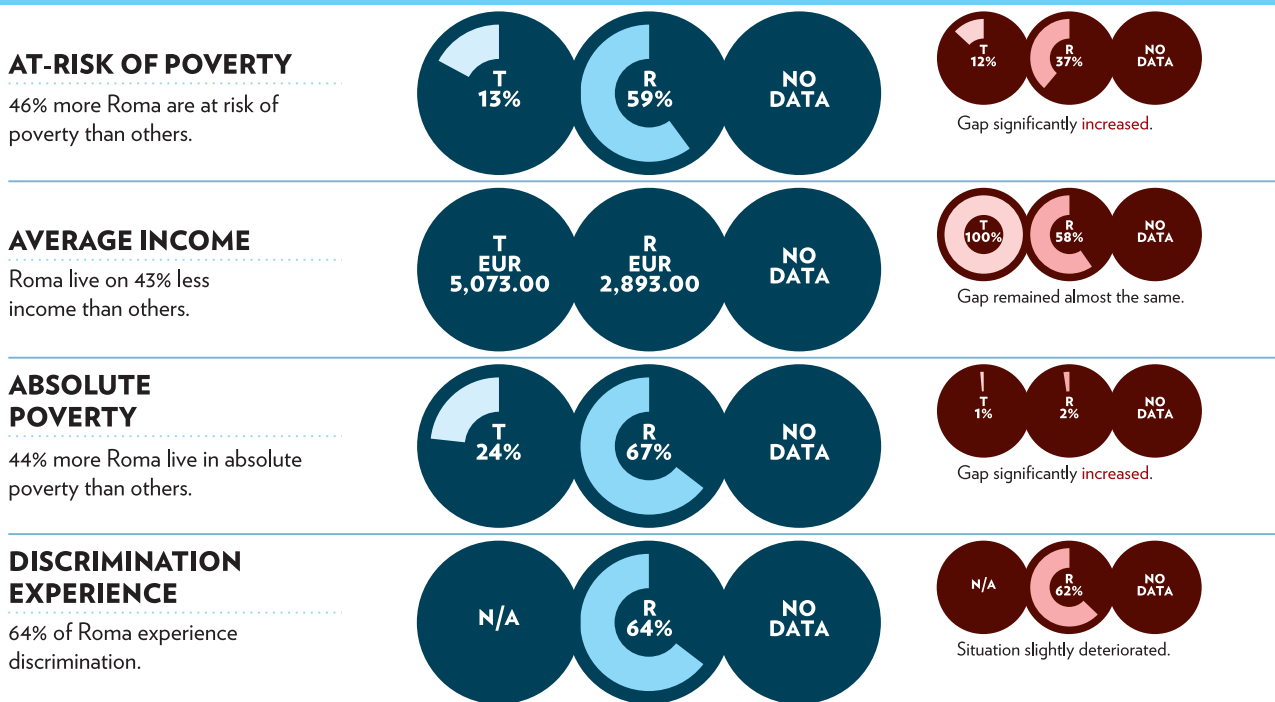
No baseline data to assess change.



HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



MACEDONIA



Macedonia has not conducted a census since 2001; the 2011 census has been canceled without notice when it would be conducted. Thus, official census data for use in this index are virtually unavailable. Statistical data used in the index are actually only for infant mortality and life expectancy. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey supported by UNICEF and Survey on Income and Living Conditions have also been used, but to a limited extent. The main sources of data are the UNDP surveys from 2004 and 2011. Some of the data are from the surveys of the Association for Emancipation, Equality and Solidarity of Women from 2007 and 2013. Although sources of data are very limited in number and time coverage, it is positive that most of the data needed for the index were gathered. Data are completely missing only for homelessness, while baseline data are missing for last employment experience, at risk of poverty and discrimination experience. Gender disaggregated data are not provided for the indicators in housing and cross-cutting areas.

Completion rates for Roma in compulsory levels of education – primary and secondary – are low, although the gap in primary school completion has been slightly reduced in the course of the Decade. Other areas of education also raise concerns, both with the high level of Roma exclusion and no trend of improvement. More positive developments are shown in literacy and segregation although gaps remain.

While the gaps in different areas of employment decreased, this may be the result of a significant increase in the gap and presence of Roma in informal employment. Moreover, situation

of Roma worsened across employment areas and percentage of employed Roma has not increased.

There is an increase in the gap and worsening of the situation of Roma in overcrowding and access to electricity. Housing also became more segregated, with more than 90% of Roma living in segregated neighborhoods. The gap is reduced and the situation improved only with property documents and access to drinking water.

The gap in access to health insurance seems insignificant, but Roma face significantly higher infant mortality and around 10 years lower life expectancy than the total population.

Where baseline data exist in cross-cutting areas they show a slight decrease of the gap, but still three-fourths of Roma are at risk of poverty, one third of Roma live in absolute poverty, Roma live on 58% less income than the total population, and one-third of Roma experience discrimination.

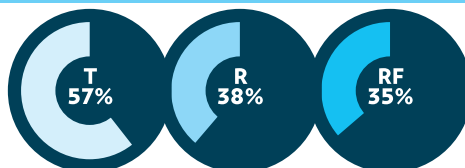
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

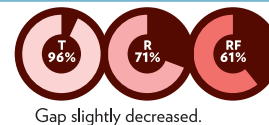
PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

20% fewer Roma attend preschool before first grade primary school. The gap for Romani females is 22%.



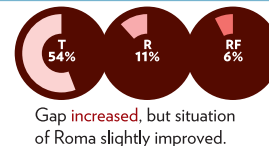
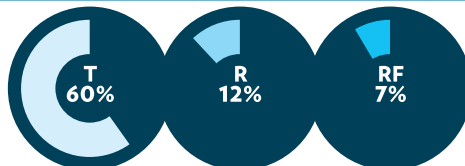
PRIMARY EDUCATION

23% fewer Roma than others finish primary school. For Romani females the gap is 32%.



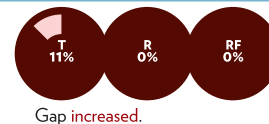
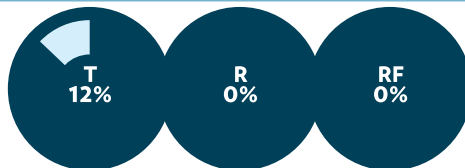
SECONDARY EDUCATION

48% fewer Roma than others finish secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 53%.



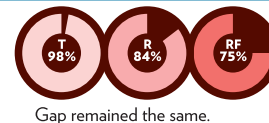
TERTIARY EDUCATION

12% fewer Roma than others finish tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is the same.



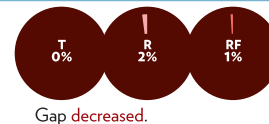
LITERACY

13% fewer Roma than others are literate. For Romani females the gap is 21%.



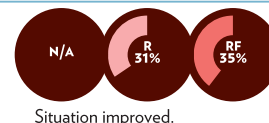
SPECIAL SCHOOLS

2.5 times more Roma are placed in special schools than others. For Romani females the difference is almost twice than others.



SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

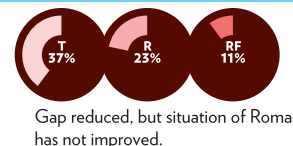
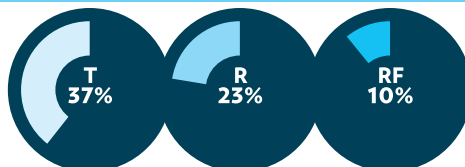
23% of Roma receive education in segregated schools. For Romani females this is 24%.



EMPLOYMENT

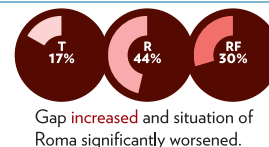
EMPLOYMENT

14% fewer Roma are employed than others. Gap for Romani females is 27%.



INFORMAL WORK

40% more Roma informally employed than others. The gap for Romani females is 43%.

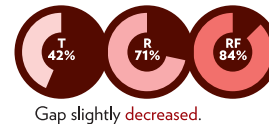
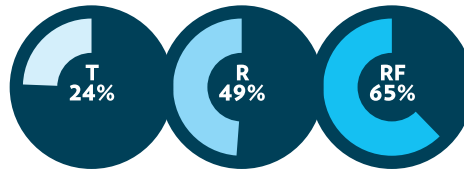


~ 2014

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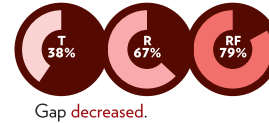
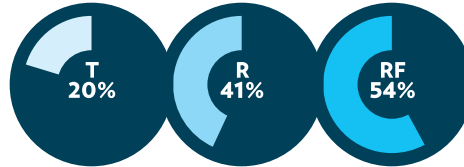
UNEMPLOYMENT

25% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 40%.



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

21% more Roma are long-term unemployed. For Romani females the gap is 33%.



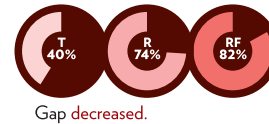
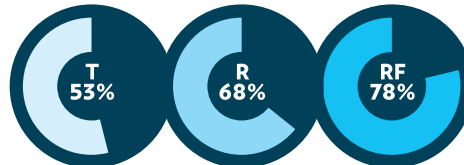
LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Roma on average are 1.5 months longer unemployed than others. Romani females don't share this problem.



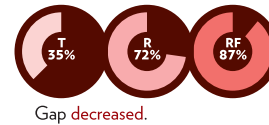
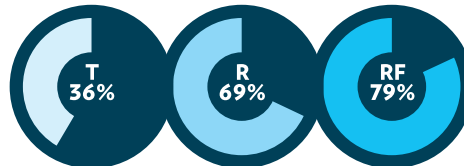
NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

15% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 25%.



YOUTH NEET RATE

33% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others. For Romani females this gap is 43%.



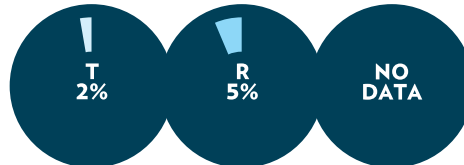
HOUSING

HOMELESSNESS



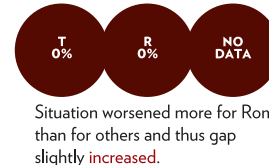
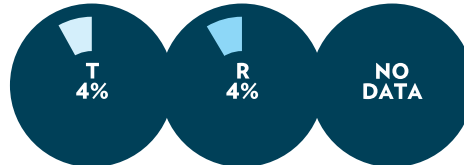
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

3% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others.



NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

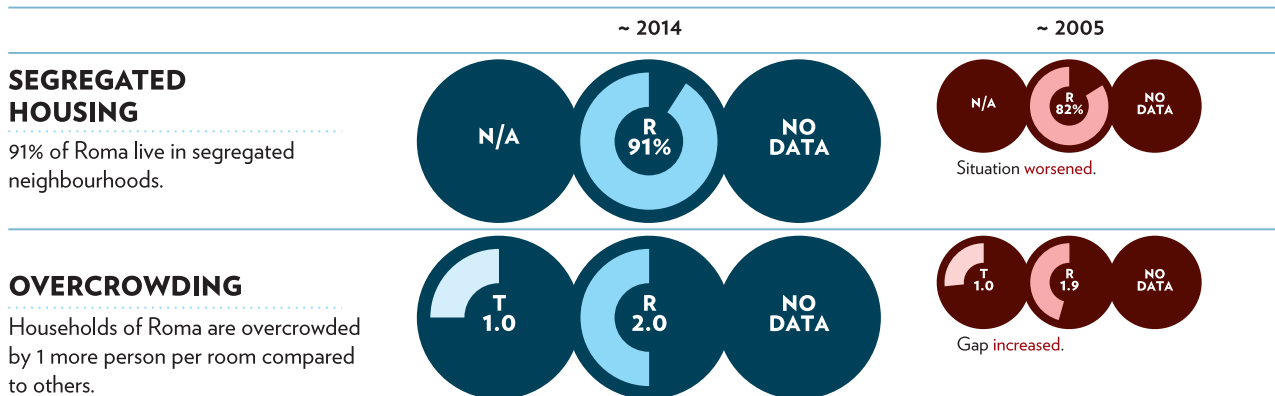
1% more Roma have no electricity at home than others.



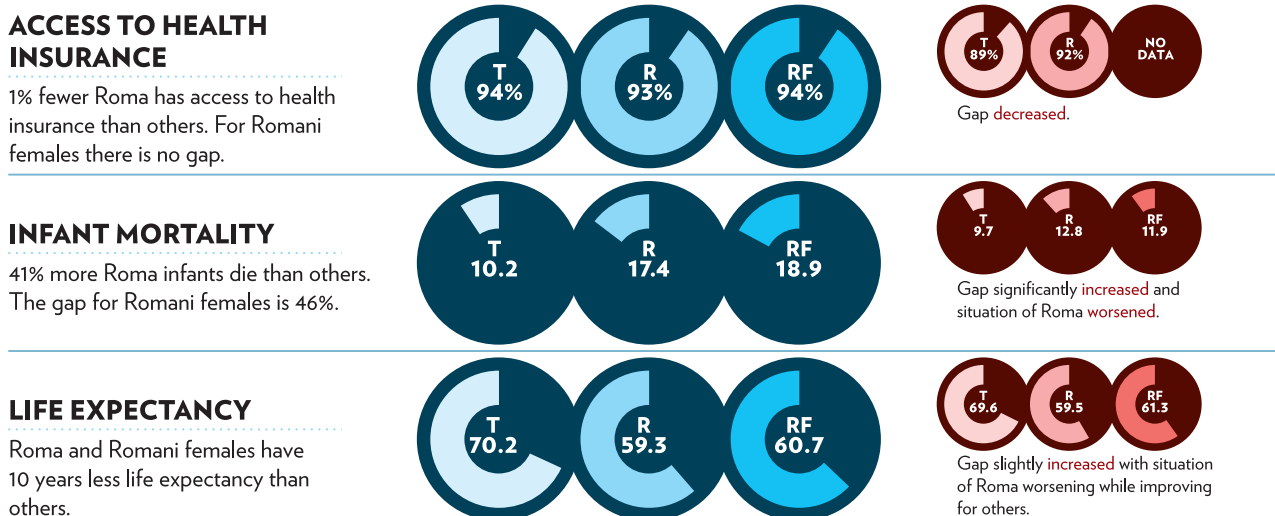
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

3% fewer Roma have property documents for their homes than others.

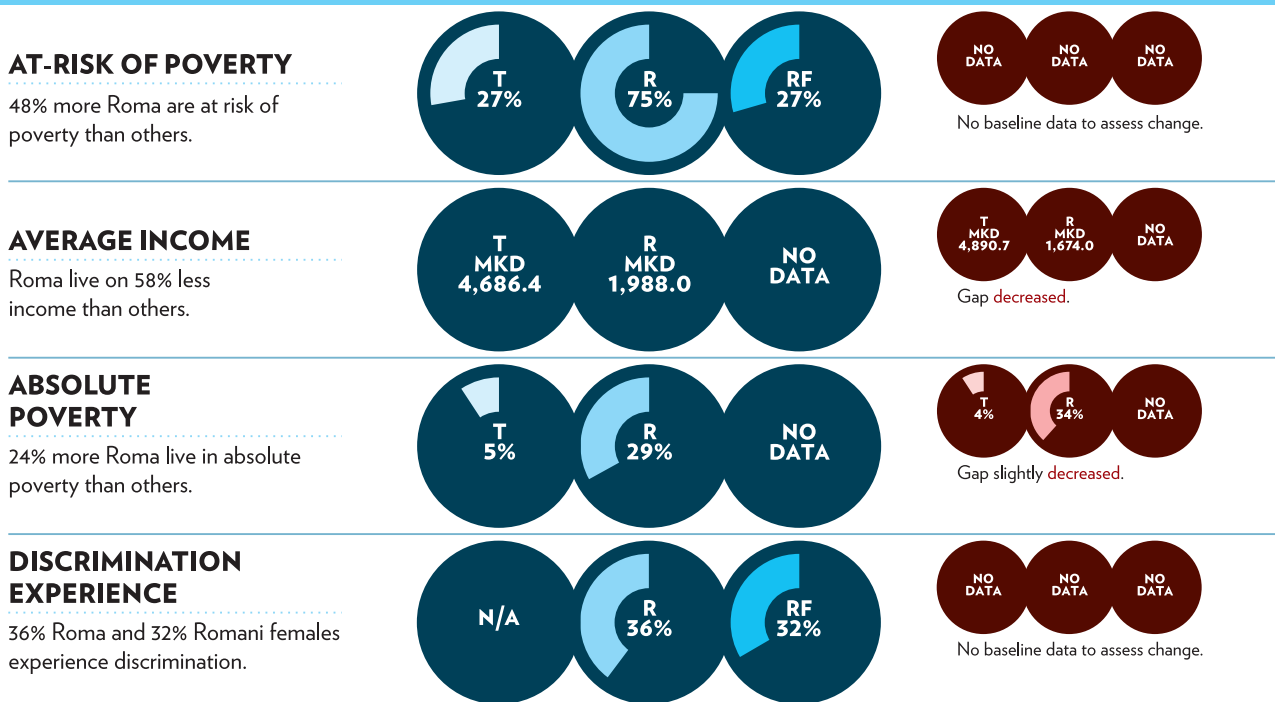




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



MONTENEGRO



Most of the data for the index from Montenegro are from official statistical sources. It has been very helpful that a consultant working at the state statistical office has been engaged to work on gathering data for the index, both from the aspect of having direct access to official databases and performing statistical calculations. Data from Montenegro are the most complete ones among the Decade countries. Data from the last two censuses have been used, along with data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Labor Force Survey and other available statistical data. Administrative data from relevant ministries have been used for indicators where official statistics have not been sufficient, such as school segregation. For couple of indicators non-governmental surveys have also been helpful to estimate the situation of Roma. Both relevant recent and baseline data are provided. Recent data are from 2013 or 2014 except for one from 2011, and baseline data are from 2003 except for one from 2005 and two from 2006. The only missing data are for homelessness, while for a few housing and cross-cutting indicators data are not disaggregated by gender.

Very few Roma are completing any education level and while the situation of Roma is slightly improving, exclusion increases compared to others. Illiteracy, placement in special schools and school segregation are also prevalent.

The overall situation in employment seems to have improved, although gaps remain and problems persist, particularly regarding Romani females. A significant increase in the rate of Roma without any working experience is evident.

Homelessness data are missing. All of the other indicators in housing are showing that the situation of Roma is worsening and gaps increasing, except for access to drinking water.

Significant improvement is detectable across all indicators in health. Nevertheless, infant mortality rate remains about 6 times more for Roma than for the total population and life expectancy for Roma remains 25 years lower than the total population.

Poverty among Roma has been reduced during the Decade, but still one-third of Roma live at risk of poverty and also one-third live in absolute poverty, both with around 30% higher than the total population. Roma live on about 80% the average income of others. One third of the Roma feel discriminated, but there are no baseline data to assess change.

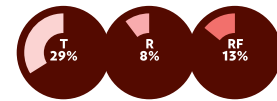
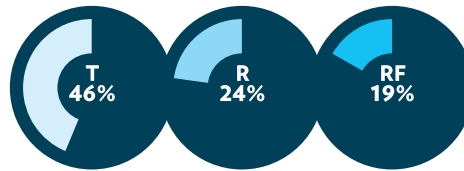
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

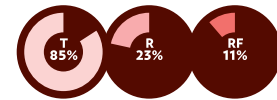
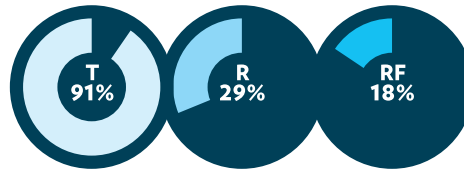
22% fewer Roma attend preschool than others. The gap for Romani females is 27%.



Gap increased, but situation of Roma improved.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

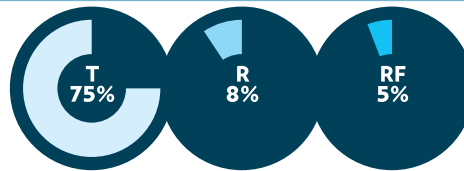
62% fewer Roma than others complete primary school. For Romani females the gap is 72%.



Gap remained the same, but situation of Roma slightly improved.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

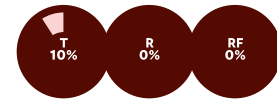
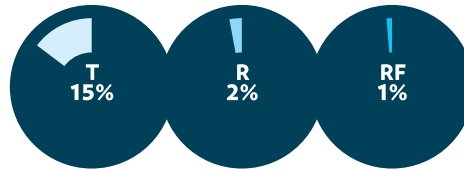
67% fewer Roma than others complete secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 70%.



Gap increased.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

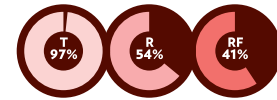
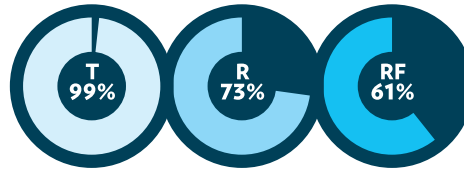
13% fewer Roma than others complete tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is 14%.



Gap increased, but situation of Roma slightly improved.

LITERACY

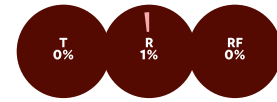
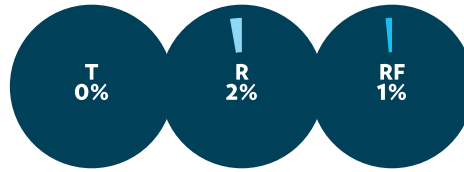
26% fewer Roma than others are literate. For Romani females the gap is 38%.



Gap decreased.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

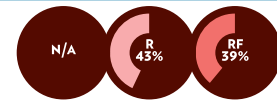
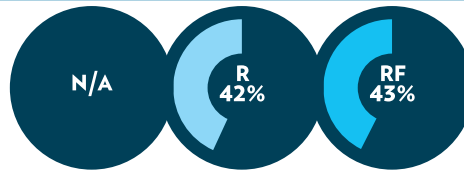
Roma are 6 times more frequently placed in special schools than others. For Romani females the difference is 3 times more.



Gap significantly increased.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

42% of Roma receive education in segregated schools. For Romani females this is 43%.

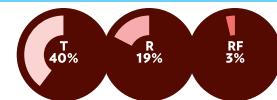


Situation of Roma improved, but for Romani females worsened.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

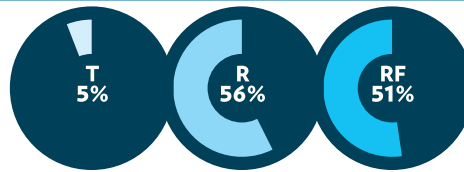
11% fewer Roma are employed than others. For Romani females the gap is 39%.



Gap decreased.

INFORMAL WORK

51% more Roma are employed in the informal sector. The gap for Romani females is 46%.



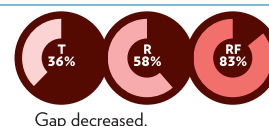
Gap decreased.

~ 2014

~ 2005

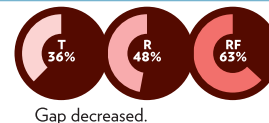
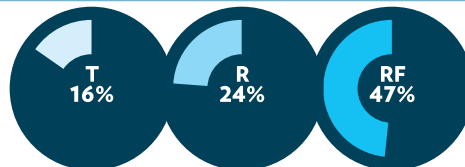
UNEMPLOYMENT

11% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 21%.



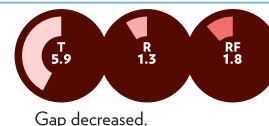
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

7% more Roma are long-term unemployed. For Romani females the gap is 31%.



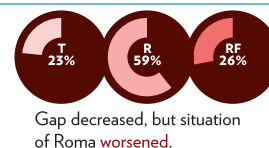
LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Long-term unemployment is not a problem of Roma in Montenegro.



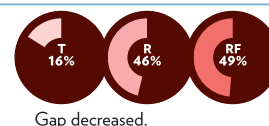
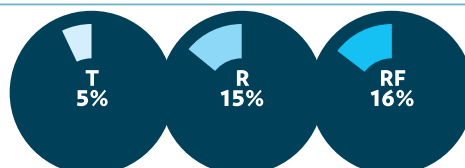
NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

8% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 9%.



YOUTH NEET RATE

10% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others. For females the gap is 11%.



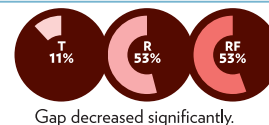
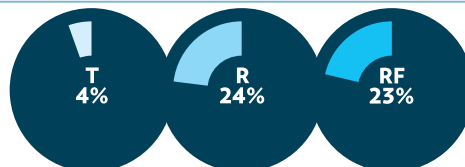
HOUSING

HOMELESSNESS



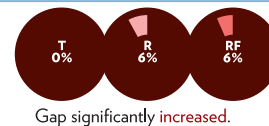
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

19% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others. For Romani females the gap is the same.



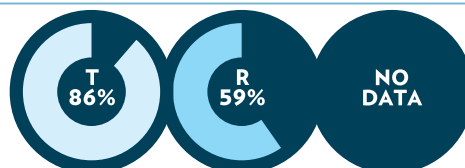
NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

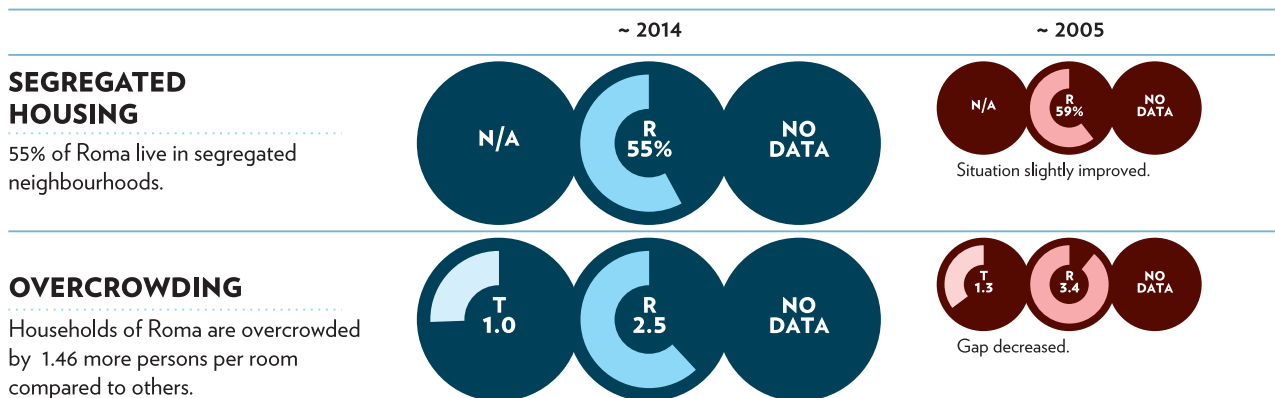
14% more Roma have no electricity at home than others. For Romani females the gap is the same.



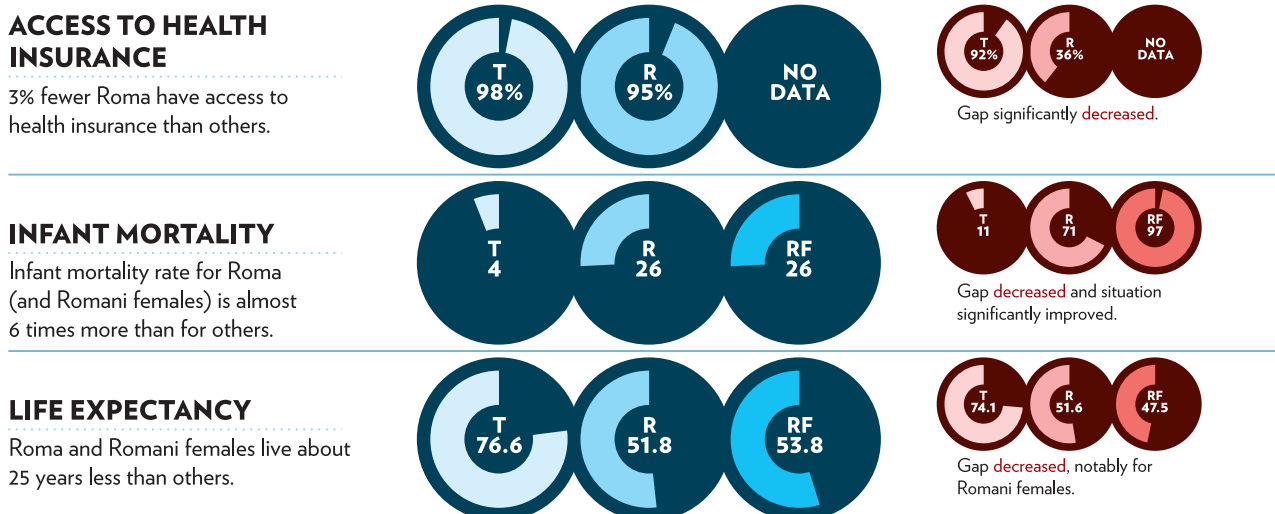
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

27% fewer Roma have property documents for their homes than others.

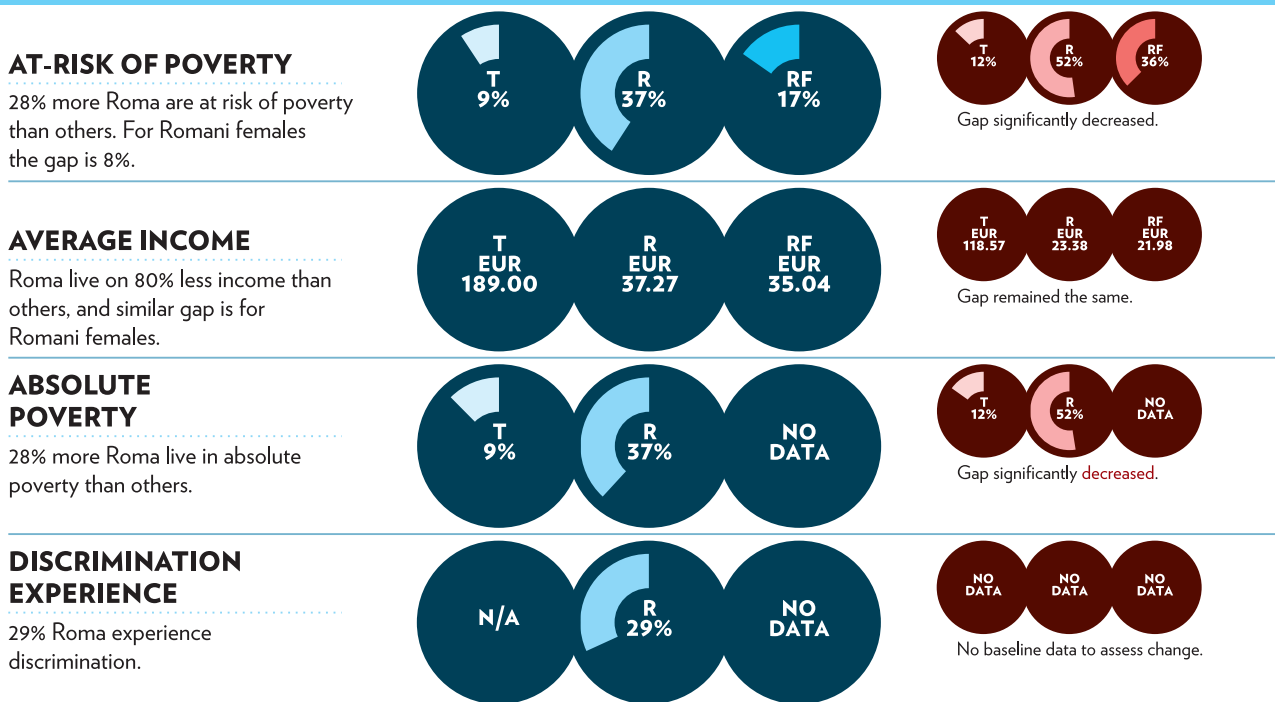




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



ROMANIA



Main sources of data for the index in Romania are the official statistical data from the two latest censuses in 2002 and 2011, and the surveys on Roma implemented by UNDP in 2004 and by UNDP/World Bank/EC in 2011. Official data from the Labor Force Surveys and Household Budget Survey, as well as official statistics gathered for the Eurostat have also been used. Additionally the OSF's Roma Inclusion Barometer has been used for some of the data. Data are completely missing for special schools, long-term unemployment and homelessness. Recent data disaggregated by gender in housing, health (except access to health insurance) and cross-cutting areas are missing, and baseline data are missing on preschool education, informal employment, last and no employment experience and youth NEET rate, property documents and housing segregation, access to health insurance and discrimination. Recent data are except for infant mortality and life expectancy rates are from 2011. Baseline data are mainly from 2004, 2006 and 2007, except for the older data for the indicators in education.

The situation of Roma in education shows trends of improvement and a reduction of the gap between Roma and non-Roma in most areas, but not in secondary and tertiary education where the trends are negative.

Data are contradictory. While the gap in unemployment decreased, the gap in employment increased. The unemployment rate is still high, and employment remains low. At the same time, compared to the total population, Roma are longer unemployed, more of them have no

employment experience and more young Roma are not in employment, education or training.

Data are not available on homelessness. Available data show that the situation of Roma is worsening and the gap is increasing in access to electricity and overcrowding. For the rest of the indicators baseline data are not available and recent data show significant gaps between Roma and the total population.

The gap between Roma and the total population in access to health insurance remains very significant. Half of the Roma lack health insurance. Infant mortality of Roma is almost three times higher than for non-Roma, but the gap has been reduced. Roma life expectancy is seven years lower than total population.

Three-fourths of the Roma live at risk of poverty, which is a high percentage although the situation is improved and the gap reduced. The same is true for absolute poverty in which around 40% of Roma live. They live on 60% less income than the total population. One-third of the Roma feels discriminated.

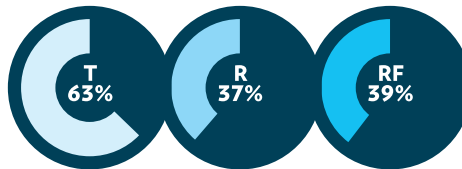
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

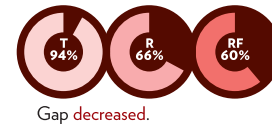
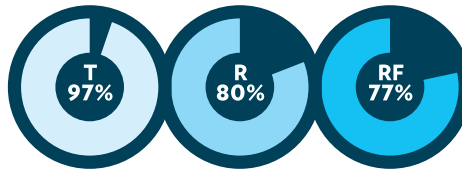
PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

26% fewer Roma attend preschool on ane 3–6 than others. The gap for Romani females is 24%.



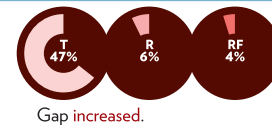
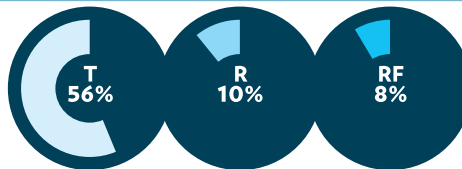
PRIMARY EDUCATION

17% fewer Roma than others complete primary school. For Romani females the gap is 20%.



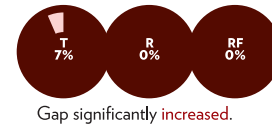
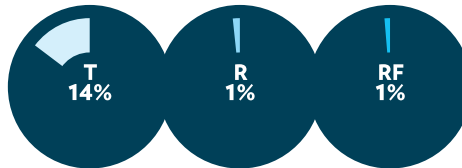
SECONDARY EDUCATION

46% fewer Roma than others complete secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 48%.



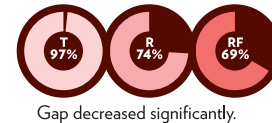
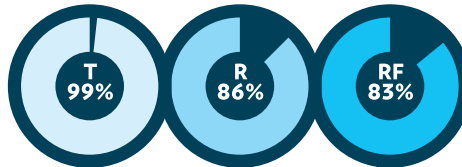
TERTIARY EDUCATION

14% fewer Roma than others complete tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is the same.



LITERACY

13% fewer Roma are literate than others. For Romani females the gap is 16%.

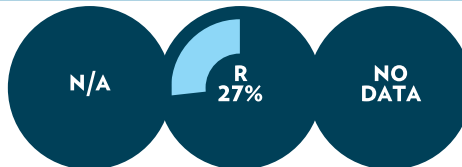


SPECIAL SCHOOLS



SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

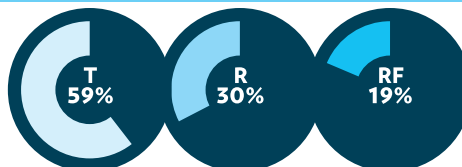
27% of Roma receive education in segregated schools.



EMPLOYMENT

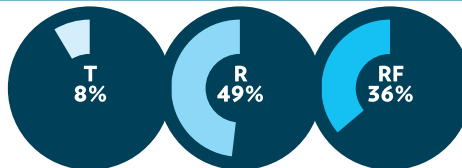
EMPLOYMENT

29% fewer Roma are employed than others. Gap for Romani females is 40%.



INFORMAL WORK

41% more Roma are employed in the informal sector. The gap for Romani females is 28%.

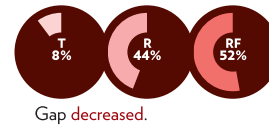
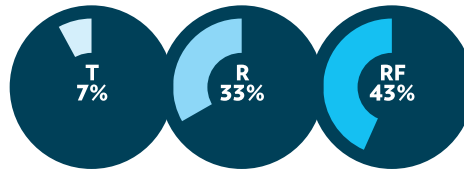


~ 2014

~ 2005

UNEMPLOYMENT

26% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 36%.



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT



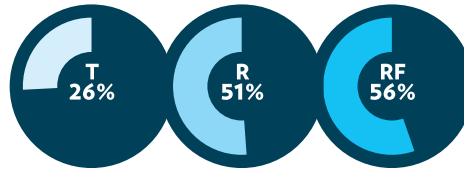
LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Roma on average are 1.9 months longer unemployed from last employment experience than others. For Romani females this is 2.4 months.



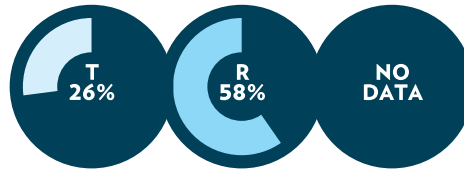
NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

25% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 29%.



YOUTH NEET RATE

32% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others.



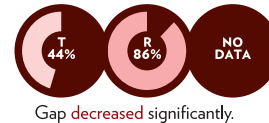
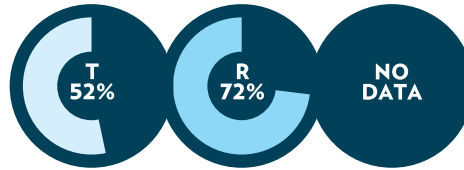
HOUSING

HOMELESSNESS



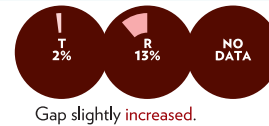
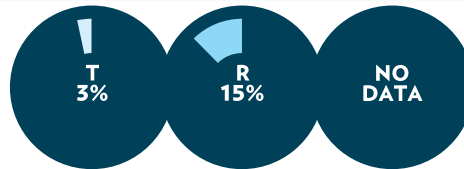
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

20% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others.



NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

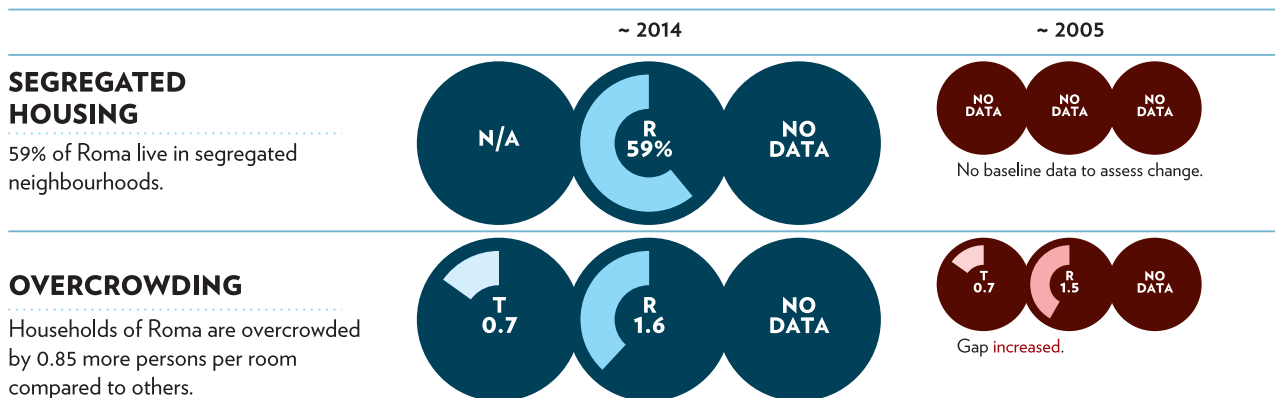
12% more Roma have no electricity at home than others.



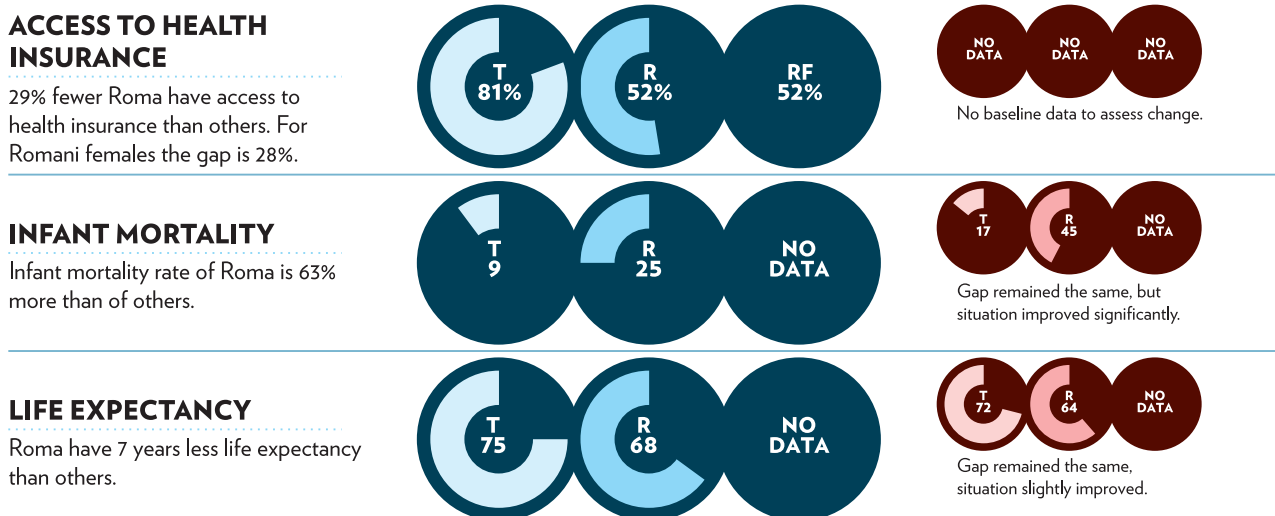
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

4% fewer Roma have property documents for their homes than others.

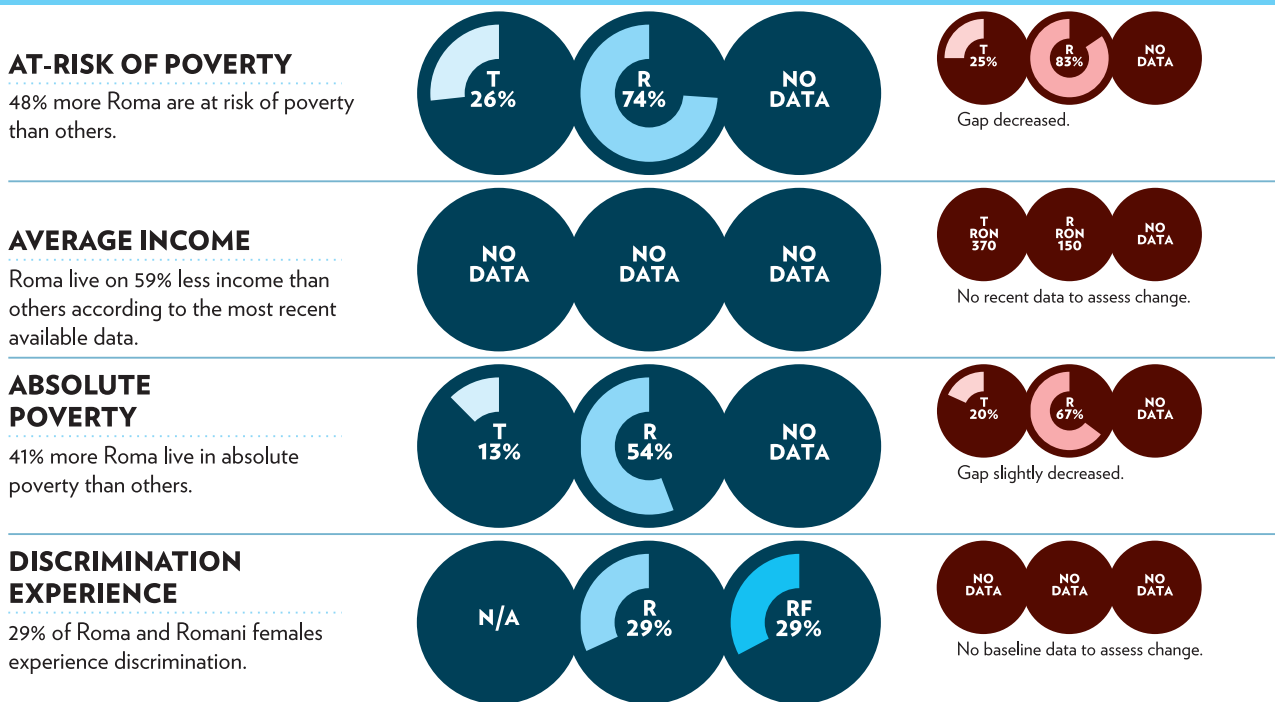




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



SERBIA



The main source of data from Serbia is the State Statistical Office, thus official statistics from the two most recent censuses in 2002 and 2011 were used, as well as surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Labor Force Surveys, and European Mortality Database. Besides these, the surveys conducted by UNDP, including the two regional Roma surveys, the Roma Pilot Survey, Roma Poverty from Human Development Perspective, and Social and Cultural Potentials of Roma Community in Serbia were used. Alternative source, the OSF, is used only for special schools. The only data missing completely are for average income, while gender disaggregation is missing for literacy, special and segregated schools, long-term unemployment, property documents and housing segregation, as well as for the cross-cutting indicators. As for the baseline data, special and segregated schools, informal employment, homelessness, property documents, housing segregation and overcrowding, all the data on health, and experienced discrimination are missing. Recent data are mostly from 2011 with a few from 2014, while baseline data are mostly from 2004 and 2005 with a few from 2002.

The situation of Roma has slightly improved in primary and secondary education, but the gap remains significant. The percentage of Roma completing tertiary education is almost zero. Roma overrepresentation in special education is high. Positive developments can be noted in preschool education and literacy, while segregation doesn't seem to be much of a problem.

Gaps for all employment indicators decreased, except for no employment experience. Rates of Roma without employment experience and of young Roma that are not in education, employment or training are very high, particularly for Romani women.

In most areas of housing indicators show improvement of the situation of Roma and a reduction of the gap compared to the total population. However, rates of Roma without property documents, living in segregated neighborhoods, and overcrowding are very high.

Although Roma have health insurance, their infant mortality is twice more and their life expectancy 12 years shorter compared to the total population.

Data on average income is not provided. Poverty related indicators show an increase of the gaps, and although the situation of Roma improved regarding the risk of poverty, the number of Roma living in absolute poverty increased. Around 40% of Roma experience discrimination.

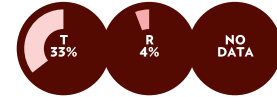
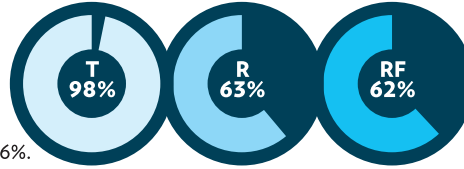
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

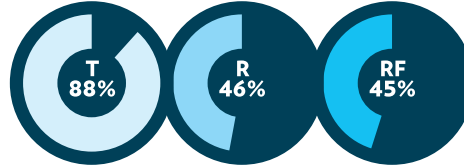
30% fewer Roma attend early childhood development program on age 36–59 months than others. The gap for Romani females is 36%.



Gap increased, but situation of Roma significantly improved.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

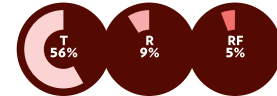
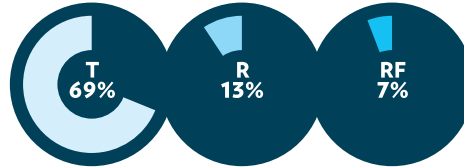
42% fewer Roma than others complete primary school. For Romani females the gap is 43%.



Gap increased.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

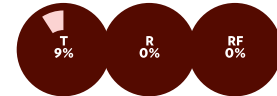
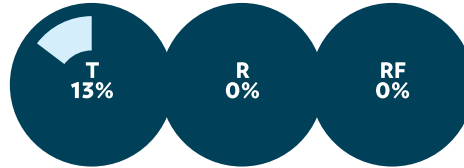
57% fewer Roma than others complete secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 62%.



Gap increased.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

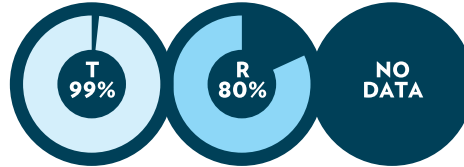
13% fewer Roma than others complete tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is the same.



Gap increased.

LITERACY

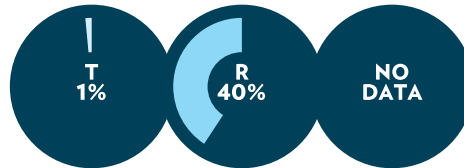
44% fewer Roma than others are literate.



Gap significantly decreased.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

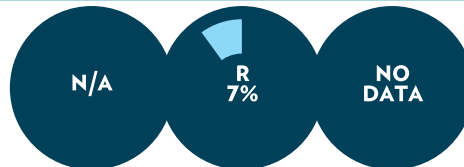
Rate of placement of Romani children in special schools is 36 times more than of others.



No baseline data to assess changes.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

27% of Roma receive education in segregated schools.

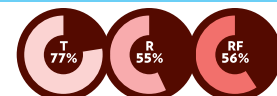


No baseline data to assess changes.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

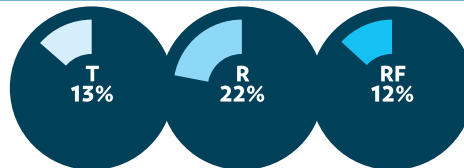
14% fewer Roma are employed than others. Gap for Romani females is 7%.



Gap decreased.

INFORMAL WORK

9% more Roma are employed in the informal sector than others. For Romani females the gap is 1%.



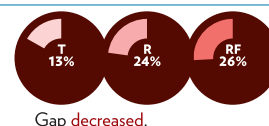
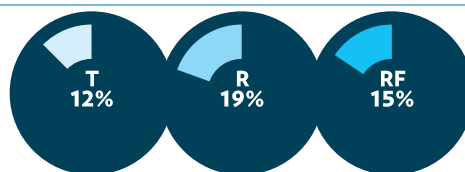
No baseline data to assess changes.

~ 2014

~ 2005

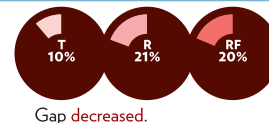
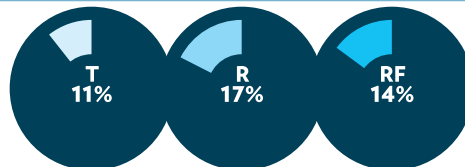
UNEMPLOYMENT

7% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 3%.



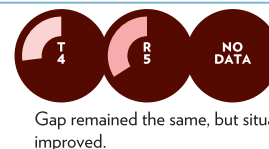
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

7% more Roma are long-term unemployed. than others. For Romani females the gap is 3%.



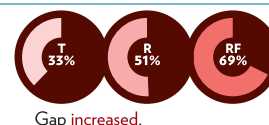
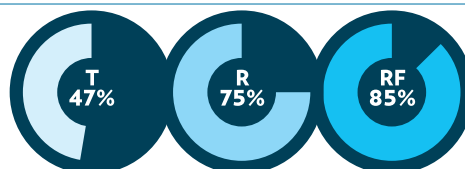
LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Roma on average are 1 month longer unemployed from last employment experience than others.



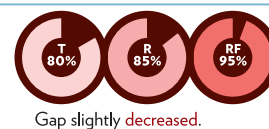
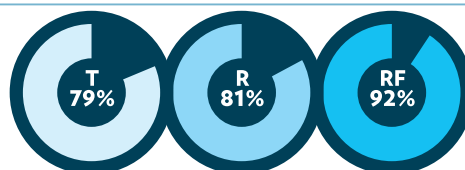
NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

28% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 38%.



YOUTH NEET RATE

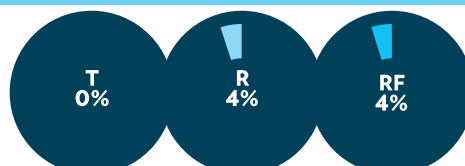
2% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others. For females the gap is 13%.



HOUSING

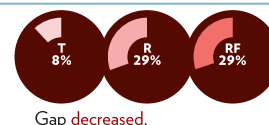
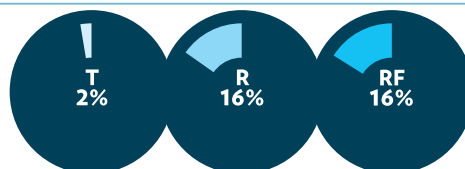
HOMELESSNESS

4% more Roma are homeless than others. The gap is the same for Romani females.



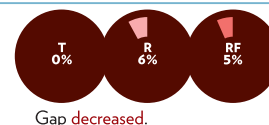
NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

14% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others. For Romani females the gap is 13%.



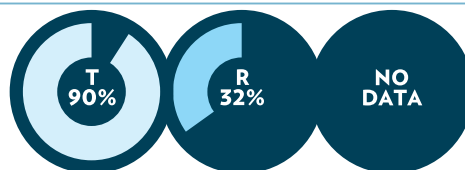
NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

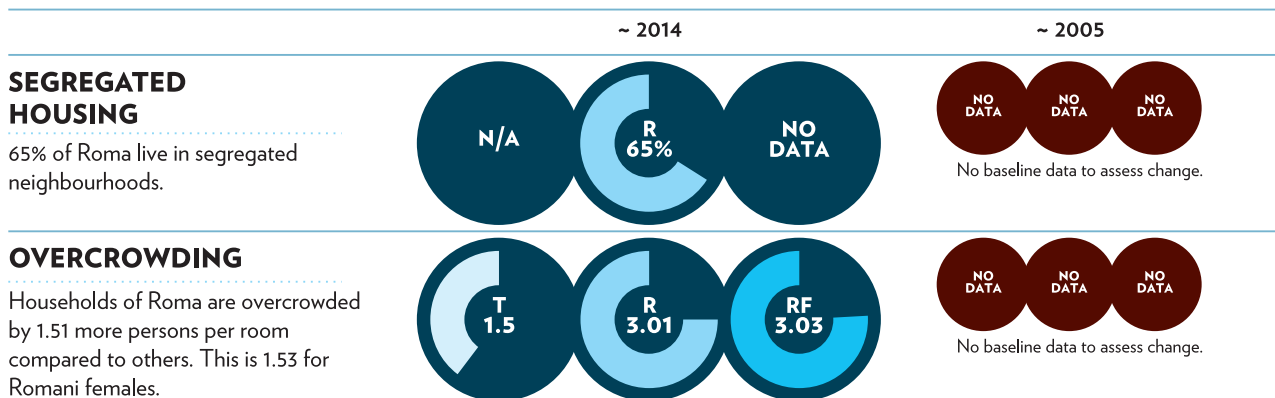
3% more Roma have no electricity at home than others. The gap for Romani females is the same.



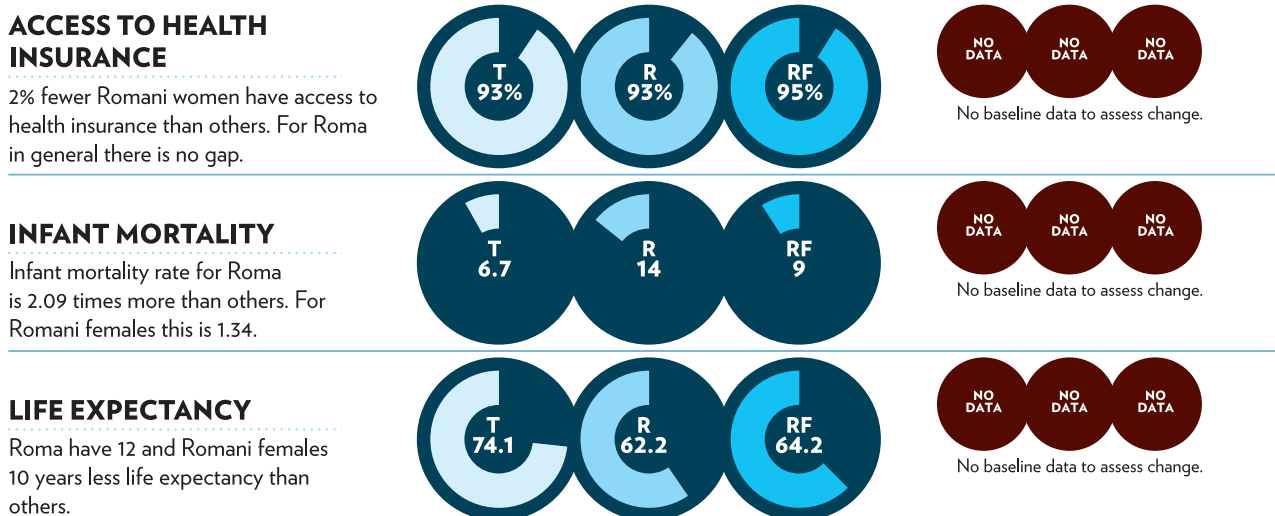
HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

58% fewer Roma have property documents for their homes than others.

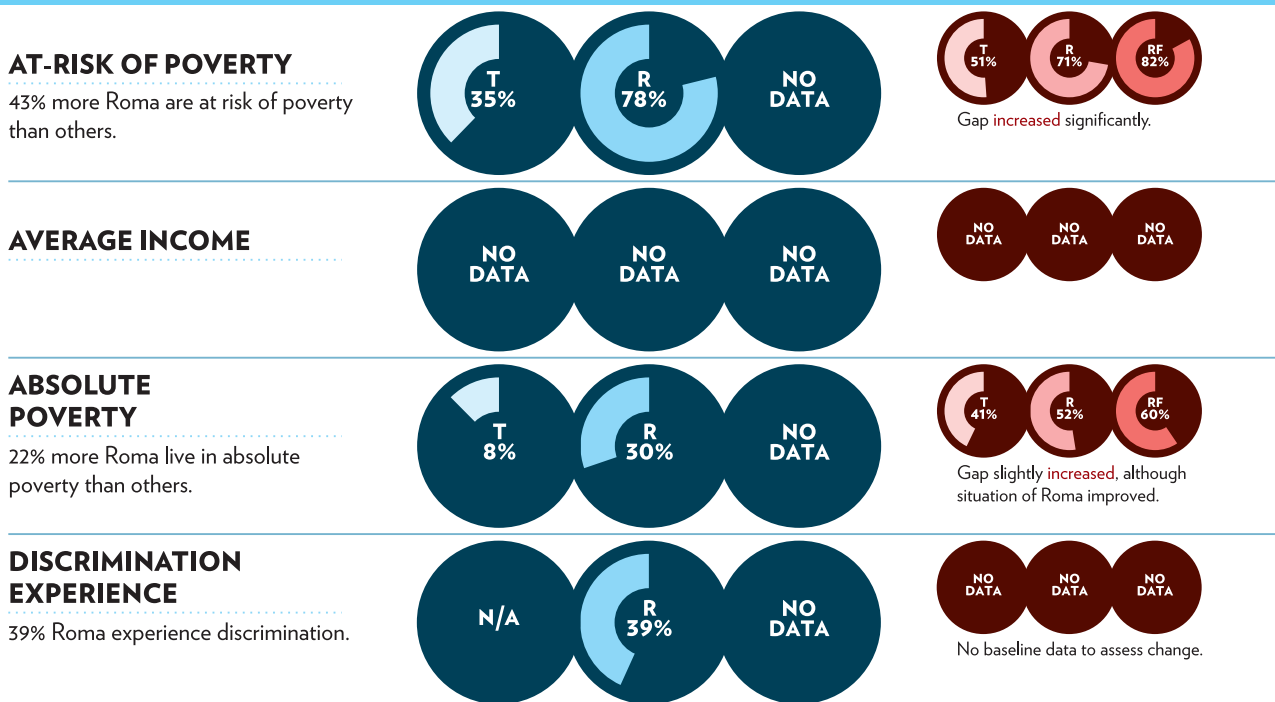




HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



SLOVAKIA



Data for Slovakia for the index mainly come from the two UNDP surveys – Vulnerability Survey in 2004 and the Regional Roma Survey with the World Bank and the FRA in 2011. Some of the data are updated by estimations. Official sources such as the Atlas on Roma Communities in housing and the Infostat data on infant mortality and life expectancy have also been used. The only additional source is the FRA MIDS used for the indicator on discrimination. The only completely missing data are on homelessness. Baseline data are missing for last and no employment experience, and experienced discrimination. Disaggregation by gender is missing only for three indicators. Overcrowding data are provided as square meter per household. Recent data are mainly from 2011, although there are few from 2014. Similarly, baseline data are from 2005 with a few from 2004.

The situation of Roma in education has improved in preschool, primary and slightly in secondary education. The gap has also been reduced for the last two. Nevertheless the percentage of Roma not completing school is high, particularly for secondary education. The gap in tertiary education has remained the same. Literacy improved, but placement of Roma in special and segregated schools worsened from the beginning of the Decade.

The gap in employment slightly decreased and the situation of Roma improved. However, both the gaps and situation of Roma, particularly of Romani females, significantly worsened in informal employment, unemployment and long-term unemployment. Roma also wait much longer for a job than others and many more of them have no working experience at

all. The situation in employment among youth also worsened. Besides slight improvement in access to electricity for Roma, in all the aspects of housing the situation worsened and the gap increased, as in property documents, segregated housing and overcrowding. Data on homelessness are unavailable.

Gap in access to health insurance is minor, but gaps exist and for Roma infant mortality is higher and life expectancy is shorter.

In regards to poverty, gaps decreased or remained the same and the absolute rates are not too high. However, average income is far less for Roma compared to the total population and discrimination is experienced by about 40% of Roma.

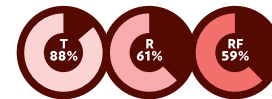
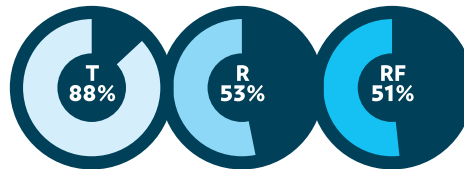
LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

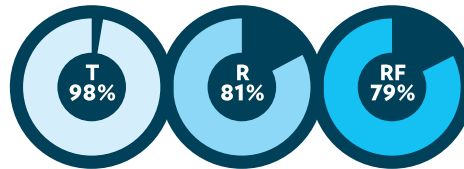
35% fewer Roma are enrolled in preschool than others. The gap for Romani females is 37%.



Gap increased.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

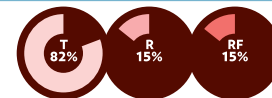
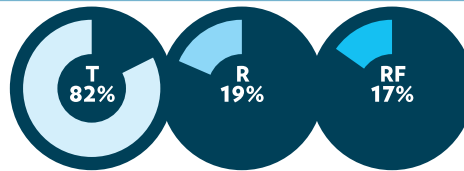
17% fewer Roma than others complete primary school. For Romani females the gap is 19%.



Gap decreased.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

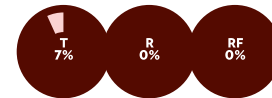
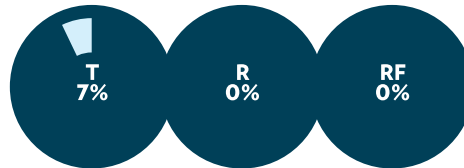
63% fewer Roma than others complete secondary school. For Romani females the gap is 65%.



Gap slightly decreased.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

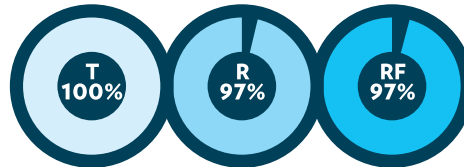
7% fewer Roma than others finish tertiary education. For Romani females the gap is the same.



Gap and situation of Roma remained the same.

LITERACY

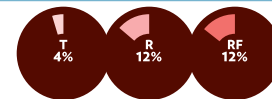
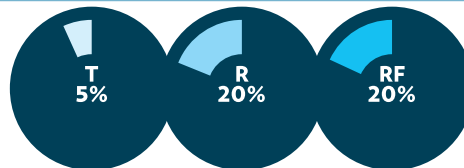
3% fewer Roma than others are literate.



Gap decreased and situation improved significantly.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

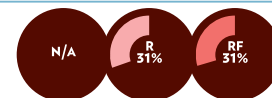
Roma children are 4 times more placed in special schools than others.



Gap increased.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

52% of Roma receive education in segregated schools.

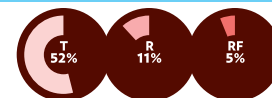
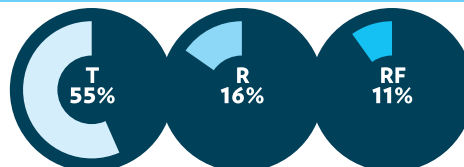


Segregation of Roma worsened.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

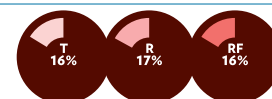
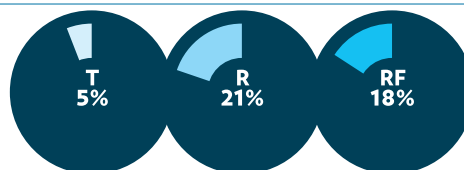
40% fewer Roma are employed than others. Gap for Romani females is 44%.



Gap slightly decreased.

INFORMAL WORK

16% more Roma and 13% more Romani females are employed in the informal sector.



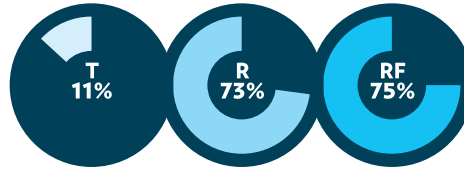
Gap was created by worsening the situation of Roma and improving of others.

~ 2014

~ 2005

UNEMPLOYMENT

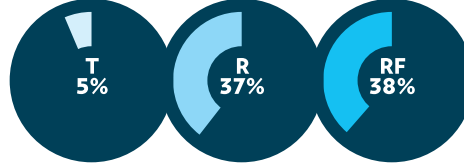
63% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 65%.



Gap increased, particularly for Romani women.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

32% more Roma are long-term unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 33%.



Gap significantly increased.

LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

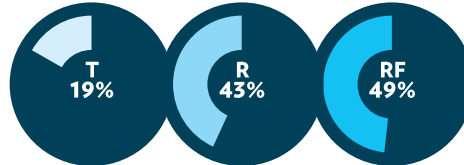
Roma on average are 3.1 and Romani females are 4.6 months longer unemployed from last employment than others.



No baseline data to assess change.

NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

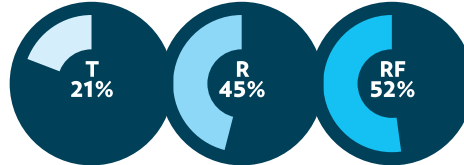
23% more Roma have no employment experience than others. For Romani females the gap is 30%.



No baseline data to assess change.

YOUTH NEET RATE

24% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others. For females the gap is 31%.



Gap increased.

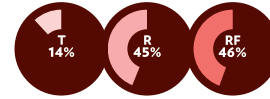
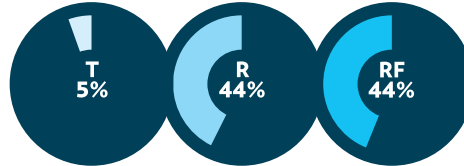
HOUSING

HOMELESSNESS



NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

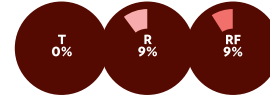
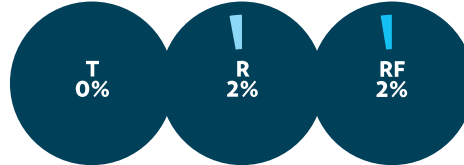
39% more Roma and Romani females have no drinking water at home than others.



Gap increased.

NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

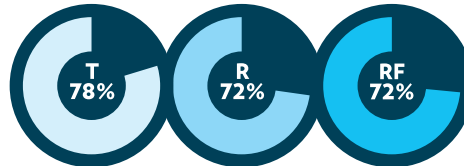
2% more Roma have no electricity at home than others. The gap for Romani females is the same.



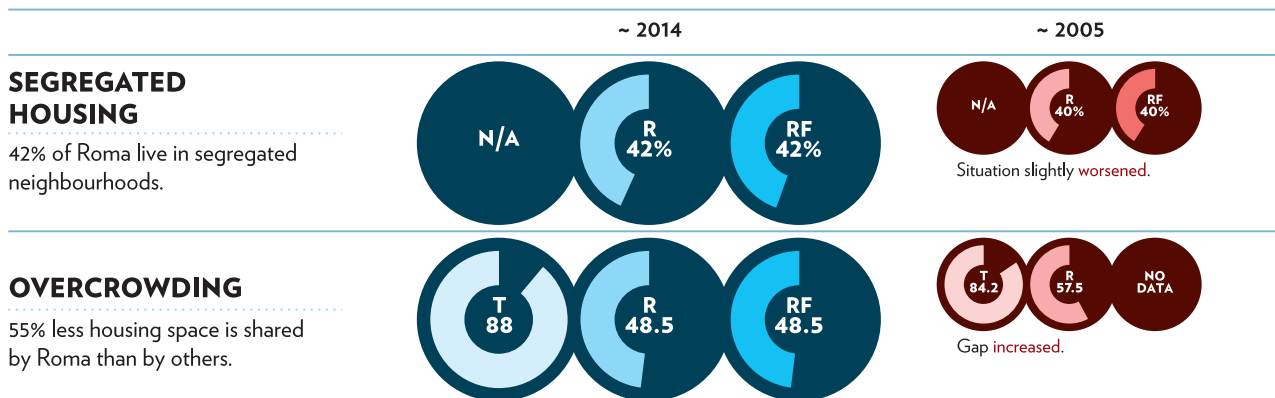
Gap decreased.

HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

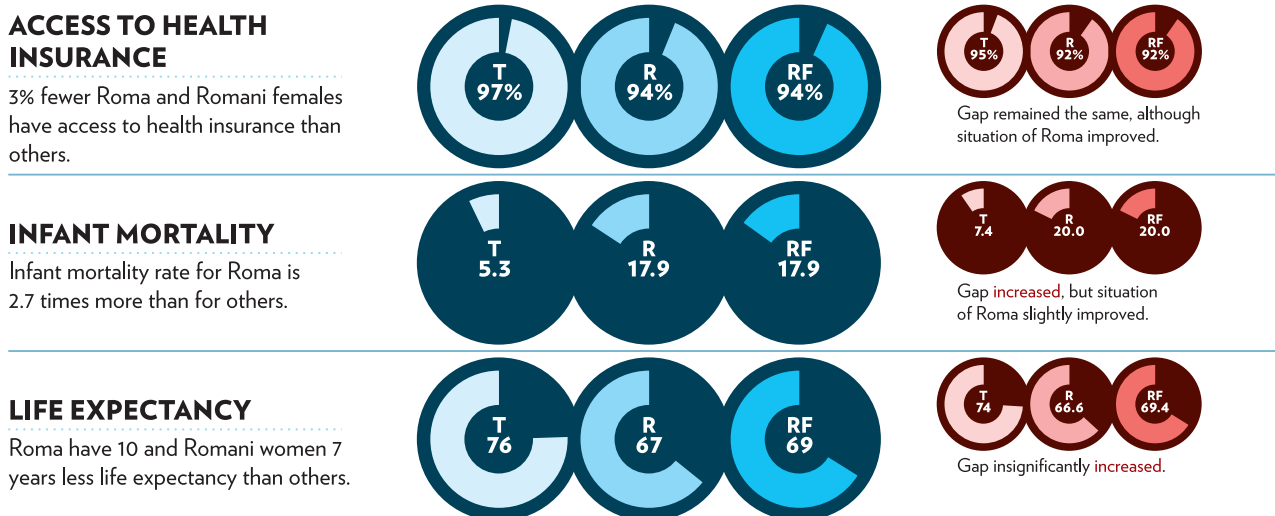
6% fewer Roma have property documents for their homes than others.



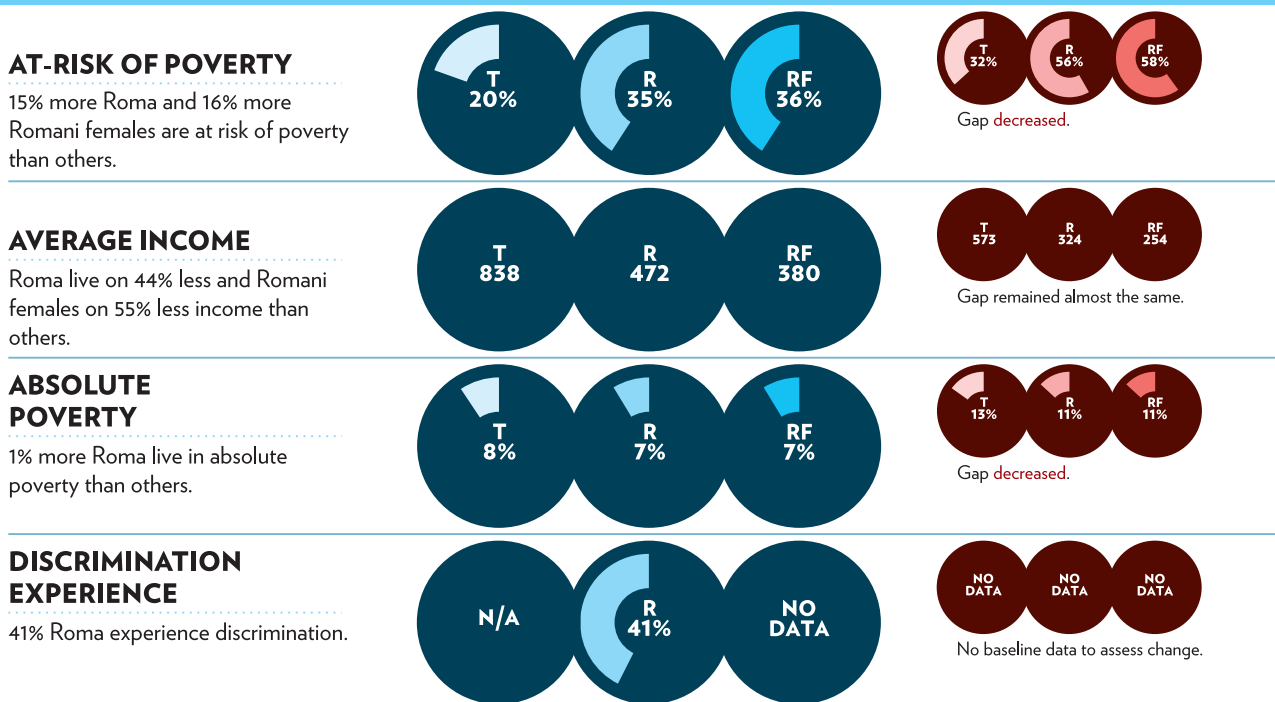
Gap decreased, but the situation of Roma worsened.



HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



SPAIN



Spain conducts regular census and frequent surveys on labor force, living conditions and others, but National Institute of Statistics does not disaggregate data by ethnicity. Official data were used for total population. Other state institutions such as responsible ministries and non-governmental organizations conduct comprehensive ad-hoc or regular surveys usable for data on Roma. The main sources of the data on Roma are the surveys conducted by the Centre for Sociological Research of the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, and the surveys and studies of the Foundation Secretariado Gitano and the Foessa Foundation, which are officially recognized. These surveys rarely contain gender disaggregated data. Data are not available at all for several indicators: preschool, special and segregated education, last and no employment experience, access to health insurance, and average income. Baseline data are missing for primary education and youth NEET rate, while gender disaggregation is available only for literacy, employment, unemployment, infant mortality and life expectancy. Data on secondary and tertiary education refer to the age group of 16 and above, while data on holding property documents represent a summary of data on different types of tenure. On the positive side, most of the recent data are from 2013 and 2014 and the baseline data from 2005–2007. It should also be noted that Spain joined the Decade in 2009.

Lack of data in preschool, special and segregated education, as well as gender disaggregation across education (except in literacy) makes it difficult to assess the situation. Rates of Roma completing different levels of education are significantly

low and gaps exist, even increasing in the case of secondary education. Only in literacy the gap is minor and decreased over time.

In all employment areas for which data exist, a worsening of the situation for all and even more for Roma is apparent, except in employment for Romani females. This trend is particularly strong in long-term unemployment where the gap significantly increased, while the gap across other indicators decreased. Data are missing for last and no employment experience, while for youth NEET rate baseline data are missing and recent data show a significant gap.

Data on housing show minor gaps between Roma and the total population, and some increase in the gap in access to drinking water and electricity. However, overcrowding is significant for Roma and in comparison with others.

Data on access to health insurance are missing. Available data show infant mortality rate for Roma almost three times greater than for others and life expectancy of Roma of 10 years less than of others, as well as negative trends in both these indicators.

Data on average income are unavailable. About three-fourths of the Roma live at risk and about one-third lives in absolute poverty. Compared to non-Roma, poverty is much more present for Roma and these gaps increased over time. One-third of Roma experiences discrimination.

LEGEND

T = TOTAL POPULATION R = ROMA POPULATION RF = ROMANI FEMALE POPULATION

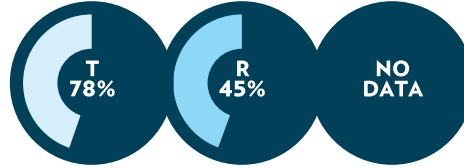
EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION



PRIMARY EDUCATION

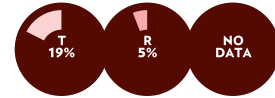
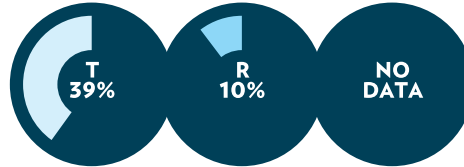
34% fewer Roma complete primary (compulsory) education than others.



No baseline data to assess change.

SECONDARY EDUCATION¹

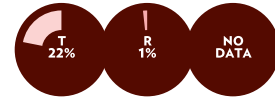
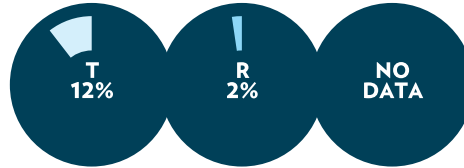
29% fewer Roma than others complete secondary school.



Gap increased.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

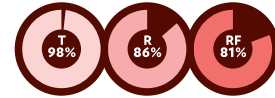
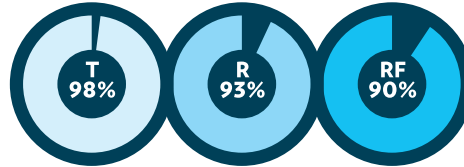
10% fewer Roma than others complete tertiary education.



Gap decreased.

LITERACY

5% fewer Roma than others are illiterate. For Romani females the gap is 8%.



Gap decreased.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS



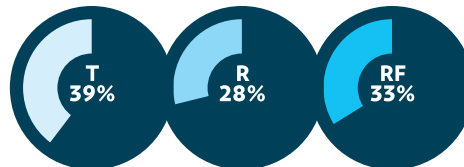
SEGREGATED SCHOOLS



EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

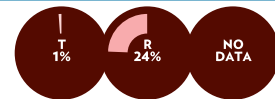
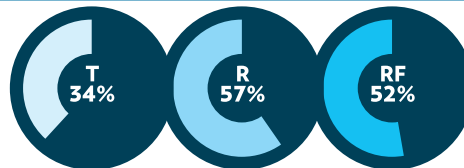
11% fewer Roma are employed than others. The gap for Romani females is 6%.



Gap decreased.

INFORMAL WORK

23% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 18%.



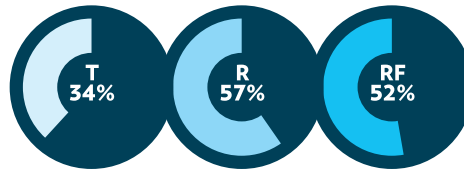
Gap slightly decreased.

~ 2014

~ 2005

UNEMPLOYMENT

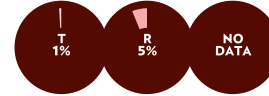
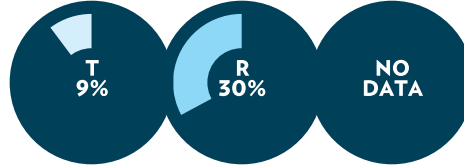
23% more Roma are unemployed than others. For Romani females the gap is 18%



Gap reduced, but situation of Roma worsened.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

22% more Roma are long-term unemployed than others.



Gap significantly increased.

LAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

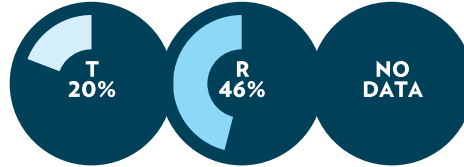


NO EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE



YOUTH NEET RATE

26% more young Roma are not in employment, education or training than others.

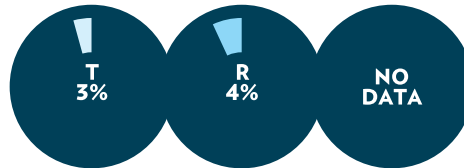


No baseline data to assess change.

HOUSING

HOMELESSNESS

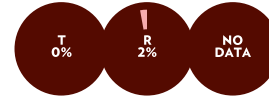
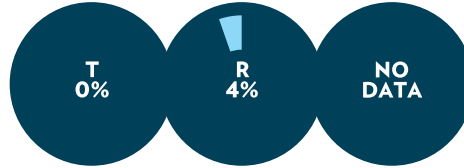
1% more Roma are homeless than others.



Gap decreased but situation of Roma remained the same.

NO DRINKING WATER AT HOME

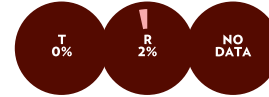
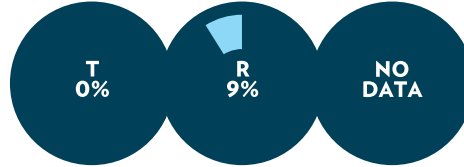
4% more Roma have no drinking water at home than others.



Gap increased.

NO ELECTRICITY AT HOME

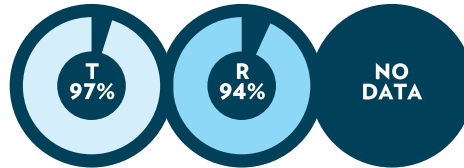
9% more Roma have no electricity at home than others.



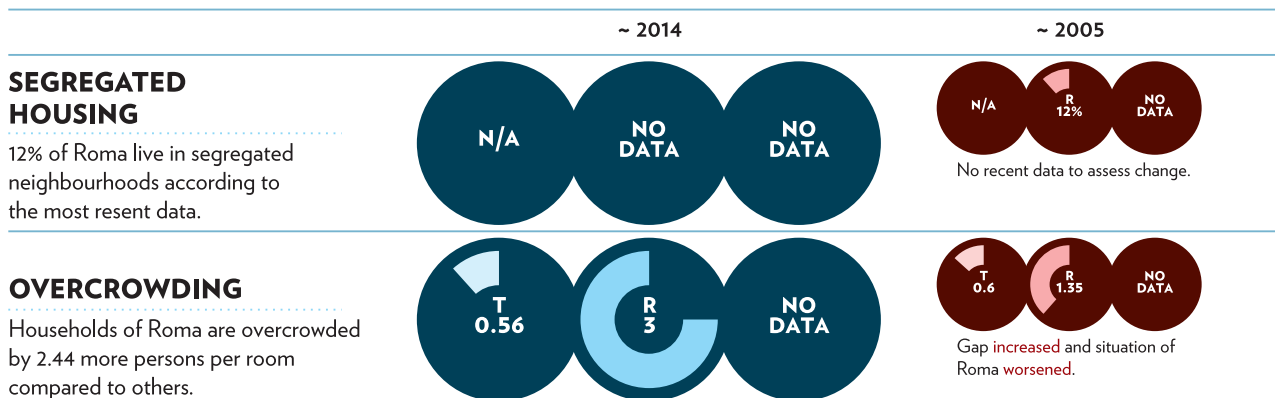
Gap increased.

HOLDING PROPERTY DOCUMENTS²

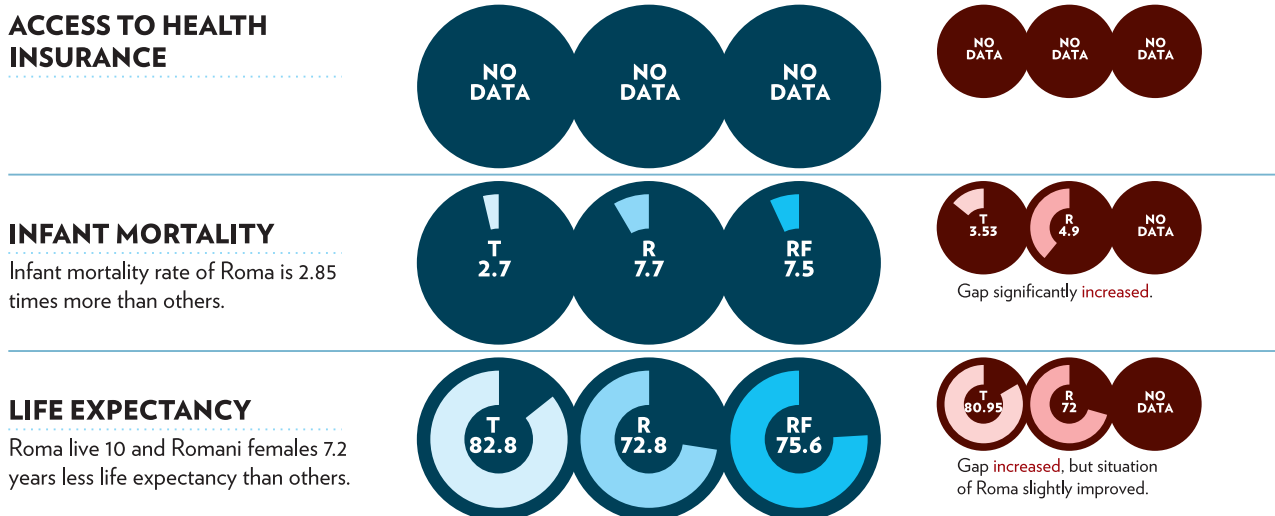
3% fewer Roma have property documents for their homes than others.



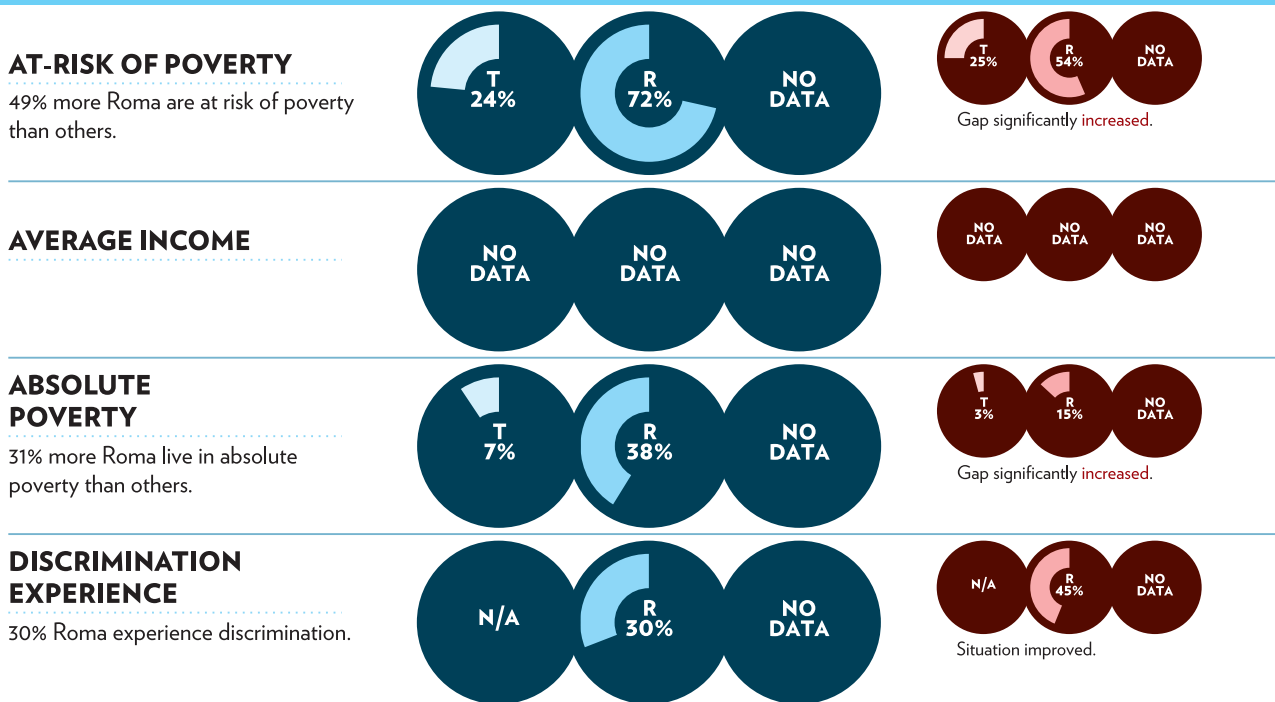
Gap decreased.



HEALTH



CROSS-CUTTING



NOTES

