

Mapping the problem of antigypsyism: Selected findings from FRA surveys

Andrey Ivanov, Equality, Roma and Social Rights Unit, FRA

Brussels, 19 October 2023

FRA mandate in regards Roma inclusion

- Collect evidence on the realization of fundamental rights
 - Related to but not the same as socio-economic status
- Support COM and MS in their efforts to monitor and evaluate progress on Roma integration

42. The Agency should carry out a regular Roma survey for the years 2020, 2024 and 2028, to provide the data necessary for baseline, mid-term and end-term results, reflecting any change in the situation of the Roma. The Agency should also support Member States in their efforts to collect relevant equality data, support the Commission in monitoring and analysis, and support the national Roma contact points in reporting, with the assistance of the Working Party on Roma indicators and reporting.

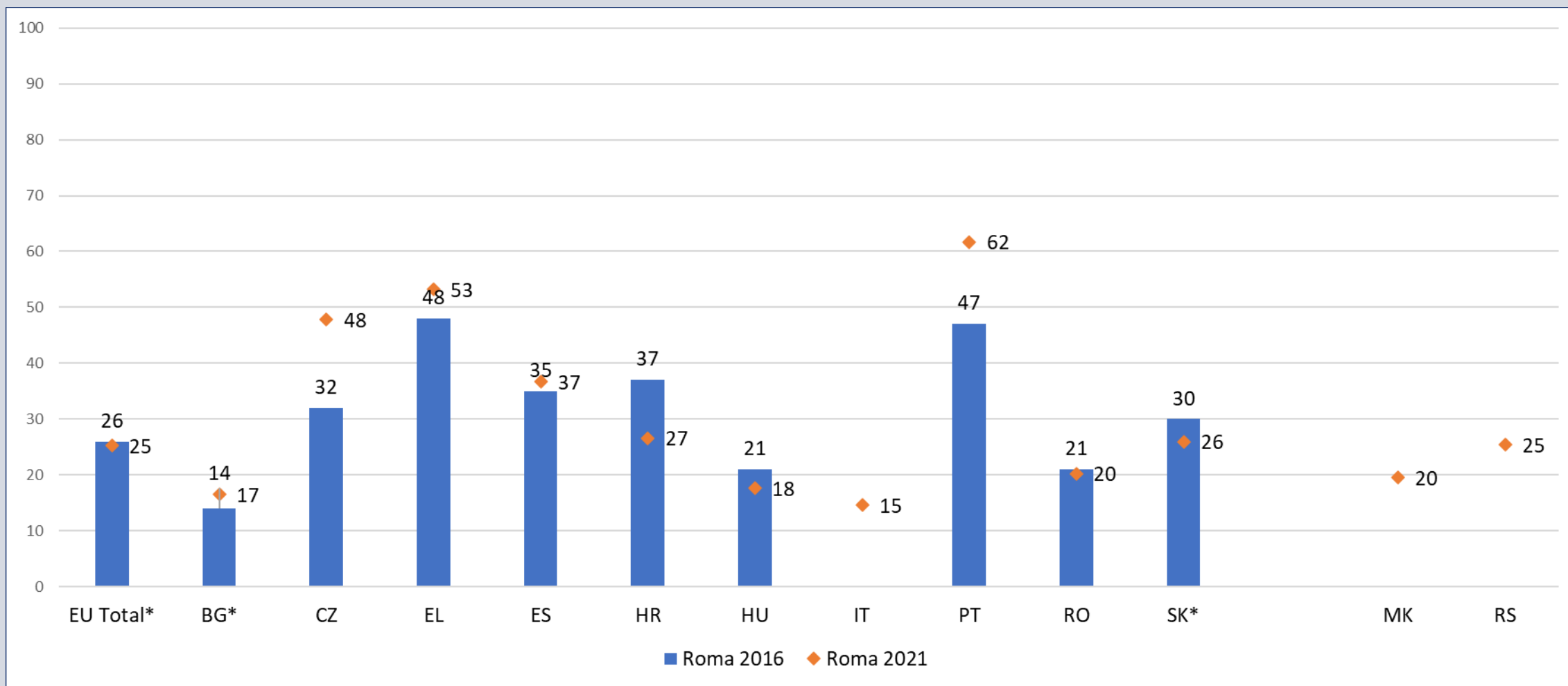
COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on Roma equality, inclusion and participation, 2 March 2021



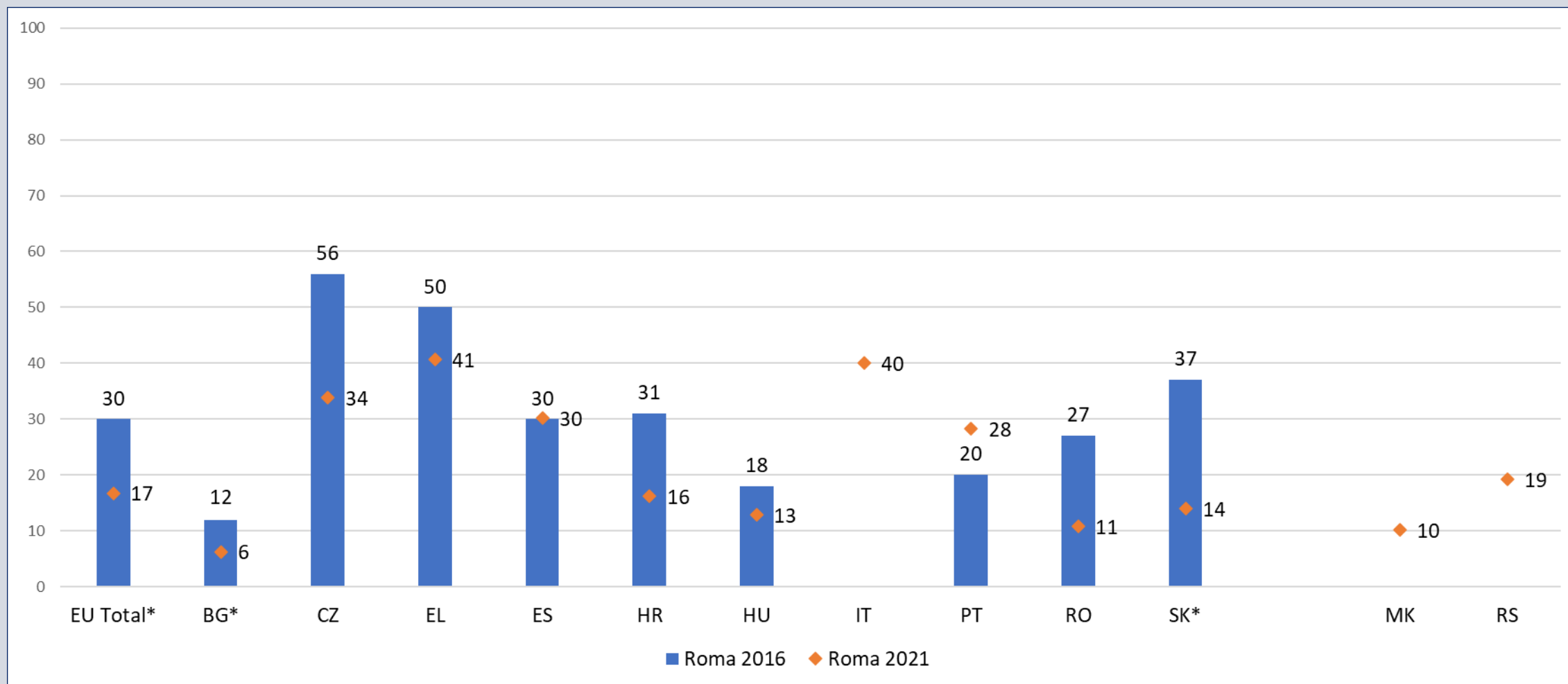
The immediate manifestations of antigypsyism – discrimination, harassment and violence – trigger mistrust in state structures

Picture: FRA, LERI project locality (Slovakia)

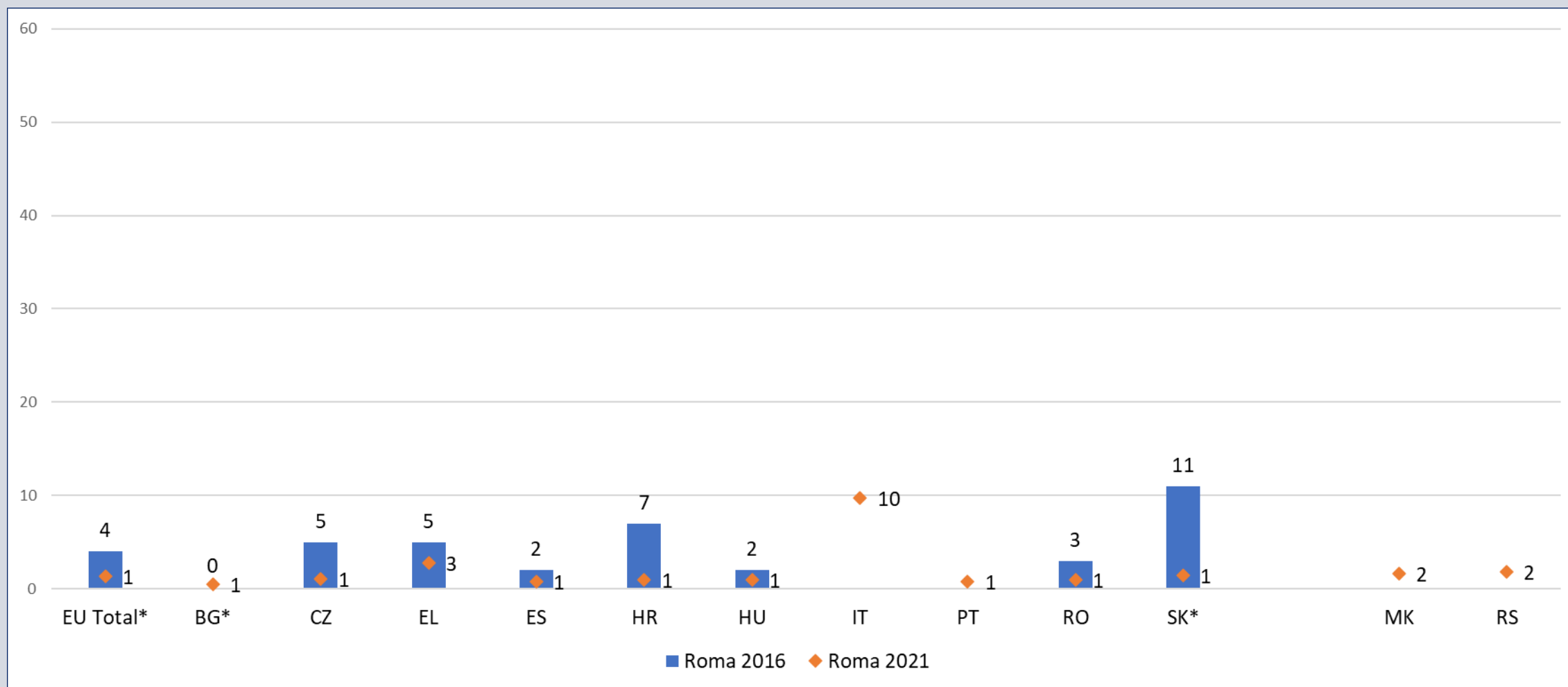
Share of Roma who felt discriminated against in the past 12 months because of being Roma in core areas of life, by country and survey year (%)



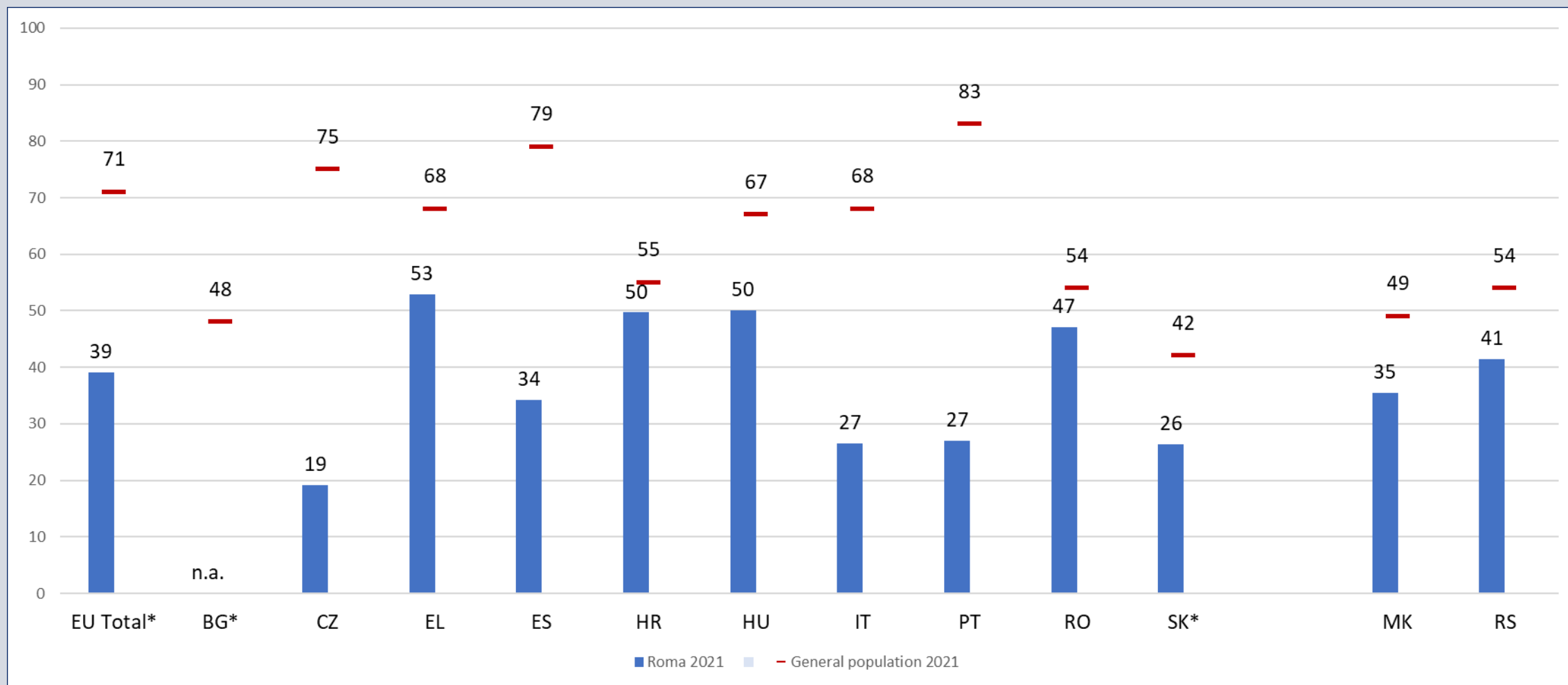
Share of respondents who have experienced at least one form of hate-motivated harassment because of being Roma in the 12 months preceding the survey, by country and survey year (%)



Share of people aged 16+ (out of all respondents) who were physically attacked because of being Roma in the past 12 months (%)



Share of Roma aged 16+ who tend to trust the police, by country and survey year (%)





Antigypsyism is
more than
discrimination,
harassment and
violence

A persisting concern:
anti-Gypsyism as a barrier
to Roma inclusion

The vicious circle of deprivation and antigypsyism

- The 2018 “antigypsyism” report provided trends in the situation of Roma in priority areas (as defined in the Council recommendation from December 2013) between 2011 and 2017
 - Now complemented by a third datapoint (2021)
- Built on the understanding of anti-Gypsyism as a key structural driver of Roma exclusion that undermines the process of Roma integration and waters down the measures adopted in the specific thematic areas reinforcing the generational deprivation of Roma.
- It distinguished between
 - **manifestations** of anti-Gypsyism (discrimination, harassment and hate crime against Roma) and
 - **effects** of anti-Gypsyism (deprived situation of Roma in education, employment, poverty, healthcare and housing)

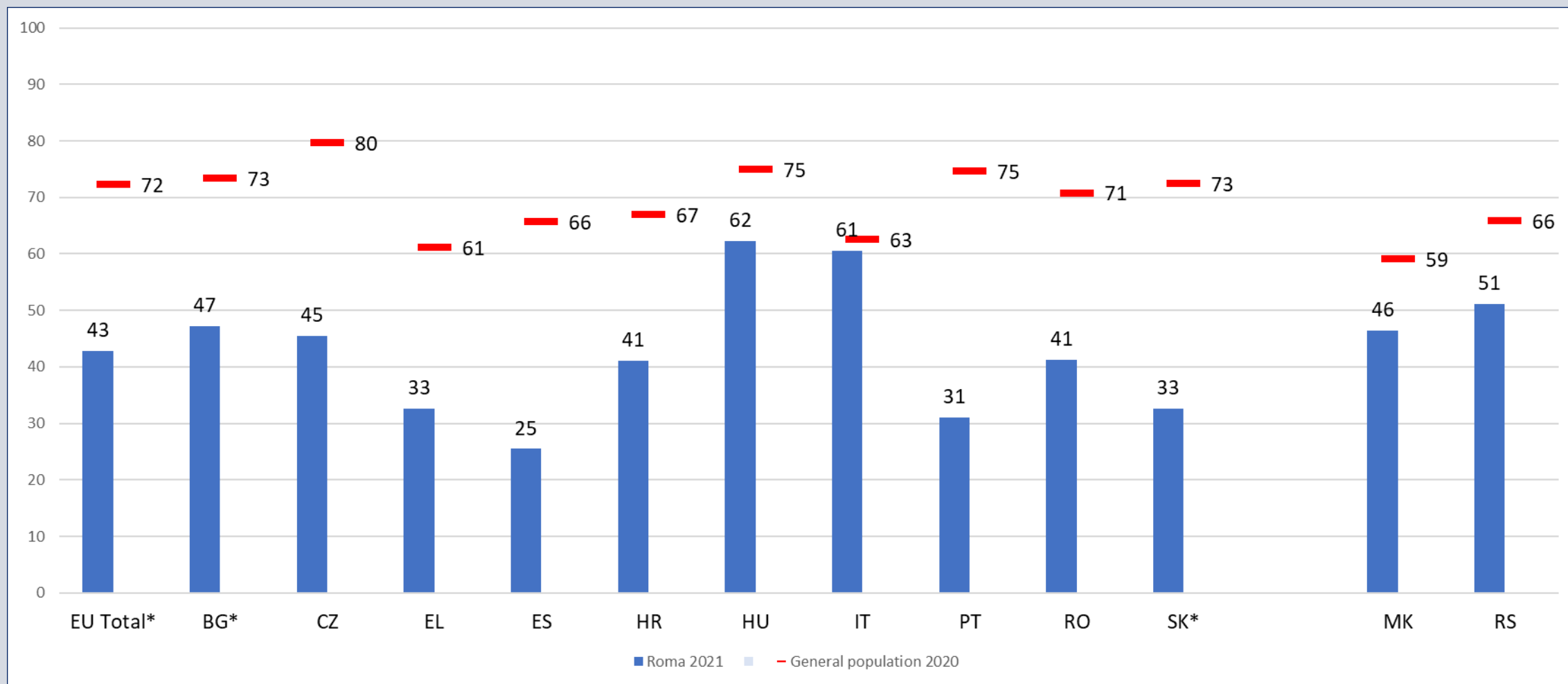


Right to work
in fair and just
working conditions

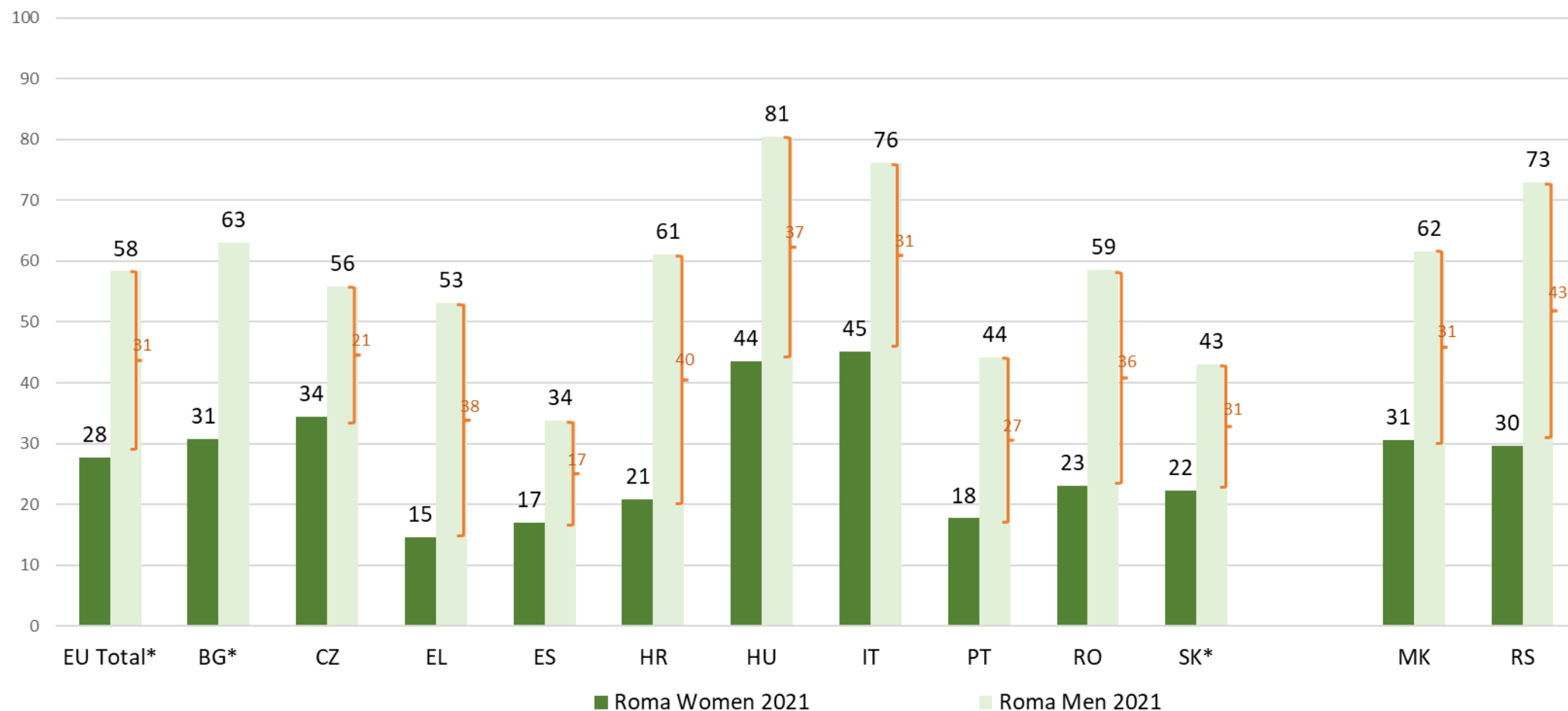
Only 43% of Roma
aged 20-64 report to
be in “paid work”
(72% of the general
population)

Picture: Roma Realities – Decade 2005-2015, SDC and the World Bank

Share of people who self-declared their main activity status as 'paid work', 20-64 (%)



Gender employment gap: difference in the paid work rate between women and men, 20-64 years old (%)



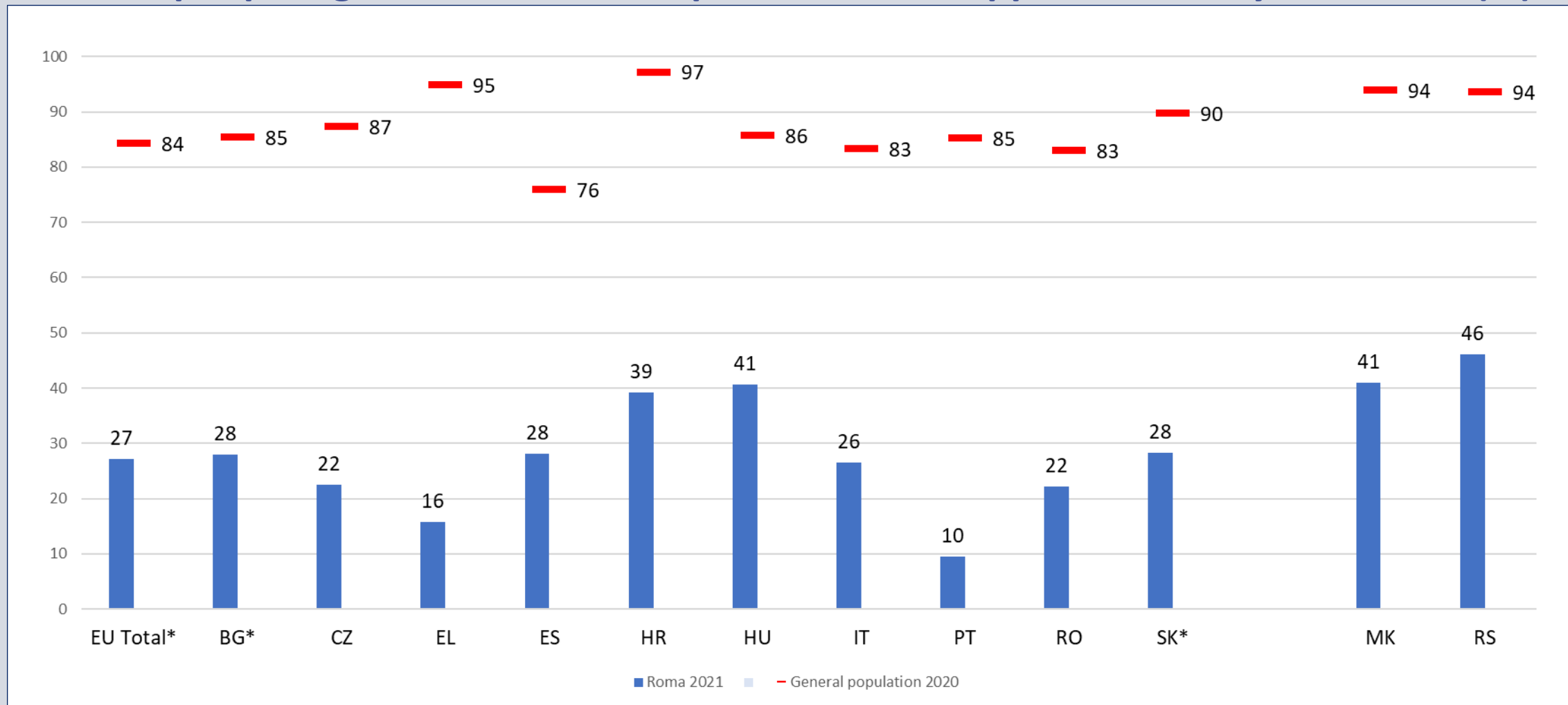


The right to
education

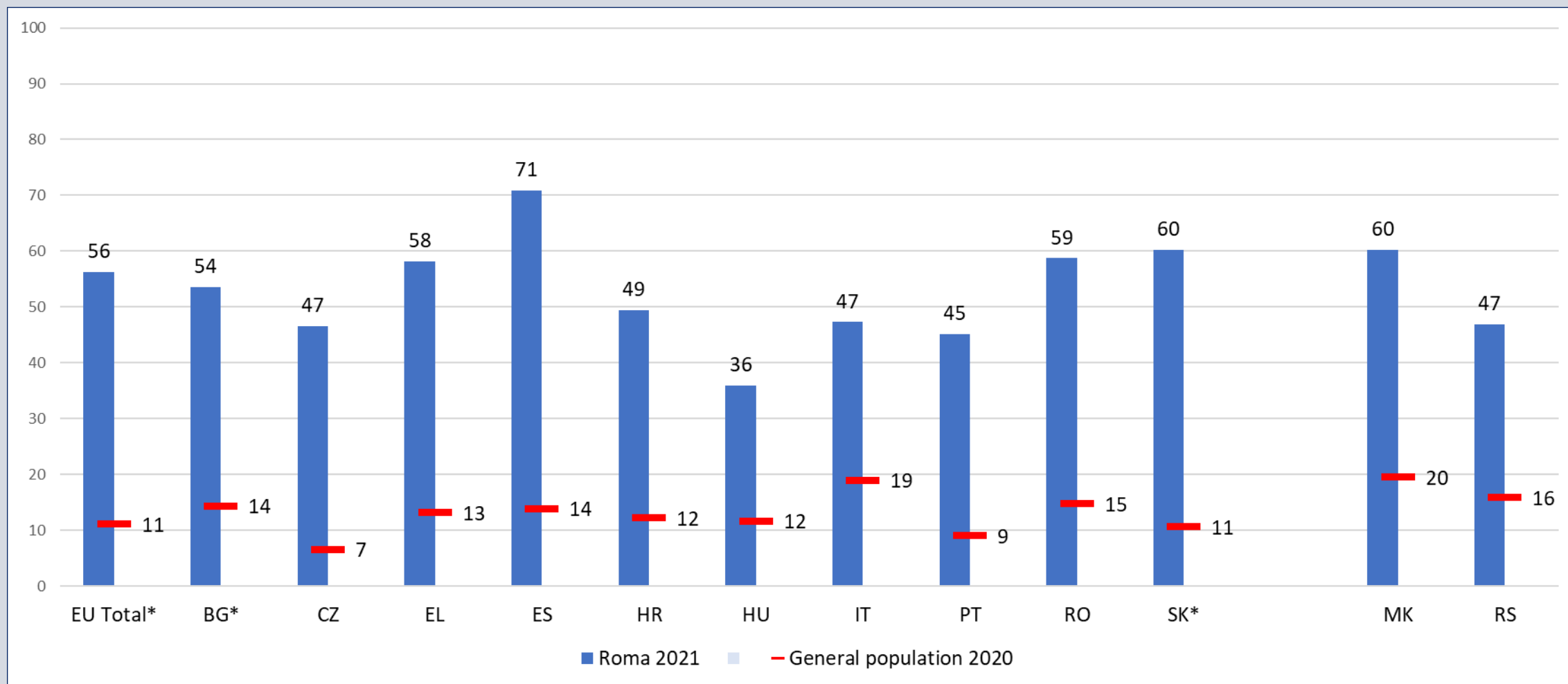
Less than a third of
Roma complete at
least upper
secondary
education

Picture: Roma Realities – Decade 2005-2015, SDC and the World Bank

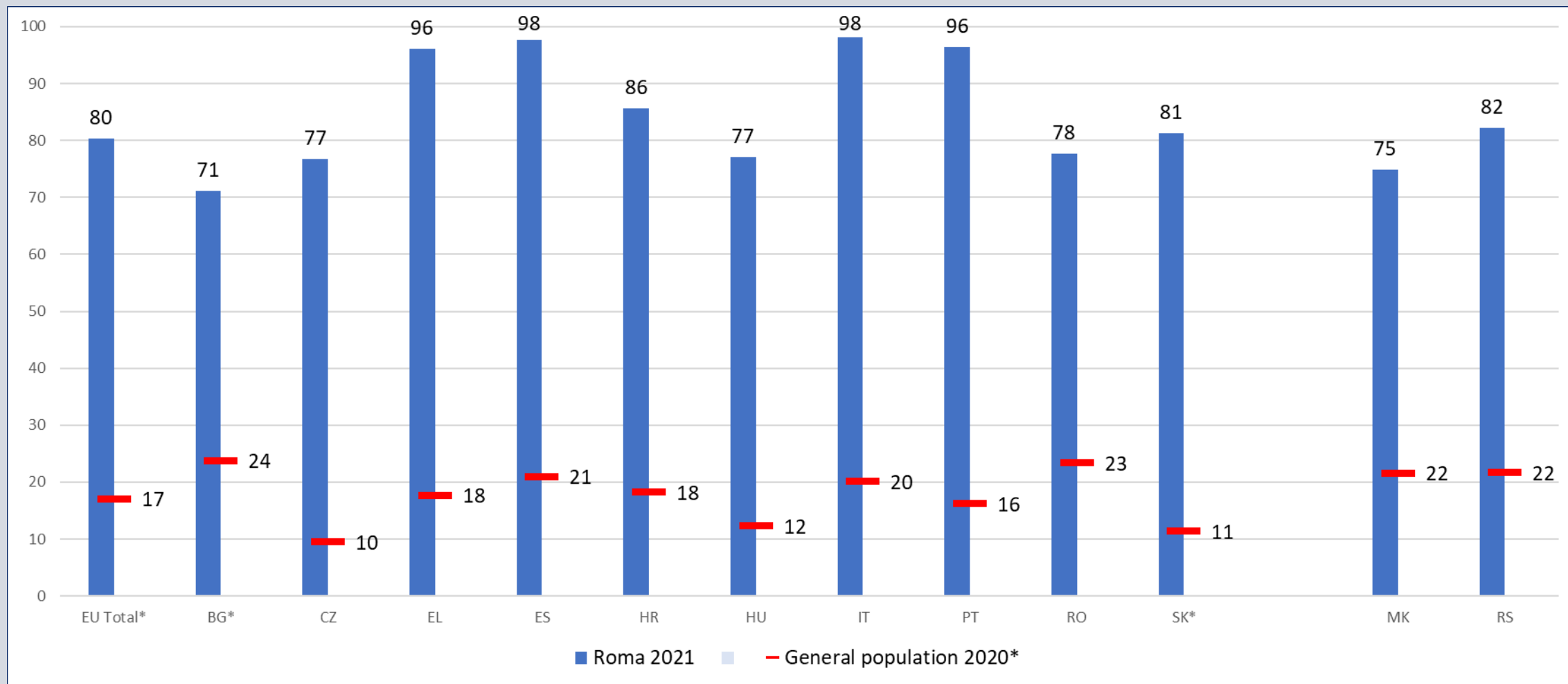
Share of people aged 20-24 who completed at least upper secondary education (%)

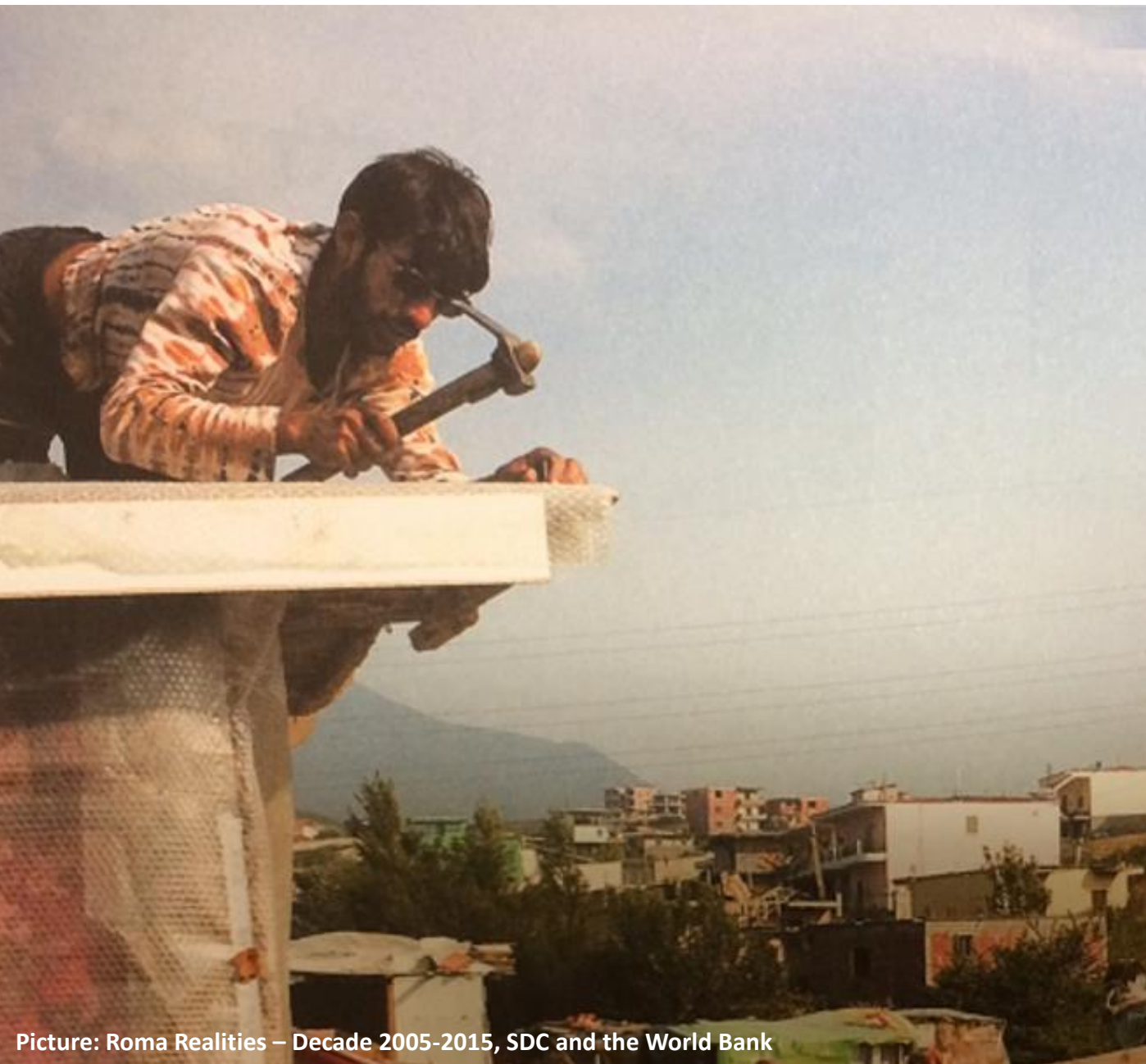


Share of young people aged 16-24 whose current main activity is 'neither in employment, education or training' (NEET) (%)



At-risk-of poverty rate (below 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers) (%)





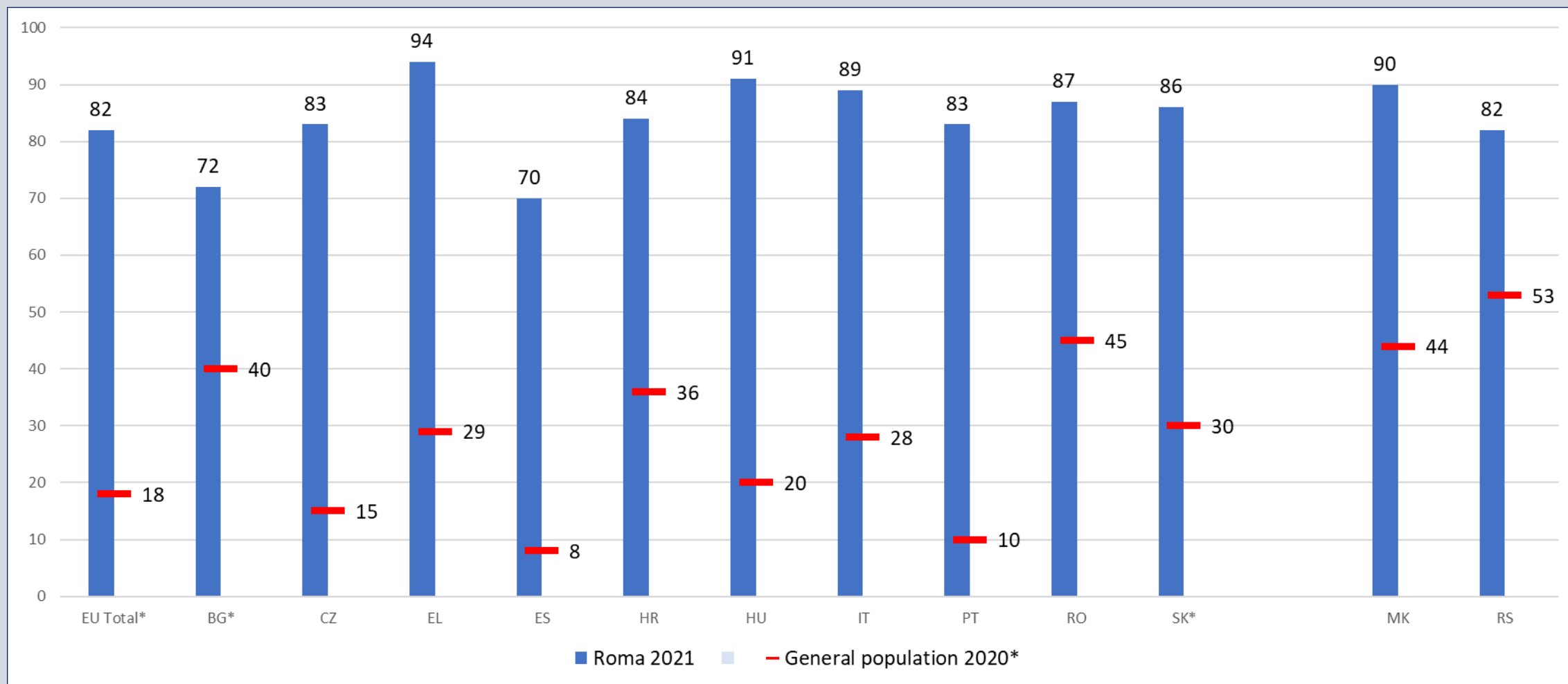
The right to housing

Every fifth Roma
lives in substandard
housing without tap
water

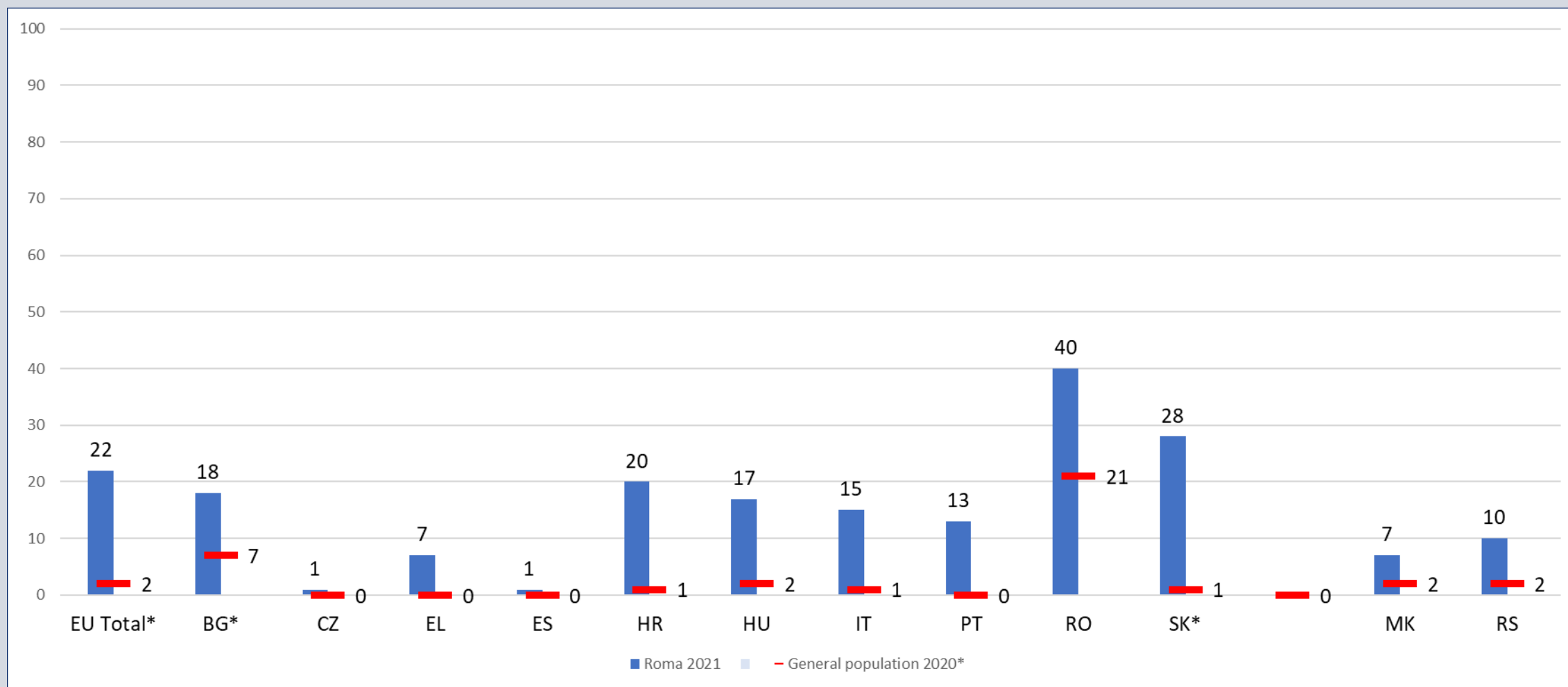
82% of Roma live in
overcrowded
households

Picture: Roma Realities – Decade 2005-2015, SDC and the World Bank

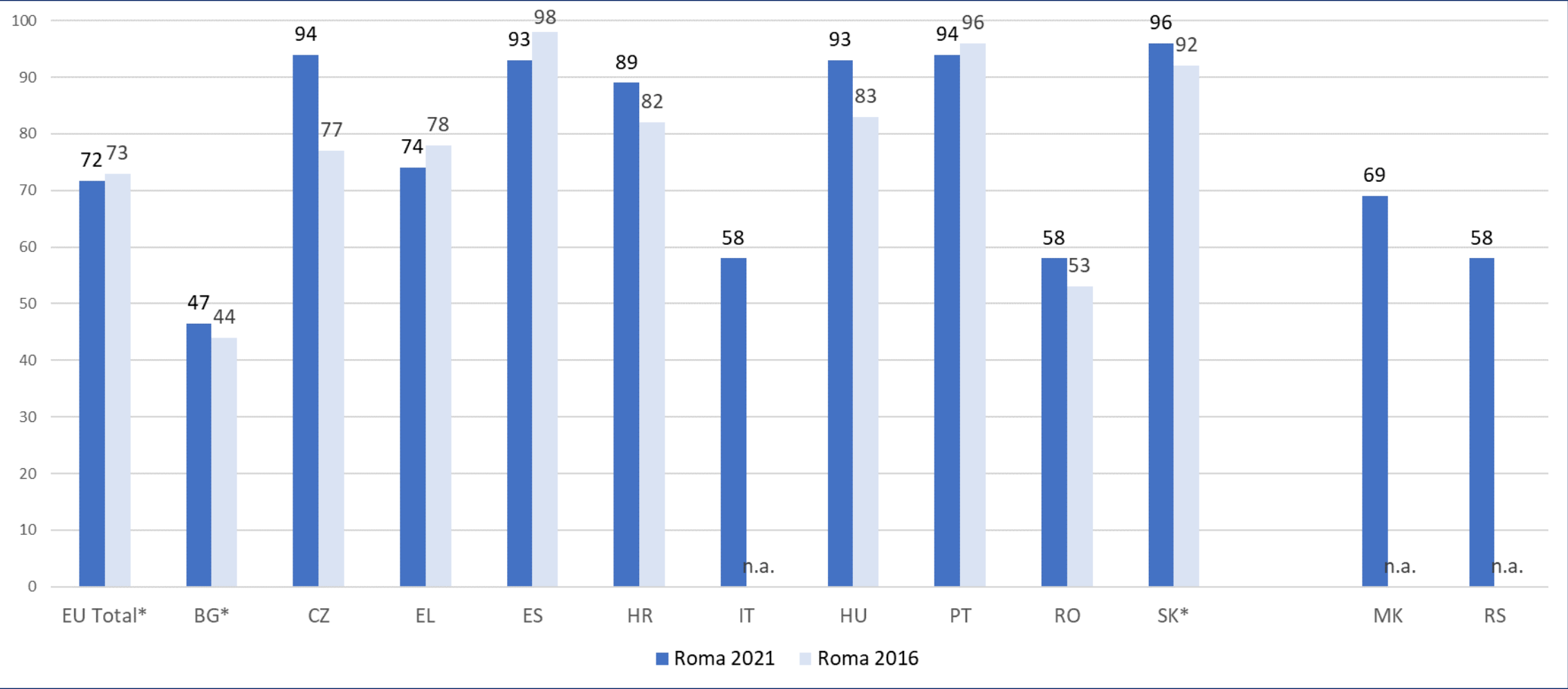
Share of people living in household that does not have the minimum number of rooms according to Eurostat's definition of overcrowding (%)



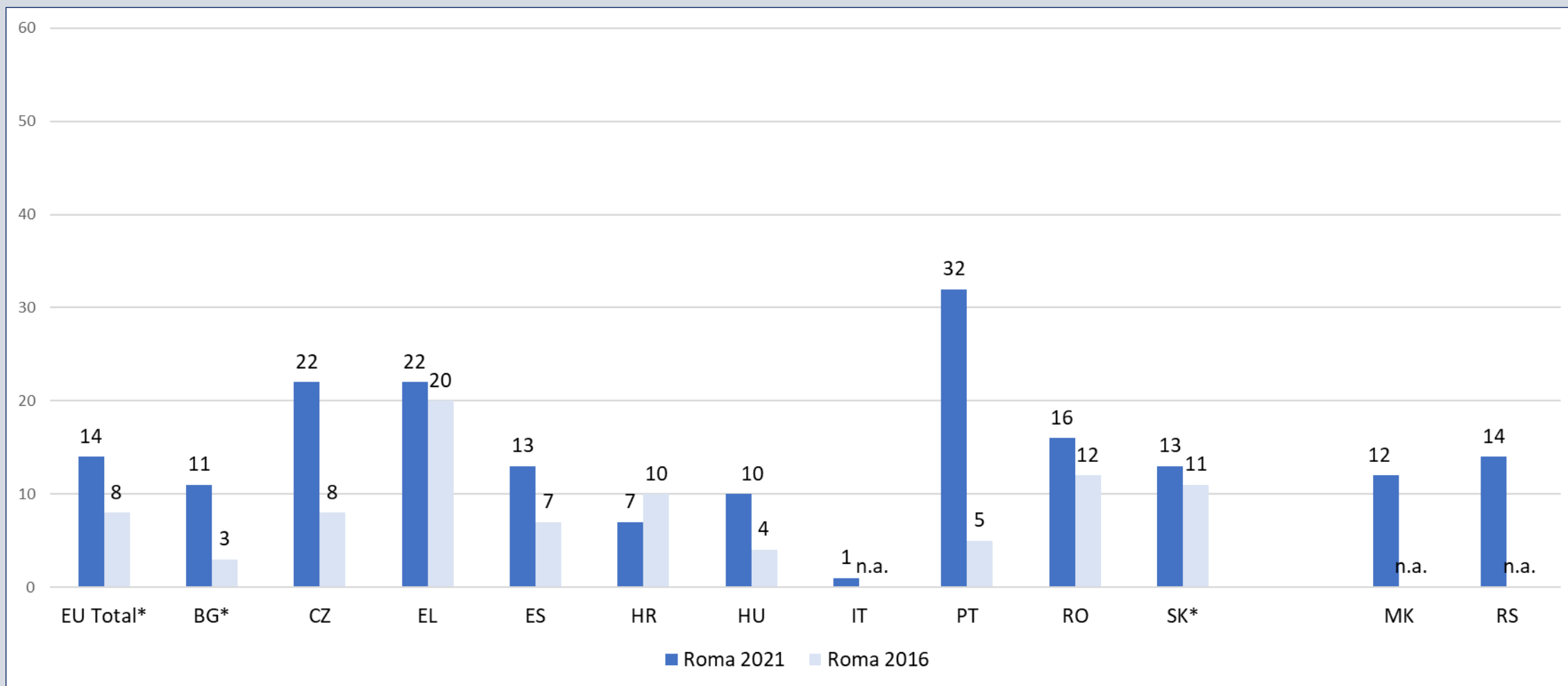
Share of people living in households without tap water inside the dwelling (%)



Share of Roma aged 16+ with medical insurance coverage (%)

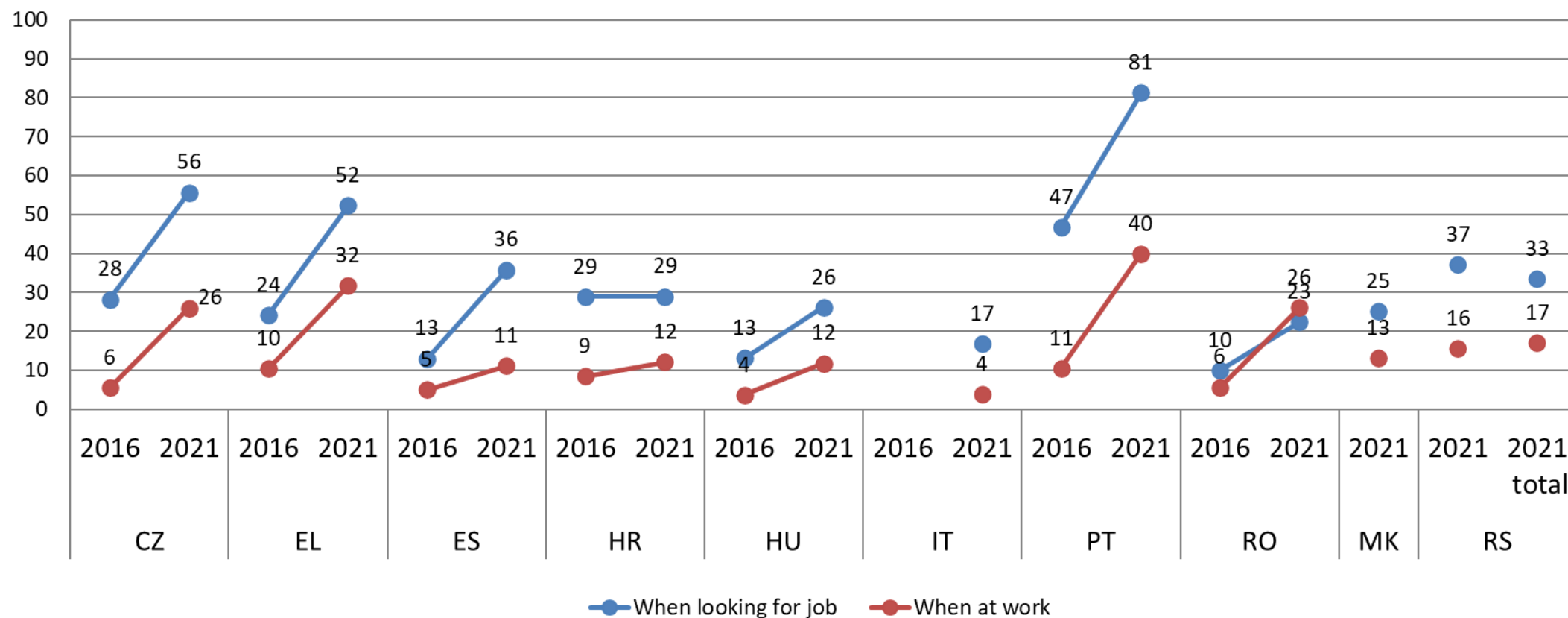


Share of people aged 16+ who have felt discriminated against due to their being Roma in the past 12 months when accessing the health services (secondary) (%)



Addressing social constructs through personal interaction

Share of people who felt discriminated against because of being Roma in the past 12 months



What might be done to combat antigypsyism?

- Address it as a complex mix of racism, class-based prejudice and intersectionality
- Invest in practical interactions between Roma and non-Roma to deconstruct the social constructs of “gypsies” the general population tends to operate with
- Work with the general population to better understand the plight of Roma (“what would you do if you were in this situation?”)
- Be patient in addressing the legacy of decades of survival strategies
- Monitor regularly the dynamics of antigypsyism through EU-wide surveys

Thank you!

FRA – EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Schwarzenbergplatz 11 – 1040 Vienna – Austria

T +43 158030-0 – F +43 158030-699

 facebook.com/fundamentalrights

 twitter.com/EURightsAgency

 linkedin.com/company/eu-fundamental-rights-agency

fra.europa.eu