Roma inclusion indicators. A fundamental rights based approach

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Ursula Till-Tentschert
Senior Programme Manager Statistics & Surveys
Freedoms and Justice Department
Background

- Roma are Europe’s largest ethnic minority
- Still facing severe poverty, social exclusion and discrimination
- Roma Decade of Roma inclusion 2005-2015
- 2011 EU Framework on National Roma Integration Strategies
- Europe 2020 target on poverty and social exclusion
- 2013 Ex ante conditionality for the European Social Fund (20%)
- Lack of data for monitoring
- **Urgent need to close data gaps!**
European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights established in March 2007:

- to provide **assistance and expertise on fundamental rights issues** to the European Union institutions and the Member States, when implementing European Union law

- to collect, record, analyse and disseminate relevant, **objective, reliable and comparable information and data** on fundamental rights issues in the EU

- to promote **dialogue with civil society**, in order to **raise public awareness** of fundamental rights and actively disseminate information about its work
FRA surveys collecting data on Roma in EU-Member States

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>EU-MIDIS I</th>
<th>Roma pilot</th>
<th>EU-MIDIS II</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>2015-16</td>
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EU-MIDIS II 2015/16

data collection in Roma households

- Two stage selection of PSUs based on (estimated) density of target population
- Random walk with adaptive Clustering in PSUs <25%
- Screening of households based on self-identification
- Cognitive Pretest of questionnaire
- CAPI interviews in all EU 28, out of which in 9 MS with Roma
- Household questionnaire
- Individual questionnaire with randomly selected household member
- Cooperation with NGOs at local level
- Including Roma interviewers and gender matching where possible
At risk of poverty 2011 (below 60% of the national median*) for self-identified Roma (%)

Source: FRA Roma survey 2011

*equivalised monthly net household income*12, restricted comparability with Eurostat figures
At least one person in the household who went hungry to bed at least once in the last month (%)
OHCHR framework for a fundamental rights based approach (S-P-O indicators)

**Structure**
- Acceptance and commitments to human rights standards: **laws and policies**

**Process**
- Efforts to transform commitments into desired results: **policy measures**

**Outcome**
- Results of efforts to fulfill human rights holders’ **experiences**
• Refer to the existence of legal and policy tools that comply with EU and international standards in reference to the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies.

• In each area the starting point are the specific commitments to human rights standards, such as UN and Council of Europe Treaties and Conventions, as well as the EU Treaties and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

• These commitments are summarized in the **Council recommendation of 9 December 2013 on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States** (2013/C 378/01)
Policy framework reference:

Council Recommendation (2013/C 378/01)

Substantive policy issues:
- Access to education
- Access to employment
- Access to healthcare
- Access to housing
- Funding

Horizontal policy issues:
- Anti-discrimination
- Protection of Roma children and women
- Poverty reduction through social investment
- Empowerment

Structural measures:
- Local action
- Monitoring and evaluating policies
- Bodies for the promotion of equal treatment
- National Contact Points for Roma integration
- Transnational cooperation
Process indicators:

- Funding availability and sources
- Funding spent and sources
- For each thematic area:
  - Analysis of measures
    - Numbers/percentages
    - Funding amounts
    - Number of beneficiaries
    - Safeguards for equal access
- Separate indicators for thematic areas:
  - Funding
  - Bodies for the promotion of equal treatment
  - National Contact Points for Roma integration
- Template to be filled in by the MS: 1st round 2016
The Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Advantages for Roma inclusion indicators:
• go beyond Europe 2020
• consider minorities and other vulnerable groups
• provide comparability with the general population
• include process indicators

Challenges:
• some indicators can only be approximated (e.g. income)
• restricted comparability
• detailed breakdowns in survey data often not possible
• identifying process indicators for sub-groups and minorities
### Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final List of proposed SDG indicators</th>
<th>FRA Roma integration indicator structure – process – outcome</th>
<th>EU-MIDISII survey</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)*</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</td>
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<td>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</td>
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Concluding remarks

- Application of S-P-O indicators framework to the SDGs could boost their policy relevance and effectiveness
- S-P-O puts more responsibility on the duty bearer
- S-P-O links individual goals to human rights standards and legal commitments
- Links the achieved results to the policy cycle and commitment in the respective countries
- Crucial to develop human rights principles in data collection and to raise awareness