

**ASSESSING
PROGRESS
UNDER
THE DECADE**

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SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

What?

- Changes in situation of Roma over time
- Changes in “the unacceptable gaps between Roma and the rest of society”

Where?

- Priority areas (education, employment, health, housing)
- Cross-cutting issues (anti-discrimination, gender equality, poverty reduction)

How?

- Decade Watch reports
- Regional surveys (UNDP 2004; UNDP/World Bank/EC 2011)
- EC annual progress reports
- Civil society monitoring reports

“Systematic outcome monitoring, in particular comparable across countries, is currently impossible because of significant data gaps.”

First Decade Watch report (2007)

EDUCATION



- + Improvements in situation of Roma: literacy; primary and secondary education (2004-2011)
- + Reduced gaps with non-Roma: primary and upper secondary education (2004-2011)
- + EC progress reports note progress more frequently than in other areas



- Gaps of at least 40 percentage points in all Decade countries in completion of secondary education (2011)
- Persistent overrepresentation of non-disabled Roma in special education
- Segregation in standard education

EMPLOYMENT



- + Reduction of wage gap in AL, BiH, HR, MK, CG, RO (2004-2011)
- + Reduction in joblessness gap except in Romania (2004-2001)



- Widening of employment gap in most countries (2004-2011)
- Differences in education do not fully explain differences in employment
- Negative effects of austerity measures
- Targeted employment programs for Roma ineffective

TARGETED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Country	Year	Roma participating	Employment	
			Roma employed	Success rate (%)
Hungary	2009-2011	4 723	1 824	38.6
Czech Republic	2011	No data	No data	17.0
Bulgaria	2011	8 248	1 384	16.8
Bulgaria	2012	21 663	3 375	15.6
Czech Republic	2012	No data	No data	11.4
Romania	2011	50 149	5 492	11.0
Serbia	2012	839	79	9.4

Source: Decade Progress Reports

HEALTH



- + Increase in access to medicine (2004-2011)
- + Decrease in gap in access to medicine in AL, BiH, HR, MK, CG, SR (2004-2011)
- + Reduced gap in perceived health status except in Croatia and Hungary (2004-2011)
- + Positive effects of health mediation programs

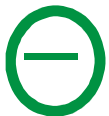


- Growing gaps in access to medicine in BG, CZ, RO (2004-2011)
- Remaining gaps in access to medicine of over 20 percentage points except in Montenegro (2011)
- Deterioration in access to healthcare in BiH, BG, H, MK, SR (2004-2011)
- Health mediation programs not sufficient to ensure access to care

HOUSING



- + Increased access to improved water sources in BG, H, CG (2004-2011)
- + Increased access to improved sanitation in all countries except Czech Republic (2004-2011)
- + Reduced share of Roma households in insecure housing in BiH, BG, H, MK, RO, SR (2004-2011)



- Growing gaps in insecure housing in AL, HR, CZ, H, CG (2004-2011)
- share of Roma households in insecure housing (2004-2011)
- Persistent residential segregation
- Use of EU funding for substandard housing targeting Roma (CZ)
- Increased frequency of forced evictions in AL, CZ, SR, SK

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION



- + Fewer experiences of discrimination in employment (2008-2011)
- + Fewer experiences of discrimination in healthcare (2008-2011)
- + More non-Roma have Roma acquaintances (2006-2012)



- Mixed marriages generally considered unacceptable by both Roma and non-Roma (2011)
- Persistent and sometimes increasingly negative views of Roma
- Anti-Roma sentiment increasingly takes violent forms
- Situation worse at end of Decade than at beginning

GENDER EQUALITY



- + Reduced gender gaps among Roma in relation to dropout rates and educational attainment (2004-2011)
- + Reduced gender gaps among Roma in reported chronic illness (2004-2011)



- Greater increase in employment gender gap among Roma than among non-Roma (2004-2011)
- Neglect of gender equality as cross-cutting issue in documents on Roma
- Neglect of *Roma* women in mainstream documents on gender equality
- National Action Plans (NAPs) for Roma women adopted in Macedonia and Serbia lack clear fit with other NAPs

“Insufficient support to the National Action Plan for Roma Women renders its implementation almost impossible.”

EC Progress Report on Macedonia
(2012)

POVERTY REDUCTION



- + Decreased monetary poverty among Roma (2004-2011)
- + Reduced gap with non-Roma in absolute poverty rates (2004-2011)



- Few data on extent to which poverty among Roma has been reduced
- Little attention to poverty in EC progress reports
- Survey of Roma in Macedonia (2012) points to lack of progress

SUMMING UP

Priority areas

- Education is the priority area in which the most progress has been made
- Fewer data on other priority areas, but apparently more progress in health than in employment or housing

Cross-cutting issues

- Anti-discrimination received attention, but progress rolled back in second half of Decade
- Lack of sustained attention to issues of gender
- Poverty reduction generally left alone by both policies and assessments

“[D]espite some progress, the Decade has not reached the critical point that would guarantee success.”

First Decade Watch report (2007)

THANK YOU!

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