

Norway grants 2014-2021: Programme Area 07

Roma Inclusion and Empowerment



Roma Inclusion and state of play
in the Czech Republic

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Council Regulation (EC) 168/2007

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

Roma inclusion through the lenses of statistics

Based on the EU MIDIS II and 2011 Roma survey
– both by FRA

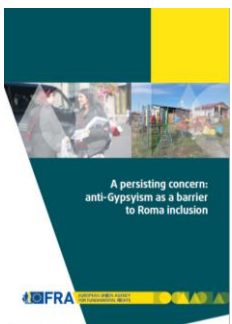
Figure 10: Children, aged between 4 and the compulsory age to start primary education, who participated in early childhood education (household members, %) ^{a,b,c,d,e,f}



- Notes:
- ^a Out of all persons aged between 4 years and the country-specific starting age of compulsory primary education in Roma households (2011 n=2,295; 2016 n=1,776); weighted results.
 - ^b Survey question filled in by respondent for all children if they regularly attend public or private childcare (including nursery, preschool, etc.).
 - ^c Different age groups for participation in early childhood education in countries: 4-6 years in Bulgaria and Croatia; 4-5 years in remaining countries. Age is calculated on an annual basis, hence the figures do not consider earlier or delayed start in primary education of an individual child.
 - ^d Eurostat: 2016 - Education and Training 2020 target -educ_uoe_enra10 (downloaded 06/03/2018); 2011 - educ_ipart (downloaded 06/03/2018); using data from education facilities' registers.
 - ^e Latest available data for the general population in the Czech Republic, Greece, Portugal and Slovakia are from Eurostat, 2015.
 - ^f Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Thus, results based on 20 to 49 unweighted observations in a group total or based on cells with fewer than 20 unweighted observations are noted in parentheses. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published.

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data); Eurostat 2016, General population; Eurostat 2011, General population

Pre-school attendance determines future educational progress



Fairly high shares of children in compulsory schooling age are in education

Figure 12: Children of compulsory-schooling age participating in education (household members, 5-17 depending on country, %) ^{a,b}



- Notes:
- ^a Out of all persons of a country-specific compulsory schooling age in Roma households (2011 n=9,092; 2016 n=7,364); weighted results.
 - ^b Age is calculated on an annual basis, hence the figures do not consider earlier or delayed start in primary education of an individual child.
 - ^c General population: calculated from number of pupils in a country specific compulsory schooling age enrolled in education in school years 2010/2011 (educ_enrhtl - downloaded 23/05/2017) and 2015/2016 (educ_uoe_enra12 - downloaded 06/03/2018) and total population in a given country-specific compulsory schooling age as of January 1 of a given year (2011 and 2016 - demo_pjan, downloaded 06/03/2018); using data from education facilities' registers; latest available data for the Czech Republic for school year 2014/2015 and for Greece for school year 2013/2014.

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data); Eurostat 2016; Eurostat 2011

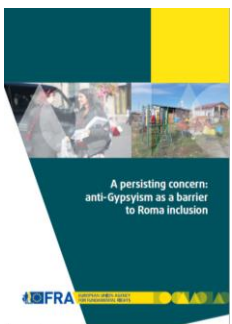


Figure 13: Population that has completed at most lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training (household members, 18-24, %) ^{a,b}



Notes: ^a Out of all persons aged 18-24 years in Roma households (2011 n=4,873; 2016 n=4,152); weighted results.
^b Based on questions on highest achieved education and main activity status used in both 2011 and 2016 surveys. The same definition used as for the general population, with the exception for the participation in non-formal education or training. This was not asked for in EU-MIDIS II, but is considered by Eurostat for the general population (edat_lfse_14, download 05/03/2018).

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data); Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016; Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2011

However, only small proportion continues in education beyond it (beyond lower secondary)

EU 2020 indicator

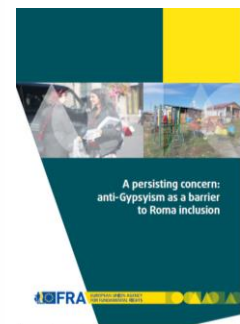
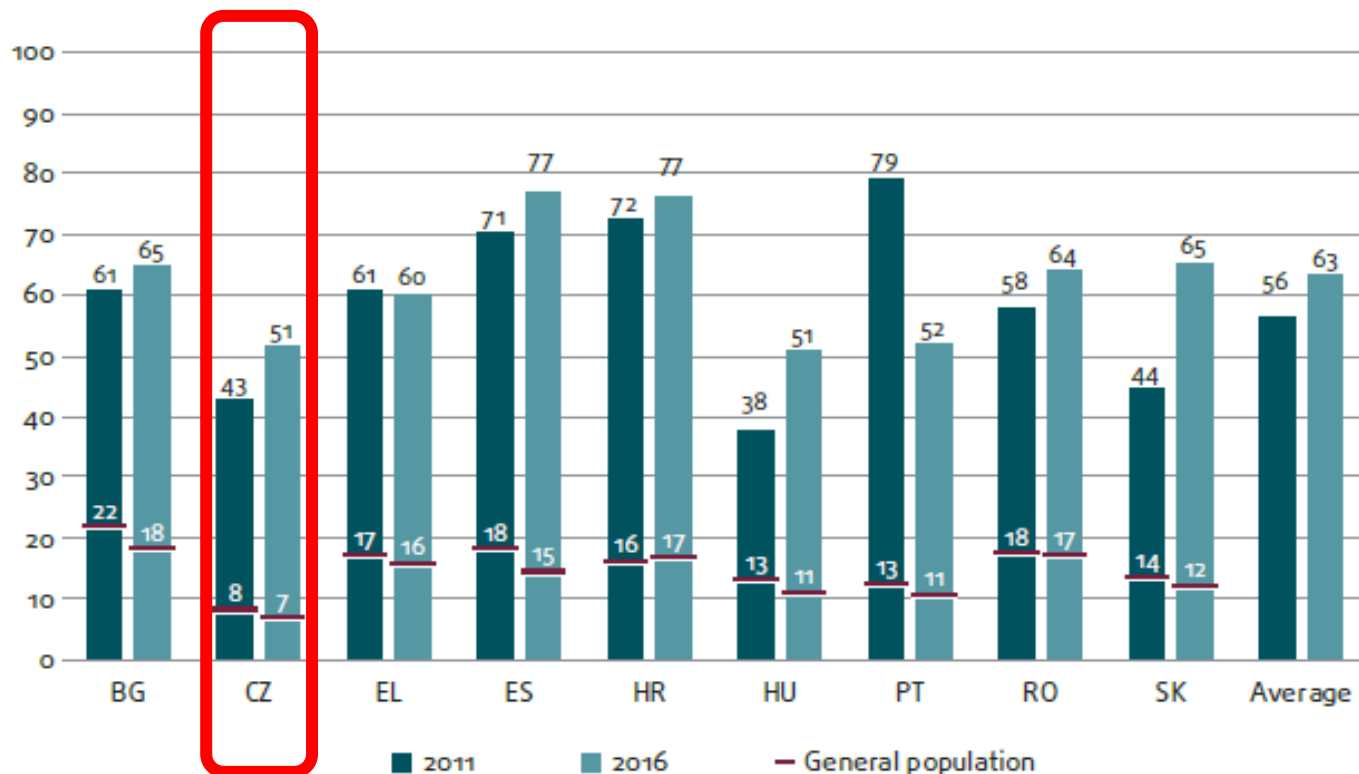


Figure 20: Young persons, 16-24 years old, with current main activity being neither in employment nor in education or training (%)^{a,b,c}



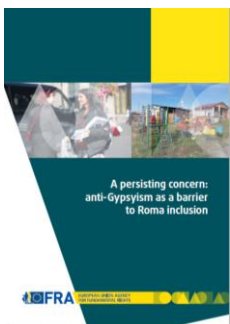
Moreover, high shares of young Roma persons not in education nor in employment

Notes: ^a Out of all persons aged 16-24 years in Roma households (2011 n=6,907; 2016 n=5,632); weighted results.

^b Based on the household questionnaire and respondent questionnaire on self-declared current main activity, not considering those who did any work in the previous four weeks to earn some money.

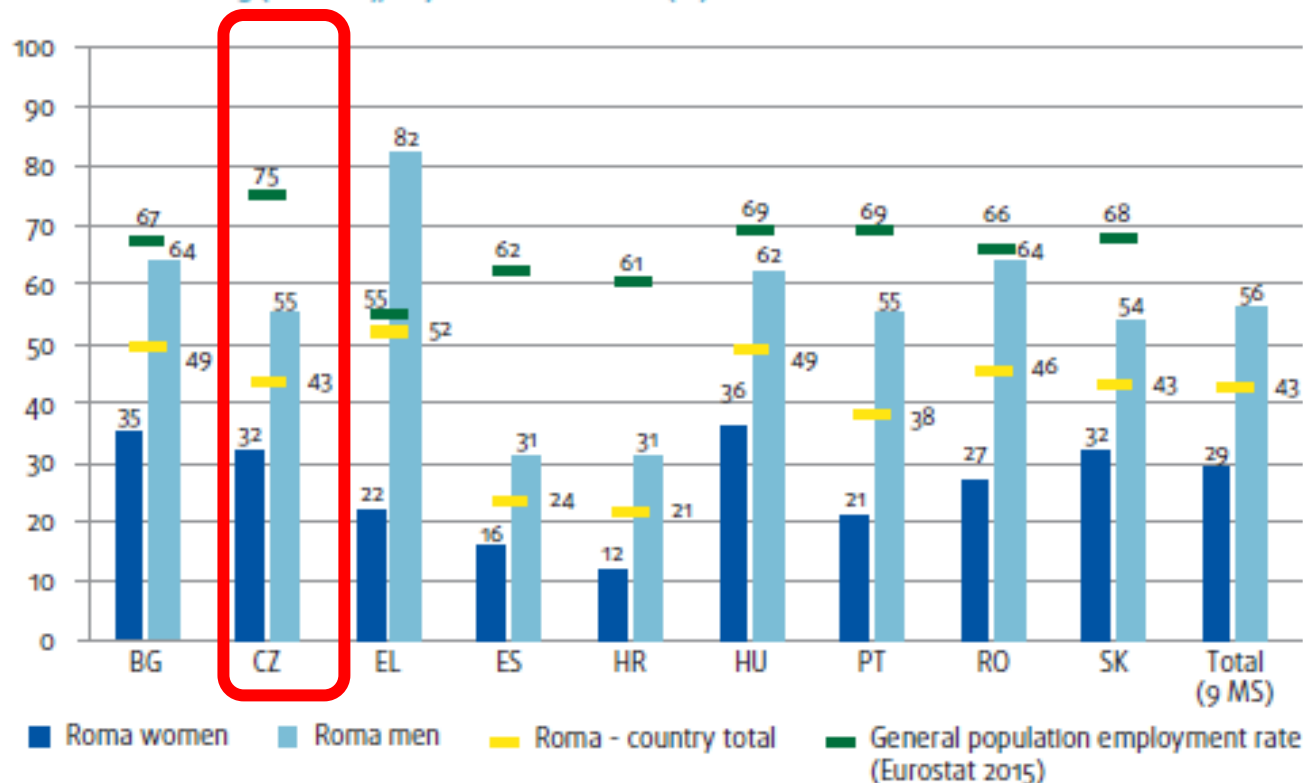
^c Restricted comparability with the Eurostat NEET rate 2016: edat_ifse_20 (downloaded 05/03/2018). Eurostat data are for the population aged 15-24 years not employed and not involved in further education or training, based on the ILO concept; EU-MIDIS II data for Roma are for the age group 16-24.

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data); Eurostat NEET rate 2016; Eurostat NEET rate 2011



Resulting in much smaller number of Roma in paid work than in case of general population

Figure 5: Paid work rate for Roma women and men ^a aged 20-64 years, including self-employment and occasional work or work in the past four weeks, compared with the Europe 2020 employment rate 2015 (Eurostat), ^b by EU Member State (%)



Notes: ^a Out of all persons aged 20-64 years in Roma households (n=17,806); weighted results.

^b Europe 2020 employment rate 2015: Eurostat t2020_10 (download 13/09/2016). This is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the ILO concept, Labour Force Survey.

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma

Figure 16: Household members at risk of poverty (below 60 % of national median equivalised income after social transfers) (%)^{a,b,c,d}

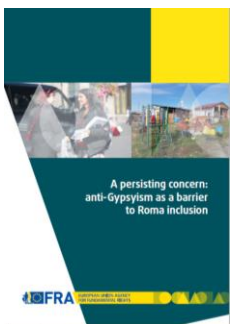


High shares living in poverty – At risk of poverty

EU 2020 indicator

Notes: ^a Out of all persons in Roma households (2011 n=36,438; 2016 n=31,793); weighted results.
^b Value for Portugal cannot be published because of high number of missing values (>50 %).
^c At-risk-of-poverty based on the EU-MIDIS II survey are all persons with an equivalised current monthly disposable household income below the twelfth of the national at-risk-of-poverty threshold 2014 (published by Eurostat). The equivalised disposable income is the total income of the household, after tax and other deductions, divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale (1-0.5-0.3). Eurostat [t2020_52] (downloaded 05/03/2018).
^d The average for 2016 does not include Portugal.

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data); Eurostat, EU-SILC 2014, General population; Eurostat, EU-SILC 2011, General population



...experiencing
hunger

Figure 17: Persons living in households where at least one person had to go to bed hungry at least once in the previous month (%)^{a,b,c}

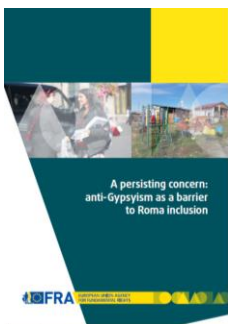


Notes: ^a Out of all persons in Roma households (2011 n=39,142; 2016 n=31,793); weighted results.

^b Value for Portugal for 2016 cannot be published because of high number of missing values (>25 %).

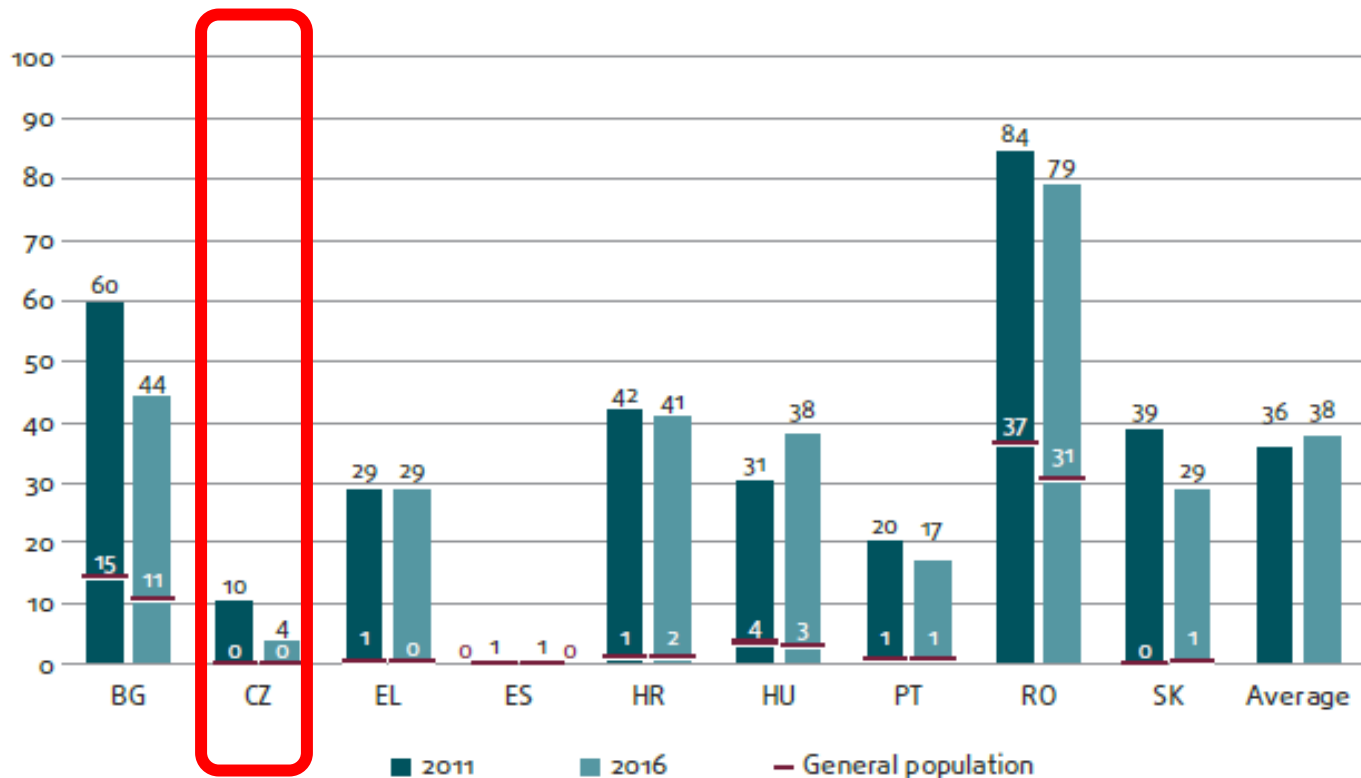
^c Survey question: "In the past month, have you or anyone in the household ever gone to bed hungry because there was not enough money for food? If yes, how often did this happen in the past month?"

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data)



... not having basic sanitation in the dwelling a reality for 1/3 of them

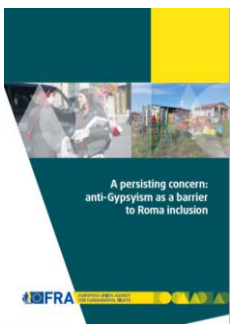
Figure 27: People living in households without a toilet, shower or bathroom inside the dwelling (%)^{a,b}



Notes: ^a Out of all persons in Roma households (2011 n=39,731; 2016 n=33,764); weighted results.

^b Based on the share of people "living in households without toilet or shower or bathroom inside the dwelling". For general population - [ilc_mdho05, downloaded 08 September 2016].

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data); Eurostat, EU-SILC 2015, General population; Eurostat, EU-SILC 2011, General population



Living in problematic dwellings

Table 4: Roma living in dwellings with a leaking roof or damp walls or other problems with the housing structure and in dwellings that are too dark compared with general population, compared with general population, by EU Member State (%) ^{a,b,c}

EU Member State	Consider dwelling too dark		Living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor	
	Roma 2016	General population 2014	Roma 2016	General population 2014
BG	17	6.8	33	13.2
CZ	17	3.8	21	9.2
EL	18	6.6	37	13.7
ES	15	5.2	26	17.1
HR	23	5.5	43	11.7
HU	25	9.2	44	26.9
PT	39	9.7	66	32.8
RO	14	5.8	26	12.7
SK	30	3.2	38	7
Total (9 MS)	20		32	

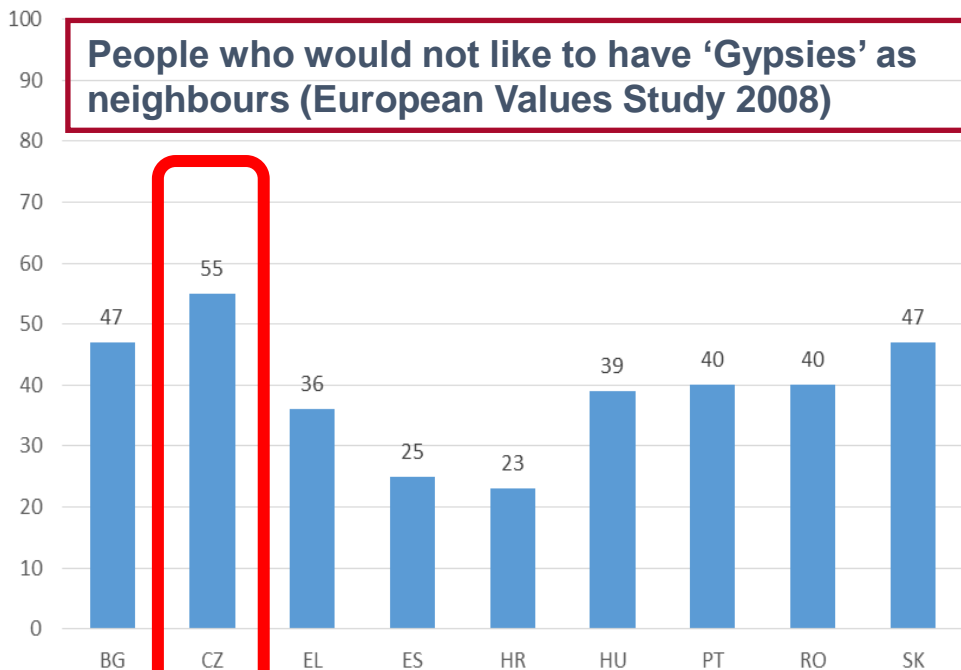
- Notes:
- ^a Out of all persons in Roma households ("Living in...": n=33,632; "Considering...": n=33,679); weighted results.
 - ^b "Living in ..." based on "share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor". For general population, EU-SILC [ilc_mdh001, downloaded 11 September 2016].
 - ^c "Considering ..." based on "share of total population considering their dwelling as too dark". For general population, EU-SILC survey [ilc_mdh004], downloaded 11 September 2016].

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma; Eurostat, EU-SILC 2014, General population

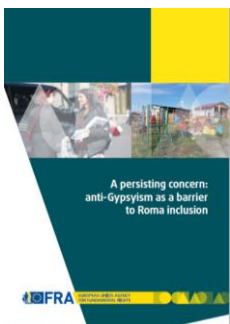
On top of it:

Roma facing intolerance from the general population...

People who would not like to have 'Gypsies' as neighbours (European Values Study 2008)

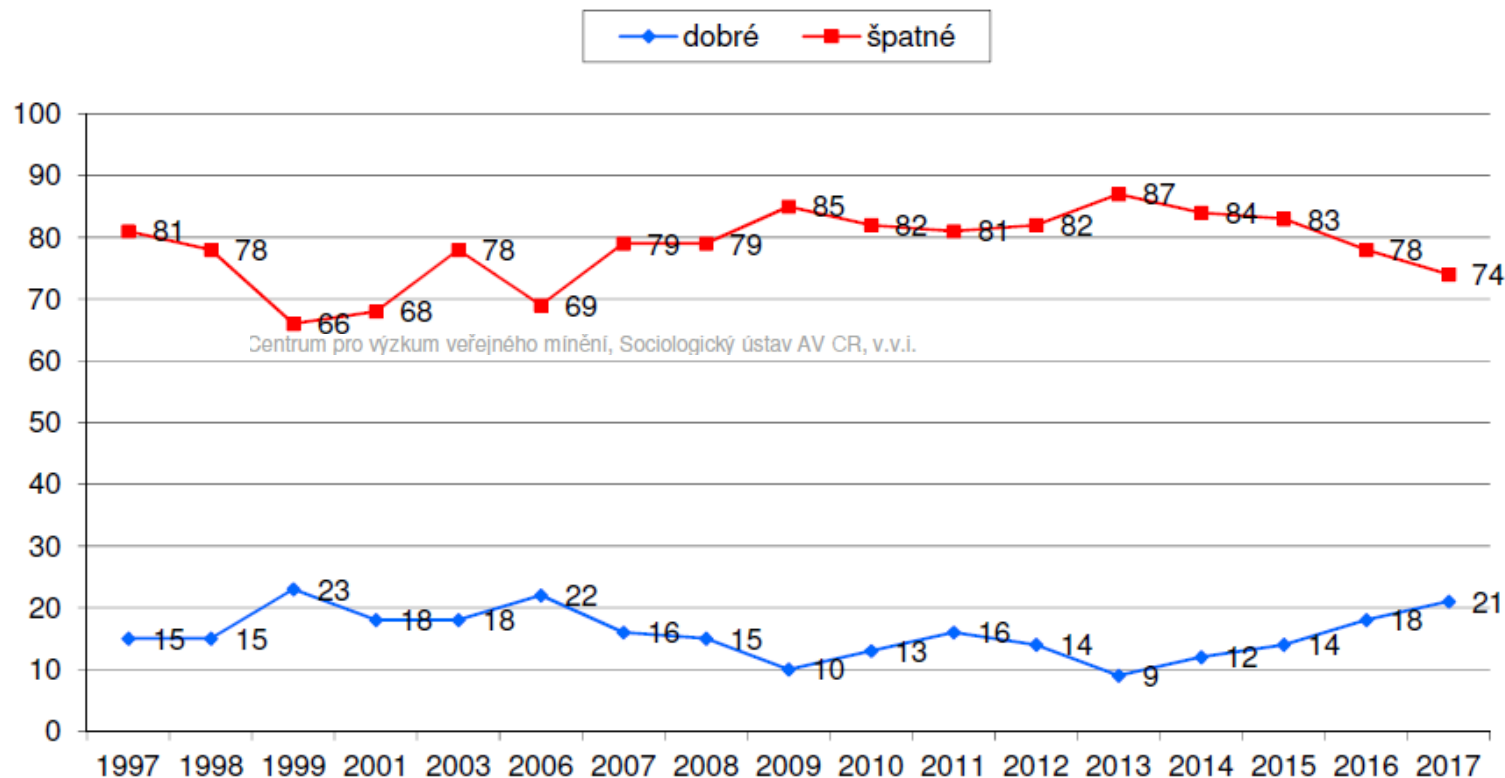


- ❖ 20% of Europeans feel uncomfortable if one of their colleagues at work were Roma.
- ❖ Less than half (45 %) would be comfortable or indifferent if their son or daughter had an affair with a Roma person
- ❖ 18 % have Roma acquaintances or friends



... one of few situations where national data for Czechia exist...

Graf 2: Hodnocení soužití romské a neromské populace v ČR – časové srovnání (v %)



Pozn.: Položka „dobré“ představuje součet odpovědí „velmi dobré“ a „spíše dobré“ a položka „špatné“ součet odpovědí „spíše špatné“ a „velmi špatné“. Dopočet do 100 % tvoří odpovědi „neví“.

Zdroj: CVVM SOÚ AV ČR, v.v.i., Naše společnost.

Figure 2: Respondents (16+) who felt discriminated against due to being Roma when in contact with schools as parents or students in the past five years (%)^{a,b,c}



Notes: ^a Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination on grounds of Roma background in the past 5 years (2011 n=3,446; 2016 n=3,363); weighted results.

^b Survey question: "Over the last 5 years in [COUNTRY] [or since you have been in the country if less than 5 years] have you ever been discriminated against because of being Roma by people working in a school or in training? This includes schools, colleges and other further education. This could have happened to you as a student or as a parent."

^c Croatia was not covered by FRA's 2011 Roma pilot and UNDP survey data were used in this report to determine 2011-2016 trends. This is also why the average for 2011 does not include Croatia.

Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data)

...
**discrimination
in education...**

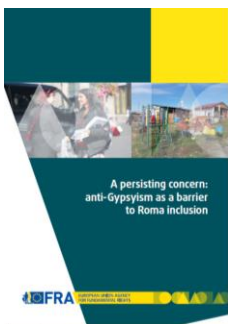
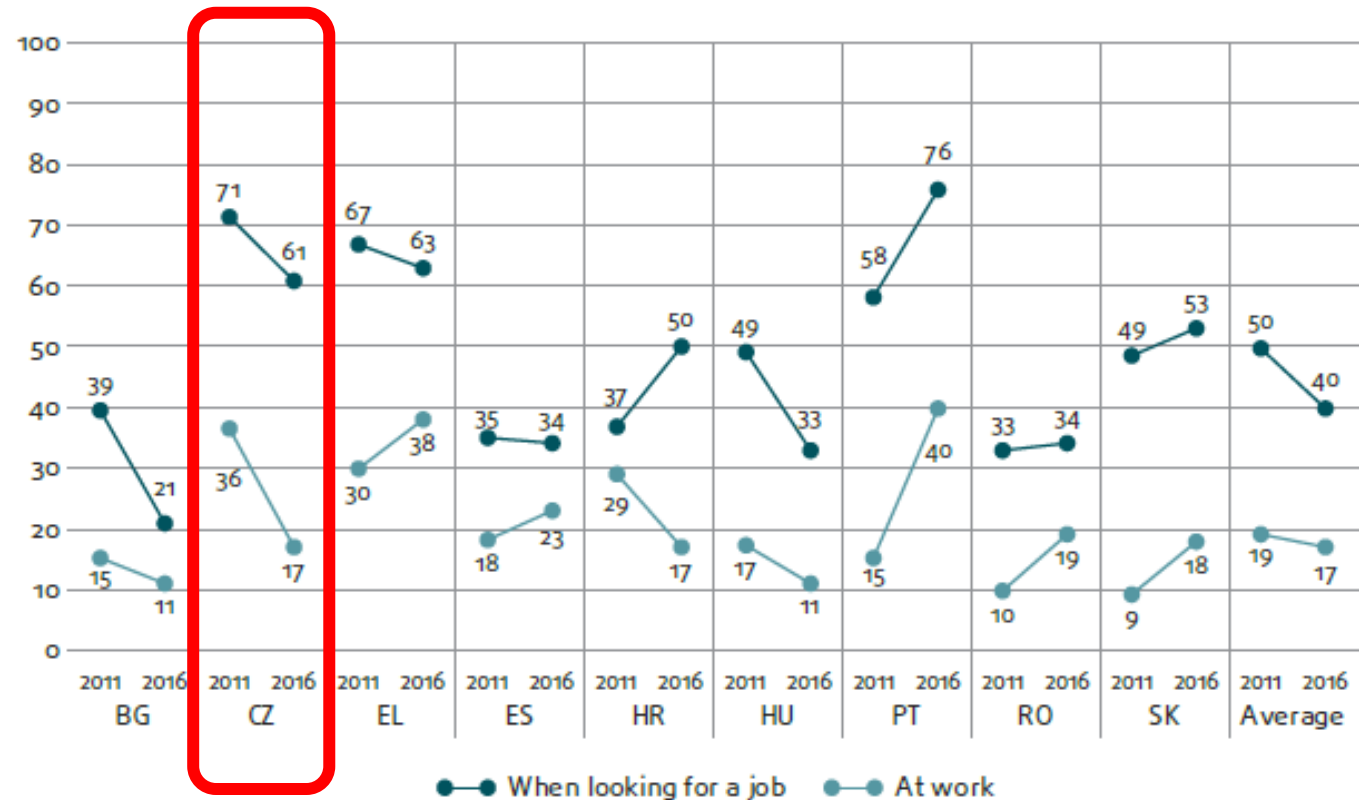


Figure 4: Respondents (16+) who felt discriminated against due to being Roma when looking for a job^a and when at work^b in the past five years (%)

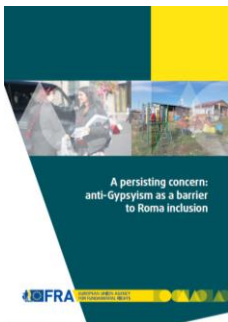


Notes: ^a Out of all Roma respondents at risk of discrimination on grounds of Roma background in the past 5 years (2011 n=4,684; 2016 n=3,987); weighted results. Survey question: "Over the last 5 years in [COUNTRY] [or since you have been in the country if less than 5 years] have you ever been discriminated against because of being Roma when looking for paid work?"

^b Out of all Roma respondents at risk of discrimination on grounds of Roma background in the past 5 years (2011 n=3,598; 2016 n=4,068); weighted results. Survey question: "Over the last 5 years in [COUNTRY] [or since you have been in the country if less than 5 years] have you ever been discriminated against because of being Roma when at work by people who you work for or with?"

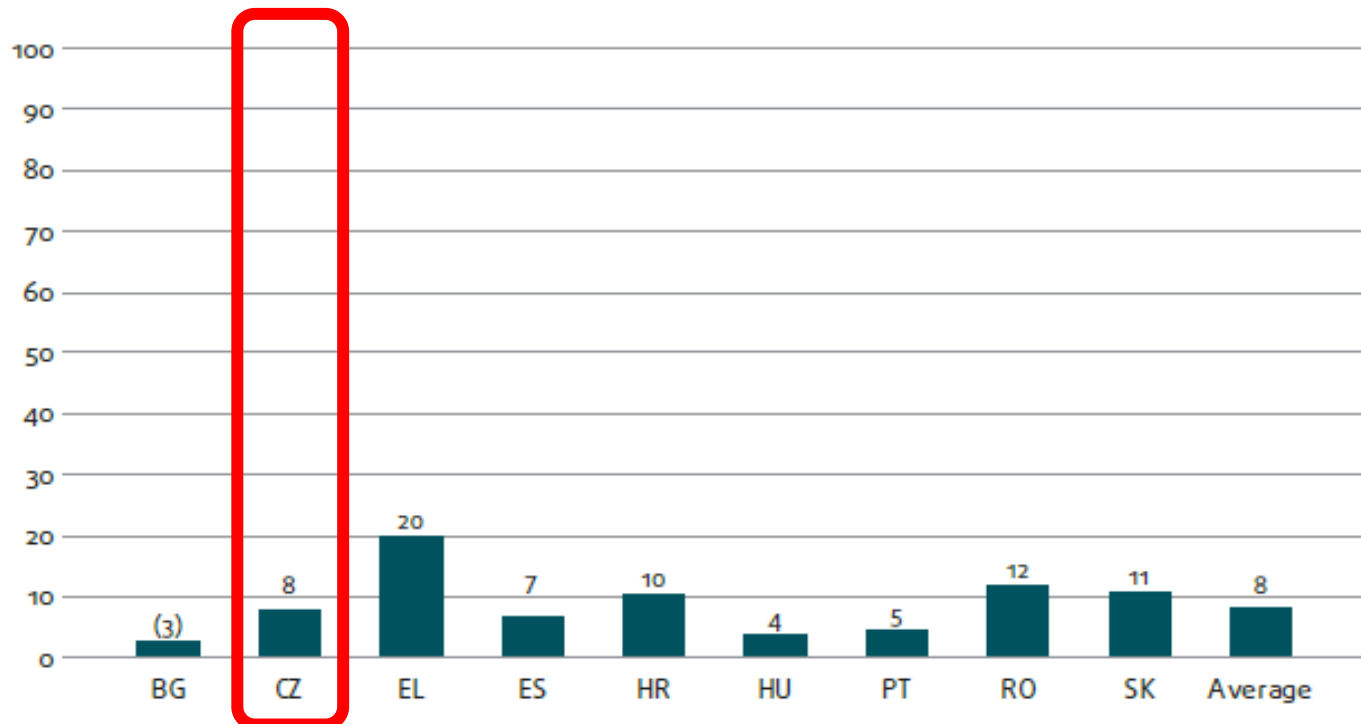
Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data)

...
**discrimination
in the labour
market...**



...
discrimination
when
accessing
health
services ...

Figure 5: Respondents (16+) who felt discriminated against due to being Roma when accessing health services in the 12 months before the survey, 2016 (%)^{a,b}



Notes: ^a Out of all Roma respondents at risk of discrimination on grounds of Roma background aged 16+ (n=3,796); weighted results.

^b Survey question: "In the past 12 months have you ever felt discriminated against because of skin colour/ethnic origin/religion when using healthcare services?"

Source: FRA, EU-MIDS II 2016, Roma (weighted data)

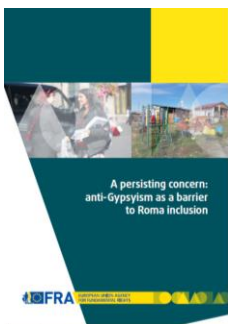


Figure 6: Respondents (16+) who felt discriminated against due to being Roma when looking for housing in the past five years (%)^{a,b}

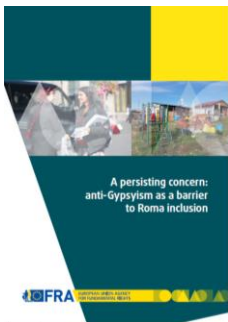


Notes: ^a Out of all Roma respondents at risk of discrimination on grounds of Roma background in the past 5 years (2011 n=862; 2016 n=1,030); weighted results.

^b Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Thus, results based on 20 to 49 unweighted observations in a group total or based on cells with fewer than 20 unweighted observations are noted in parentheses. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published.

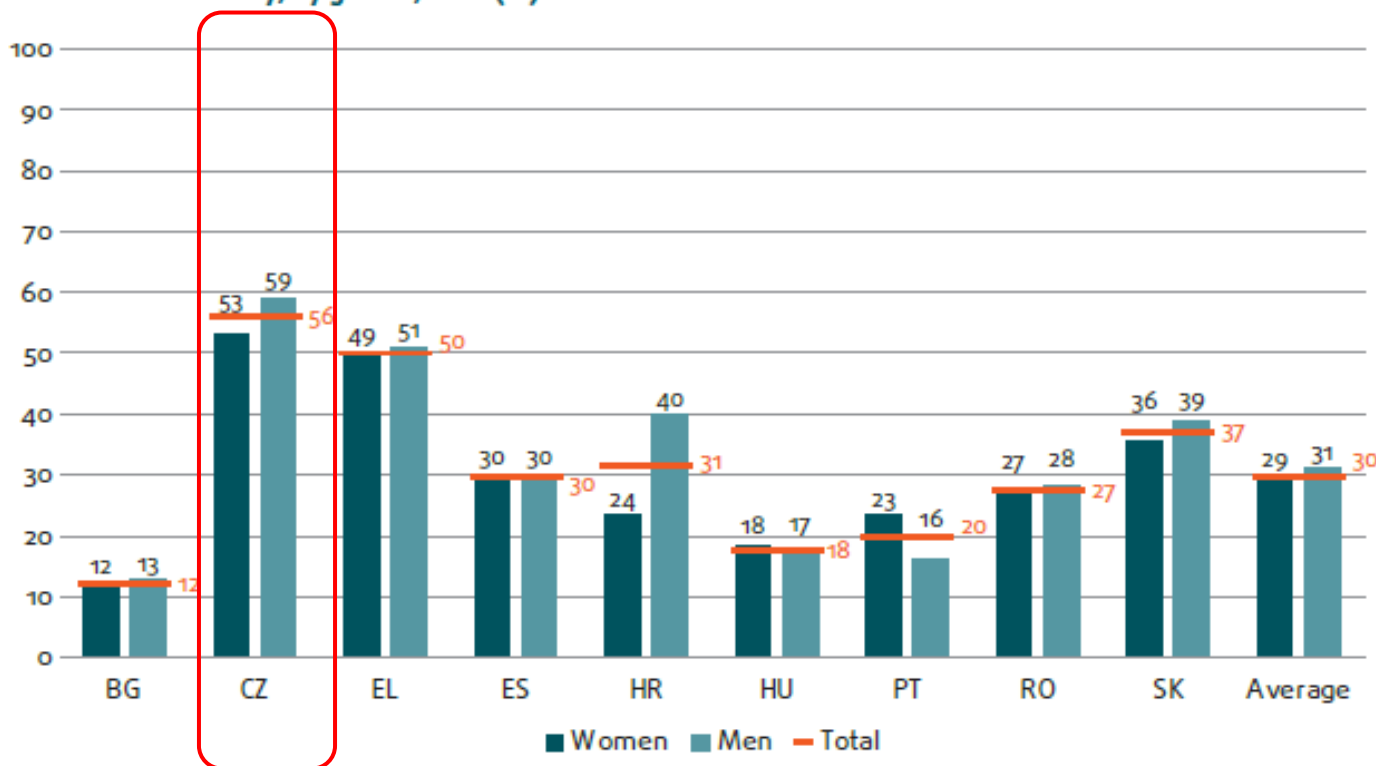
Sources: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data); FRA, Roma Pilot Survey 2011 (weighted data); UNDP-World Bank-EC 2011 (for Croatia, weighted data)

...
**discrimination
in the housing
market ...**



... but also harassment (both in person and online)...

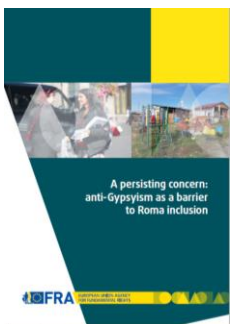
Figure 7: Prevalence of harassment experienced due to Roma background in the 12 months before the survey, by gender, 2016 (%)^{a,b}



Notes: ^a Out of all respondents in Roma households (n=7,947); weighted results.

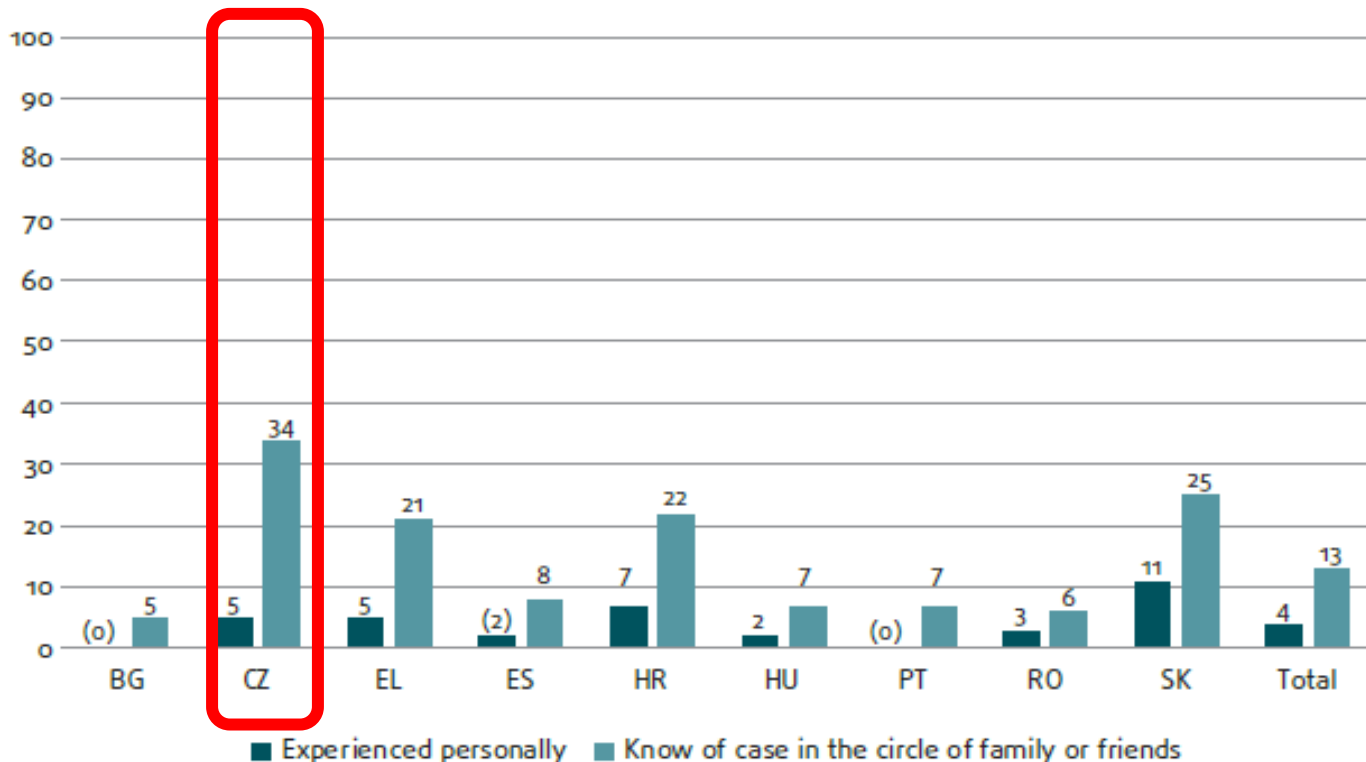
^b Question: "How many times have such incidents [that is, each of the five acts of harassment asked about in the survey] related to your Roma background happened in the past 12 months?" The five acts of harassment include offensive or threatening comments, being threatened with violence, offensive gestures or inappropriate staring, receiving offensive emails or text messages, and finding offensive, personal comments on the internet.

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data)



...and
violence...

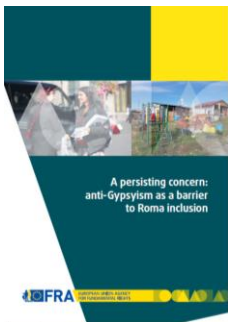
Figure 9: Prevalence of physical violence motivated by victim's Roma background, and awareness of family members or friends being physically attacked because of their Roma background in 12 months before the survey, 2016 (%)^{a,b}



Notes: ^a Out of all respondents in Roma households (EU MIDIS II n=7,947); weighted results.

^b Questions: "How many times has this happened [that is, hate motivated physical attack] in the past 12 months because of your Roma background?"; "In the past 12 months, have you heard of anyone in your circle of family or friends being physically attacked because of their Roma background?"

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016, Roma (weighted data)



Czechia and Roma inclusion in a glance

- standing relatively well when compared to other countries with large Roma population in the EU
- but the data come primarily from external sources – Czech statistics does not provide needed data to assess effects of the policies targeting Roma
- despite continuous improvement in the past 5 years still the general population assesses the relations with Roma as rather bad
- after criticism the country makes efforts to address selected issues in the area of education

...complementarity of the Norway grants 2014-2021

...consultations defined the focus of the Program:

- (A) development of systems for data collection, analysis, monitoring and evaluation,
- (B) empowerment of Roma, engagement of Roma at local level and capacity building and increasing knowledge about Roma history and
- (C) supportive measures in the area of education

Thank you!

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