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Book

Report on the socio-economic situation of the Roma population in the Czech Republic 2023/2024 : results of the sample survey

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Results of the sample survey

2024

Report on the Socio-economic Situation of the Roma Population in the Czech Republic 2023/2024

Results of the sample survey

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2024

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Introduction

The following text presents the results of a sample survey of the Roma population conducted as part of the project *Creating System for Quantitative Data Collection to Evaluate the Situation of Roma in the Czech Society,*[1] supported by grants from Norway under the EEA and Norway Grants 2014–2021.

The sample survey was conducted twice, the first in 2022 (1,549 respondents) and the second in late 2023/2024 (1,268 respondents). As the results of the first survey have already been published (Fónadová, Katrňák, Rákoczyová & Šimíková 2023)[2], only the results for the second survey are presented in this report, which we propose to use as a baseline for comparison with other possible sample surveys of the Roma population; all of which will be based on the same methodology.[3] The Summary Table of indicator Values at the end of the text shows both the values for the second survey and the values for the first survey, as well as the indicator values for the general population at the time of each survey.

The results are presented in the form of evaluated indicators that we have committed to monitor. The aim was to provide an overview of the values of these indicators which were measured in the context of the above-mentioned sample survey, as well as their comparison with the values measured in the general population within the framework of standard sample surveys carried out mainly by the Czech Statistical Office, such as the Census of Population, Housing and Dwellings (EU-SILC), the Labour Force Survey, or others.

At the same time, the data we obtained from the sample survey offer much greater possibilities for analysis and deeper information. The databases from both the first and second surveys will be available immediately after the publication of this report in the Czech Social Science Data Archive, which will allow the general public to analyse them according to their specific interests or needs. They are limited only by what we were able to observe through the questionnaire. There will be two datasets (for 2021 and 2023–2024) which can be linked, under certain constraints, to obtain a larger dataset that will cover roughly three thousand cases. This will then allow for more sophisticated statistical procedures to be applied or spatial comparisons to be made between regions. As far as the limitations are concerned, some of the variables that were observed are not present in both

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[1] For more on the project and its results, see www.esd.rilsa.cz

[2] Some had to be recalculated for correct comparability.

[3] Another result of the project Vytvoření systému sběru kvantitativních dat pro vyhodnocování situace Romů v české společnosti [Creating System for Quantitative Data Collection to Evaluate the Situation of Roma in the Czech Society], is the Metodika sběru dat o socioekonomické situaci romské populace v České republice [Methodology for Collecting Data on the Socioeconomic Situation of the Roma Population in the Czech Republic], which will be published in May 2024 (currently under review).

surveys, or the questions are formulated in a different way; all this will be identified by the question and variable converter, which will also be available together with the questionnaire in the data archive.

The text has been proofread. Any factual errors cannot be excluded and are entirely the responsibility of the authors.

Methodology

Selection

The sample of respondents is defined by the persons who either identify themselves as Roma or whose Roma origin is inferred on the basis of either their own competency in the Roma language or one of their parent's knowledge of the language. Respondents were randomly selected according to who was home at the time the household was contacted; they had to be at least 16 years or older, and they had to both provide a positively responsive to at least one of the three screening questions (SC1A-SC3A) as well as be willing to complete the questionnaire with the interviewer.

Č.	QUESTION	ANSWER		Next, the question
SC1A	Do you personally consider yourself to be Roma – do you feel you are Roma?	Yes	1	**SC4A**
		No I don't know	2 3	SC2A
SC2A	Do you personally know or at least understand Roma?	Yes	1	**SC4A**
		No I don't know	2 3	SC3A
SC3A	Did or does at least one of your parents speak Roma, or is Roma still spoken by at least one of your parents?	Yes	1	SC4A
		No I don't know	2 3	**SC5A**
SC4A	So can I interview you – fill out the questionnaire?	Yes	1	**1**
		No I don't know	2 3	**SC5A**

The data were collected from September 2023 to February 2024 using a standardised questionnaire survey technique in the Czech language, and the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) method – recording the interviewer's answers directly into a tablet. The questionnaires were completed with persons over 16 years of age (inclusive) and, in total, 1,268 were completed. Each respondent received an in-kind reward for the interview (worth about 150 CZK). Interviewers' assistants with Roma ethnic identity were involved in the process of finding respondents, although to a limited extent (about 10 % of contacts). Respondents were selected randomly, ranging from territorial units to the selection of a person in the household. Territorial units were selected by multi-stage random sampling: first districts, then municipalities, then basic settlement units (ZSJs). The basis for the selection of districts, municipalities and ZSJs was the data on the territorial distribution of the Roma population defined by Roma ethnicity or Roma mother tongue found in the last SLDB (Census of Population, Houses and Dwellings) in 2021. Data were collected in all regions, 55 districts, 105 municipalities and 385 ZSJs. Households within the ZSJs were searched using the random walk method and respondents within each household using the nearest birthday method.

The sample includes people living in flats, family houses, and hostels, and it excluded persons who live in residential institutions, who are serving a prison sentence, or who are without shelter from the sample. The data collection was carried out by MindBridge Consulting a.s., and data collection took place from 25 September 2023 to 5 February 2024.

Response rate

Determining the response rate is complicated by the high proportion of contacts with unknown validity relative to the population of support. This validity, i.e., membership of the Roma population, can only be assessed based on screening (see above for the screening questions asked of a selected person in the household). In the case of contacts who were not screened (e.g., if there was a refusal at the first contact, or if no one was found in the household even after repeated attempts to contact), it cannot be determined whether the household is one in which someone belongs to the target population. In total, 15,090 contacts were made during data collection: of those, there are 12,013 contacts with an unknown validity.

Response rate calculation components	Value	Validity	Variable
No one was found in the household	1 902	Unknown	EU
Refusal at first contact with the household	8 245		
Target person detected but refused (before screening)	615		
Target person not found in the household	1 251		
Target person failed screening	1 739	Invalid contacts	CIH
Interview unfinished	70	Valid contacts	CEH
Full interview (I)	1 268		

Source: MindBridge Consulting, a.s.

To calculate the response rate in this case, we use a procedure where the probability of belonging to the target population (eligibility rate) is determined. We derived this probability from the average share of Roma in the population in the ZSJ sample, according to the SLBD 2021, which was 1.34 %. Given the assumed underestimation of the number of Roma in the census (and the qualified estimates from the previous survey), we can assume a higher representation at around 10 %. We then calculated the response rate as follows:

$$Rate\ of\ Return\ (RR) = \frac{I}{CEH + e * UE} = \frac{1268}{1338 + 0{,}1 * 12013} = 50\ \%$$

The estimated response rate is therefore 50 %. This is a rather strict rate – if a value closer to the average share of Roma in the population in the ZSJ according to the SLBD 2021 were used to express the eligibility rate (e), then the resulting estimated response rate would be higher (up to 80%).

Generalisability of results

Given the probability of the sample of respondents, the size of the sample, and the response rate, it is possible to generalise the results – the values of the indicators that relate directly to the respondents – for the entire Roma population. For such indicators, the so-called confidence interval (the lower and upper limit of this interval) is also given in brackets after the indicator value valid for the sample. The interpretation of the result is such that with 95 % probability we can expect the result in the Roma population within the given interval.

The sample represents the Roma population, not the population of Roma households. This means that the unit of study is an individual who, while representing a household, is not necessarily the head of the household. While some of the indicators and questions in the questionnaire focus on the situation, and the experiences and attitudes of individuals (respondents), another part is focused on the household (financial and material conditions, housing, etc.). All these data were collected through respondents and therefore, although available in the data, it is not a direct representative collection, but only a mediated collection. If, for example, data for households or data for children were analysed, these are households or children related to the respondents only (e.g., the respondent's own household or the household in which the respondent lives but is not the head of it, or the respondent's own children or children present in the household in which the respondent lives).

Comparison of sample parameters in terms of spatial distribution with data from SLDB

In the following tables, we compared the parameters of the sample with the SLDB data in terms of spatial distribution by region and municipality size category. We compared with data from SLDB from 2011 and 2021.

Table no. 1 **Comparison of the sample and the Roma population* according to the SLDB from 2011 and 2021 in terms of territorial distribution of the regions in the Czech Republic**

Region	Sample file		SLDB 2011		SLDB 2021	
	Number of respondents	**Share in %**	**Number of persons**	**Share in %**	**Number of persons**	**Share in %**
Capital City of Prague	111	8.7	2,523	5.7	2,778	7.2
South Bohemia	66	5.2	2,516	5.7	2,135	5.5
South Moravia	72	5.7	3,027	6.8	2,919	7.5
Karlovy Vary	76	6.0	2,356	5.3	1,968	5.1
Hradec Kralove	46	3.6	2,640	5.9	2,049	5.3
Liberec	61	4.8	2,363	5.3	2,331	6.0
Moravian-Silesian	215	16.9	6,870	15.5	6,126	15.8
Olomouc	71	5.6	3,428	7.7	2,560	6.6
Pardubice	32	2.5	1,878	4.2	1,811	4.7
Pilsen	41	3.3	2,152	4.8	1,628	4.2
Central Bohemia	110	8.7	4,260	9.6	3,898	10.1
Ústí	334	26.3	7,896	17.8	6,509	16.8
Highlands	12	0.9	1,138	2.6	969	2.5
Zlín	21	1.7	1,326	3	1,027	2.7
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	**44,373**	**100**	**38,708**	**100.0**

** Note: Persons who indicated Roma nationality (alone or in combination with another nationality) or Roma mother tongue (alone or in combination with another language) were identified as the Roma population in the SLDB.*

In terms of territorial distribution in the regions, the sample differs significantly from the SLDB 2021 data only in the Ústí nad Labem region, where respondents were overrepresented by 10 p.p.

Table no. 2 **Comparison of the sample and the Roma population* according to the SLDB 2011 and 2021 in terms of territorial distribution in municipalities by size (by population)**

Size of municipality by population	Sample file		SLDB 2011		SLDB 2021	
	Number of respondents	**Share in %**	**Number of persons**	**Share in %**	**Number of persons**	**Share in %**
Up to 199	0	0.0	323	0,7	164	0.4
200 to 499	2	0.2	1,790	4.0	1,177	3.0
500 to 999	64	5.0	2,378	5.4	1,869	4.8
1 000 to 1 999	51	4.0	2,491	5.6	2,031	5.2
2 000 to 4 999	131	10.4	4,528	10.2	4,191	10.8
5 000 to 9 999	116	9.1	4,194	9.5	3,473	9.0
10 000 to 19 999	159	12.5	5,371	12.1	4,709	12.2
20 000 to 49 999	284	22.4	8,350	18.8	7,854	20.3
50 000 to 99 999	170	13.4	6,430	14.5	4,761	12.3
100 000 to 199 999	40	3.1	1,446	3.3	1,275	3.3
200 000 to 499 999	140	11.1	4,549	10.3	4,426	11.4
1 000 000 and more	111	8.7	2,523	5.7	2,778	7.2
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	**44,373**	**100.0**	**38,708**	**100.0**

** Note: Persons who indicated Roma nationality (alone or in combination with another nationality) or Roma mother tongue (alone or in combination with another language) were identified as the Roma population in the SLDB.*

In terms of spatial distribution in municipalities, respondents in the sample are underrepresented in the smallest municipalities (under 500 inhabitants) compared to the SLDB 2021 data. In general, the sample corresponds to the distribution of the Roma population in the territory according to SLDB 2021.

Results

Method of presentation of results

The main part of the report is structured by indicators but is not limited to their values and input variables; but, where it was desirable and the data allowed it, additional data related to the situation of the Roma respondents' households were included.

The indicators are sorted by thematic areas. The indicators for the following areas were evaluated separately: 1. Education, 2. Labour market, 3. Health and health care, 4. Housing, 5. Poverty, and 6. Discrimination; chapter 7 includes indicators that are not classifiable in any of the comprehensive areas.

The titles of the subchapters correspond exactly to the names of the indicators monitored and, where possible, we provided their definition – the method of calculation, the basis from which the value is calculated, a table of results and the resulting indicator value, including a comparison with the value for the general population, if known.

At the end of the report is a Summary Table of indicator Values, which offers a clear comparison of the changes in values for each survey, both for the Roma and the general population; and it also allowed us to identify the real changes in the situation of the Roma population over time, which was our primary concern. To establish a real change, however, it is necessary to look at confidence intervals. If the value from the first survey falls within the interval from the second survey (or is just around the limits of the interval), then this is not a real change; the results can be considered identical. The significant changes that we observed were included in the final chapter, Summary and Conclusions.

In those cases where it was possible and made substantive sense, the results presented were weighted with probability. This weight takes into account all of the different probabilities for respondents within households to be included in the sample. Weighting is not applied in cases where the indicator does not explicitly relate to data on the relative representation of respondents in the sample (e.g., in the case of indicators about household members, children of respondents or other subgroups who are not represented in our sample).

The response options "refused to answer" / "did not understand the question" / "does not know" are listed and counted in the total response if that data represented a meaningful category, or if the share of this option in the total response was significantly higher.

Depending on the nature of the indicator, the basis on which its value is calculated may change. Most often it is the whole sample, i.e., 1 268 cases, sometimes it is only a part of the sample (for example, respondents in a certain age group). Some of the indicators are stated to be "headline" indicators, which means that their monitoring is based on the EU recommendations formulated in

the document "Framework for Monitoring the EU Initiative on Roma Equality and Inclusion after 2020." The indicators for which no comparable value is available for the general population are mostly those that we consider to be "nationally specific," and which point to the occurrence of socially undesirable phenomena and accurately illustrate the situation of the population under study. These are, for example, the proportion of people living in hostels, those with experience of foreclosures, and those of retirement age who do not receive a retirement pension, etc.

Sociodemographic characteristics of the sample

Among the sample data, 47 % accounts for males and 53 % for females, and all were aged 16 years and older.[4] According to the 2022 Labour Force Sample Survey (VŠPS) results, the general population is approximately 48 % male and 52 % female.[5] In the first sample, 52.4 % of males and 47.6 % of females were aged 16 and older – an inverse gender ratio. However, in terms of confidence intervals, there is still an overlap between the first and the second survey, indicating that the proportion of men and women in the Roma population follows the proportion of men and women in the general population.

Table no. 3 **Respondents by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
Man	594	46.9	44.1	49.6
Woman	674	53.1	50.4	55.9
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**		

The average age of respondents over the age of 16 is 42 years (the same as in the first survey). In the 2022 LFS, the average age of the general population was 49.5 years, which shows that the Roma population is significantly "younger" when compared to the majority population.

The oldest respondent in the sample is over 80 years old, the youngest is 16 years old. Men are on average older than women. Their average age for men is 44.5 years while the average age for women is 39.5 years (in the first survey, men were also older than women, with an average age of

[4] For most distributions of socio-demographic characteristics, a confidence interval is given to indicate the range within which the distributions are found in the underlying population with 95% confidence. It is not given only in cases where the selected sociodemographic characteristic is sorted by another characteristic, as this would complicate the reading of such a grouping.

[5] The LFS is a representative survey of the Czech population. Data are collected quarterly as a rotating panel, with one-fifth of the sample changing every quarter. We use the LFS data as a reference to our data because they contain comparable variables for the majority of the Czech population.

44.8 years and an average age of 39.3 years, respectively). In the general population, according to the 2022 CPS, the average age of males over 16 years was 48.2 years; for females it was 50.2 years. Thus, not only is the Roma population significantly younger than the general population, but the age difference by gender is reversed in the Roma population when compared to the general population.

Table no. 4 **Average age of respondents**

Gender	Average age	95 % confidence interval	
Man	44.5	43.0	46.0
Woman	39.5	38.2	40.7
Total	**41.8**	**40.9**	**42.8**

The distribution of respondents by age category is fairly even up to the age of 55 years (ranging from 7 % to 13 % in the five-year age categories). However, after the age of 55, the proportion of respondents in the older age categories declines (with the exception of the 66–70 years age category). The youngest five-year age category (16–20 years) consists of 167 respondents, while the oldest five-year age category (76–80 years) consists of 23 respondents.

Table no. 5 **Distribution of respondents by age categories**

Age categories	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
16–20	167	13.2	11.3	15.1
21–25	141	11.2	9.4	12.9
26–30	129	10.2	8.5	11.9
31–35	106	8.4	6.9	9.9
36–40	108	8.5	6.9	10.0
41–45	105	8.3	6.7	9.8
46–50	100	7.9	6.4	9.3
51–55	94	7.4	6.0	8.9
56–60	72	5.7	4.4	7.0
61–65	75	5.9	4.6	7.2
66–70	94	7.4	6.0	8.9
71–75	54	4.3	3.1	5.4
76–80	23	1.8	1.1	2.6
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**		

In terms of gender, respondents in the older age categories are more represented by men, and in the younger age categories by women.

Table no. 6 **Distribution of men and women by age**

Age categories	Men %	Women %	Total %
16–20	12.1	14.1	13.2
21–25	7.8	14.1	11.2
26–30	8.6	11.6	10.2
31–35	8.7	8.1	8.4
36–40	7.8	9.1	8.5
41–45	8.1	8.4	8.3
46–50	7.1	8.5	7.9
51–55	8.7	6.3	7.4
56–60	6.0	5.4	5.7
61–65	6.6	5.3	5.9
66–70	10.7	4.5	7.4
71–75	5.1	3.5	4.3
76–80	2.7	1.0	1.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Most respondents are married (55.2 %), and more than one-third are single (34 %). 4.7 % are divorced and 5.1 % are widowed. Similar figures are also found in the first survey: most respondents were also married (54.8 %), and less than one-third (28.9 %) were single. In this sample, 8.3 % were divorced and 6.6 % were widowed. According to the 2022 CPS, 29.7 % of the general population aged 16 and over were single and 50.7 % were married. Those who were divorced accounted for 11 % and those who are widowed for 8.6 %. Thus, in terms of marital status, the Roma population does not differ significantly from the general population over 16 years of age.

Table no. 7 **Marital status of respondents**

Marital status	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
Single	424	33.7	29.6	34.7
Married	696	55.2	51.1	56.6
Registered partnership	17	1.3	0.6	1.8
Divorced	59	4.7	4.6	7.2
Widower/widow	64	5.1	5.5	8.3
Total	**1,260**	**100.0**		

In terms of education, most of the respondents over 16 years of age had completed only the primary school level of education (49 %), while one-third (28 %) had completed higher education. In the first

survey, there were very similar results, as the highest number of respondents over 16 years of age also completed only primary school (43.9 %) and one-third (30.1 %) were also educated at the secondary level. The highest level of education was "post-secondary education," however, and at least one tenth of the respondents did not even complete primary school.

The 2022 LFS shows that for the majority population over the age of 16, about 11 % of the population had completed primary school, and only a small proportion of the population had not completed primary school (0.13 %). At least 31 % of the population had a high school diploma, and there was a significantly higher rate of high school and university graduates than in the Roma population. Thus, compared to the general population, the education of the Roma population is significantly lower.

Table no. 8 **Highest levels of education completed by respondents**

Highest education attained	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
Unfinished primary school	73	5.8	4.5	7.1
Primary school	619	49.0	46.2	51.7
Secondary, practical school	136	10.8	9.0	12.5
Graduated without matriculation	360	28.4	25.9	30.9
Vocational secondary school without matriculation	33	2.6	1.7	3.4
Vocational secondary school with a high school diploma	36	2.9	1.9	3.8
High school with matriculation	1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Conservatory	2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Post-secondary studies	2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Higher Education	2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	**1,265**	**100.0**		

Two- to five-person households make up the majority of Roma households (and together these households make up 75 % of the population) – the same was true in the first survey. According to the 2022 LFS, two-person households are much more represented in the general population (35 %) than five-person households (4.7 %).

Table no. 9 **Number of persons in the household**

Household members	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
1	45	3.5
2	271	21.4

3	201	15.9
4	277	21.9
5	239	18.9
6	164	12.9
7	37	2.9
8	19	1.5
9	9	0.7
10	6	0.5
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**

Those who live alone, i.e., in single-person households, are mainly older (over 55 years old) in terms of age. In terms of marital status, there is a very small proportion of married people. They are mostly widows and widowers. This was also true in the first survey.

Table no. 10 **Ages of single-occupant households**

Ages of single-person households	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
16–25 years	9	8.3	3.0	13.5
26–35 years old	8	7.3	2.4	12.3
36–45 years old	6	5.5	1.2	9.9
46–55 years old	17	15.6	8.7	22.5
56 and over	69	63.3	54.1	72.5
Total	**109**	**100.0**		

Table no. 11 **Marital status in single-occupant households**

Marital status in single-person households	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
Single	31	28.7	20.0	37.4
Married	4	3.7	0.1	7.3
Divorced	25	23.2	15.1	31.2
Widower/widow	48	44.4	34.9	54.0
Total	**108**	**100.0**		

The largest proportion of respondents have 2 to 3 children. However, a significant proportion of the sample (over 24 %) has 4 or more children, as in the first survey. For comparison with the general population, this figure is difficult to identify because the numbers of children in demographic surveys are tracked by households (which are also defined as purely complete families), and not as individuals. In addition, children are defined in demographic surveys as dependents only.

Table no. 12 **Number of children of respondents**

Children total number	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
0	259	20.4
1	154	12.2
2	287	22.7
3	253	20.0
4	157	12.4
5	77	6.0
6	67	5.3
7	10	0.8
8	2	0.2
9	2	0.1
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**

Among the data, there are 3,056 child respondents. This represents children living both in the respondent's household as well as outside of it. This subset consists of 51% males and 49% females. If we restrict the subset of respondents' children to those aged under 18 (the vast majority of these children live in the same household as the respondent), the gender gap narrows only slightly and remains male-dominated.

Table no. 13 **Genders of respondents' children**

Gender of the offspring	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Man	1,619	53.0
Woman	1,437	47.0
Total	**3,056**	**100.0**

Table no. 14 **Genders of respondents' children under 18 years**

Sex of offspring under 18	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Man	677	51.4
Woman	640	48.6
Total	**1,317**	**100.0**

In terms of age, respondents who are childless are mainly young people (under 25). By the age of 55, the proportion of those without children decreases. In the oldest age group (56+ years) around 16% of the group are childless. In terms of marital status, childless respondents are overwhelmingly single. This indicates that the birth of a child in the population is linked to a marriage. 14% of the childless are married.

Table no. 15 **Ages of childless respondents**

Age of childless respondents	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
16–25 years	165	71.3	65.5	77.2
26–35 years old	28	11.9	7.7	16.2
36–45 years old	3	1.4	0.0	3.0
46–55 years old	14	6.1	3.0	9.1
56 and over	21	9.2	5.5	13.0
Total	**231**	**100.0**		

Table no. 16 **Marital statuses of respondents without children**

Marital status of those without children	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	95 % confidence interval	
Single	190	82.9	77.9	87.8
Married	26	11.5	7.4	15.7
Registered partnership	1	0.6	0.0	1.7
Divorced	7	3.0	0.8	5.3
Widower/widow	4	1.9	0.1	3.7
Total	**229**	**100.0**		

Indicators

1. Education

1.1 Proportion of children aged from 3 up to the age of starting compulsory primary education who attend early childhood education and care

This is a headline indicator, the value of which reflects the proportion of children who, from 3 years of age to the compulsory school age, attend a nursery school (hereinafter referred to as an NS) or preparatory class, versus the total number of children aged 3–6 years**.** The base consists of the respondents' own children aged 3–6 years who live with them in the same household.

Table no. 17 **Children attending preschools**

	Children 3–6 years		Children 5–6 years old	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	133	44.6	99	79.2
No	165	55.4	26	20.8
Total	**298**	**100.0**	**125**	**100.0**

The proportion of children aged 3–6 years attending a nursery school or some other preschool facility is 44.6 % in our sample.

Table no. 18 **Type of preschool attended by children between the ages of 3–6**

	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**
Nursery	0	0.0
Kindergarten	122	91.7
Preparatory class (at primary school)	9	6.8
Other	2	1.5
Total	**133**	**100.0**

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of children aged 3–6 years who attend a nursery school or some other pre-school education facility (122+9/298), is 43.9 % in our sample. In the general population in the school year 2022/23, this proportion was 89.5 % (CSI, 2023).

1.2 Proportion of children aged 3 years to compulsory school age who attend a nursery school where "all or most of their classmates are Roma"

The indicator reflects the proportion of respondents' children, aged 3–6 years, for whom the respondent reported their attendance at a nursery school where "all or most of their classmates were Roma."

The base consists of children of respondents aged 3–6 years who attend a nursery school. The figure is calculated from the children of respondents who live in the same household.

Table no. 19 **How many of the other children are Roma in the nursery school?**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Total in %
All the children who attend with my child are Roma children	0	0.0	0.0
Most of them are Roma children	14	11.6	**11.6**
Only some of the children are Roma	97	80.1	91.7
None of the children in my child's nursery school are Roma children	10	8.3	100.0
I don't know; I can't judge	0	0.0	
Total	**121**	**100.0**	

The proportion of respondents' children who attend a nursery school where "all or most of their classmates are Roma" is 11.6 % in our sample. Thus, at the level of nursery school, the vast majority of the children of Roma respondents have not yet encountered what can be described as segregated education. We do not have comparable data for the general population.

1.3 Proportion of people aged 15–18 years attending an educational programme at ISCED level 3 (upper secondary education)

ISCED 3 (upper secondary education) includes secondary education with a matriculation examination, secondary education with a certificate of completion, secondary education without a matriculation examination or a certificate of completion (ending with a final examination), including the corresponding years of conservatories and multi-year high schools.

The indicator reflects the proportion of people aged 15–18 who are attending an education programme at the level indicated. The figure is calculated from respondents' children who live in the same household as them.

As shown in the table below, over one fifth (22.5 %) of the respondents' children in the age group under study are already out of the education system.

Table no. 20 **Type of educational programme attended by children aged 15–18 years**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Primary school	56	30.8
Apprenticeship or vocational secondary school	**81**	**44.5**
High school (including multi-year)	**4**	**2.2**
Outside the education system	41	22.5
Total	**182**	**100.0**

The value of the indicator, i.e., the number of children aged 15–18 years who are attending an educational programme at the ISCED 3 (the upper secondary education) level, is 46.7 % in our sample. In the general population, this proportion was 78.4 % in 2021 (Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 2022).

1.4 Proportion of people aged 19–24 years who are enrolled in an educational programme at the ISCED level 5 or above (tertiary education)

ISCED 5 includes higher vocational schools (hereafter referred to as HEIs), the last two years of conservatories or university studies. The indicator cannot be evaluated because in our sample of respondents in the 19–24 age group (N=155), there is only one person attending a programme at the indicated educational level. In the general population, this proportion was 37.5 % in 2021 (Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, 2022).

1.5 Proportion of 16–24-year-olds enrolled in education or training programmes

The indicator measures the proportion of respondents aged 16–24 who have participated in formal or non-formal education or training in the last 4 weeks prior to the survey, as a proportion of the total number of respondents in that age category. The total number of respondents aged 16–24 in our sample is 233.

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of respondents aged 16–24 who have participated in formal or non-formal forms of education within the last 4 weeks before the survey is 30.9 %. In the general population in 2021, according to Eurostat, it was 72.4 % (Note: the value for the general population is for the 15–24 years category).

1.6 Adult participation in learning, % of population 25–64

This is an indicator tracking participation in lifelong learning and adult education. Its value reflects

the proportion of people (respondents) aged 25–64 who have participated in the last 4 weeks before the interview, as a proportion of the total number of persons in the given age category who participated in formal or non-formal education or training.

Table no. 21 **People who have received training within the last 4 weeks**

	Respondents aged 25–64 years old	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**
Yes, I'm a full-time student.	4	0.5
Yes, I am a combined or distance learner.	1	0.1
Have you attended any training course, seminar, workshop in the last 4 weeks.	15	1.9
No (none).	771	97.5
Total	**791**	**100.0**

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of respondents aged 25–64 who have participated in lifelong learning or adult education programmes is 2.5 % in our sample (0.2 % – 4.8 %). In the general population, according to Eurostat, it was 9.4 % in 2022 (however, the value has been steadily declining since 2012).

Now let's look at the highest educational attainment in our entire sample (N=1,265); there are 3 respondents who did not answer the question. Table no. 6 shows the structure of the whole sample of respondents.

Table no. 22 **Highest level of education attained**

	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Cumulative in %**
Unfinished primary school	73	**5.8**	5.8
Primary school	619	49.0	54.8
Lower secondary practical school	136	10.8	65.5
Graduated without matriculation	360	28.4	93.9
Vocational secondary school without matriculation	33	2.6	96.5
Vocational secondary school with a high school diploma	36	2.9	99.4
High school with matriculation	1	0.1	99.5
Conservatory	2	0.2	99.6
Post-secondary studies	2	0.2	99.8

University studies, Bachelor's level	2	0.2	100.0
Total	**1,265**	**100.0**	

1.7 Proportion of people aged 20–24 who completed at least upper secondary education

The indicator reflects the proportion of people who have completed secondary education of any type (either with a matriculation diploma or an apprenticeship certificate, or without a matriculation/apprenticeship). This is a headline indicator.

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of people aged 20–24 years who have attained at least the upper secondary level of education (ISCED 3+) is 40.2 % in our sample (35.3% – 45.1%). In the general population, this proportion was 90.3 % in 2021 (Eurostat).

1.8 Proportion of people aged 30–34 years who have completed tertiary education (ISCED 5+)

Tertiary education at the ISCED 5+ level includes higher vocational education obtained in conservatories, if completed by graduation (ISCED 5), higher vocational education obtained in higher education institutions (ISCED 6), and higher education (ISCED 6 – Bachelor's degree, ISCED 7 – Master's degree and ISCED 8 – a Doctoral degree).

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of people aged 30–34 who have attained tertiary education at ISCED level 5+ is 0 % in our sample. However, this does not mean that there are not any respondents in this age category with this level of education in the Roma population; only that their occurrence is so sparse that it is difficult to capture them representatively within a sample survey (with a given sample size of about 1,200 respondents). In the general population, this proportion was 36.5 % in 2022 (Eurostat).

1.9 Proportion of people aged 20–64 who have completed at least lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2)

The proportion of people aged 20–64 who have attained at least the lower secondary level of education (ISCED 0-2) (this means the highest level completed is primary education) is 59.6 % in our sample (57.6% – 61.6%). In the general population, this proportion was 5.9 % in 2022 (Eurostat).

Let us add that to the Proportion of people with incomplete primary education in the age group 20–64 years, at 4.9 %.

The values of the three indicators monitored are summarised in the following table with a more detailed overview.

Table no. 23 **Highest educational attainment for the age categories 20–24, 30–34 and 20–64 years (in %)**

	20–24 years	30–34 years	20–64 years
Unfinished primary school	9.0	4.4	**4.9**
Primary school	46.3	32,5	**43.9**
Lower secondary practical school	4.5	16.6	**10.8**
Graduated without matriculation	**31.8**	42.1	33.4
Vocational secondary school without matriculation	**3.0**	3.0	2..8
Vocational secondary school with a high school diploma	**4.5**	1.5	3.5
High school with matriculation			0.1
Conservatory			0.1
Post-secondary studies	0.9		0.2
University studies, Bachelor's degree			0.3
Total (N)	**137**	**124**	**930**

1.10 Proportion of people aged 16 and over who left education before the age of 16

The indicator measures the proportion of people, aged at least 16 years, who left the education system before the age of 16, out of the total number of people aged 16 or over.

Table no. 24 **Age at the time of leaving school and the education system**

Persons 16 years or older	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Kum in %
13 and under	11	0.8	0.8
14	85	6.7	7.6
15	361	28.4	**36.0**
16	139	11.0	47.0
17	151	11.9	58.9
18	220	17.4	76.3
19	94	7.4	83.7
20	28	2.2	85.9
21 and over	14	1.1	87.0
They are still in school	100	7.9	94.9

Doesn't know; doesn't want to mention	65	5.1	100.0
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of people aged 16 and over who left school/education before the age of 16 is 36.0 % (33.5% – 38.4%). No comparable figure is available for the general population**.**

1.11 Early leavers from education and training

The indicator measures the proportion of respondents aged 18–24 years who have not attained more than lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2), i.e., primary education, and have not participated in education or training (formal, non-formal) in the last 4 weeks, among the total population aged 18–24.

Table no. 25 **Highest education levels attained among respondents aged 18–24 years**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Cumulative in %
Unfinished primary school	14	7.8	7.8
Primary school	90	50.0	57.8
Lower secondary practical school	12	6.8	64.6
Graduated without matriculation	51	28.3	92.8
Vocational secondary school without matriculation	4	2.1	94.9
Vocational secondary school with a high school diploma	8	4.4	99.4
High school with matriculation	0	0.0	99.4
Body	1	0.6	100.0
Total	**180**	**100.0**	

The proportion of 18–24-year-olds who have attained no higher than lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2), i.e., they have only completed primary education, is 64.6 % in our sample. Of these, 1 person has received some type of non-formal education (e.g., a training course, seminar, workshop, or private lesson with a tutor) in the last 4 weeks.

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of people aged 18–24 who have attained no higher than lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2), i.e., no more than completed primary education,

and are not in any form of education or training programme is 64.6 % in our sample. In the general population, the proportion of early school leavers was 6.2 % in 2022 (Eurostat).

1.12 Proportion of children aged 6–15 who attend schools where 'all or most of their classmates are Roma'

This is a headline indicator that captures the proportion of children, aged 6–15 years, for whom the respondent reported their attendance at a primary school where all or most of the children are Roma, as a proportion of the total number of children aged 6–15 years. These are the respondents' own children who live in the same household with them.

Table no. 26 **How many other Roma students attend school with your child?**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Cumulative in %
All classmates who attend with them are Roma	1	0.2	0.2
Most of the classmates are Roma	113	21.1	**21.3**
Only some classmates are Roma	369	68.8	90.1
None of the classmates who go there with him are Roma	20	3.7	93.8
I don't know; I can't judge	33	6.2	100.0
Total	**536**	**100.0**	

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of children who attend a school where "all or most of their classmates are Roma," is 21.3 % (18.4 % – 24.2 %) in our sample. We do not have comparable data for the general population.

1.13 Proportion of children who regularly (at least once a week) attend organised leisure activities

The indicator reflects the proportion of children for whom the respondent reported attendance at organised leisure activities, including educational activities, among the total number of children of respondents attending primary school (hereafter referred to as "PS"). These are the respondents' own children who live in the same household. The indicator makes it possible to identify the nature of the organised leisure activities reported.

Table no. 27 **Extracurricular activities for children attending primary schools**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Child goes to a facility at least once a week = Yes	128	23.9
Child sees a private teacher at least once a week = Yes	15	2.8
The child is tutored at least once a week in school subjects = Yes	31	5.8
Child goes to local clubhouse, low-threshold club, etc. = Yes	56	10.4
The child goes to a facility, but I don't know exactly where = Yes	28	5.2
Child spends free time at home or outdoors = Yes	430	80.2

The total number of children of respondents living in the same household who attend primary school is 536. For a correct interpretation of the results on children's extracurricular activities, it should be noted that multiple responses could be given simultaneously for this question on extracurricular activities. **Of all children attending primary school, 42 % (225 out of 536) attend at least one organised leisure activity.** We do not have a comparable figure for the general population.

1.14 Proportion of children for whom their parents wish a higher education (than they have)

The indicator tracks the value of education in the population, and it was estimated from the number of children of respondents who are attending primary school at the time of the survey (N=536). We only had the capacity to observe the data in relation to the respondents' own children, who live in the same household with them.

The proportion of children for whom their parents (respondents) wish to achieve a higher level of education (than they have achieved) is 91 %. The value for the general population is not available.

1.15 Proportion of children for whom their parents want them to achieve secondary education with a diploma or higher

The indicator tracks the value of secondary or higher education in the population. The figure was, again, obtained from the number of children of respondents who are attending primary school at the time of the survey and living in the same household with the respondents.

Table no. 28 **What level of education do parents wish for their (now primary-aged) child to achieve?**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Kum in %
Completed primary school	11	2.1	2.1
Graduated without matriculation	198	36.9	39.0
Vocational secondary school without matriculation	45	8.4	47.4
Vocational secondary school with a high school diploma	190	**35.5**	82.8
High school with matriculation	13	**2.4**	85.3
Conservatory, post-secondary, higher vocational schools	11	**2.1**	87.3
University (B.Sc., M.Sc., Ing., Dr., Ph.D.)	21	**3.9**	91.2
I don't know	47	8.8	100.0
Total	**536**	**100.0**	

The proportion of respondents' children for whom their parents (respondents) wish them to attain secondary education with a high school diploma or higher is 43.9 %.

1.16 Proportion of people who have attained higher education level than their parents

The indicator expresses the proportion of respondents who have attained a higher level of education than their parents (or the more educated of the two parents) among the total number of persons. This figure makes it possible to monitor the evolution of intergenerational educational mobility.

Table no. 29 **Education level of the respondent and his/her more educated parent (N=1,265)**

Highest educational level of respondent's parent (%)	**Highest education level attained by respondent (%)**						**Total**
	Unfinished primary school	Primary school	Lower secondary practical school	Graduate / Secondary school without matriculation	Matriculation	University	
Unfinished primary school	1.3	**2.8**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.0**
Primary school	1.7	32.9	4.5	**9.8**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**49.2**
Lower secondary practical school	0.3	4.0	2.2	**2.9**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**9.6**

Trained / Secondary school without matriculation	0.3	7.8	2.0	20.0	**2.2**	**0.0**	**32.3**
Matriculation	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.0	**0.3**	**3.8**
University	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.2**
Total	**3.8**	**48.3**	**9.3**	**34.6**	**3.8**	**0.3**	**100.0**

If we evaluate the indicator according to the definition and compare the education level of the respondent with that of their parent(s) who attained higher education, then we find that **19.4% (17.4% – 21.4%) of the respondents attained a higher level of education than their parent(s) higher educational achievements.**

1.17 Proportion of people aged 16 and over with incomplete primary education

Failure to complete primary education is associated with significant disadvantages in the labour market and in other areas. The value of the indicator reflects the proportion of persons aged 16+ who reported "incomplete primary school" as their highest completed education in the total number of persons (respondents).

Incomplete primary school was reported as the highest level of education by 5.8 % (2.9% – 8.6%) of all respondents (see Table 22).

1.18 Proportion of persons aged 16 and over who attended a type of primary school outside of the mainstream schools

We tracked the proportion of people who were educated outside of the mainstream system in schools that had reduced educational outcomes. The indicator measures the proportion of people aged 16 years or over who attended a school other than a mainstream primary school, as a proportion of the total number of respondents. We have not included those respondents aged 16 years or older who were still attending a primary school at the time of the survey (6 respondents).

Table no. 30 **Types of primary schools attended**

	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**
Regular primary school	1,039	82.7
Special or practical primary school	184	14.6
Special or auxiliary primary school	32	2.5
Other	2	0.1
Total	**1,257**	**100.0**

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of respondents aged 16 years or older who attended a primary school other than a mainstream school is 17.3 % (15.3 % – 19.3 %).

1.19 Proportion of children aged 6–15 years who attended a primary school outside of the mainstream

The value of the indicator expresses the proportion of respondents' own children, aged 6–15 years and living in the household with respondents, who are participating in primary education by attending a non-traditional or alternative primary school, among the total number of respondents' children.

There are 519 children in our sample who are aged 6–15 years and participating in primary education; 46 of whom attend non-traditional or alternative primary schools instead of mainstream primary schools, according to the respondents. **The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of the respondents' children, aged 6–15 years, who are attending a school other than a mainstream primary school is 9 %.** A comparable value for the general population is not available.

2. Labour market

2.1 Paid work rate

This is a headline indicator that measures the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who self-reported "paid work" as their main activity (whether full-time or part-time, ad hoc work, self-employment, or casual work within the last 4 weeks). Thus, we included in the calculation those in the given age group who reported having a paid job or being in business as well as those who do not have a paid job but have worked for some type of financial remuneration within the last 4 weeks.

Table no. 31 **Employment types of people aged 20–64 years**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Has a paid job or has worked within the last 4 weeks	419	45.0
Does not have a paid job and has not worked within the last 4 weeks*	511	55.0
Total	**930**	**100.0**

** Note: Information could not be found for 5 respondents.*

In total, 45 % (41.8 % – 48.2 %) of the Roma population aged 20–64 years are employed; this is a lower proportion compared to the employment rate (proportion of employed) in the general population, which for the same age category in 2022 was 81.3 %.

The majority of those employed are those who reported that they currently have paid employment. Only 19 respondents (2 % in this age group) were without paid work at the time of the interview, but they had worked within the last 4 weeks. Roma employment types consist primarily of dependent types of work – 90 % respondents were employees, and the rest were self-employed – without employees: entrepreneurs (OSVČ) accounted for (8 %) and entrepreneurs (OSVČ) with employees (2 %).

Some of the employment types seem to take place outside of the regular labour market – in the informal economy. This is indicated by the proportion of people who are in paid for work but do not have a written employment contract; 10.7 % of employed respondents are in this situation.

The marginalised position of Roma workers on the labour market is shown by their concentration in the lowest positions – a full half of the workforce is made up of unskilled workers.

Table no. 32 **Occupational status (European Socio-Economic Classification ESeC)**

	Sample survey of the Roma population		General population of the Czech Republic*
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Proportion in %**
Class of service (salaried)	17	4.4	34.7
Intermediate positions	16	4.1	10.3
Small enterprise entrepreneurs	30	7.8	11.1
Lower non-manual workers	60	15.7	14.1
Skilled workers	70	18.4	14.5
Unskilled workers	189	49.6	15.4
Total	**381**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Data source: Janák, Katrňák (2023), data for 2020

2.2 Proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are employed full-time

This is the proportion of people in full-time employment positions as a proportion of the total number of respondents aged 20–64 years who reported having paid work.

Table no. 33 **Working hours of employed people between the ages of 20–64**

	Total employment (employees, self-employed and entrepreneurs)		Employees	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Full-time (full-time)	345	88.3	305	87.6
Part-time (shorter working hours)	46	11.7	43	12.4
Total	390*	**100.0**	**348**	**100.0**

** Note: The sum of the values does not correspond due to rounding (after rebalancing).*

Among our sample data, 88.3 % (85.1 % – 91.5 %) of Roma workers aged 20–64 work full-time; this is a lower proportion than in the general population in the Czech Republic, for which the proportion of full-time jobs in the same age category was 94.1 % in 2022. The proportion is similar if we look only at persons in the position of employees who are monitored; this is also in this case the proportion of full-time jobs is 87.6% (84.1% – 91.1%).

Part-time work is more common among women (24.0 % of all working women) than among men (only 4.5 %). The gender gap is therefore more pronounced in this respect than in the general population, where 2.6 % of men and 10.0 % of women worked part-time in 2022, according to Eurostat data.

2.3 Proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are employed for a fixed period

This is an indicator that reflects job insecurity. It is expressed as the proportion of persons in fixed-term employment versus the total number of respondents with current employment.

Table no. 34 **Fixed-term employment (employees aged 20–64 years)**

	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**
For a fixed period of time	157	50.5
For an indefinite period of time	161	49.5
Total	**318**	**100.0**

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of Roma employees aged 20–64 years who have a fixed-term contract, is 50.5 % (45.0 % – 56.0 %). This is significantly higher than for the general population in 2023; according to Eurostat data for that year, 6.7 % of employees in the Czech Republic had a fixed-term contract.

As regards fixed-term contracts, these are employment contracts (79.9 %) and agreements for the performance of work or agreements for the performance of work (20.1 %).

2.4 Unemployment rate for people aged 20–64

The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the unemployed in the labour force. It is the specific unemployment rate for people in the given age group between 20–64 years. The indicator is based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment, according to which persons are considered unemployed if they (a) had no job, (b) were actively looking for work, and (c) were able to start work within 2 weeks. The labour force (economically active) consists of employed and unemployed persons.

Table no. 35 **Labour market status of respondents (aged 20–64 years)**

		Labour market status	Number of respondents
Have a paying job		Employed	401
Do not have a paying job	looking for a job and able to start work within 14 days	Unemployed	85
	have not sought employment and/or are unable to start work within 14 days	Economically inactive*	427

** Including missing answers.*

Most people who do not have paid work are not actively seeking employment and therefore do not meet the ILO definition of unemployment. This is despite the fact that they are registered as jobseekers with the Labour Office. If a person does not have a job but is not looking for a new job and/or is unable to start one in the near future, then they are not considered unemployed, technically, but rather economically inactive.

The above table shows that there were 486 economically active persons who were either employed (401 respondents) or unemployed (78 respondents), according to the ILO definition.

Calculation of the unemployment rate:

*Unemployment rate = 85 (unemployed) / 486 (labour force) * 100% = 17.6 %*

According to the ILO, women have a higher unemployment rate (25.8 %) than men (12.1 %).

The unemployment rate for those aged 20-64 among the Roma population is 17.6 % (14.2 % – 21.0 %), while for the population of the Czech Republic in the same age category the value of the indicator is lower: in 2023 it was 2.5 %.

2.5 Proportion of unemployed persons

The indicator expresses the proportion of persons who have identified themselves as unemployed and at the same time are registered as job seekers at the Labour Office of the Czech Republic (ÚP ČR), in the population in the selected age category. For the sake of consistency with other labour market indicators, we surveyed people aged 20–64 years.

We observed that 18.8 % (16.3 % – 21.3 %) of the Roma population aged 20–64 years is registered with the Labour Office of the Czech Republic, which is a significantly higher proportion compared to the general population of the country. As regards the general population, 255,506 persons aged 20–64 were registered at the Labour Office of the Czech Republic as of December 31st, 2022, which represents 4 % of the population of the Czech Republic in this age category.

2.6 Respondents who were unemployed within the last 5 years

indicator 2.6 tracks respondents' experiences with registered unemployment, i.e., the proportion of people who have been registered at the Labour Office of the Czech Republic (ÚP ČR) at least once in the last 5 years as job seekers in the category of respondents aged 20–64 years.

Table no. 36 **Registration with the Labour Office of the Czech Republic within the last 5 years**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Currently registered	176	18.8
Registered within the last 5 years	290	31.0
Never registered	469	50.2
Total	**935**	**100.0**

In the last five years, 49.8% of people (including current jobseekers) were registered at the Labour Office. The majority of them have been on the unemployment register for a long period of time (66.0%) and/or repeatedly (60.0%). Repeated and long-term unemployment go hand in hand – 42.0% of all those who have experienced unemployment in the last 5 years have been registered more than once in the period and at least one of the registrations lasted more than a year.

Table no. 37 **Repeated and long-term registration at the Czech Labour Office within the last 5 years**

	Repeated registrations		At least one registration record longer than 1 year	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	272	60.0	295	66.0
No	181	40.0	152	34.0
Total	**453**	**100.0**	**447**	**100.0**

We found that 49.8 % (46.6 % – 53.1 %) of the Roma population aged 20–64 years have been registered with the Labour Office of the Czech Republic as unemployed within the last 5 years; experiences with long-term and repeated unemployment are widespread. The high figures indicate a widespread problem of marginalisation of the Roma population. Comparable data for the general population are not available.

2.7 Participation in active employment policy programmes within the last 5 years

The indicator monitors the use of active employment policy tools (APZ) in relation to Roma jobseekers. It is the proportion of respondents who have participated in at least one ALMP programme in the last 5 years versus the total number of persons who were registered as jobseekers at the Labour Office of the Czech Republic in the given period. We identified selected the ALMP instruments that are the most widespread in the Czech Republic in terms of the number of people supported; these are in retraining, community service, socially useful jobs, and counselling programmes. Information on participation in ALMPs is based on respondents' testimonies.

Respondents were most likely to have participated in community service (23.7 % of those who had been unemployed for 5 years) and retraining (16.8 %).

Table no. 38 **Participation in selected active employment policy instruments**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Total (number of valid responses)
Retraining	77	16.8	460
Community service	110	23.7	463
Socially useful jobs	39	9,2	420
Advisory programmes	40	9.5	423

** Note: As some respondents have participated in more than one APH instrument, the resulting value does not represent the sum of the proportions in each instrument; overall, 37.8 % of the people in the surveyed age group have participated in at least one APH programme within the last 5 years.*

At least 37.8 % participated in active employment policy programmes within the last 5 years (33.4% – 42.3%) from the pool of respondents aged 20–64 who were registered at least once at the Labour Office of the Czech Republic in the specified period. The highest proportion of these respondents has experiences with participating in community service. Comparable data for the general population of the Czech Republic are not available.

2.8 Proportion of young people 16–29 years of age whose current main activity is "neither in employment, nor education/training (NEET)"

This is a headline indicator which reflects the proportion of people in a given age category without a link to the labour market or the education system. According to the Eurostat definition, these are the persons who meet the following two conditions simultaneously: (a) they are not employed, and (b) they have not participated in any (formal or non-formal) education or training within the last 4 weeks. For the purposes of constructing the indicator, we have also included among the count of employed persons those who – although they are not in paid employment positions – have worked for pay within the last 4 weeks.

In this sense, 27.4 % of respondents aged 16–29 are employed. The rest are outside of the labour market, most often on maternity or parental leave, or they are full-time students; some are unemployed. A few respondents who do not have a paid work or who are not in full-time education programmes indicated in other questions that they had studied or attended an educational course, seminar, workshop, or a private lesson with a tutor within the last 4 weeks. For the purposes of calculating the indicator, we considered these persons to be linked to education or employment.

Table no. 39 **Youth employment and participation in education (16–29 years)**

		Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Proportion in %
Have a paying job		90	22.7	47.5
Do not have a paying job and at the same time:	worked for pay within the last 4 weeks	7	1,8	
	studies full-time	87	22.0	
	has completed a course within the last 4 weeks	4	1.0	
Other (outside employment and education)		209	52.5	52.5
Total for respondents aged 16–29		**396***	**100.0**	**100.0**

** The sum does not add up due to rounding (due to the use of scales).*

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of persons from the Roma population aged 16–29 who are neither employed nor in school or vocational training, is 52.5 % (47.7 % – 57.5 %).

There is a significant gender difference: young Roma women are more likely to be in a position outside of employment and education, and most of them (143 women) are on maternity or parental leave.

Table no. 40 **Youth employment and participation in education (16–29 years) by gender**

		Women		Men		Total	
		Number of respondents	**Share in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Share in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Share in %**
In employment or education	Yes	87	35.1	101	68.2	188	47.5
	No	161	64.9	47	31.8	208	52.5
Total		**248**	**100.0**	**148**	**100.0**	**396**	**100.0**

For the general population, this indicator is monitored in a different age category – 15–29 years (reaching 10.1 % in 2023) – and there is also a slight difference in the construction of the indicator. Nevertheless, the high difference in values in both populations is obvious: young Roma are significantly more likely to be outside of the labour market and education system than young people in the general population of the Czech Republic.

2.9 Discouraged workers: proportion of people interested in working but not actively job-seeking because they believe that they will not be hired

These are people who do not have a job and, at the same time, are interested in working but not looking for a job because they are convinced that no one will employ them (that they will not find a

job). For the purposes of unification with other labour market indicators, we evaluated the indicator for the population of people aged 20–64 years. The majority of people without paid work are not looking for a job because they are not currently interested in working in this category. People who are not looking for work, although they would like to work, accounted for less than a quarter of those without paid work. The most commonly cited reason for not seeking employment was caring commitments.

The proportion of discouraged workers (people who do not have a job and would like to work but believe they will not find it) in the Roma population between the ages of 20–64 years is 1.4 % (0.6% – 2.1%).

Only an approximate, rough comparison with the general population can be made. For the general population, the reasons for not looking for work are usually tracked through the Labour Force Survey (LFS); the indicator available is the proportion of the stated reason for not looking for work (in this case, the reason "I believe I will not find a job") in the total population aged 20–64 years. The value for the selected age category was then 0.1 % in 2022, but it is not considered reliable. In addition, Eurostat also reports on the proportion of people who are outside of the labour market and want to work; its value for the general population aged 20–64 was 8.0 % in 2022, but its reliability is questionable (the value for the Roma population is 11 %). When making comparisons, it is also necessary to take into account the fact that respondents can only give one main reason for not looking for a job in the LFS (thus, it can be expected that a higher number of respondents would have given the reason we are looking for, in the case of the multiple response option). Although it is not possible to make a more accurate comparison, it is clear from the data that there is a higher proportion of people in the Roma population who are not looking for work because they do not see themselves as hireable in the labour market.

Table no. 41 **People who would like to work but are not looking for a job: Reasons for not looking for a job (multiple choice)**

	Number of respondents	Proportion of people who are not employed and are not actively looking employment, but would like to work (N=123)	Percentage (N=935)
Health	26	20.7	2.8
Caring for a child or adult in need of care	72	58.5	7.7
Personal or family	12	10.0	1.3
Education	0	0.0	0.0
Retired (old-age, disability)	11	9.0	1.2
Expects to return to work	4	3.3	0.4
Does not think they will find a job	13	10.4	1.4

Does not want or need to work	1	0.7	0.1
Other	2	1.3	0.2

2.10 Proportion of women aged 20–64 years who are not currently economically active and not looking for work due to caring for young children, the elderly, or sick relatives

This is the proportion of women in the selected age group who are economically inactive and not looking for work because they are caring for a child or an adult requiring care. This is expressed as a proportion of the female population in the selected age category.

We consider women as economically inactive if they do not have a job and have not looked for one in the last 4 weeks. Such women can be considered economically inactive even if they are registered at the Labour Office or consider themselves to be unemployed. We also consider women on maternity and parental leave to be economically inactive, as they form the most significant part of the group of economically inactive women defined in this way.

Table no. 42 **Declared status of economically inactive women (women who do not have a job and are not looking for one)**

	Number of respondents	Proportion of women who did not have a job and were not looking for one (N=306)
Unemployed	55	17.8
Retired	14	4.5
In the home, caring for a household member or other person	42	13.6
On full disability pension	43	13.9
On maternity or parental leave	153	49.5
Other	2	0.6

Note: For the 10 other women who were not looking for a job, the answer is missing.

Around two-thirds of economically inactive women have caring responsibilities (in addition to women on maternity or parental leave, this includes those caring for a household member or another person). In terms of reasons for not looking for work, caring for a child or an adult who requires at-home care was the most frequently cited.

Table no. 43 **Reasons for not looking for work – women (20–64 years) (multiple choice)**

	Number of respondents	Proportion of women who are not economically active (N=316)	Proportion of total women (N=525)
Health	56	17.7	10.7
Caring for a child or adult in need of care	192	60.8	36.7
Personal or family	30	9.5	5.7
Education	2	0.6	0.3
Retired (old-age, disability)	45	14.2	8.6
Expects to return to work	2	0.6	0.3
Does not think they will find a job	40	12.7	7.5
Does not want or need to work	28	8.9	5.3
Other	5	1.6	0.9

Among the dataset, 60.8 % of all women aged 20–64 years are unemployed and not looking for work due to caring for young children or an adult at home, while 36.7% of all women in that age group are unemployed and not looking for work due to other reasons.

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of Roma women aged 20–64 years who are economically inactive and are not looking for work due to caring for small children or an adult at home, is 36.7 % (32.6 % – 40.8 %)**.** The values reported by Eurostat for the general population are not comparable due to the different construction of the indicator. Based on our own calculation of the indicator from the primary data of the LFS for 2021, which allows only an indicative comparison, the value in the general population is 8.3 % for women.

2.11 Gender employment gap: The difference in the paid work rate between women and men, 20–64 years old

This is a headline indicator that captures the gender employment gap, i.e., the difference between the proportion of men and women who have paid work positions. As with the other labour market indicators, we track people 20–64 years of age. In line with indicator 2.1, we also included those who are not in paid employment but have worked for pay within the last 4 weeks those as having paid employment.

Table no. 44 **Employment by gender**

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Has a paid job or has worked within the last 4 weeks	265	65.3	155	29.5	420	45.1
Does not have a paid job (nor have they worked within the last 4 weeks)	141	34.7	370	70.5	511	54.9
Total	**406**	**100.0**	**525**	**100.0**	**931**	**100.0**

The rate of paid work is therefore 65.3 % (60.5 % – 69.8 %) for men and 29.5 % (25.5 % – 33.4 %) for women. **The value of the indicator, i.e., the gender gap in the rate of paid work in the Roma population of persons aged 20–64 years, is 35.8 %**.

For comparison with the general population of the Czech Republic, the indicator of the difference between the employment rates of women and men for the given age category was used. According to the 2022 LFS, the employment rate in the 20–64 age category for men was 88.6 % and 73.7 % for women. The gender gap in employment rates between men and women aged 20–64 years in the Czech Republic is therefore 14.9 %. The gender gap in employment is thus significantly higher in the Roma population than in the general population of the Czech Republic.

3. Health and Healthcare

3.1 Proportion of people aged 16 years or older who assessed their health in general as 'very good' or 'good'

The indicator measures the proportion of respondents who rated their overall health as "very good" or "good."

Table no. 45 **Subjective health assessment**

How do you assess your overall health?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Very good	352	28.0
Good	464	37.0
Acceptable	246	19.6
Bad	151	12.0
Very bad	43	3.4
Total	**1,256**	**100.0**

At least 65.0 % (62.3 % – 67.6 %) of the Roma population aged 16 and over rate their condition as "very good" or "good." The value of the indicator for the general population of the Czech Republic (people aged 16 years or older) in 2022 was 67.9 %. There is a strong correlation between age and the subjective assessment of one's own health[6] h – as age increases, the proportion of those who rate their health as very good or good decreases. This is true not only for the Roma population, but also in general, as long-term EU-SILC data[7] show. Therefore, when interpreting the results, it is useful to consider the different age compositions of the two populations; in fact, the Roma population achieves very similar indicator values to the general population, despite being significantly "younger" (with typically lower than average ages).

3.2 Proportion of people with a long-term health problem or long-term illness

Proportion of respondents who reported having a long-term illness or health problem that has lasted (or is expected to last) longer than 6 months.

[6] The value of Kendall's tau coefficient = 0.506, at the 0.01 significance level.

[7] See e.g., Eurofound: Perceptions of self-reported health by age group, EU (scale 1-5) | European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (europa.eu).

Table no. 46 **"Do you have a long-term illness or health problem?"**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	338	26.9
No	919	73.1
Total	**1 256**	**100.0**

Among the data, 26.9 % (24.4 % – 29.3 %) of the Roma population aged 16 years and over suffer from a long-term health problem or illness. This proportion is lower compared to the general population of the Czech Republic. In 2023, 35.0 % of the Czech population (aged 16 years or older) suffered from a long-term illness or health problem.

3.3 Proportion of people who are restricted in normal activities for long periods of time for health reasons

This is the proportion of respondents who reported that they were restricted from activities that people usually do for health reasons, and that this restriction has lasted for more than 6 months.

Table no. 47 **Restrictions in normal activities**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Severely restricted	196	15.5
Restricted, but not seriously	182	14.4
Not restricted	884	70.1
Total	**1,261**	**100.0**

A total of 29.9 % of people said they were limited in their normal activities due to health reasons. In the vast majority of cases, this was a restriction that had been in place for 6 months or longer.

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of respondents from the Roma population, aged 16 years and over, who have been restricted for long-term health reasons from in activities that people normally do, is 28.0 % (25.5 % – 30.4 %). In the general population of the Czech Republic aged 16 years or over, this proportion was 26.7 % in 2022.

3.4 Mental Well-being (WHO-5 Well-being Index)

The Mental Health indicator (WHO-5 Well-being Index) is a summary score of the following five items on a scale of 0-5:

In the last two weeks:

A. I felt happy and in a good mood.

B. I felt calm and relaxed.

C. I felt lively and energetic.

D. I woke up fresh and refreshed.

E. My daily life was filled with things that interested me.

In total, the values 0-25 were multiplied by 4 for the final expression, resulting in a score ranging from 0 (worst) to 100 (best).

Table no. 48 **Mental health index items (WHO-5 Well-being Index)**

	I felt happy and in a good mood.		I felt calm and relaxed.		I felt lively and energetic.		I woke up fresh and refreshed.		My daily life was filled with things that interested me.	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
(5) Always	199	16.0	185	14.8	156	12.5	155	12.5	145	11.9
(4) Most of the time	342	27.5	321	25.8	298	24.0	296	23.8	308	25.3
(3) More than half the time	316	25.4	333	26.8	271	21.8	280	22.5	307	25.2
(2) Less than half the time	153	12.3	173	14.0	221	17.8	218	17.5	190	15.6
(1) Sometimes	217	17.5	210	16.9	244	19.6	246	19.8	241	19.8
(0) Never	16	1.3	21	1.7	55	4.4	47	3.8	26	2.1
Total	**1,243**	**100.00**	**1,243**	**100.00**	**1,245**	**100.00**	**1,242**	**100.00**	**1,218**	**100.00**

Based on the responses, a WHO-5 variable was constructed for each respondent according to the above methodology. The individual values ranged from 0 to 100. **The average value of the WHO-5 Well-being Index for mental health is 58.8 (57.4 – 60.2).**

For the general population of the Czech Republic, the index was collected through the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS). The latest data is from 2016 (the average index value was 63), and therefore we consider it outdated and unsuitable for comparison.

3.5 Proportion of people at risk of depression

People are considered to be at risk of depression if their mental health index (WHO-5 Well-being Index) is 50 or below. This score was achieved by 440 people, representing 37 % of of the valid responses (1,199).

According to the data, 36.7 % (33.9 % – 39.4 %) of the Roma population is at risk of depression. A comparable indicator for the general Czech population is not available.

3.6 Unmet health needs – GP, Specialist

The indicator expresses the number of people who needed but did not receive care from a general practitioner or specialist (other than a dentist) within the last 12 months, as a proportion of the total number of people who needed care from a general practitioner or specialist (other than a dentist) within the last 12 months.

Table no. 49 **Unmet health care needs – general practitioners, specialists**

	Have you needed to see a GP or a specialist (other than a dentist) at least once within the last 12 months?		Did you see a GP or a specialist (other than a dentist) every time you needed to during this period?	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	625	49.6	553	88.9
No	634	50.4	69	11.1
Total	**1,259**	**100.0**	**622**	**100.0**

Unmet health care needs were reported by 11.1 % (8.7% – 13.6%) of those who needed such care in this area.

For the general population, the proportion of unmet needs for health care can be derived from the value given by Eurostat as "No unmet needs" (98.2 % in 2022). For the general population of the Czech Republic, the value of the indicator is therefore 1.8 %.

3.7 Unmet health needs – dental care

This indicator expresses the number of people who needed dental care (including orthodontic care) within the last 12 months but did not receive it, on the total number of people who needed dental care within the last 12 months.

Table no. 50 **Unmet health care needs – dental care**

	Have you needed to see a dentist or orthodontist at least once in the last 12 months?		Did you visit a dentist or orthodontist every time you needed to during this period?	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	267	21.2	202	76.6
No	991	78.8	62	23.4
Total	**1,257**	**100.0**	**264**	**100.0**

From those who needed care, 23.4 % (18.3% – 28.5%) had unmet dental care needs in that period. For the general population, the proportion of unmet dental care needs can be derived from the value given by Eurostat as "No unmet needs" (97.5 % in 2022). For the general population of the Czech Republic, the indicator value is therefore 2.5 %.

3.8 Unmet health needs – medical emergencies

This indicator expresses the proportion of persons who visited a medical emergency room within the last 12 months, but who were not provided with medical care versus the total number of respondents who visited a medical emergency room in this period. It captures a specific form of unmet health care needs within the Roma population.

Table no. 51 **Unmet health care needs – medical emergencies**

	Have you ever visited medical emergency room within the last 12 months?		Have you ever been refused treatment within the emergency room?	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	227	18.0	22	9.8
No	1,037	82.0	205	90.2
Total	**1,265**	**100.0**	**227**	**100.0**

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The unmet health care needs for emergency medical services are at 9.8 % (5.9 % – 13.7 %). Comparable data for the general population of the Czech Republic are not available.

Failure to meet health care needs can also affect emergency medical services. Within the last 12 months, 116 respondent households called an ambulance at least once (any member of the household could have called), of which 9 (7.9 %) respondents reported that they were not provided

with services (the ambulance did not arrive at all or arrived, but the doctor refused to provide treatment).

3.9 Proportion of people who visited a GP in the last 12 months

indicators 3.9–3.11 are assessed together (see 3.11).

3.10 Proportion of people who visited a dentist in the last 12 months

indicators 3.9–3.11 are assessed together (see 3.11).

3.11 Proportion of women who visited a gynaecologist in the last 12 months

The indicators reflect the proportion of people who have visited a general practitioner (3.9) and selected health specialists, e.g., dentists (3.10) and gynaecologists (3.11) within the last year. The indicators show the use of these health services by the Roma population and, together with information on whether they have had at least one preventive check-up, they are also indicative of the attention given in prioritising their own health.

Table no. 52 **Date of last visit to the general practitioner, dentist, and gynaecologist (for their own health)**

	General practitioner		Dentist		Gynaecologist	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Less than 12 months ago	685	55.9	238	20.3	276	44.0
More than a year ago	498	40.6	797	67.9	317	50.5
Never	42	3.4	139	11.9	35	5.5
Total	**1,225**	**100.0**	**1,175**	**100.0**	**628**	**100.0**

Table no. 53 **Declared at least one preventive check-up within the last 12 months**

	General practitioner		Dentist		Gynaecologist	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	265	39.5	172	73.2	184	67.8
No	405	60.5	63	26.8	87	32.2
Total	**670**	**100.0**	**235**	**100.0**	**272**	**100.0**

Within the past 12 months, 55.9 % (53.2 % – 58.7 %) of Roma women visited a general practitioner, 20.3 % (18.0 % – 22.6 %) visited a dentist, and 44.0 % (40.1 % – 47.9 %) visited a gynaecologist. A relatively large proportion of this set reported that at least one of the visits was a preventive check-up.

Comparisons with the general population are possible with the EHIS, according to which 74.5 % of the population had visited a GP and 75.6% had visited a dentist within the 12 months prior to the survey (2019 data). The proportions are therefore significantly different for the two populations, with the difference in dental care being particularly noticeable. For the sake of completeness, we note that the EHIS indicators refer to the population aged 15 years and older, while the presented survey of the Roma population refers to those aged 16 years and older. Visits to gynaecologists are not tracked by the EHIS.

3.12 Proportion of people who smoke

For smoking, we looked separately at the use of tobacco products and electronic cigarettes (including similar devices). We then considered a person to be a "smoker" if they consume any of these products on a daily or even occasional basis.

Table no. 54 **Frequency of smoking tobacco products and electronic cigarettes**

	Tobacco products		Electronic cigarettes and similar devices	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Daily	642	50,9	86	6,8
Occasionally	181	1404	178	14.0
Any at all	438	34.7	1,001	79.2
Total	**1,260**	**100.0**	**1,265**	**100.0**

Table no. 55 **Consumption of types of tobacco products and electronic cigarettes**

	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**
Tobacco products and e-cigarettes	191	15.1
Tobacco products only	632	50.1
Only electronic cigarettes, etc.	72	5.7
No smoking at all	366	29.0
Total	**1,261**	**100.0**

Tobacco products are smoked by 65.3 % (62.6 % – 67.9 %) of the Roma population over 16 years of age, and e-cigarettes by 20.8 % (18.6 % – 23.1 %). A part of the population (15.1 %) consumes both types of products, and therefore the overall proportion of smokers is lower than the sum of the two values. **The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of smokers in the Roma population over 16 years of age, is thus 71.0 % (68.5 % – 73.5 %).** Based on our survey data, only 29 % of the Roma population do not smoke.

There is a statistically significant difference in smoking by gender – the value of the indicator is significantly higher for Roma men (81 %) than women (62 %).

A comparison with the general Czech population is possible with the State Institute of Health's sample survey "National Survey on Tobacco and Alcohol Use in the Czech Republic," which, in 2022, found that 24.4 % (22.5 % – 26.5 %) of the Czech population over 15 years of age smoked tobacco products, and 10.2 % (8.8 % – 11.7 %) smoked e-cigarettes. Thus, habits of smoking both tobacco products and electronic cigarettes is significantly more prevalent in the Roma population.

3.13 Proportion of people who consume alcohol

In the case of alcohol consumption, we focused on the proportions of people who drink only sometimes versus those that drink frequently (at least one day a week).

Table no. 56 **Frequency of alcohol consumption within the last 12 months**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Proportion in %
Every day or almost every day	73	6.1	49.2
5 to 6 days a week	68	5.6	
3 to 4 days a week	181	15.0	
1 to 2 days a week	271	22.5	
2 to 3 days per month	185	15.4	39.2
Once a month	135	11.2	
Less often than once a month	151	12.6	
In the last 12 months, stopped drinking alcohol	59	4.9	11.6
Never drank alcohol in his life or just a few sips	81	6.7	
Total	**1,204**	**100.0**	**100.0**

According to the data, 88.4 % (86.6 % – 90.2 %) of the Roma population aged 16 and over consume alcohol at least sometimes, while 49.2 % (46.4 % – 52.0 %) consume alcohol at least once a week. As a comparison with the results of the State Institute of Health's survey "National

Survey on Tobacco and Alcohol Use in the Czech Republic" for 2022 shows that the values are slightly higher than in the general population of the Czech Republic: 81.4 % reported drinking alcohol only sometimes, while 26.7 % reported drinking at least once a week.

3.14 Proportion of people not registered with a GP

indicators 3.14–3.16 are assessed together (see 3.16).

3.15 Proportion of people who are not registered with a dentist

indicators 3.14–3.16 are assessed together (see 3.16).

3.16 Proportion of women who are not registered with a gynaecologist

indicators 3.14–3.16 are designed to track the proportions of people (in the case of gynaecologists, the proportion of women) who are not registered with a GP or specialist care provider. We considered the absence of registration as a barrier to accessing to health care for this proportion of people.

Table no. 57 **Registration with a general practitioner, dentist, and gynaecologist**

	General practitioner		Dentist		Gynaecologist	
	Number of respondents	**Share in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Share in %**	**Number of women**	**Share in %**
Yes	1,147	90.9	525	42.4	489	73.9
No	115	9.1	714	57.6	173	26.1
Total	**1,262**	**100.0**	**1,240**	**100.0**	**662**	**100.0**

Based on this data: 9.1 % (7.5 % – 10.7 %) of the Roma population aged 16 and over are not registered with a general practitioner; 57.6 % (54.9 % – 60.4 %) are not registered with a dentist; and for Roma women 16 years and over, 26.1 % are not registered with a gynaecologist (22.8% – 29.5%). The fact that there is a particularly high proportion of the Roma population who are not registered with dentists indicates a problem with the availability of this type of health care for the Roma in the Czech Republic. Comparable data for the general population of the Czech Republic are not available.

3.17 Average age of women at the birth of their first child

The sample included a total of 674 respondents aged 16–85 years. The question about their age at the birth of their first child was not answered by one tenth of the female respondents (meaning

the majority refused to answer), which is a relatively high proportion. Among those who did answer, almost one fifth (18 %) were childless. We obtained responses from 500 mothers who had given birth to their children over past several decades, which means that the average age at first birth for women does not capture the current situation or trends over time, and the possibility of a comparison with the general population is also limited. For these reasons, we also focused on determining the average age of first births for women in each decade. For an approximate comparison, we presented the average age of first births for mothers in the Czech Republic (general population) in the first year of each decade.

Table no. 58 **The average age of a woman at the birth of her first child**

Period of birth of the first child	Number of respondents (N)	Average age of female respondents	Average age of first-born mothers in the Czech Republic*
1960–1969**	(16)	(18.1)	22.9
1970–1979	48	18.9	22.5
1980–1989	52	19.0	22.4
1990–1999	80	20.2	22.5
2000–2009	119	22.0	24.9
2010–2019	132	20.8	27.6
2020 and later	54	20.3	28.5
Total	500	20.5	-

* *The average age of the first birth in the first year of the respective decade, source: the CZSO (https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/obyvatelstvo_hu, table 4).*

** *Also includes one respondent who gave birth to her first child in 1957.*

The average age of Roma women at the birth of their first child is 20.5 (20.1 – 20.9) years. This value refers to the period from 1957 to 2023, during which female respondents gave birth to their first children. A rough comparison with the general population by decade shows that while there has been a significant increase in the age of first births in the general population, this is not the case for Roma women. **It appears from the data that Roma women give birth to their first child at a significantly younger age than other women in the general population of the Czech Republic**, and this difference in the average age of first-born children for women has increased significantly over the period covered.

Overall, the respondent mothers gave birth to their first child at a young age; about one-third of them (32 %) were 18 years or younger, and two-thirds (64 %) younger than 20 years of age. Women who have not yet given birth are represented in the predominantly younger group within the age category (however, they are found in all age categories – the proportion is 5 % for those aged over 25 years). More than three-quarters of respondents aged 20 years and under, and more than half of the respondents under 25, are childless. The high proportion of childless respondents in

the younger age categories suggests that there has been a change in reproductive behaviour and a postponement of motherhood until later in life.

3.18 Proportion of people who could not afford medication for their treatment (in the last 12 months)

The indicator reflects the proportion of people who did not fill a prescription at least once within the last 12 months because they did not have the money to pay the copayment. It is expressed as a proportion of the total number of people who were prescribed a prescription with a co-payment by a doctor within the last 12 months. This is a specific form of unmet medical care needs.

Table no. 59 **Insufficient funds for medicines with a co-payment**

	Within the last 12 months, has your doctor prescribed any medications with a co-payment?		Has it happened at least once in the last within the last 12 months that you didn't fill a prescription because you didn't have the money to cover the copayment?	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	523	41.7	127	25.3
No	731	58.3	374	74.7
Total	**1,254**	**100.0**	**501**	**100.0**

The proportion of people who were prescribed a drug with a supplementary payment clearly increases with age (in the age category However, the data analysis shows that the proportion of those who did not take their medication due to a supplement is not related to age.

From the data, 25.3 % (21.5 % – 29.1 %) of people who were prescribed medicines with a co-payment within the last 12 months reported at least one occasion when they did not take the medicine because they did not have the money to pay the co-payment.

Comparable data for the general population are not available.

3.19 Proportion of people who perceive gambling as a significant problem in their neighbourhood

Evaluated together with indicator 3.20.

3.20 Proportion of people who perceive drugs as a significant problem in their neighbourhood

The indicators focus on the problem of addictions to slot machines (3.19) and drug use (3.20) in the Roma population. Their values do not suggest the proportion of addicted persons in the Roma

population, but rather, in general, whether gambling/substance abuse is viewed as a widespread problem within this population.

Table no. 60 **"Is gambling addiction and/or drug use as a big problem in your neighbourhood?"**

	Gambling		Drugs	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	396	36.8	532	47.4
No	680	63.2	589	52.6
Total	**1,076**	**100.0**	**1,250**	**100.0**

Addiction to gambling machines is perceived as a significant problem in their neighbourhoods by 36.8% (34.0% – 39.7%) of the Roma population. Drug use is perceived as a notable problem in their neighbourhoods by 47.4% of the (44.5 % – 50.4 %) of people. We constructed the indicator values based on the proportion of valid responses for this question. For completeness, however, we also presented the proportion of indicated "don't know" responses, which was relatively high for both questions: 129 people (10 % of all respondents) in the case of addiction to gambling machines and 189 people (15 % of respondents) in the case of drug use.

Data for the general Czech population are not available.

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

We didn't evaluate this perspective.

4. Housing

4.1 Proportion of people living in housing deprivation (living in an apartment that is too dark, with a leaking roof/damp walls, floors, no bath/shower, no indoor toilet)

This is a headline indicator whose value reflects the proportion of people (respondents) living in a household that is experiencing at least one of the following housing problems:

A. the home is too dark, not enough daylight;

B. the roof leaks, or there are damp walls, floors, or foundations, or there is mould or rotten or mouldy windows or floors;

C. there is no bathroom or shower in the home;

D. or there is no flushing toilet in the home.

The following table shows the proportions of respondents affected by one or more of the above reasons recognised as housing deprivation.

Table no. 61 **Housing deprivation**

	A. The home is too dark, not enough daylight		B. The roof leaks, or there are damp walls, floors, or foundations, or there is mould or rotten or mouldy windows or floors			C. There is no bathroom or shower in the home		D. There is no flushing toilet in the home	
	Number of respondents	**Share in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Share in %**		**Number of respondents**	**Share in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Share in %**
Yes	201	15.9	118	9.4	No reasons present at all	32	2.5	17	1.3
No	1,059	84.1	1,139	90.6	Not present in the apartment	60	4.7	38	3.0
Total	**1,259**	**100.0**	**1,257**	**100.0**	Present in the apartment	1,175	92.8	1 209	95.7
					Total	**1,267**	**100.0**	**1,264**	**100.0**

The data indicate that 15.9 % of respondents have a home that is too dark, while 9.4 % of respondents have a damp flat; 2.5 % of respondents have no bathroom or shower at all and another 4.7 % of respondents do not have a bathroom or a shower in their home. Similarly, 1.3 % of respondents do not have a flushing toilet at all and another 3 % do not have one in the home.

If we evaluate the indicator according to the definition[8], then 23.9 % (21.6 % – 26.3 %) of the Roma population live in a state of housing deprivation. In the case of the general Czech population in 2023, that number was 9.4 % according to Eurostat.

If we broaden the information available on housing deprivation with other aspects based on the nationally specific situation typical for excluded localities, 36.2 % of respondents reported suffering from noise deprivation, 35.2 % from lack of space, and 4.6 % from the presence of insects in their homes.

4.2 Proportion of people living in households without tap (drinking) water inside the dwelling

This is a headline indicator whose value reflects the proportion of people living in homes without running water versus the total number of respondents. It was specified in the questionnaire that we are referring specifically to drinking water.

Table no. 62 **Proportion with and without access to drinking water in the home**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Running water in the home	1,227	96.8
No running water in the home	40	3.2
Total	**1,267**	**100.0**

According to the data, 3.2 % of respondents live in homes without running drinking water (2.2 % – 4.2 %). In the general Czech population, 4.4 % of people lived in homes without running water in 2022 according to the CSO.

4.3 Proportion of people living in a household without their own kitchen or kitchenette

The indicator measures the proportion of people living in a household without a kitchen or kitchenette installed among the total number of respondents. We defined owning, in this specific case, as kitchens or kitchenettes that are reserved for use only by the occupants of a single dwelling.

Table no. 63 **Proportion without their own kitchen or kitchenette**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
It has its own kitchen/kitchenette	1,136	90.1
Without own kitchen/kitchenette	125	9.9
Total	**1,261**	100.0

[8] This figure cannot be read directly from the table.

This means that 9.9 % (8.3 % – 11.6%) of respondents live without their own kitchen or kitchenette in the home. The figure for the general Czech population on the proportion of homes without kitchens/kitchenettes was 0.5% for 2021, according to the SLDB.

4.4 Proportion of households that have been disconnected from the electricity supply in the last 12 months

The indicator measures the proportion of respondent households that have been disconnected in the last 12 months electricity as a proportion of the total number of households. We are not interested in the situation at the time of the survey, but the experience of being disconnected from electricity in the last 12 months.

The indicator relates to the problem of energy poverty, which is understood as the lack of access (financial or otherwise) to basic energy resources or energy services.

Table no. 64 **Households with electricity disruptions within the last 12 months**

	Number of respondents	Share in %	Applicable share in %
Disconnected from electricity	112	8.8	9.4
Not disconnected from electricity	1,081	85.3	90.6
Total	**1,193**	**94.1**	**100.0**
No response	75	5.9	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

At least 9.4 % (7.7 % – 11.1 %) of households have experienced a disconnection from electricity within the last 12 months. Comparable data for the general Czech population is not available.

4.5 Proportion of people living in households without electricity

This indicator reflects the proportion of people living in households without electricity among the total number of respondents. We are only looking at the physical infrastructure, i.e., connection to the electrical grid, not whether there is a real possibility of electricity supply. The indicator relates to the problem of energy poverty caused by a lack of access to electricity due to the infrastructure in the home.

Table no. 65 **Households without electricity**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Without electricity in the home	27	2.1
Electricity in the home	1,240	97.9
Total	**1,267**	**100.0**

Among the total number of respondents, 2.1% (1.3% – 2.9%) of people live without electricity in their home. Comparable data for the general Czech population is not available.

4.6 Proportion of people living in a household without adequate heating

The proportion of people who live (according to their own opinion) in a home that is insufficiently heated among the total number of respondents. Again, this is an indicator with a link to fuel poverty caused by inadequate resources.

Table no. 66 **Households with reported inadequate heating**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Insufficient heating	212	16.9
Sufficient heating	1,044	83.1
Total	**1,256**	**100.0**

For the case of 16.9 % (14.8 % – 19 %) of respondents, it is their own opinion that they do not have sufficient heating in their home. In the general Czech population, this was 6.1 % in 2023, according to Eurostat.

4.7 Proportion of people living in a household without a connection to a sewer or waste storage

Table no. 67 **Persons in households without a connection to a sewer system or a septic tank**

	Number of respondents	Share in %	Valid share in %
Without connection to a sewer system or a septic tank	26	2.0	2.2
With connection to a sewer system or a septic tank	1,147	90.4	97.8
Total	**1,172**	**92.5**	**100.0**

No response	96	7.5	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

At least 2.2 % (1.3 % – 3 %) of respondents live in households without a connection to a sewer system or a septic tank (7.5 % did not know). In the general Czech population, this figure was 2.6% in 2021 according to the CSO.

4.8 Proportion of people living in household that does not have the minimum number of rooms according to Eurostat's definition of overcrowding

This is the headline indicator that expresses the proportion of respondents living in a household that does not meet the minimum requirements for the number of rooms per occupant, according to Eurostat's definition of overcrowding among the total number of households. The minimum requirements are: 1 room per household + 1 room for adults forming a couple + 1 room for each single adult (over 18 years) + 1 room for every set of two children under 12 years; and for children from 12–17 years: +1 room for every set of two children of the same sex; and +1 room each if they are not of the same sex.

Note: because it was not always possible to reliably identify the adults who form a couple among our data, the number of couples entering the analysis may be overestimated; thus, the indicator value may be slightly inflated.

Table no. 68 **Proportion living in overcrowded households**

Overcrowded household	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	1,127	88.9
No	141	11.2
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**

At least 88.9 % of the respondents reported that they live in overcrowded households (87.1% – 90.6%). In the Czech general population, this figure was 15.9 % in 2023 according to Eurostat. If we convert the figure to all persons in the household who share a household with the respondent (living in the same flat but whose ethnic identity or origin is not known), then the figure is 92 %.

4.9 Average area of a home (m^2) per household member

This indicator is based on a calculation where the total area of the dwelling in m^2 is divided by the total number of persons in the household, for each respondent household; it is expressed in an average of the result. The value of the home area is based on the respondent's data or (if the

respondent does not know) on the interviewer's estimate. However, in more than one-third of cases, this figure is unknown.

Table no. 69 **Average living space (in m²) per household member as reported by the respondent or estimated by the interviewer**

	Number of respondents	Minimum m²	Maximum m²	Average m²
Living space area per member	832	4.17	200	19.7

The average area per household member is 18.7 m² (19–20.5 m²). The average in the general Czech population was almost double that number in 2021, according to the CSO, at 37 m².

The following table compares the categorised values of sizes of the living area in the home per household member, by respondent and by interviewer.

Table no. 70 **Size of the living area in the home (in m²) per household member**

Area per household member	Number of respondents	Share in %	Applicable share in %
up to 10 m²	108	8.5	13
11–20 m²	450	35.5	54.1
21–30 m²	179	14.1	21.5
31–40 m²	59	4.6	7.1
41 m and more²	36	2.9	4.4
Total	**832**	**65.6**	**100.0**
No response	436	34.4	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

4.10 Proportion of people living in owner-occupied housing

The indicator expresses the share of people living in their own house or apartment among the total number of respondents. Home ownership is defined as living in one's own family home, one's own apartment building, or in one's own flat (privately or cooperatively owned). Home ownership provides the highest level of housing security, especially if it is not associated with a housing loan or a mortgage.

Table no. 71 **Households by type of housing/legal reason for use**

Type of housing / legal reason for use	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
I live in our/my own family home	68	5.4
I live in our/my own apartment building	43	3.4
I live in our/my own apartment (personal, cooperative ownership)	82	6.5
I live in a rented apartment/house	974	77.7
I live in a hostel	33	2.6
I live in a non-residential space (e.g., garage, garden house, cellar)	3	0.2
With relatives*	43	3.4
With friends*	3	0.2
Other	4	0.3
Total	**1,253**	**100.0**

** Note: Calculated from free responses.*

Thus, 15.3 % (13.4% – 17.4%) of the respondents live in owner-occupied housing. It is clear that the share of rental and owner-occupied housing in the Roma population is the opposite versus the proportion in the general Czech population, as owner-occupied housing is the most common response for the general Czech population. According to the CSO, in 2023, 72.7 % of persons lived in their own home, while a similar proportion (77.6 %) of Roma people lived in rented accommodation.

4.11 Proportion of people living in hostels

This is the proportion of people living in hostels among the total number of respondents. Living in a hostel represents exclusion from standard forms of housing and a type of housing need.

According to the results of the survey, 2.7 % (1.8 % – 3.6 %) of the Roma population lives in residential hotels. Given that hostels are not statistically normally distributed in the ZSJ area and reflect the structural problems of the territory – as well as the fact that the second survey only captured about 30 cases – this proportion may not be realistic and is therefore only indicative. For the general Czech population there are only qualified estimates[9]; these revealed that there were 13,000–18,000 people reportedly living in hostels (not counting short-term workers) in 2021, which

[9] See *Housing as a Problem. Housing Exclusion Report 2021 [Bydlení jako problém. Zpráva o vyloučení z bydlení v roce 2021]*, p. 15; https://socialnibydleni.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Bydleni-jako-problem-2021.pdf

represents 0.1 to 0.2 % of the general population (for a total population of about 10,500,000 according to the 2021 SLDB).

Depending on the type of operator, there is a similar proportion of municipal and private hostels.

Table no. 72 **Hostel types by operator**

	Number of respondents	Applicable share in %
Municipal	17	53.9
Private	14	46.1
Total	**31**	**100.0**
Do not know	2	

4.12 Proportion of persons in rental housing who have a contract for an indefinite period of time

The basis for calculating the value of this indicator was the number of people living in a rented flat or house (which was given for indicator 4.10) among the total number of people living in rented housing. The value of the indicator is inferred from the number of people who reported having a written contractual tenancy or sub-tenancy agreement, the number of which is provided in the following supporting table.

An open-ended tenancy provides a higher degree of housing security than a fixed-term tenancy.

Table no. 73 **Proportion of people by type of rental contract**

Do you have a written contract with the landlord?	Number of respondents	Share in %	Valid share in %
Yes, we have a lease	665	68.3	81.6
Yes, we have a sublet agreement	97	10.0	11.9
No	52	5.3	6.4
Total	**815**	**83.7**	**100.0**
Do not know	120	12.3	
No response	39	4.0	
Total	**974**	**100.0**	

As shown in the table below, 93.5 % of respondents in rental housing have a written contract for renting their home, while 6.4% are without any contract.

Table no. 74 **Proportion of people in rented accommodation who have a contract for an indefinite period**

What is your (sub)lease agreement?	Number of respondents	Share in %	Valid share in %
For a fixed period of time	406	54.0	61.6
For an indefinite period of time	253	33.6	38.4
Total	**659**	**87.6**	**100.0**
Do not know	93	12.4	
Total	**752**	**100.0**	

The value of the indicator is calculated as the proportion of respondents in households in rental housing that have a permanent contract, which is 38.4 % (34.7 % – 42.1 %). The value for the general Czech population is not available.

As for those who have a fixed-term contract, it is most often for one year only (68.5 %).

Table no. 75 **Proportion of people in rental housing by length of fixed-term contract**

How long is your fixed-term contract?	Number of respondents	Share in %
6 months or less	20	4.9
7 to 12 months	278	68.5
13 to 24 months	52	12.8
25 to 60 months	28	6.9
N/A	28	6.9
Total	**406**	**100.0**

4.13 Proportion of respondents living in households that have moved within the last 12 months

To avoid the complexity of asking who in the household had moved with the respondent within the last 12 months, we ascertained the information about moving situations by asking whether the respondent had moved in the last 12 months. The indicator therefore measures the proportion of people who have moved within the last 12 months as a proportion of the total number of respondents.

The indicator reflects housing insecurity and instability. It is useful to consider the national context for interpretation, as moving can have both negative and positive reasons and effects. According to experts, for the Roma population, moving is frequent, usually forced by circumstances related to related to housing. Moving entails both financial costs associated with the actual moving of property in a space and furnishing a new household, as well as with finding new housing (e.g., in the form of

paying "deposits" and commissions to real estate agents in the case of renting an apartment, etc.). A significant risk is the formal processes involved in changing addresses, which, if not carried out in a timely and consistent manner, can lead to non-delivery of mail, dropping out of the social and health system, etc. The indicator therefore gives a very rough indication of the proportion of households exposed to this risk

Table no. 76 **Proportion of respondents that have moved within the last 12 months**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	199	15.7
No	1,066	84.3
Total	**1,265**	**100.0**

The proportion of respondents who have moved within the last 12 months is 15.7 % (13.7 % – 17.7 %). Data for the general Czech population is not available.

4.14 Proportion of households who spend more than 40 % of their disposable income on housing costs

The indicator reflects the share of households in which the total housing costs (i.e., rent and the cost of housing-related services) regularly exceeds 40 % of the household's disposable income (including housing benefits) within the total population.

The value of this and the following indicator for the Roma population is only indicative **for two reasons**. The first reason is that the method of calculation and its components used by Eurostat for the general population requires accurate identification of the individual components of the costs of living and the incomes of household members (and their predominance per individual household member), which was not possible in our sample survey. As we have found in the piloting the questionnaire, Roma respondents are suspicious of detailed surveys about their income, and more pressure on them would probably mean their likely refusal to answer. Therefore, both income and housing costs were tracked only as aggregate, rounded amounts. We specifically looked at the situation where housing costs are shared by more than one household member (and one of these is the respondent's household). Another reason why the value is indicative is that many respondents were unable or unwilling to provide the resulting amount of income or housing costs. The indicator is thus burdened by a high proportion of missing responses (48 %). Housing benefits are then not deducted from income, as opposed to the standard calculation of the indicator for the general population.

The indicator value reflects the share of households whose total monthly housing costs exceed 40 % of their total monthly disposable income in paying for rent, including housing benefits. Costs include

rent and utilities, and do not include mortgages or interest on mortgages. The base is the population of households in which Roma respondents live.

Table no. 77 **Households with housing costs higher than 40% of their disposable income**

Housing costs higher than 40% of disposable income?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Valid %
Yes	216	17.1	32.9
No	442	34.9	67.1
Total	**659**	**51.9**	**100.0**
Missing answer	609	48.1	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

When the responses of those who provided both income and housing cost inputs were included, then **the value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of households (or respondents) with housing costs higher than 40% of their income, is 32.9 % (29.3 % – 36.5 %).** The Eurostat value for the general population in 2023 was 9.1 %. If mortgages are included in the housing costs, then the value of the indicator only increases by two tenths of a percent. This is because only a few (36) respondents have a mortgage.

Table no. 78 **Proportion of housing costs in relation to household income**

Proportion of housing costs versus household income	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
up to 40 %	442	67.1
40.01 to 50 %	92	14
50.01 to 60 %	60	9.1
60.01 to 70 %	33	4.9
70.01 to 80 %	13	2
80.01 % or more	19	2.8
Total	**659**	**100.0**

4.15 Housing arrears: Proportion of households that were in arrears in the last 12 months in rent or home mortgage payments

The value of the indicator reflects the proportion of respondent households that had arrears in rent (payments for the use of the dwelling, repair funds) or mortgage loans or other loan payments for the home within the last 12 months, as a proportion of the total number of respondents. The indicator focuses on housing insecurity associated with problems in paying housing costs. Housing arrears tend to be associated with an increased risk of housing loss. The following tables provide a

separate overview of households with arrears for rent, etc., and arrears for mortgages or other loan payments on their homes within the last 12 months.

Table no. 79 **Households with arrears in rent, utility bills, or repair funds within the last 12 months**

Has your household experienced any financial difficulties within the last 12 months that have prevented your household from making any of the following payments on time: rent, utility bills, or repair funds?	Number of respondents	Share in %	Valid %
Yes, once	128	10.1	11.9
Yes, multiple times	159	12.5	14.8
No	785	61.9	73.2
Total	**1,072**	**84.5**	**100.0**
N/A	61	4.8	5.4
Do not know	101	8.0	
Did not understand the question	1	0.1	
No response	32	2.5	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

Table no. 80 **Proportion of households with arrears on mortgage or house loan repayments in the last 12 months**

Has your household experienced any financial difficulties within the last 12 months that have prevented your household from making any of the following payments on time: mortgage or loan repayments on an apartment/house?	Number of respondents	Share in %	Valid %
Yes, once	22	1.7	7.17
Yes, multiple times	76	6.0	24.76
No	209	16.5	68.08
Total	**307**	**24.2**	**100.00**
N/A	870	68.6	
He doesn't know	62	4.9	
Refused to answer	29	2.3	
Total	**961**	**75.8**	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

If the indicator is evaluated according to the definition, i.e., as a proportion of households with arrears in rent or loan payments for an apartment or house within the last 12 months among the total number of households, then the indicator value will be 21.7 % (19.3 % – 24.1 %). The value

for the general Czech population in 2023 is an order of magnitude lower, at 2 %, according to Eurostat[10].

4.16 Housing arrears: Proportion of households that were in arrears in the last 12 months for housing-related services in the last two years

This indicator reflects the proportion of respondent households that had arrears within the last 12 months on payments for services related to the home (i.e., for heat, electricity, gas, or water) among the total number of households. Arrears of housing-related services are, like arrears of rent or mortgage payments (see indicator 4.15), associated with a higher risk of housing loss or housing insecurity.

Table no. 81 **Households with arrears in utilities costs within the last 12 months**

Has your household experienced any financial difficulties within the last 12 months that have prevented your household from making any of the following payments on time: heat, electricity, gas, or water costs for the home?	Number of respondents	Share in %	Valid %
Yes, once	119	9.4	10.7
Yes, multiple times	172	13.6	15.4
No	825	65.1	73.9
Total	**1,116**	**88.0**	**100.0**
N/A	23	1.8	
Do not know	97	7.6	
No response	33	2.6	
Total	**153**	**12.1**	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

The proportion of households with arrears for heat, electricity, gas, or water among the total number of those affected is 26.1 % (23.5 % – 28.7 %). The value in the general population in 2023 was 1.9 % according to Eurostat.

4.17 Proportion of respondents living in municipal housing

The indicator expresses the proportion of respondents living in municipal housing among the total number living in rented accommodation. We consider this and indicator 4.18 to be nationally specific, expressing the availability of selected forms of public support in the area of housing in the context of the Czech Republic. We consider such forms of support to be, on the one hand, housing in municipal flats, which is regarded as a tool for increasing the availability of housing for groups

[10] The groups of respondents with arrears in the previous two tables overlap, so the resulting proportion is lower than the sum of the proportions of positive responses in these tables.

disadvantaged on the (rental) housing market, and, on the other hand, housing benefits (housing allowance and housing supplements). We derived the proportion of households living in municipal flats from the total of those households living in rented flats or houses (see indicator 4.10).

Table no. 82 **Proportion of respondents according to types of rented accommodation (N=974)**

Who do you rent your apartment or house from?	Number of respondents	Share in %	Applicable share %
From the municipality (or from the state)	297	30.5	33.7
From the direct private owner of the flat/house (member of the cooperative)	403	41.4	45.6
From someone who rents the flat from the landlord (called a sublet agreement)	183	18.8	20.7
Total	**883**	**90.7**	**100.0**
No response	91	9.3	
Total	**974**	**100.0**	

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of respondents living in communal dwellings, is 33.7 % (30.5 % – 36.8 %). The value for the general Czech population is not available.

4.18 Proportion of households receiving housing benefits

This indicator expresses the proportion of respondents who receive housing benefits (supplementary housing allowance, housing benefits) among the total number of households. Whether a household receives a housing benefit is inferred from the respondent's statement, without distinguishing among the specific types of benefits.

Table no. 83 **Proportion of households that receive housing benefits**

Do you receive any housing benefits?	Number of respondents	Share in %	Applicable share %
Yes	682	53.8	61.5
No	427	33.7	38.5
Total	1 109	87.5	100.0
No response	159	12.5	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of households receiving at least one of the housing benefits, is 61.5 % (58.7 % – 64.4 %). The value of this indicator for the general Czech population is not available. For comparison, we presented a value based on our own calculations of the average

number of monthly benefits paid as housing benefits for 2022; the indicative share is 3.9 % – 4.7 %[11].

4.19 Proportion of respondents living in an environment burdened by pollution, dirt, or other environmental problems

The indicator expresses the proportion of respondents who, in their opinion, live in an environment where pollution, dirt, or other environmental problems are an issue, as a proportion of the total number of respondents. It indicates the spatial dimension of social disadvantage and environmental neglect.

Table no. 84 **Persons according to whether they live in an environment where pollution, dirt, or other environmental problems are an issue**

Pollution, dirt, or other environmental problems in the area	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	305	24.5
No	943	75.5
Total	**1,248**	**100.0**

The proportion of people who reported living in an environment where there is pollution, dirt, or other environmental problems as an issue is 24.5 % (22.1 % – 26.8 %). The value for the general Czech population in 2023 was 7.9 % according to Eurostat.

4.20 Proportion of respondents living in environments burdened by crime, violence, or vandalism

The indicator expresses the number of people who, in their opinion, live in an environment where there is a problem with crime, violence, or vandalism among the total number of respondents. It indicates another spatial dimension of social disadvantage.

Table no. 85 **Persons according to whether they live in an area where there is a problem of crime, violence, or vandalism**

Crime, violence, or vandalism in the area	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	403	33.8
No	792	66.2
Total	**1,195**	**100.0**

[11] This is an indicative figure calculated from the average number of benefits paid monthly (source CSO – Selected data on social security) and the number of households in the Czech Republic (source CSO – Household income and living conditions).

The proportion of people who live in an environment where they claim there is a problem with crime, violence, or vandalism is 33.8 % (31.1 % – 36.4 %). The value for the general population in 2023 was 6.6 % according to Eurostat.

4.21 Proportion of people living in an environment where there is litter on the street or damaged public amenities

This is a nationally specific indicator that indicates other possible manifestations of a neglected environment, characteristic, for example, of socially excluded localities. It expresses the proportion of persons living in an environment where litter is common on the street or public amenities are often damaged, among the total number of respondents. Respondents' environmental conditions are self-assessed.

Table no. 86 **Persons who live in an environment where litter is common on the street or public amenities are often damaged**

Littered or damaged public environment	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	360	29.4
No	866	70.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The proportion of respondents who say they live in an environment where litter is common on the street and/or public amenities are often damaged is 29.4 % (26.9 % – 32 %). The value for the general Czech population is not known.

We enriched the information by assessing the condition of the common areas in the house where the respondent lives; and 23 % of respondents consider them to be damaged.

Table no. 87 **Persons living in houses where common areas are damaged**

Damaged areas in the house	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	283	22.8
No	958	77.2
Total	**1,241**	**100.0**

4.22 Proportion of respondents living in an environment where all or most of the neighbours are Roma

This is a nationally specific indicator that indicates residential segregation characteristic of socially excluded localities. We observed the home and street environments, with the caveat that the question on the home environment was not asked of respondents who lived in their own family homes. It expresses the proportion of respondents who live in an environment, i.e., in a house **or** on a street, where, in their opinion, all or most of the neighbours are Roma among the total number of respondents.

Table no. 88 **Proportion of respondents who live in a home where all or most of their housemates are Roma**

How many of housemates in your house do you think are Roma?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
All	152	13
Most	273	23.4
Some	590	50.5
None	153	13.1
Total	**1,168**	**100.0**

This means 36 % (33.6 % – 39.1 %) live in houses where all or most of the housemates (as assessed by the respondent) are Roma. Comparable information for the general Czech population is not available.

Table no. 89 **Proportion of respondents who live on a street where all or most of their neighbours are Roma**

How many of your neighbours on the street do you think are Roma?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
All	72	5.8
Most	328	26.6
Some	790	64
None	45	3.6
Total	**1,236**	**100.0**

Similarly, 32 % (29.8 % – 35 %) live on a street where all or most of their neighbours are Roma. Comparable information for the general Czech population is not available.

At least 44.3 % (41.4 % – 47.1 %) of respondents live in a house or on a street with a majority of Roma neighbours. A higher degree of segregation is then more evident when it comes to houses versus apartments.

4.23 Proportion of respondents living in homes that we consider unsuitable due to extreme segregation, poor security, poor sanitation, or poor structural or technical conditions

The value of the indicator is derived from the proportion of people living in homes that are considered unsuitable for **at least one** of the reasons monitored (extreme segregation, poor security, poor sanitation, or poor structural or technical conditions). The situation in the flat or house was assessed by the interviewer who looked for five observable criteria. The exact wording of the questions is provided in a footnote. The criteria chosen were:

A. separation by a physical barrier or spatial separation[12];

B. if strangers can break into the home easily;

C. whether there are defects in the apartment or house that threaten the living or health conditions of respondents;[13]

D. whether there is extensive mould in the house or moisture-related issues;[14]

E. and whether the interior of the house or its surroundings have been seriously neglected;[15]

The results of the evaluation of the criteria have been listed in the table below.

Table no. 90 **Assessing the states of the homes of respondents' living in unsuitable conditions, based on interviewers' observations**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
A. The apartment or house is separated by a physical barrier or spatially separated.	66	5.3
B. It's easy for strangers to break into the home.	202	16.5
C. There are defects in the apartment or house that threaten the life or health of respondents.	80	6.8
D. In the house there is extensive mould and/or moisture.	148	12.6
E. The interior of the house or its surroundings have been seriously neglected.	245	20.0

[12] The exact wording of the question: is the neighbourhood separated from the rest of the settlement by a significant physical barrier that affects the spatial accessibility of important public services (e.g., a railway line, a multi-lane (busy) road, industrial buildings), or is it spatially separated (e.g., it is located outside the municipal boundaries, separated from the municipality by a forest, a field, etc.)?

[13] Are there any defects in the apartment or house that threaten the life or health of occupants (e.g., cracks in load-bearing structures like walls, columns, or ceilings, or damaged rooves, electrical wiring, or gas distribution systems, etc.)?

[14] Is there extensive mould (damp patches on the plaster) in the home?

[15] Is the interior of the house or its surroundings unmaintained (e.g., garbage strewn about, missing, or broken windows or doors, etc.)?

As can be seen with the previous table, the most frequent assessment from interviewees assessing the environment in which the respondents live is home neglect (20 %), and houses that lack sufficient home security against intruders (16.5 %). For 12.6 % of respondents, there is extensive mould or moisture in the home, and for 6.8 % there are dangerous defects in the apartments or houses. To a relatively small extent (5.3 %), the respondents' homes are separated from their surroundings by a significant physical barrier or are otherwise spatially separated.

The value of the indicator, i.e., the proportion of people living in flats or houses that, based on interviewers' assessments, are considered unsuitable for at least one of the reasons monitored (extreme segregation, poor care and maintenance, or poor structural conditions), is 29 % (26.4 % – 31.6 %). Comparable information for the general Czech population is not available.

5. Poverty

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

This is a headline indicator. The indicator measures the proportion of people whose equivalised disposable income is below the poverty line. The poverty line is defined as 60 % of the national median equivalised income (after social transfers). For 2023, the CSO has calculated this threshold at CZK 201,283 per year. The calculation uses equivalised disposable income, i.e., the total household income after taxes and other deductions (e.g., health and social insurance premiums) converted per unit using the OECD modified equivalence scale: 1 adult = 1, each additional person over 14 in the household = 0.5, and each child in the household = 0.3.

Accurate assessment of the indicator requires detailed knowledge of household income from respondents. In our survey, it was collected only in the form of the aggregate total amount per month per household. The value of the indicator is therefore rather indicative. We express it both based on respondents and, for a fairer comparison with the general population, also on the basis of all household members.

As can be seen from the table below, a relatively large proportion of respondents (38.5 %) did not disclose their income. Either the respondent did not know, or they did not want to disclose this information. The value of the indicator is calculated only from those households that reported their incomes.

Table no. 91 **Rate of people at risk of poverty**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Valid %
Yes	365	28.8	46.8
No	415	32.7	53.2
Total	**780**	**61.5**	**100.0**
No response	489	38.5	
Total	**1,269**	**100.0**	

If the indicator is evaluated on the basis of the respondents, then the at-risk-of-poverty rate is 46.8 % (43.2 % – 50.2 %). If the value is converted to all persons who share a household with the respondent (living in a home with the respondent; but for whom we do not know their ethnic identity or origin), the value is 48 %. In the general population in 2023, it was 9.8 % according to Eurostat.

5.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate for people under 18

The specific at-risk-of-poverty rate for people under 18 is also a headline indicator.

Table no. 92 **Rate of people at risk of poverty under 18**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Valid %
Yes	531	34.9	58.9
No	370	24.3	41.1
Total	**901**	**59.2**	**100.0**
No response	621	40.8	
Total	**1,522**	**100.0**	

The poverty rate of persons under 18 (i.e., 0–17 years old) living in a household with Roma respondents is 58.9 % (55.7 % – 62.2 %). In the general population in 2023, it was 12.4 % according to Eurostat.

5.3 Proportion of people living in households with severe material deprivations

It is a headline indicator expressing the proportion of respondents living in households with severe material deprivations, among the total number of respondents. Severe material deprivations mean that the household cannot afford 4 or more of the following 9 items:

1. Avoid instalment debts (mortgage payments, utility payments, loan repayments);
2. adequately heat the house or apartment;
3. cover unexpected expenses (of up to CZK 14,000);
4. a meal with meat or fish or a vegetarian equivalent every other day;
5. a week's vacation away from home;
6. television;
7. a washing machine;
8. an automobile;
9. or a phone.

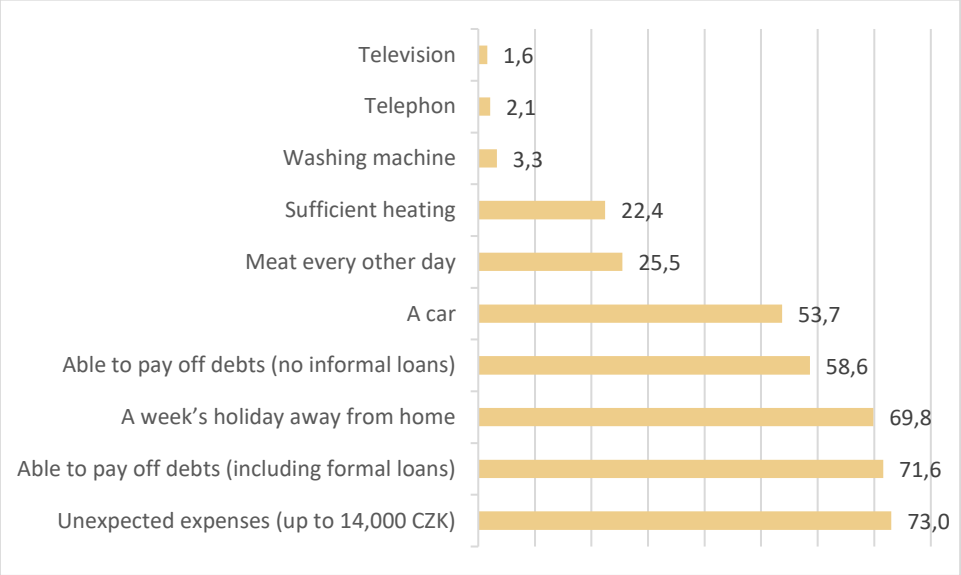
The first item is constructed from respondents' answers to questions about situations in which the household has run into financial problems within the last 12 months to the extent that they have been unable to pay any of the payments on time, such as:

- rent, payment for the use of a living space, repair funds;

- payments for heat, electricity, gas, or water for the home;
- mortgage or home loan repayments;
- repayments of other leases, loans, and credits (for example: monthly repayments for the purchase of goods, credit cards, mail order catalogues, internet sales, education loans, and/or holidays);
- and other debts (informal loans between friends, relatives, or from predatory loan services).

The following table shows the proportion of respondents living in households that have debt[16] or do not have/cannot afford the items being monitored.

Graph no. 1 **Proportion of respondents who do not/cannot afford items for financial reasons (%)**



At least 34.6 % (32 % – 37.2 %) of the respondents live in conditions with severe material deprivations. In the general population in 2023, it was only 3.4 % according to the CSO. The following table shows the proportion of people living in a household that cannot afford a given number of items. A value of "0" means that the person lives in a household that has no debt on loan repayments and can afford all the items monitored.

[16] Contrary to the official definition of the indicator, we also tracked debts related to informal loans.

Table no. 93 **Proportion of respondents according to the items they cannot afford within their own households (4 or more items = severe material deprivation)**

Number of items	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
0	265	20.9
1–3 items	564	44.5
4	188	14.8
5	155	12.3
6	70	5.5
7	20	1.6
8	5	0.4
9	1	0.1
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**

5.4 Proportion of people under 18 living in a household with severe material deprivations

This is a headline indicator. The indicator measures the proportion of people up to 17 years of age living in a household with severe material deprivations, as in the previous indicator 5.3, out of the total number of such respondents. It refers specifically to people within the given age group living in respondents' households.

Table no. 94 **Proportion of children under 18 according to the number of items that cannot be afforded within their homes (4 or more items = severe material deprivation; N=1,522)**

Number of items	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
0	318	20.9
1–3 items	623	40.9
4	266	17.5
5	213	14
6	85	5.6
7	17	1.1
8	0	0
9	0	0
Total	**1,522**	**100.0**

This means that 38.2 % (35.7 % – 40.6 %) of children under the age of 18 live in a household with serious material deprivation with a Roma respondent. In the general Czech population in 2023, this figure was 5.1 % according to the CSO.

5.5 Proportion of respondents living with social and material deprivation

Social and material deprivation means that a person (or the household in which they live) cannot **afford 5 or more of the following 13 items, among the total number of respondents:**

1. avoid instalment debts (mortgage payments, utility payments, loan repayments);
2. sufficiently heat the house or apartment;
3. cover unexpected expenses;
4. a meal with meat or fish or a vegetarian equivalent every other day;
5. a holiday away from home for at least a weeks' time once a year;
6. a car for personal use;
7. to replace worn-out furniture;
8. to get new clothes;
9. to own two pairs of well-fitting shoes;
10. to spend a small amount of money for themselves each week ("pocket money");
11. engage in regular (paid) leisure activities;
12. meet friends or relatives for a drink/food at least once a month;
13. have an internet connection.

This indicator therefore tracks 13 items, and 6 of them are the same as in indicator 5.3, and 7 are in addition. These are listed in the table below, which summarises the proportion of people who cannot afford these items. The indicator is scored according to the number of items a person cannot afford, with 5 or more of the 13 items being used.

Graph no. 2 **Proportion of people living without specific items in relation to social and material deprivation (%)**

The following table shows the proportion of people who cannot afford a given number of items. A value of "0" means that the person has no outstanding loan repayments and can afford all the items monitored. **Material and social deprivation, defined as the state where a person cannot afford 5 or more of the 13 items, is reportedly experienced by at least 50.9 % of the Roma population (48.1 % – 53.6 %).** For the general Czech population, this figure was 6.3 % in 2023 according to the CSO – based on the same criteria: where they cannot afford 5 or more items from the list.

Table no. 95 **Proportion of people living without specific items in relation to social and material deprivation (5 or more items = social and material deprivation)**

Number of items	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
0	23	1.8
1–4 items	600	47.4
5	120	9.4
6	106	8.4
7	87	6.9
8	73	5.8
9	83	6.5
10	63	5.0
11	54	4.3
12	38	3.0
13	21	1.6
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**

5.6 Proportion of households that cannot afford 3 meals a day for each household member

The indicator measures the proportion of households that cannot afford 3 meals per day for each household member among the total number of respondents' households tracked. The indicator measures material deprivation beyond the items tracked by the standard definition of severe material deprivation (see indicator 5.3). A lack of sufficient financial resources can create barriers in providing food and can be considered as an indicator of deep poverty and material deprivation.

Table no. 96 **Households by whether they can afford 3 meals a day for each household member**

Can the household afford three meals a day for each household member?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	1,101	88.4
No	145	11.6
Total	**1,246**	**100.0**

This means that 11.6 % (9.9 % – 13.4 %) of Roma households cannot afford three meals a day for each household member. The value for the general Czech population is not available.

5.7 Proportion of households that cannot afford school supplies for every child in the home

The indicator measures the proportion of households that cannot afford to purchase school supplies for each child in the household who attends school, among the total number of respondents' households with children attending school.

The indicator tracks the level of material deprivation beyond the items listed by the standard definition of severe material deprivation (see indicator 5.3). It focuses on the impact of poverty on children's education.

Table no. 97 **Households by whether they can afford school supplies for each child in the home that attends school (N=562)**

Can the household afford school supplies for every child who attends school in the home?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	457	81.3
No	105	18.7
Total	**562**	**100.0**

At least 18.7 % (15.5 % – 21.9 %) of Roma households cannot afford school supplies for every child in the home attending school. We do not know comparable data for the general Czech population.

5.8 Proportion of households that cannot afford a bed for each household member

The indicator expresses the proportion of households that cannot afford a bed for each household member among the total number of households surveyed. Like the previous two indicators, it tracks material deprivation beyond the items listed by the standard definition of severe material deprivation (see indicator 5.3).

Table no. 98 **Proportion of households that cannot afford a bed for each person living in the home**

Can the household afford a private bed for each person living in the home?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	1,201	95.9
No	51	4.1
Total	**1,252**	**100.0**

According to the data, 4.1 % (3.0 % – 5.2 %) of Roma households do not have a bed for each household member; and a comparable figure for the general Czech population is not available.

5.9 Median household income (per person)

This is the median value of net household income per person living in the respondent's household.

The questionnaire survey asked for the total net income that the household had in the previous month (rounding was allowed). For the purposes of calculating the indicator, the household income was calculated per household member and the household structure was not taken into account.

The median net monthly income per household member was CZK 11,200. The questionnaire was answered by 779 out of the total 1,268 respondents.

According to the EU-SILC Living Conditions Survey, the median income per person per month in the Czech Republic in 2023 was CZK 20,330. However, comparisons with the general population of the Czech Republic are only approximate, due to the different survey methodology (EU-SILC surveys annual incomes in a detailed breakdown). Despite the limited comparability of the two data sets, there is a large difference between the two values.

5.10 Proportion of respondents currently in foreclosure

The indicator expresses the proportion of respondents who are currently in foreclosure among the total number of surveyed households.

Table no. 99 **Proportion of respondents who are currently in foreclosure**

Are you currently in foreclosure?	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Valid %
Yes	201	15.8	17.0
No	980	77.3	83.0
Total	**1,180**	**93.1**	**100.0**
Do not know	30	2.4	
Did not understand the question	2	0.2	
Refused to answer	55	4.4	
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	

The proportion of people currently in foreclosure is 17 % (14.9 % – 19.2 %). The value for the general Czech population according to the Foreclosure Map[17] was 7.6 % in 2022.

5.11 Proportion of indebted households

The indicator measures the proportion of surveyed households that are (significantly or moderately) indebted, as a proportion of the total number of respondents. The indicator tracks total household debt (not loan repayment debts, which are tracked under the indicators focusing on material and social deprivation – indicators 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5).

Table no. 100 **Households according to their overall financial debts (assessed by respondents)**

If you were to assess the current overall financial situation of your household, would you say that your household is:	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Valid %
Heavily indebted	130	7.7	12
Slightly indebted	374	35.9	34.4
Has no debts, but no savings either	343	29.5	31.6
Has only a small amount of savings	226	13.6	20.8
Has considerable savings	13	2.3	1.2
Total	**1,086**	**10.9**	**100.0**
Does not know	90		
Did not understand the question	1		
No response	91		
Total	**1,268**		

The proportion of households with substantial or moderate debt is 46.4 % (43.4 % – 49.4 %). Inversely, the proportion of households that have (less or substantial) savings, according to

[17] Map of Foreclosures, see http://mapaexekuci.cz/index.php/mapa-2/

respondents, is 22 % (19.5 % – 24.4 %) among the total number of households. Values for the general population are not available.

6. Discrimination

6.1 Proportion of people who felt discriminated against because of being Roma in any of the areas covered in the survey within the past 12 months

This is a so-called headline indicator, which is constructed on the basis of the feeling of discrimination in all areas surveyed. In the case of our survey, we asked about the feeling of discrimination in the following areas:

- in contact with the school;
- when looking for a job;
- at work (in employment, in business);
- when looking for housing;
- in the use of health services;
- or when applying for social assistance.

For each area, the proportion of persons who felt that the relevant entities (according to each area) treated them differently – worse than others – due to their Roma origin was monitored. This is the proportion of the number of persons who were affected by this situation within the last 12 months. We also present the proportion of persons who felt discriminated against in each area in the total number of respondents for further context.

The resulting indicator then shows the proportion of people who felt discriminated against in at least one of the monitored areas within the last 12 months for the whole population.

Table no. 101 **Feeling discriminated against due to Roma ethnicity**

	Number of respondents who felt discriminated against because of their Roma origin*	Number of people in a given situation	Proportion of people in a given situation (%)	Proportion of total respondents (%; N=1,268)
In contact with the school	62	429	14.5	4.9
When looking for jobs	79	224	35.3	6.2
In the workplace	67	467	14.3	5.3
When looking for housing	84	177	47.5	6.6

When using health services	115	828	13.9	9.1
Applying for social assistance	172	678	25.4	13.6

** Note: includes the variants "skin colour" and "origin (Roma)" for the question as to what the main reason for the different behaviour was. Only one option could be selected.*

Within the identified areas, Roma over the age of 16 feel most often discriminated against when looking for housing (47.5 % of those who wanted to rent or buy an apartment or house within the last 12 months) and when looking for a job (35.3 % of those who have looked for a job in the same period). In the social and health services areas, the proportions of respondents expressing feelings of discrimination are lower, but overall, these are important areas affecting a large part of the population (and therefore the proportion of people in the population experiencing feelings of discrimination in these two areas is quite high).

In this context, it should be noted that ethnicity (Roma origin or skin colour) is the overwhelmingly predominant reason for the perceived discrimination. At the same time, however, it is evident that Roma respondents also feel discriminated against for other reasons (age was another main reason often cited).

Overall, 28.4 % (26.0 % – 30.9 %) of Roma people in at least one of the areas surveyed felt discriminated against within the past 12 months because of their Roma origin.

Respondents who have experienced unequal (inferior) treatment in one of the areas surveyed within the past 12 months due of their Roma origins have encountered such treatment quite frequently. More than half of them reported that this is the case at least once a month, if not more often.

Table no. 102 **How often does the respondent feel that they are treated worse by their surroundings due to their Roma origin**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Daily	12	3.6
At least once a week	50	14.6
About once a month	120	35.0
Less often	160	46.8
Total	**342**	**100.0**

** Note: 17 respondents said they did not know and 2 did not answer this question.*

6.2 Proportion of people who felt discriminated against (in any area) within the last 12 months and reported the last incident of discrimination because of being Roma

This is a headline indicator that expresses the proportion of respondents who reported their most recent incidents of discrimination due to Roma ethnicity, among the total number of people who felt discriminated against in at least one of the monitored areas (within the last 12 months).

Table no. 103 **Reporting the last time the respondent felt discriminated against**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	19	5.3
No	336	94.7
Total	**355**	**100.0**

The most recent case of perceived discrimination was reported by 5.3 % (3.0 % – 7.7 %) of people who felt these transgressions in at least one of the areas surveyed in the last 12 months.

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

The value of the indicator reflects the proportion of persons who were exposed to physical violence during the period under review and believe that it was due to their Roma origin. Th e questionnaire gives as an example of a physical assault in a situation in which the respondent was hit, pushed, kicked, or grabbed violently. Within the last 12 months, 2.7 % of respondents reported experiencing such behaviours.

Table no. 104 **Persons subjected to physical violence within the last 12 months**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	35	2.7
No	1,227	97.3
Total	**1,262**	**100.0**

This means 2.7 % of the Roma population was subjected to physical violence within the last 12 months because of their Roma ethnicity (1.8 % – 3.7 %). A higher proportion of those assaulted are men (4.2 %) when compared to the data for women (1.3 %).

Two-thirds of the respondents who had been physically assaulted within the past 12 months because of their Roma ethnicity said they encountered such behaviours less often than once a month.

6.4 Proportion of people who were subjected to harassment within the last 12 months due to their Roma origin

The indicator expresses the proportion of respondents who were exposed to personal verbal or non-verbal harassment (insults, threats, swearing, name-calling, inappropriate looks, etc.) during the period under review and believe that this was because of their Roma origins. We included harassment both in direct personal contact and electronic forms of harassment. We regularly expressed the proportions in terms of the total population, and the base was made up of respondents.

Table no. 105 **People who have experienced harassment due to their Roma ethnicity within the last 12 months**

	Insults, name-calling		Threats of violence		Insulting gestures, inappropriate looks		Harassment in electronic form*	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes	230	18.7	98	7.9	327	26.7	35	3.2
No	995	81.3	1,141	92.1	898	73.3	1,080	96.8
Total	**1,225**	**100.0**	**1,239**	**100.0**	**1,225**	**100.0**	**1,115**	**100.0**

**Note: 130 respondents indicated that they neither had a mobile phone, nor had they been online within the last 12 months.*

Respondents most often encountered nonverbal harassment in the form of offensive gestures or inappropriate looks (26.7 %) and insults and name-calling (18.7 %) within the past 12 months. These are expressions that respondents associated with their Roma ethnicity. On the other hand, only rarely were they harassed electronically for this reason, e.g., through text messages, emails, or messaging apps (3.2 %). At the same time, however, there is a coexistence of negative experiences, as 30.0 % of respondents reported having been exposed to at least one of these types of negative experiences.

Within the past 12 months, 30 % (27.5 % – 32.5 %) of the Roma population over the age of 16 had personal experience with harassment due to their Roma origin.

6.5 Proportion of people who reported a recent incident of physical violence within the last 12 months as a proportion of the total number of respondents who were subjected to such behaviours

Evaluated together with indicator 6.6.

6.6 Proportion of people who reported the most recent incident of harassment within the last 12 months as a proportion of the total number of respondents subjected to such behaviours

This is the proportion of respondents who reported their most recent cases of negative experiences with discriminatory behaviours (physical violence or physical and/or electronic harassment), among the total number of people who were subjected to such behaviours at least once within the last 12 months.

Table no. 106 **Proportion of people who reported their most recent incidents of experiences with physical violence and harassment (within the last 12 months)**

	Physical violence		Harassment (physical and electronic contact)	
	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**
Yes, he reported it.	18	51.2	33	8.8
No, he did not report it.	17	48.8	340	91.2
Total	**35**	**100.0**	**373**	**100.0**

The most recent incidents of physical violence were reported by 51.2 % (33.7 % – 68.7 %) of those who had experienced it within the last 12 months, while for physical or electronic harassment, 8.8% (6.0 % – 11.8 %) reported that they had been subjected to such behaviours within the last 12 months.

7. Other areas

7.1 Proportion of people who participated in elections

The value of this indicator is composed of the proportion of people who almost always vote, among the total number of respondents. We considered participation in elections as an expression of political participation.

Table no. 107 **Proportion of people who participated in elections (e.g., in local, regional, senate, parliamentary, or presidential elections)**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	Those eligible in %
Yes, I almost always vote.	293	23.5	25.3
Yes, but I only vote on rare occasions.	261	20.9	22.5
No, I don't vote.	605	48.5	52.2
No, I haven't had a chance to vote yet.	88	7.1	-
Total	**1,247**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Of the 1,247 valid responses, 88 respondents have not yet had the opportunity to vote, bringing the total number of people eligible to vote down to **1,159**.

Of the respondents who had already had the opportunity to vote, 25.3 % (22.8 % – 27.8 %) said they had almost always voted. Half of those eligible to vote do not vote. We do not have a comparable figure for the general Czech population.

7.2 Proportion of people taking part in parliamentary elections

The value of the indicator reflects the proportion of people who voted in the last election to the Chamber of Deputies (2021) among the total number of respondents.

The number of people who reported that they voted in the last House of Representatives election (2021), among the number of respondents who are of legal age to vote, is less than one-fifth, i.e., 24.1 % (20.5 % – 27.7 %).

In the general Czech population, the proportion of people who voted in the 2021 election was 65.4 % (CSO).

7.3 Proportion of people aged 65 and over (65+) who do not receive an old-age pension

The indicator focuses on social security exclusion in old age, which is associated, inter alia, with the risk of poverty and social exclusion. The figure represents the proportion of persons aged 65 and over who do not receive an old-age pension among the total number of respondents in this age group.

Table no. 108 **Persons 65 years and over receiving/not receiving an old-age pension**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	201	94.1
No	13	5.9
Total	**213**	**100.0**

The number of respondents who were 65 years of age or older at the time of the survey in our sample is 213. Of these, the proportion of those not receiving a retirement pension is 5.9%.

In the general Czech population, this proportion is 1 % according to the SILC data from 2021.

7.4 Proportion of respondents' children living in foster care or institutional care

The indicator makes it possible to determine the proportion of respondents' children living outside their own family, either in institutions (institutionalised upbringing) or in foster families.

The figure reflects the proportion of respondents' own children (up to 18 years of age) living in foster care or institutional care, among the total number of children declared by respondents (up to 18 years of age). The survey base consists of respondents’ own children aged 18 years or younger, whether or not they live in the same household.

The following table shows the structure of this group of children in terms of their place of residence.

Table no. 109 **Children of respondents 18 years and younger either living at home or away from their own family**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
In the household with the respondent	1,206	92.2
With the other parent	47	3.6
In foster family care	16	**1.2**
In institutional care	22	**1.7**
In your own home	9	0.7
Other	8	0.6
Total	**1,308**	**100.0**

Of the total number of respondents' children 18 years and younger declared in the survey data, 92.2 % live in the same household as the respondent, while the remaining roughly 8% live outside of the respondent's household.

The proportion of respondents' own children (up to 18 years of age) living in foster care or institutional care, among the total number of children declared by respondents (up to 18 years of age) is 2.9 %. At least 1.7% of respondents' children are currently in institutional care. This figure is not available for the general Czech population.

7.5 Proportion of people without their own personal bank account

This indicator focuses on exclusion in financial services at the individual level. Bank account ownership is often associated with access to financial services in general and, indirectly, with opportunities for further development at the personal level (investment in health, education, etc.) or in the labour market (income, investment).

The value reflects the proportion of persons who do not have their own bank account among the total number of respondents.

Table no. 110 **Proportion of people by bank account ownership**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes, I have my own separate account.	459	36.8
Yes, I have an account together with another household member.	280	22.4
No, I do not have a bank account.	510	40.8
Total	**1,249**	**100.0**

The data show that 63.2 % of the respondents do not have their own bank account (61.2 % – 65.2 %). In comparison with the general Czech population, the World Bank estimated that figure to be 5 % in 2021.

7.6 Proportion of households without a bank account

The indicator focuses on exclusion in financial services at the household level. The value reflects the proportion of respondents living in households whose occupants do not have a bank account, among the number of households reported by respondents.

Table no. 111 **Household occupants according to bank account ownership**

Only those without a bank account (N=510).	**Number of respondents**	**Valid %**
Yes	123	24.1
No	372	72.9
I do not know	15	2.9
Total	**510**	**100.**

The proportion of respondents living in a household where none of the occupants has a bank account is 29.8 % (372/1,249). Information for comparison with the general Czech population is not available.

7.7 Proportion of households not equipped with a computer

The indicator monitors the ownership of computers and similar devices in relation to the risk of digital exclusion (exclusion in the field of information and communication technologies). The value of the indicator reflects the proportion of households without a computer, laptop, or tablet, among the total number of households.

Table no. 112 **Household occupants according to availability of a computer, laptop, or tablet in the home**

	Number of respondents	**Proportion in %**
There is one	685	60.5
There is not one	448	39.5
Total	**1,133**	**100.0**

The proportion of households that do not have a computer, laptop, or tablet is 39.5 %. For the general Czech population, this proportion was 16.9 % in 2023 (CSO, Household Income and Living Conditions, only computer or laptop).

7.8 Proportion of children (under 15) living in households without a computer

The indicator reflects the proportion of children aged 15 years or younger living in a household without a computer, laptop, or tablet, among the total number of children up to 15 years of age living in respondents' households.

Table no. 113 **Children under 15 living in a household that has/does not have a computer, laptop, or tablet**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
There is one	695	63.7
There is not one	396	36.3
Total	**1,091**	**100.0**

At least 36.3 % of children under the age of 15 live in a household without a computer, laptop, or tablet. The value for the general Czech population is not available for comparison.

7.9 Proportion of households without internet

The indicator focuses on digital exclusion (ICT exclusion). The value of the indicator reflects the proportion of households without internet access among the total number of respondents' households.

Table no. 114 **Households by internet facilities**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
There is internet in the home	930	80.9
There is no internet in the home	220	**19.1**
Total	**1,150**	**100.0**

The proportion of households without internet is 19.1 %. In the general Czech population, this proportion was 14.0 % in 2023 (CZSO, Household Income and Living Conditions).

7.10 Proportion of people who have been online within the last 12 months

The indicator measures the proportion of people who have been online within the last 12 months, among the total number of respondents.

Table no. 115 **Proportion of people according to whether they have been online within the last 12 months**

	Number of respondents	Proportion in %
Yes	899	**70.9**
No	365	28.8
No response	4	0.3
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**

The proportion of people who reported having been online within the last 12 months is just under 70.9 % (68.6 % – 73.6 %). In the general Czech population between the ages of 16–74, the proportion was 92.8 % in 2023, according to Eurostat.

7.11 Social exclusion index

The indicator focuses on the subjective dimension of social exclusion showing the extent to which Roma people feel excluded from society.

Question in the questionnaire:

Table no. 116 **"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"**

% of responses Agree + Strongly agree	Number of respondents	Proportion in %	N
N1 I feel excluded from society.	175	14.4	1,214
N2 Life today is so complex that I can hardly navigate it.	579	48.1	1,204
N3 I feel that what I do is not appreciated by others.	407	35.6	1,142
N4 Some people look down on me because of my job title or income.	471	39.0	1,209
N5 I feel close to the people in the area where I live.	795	64.5	1,233

Social Exclusion Index (SEI)

Eurofound (2010, 2012) defines the indicator as the average score of responses to 4 items: feeling excluded from society, a loss of orientation in a complex life, and feeling undervalued as well as

stigmatised (N1-N4). The higher the value on a scale of 1-5, the greater the feeling of social exclusion.

The social exclusion index (scale 1-5) was calculated only for people who answered all 4 items (N1-N4), or N=1,261.

	N	Ø value	Min	Max
SEI	1 261	2,81	1	5

The value of the Social Exclusion Index (SEI) in our sample is 2.8. In the general Czech population, the value was 2.3 in 2016 (Eurofound, EQLS, 2016).

In addition to the above questions, we also offered the respondents the following question in connection with social exclusion, which tracks the ethnic dimension of social exclusion by examining the feeling of stigmatisation because of their Roma ethnicity.

Table no. 117 **"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?"**

% of responses Agree + Strongly agree	**Number of respondents**	**Proportion in %**	**N**
N6 Some people look down on me because I am Roma.	680	54.4	1,249

We have calculated a variant of the Social Exclusion Index (SEI-R) where the last item, N4, of the original SEI is replaced by N6. This index was also calculated only for people who answered all 4 items (N1, N2, N3, N6), or N=1,262 (scale 1-5). The value of the Social Exclusion Index in this variant (SEI-R) is slightly higher than in the original SEI, at 2.9.

7.12 Trust in public institutions

The indicator expresses the average value of trust in a given institution on a scale from 1 (does not trust the institution at all) to 10 (has complete trust in the institution).

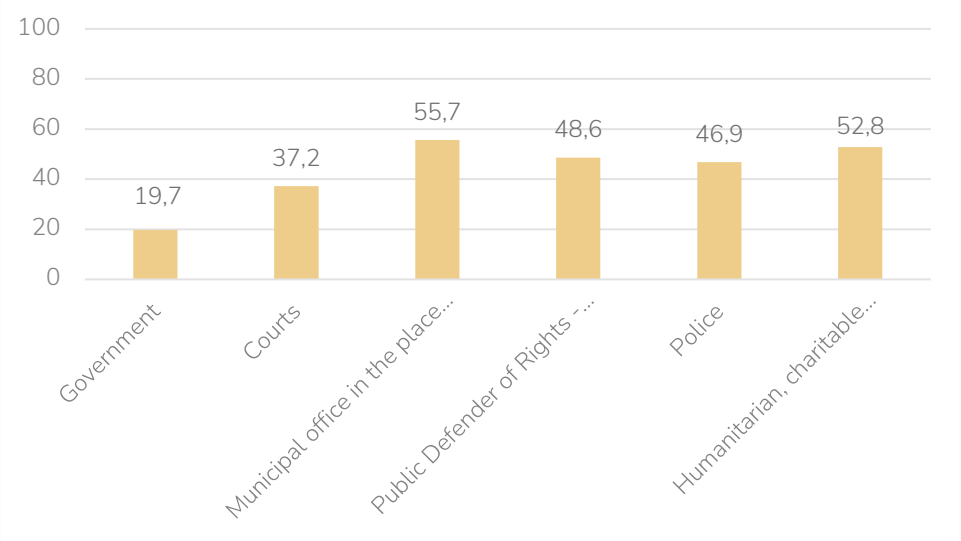
In the questionnaire we used the question: "To what extent do you personally trust the following institutions?" and we followed the selected institutions below (see Table 118).

Table no. 118 **Trust in public institutions**

	Number of respondents	Ø indicator value	Value for the general population (2016)
Government	1,181	3.4	4.3
Courts	1,140	4.5	5.0
Municipal office in the place of residence	1,201	5.3	5.9
Public Defender of Rights – Ombudsman (ODR)	1,157	5.8	X
Police	766	5.4	6.0
Humanitarian, charitable non-profit organisations (NGOs)	998	5.8	5.5

In the following chart we see the proportion of people who answered 1 to 10 on the trust scale 6 to 10, i.e., from moderate to complete trust in the institution.

Graph no. 3 **Proportion of people according to their trust in institutions (%)**



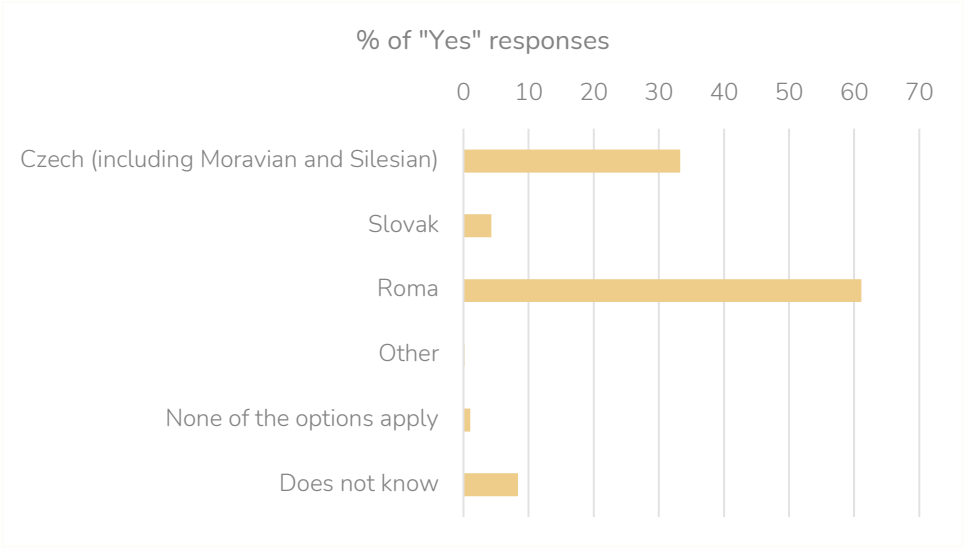
The result from the graph corresponds to the values in the table, i.e., respondents have the least amount of trust in the government and the courts. On the other hand, the respondents expressed the greatest amounts of trust towards municipal authorities and humanitarian and charitable organisations. For these institutions, the proportion of people who trust the institution outweighs those who say they do not trust the institution (responses from 1 to 5).

When comparing the values, we can see that Roma respondents generally have a lower level of trust in the monitored institutions than the general population, with the exception of the municipal authorities and humanitarian and NGO organisations. The most significant difference is found in the perception of the government (Eurofound, EQLS, 2016).

7.13 Proportion of people who declared their Roma ethnicity (nationality) in the last Census of Population, Housing and Dwellings

We considered this indicator to be a rough estimate of confidence in the ability to express ethnic identity freely and safely. The value of the indicator expresses the share of persons who claimed to be Roma in the last SLDB (2021) among the total number of respondents.

Graph no. 4 **Respondents according to the nationality they reported on the last census**



Of the total 1,268 respondents, 775 (61.1 %) reported that they had indicated Roma ethnicity (nationality) in the last census, either alone or in combination with another nationality.

7.14 Knowledge of the Romani language

The indicator expresses the proportion of persons who subjectively assess their knowledge of the Romani language as good or excellent, in relation to the total number of respondents.

Table no. 119 **How well would you say you speak the Romani language?**

	All respondents		Persons 16–24 years old	
	Number of respondents	**Share in %**	**Number of persons**	**Share in %**
Excellent	306	24.2	27	11.4
Good	560	44.2	99	42.6
A little	311	24.5	73	31.3
Barely at all	82	6.4	30	12.8
Does not know/Unknown	9	0.7	5	2.00
Total	**1,268**	**100.0**	**233**	**100.0**

At least two-thirds of all respondents (68.4 %) said they speak the Romani language very well or good, with 24.2 % saying they speak it excellently. However, as we can see, in the youngest age group of respondents, the declared knowledge of Romani language is weaker; according to their self-reports, only one-tenth can speak excellent Romani.

7.15 Proportion of parents who have experienced assimilation pressure from the school system within the last 5 years

The indicator measures the degree of discouragement of the use of the Romani language within the school system, which is related to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. This is a Council of Europe Convention in which states (including the Czech Republic) agree to remove obstacles from the preservation of selected regional or minority languages and to promote their use on their territory.

The indicator expresses the proportion of persons who, within the last 5 years, have encountered the fact that a teacher or employee of a school counselling centre advised them (or their spouses or partners) not to speak Romani to their children, among the total number of respondents whose children have attended school within the last 5 years. We observed the data for respondents who reported that they speak to their children at least sometimes in Romani (N=510).

Table no. 120 **Parents who have experienced assimilation pressure from the school system within the last 5 years**

	Number of	Proportion in %
Yes, they encountered pressure.	52	10.2
No, they did not encounter pressure.	458	89.8
Total	**510**	**100.0**

Of the persons who reported that they at least sometimes speak to their child/children in Romani and that at least one of their children has attended school within the last 5 years, 10.2 % reported that they had encountered a teacher or PPP worker who recommended them not speak Romani to their children.

Summary and conclusions

In the final section, we recapitulated the findings presented in detail in the previous sections. We did not focus on all the indicators, nor did we copy their order from the main part of the text; instead, we selected those that best illustrate the overall situation and tried to make them more interconnected and related.

First, we focused on the comparison of the observed values between the Roma and the general Czech population; this is followed by a comparison of the values measured in the first and second sample surveys of the Roma population. In particular, we focused on those values that indicate significant changes. We also reported on the reliability of the results and the applicability of the procedures chosen to solidify them for possible re-use. Finally, we concluded with a more general comment on the socio-economic situation of the Roma population and stated the main conclusions.

Comparison of measured values in the Roma and general population

There are fundamental differences between the Roma population and the general population in sociodemographic characteristics. The populations are similar only in terms of marital status, otherwise the Roma population is significantly younger compared to the general Czech population, which may be due to different reproductive behaviours well as higher mortality rates among the younger population. This would be evidenced by the low proportion of people over 65 in the adult population (13.5 %), which is significantly lower than in the general population of the Czech Republic (23 % are 65 years or older in the population over 16). In the higher age categories (over 75 years of age), the differences are even more pronounced. In contrast to the general population, men are on average older than women. The overwhelming majority of Roma respondents' households are multi-person households (from two to six persons), with widowed people over 55 living alone. The largest proportion of respondents have two to three children, but 24 % have four or more children.

The key differences between populations that affect positions in other areas lie in educational attainment. While in the general population between the ages of 20–64 years, only 6 % of the had attained at most primary education, while for the Roma population this figure is 59 %, and 5 % had not even completed primary school. While both populations have a comparable proportion of those over 16 years of age who have completed schooling (about 30 %), the general Czech population has a high proportion of people with both a high school diploma and tertiary education attainment, which is only a few p.p. higher than the Roma population.

The potential level of educational attainment within the Roma population is expected to increase in future generations, with 47 % of the respondents' children aged 15–18 years registered as attending an ISCED 3 level education programme (although this is still a significant disproportion

compared to the general population, where the proportion is 78 %), if these children can be retained. In fact, 36 % of respondents left the education system before the age of 16, and 60 % of the 18–24 years age group left with no higher than primary education (compared to 6 % in the general Czech population).

The proportion of people between the ages of 25–64 who have participated in lifelong learning or adult education programmes is a positive finding. The proportion in the Roma population is close to the proportion in the general population (the confidence interval for the Roma population is 0.2 – 4.8 % and the proportion in the general population in 2022 was 9.4 %). This could indicate that on an individual-case basis, persons from the Roma population are completing their missing education later in life, during the more economically active phase of life. A generational change would also be indicated by the fact that 19 % of respondents had attained a higher education level than their parents, although this may be largely due to the attainment of only upper secondary education, i.e., secondary education of any type (with a high school diploma, with an apprenticeship certificate or without an apprenticeship). At the same time, for 91 % of children, their parents wish for a higher education than they themselves have, and for 44 % of them, their respondent parents wish for them to gain a secondary education with a high school diploma. Another positive generational change is that 17 % of respondents indicated they attended a primary school outside the mainstream (i.e., special, practical, special, or auxiliary), but the proportion of their children between the ages of 6–15 in such a school is now "only" 9 %.

According to the parents, just under half of children aged 3–6 attend preschool, with the percentage rising to 79 % for children aged 5–6, apparently due to compulsory preschool education. An ethnically segregated school, in which all or most of the children are Roma, according to the parents, is attended by 21 % of their children in primary school and another 12 % of children aged 3–6 attend a nursery school.

In terms of the labour market, almost half (45 %) of the Roma population aged 20–64 years indicated that they have a paid job, compared to 81 % of the general Czech population. The vast majority work full-time, with part-time jobs being more common among women (24.0 % of all working women) than men (only 4.5 %). The gender gap is therefore more pronounced in this respect than in the general population, where only 2.6 % of men and 10 % of women worked part-time in 2022.

About 11 % of people work without a written employment contract. The marginalised position of Roma workers on the labour market is further demonstrated by their concentration in the lowest positions – a full half of the workforce is made up of unskilled workers. The Roma population is also exposed to job insecurity to a much higher extent, as around half of the workers between the ages of 20–64 have a fixed-term contract while 20 % have a contract for work. This is significantly higher than for the general Czech population, where 6.7 % of employees are employed on fixed-term contracts. Employment of Roma people is mainly dependent work – 90 % of all workers were in employment positions, and the rest were self-employed entrepreneurs without employees (8 %) and entrepreneurs with employees (2 %).

The unemployment rate for the 20–64 age group, constructed according to the ILO definition (of those persons who (a) had no employment, (b) were actively seeking work, and (c) were able to start work within 2 weeks are considered unemployed) is 18 %, while in the general Czech population this rate is 2.5 %. This implies, among other things, that there is a larger majority in the Roma population of people who do not have a paid job and are not actively looking for employment. Women have a higher unemployment rate (25.8 %) than men.

In the last five years, 50 % of people (including current jobseekers) were registered at least once at the Labour Office. Most of them have been on the long-term unemployment register (repeated and long-term unemployment go hand in hand – 42 % of all those who have experienced unemployment within the last 5 years have been registered more than once in the same period and at least one of their registrations lasted more than one year. These high figures indicate a significant marginalisation of the Roma population in the labour market. At the same time, 38 % of persons aged 20–64 years who were registered at least once with the Office of the Employment Service of the Czech Republic within the last five years said they had participated in active employment policy programmes. The highest proportion of them have experience with participation in community service.

The proportion of young people between the ages of 16–29 with no links to the labour market or education is also high, at 53 %. For the general Czech population, this indicator is monitored for the population over 15 years, so comparability of values is not fully possible, but a value of 10 % indicates a high difference in values when comparing populations. There is also a significant gender difference in the Roma population – young Roma women are more likely to be out of employment and education. Most of them are on maternity or parental leave. Caring for a child or another person is the predominant reason for economic inactivity for 61 % of Roma women. The disadvantaged position of Roma women in the labour market is best indicated by the gender employment gap, for which women lead by 36 p.p. In the general Czech population, women lead by only 15 p.p.

The median income per person in a household in the Romani population is around CZK 11 000 and the level of exposure to income poverty is between 43.2 % and 50.2 %. Although both figures should be taken as indicative, because a large part of the respondents did not disclose the amount of their total household income (either they refused to disclose it or did not know it), the difference compared to the general population is high, as the median income in the general population is almost twice as high and the risk of poverty is five times lower. Severe material deprivation, defined as the inability to afford, for financial reasons, 4 or more of the 9 monitored items, was found to be experienced by 35 % of respondents and 38 % of children under 18, compared to only 3 % and 5 % in the general Czech population, respectively. More than three quarters of Roma households cannot afford to heat their flat adequately, and 73 % cannot cover an unexpected expense of up to CZK 14,000 or pay back loans on time; at least 70 % cannot afford a week's holiday away from home and only 54 % own a car. Social and material deprivation, defined as the inability to afford, for financial reasons, 5 or more of the 13 items monitored, was found to be experienced by 51 % of the Roma population, while this figure is only 6 % for the general Czech population. About half of the Roma population cannot afford to replace their furniture with new furniture, to engage in regular paid leisure activities,

or to have pocket money for their own use. While almost half of the respondents' households are in debt, according to the respondents, "only" 17 % are currently in foreclosure.

An area where the poor income and material situation is strongly reflected is the quality of housing and household amenities. Only 15 % of people live in their own housing, while the largest proportion (78 %) rent. In the general Czech population, that figure is almost the exact opposite, with 73 % of people living in their own home. Despite the high proportion of missing responses, there is also a clear difference between the proportion of those who spend more than 40 % of their income on housing costs; in the Roma population this figure is 33 %, but in the general population it's only 9 %. Almost a quarter (23 %) of the Roma respondents' households had arrears in rent, payments for the use of the flat, and repair costs within the last year, and a similar proportion of households had arrears in housing-related services (heat, electricity, gas, or water costs). In the general Czech population, these proportions are marginally lower, at around 2 %. At least 24 % of respondents from the Roma population live in a state of housing deprivation – most often in flat with dark (16 %) or damp (9 %) conditions. In the general Czech population, this figure is only at 9 %. Another aspect is noise deprivation, reported by 36 % of respondents. Lastly, 44 % of respondents indicated that they live in segregated accommodation, i.e., in a house or on a street where all or most of the neighbours are Roma.

The most obvious aspect of the low quality of housing for the Roma population is overcrowding and a lack of space, which is assessed in several ways, including by the respondents themselves. At least 90 % of Roma respondents live in households that do not meet the requirements for the number of rooms in relation to the size and composition of the household, as defined by Eurostat. In the general Czech population, the average area per member is half that of the general population (19 m² versus 37 m²). A lack of sufficient space in the home is also another common self-reported issue, as 35 % of respondents reported this problem with their dwelling. The Roma population living in rented housing is also in a very precarious housing situation, as only 38 % of Roma respondents indicated that they have permanent contracts for their households. Fixed-term contracts are most often (69 %) concluded for only one year at a time.

When assessing the situation of the Roma population, it’s important to note that the declared health status of this population does not correspond to the level of poverty, the low quality of housing, or their weaker position within the labour market, as the values of many indicators, based on subjective assessments, reached levels comparable to those of the general Czech population. For example, 65 % of the Roma population rated their conditions as very good or good, compared to 68 % of the general population. At least 27 % of the Roma population shared that they suffer from a long-term health problem or illness, while the proportion is even higher for the general population, at 35 %. In terms of activity, 28 % of the Roma population and 27 % of the general Czech population are comparably limited in normal activities in the long term. However, the similarity of the populations in this respect can be relativised by the different demographic structure of the Roma population, which is significantly younger than the general population. The observed health problems are more likely to manifest themselves among older people, who represent significantly less of the Roma population than in the general population. However, more than one-third of the Roma population

(37 %) is at risk of depression, which is determined by a five-item score (i.e., it is not a direct self-reported assessment of a respondent's own mental state).

A relatively small proportion of people from the Roma population have experienced a failure to have their needs met by general practitioners and specialists (around 10 %), except for dentists, whom 23 % of respondents from the Roma population did not visit within the last 12 months when they needed it. For the general Czech population, however, both proportions are significantly lower, at around 2 %.

In terms of their own health care, the respondents said 56 % of the Roma population had visited a general practitioner within the past 12 months, 20 % had visited a dentist, and 44 % of Roma women had visited a gynaecologist. For the general population, the proportions are again significantly higher, with 75 % of the population having visited a GP and 76 % a dentist within the last 12 months prior to the survey. A relatively high proportion (58 %) of the Roma population is not registered with a dentist and 26 % of women aged 16 and over are not registered with a gynaecologist. Finally, 9 % indicated that are not registered with a general practitioner. For a quarter of the population, it is evident that their poverty interferes with the availability of health care treatment – 25% of people who were prescribed medication with a co-payment by a doctor within the last 12 months not picked up their prescribed medication at least once because they did not have the money to pay the co-payment.

A comparison of the values describing the socioeconomic situation of the Roma and general Czech populations clearly shows that the position of the populations is significantly different, and that the situation of Roma people is significantly worse in the vast majority of the indicators monitored.

In addition to the socioeconomic situation, we also looked at the experiences of the Roma population with unequal treatment, defined as a situation in which a person felt that someone treated them differently – worse than others, because of their Roma origin. In at least one of the areas monitored within the last 12 months (contact with school, finding a job, housing, at work, using health services and applying for social assistance), 28 % indicated that they felt discriminated against. This was most often the case when looking for housing (48 % of those looking for housing), employment (35 % of those looking for work), and when contacting the social assistance system (a quarter of those applying to the authorities for social assistance shared that they felt discriminated against). According to their own reports, 30 % of people were directly subjected to harassment behaviours by others due to their Roma ethnicity. The most frequent were insulting gestures or inappropriate glances (27 %) as well as insults and name-calling (19 %); the majority do not report such experiences (only 10 % of victims reported the most recent case within the last 12 months), however. As regards cases of physical violence, on the other hand, half of the victims who shared that they had experiences with this reported their most recent incident. Such acts are relatively rare, however, as our study indicates that only 3% of people actually report them.

In terms of trust in civil society, 56 % of Roma people have trust in the municipal authorities where they live and 52 % trust non-profit organisations; the lowest proportion of Roma have trust in the

government (20 %). Less than one-fifth of Roma people said they participated in the last parliamentary elections compared to 65 % of the general Czech population. In the context of the above, it is somewhat surprising that the value of the social exclusion index, on a scale of 1 to 5, in the Roma population is very close to that of the general population, with values at 2.8 and 2.3, respectively. If we replaced one item in the index with the feeling of exclusion due to ethnic origin, then the value increased very slightly to 2.9.

Comparison of values measured in the first and second survey

The Summary Table of indicator Values shows the values of all monitored indicators as for both the first and second surveys, as well as the current values for the general Czech population at the time of collection (or the most recent available at that time). Confidence intervals are also given for the values for the second survey, specifically in cases where the nature of the indicator made this possible and meaningful. If the indicator value for the first survey did not fall within this confidence interval, then the confidence interval for the first survey value was also included in the calculation. As mentioned in the introduction to the report, these intervals tell us to what extent the value of the indicators can be expectedly present for the whole Roma population[18]. A change over time, i.e., between the first and second survey, can then be inferred if the indicator value valid for the first survey does not fall within the confidence interval of the second survey or if the intervals do not overlap.

Out of a total of 105 indicators, more than half of the values for the first survey fall within the confidence interval of the second survey, or the two intervals overlap. This means that in half of the indicators, we measured identical values in both surveys, which we consider as evidence of their reliability. At the same time, it is a confirmation that the chosen methodological procedures will yield comparable results when used repeatedly. In the case of the second half of the indicators, their part shows only a small change. We, therefore, comment only on those where we were able to observe a more significant (at least 5 p.p.) and surprising change. It can be predicted that the identified changes will be mostly positive[19].

Between the first and the second survey:

- the number of people, 16 years or older, who left education before the age of 16 decreased by 5 p.p.;

[18] In the text itself, for clarity, we have consistently provided the valid value for the sample, which is usually in the middle of the confidence interval. In addition, in the Summary and Conclusions section, this value is rounded to whole numbers (usually in %).

[19] The assessment of change as positive or negative is based on a clear normative interpretation of the indicators, which was one of the criteria for their selection.

- the proportion of women who visited a gynaecologist within the last 12 months increased by 5 p.p.;
- there was a 7-p.p. decrease in the proportion of people who are not registered with a general practitioner;
- the proportion of people living in households in a state of housing deprivation decreased by 5 p.p.;
- the proportion of people living in a household without a kitchen or kitchenette decreased by 12 p.p.;
- the proportion of overcrowded households increased by 13 p.p.;
- an 11-p.p. decrease in the proportion of households that were in arrears on rent or home mortgage payments within the last 12 months;
- a 17-p.p. decrease in the proportion of households that had arrears on housing-related services in the last 12 months;
- the proportion of households receiving housing benefits increased by 6 p.p.;
- a 17-p.p. decrease in the proportion of people living in apartments or houses that we consider unsuitable due to extreme segregation, poor security, poor sanitation, poor structural and technical conditions;
- the proportion of people under 18 years of age living in a household with severe material deprivation has decreased by 5 p.p.;
- and the proportion of households without internet decreased by 10 p.p.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the differences in the socioeconomic situation of the Roma population compared to the general Czech population are, as in the first sample survey, significant and often vastly different, in terms of the disadvantages that the Roma population experience. They are most pronounced in the case of educational attainment, employment, and unemployment, as well as in home ownership, income poverty and material deprivation, housing quality and housing security. Members of the Roma population are much less likely to own goods common among other members of the general Czech population, such as their own home or car. They are particularly exposed to unequal treatment when seeking housing and employment. The low level of educational attainment and material deprivation, however, can be relativised by the fact that the majority of the Roma population use and are willing to invest in new technologies, such as computers and the internet, and even reach a similar level to the general population in this respect. There is also a gradual but positive trend, both in the decline in early school leaving and the increase in the proportion of people with more than primary education as well as in other indicators, such as the decline in material deprivation, housing-related debts, etc. In the last of these, it's important to note that this is the most significant change in the situation of the Roma population. Whether this is a trend or a random fluctuation, however, can only be confirmed by further investigation. After conducting two sample surveys, we can state that we have significantly more information about the situation of the Roma population than in the past. The surveys have made it possible to quantify a number of aspects of their socio-economic situation and, at least to some extent, the degree of disadvantage compared to the general population in the Czech Republic. Comparing only two points in time and the short interval between the two surveys does not provide sufficient space to capture change over time – for this, the surveys will need to be repeated regularly.

Summary Table of indicator Values

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
1.	EDUCATION						
1.1	Proportion of children aged from 3 years to compulsory school age attending pre-school education	41.4	43.9	88.5	89.5	Years: 2020, 2023 Statistical Yearbook of Education 2020/21; Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2021, CSI 2023	
1.2	Proportion of children aged 3 years and up to the age of compulsory schooling who attend a nursery school where "all or most of their classmates are Roma"	14.5	11.6	-	-		
1.3	Proportion of people between 15–18 years oof age attending an educational programme at ISCED level 3 (upper secondary education)	50.2	46.7	81.8	78.4	Years: 2020, 2021 Eurostat; Statistical Yearbook of Education 2021, 2022	
1.4	Proportion of people between 19–24 years of age	-	-	36.5	37.5	Years: 2020, 2021	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	attending an educational programme at ISCED level 5 or above (tertiary education)					Eurostat, Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2021, 2022	
1.5	Proportion of people between 16–24 years of age who participate in education	21.4	30.9	73.9	72.4	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS; 15–24 years	
1.6	Proportion of people between 25–64 years of age who participate in education	3.3	2.5 0.2–4.8	5.8	9.4	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS	
1.7	Proportion of people between 20–24 years of age who have attained at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3+)	42.7	40.2 35.3–45.1	89.3	90.3	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS	
1.8	Proportion of people between 30–34 years of age who have completed tertiary education (ISCED 5+)	0	-	36.5	36.5	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS	
1.9	Proportion of people between 20–64 years of age who have completed at the highest lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2)	58.2	59.6 57.6–61.6	6.0	5.9	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
1.10	Proportion of people 16 years or older who have completed their education before the age of 16	46.1 43.7–48.6	36.0 33.5–38.4	-	-		
1.11	Early school leavers	61.3	64.0	6.4	6.2	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS	
1.12	Proportion of children between the ages of 6–15 who attend a school where "all or most of their classmates are Roma"	15.8	21.3 18.4–24.2	-	-		

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
1.13	Proportion of children who regularly (at least one per week) attend organised leisure activities	35.0	42.0	-	-		
1.14	Proportion of children for whom their parents want a higher education than they had attained	87.0	91.0	-	-		
1.15	Proportion of children for whom their parents want them to attain secondary education with a diploma or higher	40.4	43.9	-	-		
1.16	Proportion of people who have attained a higher level of education than their parents	27.4 24.9–29.9	19.4 17.4–21.4	-	-		
1.17	Proportion of older people 16 years of age with incomplete primary education	9.6	5.8 2.9–8.6 %	-	-		
1.18	Proportion of older people 16 years of age who attended a school other than a regular primary school	-	17,3 15.3–19.3 %	-	-		
1.19	Proportion of children between	8.0	9.0	-	-		

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	the ages of 6–15 who attended a school other than a regular primary school						
2. LABOUR MARKET							
2.1	Rate of paid work	49.6 46.8–52.4	45.0 41.8–48.2	80.0	81.3	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS	
2.2	Proportion of people between the ages of 20–64 who work full time	-	88.3 85.1–91.5	94.5	94.1	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS	Proportion of total employment
2.3	Proportion of people aged 20–64 years old who are employed for a fixed period	38.1 33.9–42.3	50.5 45.0–56.0	6.3	6.7	Years: 2021, 2023 Eurostat LFS	Proportion of the number of employees
2.4	Unemployment rate for people aged 20–64 years	11.8 9.1–14.2	17.6 14.2–21.0	2.8	2.5	Years: 2021, 2023 Eurostat LFS	
2.5	Registered unemployment (proportion of unemployed persons)	26.1 23.6–28.5	18.8 16.3–21.3	3.9	4	Years: 2021, 2022 MoLSA, our own calculation	The values from the first and second surveys are not comparable due to different calculations.
2.6	Experience of unemployment in the last 5 years	-	49.8 46.6–53.1	-	-		
				-	-		

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
2.7	Participation in active employment policy programmes in the last 5 years	-	37.8 33.4–42.3				
2.8	Proportion of young people aged 16–29 whose main activity is not employment (work), school or training (NEET)	51.5	52.5 47.7–57.5	10.9	10.1	Years: 2021, 2023 Eurostat LFS	Value for the general population of the Czech Republic for the age category 15–29 years

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
2.9	Discouraged workers: the proportion of people who are interested in working but are not actively looking for a job because they believe they will not be hired	2.6 1.7–3.4	1.4 0.6–2.1	-	-		Available Eurostat data for the OP are not reliable
2.10	Proportion of women between the ages of 20–64 who are not currently economically active, and are not looking for work because they are caring for young children, the elderly, or sick relatives	29.8 26.1–33.4	36.7 32.6–40.8	8.3	-	Year: 2021 Data from the VŠPS, and our own calculation	Calculated from data from 4th April 2021, comparable indicatively
2.11	Gender employment gap: the difference between paid work rates for men and women between the ages of 20–64	30.8 p. p.	35.8 p. p.	15.4 p. p.	14.9 p. p.	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat LFS, and our own calculation	
3. HEALTH							
3.1	Proportion of people who subjectively rated their health as very good or good	65.9	65.0 62.3–67.6	67.7	68	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat EU-SILC	
3.2	Proportion of people who indicated that they suffer from a long-term health problem or illness	26.8	26.9 24.4–29.3	33.0	35	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat EU-SILC	
3.3	Proportion of people with long-term limitations in usual	25.0	28.0 25.5–30.4	24.8	26.7	Years: 2021, 2022	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	activities due to health problems					Eurostat EU-SILC	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
3.4	Mental health (WHO-5 Well-being Index)	55.0 53.7–56.2	58.8 57.4–60.2	63	-	Years 2016 Eurofound EQLS	The average-value of the aggregate index; the score ranging from 0 (worst) to 100 (best).
3.5	Proportion of people at risk of depression	40.3 37.8–42.8	36.7 33.9–39.4	-	-		
3.6	Unmet health care needs – General practitioner or specialist	*15.6	11.1 8.7–13.6	2.5	1.8	Years: 2021, 2022 *Eurostat EU-SILC	Inaccurate: values from the two surveys are not fully comparable due to a change in the wording of the question
3.7	Unmet health care needs – Dental care	*25.2	23.4 18.3–28.5	2.3	2.5	Years: 2021, 2022 Eurostat EU-SILC	Inaccurate: values from the two surveys are not fully comparable due to a change in the wording of the question
3.8	Unmet health care needs – Emergency medical care	-	9.8 5.9–13.7	-	-		
3.9	Proportion of people who visited	53.6	55.9 53.2–58.7	74.5	74.5	Value for 2019,	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	a general practitioner within the last 12 months					more recent data are not available; population of the Czech Republic 15+; Eurostat EHIS	
3.10	Proportion of people who visited a dentist within the last 12 months	22.5	20.3 18.0–22.6	75.6	75.6	Value for 2019, more recent data are not available; population of the Czech Republic 15+; Eurostat EHIS	
3.11	The proportion of women who visited a gynaecologist within the last 12 months	31.9 28.5–35.3	44.0 40.1–47.9	-	-		
3.12	Proportion of people who smoke	74.2 72.1–76.4	71.0 68.5–73.5	- 23.1 tobacco 4.8 electronic	- 24.4 tobacco 10.2 electronic	Years: 2020, 2022 SZÚ 2021, SZÚ 2023	Aggregate data is not available for the general population; population of the Czech Republic 15+
3.13	Proportion of people who consume alcohol	83.2 81.4–85.1	88.4 86.6–90.2	84.2	81	Years: 2020, 2022 SZU	Population of the Czech

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
							Republic 15+
3.14	Proportion of people who are not registered with a GP	19.7 18.3–22.3	9.1 7.5–10.7	-	-		
3.15	Proportion of people who are not registered with a dentist	57.1	57.6 54.9–60.4	-	-		
3.16	Proportion of women who are not registered with a gynaecologist	-	26.1 22.8–29.5	-	-		
3.17	Average age of women at birth of first child	20.0 years	20.5 years 20.1–20.9	-	-		indicator value for all Roma women in a given survey; first child born between 1957–2023
3.18	Proportion of people who could not afford medications for their treatments (within the last 12 months)	-	25.3 21.5–29.1	-	-		
3.19	Proportion of people who perceive gambling to be a significant problem in their neighbourhood	31.4 29.1–33.8	36.8 34.0–39.7	-	-	Values from the two surveys are not fully comparable due to question adjustment	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
3.20	Proportion of people who perceive drugs as a significant problem in their neighbourhood	38.3 35.9–40.8	47.4 44.5–50.4	-	-	Values from the two surveys are not fully comparable due to question adjustment	
3.21	The difference in life expectancy at birth (between the general population and the Roma population	-	-	-	-		
4. HOUSING							
4.1	Proportion of people living in households in states of housing deprivation	31.5 29.2–33.8	23.9 21.6–26.3	8.8	9.4	Years: 2020, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	
4.2	Proportion of people living in the household without running (drinking) water	5.2	3.2 2.2–4.2	4,0	4,4	Years: 2020, 2022 CSU Water supply, sewage and waterways – 2022	
4.3	Proportion of people living in a household without a kitchen or kitchenette	24.2 22.9–27.2	9.9 8.3–11.6	0.5	0.5	Year 2021, more recent data are not available CSU public database, SLBD 2021 results	
4.4	The proportion of households that have been	-	9.4 7.7–11.1	-	-		

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	disconnected from electricity within the last 12 months						
4.5	Proportion of people living in a household without electricity	1.0	2.1 1.3–3	-	-		
4.6	Proportion of people living in a household without adequate heating	14.7	16.9 14.8–19	2.2	6.1	Years: 2020, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	
4.7	Proportion of people living in a household without connection to a sewer or a septic tank	3.1	2.2 1.3–3	2.6	2.6	Year 2021, more recent data are not available; CSO on request	
4.8	Overcrowded households	72.0 70.0–73.9	88.9 87.1–90.6	15.4	15.9	Years: 2021, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	
4.9	Average area of the dwelling (m^2) attributable to per household member	18 m^2	19.7 m^2 19–20.5 m^2	36 m^2	37.1 m^2	Years: 2021, 2023 CSU Income and living conditions of households	
4.10	Proportion of people living in owner-occupied housing	14.7	15.3 13.4–17.4	75.1	72.7	Years: 2021, 2023 CSU Income and living conditions of households	
4.11	Proportion of people living in hostels	5.3	2.7 1.8–3.6	-	0.1–0.2	Year: 2021 SLDB 2021; Report on exclusion	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
						from housing from 2021	
4.12	Proportion of people in rental housing who have an open-ended contract	40.1	38.4 34.7–42.1	-	-		
4.13	Proportion of people who have moved homes within the last 12 months	14.7	15.7 13.7–17.7	-	-		
4.14	Proportion of households spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing costs	37.6	32.9 29.3–36.5	6.5	9.1 (*25.0)	Years: 2020, 2023 (PAQ – 15. 1. 24) Eurostat EU-SILC	*PAQ Research (Life Without Paying) Including mortgage payments in expenditure is different from the CSO and Euro-stat, which do not include them or only include mortgage interest.
4.15	Housing arrears: Proportion of households that had housing arrears within the last 12 months in rent or housing mortgage payments	38.0 35.5–40.5	21.7 19.3–24.1	1.6	2.0	Years: 2021, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
4.16	Housing arrears: Proportion of households that had housing arrears within the last 12 months for services related to housing	43.1 40.5–45.6	26.1 23.5–28.7	1.6	1.9	Years: 2021, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	
4.17	Proportion of households living in municipal housing	38.6	33.7 30.5–36.8	-	-		
4.18	Proportion of households receiving housing benefits.	50.5 47.8–53.2	61.5 58.7–64.4	3.5–4.2	3.9–4.7	Years: 2020, 2022 CZSO, our own calculation	The calculation of values for the general population is based on the average number of benefits paid per month as housing benefit supplements and housing allowances; indicative value.
4.19	Proportion of people living in an environment burdened by pollution, dirt, or other environmental problems	21.9 19.9–24.5	25 22.1–26.8	8.8	7.9	Years: 2020, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	
4.20	Proportion of people living in an	25.2	33.8	6.1	6.6	Years: 2020, 2023	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	environment burdened by crime, violence, or vandalism	23.1–27.4	31.1–36.4			Eurostat EU-SILC	
4.21	Proportion of people living in an environment where there is street litter or damaged public amenities	35.3 32.9–37.7	29.4 26.9–32	-	-		
4.22	Proportion of people living in households situated in an environment where all or most of the neighbours are Roma	34.5 32.1–36.9 In the house: 31.8 On the street: 29	44.3 41.4–47.1 In the house: 36.4 On the street: 32.4	-	-		
4.23	Proportion of people living in flats or houses that we consider unsuitable due to extreme segregation, poor security, poor sanitation, or poor structural conditions	51 48.3–53.7	29 26.4–31.6	-	-		
5.	**POVERTY**						
5.1	At-risk-of-poverty rate	46.9	46.8 43.2–50.2	9.5	9.8	Years: 2020, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	Limited comparability, different household income surveys

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
5.2	At-risk-of-poverty rate for people under 18	58.4	58.9 55.7–62.2	11.1	12.4	Years: 2020, 2023 Eurostat EU-SILC	Limited comparability, different household income surveys
5.3	Proportion of people living in a household in a state of severe material deprivation	43.2 40.7–45.7	34.6 32–37.2	2.4	3.4	Years: 2021, 2023 CSU Income and living conditions of households	
5.4	Proportion of people under 18 years living in a household in a state of severe material deprivation	48 45.7–50.3	38.2 35.7–40.6	3.4	5.1	Years: 2021, 2023 CSU Income and living conditions of households	
5.5	Proportion of people in conditions of social and material deprivation	55.7 53.2–58.2	50.9 48.1–53.6	4.8	6.3	Years: 2021, 2023 CSU Income and living conditions of households	
5.6	Proportion of households that cannot afford 3 meals a day for each household member.	18.5 16.5–20.4	11.6 9.9–13.4	-	-		
5.7	Proportion of households that cannot afford school supplies for each child	22.6 19.6–25.5	18.7 15.5–21.9	-	-		
5.8	Proportion of households that cannot afford a bed	8.1 6.8–9.5	4.1 3–5.2	-	-		

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	for each household member						
5.9	Median household income per person	9,333 CZK	11,200 CZK	16,943 CZK	20,330 CZK	Years: 2021, 2023 CZSO (Income and living conditions of households), recalculated from net annual median income per person	Indicative comparability (different income surveys)
5.10	Proportion of people who are currently in foreclosure	-	17 14.9–19.2	7.95	7.6	Years: 2021, 2022 Map of foreclosures	
5.11	Proportion of indebted households	43.6	46.4 43.4–49.4	-	-		
6. DISCRIMINATION							
6.1	Proportion of people who in the last 12 months felt discriminated against because of their Roma origin in any of the areas surveyed.	-	28,4 26,0–30,9	-	-		
6.2	Proportion of people who felt discriminated against in any area	-	5.3 3.0–7.7	-	-		

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	and reported their most recent incident of discrimination due to their Roma origin						
6.3	Proportion of people who were exposed to physical violence within the last 12 months due to their Roma origin	2.3	2.7 1.8–3.7	-	-		
6.4	Proportion of people who were subjected to harassment within the last 12 months due to their Roma origin	28.1	30.0 27.5–32.5	-	-		
6.5	Proportion of people who reported their most recent incident of physical violence within the last 12 months, as a proportion of the total number of people who were subjected to such acts	37.1	51.2 33.7–68.7	-	-		
6.6	Proportion of people who reported their most recent incident of harassment within the last 12 months, as a proportion of the total number of people who were subjected to such behaviours	7.9	8.8 6.0–11.8	-	-		

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
7. OTHER AREAS							
7.1	Proportion of people who participate in elections	33.8 29.6–38.0	25.3 22.8–27.8	-	-		
7.2	Proportion of people who participate in parliamentary elections	19	24.0 20.5–27.7	65.4	65.4	Years: 2021 CSU (Public database: elections and basic data on voter turnout)	
7.3	Proportion of people aged 65 years and older not receiving an old-age pension	6	5.9	1	1	Years: 2021 SILC data, our own calculation	
7.4	Proportion of respondents' children living in foster care or institutional care.	4	2,9	-	-		
7.5	Proportion of people without a bank account of their own	61.6	63.2	5.1	5.1	Years: 2021, WB, Global Findex Database; population 15+	Population 15+
7.6	Proportion of households without a bank account	27	29.8	-	-		
7.7	Proportion of households not equipped with a computer	42	39.5	17	16.9	Years: 2021, 2023 CZSO (Household Income	

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
						and Living Conditions)	
7.8	Proportion of children under 15 years living in households without a computer	31.5	36.3	-	-		
7.9	Proportion of households without internet	31	19.1	15.6	14	Years: 2021, 2023 CZSO (Household Income and Living Conditions)	
7.10	Proportion of people who have been on the internet within the last 12 months	64	70.9 68.6–73.6	89.9	92.8	Years: 2021, 2023 Eurostat (ISOC_CI_IFP_IU)	
7.11	Social exclusion index	2.9	2.8	2.3	-	Years: 2016 Eurofound (EQLS); population 18+	More recent data is not available for the OP
7.12	Trust in public institutions a. government b. courts c. municipal authorities in the places of residence d. public rights defenders (ombudsman) e. police	a. 3.7 b. 3.9 c. 5.2 d. 4.9 e. 4.2 f. 5.2	a. 3.4 b. 4.5 c. 5.3 d. 5.8 e. 5.4 f. 5.8	a. 4.3 b. 5.0 c. 5.9 d. - e. 6.0 f. 5.5	More recent data for comparison are not available	Years: 2016 Eurofound, (EQLS); population 18+	Add. b (Courts) – The EQLS surveys trust in the legal system, not only in the courts; this is a mean-value on a scale from 1 (I do not trust at all)

Number	Name of indicator	Indicator value / Confidence interval in % Another unit is explicitly stated for the indicator value.				Data source	Notes
		Roma population		General population			
		1st survey (2022)	2nd survey (2023/24)	1st survey	2nd survey		
	f. humanitarian, charitable non-profit org						to 10 (I have full confidence in the institution).
7.13	Proportion of persons who declared their nationality as Roma in the last Census of Population, Housing and Dwellings	63	61.1	-	-		
7.14	Knowledge of the Romani language	-	68.4	-	-		
7.15	Proportion of parents who have experienced assimilation pressure from the school system within the last 5 years	-	10.2	-	-		

List of tables and graphs

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Abbreviations used

APZ	Active employment policy
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CSO	Czech Statistical Office
CZECH REPUBLIC	Czech Republic
CSI	Czech School Inspectorate
EHIS	Sample Health Survey
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
EU-FRA	European Union Fundamental Rights Agency
Eurostat LFS	Eurostat Labour Force Survey
EU-SILC	European Union – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
EQLS	European Quality of Life Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPSV	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic
MO	Kindergarten
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
OP	General population
SELF-EMPLOYED	Self-employed person
p. p.	Percentage point
PC	Personal computer
PPP	Pedagogical-psychological counselling centre

SEI	Social Exclusion Index
SLDB	Census of Population, Houses and Dwellings
SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary vocational school
SZU	State Institute of Health
ÚP ČR	Labour Office of the Czech Republic
HE	Higher vocational school
UNIVERSITY	College
VŠPS	Labour Force Sample Survey
ZSJ	Basic settlement unit
PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary school

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