

The social inclusion of Roma and Travellers

1. Factors of Exclusion and Inclusion
2. Priority areas and key measurers for social inclusion
3. Indicators

Roma and Travellers are defined as groups with a very high risk of social exclusion.

They are often included in the category of disabled, homeless, ex prisoners, drug addicts, elderly and other severely excluded persons.

- Social exclusion is the result of many diverse and different dynamics.
- Little has been done to identify specific factors of exclusion that affect Roma and Travellers and the specific factors that can promote inclusion
- This project attempts to begin this work

The Roma in general face
great obstacles in all
countries in accessing
basic resources and
services

Negatively viewed culture
and life style of Roma and
Traveller people

Prejudice, stigmatization
and discrimination
against Roma And
Traveller people

Factors that can favour
Roma and Traveller
social inclusion

Family and social networks

A Collective Identity

Some Key Measures for Promoting Social Inclusion

1. Access to Basic services:

- Measures to provide access to education, and special attention to combating segregation
- Access to decent housing to combat segregated neighbourhoods
- Measures to provide full access to public health
- Measures to provide access to minimum income and social services
- Measures to improve access to Justice

Mainstreaming access for Roma and Travellers is the goal, but positive discrimination is often necessary. Some types of positive actions measures could be:

- Anti bias training for service providers.
- Insuring that services such as health centres or schools are locate near Roma and Traveller community
- Promotion of Roma and Traveller professionals and mediators in different services such a heath system, social services, schools, justice system
- Development of specific programs for problems that might predominantly affect Roma and Travellers, for example bureaucratic obstacles for street vendors, or barriers to maintaining mobile life style.

- Reduction of environmental health dangers that affect Roma and Traveller settlements
- Obligation of public service providers to develop plans for promoting improved access for Roma and Travellers
- Outreach education to Roma and Travellers on existing available services, how to better use these services, and confidence building in regards to accessing these services

- Promotion of Roma and Traveller organizations, empowerment and development of channels for participation in policy and planning
- Sensitizing and promoting private businesses to employ Roma and Travellers

2. Measures for
achieving greater
economic autonomy.

3. Measures for Promoting Equality

- Measures that detect prejudice and discriminatory practices, measuring their extension and effects.
- Measures that enhance use of the justice system for protection of equal rights
- Sensitizing, anti bias and intercultural training of personnel in social inclusion programs and obligatory plans for promoting equal rights treatment

- Sensitizing, anti bias training and intercultural education for administration personnel, businesspersons, of social services providers, NGOs, media and the general public.
- Measures for empowerment and enhancing social image of Roma and Travellers
- Implementation of “Bodies for Promotion of Equal Treatment” as mandated by EU directive 43/2000.

Indicators For Measuring Social Inclusion

- *Rate of Roma and Traveller employment*
- *Perception of Roma and Traveller workers regarding quality of their employment*
- *Increase in average Roma and Traveller family income*
- *Number of Roma and Traveller accessing decent accommodation*
- *Decrease of Roma living in segregated neighbourhoods*
- *Increase in life expectancy of Roma and Traveller person*

- *Increase in frequency and quality of medical treatment for Roma and Traveller women*
- *Increase in number of Roma and traveller children graduating from high school*
- *Increase in number of adults who can read*
- *Number of Roma and Traveller mediators*
- *Decrease in negative treatment of Roma and Traveller in the media*
- *Decrease in negative stereotypes of Roma and Traveller people*
- *Increase protection by the justice system*

- Indicators cost time, effort and money
- They must be chosen with care
- Beneficiaries must participate in developing indicators
- Gender, age and other variables must be used
- Single indicators can be misleading
- Indicators can measure impact of policy
- Indicators measure changes over time
- Indicators must make use of ethnic monitoring