

# EU Roma Strategic Framework – monitoring and evaluation framework – focus on health

Joint Equinet-EPHA-OHCHR Roundtable - Monitoring Effective Access to Quality Healthcare  
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# EU Roma Strategic Framework – monitoring and evaluation framework

Figure 2: Structure–process–outcome indicators framework



Inputs-Outputs-Outcomes monitoring framework vis-à-vis S-P-O framework\*

- The two frameworks are complementary:
  - ‘Process’ encompasses ‘inputs’ and ‘outputs’
  - The distinction between ‘outputs’ and ‘outcomes’ is often blurred

**Standard indicators**

- Measure achieved status (outcomes) in specific thematic areas versus the resources invested (inputs) and the immediate results (outputs)
- Are vertical (sector-specific)
- Loosely linked to obligations (static)
- Apply stricter definition of “indicator” (combination of two data sets putting information in context)

**Equality/fundamental rights indicators**

- Measure achieved status (outcomes) in the context of the structures and the process
- Look at the status from the perspective of fundamental (or universal human) rights
- Horizontal (go across sectors and thematic areas)
- Refer to standards and obligations of rights holders vs. duty bearers
- Apply looser definition of “indicator” (any evidence that “indicates”)

\*OHCHR framework for strengthening national capacity in human rights implementation

# Key characteristics – outcome indicators

- Objective: to monitor progress against the objectives and targets of the [EU Roma strategic framework](#) through outcome indicators (17 headline and 26 secondary indicators)
- Development: through cooperation with the NRCPs within the [Roma Working Party meetings](#) facilitated by FRA in 2020-2021 and through consultations with the CSOs and the EC services
- Selection criteria for an indicator:
  - should capture the essence of the problem
  - have a clear and accepted normative interpretation
  - Should be robust and statistically validated
  - Should be measurable in a comparable way
  - Responsive to policy intervention, but not manipulation
  - Timely and susceptible to revision
  - Not put too much burden
  - Limited number, maximum of 5 per thematic area
- Selection based on data availability, sample size, relevance, validity and reliability, comparability with the general population, comparability between Member States
- Starting with the indicators in the [“Roma integration indicators scoreboard \(2011-2016\)”](#)
- At the beginning 54 proposed outcome indicators in 7 areas ...

# Key characteristics – outcome indicators

Horizontal / sectoral objectives	Headline indicators	Secondary indicators
1. Fight and prevent antigypsyism and discrimination	2 (0)	2 (0)
2. Reduce poverty and social exclusion	4 (4)	5 (2)
3. Promote participation by empowerment, building cooperation and trust	1 (0)	5 (2)
4. Increase effective equal access to quality inclusive mainstream <b>education</b>	3 (2)	5 (2)
5. Increase effective equal access to paid quality and sustainable <b>employment</b>	3 (3)	2 (0)
<b>6. Improve Roma <b>health</b> and increase effective equal access to quality healthcare and social services</b>	<b>1 (1)</b>	<b>3 (2)</b>
7. Increase effective equal access to adequate desegregated <b>housing</b> and essential services	3 (3)	4 (2)

( ) – number of indicators that have corresponding indicator for general population

- National v. EU level objectives and indicators ([EC Communication 2023](#))
- Source of data: National data collections; FRA Roma surveys ([2016](#) – 9MS, [2019](#) – 5MS, [2021](#) – 10MS (87% of EU Roma), [2024](#) – 12MS (94% of EU Roma), 2028)

# Use of EU level targets/indicators in National Roma Strategic Frameworks

<b>Objective 1</b>	BG CZ EL ES HR LT LV SK	AT BE CY FI FR HU IE IT PT RO SI	DE DK EE LU NL PL SE
<b>Objective 2</b>	BG CZ EL ES HR HU	AT CY IE SI	BE DE DK EE FI FR IT LT LU LV NL PL PT RO SE SK
<b>Objective 3</b>	BG CZ EL ES FI HR HU LT SI SK	AT BE CY EE FR IE IT PT	DE DK LU LV NL PL RO SE
<b>Objective 4</b>	BG CY CZ EE EL ES HR HU SI SK	AT BE FI FR IE IT LV LT PL PT RO	DE DK LU NL SE
<b>Objective 5</b>	BG CZ EE EL ES HR HU SK	AT BE CY FI FR IE IT LV LT PT RO SI	DE DK LU NL PL SE
<b>Objective 6</b>	BG CZ EL HR IT SK	BE CY ES FI FR HU IE LT PT RO SI	AT DE DK EE LU LV NL PL SE
<b>Objective 7</b>	BG CZ EL ES HR SK	BE CY FI FR HU IE IT PL PT RO SI	AT DE DK EE LT LU LV NL SE

Legend

- Set national targets that cover issues addressed by the EU level targets as included in the EU Framework
- Set national targets that cover issues other than those addressed by the EU level targets in a given objective of the EU Framework
- Do not set national targets – qualitative or quantitative

- EU level targets are reflected in all seven objectives in MSs with large Roma population (BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR), SK does not cover Obj. 2, HU covers Obj. 2, 4 and 5.
- These countries use the headline and secondary indicators set in the Portfolio of indicators.

## Key characteristics – process indicators

- Three dimensions
  - Institutional set-up
  - Particular measures and actions
  - Quality of decision making
- Alignment with other policy files, e.g. in education – completion rate of upper secondary education vs early school leavers
- Clear outcome targets in a new framework put higher demand on effective monitoring
- Bi-annual reporting on implementation of national Roma frameworks: online reporting tool covering the 2021' Council Recommendations on Roma equality, inclusion and participation; in 2023 online questionnaire; since 2025 online reporting tool

# Health specific Objective (6)

# Portfolio of indicators – headline

- **Life expectancy:**
  - Direct calculation from the life tables – mostly not disaggregated by ethnicity
    - Modelling possible and gives an idea of the magnitude of difference
  - Indirect estimation using the sample survey data (Orphanhood method):
    - Questions in sample surveys:
      - age of respondent, sex of respondents,
      - mother/father alive, age of mother/father,
      - number of births (women), number of children still alive
    - Estimates calculated for:
      - BE, FR, IE, NL and SE (RTS2019)
      - CZ, EL, ES, HR, HU, IT, PT, RO (RS2021); SK (SILC\_MRC 2020)
  - For details see: FRA (2023). [Roma survey 2021 – Technical report](#) (Annex 4) and FRA (2021). [Roma and Travellers in six countries – Technical report](#) (Annex 3)
- Also discussed: Unmet medical needs ; Early pregnancies



## Portfolio of indicators – secondary

- Share of people aged 16+ who assess their health in general as ‘very good’ or ‘good’ (Eurostat [hlth\_silc\_01])
- Share of people aged 16+ with medical insurance coverage (OECD [ECHI 76])
- 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

### **Equally important is to look at the causal relation between health and other indicators:**

- Health status impacted by
  - Poverty and social exclusion (Objective 2) - through affordability of health services
  - Employment (Objective 5) - through missing health insurance
  - Environment/housing conditions (Objective 7) - through higher exposure to health risks
- Health status impacting Education (Objective 4) - through absenteeism

# Health specific data on Roma (FRA's Roma surveys)

# EU Roma Strategic Framework - outcome indicators: where to find?

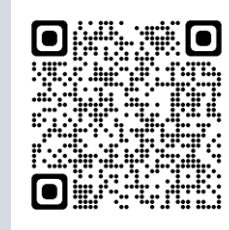
FRA (2020), [Roma and Travellers in six countries: Roma and Travellers Survey](#), Luxembourg, Publications Office.

+ [online data visualisation](#)



FRA (2022), [Roma in 10 European countries – Main results: Roma survey 2021](#), Luxembourg, Publication Office.

+ [online data visualisation](#)



- Including the breakdowns allowing for intersectionality analysis (Roma inclusion 2016-2021: headline and secondary indicators for Country X – *upcoming*) :
  - age, sex, activity limitations,
  - ethnic composition of neighbourhood, degree of urbanisation, at-risk-of-poverty status

# Roma survey 2021 - health inequalities

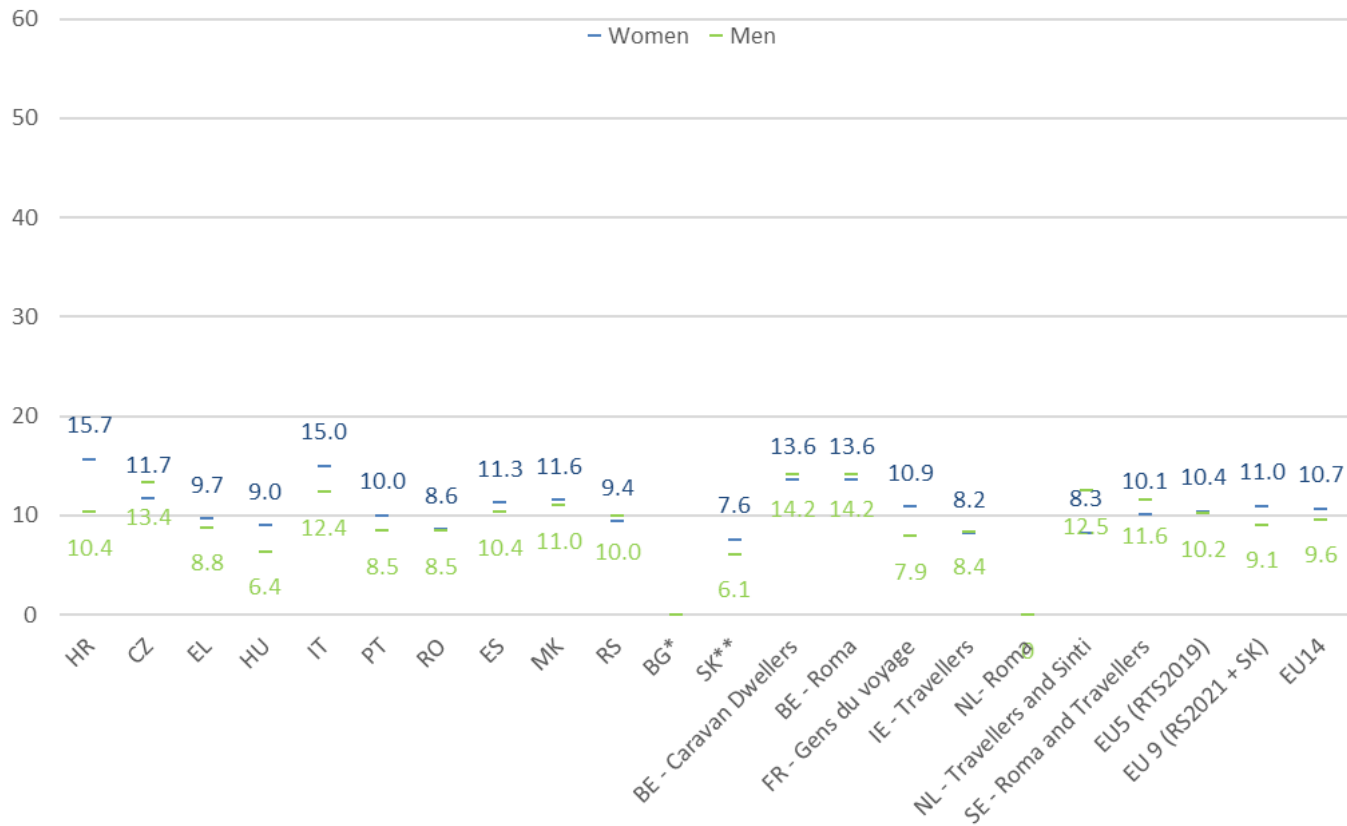
- All results published in [online visualisation tool](#)
- 13 health variables
- All other variables broken down by activity limitations
- Similar set of indicators also in Roma survey 2024 (to be published in 2025)

The screenshot shows the FRA Roma survey 2021 data explorer interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with social media icons and links for 'ABOUT FRA', 'COOPERATION', 'NEWSROOM', 'COOKIES', and 'CONTACT'. Below this is the FRA logo and a search bar. The main content area is titled 'Roma survey 2021' and includes links for 'About this survey', 'How to use the data explorer', and 'Technical requirements'. The interface is divided into four sections: 1. TOPIC (set to 'Health'), 2. SELECT A QUESTION (with a dropdown menu open showing options like 'Covered by (national) health insurance scheme or additional insurance (S - HEA insurance)', 'Perceived health status (S - DHE01r)', etc.), 3. CHANGE THE FILTER, and 4. SELECT COUNTRY. The selected question is 'Covered by (national) health insurance scheme or additional insurance (S - HEA\_insurance)'. The bottom of the screen shows a partial view of a data visualization.

## Health

### Roma continue to have a much lower life expectancy than the general population

Difference in life expectancy at birth (general population vs. Roma)



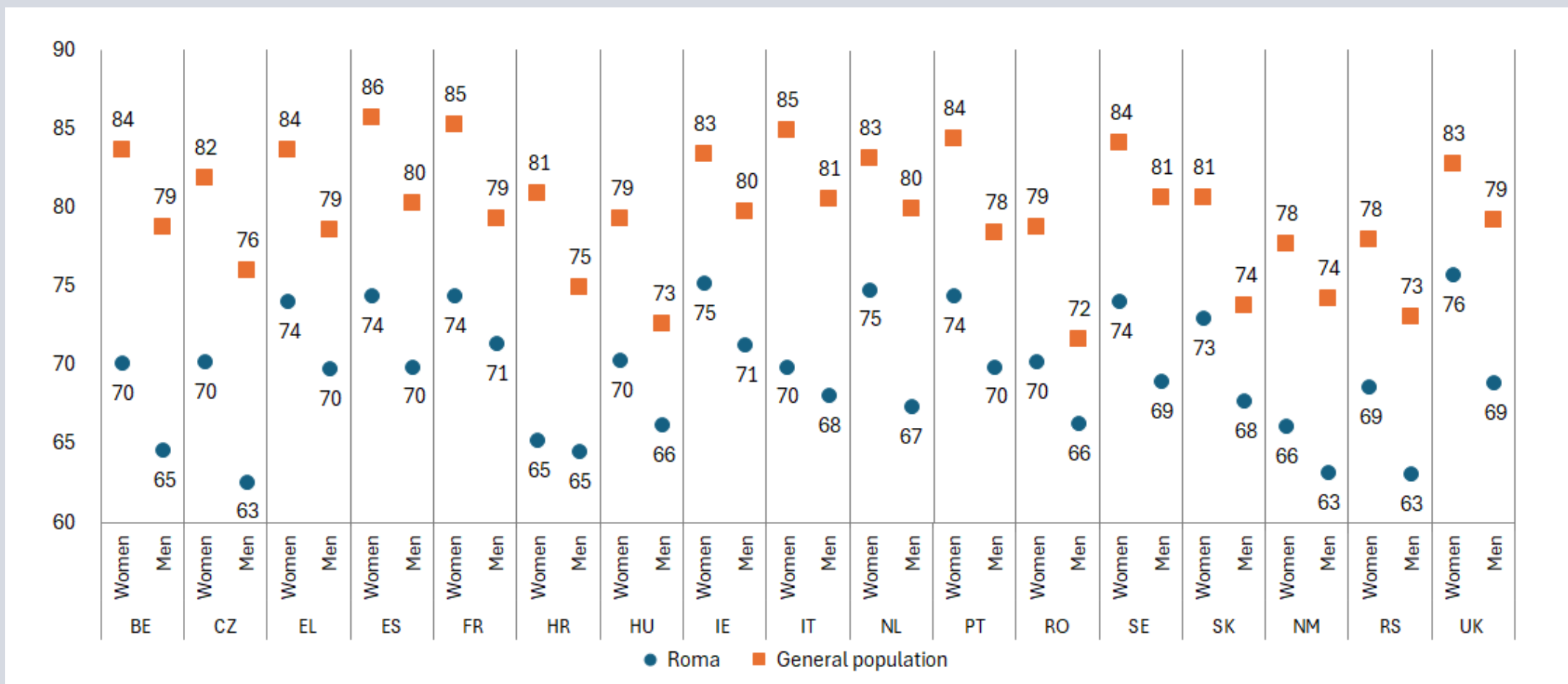
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to cut the life expectancy gap by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 Roma women and men live 5 years longer.
- RS2021:** Roma women live on average 11 years less than women generally. Roma men live on average 9 years less than men generally. **RTS2019:** Roma/Traveller women and Roma/Traveller men live on average 10 years less than women and men generally.

Source: FRA, RS2021, RTS2019; SK: EU SILC\_MRK 2020

# Health

## Life expectancy at birth (years)



Note: FR, IE, NL – Travellers; BE, SE, UK – Roma and Travellers; all other - Roma

## Health

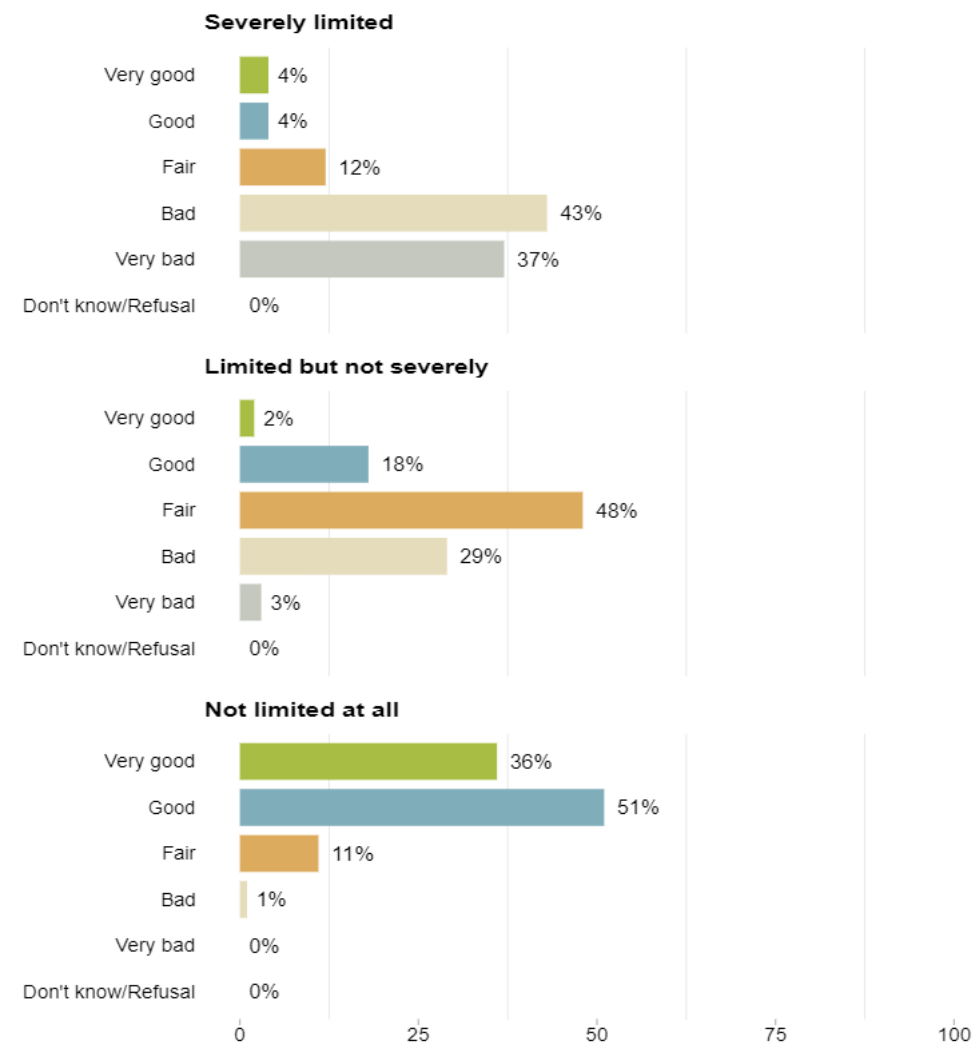
69 % of Roma in EU10 assessed their health in general as very good or good (69 % in RTS countries) – no change compared to 2016

Country	Total %	Women %	Men %
CZ	71	64	77
EL	66	62	70
ES	74	72	77
HR	66	65	68
HU	74	72	75
IT	58	59	58
PT	68	67	70
RO	62	59	69
BG*	74	n.a.	n.a.
SK**	70	67	74
BE-Roma	69	58	79
BE-Caravan dwellers	55	44	65
FR-Travellers	76	74	79
IE-Travellers	68	71	64
NL-Roma	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NL-Travellers and Sinti	66	65	68
SE-Roma and Travellers	60	54	65
EU5 (RTS2019)	69	66	72
EU 8 (RS2021)	67	64	72
EU10	69	64	72
EU15	69	64	72

Source: FRA, RS2021, RTS2019; BG: BNSI/FRA 2020; SK: EU SILC\_MRK 2020

## Perceived health status (S - DHE01r)

Health



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Headline and secondary indicators > Perceived health status (S - DHE01r) – pw\_dhe01 | Location: EU-8 Total



The chart above shows the answers for, EU-8 Total by 'Activity limitation' (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All'), when asked about 'How is your health in general?'.

## Health

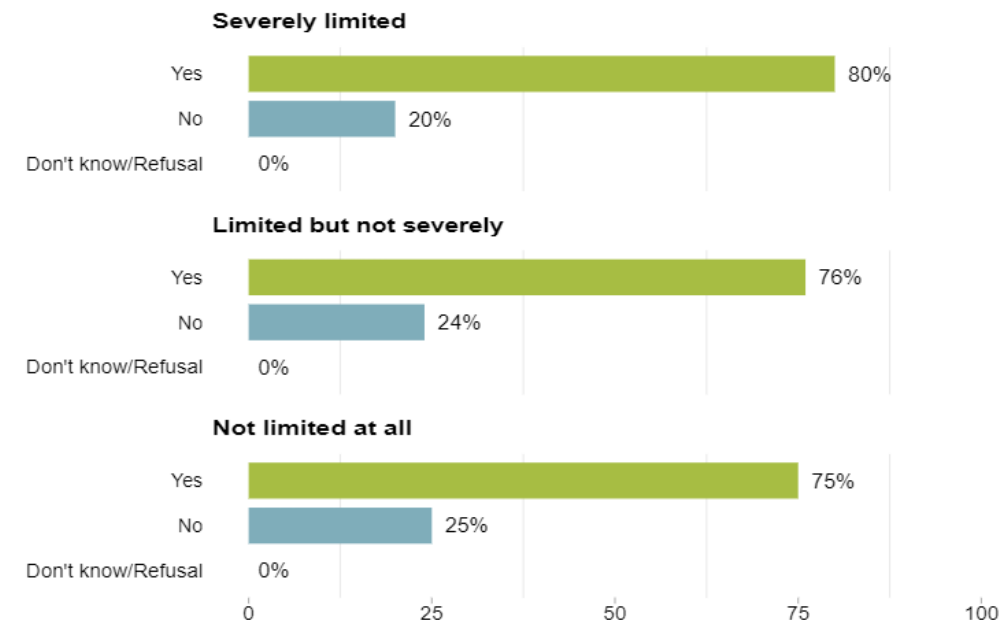
72 % of Roma in EU10 report are covered with medical insurance - no change compared to 2016. 87 % in the RTS2019 countries.

Country	Total %	Women %	Men %
CZ	94	92	96
EL	74	71	79
ES	93	91	96
HR	89	94	84
HU	93	93	93
IT	58	60	57
PT	94	96	91
RO	58	58	58
BG*	47	n.a.	n.a.
SK**	96	97	96
BE-Roma	72	71	73
BE-Caravan dwellers	78	86	72
FR-Travellers	92	93	91
IE-Travellers	88	90	87
NL-Roma	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NL-Travellers and Sinti	93	96	91
SE-Roma and Travellers	85	83	88
EU5 (RTS2019)	87	87	86
EU 8 (RS2021)	75	73	78
EU10	72	76	81
EU15	73	77	81

Source: FRA, RS2021, RTS2019; BG: BNSI/FRA 2020; SK: EU SILC\_MRK 2020

Covered by (national) health insurance scheme or additional insurance (S - HEA\_insurance)

Health



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Headline and secondary indicators > Covered by (national) health insurance scheme or additional insurance (S - HEA\_insurance) - pw\_HEA\_insurance | Location: EU-8 Total



The chart above shows the answers for, EU-8 Total by 'Activity limitation' (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All'), when asked about 'Does the [NATIONAL BASIC HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME] currently cover your health care expenses? Do you have any additional health insurance?.'



## Health

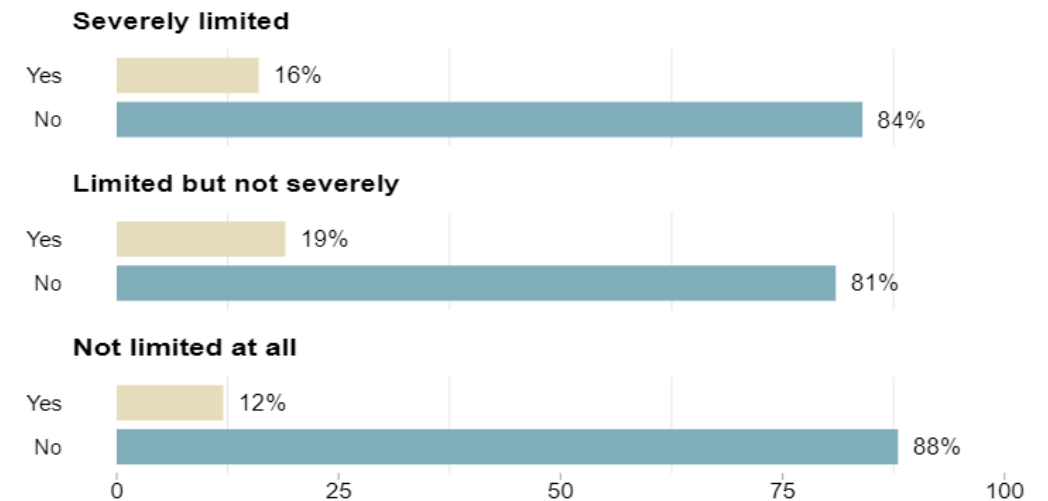
14 % of Roma in EU10 have felt discriminated against because of being Roma when accessing health services in the past 12 months - 8 % in 2016. 9 % in the RTS2019 countries.

Country	Total %	Women %	Men %
CZ	22	27	15
EL	22	20	27
ES	13	15	12
HR	7	7	8
HU	10	10	11
IT	1	3	0
PT	32	32	32
RO	16	17	15
BG*	11	n.a.	n.a.
SK**	13	13	13
BE-Roma	5	4	7
BE-Caravan dwellers	6	6	6
FR-Travellers	5	5	5
IE-Travellers	11	10	13
NL-Roma	31	22	41
NL-Travellers and Sinti	2	2	2
SE-Roma and Travellers	14	15	13
EU5 (RTS2019)	9	9	10
EU 8 (RS2021)	15	16	13
EU10	14	15	13
EU15	13	15	13

Source: FRA, RS2021, RTS2019; BG: BNSI/FRA 2020; SK: EU SILC\_MRK 2020

Discrimination in the past 12 months because of being Roma - health (S - dis12health)

Discrimination



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Headline and secondary indicators > Discrimination in the past 12 months because of being Roma - health (S - dis12health) – pw\_dis12health | Location: EU-8 Total



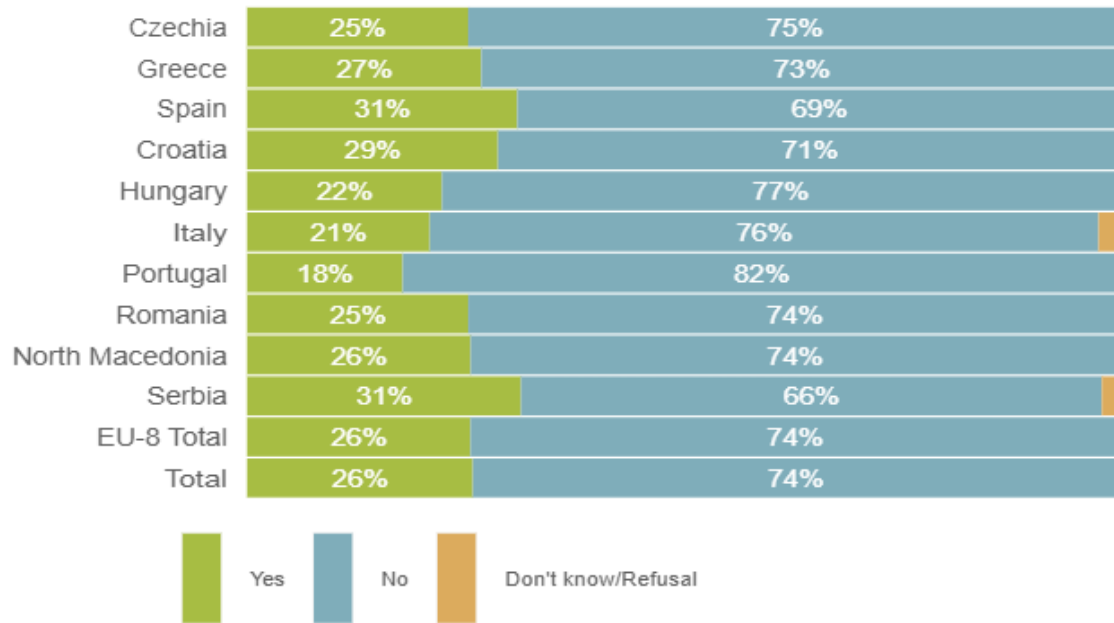
The chart above shows the answers for, EU-8 Total by 'Activity limitation' (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All'), when asked about 'When using any healthcare services (for example, seeing a doctor, nurse, dentist, visiting a hospital, an emergency clinic or medical centre) in the past 12 months, have you ever felt discriminated against because of your skin colour or Roma background or religion/religious beliefs?'

## Health

### ¼ of Roma report longstanding illness or health problem

#### Longstanding illness or health problem

Health



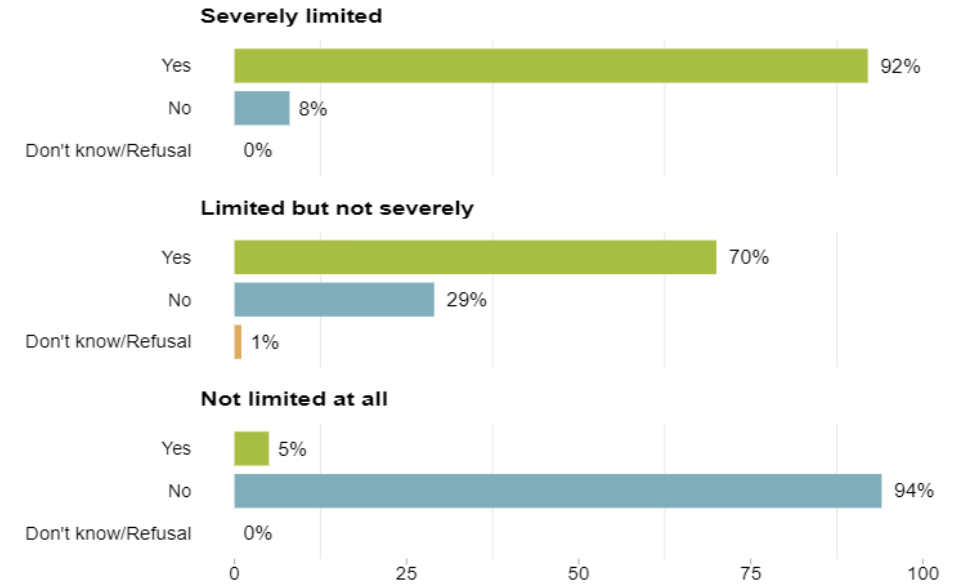
© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Access to healthcare > Longstanding illness or health problem – pw\_dhe02 |



The chart above shows, by country, the percentage of people (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All') when asked 'Do you have any longstanding illness or health problem?'.

#### Longstanding illness or health problem

Health



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Access to healthcare > Longstanding illness or health problem – pw\_dhe02 | Location: EU-8 Total

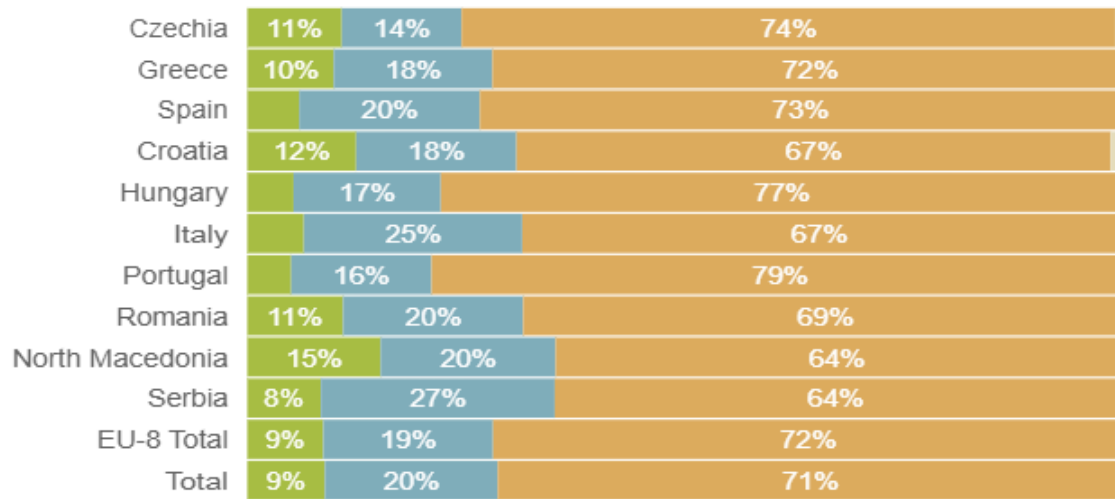


## Health

# almost 1/3 of Roma report limitations due to health problem

### Limited in everyday activities due to health

Health



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Access to healthcare > Limited in everyday activities due to health – pw\_dhe03 |



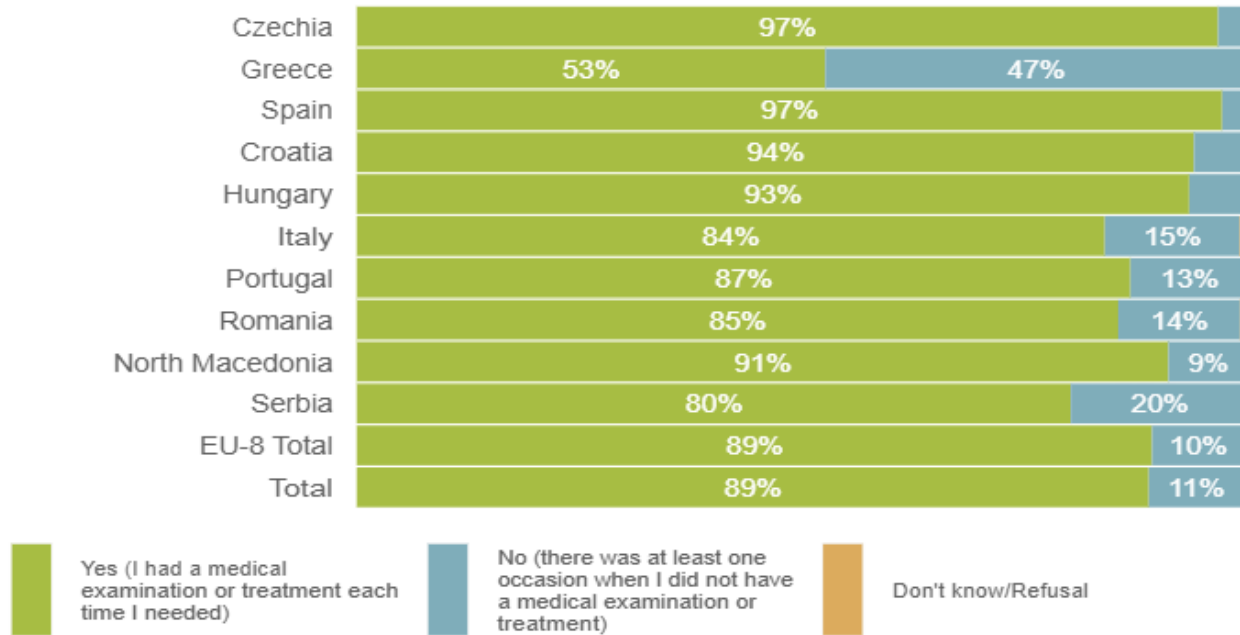
The chart above shows, by country, the percentage of people (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All') when asked 'For at least the past six months, to what extent have you been limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do?'.  
Variable used as a break-down variable for all indicators published from Roma Survey 2021

## Health

10% of Roma report experiencing at least one occasion when they did not have a medical examination or treatment when they needed it in the past 12 months

### Unmet need for medical examination or treatment

Health



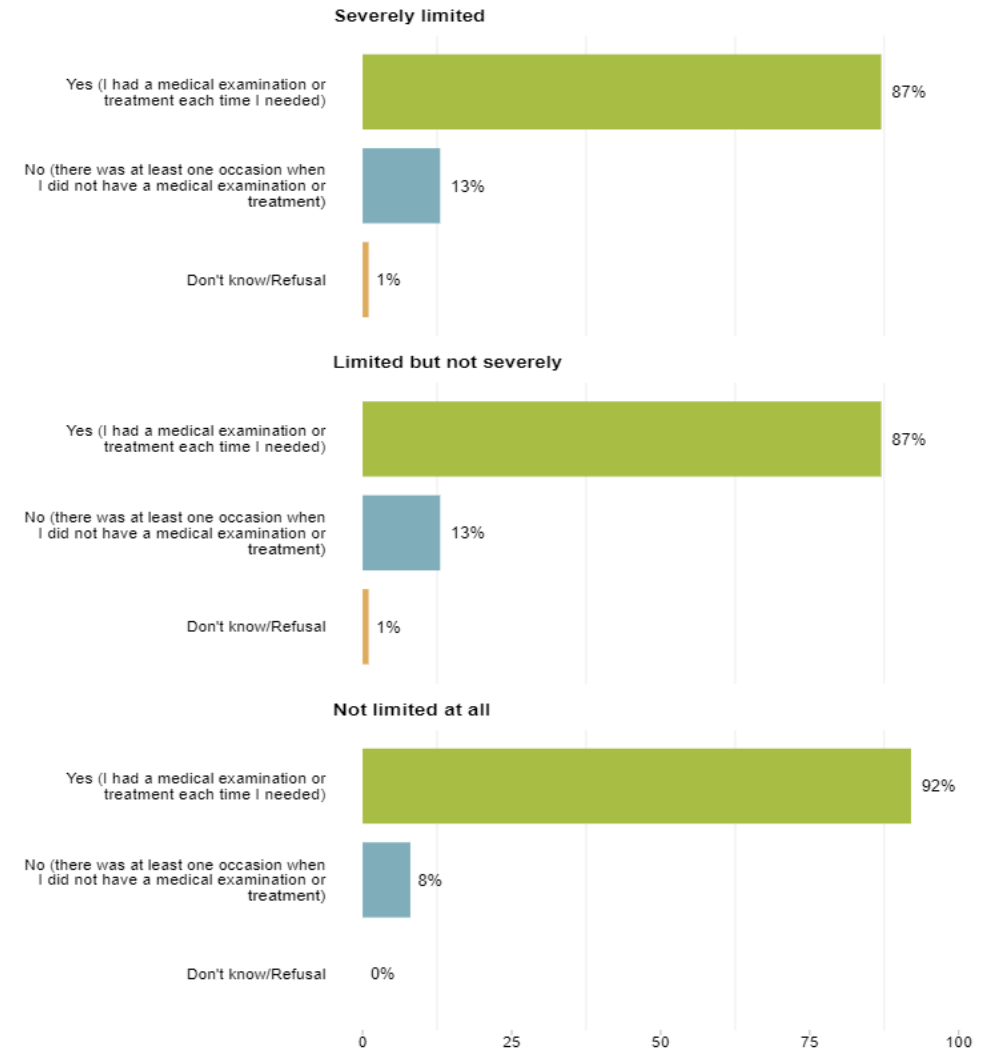
© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Access to healthcare > Unmet need for medical examination or treatment – pw\_DHE06 |



The chart above shows, by country, the percentage of people (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All') when asked 'Did you have a medical examination or treatment each time you really needed it during the past 12 months?'

### Unmet need for medical examination or treatment

Health



© FRA - All rights reserved - R8 | Access to healthcare > Unmet need for medical examination or treatment – pw\_DHE08 | Location: EU-8 Total



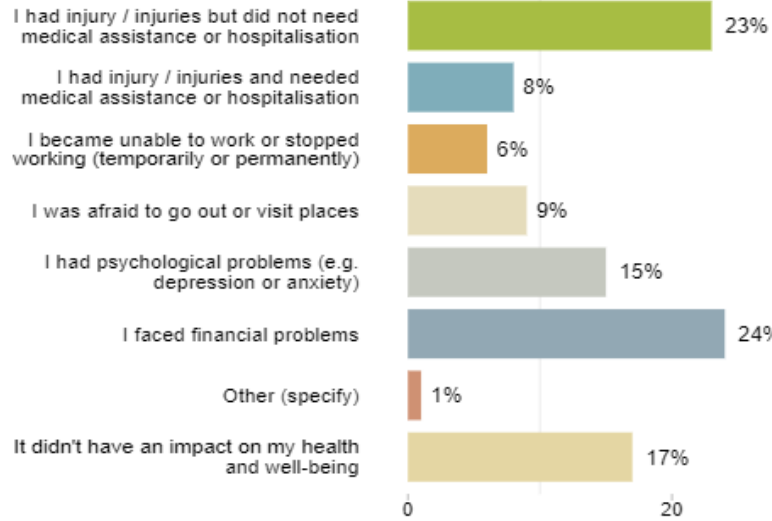
The chart above shows the answers for, EU-8 Total by 'Activity limitation' (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All'), when asked about 'Did you have a medical examination or treatment each time you really needed it during the past 12 months?'

## Health

# Impact of physical attack because being Roma

### Impact of the most recent incident of physical attack because of being Roma

Harassment and violence



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Violence - other > Impact of the most recent incident of physical attack because of being Roma - pw\_VV\_Impact | Location: EU-8 Total



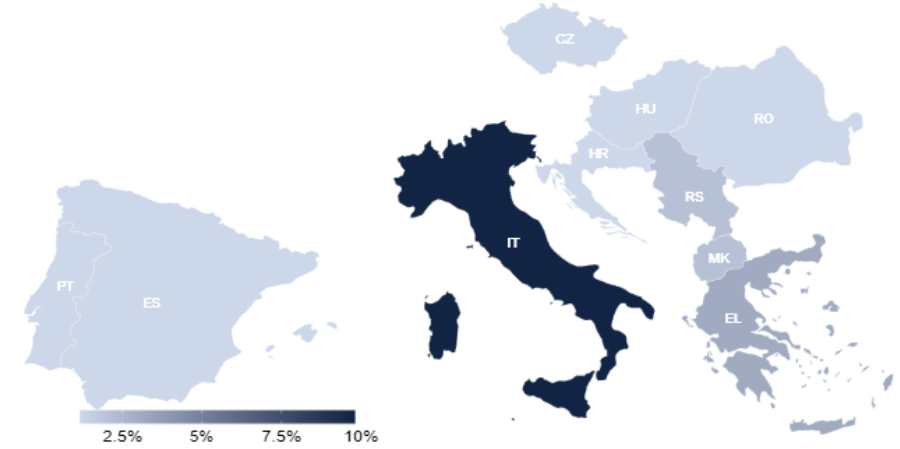
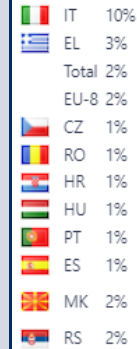
The chart above shows the answers for, EU-8 Total by (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All'), when asked about 'How did this LAST incident [of physical attack because of being Roma in the past 5 years] affect your health and well-being?'

#### Notes:

- Out of all respondents aged 16+ who were physically attacked because of being Roma in the past 5 years.
- This was a multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.
- Responses "No" include also a small number of respondents, who answered "Don't know", "Don't understand the question" or "Refused to answer the question".

### Experiences of physical attacks because of being Roma in the past 12 months (S - vv\_eth\_12m)

Harassment and violence



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Violence - Headline and secondary indicators > Experiences of physical attacks because of being Roma in the past 12 months (S - vv\_eth\_12m) - pw\_vv\_eth\_12m | Answer: Yes



The chart above shows, by country, the percentage of people (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All') who answered 'Yes' when asked 'And how many times has this [physical attack] happened in the PAST 12 MONTHS because of your [Roma background]?'.

### Experiences of physical attacks because of being Roma in the past 12 months (S - vv\_eth\_12m)

Harassment and violence

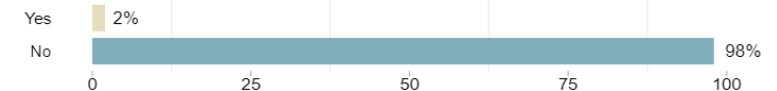
#### Severely limited



#### Limited but not severely



#### Not limited at all



© FRA - All rights reserved - RS | Violence - Headline and secondary indicators > Experiences of physical attacks because of being Roma in the past 12 months (S - vv\_eth\_12m) - pw\_vv\_eth\_12m | Location: EU-8 Total



The chart above shows the answers for, EU-8 Total by 'Activity limitation' (breakdown: 'All' - category: 'All'), when asked about 'And how many times has this [physical attack] happened in the PAST 12 MONTHS because of your [Roma background]?'.

# Thank you!

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