The role of a human rights-based approach to equality data for policymaking and monitoring

Dr. Rossalina Latcheva

Head of Anti-Racism and Non-Discrimination Sector

Equality, Roma and Social Rights Unit

26. Jahrestagung DeGEval – Gesellschaft für Evaluation, Magdeburg, 13-15 September 2023
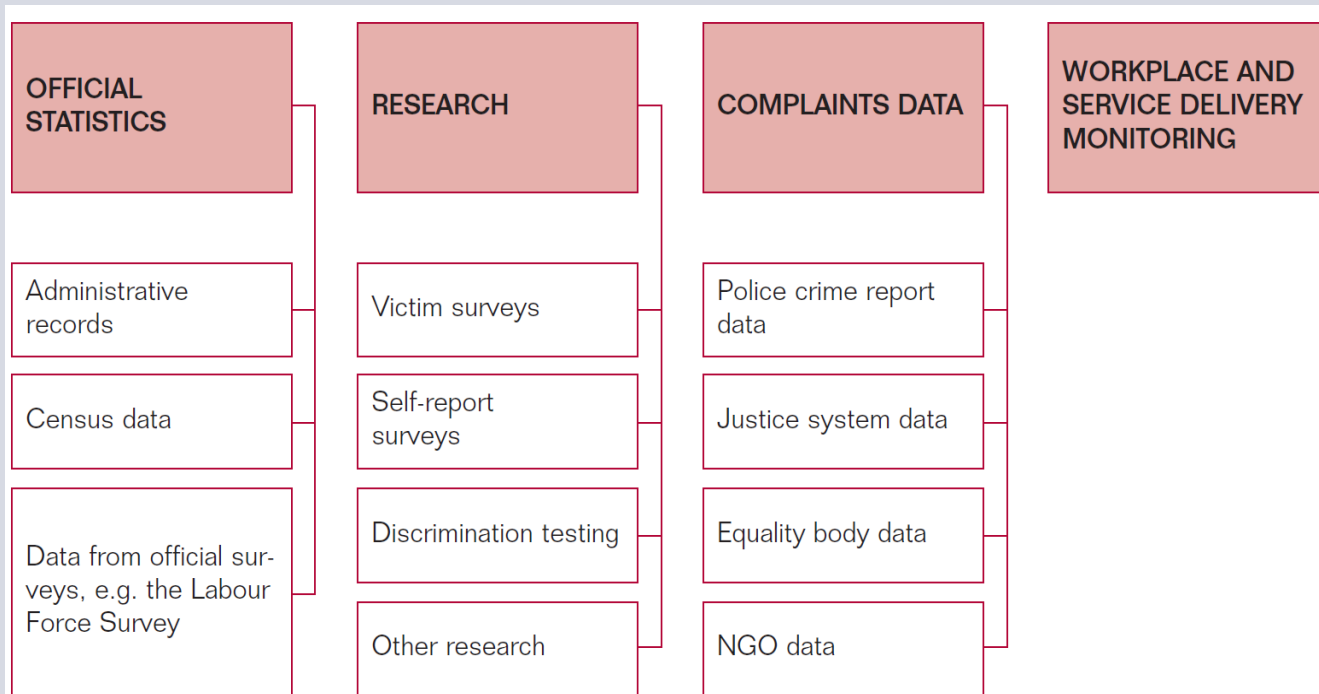
Overview

1. What are equality data?

2. Why are equality data important?

3. Challenges, limitations, ethical considerations

4. Human rights-based approach to data

5. Monitoring progress: essential elements
   - Why, what, how
   - The role of FR indicators

6. Examples of FRA work

7. Key take-aways & ways forward

FRA's mandate & mission

1. To undertake relevant, timely and high-quality **data collection, research and analysis** about fundamental rights in the EU & identify trends

2. To contribute to better law making and implementation / support **rights-compliant policy responses**:
   - provide EU institutions and EU MS with the research evidence, expert advice and technical assistance they need to **help inform legislative processes, policies and courses of action** to address persistent fundamental rights concerns
   - … including issues related to emerging crises, such as the migration crisis 2015, Covid-19 pandemic and the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine

What are equality data?

OFFICIAL STATISTICS	RESEARCH	COMPLAINTS DATA	WORKPLACE AND SERVICE DELIVERY MONITORING
Administrative records	Victim surveys	Police crime report data	
Census data	Self-report surveys	Justice system data	
Data from official sur-veys, e.g. the Labour Force Survey	Discrimination testing	Equality body data	
	Other research	NGO data	

"Equality data means any piece of information that is useful for the purposes of describing, analysing, reasoning about and decision-making on the state of equality."

The information may be quantitative or qualitative in nature. It could include aggregate data that reflect inequalities or their causes or effects in societies.

Source: European handbook on equality data (2006/2016)

Attrition: Case for survey research to produce more reliable data on crime (and discrimination)

- All incidents

- Disclosed in a survey

- Reported to the police
- Recorded by the police
- Arrest made
- Person charged
- Prosecution
- Conviction

Administrative data collection
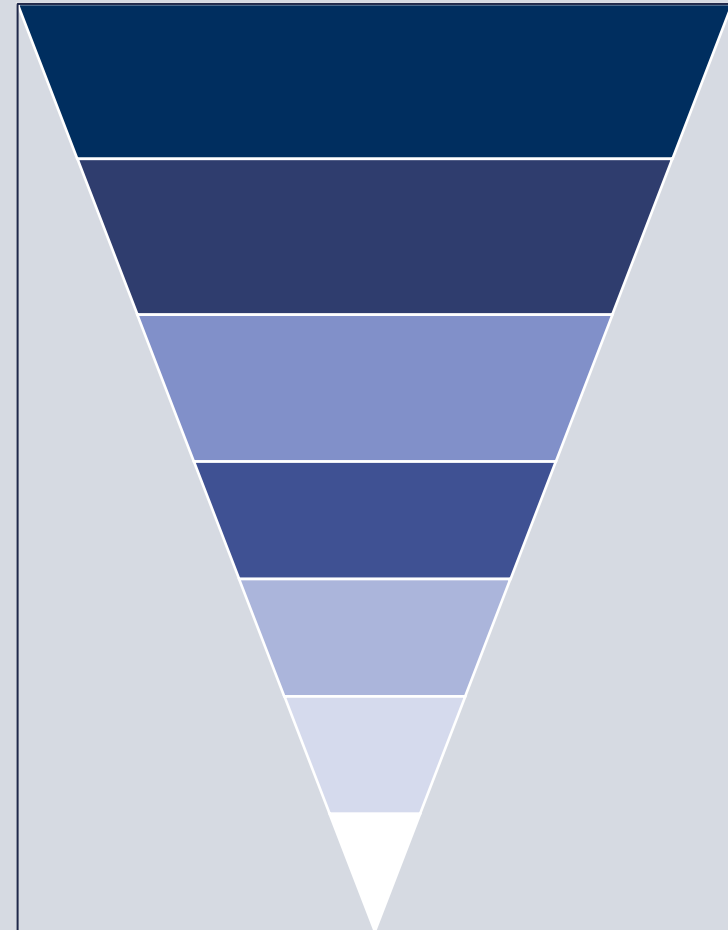
Why are equality data important?

Equality data enables:

- Evidence-based policymaking

- Visibility of racism, discrimination and inequality to become

- Assessing the effectiveness of EU / national legal and policy frameworks

- Monitoring compliance with human rights standards

- Populating indicators to track progress towards meeting EU and international commitments (e.g. SDGs)

- Monitoring trends in outcomes across different areas of life

- Analyses of intersectional and multiple forms of discrimination

- Providing reliable evidence in administrative or judicial cases regarding discrimination through data that point to direct or indirect discrimination

Equality & non-discrimination: founding values of the EU

- **ECHR – Art. 14, Protocol 12**

- **Treaty on European Union (TEU)**
  - The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. (Art. 2)

- **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)**
  - Provides power for the EU to take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial/ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (Art. 19)
  - Prohibits discrimination on grounds of nationality of all residents (Art. 18)

- **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**
  - Everyone is equal before the law (Art. 20)
  - Prohibits discrimination on any ground (such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political/other opinion, national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation) + nationality subject to certain exceptions (Art. 21)

EU equality directives

- Directive 2000/43/EC against discrimination on grounds of race and ethnic origin.

- Directive 2000/78/EC against discrimination at work on grounds of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

- Directive 2006/54/EC equal treatment for men and women in matters of employment and occupation.

- Directive 2004/113/EC equal treatment for men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services.

- Directive **Proposal** (COM(2008)462) against discrimination based on age, disability, sexual orientation and religion or belief beyond the workplace.

- Directive **Proposal** (COM(2022)688) on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities between women and men in matters of employment and occupation.

- Directive **Proposal** (COM(2022)689) on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment between persons irrespective of their racial or ethnic origin, equal treatment in the field of employment and occupation between persons irrespective of their religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, equal treatment between women and men in matters of social security and in the access to and supply of goods and services.

Combating hate crime

Framework decision on combating racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law 2008/913/JHA

- Establishes common criminal law approach to racist and xenophobic hate speech and hate crimes

Victims Rights Directive 2012/29/EU

- Recognises hate crime victim as a special category; requires individual assessment of victims' needs by trained personnel and referral to specialist victim support provider

EU policy framework – Union of Equality

- EU Roma strategic framework on equality, inclusion and participation 2020-2030

- EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025

- EU gender equality strategy 2020-2025

- LGBTIQ equality strategy 2020-2025

- EU strategy on victims' rights 2020-2025

- EU strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life 2021-2030

- Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030

- EU action plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2027

- EU youth strategy 2019-2027

- European pillar of social rights action plan …

"Reliable and comparable equality data will be crucial for assessing the situation of LGBTIQ people and to effectively tackling inequalities."

EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020–2025, p. 22

FRA EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Enduring lack of comparable reliable and regular equality data

EU Subgroup on Equality Data (2018-2025)

Deliverables:

- a set of non-binding guidelines on collecting and using equality data
- a guidance note on the collection and use of equality data based on racial or ethnic origin
- a guidance note on the collection and use of data for LGBTIQ equality

- a compendium of promising practices for equality data collection implemented at national level
- a diagnostic mapping tool to help Member States map existing sources of equality data and identify gaps

Facilitating LGBTIQ equality data collection in the EU: A Guidance Note for Member States and other relevant actors

Data Protection Rules (2.2) & Ethical considerations (2.3)

3.1 Carry out **needs assessment** of (potential) users

3.2 **Identify existing data sources** on SOGIESC data

3.3 **Align definitions /categorisa-tions related to SOGIESC**

3.4 **Mainstream** information on SOGIESC

3.5 **Mainstream intersectional** approach

3.6 Provide **sufficient budget**

3.7 Facilitate **effective use of SOGIESC data**

4.1 How to collect data on sexual orientation

4.2 How to collect data on sex and gender (identity)

4.3 How to collect data on gender expression

4.4 How to collect data on sex characteristics

Challenges in the collection and use of equality data

- Imbalance in the coverage of grounds of discrimination/protected characteristics & areas of life in different data sources and over time.

- Lack of consistency and coherence of definitions, classifications and categorisations, which affects the comparability of equality statistics across and within Member States

- Overreliance on proxy information

- Insufficient consultations with relevant stakeholders and affected groups when designing and implementing data collection

- Intermittent data collection that does not allow for analysis of trends

- 'Inaccurate' interpretation and use of EU and national data protection laws

- Lack of or incomplete sampling frames

- Groups/people most at risk are mostly invisible in national data collection systems and 'hard-to-reach'

Multiple vs. intersectional discrimination

Intersectionality

'**Intersectional discrimination**' describes a situation in which several grounds operate and interact with each other at the same time in such a way that they are inseparable and produce specific types of discrimination."

'**Multiple discrimination**' describes discrimination that takes place on the basis of several grounds operating separately

FRA Opinion 2021 on the Equality in the EU, p.11, p.41

"Analytical tool for studying, understanding and responding to the ways in which sex and gender intersect with other personal characteristics/identities, and how these intersections contribute to unique experiences of discrimination."

EIGE

Hard-to-reach groups: definitions

Is the target population….

- ➢ hard to identify?

- ➢ hard to sample?

- ➢ hard to find or to contact?

- ➢ hard to persuade to take part?

- ➢ hard to interview?

Source: Tourangeau, R., Johnson, T., Bates, N. and Wolter, K. (Ed.) (2014). Hard-to-Survey Populations. Cambridge University Press

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: „leave no one behind"

The term 'hard-to-reach', also refers to elusive populations, meaning populations for which – by virtue of their characteristics, or of the lack of suitable sampling frames, or difficulties in obtaining the required information – adequate data collections cannot be defined, drawn or implemented using the normal procedures of general population data collections.

(Verma, 2013)

Data Protection and Ethical Considerations

➢ EU data protection law **does not stand in the way** of collecting equality data for statistical purposes

➢ **GDPR and processing sensitive data**

  ✓ Data processing must be limited to what is necessary to fulfil a legitimate purpose.

  ✓ The processing of personal data should only take place when the purpose of the processing cannot be reasonably fulfilled by other means.

  ✓ Data processing may not disproportionately interfere with the interests, rights and freedoms at stake.

➢ **Ethical considerations**

  ✓ Self-identification questions should be voluntary

  ✓ It should be clear on what legal ground and for what purpose the data is collected and how data will be processed and protected

  ✓ Community and representative organisations as well as survey experts should be involved throughout

➢ **OHCHR Human-rights based approach to data - "Doing no harm"**

OHCHR Human rights-based approach to data

Doing no harm: no data collection activity should create or reinforce existing discrimination, bias or stereotypes. Collected data should be used for the benefit of the groups they describe and society as a whole

UN-OHCHR principles for data collection:

- ➤ Participation
- ➤ Disaggregation
- ➤ Self-identification
- ➤ Transparency
- ➤ Privacy
- ➤ Accountability

FRA surveys

FRA surveys

Minorities and discrimination survey – EU-MIDIS (2008, 2016, 2022)

- 2008: 23,500 respondents (27 MSs) – immigrants and ethnic minorities (incl. Roma) – random sample/face-to-face

- 2016: 25,200 respondents (28 MSs) – immigrants and ethnic minorities (incl. Roma) – random sample/face-to-face

- 2022: EU survey on immigrants and descendants of immigrants (15 MSs) – random sample/face-to-face & push to web

Roma (and Travellers) survey (2011, 2019, 2021)

- 2011: 14,925 Roma and 7,278 non-Roma households (11 MSs) – random sample/face-to-face

- 2018/2019: 4,600 respondents (6 MSs (BE, FR, IE, NL, SE, UK) – Roma and Travellers – random sample/face-to-face

- 2021: 8,400 Roma (8 MSs + North Macedonia and Serbia) – random sample/face-to-face
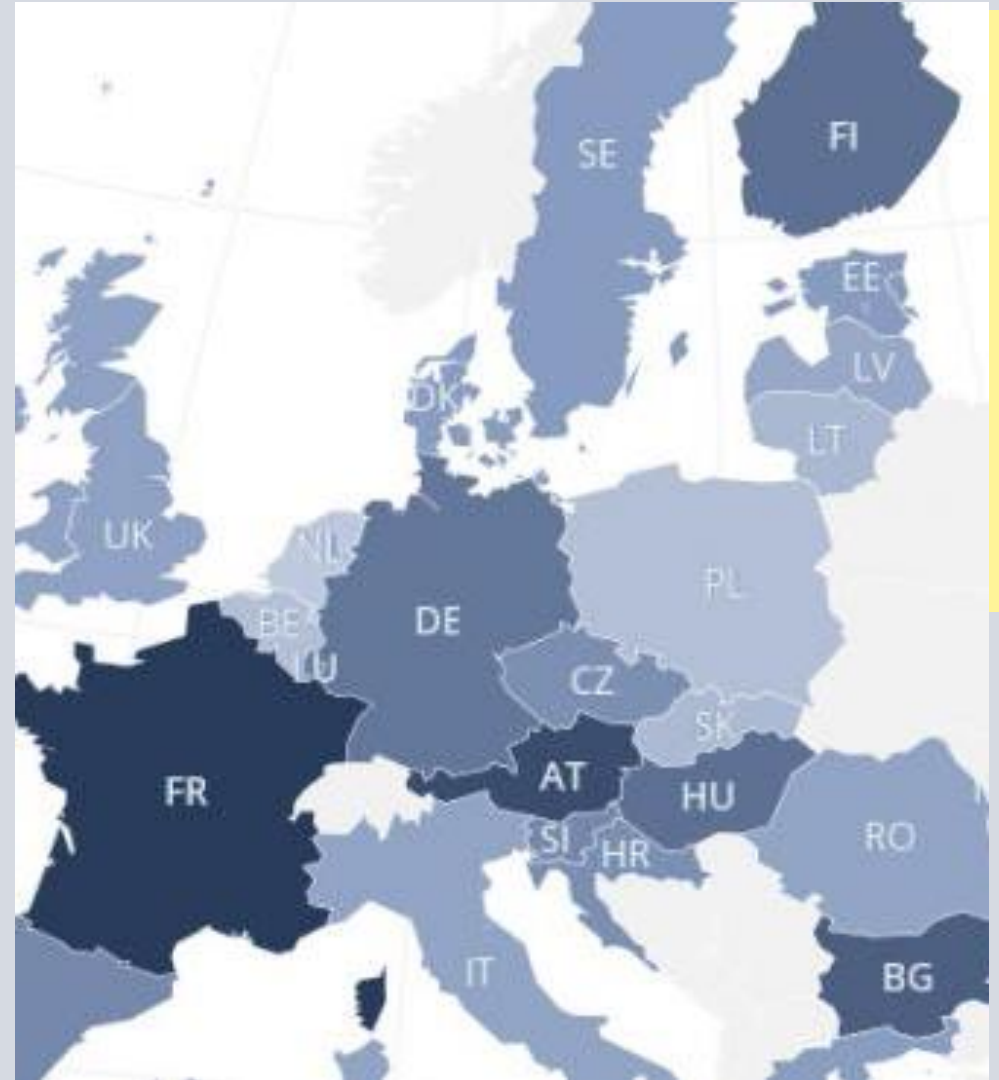
Survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jewish people (2012, 2018, 2023)

- 2012: 6,000 respondents (8 MSs) – online, opt-in
- 2018: 16,500 respondents (13 MSs) – online, opt-in
- fieldwork in 2023 (results planned 2024)

LGBTI Survey (2012, 2019, 2023)

- 2012: 93,500 LGBT respondents (28 MSs) – online, opt-in
- 2019: 140,000 LGBTI respondents in 28 MSs + North Macedonia and Serbia – online, opt-in
- fieldwork in 2023 (results planned 2024)

FRA survey on displaced people from Ukraine

- 2022: 14,685 respondents (10 MSs) – online, opt-in

Fundamental rights survey (2019)

- 2019: 34,948 respondents (27 MSs + North Macedonia and the UK) – face-to-face & online

1/3 **black people** experience racial harassment

4 in 10 say nothing would have changed by reporting it

4/10 **Jews** consider emigrating because they do not feel safe as Jews

Political hate speech and right-wing extremism targeting **Muslims and refugees** have become

FRA surveys

Violence against women survey (2012, 2023)

- 2012: 42,000 women (28 Mss) – random sample (general population) / face-to-face & self-completion

- 2022: preparatory phase with EIGE + Eurostat, fieldwork in 2023

- 2023: survey on violence against women in conflict (UA women who fled the war)

Violence against women: an EU-wide survey

Results at a glance

In the surveys we ask respondents about experiences & perceptions:

- Awareness of rights and support services

- Feeling of safety and security

- Experiences of discrimination

- In different areas of life (when looking for work, at work, health, housing, education)

- Reporting of incidents and reasons for not reporting

- (Hate) crime victimisation: harassment & violence

- Type of incidents (physical attacks, assault, threats, offensive online comments)

- Reporting of incidents, incl. experiences with the police, and ethnic profiling

FRA survey results inform EU policies

- EU Roma strategic framework on equality, inclusion and participation
- EU Anti-racism action plan
- EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life
- EU Action plan on integration and inclusion
- LGBTIQ Equality strategy
- Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Implementation of the gender equality strategy
- Joint report on the application of the Racial Equality Directive and the Employment Equality Directive
- Implementation of the victims' rights strategy
- Security Union strategy
- . . .

Monitoring – why, what and how?

FRA — EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Why monitor?

- Monitoring implementation both on international and national level

Legal reasons:

- Treaties / legal provisions might expressly provide for the designation of focal point(s) within the government and the establishment of a monitoring framework (e.g., CRPD).

- CRPD is also the first UN Human Rights Treaty with a specific provision on statistics and data collection.

Practical reasons:

- Ensures gaps in government policies and laws are identified and can be remedied.

- Facilitates reporting to monitoring bodies at national and international level.

- Allows highlighting of promising practices at national and international level.

What to monitor?

CRPD example:

- Identify **gaps** that prevent persons with disabilities from fully enjoying their rights (and of duty bearers to implement their legal obligations).

- Measure the **impact** of both **mainstream** & **disability-specific policies** and programmes on persons with disabilities.

- Monitor not only **results** but also **structural and policy frameworks** in place.

"Monitoring activities should not only focus on the results or outcomes of policies and programmes but also take into account the structural and policy frameworks and the processes in place to achieve such results."

CRPD Committee, 'Monitoring implementation of the Convention at the national level', paras. 13 and 39

FRA — EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

How to monitor?

- Create a **system to assess the impact** of the implementation of legislation and policies.

- Develop **indicators** and benchmarks.

- Maintain **databases** containing information on practices related to the implementation of law and policy.

Human rights indicators - translating legal standards into measurable elements

OHCHR human rights-based indicators

Structural	Legal, policy and institutional framework	**Commitment**	Commitment to international human rights law Legislation in place Policies, strategies, action plans, guidelines, adopted Institutional framework Complaint and support mechanisms exist **QUAL**	**Duty bearers**
Process	Policy implementation, effectiveness of complaints and support systems	**Effort**	Budgetary allocations Implementation of policies, strategies action plans, guidelines, etc. Effectiveness of complaint and support mechanisms **QUAL / QUANT**	**Duty bearers**
Outcome	Situation on the ground – rights realised in practice	**Results**	Actual awareness of rights Actual impact of policies and other measures Actual occurrence of violations **QUANT / QUAL**	**Rights holders**

FRA EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Structural indicators: law and policy

- Focus on the State's **commitment** to human rights obligations and reflect, for example:
  - legislation and policies in place;
  - existence of institutional mechanisms.
- Common structural indicators include:
  - formal acceptance of standards – human rights treaty ratification;
  - scope/content/timeframe of strategies, policies, action plans;
  - independence and mandate of monitoring framework.

Process indicators: turning commitments into reality

- Focus on the State's **efforts** to transform commitments into results and capture, for example:
    - the implementation of policy instruments;
    - effectiveness of the complaints and monitoring mechanisms.
- Common process indicators include:
    - budget allocation, sustainability and trends over time;
    - characteristics of complains mechanisms – judicial and quasi-judicial (e.g. availability, accessibility, affordability);
    - awareness raising efforts (existence, content, scope, training).

Outcome indicators: a reality check

- Relate to the situation on the ground and focus on measuring the **results** of the states' commitments and efforts on individuals' human rights situation.

- Common outcome indicators include:
    - perception of human rights enjoyment;
    - number of respondents (in a survey) experiencing violations;
    - number of people participating in (empowerment) trainings.

Selected examples from FRA's work

Roma Survey 2021

- *Coverage: Countries account for 87 % of Roma in the EU (CoE estimates)*

- *~ 8,500 F2F interviews in 10 South and East European countries*

- *~ 28,700 household members*

- *Based on self identification*

- *Participatory approach throughout the survey*

- *Probability sampling*

- Fieldwork implemented by Kantar Brussels

- Implementation during COVID-19 pandemic

- Scientific support: University of Siena

Country	Number of respondents
Croatia	519
Czechia	769
Greece	649
Hungary	1409
Italy	541
North Macedonia	519
Portugal	568
Romania	1695
Serbia	660
Spain	1132
TOTAL	8461

+ BG* (BNSI)
+ SK** (SUSR)

Antigypsyism and discrimination
EU Member States should continue their efforts to fight antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma to achieve the EU framework target by 2030.

FIGURE 1: RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN CORE AREAS OF LIFE BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)[a,b,c,d]
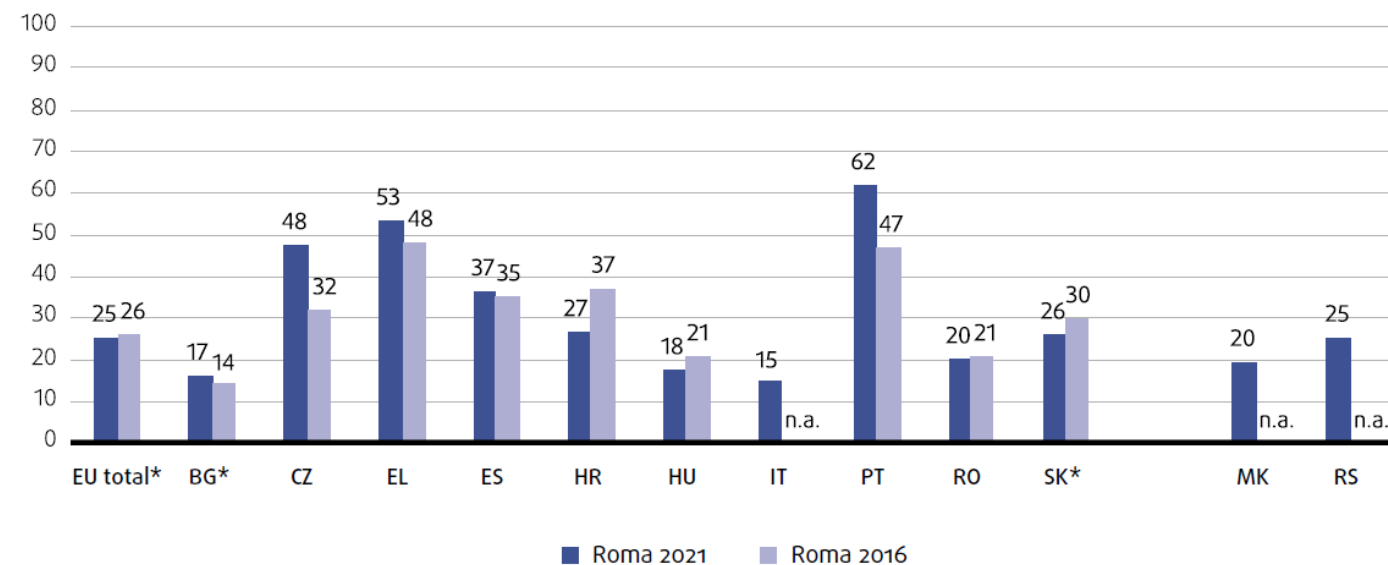
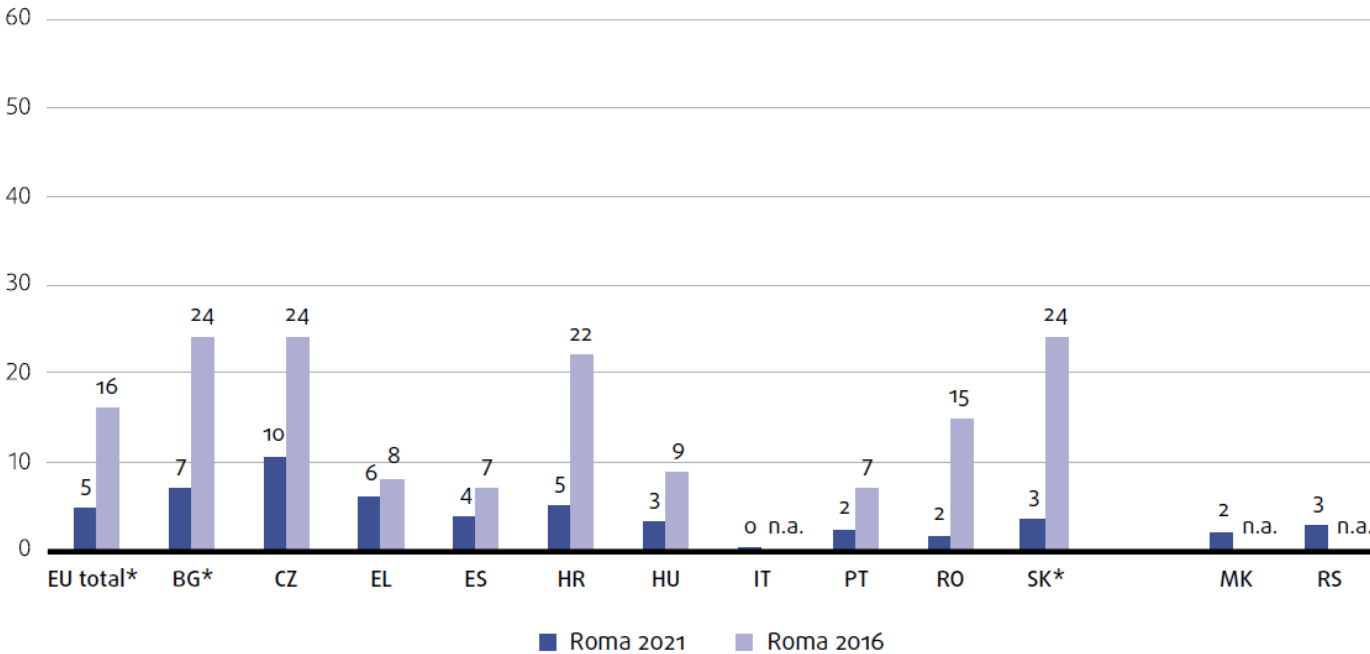Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

education: 11 % (v. 7 %); looking for work: 33 % (v. 16 %); at work: 17 % (v. 5 %); health: 14 % (v. 8 %); housing: 24 % (v. 41 %)

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to cut the proportion of Roma with discrimination experiences by at least half. That is, they are to ensure that, by 2030, less than 13 % of Roma experience discrimination.

Participation through empowerment, cooperation and trust
Making the 2030 target difficult to achieve.

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to double the proportion of Roma who file a report when they experience discrimination – that is, to ensure that by 2030 at least 30 % of Roma victims report the discrimination.

FIGURE 8: RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA, BY COUNTRY (%)[a,b,c]
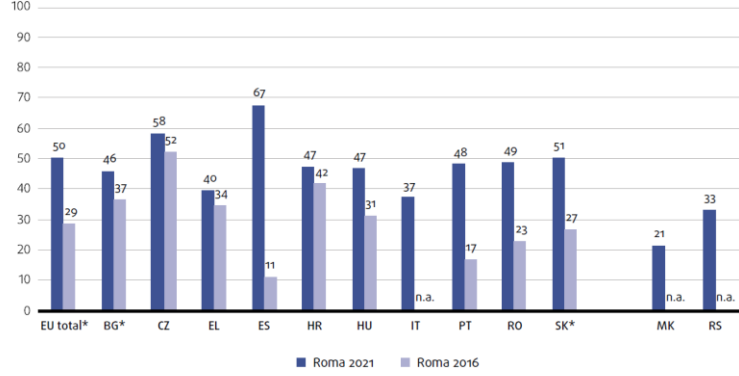
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

FIGURE 10: RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE EQUALITY BODY, NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION OR OMBUDSPERSON'S OFFICE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)[a,b,c]
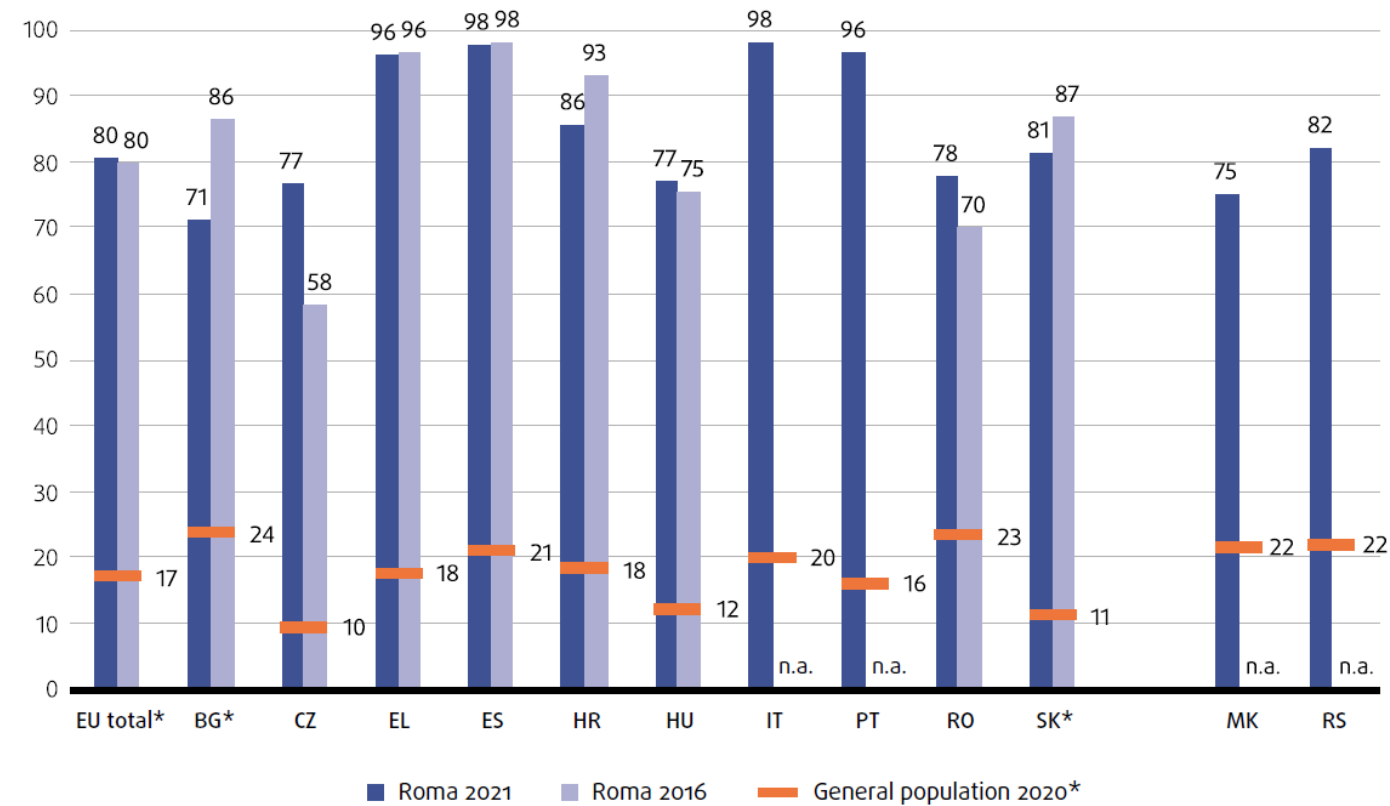
Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020

Poverty and social exclusion
EU Member States are far from reaching the targets set for the proportion of those at risk of poverty by 2030 .
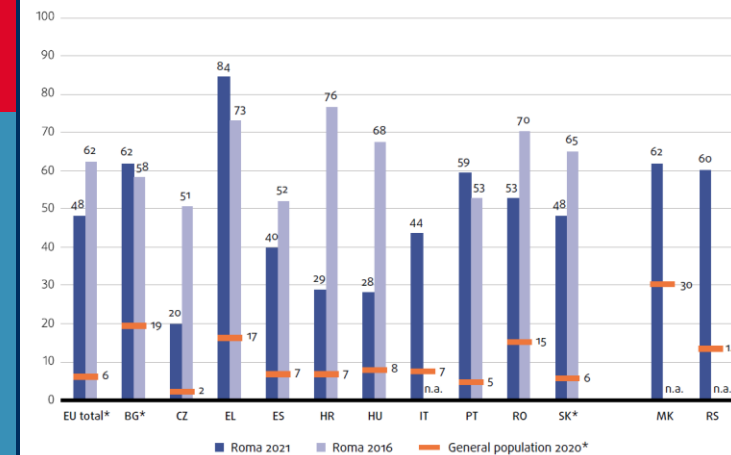

FIGURE 4: AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE (%)[a,b,c,d]

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; EU-MIDIS II 2016, Eurostat 2020

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to reduce the poverty gap between Roma and the general population by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 the majority of Roma escape poverty.

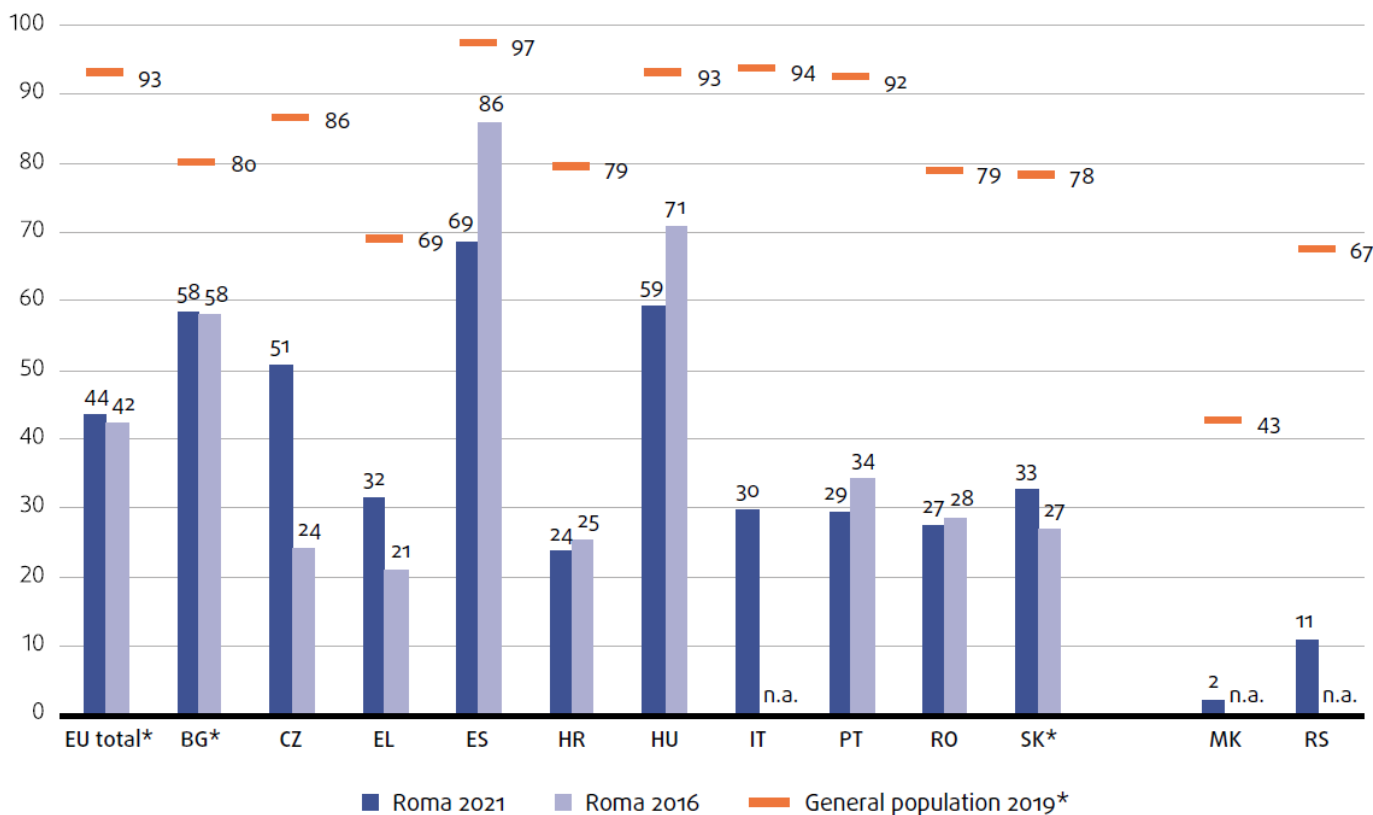FIGURE 6: PEOPLE LIVING IN SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION (%)[a,b,c,d]

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: EU-SILC 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

Education
Substantial efforts need to be made to achieve the EU Roma framework education objectives and targets by 2030

FIGURE 13: CHILDREN AGED FROM 3 UP TO THE AGE OF STARTING COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION WHO ATTEND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE (%)[a,b,c,d]

Roma 2021 ■ Roma 2016 ■ General population 2019*

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020
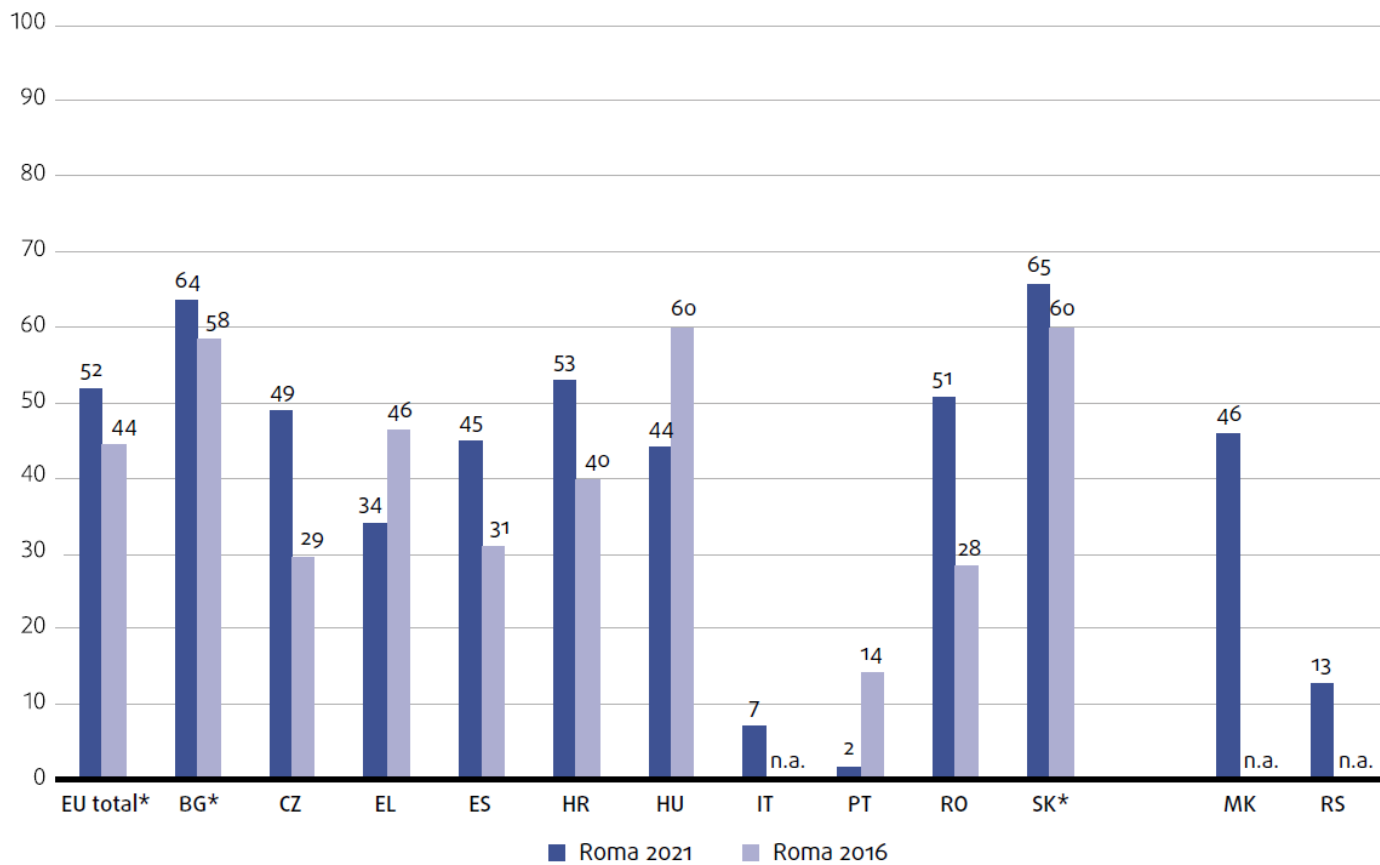
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to cut the gap by at least half between Roma and the general population regarding participation in early childhood education and care. That means ensuring that at least 70 % of Roma children participate in preschool by 2030.

FRA — EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Education
Substantial efforts need to be made to achieve the EU Roma framework education objectives and targets by 2030

FIGURE 15: CHILDREN AGED 6–15 WHO ATTEND SCHOOLS WHERE ALL OR MOST PUPILS ARE ROMA, ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS (%)[a,b,c]

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020
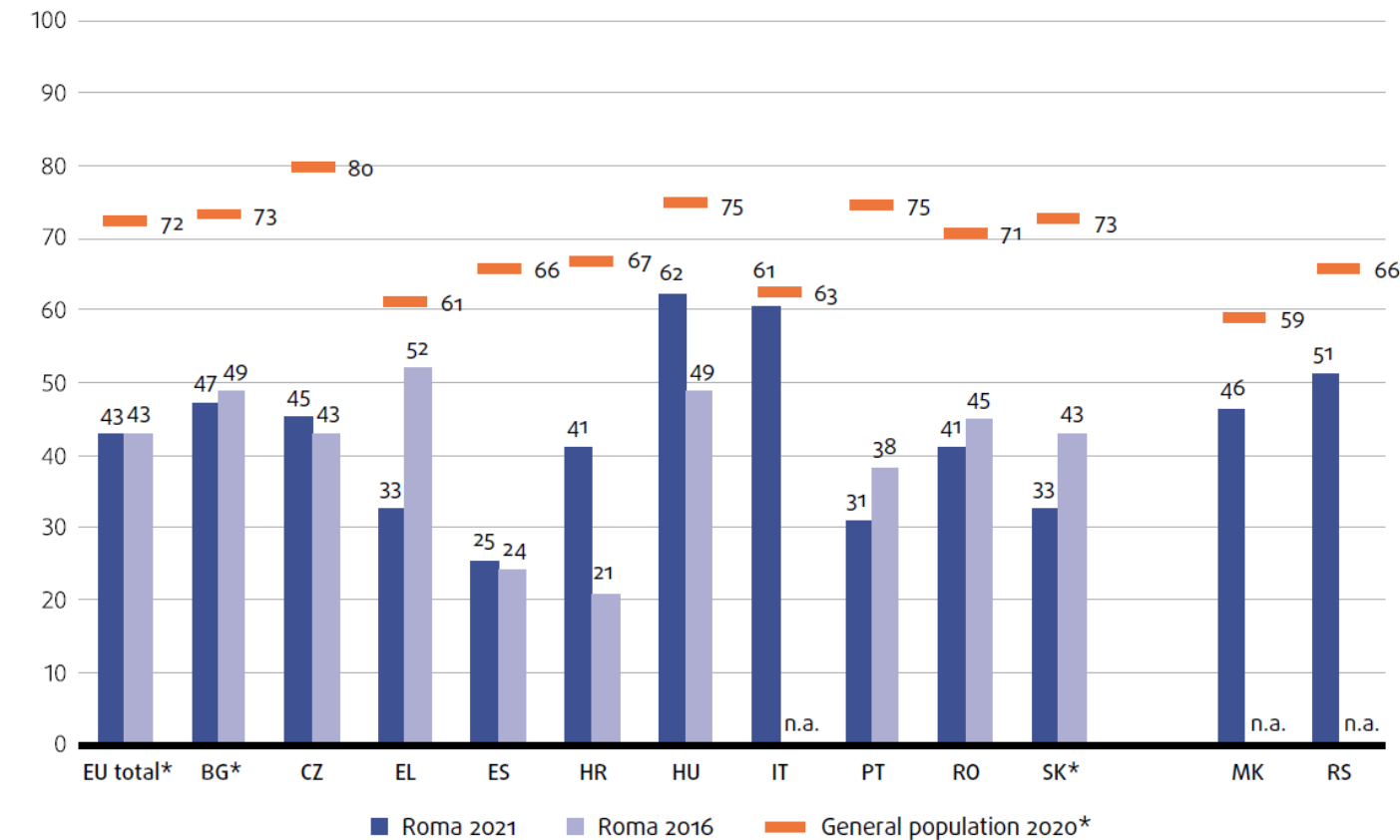
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to strengthen efforts to eliminate educational segregation and to ensure that by 2030 fewer than one in five Roma children attend schools where most or all children are Roma.

Employment

Some countries could achieve the EU targets for employment by 2030. More efforts are needed to tackle youth and Roma women's employment.

FIGURE 17: PEOPLE AGED 20–64 WHO DECLARED THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS AS 'PAID WORK' (INCLUDING FULL-TIME, PART-TIME, AD HOC JOBS, SELF-EMPLOYMENT, OCCASIONAL WORK OR WORK IN THE PAST FOUR WEEKS) (%)[a,b,c,d]

Legend: ■ Roma 2021 ■ Roma 2016 ▬ General population 2020*

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020
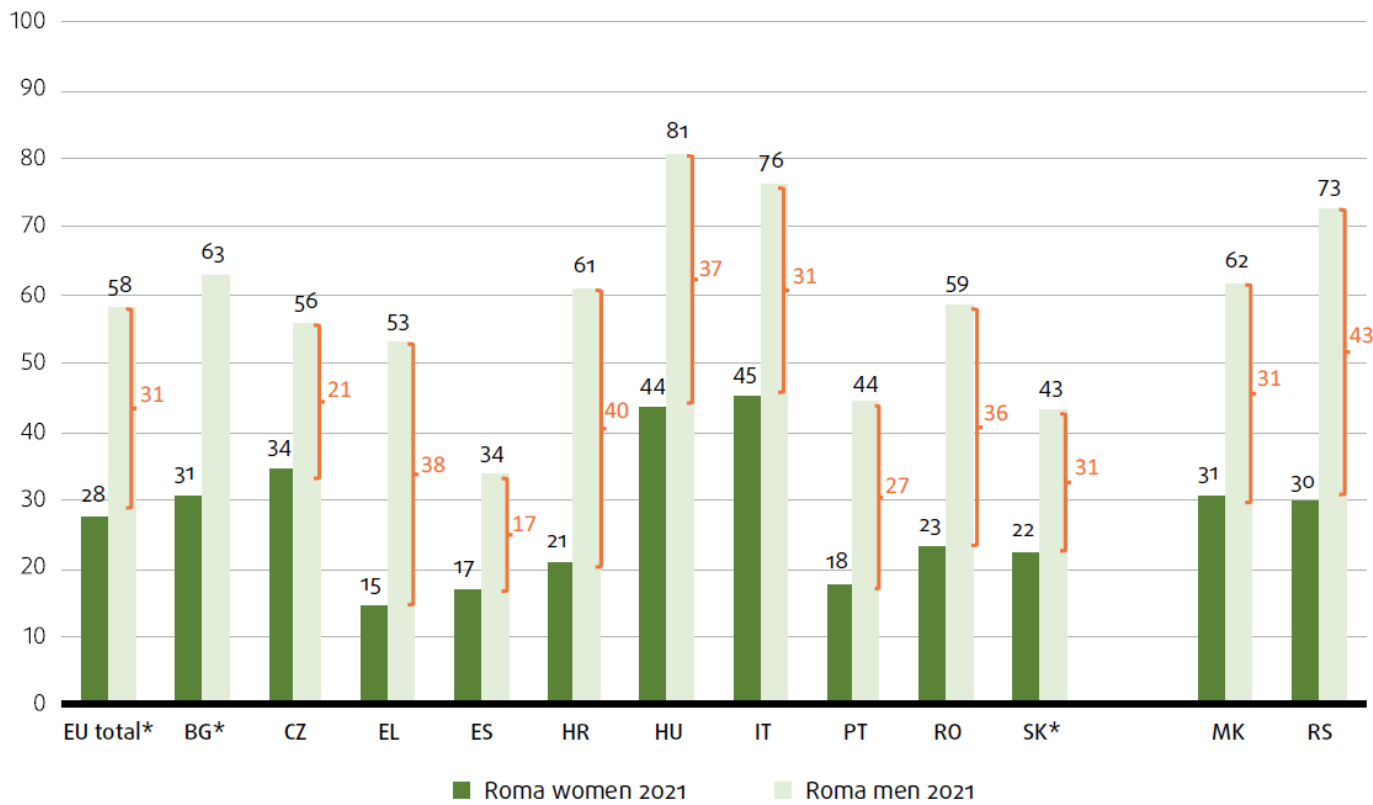
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to cut the employment gap by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 at least 60 % of Roma are in paid work.

Employment
Some countries could achieve the EU targets for employment by 2030. More efforts are needed to tackle youth and Roma women's employment.

FIGURE 18: DIFFERENCE IN PAID WORK RATE BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN AGED 20–64 (%)[a,b,c]

Legend: Roma women 2021, Roma men 2021

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020
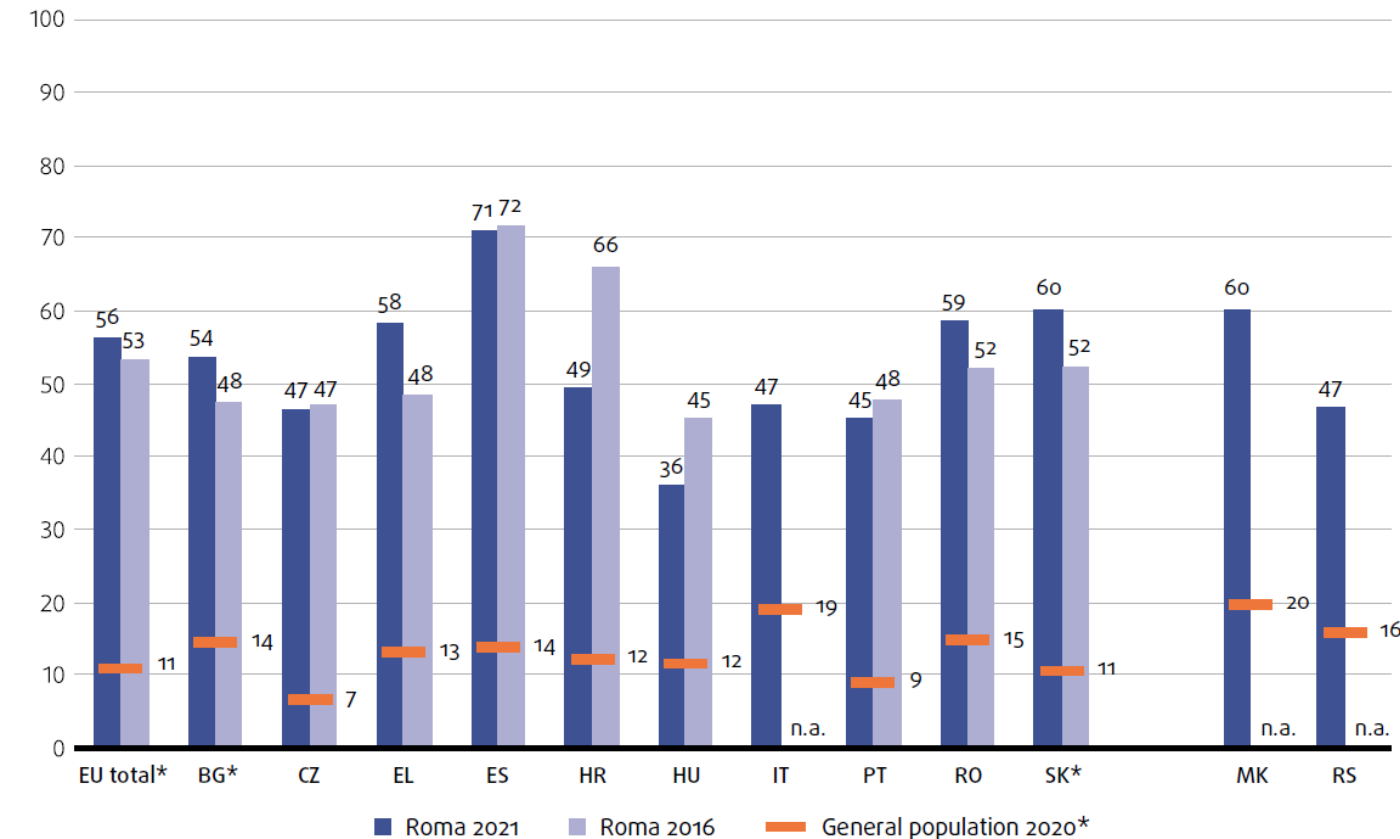
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to cut the gender employment gap for Roma by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 at least 45 % of Roma women are in paid work.

Employment

Some countries could achieve the EU targets for employment by 2030. More efforts are needed to tackle youth and Roma women's employment.

FIGURE 19: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 16–24 WHOSE CURRENT MAIN ACTIVITY IS 'NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING' (NEET) (%)[a,b,c]

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to cut the gap in NEET rates by at least half and to ensure that by 2030 fewer than one in three Roma youth are NEET.

HEALTH

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

TABLE 2: LIFE EXPECTANCY ESTIMATES AT BIRTH IN 2017, BY COUNTRY (YEARS)[a,b,c]

Country	Difference		Roma		General population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU total*	11.0	9.1	71.3	67.2	82.2	76.3
Czechia	11.7	13.4	70.2	62.6	81.9	76.0
Greece	9.7	8.8	74.0	69.8	83.7	78.6
Spain	11.3	10.4	74.4	69.9	85.7	80.3
Croatia	15.7	10.7	65.2	64.5	80.9	74.9
Hungary	9.0	6.4	70.3	66.2	79.3	72.6
Italy	15.0	12.4	69.9	68.1	84.9	80.5
Portugal	10.0	8.5	74.4	69.9	84.4	78.4
Romania	8.6	5.3	70.2	66.3	78.8	71.6
Slovakia*	7.6	6.1	73.0	67.7	80.6	73.8
North Macedonia	11.6	11.0	66.1	63.2	77.7	74.2
Serbia	9.4	10.0	68.6	63.1	78.0	73.1

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021 (unweighted data); Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; general population: the **Human Mortality Database**
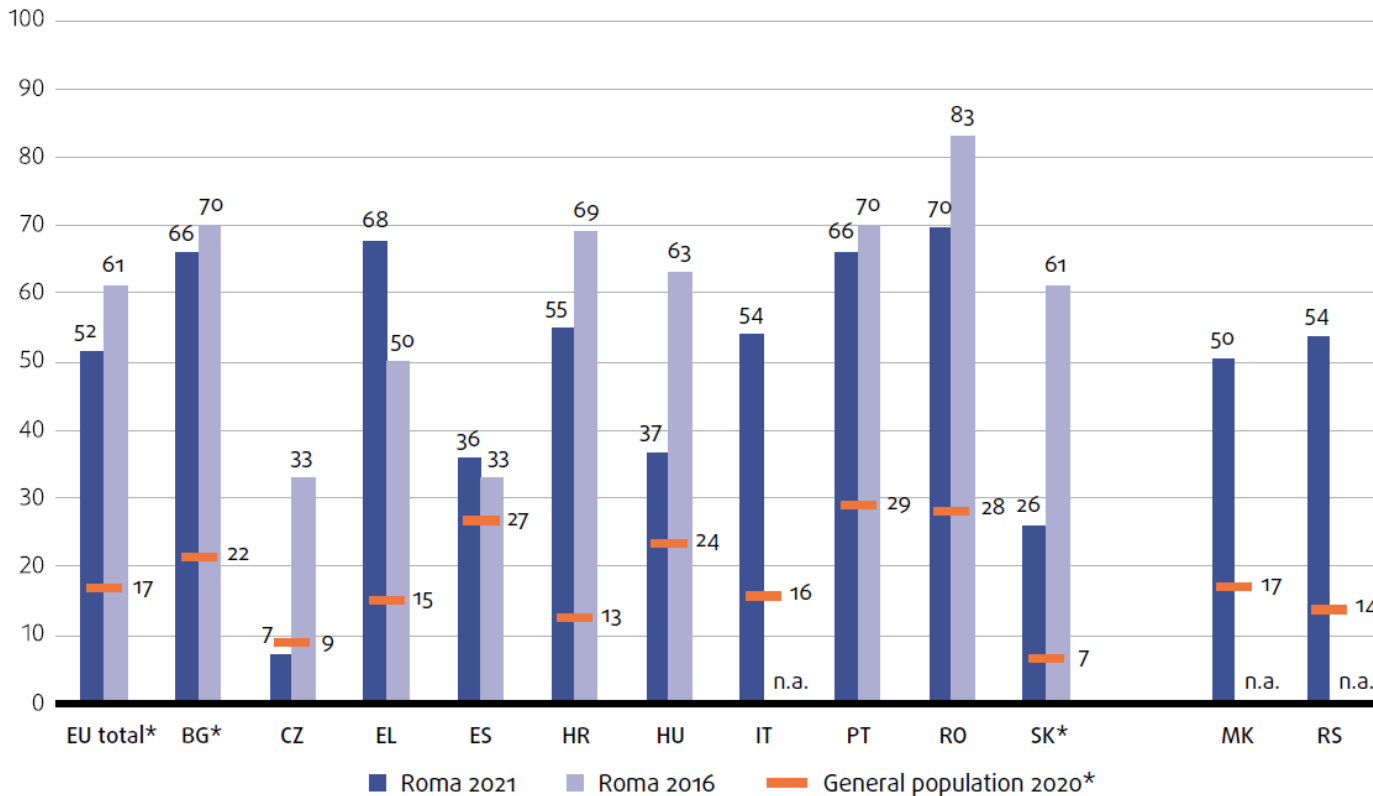
The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- cutting the life expectancy gap by at least half and for ensuring that by 2030 Roma women and men live 5 years longer.

HOUSING

Some improvements in Roma housing conditions indicate that the EU targets could be reached by 2030. But many Roma still live in overcrowded conditions, making it more difficult to achieve this target.

FIGURE 23: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSING DEPRIVATION (%)[a,b,c,d]

Bar chart data (Roma 2021 / Roma 2016 / General population 2020*):

	Roma 2021	Roma 2016	General population 2020*
EU total*	52	61	17
BG*	66	70	22
CZ	7	33	9
EL	68	50	15
ES	36	33	27
HR	55	69	13
HU	37	63	24
IT	54	n.a.	16
PT	66	70	29
RO	70	83	28
SK*	26	61	7
MK	50	n.a.	17
RS	54	n.a.	14

■ Roma 2021   ■ Roma 2016   ▬ General population 2020*

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to reduce the gap in housing deprivation by at least one third and to ensure that the majority of Roma do not face housing deprivation by 2030.
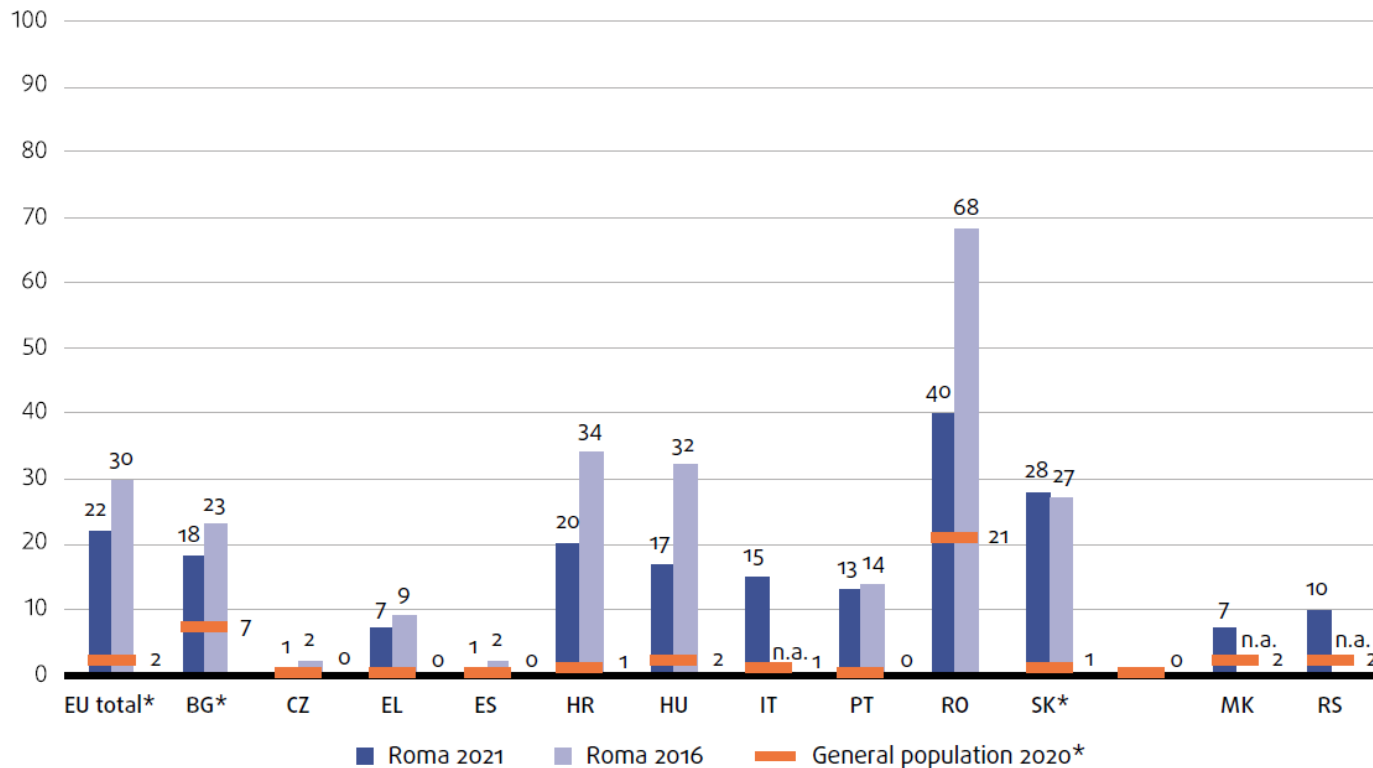
HOUSING

Some improvements in Roma housing conditions indicate that the EU targets could be reached by 2030. But many Roma still live in overcrowded conditions, making it more difficult to achieve this target.

FIGURE 25: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT TAP WATER INSIDE THE DWELLING (%)[a,b,c,d]
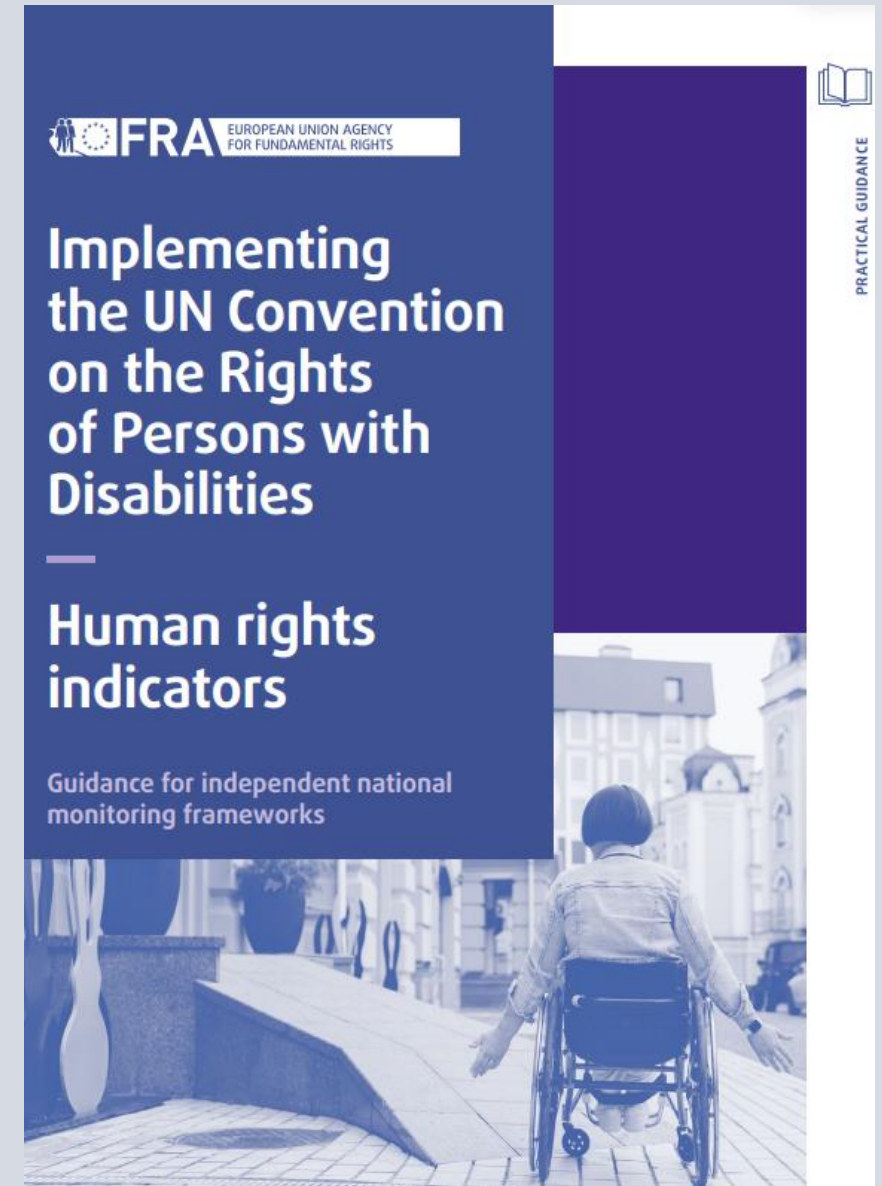
Legend: Roma 2021 — Roma 2016 — General population 2020*

Sources: FRA, Roma Survey 2021; EU-MIDIS II 2016; Bulgaria: BNSI/FRA 2020; Slovakia: EU-SILC MRK 2020; Eurostat 2020

The EU Roma framework calls on Member States:

- to ensure that at least 95 % of Roma have access to tap water.

Guidance for independent national monitoring frameworks in monitoring the implementation of the UN CRPD

FRA — EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The guidance aims to …

- Support Article 33 (2) CRPD **monitoring frameworks**
- in the design and use of **indicators**
- in their role in **assessing progress** of CRPD implementation at national level.

PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

FRA EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

—

Human rights indicators

Guidance for independent national monitoring frameworks

Cross-cutting indicator

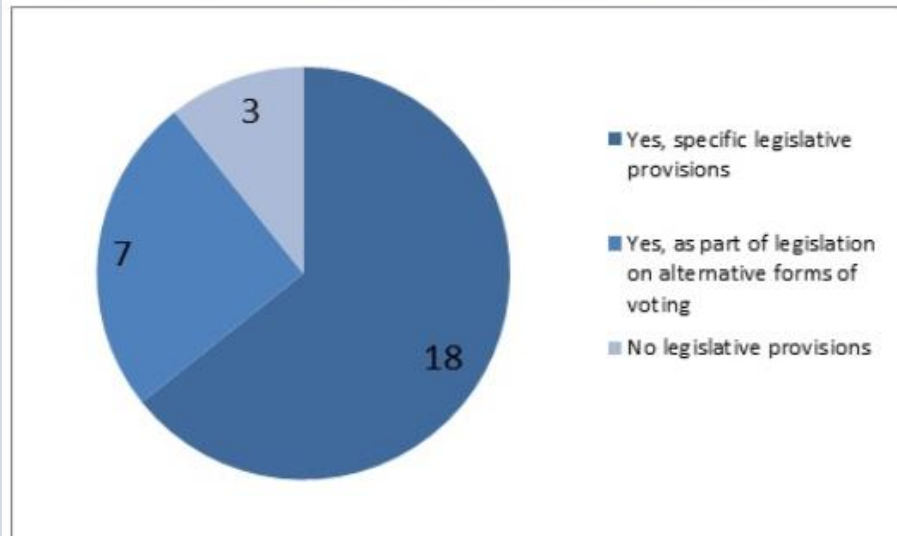| ISSUE	STRUCTURAL INDICATOR	PROCESS INDICATOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR
Empowerment	Are there programmes in place to support persons with disabilities to build up skills required to live independently?	How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to organisations which support persons with disabilities to develop independent living skills?	How many persons with disabilities have received support to develop independent living skills, annually since 2010?
	Is peer support/counselling by and for persons with disabilities recognised in legislation?	How many persons with disabilities act as peer supporters/counsellors, annually since 2010?	

CRPD, Article 19(b): Support services

ISSUE	STRUCTURAL INDICATORS	PROCESS INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS
Access to support services	Is there a legal provision setting out a right for persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and type of impairment, to receive community support services to live independently? ➢ Types of support service include: • personal assistance; • residential; • in-home; • others (informal support, peer support, day care, voluntary work, etc.) ➢ Does the legal provision specify the scope of support services? For example: • number of hours provided; • type of services ; • spheres of life (that is, in-home, access to leisure and cultural activities, access to medical services, employment, education etc.)	How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for community support services to live independently? ➢ Types of support service include: • personal assistance; • residential; • in-home; • others (informal support, peer support, day care, voluntary work etc.)? *Provide information by: type of support service*	How many persons with disabilities were using some type of community support service to live independently, annually since 2010? *Provide information by: type of support service, type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender*

FRA EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
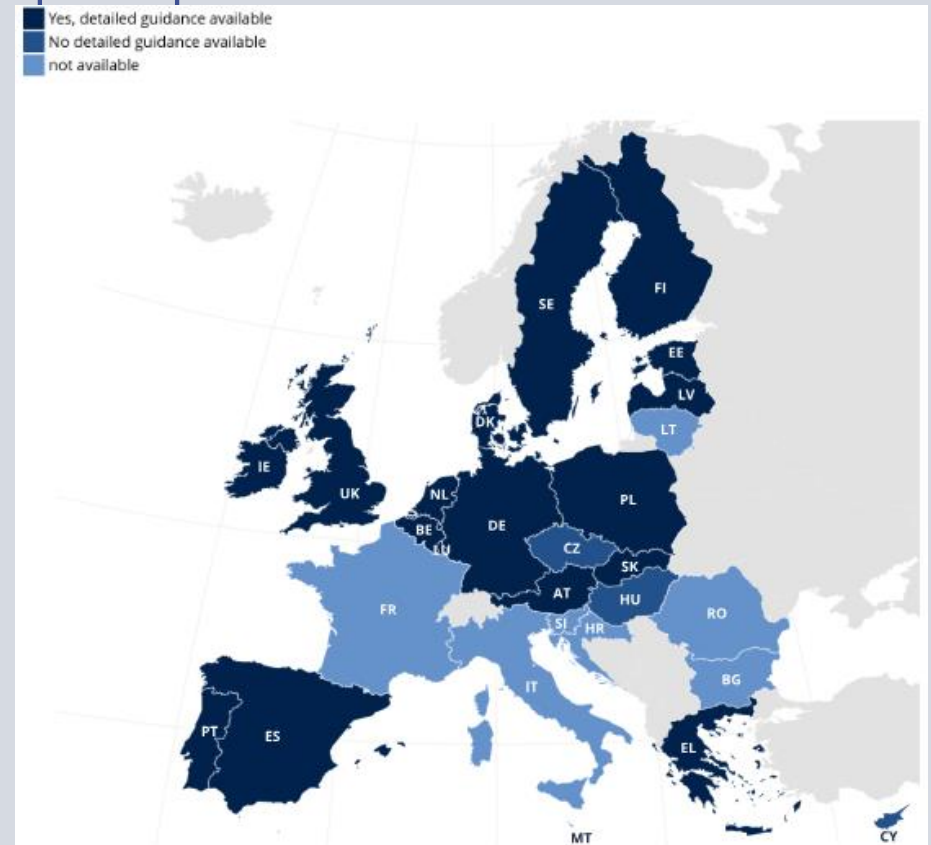
Structural indicators – Article 29, CRPD

- Has there been a review of existing legislation to assess a Member State's compliance with Article 29, CRPD?

- Is there legislation in place regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote?

Is there legislation in EU Member States regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote?

3 — No legislative provisions

7 — Yes, as part of legislation on alternative forms of voting

18 — Yes, specific legislative provisions

Process indicators – Article 29, CRPD

- Is information on complaints mechanisms regarding political participation accessible to persons with disabilities?

- Are there guidelines for ensuring and improving access to polling stations?

Yes, detailed guidance available
No detailed guidance available
not available

© EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries © FRA - All rights reserved - Indicators on the right to political participation of people with disabilities, 2014 | Year : 2014
Source: Lawson, 2014

Outcome indicators – Article 29, CRPD

- Were political party programmes provided in accessible formats during the most recent elections?

- Are persons with disabilities members of the current national parliament? Are data available on the number of members of municipal governments who have a disability?

- Are data available on the proportion of polling stations that are accessible to persons with disabilities?

Is data available on the proportion of polling stations that are accessible to persons with disabilities in the EU?

11

13

4

- Some official data available
- Some unofficial data available
- No data identified
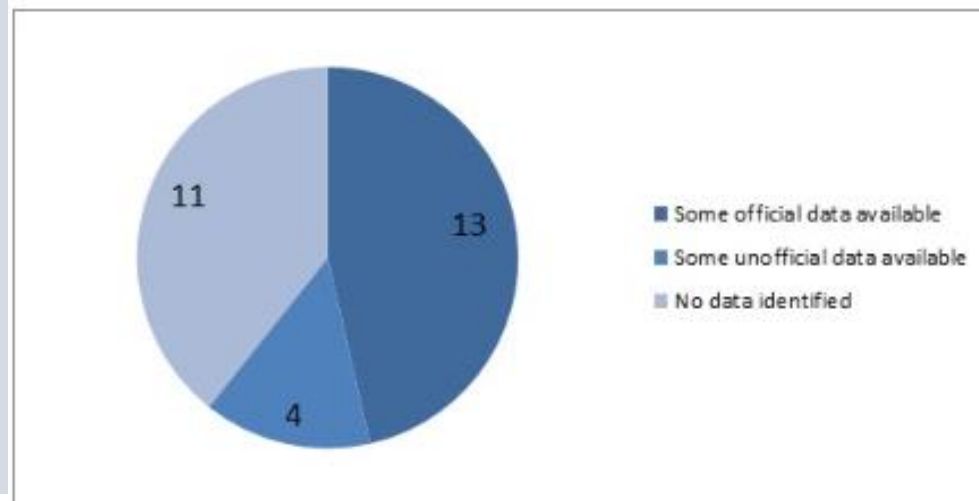
Challenges in developing and/or using indicators

- Lack of available disability-specific data at national level.

- Inaccurate interpretation of the data protection frameworks.

- Different definitions of disability used by various organisations carrying out monitoring.

- Difficulty in precisely delimiting specific groups of persons with disabilities.

- The time and financial resources available for developing indicators.

- Lack of sound legal and sustainable financial footing as an independent and autonomous entity.

Key take aways – FR indicators for monitoring

- Strike a balance by developing meaningful indicators which capture the situation now (you could populate with data) but also such which are aspirational (include areas where data are not available now but should be)

- Start using the available data (indicators and areas for which data is available), then move on topics for which there is (yet) no data

- Focus on topics of key importance (to your country)

- Ensure accessibility of information

- When developing and using indicators, ensure wide engagement
  - with bodies responsible for data collection at national level (e.g. national statistical offices, national health statistics bodies, ministries)
  - in close collaboration with civil society representatives, researchers and relevant authorities.

Ways forward – Equality data

- Promote the use and collection of equality data to get a better understanding of how inequality, racism & discrimination are embedded in our societies.

- Translate commitments into an active process and ultimately into tangible results, which requires a solid framework to measure progress and trends, understand gaps, and to set the future direction

- The EP emphasised the urgent need for the Union to develop and employ a robust, inclusive, comprehensive and multifaceted approach for effectively combating all forms of racism and discrimination, including structural and institutional racism and underlined **the need for a monitoring and accountability mechanism to ensure the effective application and enforcement of EU anti-racism and anti-discrimination legislation and policy.**

- **Such mechanism would need a robust and regularly collected equality data on all grounds (to allow for an intersectional approach) and for all areas of life covered by the law.**

FRA EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY
FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Thank you!

facebook.com/fundamentalrights

twitter.com/EURightsAgency

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