

Roma and Travellers Survey 2019

Selected results on the health situation of Roma in 6 countries



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- **Within FRA's mandate** (Council Regulation (EC) 168/2007) **to collect**, record, analyse and disseminate relevant, objective, reliable and comparable information and **data on fundamental rights issues** in the EU.
- **2013 Council Recommendations** (2013/C 378/01) suggests FRA to support Member States in monitoring progress achieved in the implementation of their national Roma integration strategies
- **2016 Council Conclusions** (15406/2016) urges Member States to use FRA's surveys and analysis for reporting and indicators to assess the effective use of funds
- **2020 EU Roma strategic framework** for equality, inclusion and participation: asks Member States to monitor and evaluate their strategies using the **portfolio of indicators** developed by FRA in the Roma working party. Targets are linked with the indicators

2011 - Roma survey in 11 EU MS

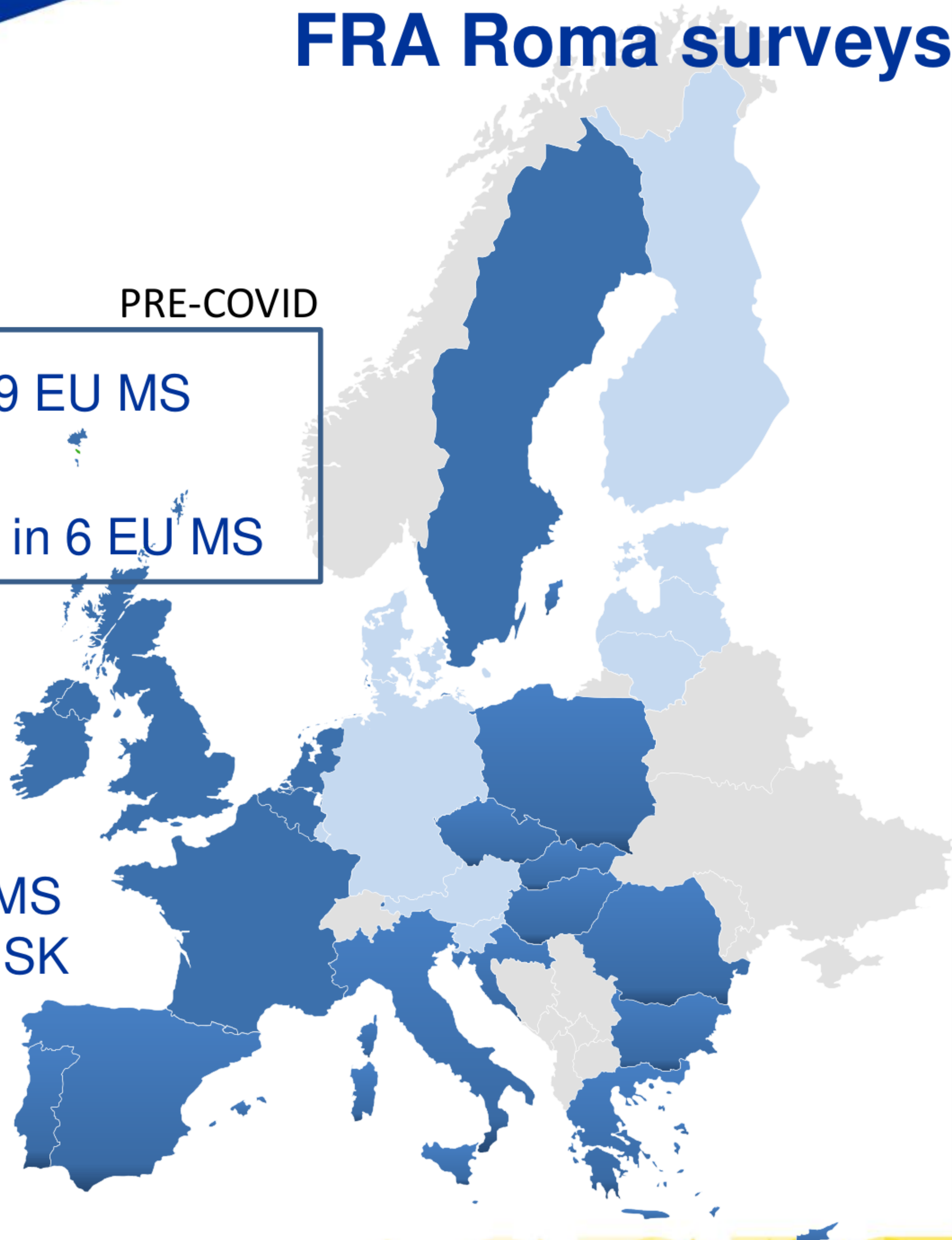
PRE-COVID

2016: Roma in the EU-MIDIS II in 9 EU MS

2019: Roma and Travellers survey in 6 EU MS

2020/2021: Roma survey in 8 EU MS
+ BG, SK

Based on self-identification!



General findings of the surveys

- Roma are facing adverse living, working and housing conditions more often than the general population:
 - Less often in stable working conditions
 - Adverse housing conditions
 - Poverty
 - Discrimination and harassment
- Living, working and housing conditions, as well as access to adequate health services, are important elements for good health and long life expectancy.

Impact of Covid-19 - compiled in the Covid 19 Bulletin

- Roma and Travellers are often disproportionately affected by the pandemic
 - Because of the measures taken to contain the virus
 - Because of the higher risk of infection due to their specific vulnerability
- Measures chosen to contain the pandemic (national and local lockdowns (particularly during the first wave of the pandemic))
 - Due to higher shares of unstable, informal employment
 - Enforced local lockdowns affected Roma settlements in several countries
- Higher risks of infection due to adverse living conditions (particularly in segregated settlements) and general health status
 - Substandard housing, housing deprivation
 - Overcrowding
 - Limited access to tap water within the dwelling
 - Poorer subjective assessment of health status, more limitations due to health in the Roma population
- Limited access to health services and information about the pandemic
 - Insufficient coverage by medical insurance
 - Due to discrimination

Antigypsyism and discrimination

In the past 12 months, out of 100 Roma and Traveller...



... every fourth Roma felt discriminated in EU-9 MS



... almost half felt discriminated in EU-5 MS

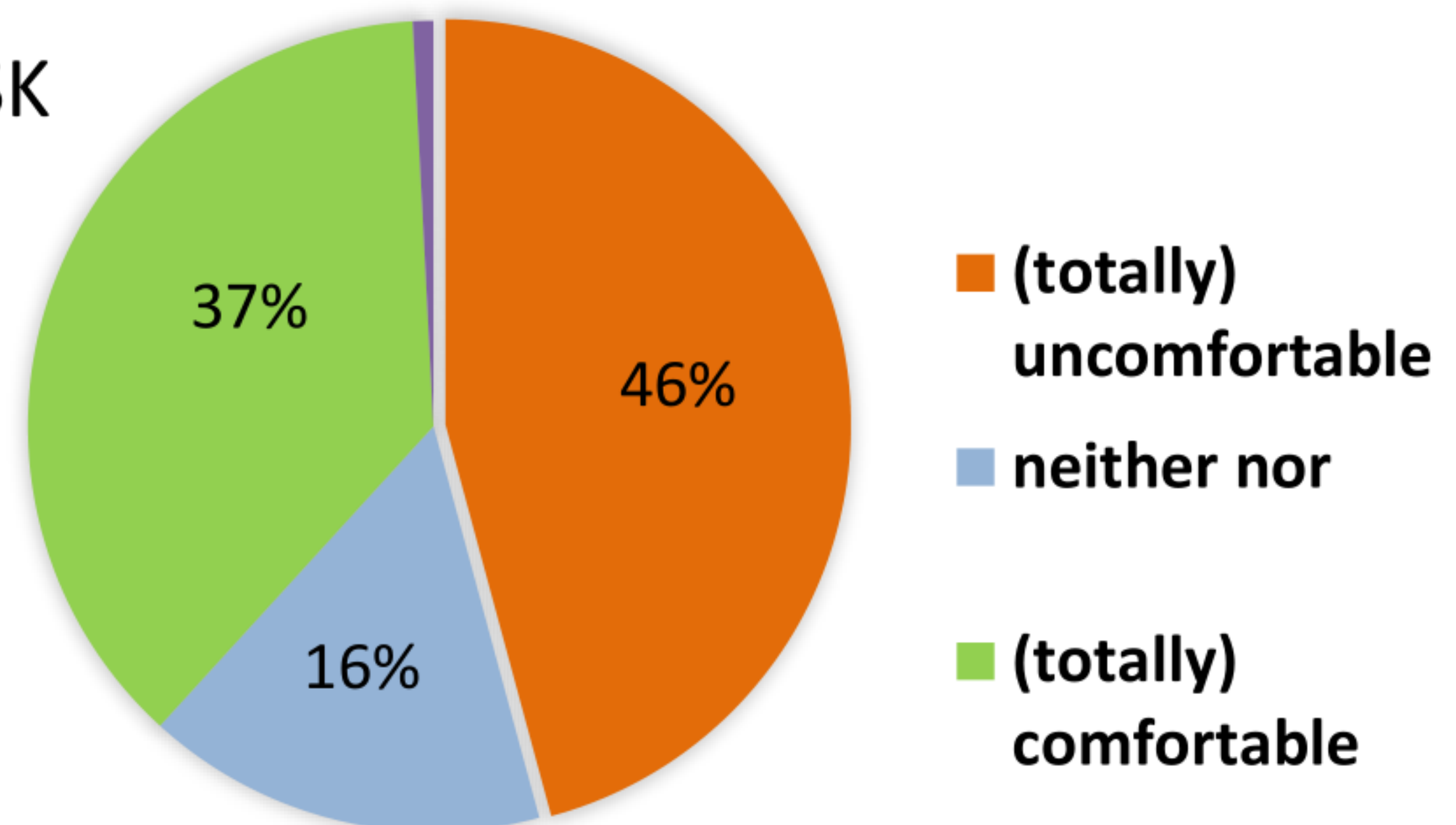


One out of ten Roma was discriminated when accessing health services in the 12 months prior to the survey.

How people feel to have a Roma as a neighbour - EU-27

EU-9 MS 2016: BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, HU, PT, RO, SK

EU-5 MS 2019: BE, FR, IE, NL, SE

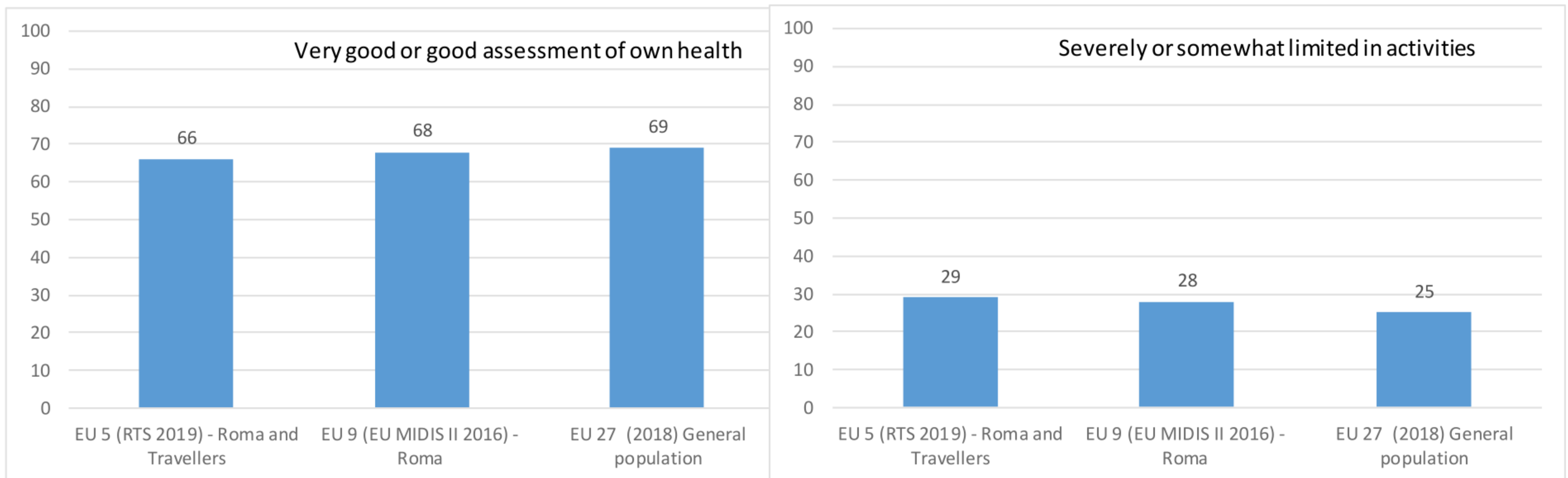


- **61%** (EU-9) and **35%** (EU-5) live in **deprived housing** conditions (vs. 18% in the general population): That means that the accommodation has either not enough daylight, or damp walls or rot in windows or floors or a leaking roof, or no bath/shower or no indoor toilet.
- 25% (EU-9) and 21% (EU-5) live in households which are affected by pollution, grime or other environmental problems.
- 78% (EU-9) and 48% (EU-5) live in overcrowded households.
- **30%** of EU-9 and **8%** of EU-5 have **no access to tap water.**



How does this affect the health of Roma?

- Roma **assess their own subjective health worse** than the general population and report **more limitations in activities** people usually do than the general population.



- Given that Roma and Travellers are on average younger than the general population, the **difference is larger** than it seems when looking only at the averages.

TABLE 3: LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, ESTIMATES FOR 2016, BY COUNTRY (YEARS)^{a,b,c}

Country	Difference in years		Roma and Travellers		General population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
BE	13.6	14.2	70.1	64.6	83.7	78.8
FR	10.9	7.9	74.4	71.4	85.3	79.3
IE	8.2	8.4	75.2	71.3	83.4	79.7
NL (Travellers and Sinti)	8.3	12.5	74.8	67.4	83.1	79.9
SE	10.1	11.6	74.0	69.0	84.1	80.6
UK	7.1	10.3	75.7	68.9	82.8	79.2

Notes:

^a Estimates for Roma and Travellers based on the orphanhood method (Luy 2009 & 2010).

^b Because of small sample sizes, Caravan dwellers and Roma in Belgium are merged and the estimates for Roma in the Netherlands are not published.

^c Details about the specific estimates are in the Annex.

Source: FRA, RTS 2019 (unweighted data); General population: Human Mortality Database (data downloaded: 4 March 2020)

- Generally, we observed only few improvements of the situation of Roma over the last decade, which aggravates the situation of Roma during the Pandemic.
- Focus on dismantling prejudice through cooperation and building trust between communities at local and national level.
- Invest in local level networks of Roma mediators to provide (health, education, social) services to the communities as well as creating employment opportunities
- There is an urgent need for intensified work on equal access to basic services (water, health, sanitation)
- The new framework on Roma inclusion as well as the EU funds provide a window of opportunity to implement measures to overcome the disadvantages the Roma population face.
- Clear targets in a new framework require effective monitoring, and this monitoring should be on all levels: structure, process, outcome. Participation at all stages also in monitoring and data collection