

Croatia

FRANET National Focal Point

Social Thematic Study

The situation of Roma

2012

Croatian Law Centre – Hrvatski pravni centar

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Executive summary

The 2001 Population Census reported the number of Roma in Croatia to be at 9,463 while a widely recognised and accepted estimate suggests a numerical figure between 30,000-40,000 persons (0.68%-0.90% of the total population.) Informal estimates report up to between 60,000 and 150,000 persons. Updated official information on the number of Croatian Roma will be available as soon as the results of the 2011 Population Census are published—most likely at the end of 2012. No research data indicate a nomadic/itinerant lifestyle among the Roma in Croatia.

The number of Roma children in preschool **education** more than doubled within five academic years and enrolment in elementary schools quadrupled during the same period (2005-2010). However, significant differences between Roma and non-Roma are still evident. For instance, the enrolment rate in secondary education is two-fold smaller among Roma when compared to non-Roma. Moreover, the average number of years of education for Roma is half the average number of years of education for a non-Roma.

The significant discrepancies in **employment**, unemployment and informal employment rates between Roma and non-Roma in Croatia are illustrative of Roma's access to the labour market. Croatian Roma are two times less likely to be employed than non-Roma and nearly three times more likely than the non-Roma to be unemployed. Among the unemployed population, Roma are twice more likely than non-Roma to have never been employed and the incidence of informal employment is much larger among Roma (40.3%) when compared to non-Roma (5.8%)

Data show that the **housing** conditions of a significant portion of the Roma population are poor. The number of rooms and the available square meters per household member are nearly three times smaller in the case of the Roma. In terms of access to improved sanitation, more than half of the Croatian Roma do not have access to sanitation while only a very limited part of the non-Roma population is affected by the same sanitation-related problem.

The illegal status of numerous Roma settlements constitutes a particular problem. However, in the course of the implementation of the National Programme for Roma, the government and local authorities have reportedly improved the situation.

Data on **health** and Roma are scarce as data on the ethnicity of the beneficiaries are not collected; therefore, no direct indicators on problems confronting the Roma in this regard can be measured. Nevertheless, some research findings reveal inadequate inclusion of Roma in key social service sectors such as healthcare as well as certain risky health-related behaviour.

Although the relative **poverty** rate is generally high in Croatia, it is twice as high among Roma than among non-Roma. Meanwhile, income is considerably lower for Roma than for non-Roma.

Social welfare support allowances and child allowance are important sources for means of sustenance of many Roma families without income or with low income.

With regard to **active citizenship and rights awareness**, national minorities (including Roma) have one seat in the national Parliament and during the last elections this seat was won by a member of the Roma community, which may indicate a growing interest for political participation.

In towns/municipalities where they make up 5–15% of the local population, national minorities elect one representative in the local council. In local units where the share of a national minority is 1.5% or more and where the number of local minority members is at least 200, Councils of National Minorities are elected. At the county level, the threshold is 500 minority inhabitants. Seventeen Roma minority Councils and 11 individual representatives were elected in 2011 and 2009, respectively.

Ethnic discrimination is the most common form of discrimination; Serbs and Roma are considered the most discriminated against ethnic minorities. In most cases, discrimination is indirect, while acts of direct discrimination are seldom reported due to the victims' insufficient knowledge of rights or because of a lack of trust in the system. Recently, a Croatian court ruled for the first time on a case of discrimination against Roma, finding an employer guilty of refusing to accept two young women because of their Romani ethnicity.

1 Roma population

Data on the size of the Roma population in Croatia exist but vary greatly depending on the source. The most recent official data originate from the Population Census of 2001 (*Popis stanovništva 2001*) which counts 9,463 Roma (0.21% of the total population).¹ However, most relevant studies and documents adopted the figure estimated by the National Programme for Roma (*Nacionalni program za Rome*), namely 30,000–40,000 (making up a share of 0.68% to 0.90% Roma in the total population).² Some scholars cite Council of Europe estimates from 1994³ and figures such as 60,000–150,000 are estimated by Roma organisations.⁴ Other scholars cite, without necessarily mentioning a source, that "some even think that this number is around 60,000".⁵ Updated data on the Roma population in Croatia will be made available with the publication of the 2011 Census results, most likely at the end of 2012.

Some ministry data are also available. According to the Ministry of Labour and Welfare (*Ministarstvo rada i socijalne skrbi*), 21,381 Roma received welfare support in the school year 2002/2003.⁶ In a letter to the Government Office for National Minorities (*Ured za nacionalne manjine Vlade RH*) of 20 September 2010, the Ministry of the Interior (*Ministarstvo unutarnjih poslova*) announced that in their records there were 15,615 Croatian citizens of Roma ethnicity with permanent residence in Croatia.

Since the estimated number is not disaggregated by categories of the Roma population, all demographic data – geographical distribution (see Table 1 in Annex 2), structure by age, gender, education, etc. – are calculated on the basis of the census data.

¹ Croatian Bureau of Statistics (*Državni zavod za statistiku*) (2002) *Popis stanovništva 2001*. (Population Census 2001), table 12. Stanovništvo prema narodnosti, po gradovima/općinama (Population by ethnicity, cities/municipalities), available at www.dzs.hr/Hrv/censuses/Census2001/Popis/H01_02_02/H01_02_02.html.

² Croatia, Government of the Republic of Croatia (*Vlada Republike Hrvatske*) (2003) *Nacionalni program za Rome* (National Programme for Roma), available at www.vlada.hr/hr/uredi/ured_za_nacionalne_manjine/nacionalni_program_za_rome.

³ Hrvatić, N. (2004) 'Romi u Hrvatskoj: od migracija do interkulturalnih odnosa' (The Roma in Croatia: From migration to intercultural relations), p. 374, *Migracijske i etničke teme*, No. 4, pp. 367-385.

⁴ Bogdan, V. (1994) 'Romi na putu za sutra' (Roma on the road to tomorrow), Zagreb, *Romano akharipe – Glas Roma*, No. 1, pp. 4-5.

⁵ Pokos, N. (2005) 'A Demographic Analysis of the Roma Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics Data', p. 266, in Štambuk 2005, pp. 263-280.

⁶ Kušan, L. and Zoon, I. (2004) *Izveštaj o pristupu Roma zapošljavanju, Hrvatska* (Report on the Access of Roma to Employment, Croatia), Council of Europe, available at www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/archive/stabilitypact/activities/Croatia/romaaccessemploymentCroatian_en.asp.

No research data show a nomadic/itinerant life style among the Roma in Croatia. In fact, two-thirds of the self-declared Roma (65.9%) have lived in the same settlement from birth while 17.6% of them moved from other regions of Croatia, and 16.2% immigrated from abroad.⁷ Moreover, a UNDP study showed that migration intentions are lower among Roma (16.44%) than among non-Roma 18.44%.⁸ Roma in Croatia mainly speak two dialects: Romani Chib and Ljimba d'bjaš.⁹

In a recent public statement, Željko Prša, Head of the Police Department of Osijek-Baranja County (*Policajska uprava osječko-baranjska*), complained about the high rate of crime committed by the "protected minority" of Roma who do not live in the county, but who have moved in "in campers". He did not specify where they come from, but added that they do not speak Croatian.¹⁰ A survey on education, having a sample of 720 subjects, provides data on countries of origin (see Table 2 in Annex 1).¹¹

Regarding Roma migrants, according to the above-mentioned letter of the Ministry of the Interior, on 15 September 2010 there were 125 foreign citizens of Roma ethnicity with approved temporary residence, 136 with permanent residence, and one Roma person under subsidiary protection (see Table 3 in Annex 2). Between 2004 and 2010, there were 88 Roma seeking asylum in Croatia (See Table 4 in Annex 2). From 1 January 2008 to 15 September 2010, a total of 679 persons were processed for illegal residence in Croatia (see Table 5 in Annex 2).

2 Education

According to official statistics, the number of Roma children in preschool education increased from 350 in the 2005/2006 school year to 734 in the 2009/2010 school year while enrolment in elementary schools quadrupled in the same period: from 1,013 to 4,186 Roma

⁷ Pokos, N. (2005) 'A Demographic Analysis of the Roma Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics Data', in Štambuk 2005, pp. 263-280 based on the 2001 Census data.

⁸ UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey 2011. Country statistical profile data available at: <http://europeandcis.undp.org/data/show/D69F01FE-F203-1EE9-B45121B12A557E1B>.

⁹ Hrvatić, N. (2005) 'The Education of the Roma in Croatia: Prerequisites for a Better Quality of Life?', p. 419, in Štambuk (2005), pp. 409-434.

¹⁰ Rački-Kristić, Ž. (2012a) 'Prša: Ne bih protjerivao Rome, izvučeno je iz konteksta', Večernji list, 19 April 2012, available at: www.vecernji.hr/regije/prsa-ne-bih-protjerivao-rome-izvuceno-je-konteksta-clanak-400483, Rački-Kristić, Ž. (2012b) 'Prša: Riješit ćemo se provala kad se riješimo Roma', Večernji list, 18 April 2012, available at: www.vecernji.hr/regije/prsa-rijesit-cemo-se-provala-kad-se-rijesimo-roma-clanak-400022 and Danas. hr (2012) 'Jedino da ih protjeramo s našeg terena', Danas.hr, 20 April 2012, available at: <http://danas.net.hr/hrvatska/sef-policije-predlozio-progon-roma-iz-osijeka?rss=2>.

Baranović, B. (2009) Život Romkinja u hrvatskoj s naglaskom na pristup obrazovanju (izvještaj o rezultatima istraživanja) (The lives of Roma women in Croatia with focus on the approach to education (the report on research results)), Zagreb, Udruga žena Romkinja "Bolja budućnost", available at: www.ijf.hr/socijalna_ukljucenost/adminmax/files/lzvjestaj_ZivotiObrazRomkinja.pdf.

pupils.¹²

However, significant differences in educational levels between the Roma and non-Roma still exist. The enrolment rate in secondary education is 31.42% for Roma and 77.05% for non-Roma while the average years of education (ages 25-64) is 4.49 for Roma compared to 10.58 for non-Roma. Nevertheless, the literacy rate for individuals older than 16 is 85.09% for Roma and 99.23% for non-Roma.¹³

In an attempt to overcome the paucity of data on Roma and education in Croatia, studies have been carried out. A nongovernmental report published in 2009 highlighted issues in the situation of the Roma in education in 5 counties and Zagreb and provided an insight into the gender inequalities in this regard. Considering the younger generation, the study showed that 23% Roma men vs. 17% women finished elementary school and 21% men vs. 15% women finished secondary school. Significant inter-generation differences among Roma women were also reported as only 8% mothers vs. 13% fathers finished elementary school (secondary school: 1% mothers, 9% fathers).¹⁴ A different study concluded that a high proportion of Roma pupils repeat the same grade in elementary school: 41 out of 52 in the 4th grade and 41 out of 49 in the 6th grade. There were no significant differences between Roma and non-Roma pupils regarding values and satisfaction with school while teachers mainly do not perceive Roma assistants as helpful.¹⁵

3 Employment

According to a study carried out by UNDP in 2011, the proportion of the employed as a percentage of the working age population (15-64) is 34.91% for the Roma and 77.13% for the non-Roma while the proportion of the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (ages

¹² Supervising Commission for implementation of the National Programme for Roma (Povjerenstvo za praćenje provedbe Nacionalnog programa za Rome) (2012) Izvješće o provođenju Nacionalnog programa za Rome za 2010. i 2011. godinu (Report on implementation of the National Programme for Roma in 2010 and 2011) (draft, not published), Zagreb, Povjerenstvo za praćenje provedbe Nacionalnog programa za Rome.

¹³ UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey 2011. Country statistical profile data available at: <http://europeandcis.undp.org/data/show/D69F01FE-F203-1EE9-B45121B12A557E1B>.

¹⁴ Baranović, B. (2009) *Život Romkinja u hrvatskoj s naglaskom na pristup obrazovanju (izvještaj o rezultatima istraživanja)* (The lives of Roma women in Croatia with focus on the approach to education (the report on research results)), Zagreb, Udruga žena Romkinja "Bolja budućnost", available at: www.ijf.hr/socijalna_ukljucenost/adminmax/files/Izvjestaj_ZivotiObrazRomkinja.pdf.

¹⁵ National center for external evaluation of education (*Nacionalni centar za vanjsko vrednovanje obrazovanja*) (2010) *Analiza rezultata istraživanja provedenog u sklopu projekta "Pristupačnije i kvalitetnije obrazovanje Roma u Republici Hrvatskoj"* (Analysis of the research results within the project "More accessible and better quality education of Roma in the Republic of Croatia), Zagreb, Odjel za promicanje kvalitete obrazovanja, Nacionalni centar za vanjsko vrednovanje obrazovanja.

15-64) for Roma and non-Roma is 65.09% and 22.87%, respectively.¹⁶

The proportion of those who have never worked in the unemployed population (ages 15-64) is more than double among Roma (59.96%) than non-Roma (30.00%). Moreover, the incidence of informal employment (proportion of employed people who do not have a written contract (ages 15-64)) is situated at 40.35% for Roma and 5.81% for non-Roma.¹⁷

According to the Monthly Statistics Bulletins issued by the Croatian Employment Institute, in 2011 there were 542 new entrants as beneficiaries of the National Programme for Roma and 33 active participants as of the end of December 2011.¹⁸ Moreover, there were no new entrants from January 1st to March 31st 2012 and 13 active participants as of the end of March 2012.¹⁹

However, studies point to a serious lack of data on Roma necessary for policy decisions and a large discrepancy between official statistics and the real number of Roma. Roma women are in a particularly difficult position because of the high rate of dropping out of school.²⁰ In 2009, a non-governmental study carried out in five counties and Zagreb found that there were 7% Roma women v. 16% Roma men employed (13% vs. 33% registered, respectively).²¹

4 Housing/Neighbourhood

The standards of appropriate accommodation are not yet defined in Croatia. Nevertheless, the UNDP study from 2011 showed that the housing conditions of a significant part of the Roma population are poor. The number of rooms per household member in the case of Roma is 0.48 while for non-Roma is 1.20. Similar discrepancies are apparent from the number of square metres available per household member (12.87 for Roma and 35.03 for non-Roma).

35.21% of the Roma do not have access to an improved water source while this is the case

¹⁶ UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey 2011. Country statistical profile data available at: <http://europeandcis.undp.org/data/show/D69F01FE-F203-1EE9-B45121B12A557E1B>.

¹⁷ UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey 2011. Country statistical profile data available at: <http://europeandcis.undp.org/data/show/D69F01FE-F203-1EE9-B45121B12A557E1B>.

¹⁸ Croatian Employment Institute (*Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje*) (2011) *Mjesečni statistički bilten* (Monthly Statistics Bulletin), No. 12/2011, available at: www.hzz.hr/DocSlike/stat_bilten_12_2011.pdf.

¹⁹ Croatian Employment Institute (*Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje*) (2012) *Mjesečni statistički bilten* (Monthly Statistics Bulletin), No. 03/2012, available at: www.hzz.hr/DocSlike/stat_bilten_03_2012.pdf.

²⁰ Kušan, L. and Zoon, I. (2004) *Izveštaj o pristupu Roma zapošljavanju, Hrvatska* (Report on the Access of Roma to Employment, Croatia), Council of Europe, available at www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/archive/stabilitypact/activities/Croatia/romaaccessemploymentCroatian_en.asp.

²¹ Baranović, B. (2009) *Život Romkinja u hrvatskoj s naglaskom na pristup obrazovanju (izveštaj o rezultatima istraživanja)* (The lives of Roma women in Croatia with focus on the approach to education (the report on research results)), Zagreb, Udruga žena Romkinja "Bolja budućnost", available at: www.ijf.hr/socijalna_uklucenost/adminmax/files/Izvjestaj_ZivotiObrzRomkinja.pdf.

only for a small proportion of non-Roma (4.32%). A similar situation can be observed with regard to the proportion of the population not having access to improved sanitation: 53.91% of the Roma and 6.30% of the non-Roma.²²

Another issue is the illegal status of numerous Roma settlements. In the course of the implementation of the National Programme for Roma, the government and local authorities have reportedly improved the situation.

5 Health

There are no direct indicators of the problems faced by Roma when trying to access healthcare because data on the ethnicity of beneficiaries are not collected. However, some research findings point to the poor inclusion of this group in key social service sectors such as healthcare, education and employment, as well as substandard living conditions and unfavourable health-related behaviour.²³

Since education and health insurance were found to have significant effects on the observed reproductive status and self-reported health, they should be targeted in planning public health actions for socially marginalised and economically deprived groups.

6 Poverty/Economic situation

The relative poverty rate in Croatia is twice as high for the Roma (92.31%) when compared to non-Roma (41.96%). There are also significant differences in income levels between the two groups: 3,517.15 HRK for Roma and 5,646.92 HRK for non-Roma.²⁴

Social welfare support allowances and child allowance are important sources of support for many Roma families without income or with low income. This often gives rise to claims from the public that welfare support encourages laziness and decreases motivation for work.²⁵

²² UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey 2011. Country statistical profile data available at: <http://europeandcis.undp.org/data/show/D69F01FE-F203-1EE9-B45121B12A557E1B>.

²³ Škarić-Jurić, T. (2007) 'Trapped between Tradition and Transition – Anthropological and Epidemiological Cross-sectional Study of Bayash Roma in Croatia', Croatian Medical Journal, Vol. 48, No. 5, October 2007, available at: <http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/33012>.

²⁴ UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey 2011. Country statistical profile data available at: <http://europeandcis.undp.org/data/show/D69F01FE-F203-1EE9-B45121B12A557E1B>.

²⁵ Šućur, Z. (2005) 'Poverty as a Component of the Socio-Cultural Identity of the Roma', in Štambuk (2005), pp. 365-390.

7 Active citizenship/Rights awareness

National minorities (i.e. Austrian, Bulgarian, German, Polish, Romani, Romanian, Ruthenian, Russian, Turkish, Ukrainian, Vlach and Jewish) have one common representative in the national Parliament. During the last two elections, this seat was won by a member of the Roma minority (Nazif Memedi 2007–2011; Veljko Kajtazi 2011–), which may indicate Roma's growing interest for political participation.

In towns/municipalities where they constitute 5–15% of the local population, national minorities elect one representative in the local council. Roma meet this condition in the municipalities of Darda (Osijek-Baranja County) and Mala Subotica, Orehovica, and Pribislavec (Međimurje County). In local units where the share of a national minority is 1.5% or more and where the number of local minority members is at least 200, Councils of National Minorities are elected. At the county level, the threshold is 500 minority inhabitants. Seventeen Roma minority Councils and 11 individual representatives were elected in 2011 and 2009 respectively (see Tables 6 and 7 in Annex 2).

Ethnic discrimination is the most frequent type of discrimination, and Serbs and Roma are the most discriminated against ethnic minorities.²⁶ In most cases, discrimination is indirect and consists of excluding Roma because of their poverty, low education level, poor language skills, unemployment, etc. Acts of direct discrimination are seldom reported, due to the victims' insufficient knowledge or because of a lack of trust in the system.²⁷

Recently, a Croatian court (in Varaždin) ruled for the first time on a case of discrimination against Roma: an employer was found guilty of refusing to accept two young women because of their Romani ethnicity.²⁸ The defendant can appeal against the judgment.

There are more than 140 Roma associations registered in Croatia. They cover a wide spectrum of activities such as culture and identity, humanitarian work, education, human rights, sport, etc. However, not all organisations are active and some data indicate that members of the same family or close relatives control several organisations.²⁹

²⁶ Croatian People's Ombudsman (*Pučki pravobranitelj*) (2011) *Izvešće o pojavama diskriminacije za 2010. godinu* (Report on the Incidence of Discrimination in the year 2010), Zagreb, Ured pučkog pravobranitelja.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

²⁸ Jurašić, D. (2012) 'Ne možete kod mene na praksu jer ste Ciganke!', *Večernji list*, 18 April 2012, available at: www.vecernji.hr/vijesti/ne-mozete-kod-mene-praksu-je-ster-ciganke-clanak-399783.

²⁹ Novak, J., Pecnik, A. and Bajrić, B. (2011/2012) *Analiza i smjernice za osnaživanje romskog civilnog sektora u Republici Hrvatskoj* (Analysis and guidelines for Roma civil society capacity building in Croatia; with comprehensive English summary), Zagreb, Centar za ljudska prava, available at: www.human-rights.hr/attachments/628_Analiza%20i%20smjernice%20za%20osna%C5%BEivanje%20kapaciteta%20romskog%20civilnog%20sektora%20u%20RH.doc

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2. Statistical tables

Table 1. Geographical dispersion of the Roma population

County	No. of members of the Roma minority	Share in the total county population (%)	Share in the total number of Roma (%)
Zagreb	231	0.07	2.4
Krapina-Zagorje	4	0.00	0.0
Sisak-Moslavina	708	0.38	7.5
Karlovac	7	0.00	0.1
Varaždin	448	0.24	4.7
Koprivnica-Križevci	125	0.10	1.3
Bjelovar-Bilogora	140	0.11	1.5
Primorje-Gorski Kotar	589	0.19	6.2
Lika-Senj	10	0.02	0.1
Virovitica-	4	0.00	0.0

County	No. of members of the Roma minority	Share in the total county population (%)	Share in the total number of Roma (%)
Podravina			
Požega-Slavonia	7	0.01	0.1
Brod-Posavina	586	0.33	6.2
Zadar	4	0.00	0.0
Osijek-Baranja	977	0.30	10.3
Šibenik-Knin	8	0.01	0.1
Vukovar-Sirmium	167	0.08	1.8
Split-Dalmatia	11	0.01	0.1
Istria	600	0.29	6.3
Dubrovnik-Neretva	4	0.00	0.0
Međimurje	2,887	2.44	30.5
City of Zagreb	1,946	0.25	20.6
Total Croatia	9,463	0.21	100

Source: Census 2001

Table 2. Countries of origin of Roma in Croatia

Croatia	490	69.31%
Kosovo	151	21.36%
Macedonia	20	2.83%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	17	2.40%
Serbia	16	2.26%
Slovenia	3	0.42%
Austria	1	0.14%
Hungary	3	0.42%
Italy	3	0.42%
Germany	2	0.28%
France	1	0.14%

Source: Baranović, B. (2009)

Table 3. Roma with the status of foreigner in Croatia

Country of origin	Temporary residence	Permanent residence	Subsidiary protection
Serbia	58	65	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	45	48	-
Macedonia	10	11	-
Slovenia	-	6	-
Montenegro	1	-	-
Kosovo	1	1	-
Germany	6	3	-
Italy	2	2	-
Czech Republic	2	-	-
Romania	-	1	-
Hungary	-	1	-

Source: Ministry of the Interior letter to the Office for National Minorities (20 September 2010)

Table 4. Asylum seekers of Roma ethnicity

Nationality	Number of persons
Serbian	59
Montenegrin	1
Bosnian-Herzegovinian	4
Romanian	7
Macedonian	13
Without nationality	4

Source: Ministry of the Interior letter to the Office for National Minorities (20 September 2010)

Table 5. Roma processed for illegal residence from 1 January 2008 to 14 September 2010

Nationality	Number of persons
Bosnian-Herzegovinian	340
Serbian	228
Macedonian	26
Kosovan	18
Montenegrin	7
Slovenian	5
Romanian	17
Hungarian	4
Bulgarian	2
Without nationality / unknown	32

Table 6. National Minority Councils and representatives in local and regional bodies

Elections for	Level	Total number of voters	Voted	% turnout
Council	Counties	7,168	2,287	31.91%
	Towns	1,798	688	38.26%
	Municipalities	1,863	622	33.39%
Representatives	Counties	1,325	143	10.79%

Elections for	Level	Total number of voters	Voted	% turnout
Representatives	Towns	795	265	33.33%
	Municipalities	235	149	63.40%

Source: State Election Commission (2011)

Table 7. Candidates and elected representatives

Candidates				Elected			
Men		Women		Men		Women	
501	86.83%	76	13.17%	277	88.22%	37	11.78%

Source: State Election Commission (2009)

3. Table of complaints (if available)

No data available.

4. Table of sources (reports and studies on Roma)

	Title, author, source	Croatian Employment Institute (<i>Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje</i>): Monthly Statistics Bulletin 12/2011 Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje: HZZ (2011)
	Source and type	Governmental report
Thematic area	<i>Education</i>	
	<i>Housing</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	✓
	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Poverty</i>	
	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	
	Sample	beneficiaries of the National Programme for Roma
	Location	national
	Target population	-
	Key findings	542 new entrants from 1 January to 31 December 2011 33 active participants as of the end of December 2011
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	Croatian Employment Institute (<i>Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje</i>): Monthly Statistics Bulletin 03/2012 Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje: HZZ (2012)
	Source and type	Governmental report
Thematic area	<i>Education</i>	
	<i>Housing</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	✓
	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Poverty</i>	
	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	
	Sample	beneficiaries of the National Programme for Roma
	Location	national
	Target population	-
	Key findings	0 new entrants from 1 January to 31 March 2012 13 active participants as of the end of March 2012
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	Izveštaj o pristupu Roma zapošljavanju: Hrvatska (Report on the Access of Roma to Employment), Council of Europe: Kušan (2004)
	Source and type	
Thematic area	<i>Education</i>	
	<i>Housing</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	✓
	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Poverty</i>	
	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	
	Sample	-
	Location	national
	Target population	-
	Key findings	There is a serious lack of data on Roma necessary for policy decisions and a big disproportion between official statistics and the real number of Roma.

		Roma women are in a particularly difficult position because of the high rate of dropping out of school. Roma issues are not included in other relevant areas (like employment policies, etc.). The National Programme for Roma does not include precise mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	Zapošljavanje Roma i Romkinja u Republici Hrvatskoj: Procjena stanja, potrebe i preporuke (Employment of Roma in the Republic of Croatia: Status Assessment, Needs, and Recommendations) iDEMO Institut za demokraciju: (Novak et al. 2007)
	Source and type	Non-governmental
Thematic area	<i>Education</i>	
	<i>Housing</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	✓
	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Poverty</i>	
	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	
	Sample	Focus groups: (a) unemployed Roma – the young and women (b) Roma leaders and employed Roma (c) Non-Roma decision-makers (local and national) (d) Non-Roma
	Location	Međimurje, Zagreb
	Target population	-
	Key findings	-
	Methodology	structured focus group discussions; analysis of statistical data; society openness index – data on minorities and marginalised groups
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	Život Romkinja u hrvatskoj s naglaskom na pristup
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		obrazovanju (izvještaj o rezultatima istraživanja) (The lives of Roma women in Croatia with a focus on the approach to education (report on research results)) Zagreb: Udruga žena Romkinja "Bolja budućnost": (Baranović 2009)
	Source and type	Non-governmental
Thematic area	<i>Education</i>	✓
	<i>Housing</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	
	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Poverty</i>	
	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	
	Sample	Sample: 720
	Location	5 counties and Zagreb
	Target population	-
	Key findings	7% Roma women vs. 16% Roma men employed (13% vs. 33% registered, respectively). In the younger generation: 23% Roma men vs. 17% women finished elementary school; 21% men vs. 15% women finished secondary school. Significant inter-generation differences among Roma women: only 8% mothers vs. 13% fathers finished elementary school (secondary school: 1% mothers, 9% fathers)
	Methodology	Survey: the questionnaire included 1. socio-demographic traits 2. residential status 3. living conditions 4. civil status and family life 5. education 6. (un)employment 7. education of children 8. proposals for improvement measures
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	Pristupačnije i kvalitetnije obrazovanje Roma u RH (More accessible and better quality education of Roma in the Republic of Croatia) Nacionalni centar za vanjsko vrednovanje obrazovanja:
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		Nacionalni centar (2010)
	Source and type	Governmental report
Thematic area	<i>Education</i>	✓
	<i>Housing</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	
	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Poverty</i>	
	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	
	Sample	-
	Location	8 counties
	Target population	-
	Key findings	A high proportion of Roma among pupils who repeat the same form in elementary school: 41 out of 52 in the 4 th form, 41 out of 49 in the 6 th form. No significant differences between Roma and non-Roma pupils regarding values and satisfaction with school. Teachers mainly do not perceive Roma assistants as helpful.
	Methodology	Surveys of pupils and parents of the 4th and 6th forms of elementary schools. Survey of parents (general) and teachers
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	

	Title, author, source	Analiza i smjernice za osnaživanje romskog civilnog sektora u Republici Hrvatskoj (Analysis and guidelines for Roma civil society capacity building in Croatia; with comprehensive English summary) Centar za ljudska prava: Novak, Jagoda et al. (2011/2012)
	Source and type	Non-governmental report
Thematic area	<i>Education</i>	
	<i>Housing</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	
	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Poverty</i>	
	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	✓
	Sample	-

Location	national
Target population	-
Key findings	Explored ways of cooperation between government bodies and Roma NGOs; detected weaknesses in policies of types of support and project selection provided a comprehensive overview of Roma organisations
Methodology	Three focus groups: Roma activist; experts, activists, and decision-makers; young Roma; survey with state administration statistical data
Representativeness, transferability of findings	

5. Roma networks

Type of Associations, Organisations, NGOs	Name of Organisation	Email/Website	Roma involvement	Main area of expertise
	Romi za Rome Hrvatske, Zagreb	roma-for-roma@inet.hr	Roma organisation	Educational programmes for children in kindergartens and elementary school Cooperation with teachers and experts in education Psycho-social support and work with parents of Roma school children Inclusion of the Roma population in the cultural and educational system of Croatia
	Udruga romskog prijateljstva Luna, Beli Manastir	dulekotic@yahoo.com	Roma organisation	Inclusion of all interested citizens Development of solidarity
	Zajednica Roma Hrvatske "Romski san"	nuraismailovski@gmail.com	Roma organisation	Involvement of children, young people, and women in projects in culture, sport, etc. Educational activities Public hearings, panels, and roundtable education of the public
	Mreža romskih udruga Hrvatske		Roma organisation	Employment assistance Support in Roma human rights issues Educational, cultural, and political inclusion
	Romski putevi - Romane droma		Roma organisation	Romani culture and literature education
	Mreža mladih Roma Hrvatske		Roma organisation	Involvement of young Roma and other citizens in resolving issues of the Roma in Croatia Legal and policy initiatives Informal education for Roma not included in formal education Publishing

Type of Associations, Organisations, NGOs	Name of Organisation	Email/Website	Roma involvement	Main area of expertise
	Udruga žena Romkinja "Bolja budućnost"	www.uzrh-bb.hr/index.php , all hyperlinks were accessed on 30 April 2012.	Roma organisation	Educational programmes for women and their children Psycho-social support work with Romani women Preservation of Roma cultural heritage Publishing Cultural events Primary legal aid Advocacy of women's human rights