DecadeWatch 2010

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International Steering Committee
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Integration – current state

• (Very) high integration of Roma only in ES (44%)
• Individual cases of experts identify (very) high integration of Roma in CZ, HU, RO, BA
• No single expert assessed Roma integration as (very) high in all other countries (SK, BG, AL, MK, RS, ME)
• Overall, only about 5% of the relevant experts assess the current integration of Roma as high or very high!!!
• Current level of integration of Roma is worse in non-EU than in EU countries (by quarter of the responses)
Integration – change with the Decade

- Over the last 5 five years the integration of Roma has generally increased (c.54%), although for some experts it decreased (c.14%)
- Integration particularly increased in Western Balkans countries (RS, AL, ME, MK, BA) and ES, according to more than 70% of the respondents
- The responses from RO, BG, CZ, HU, and particularly SK are striking, pointing to a large extent to decreased or unchanged integration
Integration – priority areas

• Overall, integration of Roma within the Decade in all priority areas has been assessed by relevant experts as medium, except in education where the assessment is medium to high
  – Education 3.50
  – Health 3.21
  – Employment 3.08
  – Housing 3.02
Integration - conclusions

- Integration of Roma is still one of the crucial challenges of the Decade, as the current level of integration is not satisfactory.
- Changes in integration of Roma with the Decade are noticeable, particularly in the countries where the situation is still on lower level.
- Benchmarking with integration efforts in education are needed in housing, employment and health.
Discrimination – current level

• Overall, only about 15% of the experts assessed discrimination against Roma (very) low, while about half assessed it (very) high
• HU, RO, ME have no more than 5% experts claiming (very) low discrimination against Roma; RS and SK are not much better (with not more than 10%) and AL and MK are only somewhat better (with 16%)
• Only BG, ES, BA and CZ have better assessment, with over 20% experts claiming (very) low discrimination against Roma
Discrimination – change with the Decade

• Overall, discrimination against Roma remained the same (with c. 39% of the responses) or even increased (c.37%); only according to about quarter of the experts it decreased
• Opinions are divided, indicating there could be found isolated / sporadic good examples
• In ME no expert saw increase of discrimination, and in MK and BA only less than 10% (AL, RO)
• Three quarters of the experts saw increase of discrimination in HU, and less, but over 30% in SK and RS
• CZ, ES, BG – remained (majority of responses)
Discrimination – priority areas

• Overall, only in education the discrimination against Roma is moving slowly from unchanged to decreased, while in other sectors is still in the state of increased moving towards remaining the same
  – Education 3.22
  – Employment 2.98
  – Health 2.95
  – Housing 2.87
Discrimination – conclusions

- Discrimination is generally better assessed than integration, but still indicating it has been neglected within the Decade.
- Discrimination need to be tackled more systematically and countries need to cooperate better in this area.
- Hungary has to urgently tackle rapid increase of discrimination towards Roma.
Education measures impact

- Primary and secondary education  3.56
- Early childhood and preschool    3.35
- Tertiary education             3.00
- Adult education                2.95
- Romany language, culture, history and identity  2.65
- Employment of Roma in the education sector  2.54
- Desegregation                  2.39

5: very positive    4: positive    3: neutral    2: negative    1: very negative
# Education measures impact and change (objectives achievement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>No program</th>
<th>No answer</th>
<th>Change rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td><strong>3.20</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td><strong>64%</strong></td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td><strong>3.09</strong></td>
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<td>BG</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td><strong>2.77</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>54%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td><strong>65%</strong></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td><strong>2.58</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td><strong>2.58</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td><strong>30%</strong></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td><strong>2.48</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td><strong>20%</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td><strong>2.33</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<td><strong>2.23</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td><strong>2.11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>48%</strong></td>
<td><strong>22%</strong></td>
<td><strong>12%</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5 very much, 3 somewhat, 1 not at all)
Selected measures in education

• Early childhood and preschool
  – Macedonia – (very) positive assessment
  – Montenegro and Slovakia – negative assessment
  – Czech Republic – third of the experts claim there is no program

• Primary and secondary education
  – Western Balkan countries – (very) positive
  – Slovakia – third of the experts claim negative impact

• Desegregation
  – Romania and Albania – (very) positive (over half)
  – Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina – (very) positive (c. half)
  – Slovakia and Montenegro – negative
  – Bulgaria (two thirds) and Macedonia (one third) – no programs
Education priority list

- Early childhood and preschool
- Primary and secondary education
- Tertiary education
- Desegregation
- Romany language, culture, history and identity
- Employment of Roma in the education sector
- Adult education
Employment measures impact

- Training and retraining: 3.25
- Job placement: 2.93
- Self-employment: 2.83
- Equal treatment: 2.53

5: very positive   4: positive   3: neutral   2: negative   1: very negative
### Employment measures impact and change (objectives achievement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>No answer</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td><strong>3.28</strong></td>
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<td>MK</td>
<td><strong>63%</strong></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td><strong>3.27</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td><strong>3.20</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td><strong>3.15</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td><strong>3.06</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td><strong>23%</strong></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td><strong>2.98</strong></td>
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<td>ES</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td><strong>2.89</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td><strong>2.86</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td><strong>19%</strong></td>
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<td>HU</td>
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<td>35%</td>
<td><strong>26%</strong></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td><strong>2.57</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td><strong>50%</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td><strong>1.88</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>2.89</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5 very much, 3 somewhat, 1 not at all)
Selected measures in employment

• Training and retraining
  – Western Balkan countries – (very) positive
  – Slovakia – no positive assessment at all
  – Czech Republic and Hungary – third experts assessed negatively

• Job placement
  – Macedonia and Albania – (very) positive assessment
  – Slovakia – (very) negative
  – Slovakia and Serbia – more than 15% experts claim no program
Education priority list

- Training and retraining
- Job placement
- Self-employment
- Equal treatment