What are the barriers to Roma inclusion?

In 2011, the EU called on Member States to advance Roma inclusion. They all had to come up with integration strategies to meet a series of EU-wide goals. To date, Member States still fall short on most of the targets.

**POVERTY**

8 in 10 are at risk of poverty.

Member States need to:
1. Ensure that mainstream poverty reduction measures reach Roma;
2. Complement these with targeted actions addressing Roma-specific vulnerabilities;
3. Improve prospects for decent work to break the poverty cycle.

**LIVING CONDITIONS**

3 in 10 live in households with no tap water.

Member States need to:
1. Ensure adequate living conditions and desegregated housing;
2. Ensure access to public utilities and infrastructure;
3. Provide affordable desegregated social housing.

**ANTI-GYPSYISM**

1 in 3 are victims of harassment.

Member States need to:
1. Recognise anti-Gypsyism and its impact on Roma;
2. Combat anti-Roma hate crime and hate speech;
3. Improve recording and reporting of crimes motivated by anti-Gypsyism.

**WORK**

3 in 4 are not in paid work.

Member States need to:
1. Boost employment, particularly for young Roma, through on-the-job training, traineeships and apprenticeships.

**EDUCATION**

5 in 10 young Roma children attend early childhood education.

Member States need to:
1. Provide access to high quality education;
2. Offer learning support to compensate for many Roma pupils’ poor living conditions;
3. Deliver targeted support at every educational stage.

Based on FRA’s report -
A persisting concern: anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion, covering 9 EU Member States.