

Slovenia

FRANET National Focal Point

Social Thematic Study

The situation of Roma

2012

Mirovni Inštitut

DISCLAIMER: This study was prepared under contract by the FRA's multidisciplinary research network FRANET. It is made available for information purposes only and does not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. ROMA POPULATION.....	8
2. EDUCATION.....	9
3. EMPLOYMENT.....	17
4. HOUSING/ NEIGHBOURHOOD	24
5. HEALTH	35
6. POVERTY/ ECONOMIC SITUATION	44
7. ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP/ RIGHTS AWARENESS	46
ANNEXES	52
1. Bibliography	52
2. Statistical tables.....	58
3. Table of complaints.....	87
4. Table of sources (reports and studies on Roma)	88
5. Roma networks.....	123

Executive summary

This thematic study presents an overview of the findings based on the available sources concerning the situation of the Slovenian Roma communities. It looks into their position in various fields of social life, namely education, employment, housing, healthcare, political participation as well as instances of poverty and material deprivation faced by this population.

Data collected by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia during Population Census in 2002 are regarded, in Slovenia, as the only official data referring to ethnic origin. These data underestimate the number of the Roma living in Slovenia. However, they are, where available, indicative of the social position experienced by the Roma people.

With regard to the field of **education**, a field of social life observed in the first section of this study, the 2002 Population Census data show that members of the Slovenian Roma communities are by far most affected by poor educational attainment.

For example, at the time of the 2002 Census, there were 60.5% of the Roma aged 20 to 24 years (population as captured by the FRA survey) with no or without completed elementary schooling, compared to 0.9% of persons of non-Roma origin who declared their ethnic affiliation at the time of the census. Likewise, 21.1% of the Roma in the mentioned age group completed only primary education, compared to 9.1% of the non-Roma persons. Some 18.4% of the Roma concluded some type of secondary schooling (e.g. lower vocational, general), compared to 87.3% of the non-Roma. Such a disadvantageous situation may also be observed in other age groups.¹

Apart from the 2002 Census data, only some very limited quantitative data on the enrolment of the Roma children in kindergartens and primary schooling are available on regular basis. No other data allowing for the assessment of the situation of the Roma in education, including their progress, are available in Slovenia (e.g. the share of the Roma children included in kindergartens, the share of the Roma children who concluded elementary schooling, dropout rates for the Roma children, or the share of the Roma children who continued their schooling at the secondary level).

Data on the number of Roma children enrolled in primary education are particularly illustrative of their situation when compared to the data related to the general population.

They show a long-term pattern of disproportionate placement of the Roma children in schools with a special or adjusted programme. For example, a total 161,911 children were in primary education with regular curriculum in the school year 2008/2009, while, in the same year, 3,211 children were enrolled in schools with special curriculum or regular schools with the adjusted programme. In the same school year, 1,720 Roma children were in the regular programme, but 141 in schools with a special programme or regular schools with the adjusted programme. The trends are the same in the school year 2011/2012, whereas a total of 159,944 pupils were studying in the regular programme, and 3,181 were in schools with a special programme or regular schools with the adjusted programme. At the same time, 1,880 Roma pupils were in regular classes, but 161 in schools with a special programme or regular schools with the adjusted curriculum.²

A selection of the main findings of the national evaluation study of the performance of the Roma pupils in primary education further shows that:

¹ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

² Information was provided by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport upon request (5 September 2012, written response).

- 50% of the Roma pupils enrolled in schools reached by the survey did not conclude primary schooling,
- Apart from the socio-economic situation of the Roma, a lack of command of Slovene tends to be one of the main reasons for their poor education results,
- Schools mostly lack didactic materials in Roma language and, if existing, such materials are often of rather poor quality,
- The performance of Roma pupils positively correlates, among other things, with their regular inclusion in classes with non-Roma pupils and co-operation with Roma parents, while their performance negatively correlates with teaching Roma pupils in separate classes.³

In the rest of this section, cases of unequal treatment faced by the Roma children are presented, as well some examples of projects supported from the EU funds targeting Roma education situation.

In the second section, available **employment**-related data are presented. The same as with the field of education, these data show that the Roma people in Slovenia are the group most likely to experience exclusion from the labour market.

For example, at the time of the 2002 Census, there were only 12.6% of the Roma between 20 and 64 years of age (population as captured by the FRA survey) in paid employment, compared to 58.7% of persons of non-Roma origin who declared their ethnic affiliation at the time of the census. It is also worthwhile noting that Roma women in the same age group experienced an even worse situation, as only 8.8% of them were in paid employment.⁴

By all standards, Roma are a community by far the most affected by lower educational attainment, which is further mirrored in their vulnerability in the field of employment. According to estimates, 98.2% of unemployed Roma in the region of Dolenjska and 90% in the region of Prekmurje, the two regions with the largest share of the Roma population, have not completed elementary schooling. Such a low level of education is considered a structural obstacle for the improvement of the employment situation.

The precarious situation of the Roma in the labour market is further confirmed in few research surveys. In some regions, 55% of Roma men have never been employed. In terms of gender dimension, it is even more worrying that a striking 78% of Roma women have never been in employment.⁵

As certain regional employment services report, the situation of the Roma in the labour market is further aggravated by prejudiced employers who are reluctant to hire them.

For example, the only research report, produced to this date, on the situation of Roma with migrant background, namely the Roma residing in Ljubljana, also showed that they tend to be subject to discrimination in the field of employment. During the research, respondents shared, among other things, their experiences of adverse treatment when seeking a job. These include coming to a job interview to be immediately told that the job has gone after the employer noted

³ Pedagoški inštitut (2011) *Nacionalna evalvacijska študija uspešnosti romskih učencev v osnovni šoli: Končno poročilo*, Ljubljana, Pedagoški inštitut, available at: www.pei.si/UserFilesUpload/file/zalozba/Evalvacijske/Evalvacijska_studija_Romski_ucenci.pdf. All hyperlinks were accessed on 12 October 2012.

⁴ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

⁵ Babič Ivaniš, N. *et. al.* (2006), 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov' in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, pp. 223-225.

their Roma origin, not receiving any response after the job interview, or being already shown the workplace only to be later told that the post has been occupied.⁶

Another research study showed that the Roma are perceived, along with the elderly and persons with disabilities, as the most vulnerable to discrimination when seeking jobs.

However, these findings are not mirrored in complaints observed by the relevant anti-discrimination bodies.

The last part of this section presents projects supported from the EU funds.

The next section of this study includes an overview of the Roma **housing** situation. It shows that many Roma live in settlements isolated from the rest of the population, characterised by poor infrastructure. Many of these settlements exhibit signs of ethnic and social 'ghettoisation'.

Although the general housing situation of almost all Roma communities is unfavourable, the survey data showed marked differences between regions both in terms of regularity of Roma settlements and access to public infrastructure. For example, of the 38 settlements in Prekmurje, three settlements have no water supply (compared to 18 out of 57 settlements without water supply in Dolenjska). In Prekmurje, there is no settlement without electric supply (compared to 24 settlements without electricity in the Dolenjska region).

Similarly, while in only three out of 38 settlements in Prekmurje all accommodations are built without required permits, in the Dolenjska region there are 39 settlements, where all accommodations are built without a permit. Furthermore, with a view to spatial planning definitions, there are five Roma settlements erected outside building areas in Prekmurje (compared to 27 in the Dolenjska region). In terms of ownership, Prekmurje Roma are majority owners of the plots in 18 settlements, while in the Dolenjska region there are only five settlements, where the majority of the plots are owned by Roma.

The available analysis further identified the following problems faced by the Roma living in the Roma settlements which could not only lead to tensions between the Roma and non-Roma population, but represent obstacles for better integration of the Roma into society in terms of limiting their chances regarding education, employment, access to workplaces or health:

- Inadequate locations of the settlements (not only in terms of regularity, but also in terms of functionality of certain locations),
- Unregulated ownership (most Roma do not own land or plots),
- The settlements are not included in the relevant spatial planning acts (irregularity),
- Housing units in the settlements are not numbered leading to disputes between the residents when sharing electricity or water,
- Overcrowding leading to internal conflicts.⁷

In the period covered by this study, instances of discrimination against Roma in the field of housing were observed by several complaining bodies. Some of these cases are presented along

⁶ Hrženjak, M. *et al* (2008) *Romi v Ljubljani – različnost perspektiv: Zaključno poročilo raziskovalnega projekta RP 2/07*, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut and Fakulteta za socialno delo Univerze v Ljubljani, pp. 46-49, available at: www.mirovni-institut.si/data/tinymce/Publikacije/Romi%20v%20Ljubljani/KON%C4%8CNO%20PORO%C4%8CLO1%20OBLIKOVANO.pdf.

⁷ Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

with the findings of some non-governmental reports as well as findings by international monitoring which scrutinised the Roma housing in Slovenia in the recent period of time.

At the end of this section, a national project aimed at improving the situation in the Roma settlements is presented. It is, however, worthwhile noting that Roma housing projects have not, as of yet, been financed from the EU budget.

The fourth section looks into the **healthcare** status of the Slovenian Roma population. In the absence of any data collected by the public authorities, targeted surveys represent the richest source of information.

These surveys showed that the Roma children face lower vaccination rates, compared to their peers. The surveys further showed that the Roma self-assessment of their health status is unfavourable when compared to the rest of the population.

According to a survey, the stress is often present, and is particularly faced by women, the elderly and those members of the Roma community with the lowest educational achievement. As the cause for stress, the respondents cited poor financial situation, problems in the family and loneliness. Daily physical activities are insufficient, particularly among women, while their nutrition habits also tend to be problematic. According to the survey findings, risk factors can be found more frequently among poorer and less educated Roma. The respondents most often reported diseases and malfunctions of the spine and joints as well as lung diseases such as chronic bronchitis and asthma. Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes are the next most common type of health problems faced by the Roma.⁸

Another survey looked specifically into the use of healthcare services by Roma women in Pomurje as well as in other parts of the country. With regard to their health status, 38.2% of respondents in Pomurje assessed their health state as good or very good, compared to 27.5 % in other areas. However, the share of women assessing their health status as bad or very bad was 25.5 % in Pomurje and 27.5 % in other areas. Some 40% of all respondents reported chest pains during physical activities, 70% reported back, neck and joint pains, 45% of all Roma women reported persistent coughing fits, while 50% reported sleeplessness. In Pomurje, 37.7% of women reported depression, compared to 55.2% elsewhere, while 73.2% of women in Pomurje and 60.3% of respondents in other parts of the country reported taking some medications in the last week.⁹

Recorded cases of discrimination against the Roma in the healthcare sector are virtually absent in Slovenia. However, a case dealt with by the Human Rights Ombudsman which cut across the fields of health care and social protection is presented.

This section concludes with the information on the first more comprehensive project aimed at the Roma healthcare. It was supported from EU funds, and dates back to the pre-accession period. Since then, no project supported by EUs fund could be identified.

The fifth section of this thematic study shows that the situation in Slovenia is characterised by a complete absence of indicators of poverty and material deprivation with reference to ethnic origin.

⁸ Belović, B. (2011), 'Health-Related Lyfstyle of Roma' in: Belović, B. and Krajnc Nikolić, T. (eds) *Determinnants Affecting the Health of Roma in Pomurje*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (Bilingual edition), pp. 74-75, available at: <http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/zdravjeRomov.pdf.pdf>.

⁹ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

Paradoxically, all policy documents with reference to members of the Slovenian Roma communities regard them as one of the most marginalised group in the society, and vulnerable to social exclusion. However, it is not known how many Roma individuals live in poverty and material deprivation. The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), carried out by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, is the major source of data measuring living conditions of the population. It includes indicators such as at-risk-of-poverty rate, material deprivation rate or housing deprivation rate, but makes no reference to respondents' ethnic origin.

As a result, no exact data on the situation of the Roma in terms of income and poverty indicators are available. Some sources indicate that only 2% of the Roma are in employment, while 98% unemployed Roma receive social assistance. According to the SILC surveys carried out in the period covered by this study, households without employed members are in the worst position. In 2011, among this population there was an at-risk-of-poverty rate of 39.9%, while such households with dependent children saw the at-risk-of-poverty rate of 74.5%. The data on unemployment rates for the Roma, combined with the SILC data, indicate, at least indirectly, the levels of precarious living conditions faced by the Roma living in Slovenia.

The rest of this section is dedicated to the cases of discrimination faced by Roma in access to financial assistance and humanitarian aid, as reported by inspection services and an NGO.

The last section deals with **active citizenship and rights awareness** of the Roma. At the level of legislation, two major laws govern the participation of the Slovenian Roma in political life. The Local Self-Government Act stipulates the right of the Roma living in 20 municipalities, with the Roma population who are regarded as long-settled, to elect a Roma municipality councillor.

One of the very few research studies dealing with the political participation of the Roma in Slovenia focused on the work performed by the Roma councillors. It showed their growing importance from election to election. For example, the research showed that certain councillors were openly prejudiced against the Roma community, as well as that in some cases there was an evident lack of co-operation and empathy on the part of the entire municipal council, but that, in the run of time, there were fewer such obstacles.¹⁰

The other piece of legislation, the Roma Community Act, lays down the establishment of a special body, namely the Roma Community Council of the Republic of Slovenia, which represents the interests of the Slovenian Roma in relation to state bodies. The Council is composed of 14 representatives of the Roma Union of Slovenia and seven representatives from among the Roma councillors elected in municipality councils. Since its establishment, this body tended to be divisive and has not been perceived as a representative for the whole Slovenian Roma community. In regard to the provision governing establishment and the composition of this body, the Human Rights Ombudsman lodged a constitutional complaint which is also presented in this section.

The last part of this thematic study presents the current Slovenian complaints mechanisms and legislative framework for the protection of fundamental rights, particularly of the victims of discrimination, and its considerable shortcomings.

Awareness among Roma people living in Slovenia of the mechanisms providing for protection against discrimination has not been studied in Slovenia. For example, the Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior, which performs expert tasks relating to the status, rights, obligations and development of recognised national minorities and the Roma community,

¹⁰ Bačlija, I. and Haček, M. (2012) 'Minority Political Participation at Local Level: the Roma', in: *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 2012, No. 19, pp. 53-68, available at: http://www.academia.edu/1459230/Minority_Political_Participation_at_the_Local_Level_The_Roma.

respectively, does not possess comprehensive information on this subject, but is of the opinion that the Human Rights Ombudsman tends to be the body mostly approached by Roma.¹¹

Indeed, the Human Rights Ombudsman regularly reports that a substantial number of cases they observed in the field of discrimination are related to the Roma community. Regarding awareness among Roma of the existing protection mechanism, it is illustrative that the Ombudsman noted that “[s]ome issues were dealt with on our own initiative, especially on the basis of media notes, since it is general knowledge that members of the Roma community are not used to address written initiatives to the Ombudsman.”¹² That the Ombudsman observes the Roma-related issues on their own initiative, based on media reports, is regularly reported in the recent years.

Similarly, the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the equality body in Slovenia, reported that it receives a very limited number of complaints claiming discrimination on the ground of ethnic origin. This, combined with the fact that a limited number of the Roma-related complaints observed by the Advocate were lodged by NGOs, illustrates, in the Advocate’s opinion, that the Roma community awareness of the anti-discrimination complaining instruments tends to be limited. According to the Advocate, notwithstanding this issue, it is even more worrying that the anti-discrimination framework in Slovenia is ineffective, and that victims, including the Roma, are not adequately protected.¹³

¹¹ Information was provided by the Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior upon request (11 September 2012, written response).

¹² Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2010) Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2009, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, p. 42, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Letno_porocilo_Varuha_za_2009.pdf.

¹³ Information was provided by the Advocate of the Principle of Equality upon request (6 September 2012, written response).

1 Roma population

According to the last Population Census, which dates back to 2002, there were 3,246 persons who declared themselves as Roma,¹⁴ while 3,834 persons declared that Roma language is their mother tongue.¹⁵ However, data produced within the framework of this Population Census does not reflect the reality, and it highly underestimates the number of members of the Slovenian Roma communities. One of the possible reasons for such a skewed picture may be the voluntary self-declaration of ethnicity for the Census whereas individuals may choose various options regarding their ethnic affiliation.

For example, the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (*Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij*), a body set up by the then Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning carried out, in 2007 and 2010, surveys among administrative units in Slovenia on the housing situation in the Roma settlements. A calculation based on the data obtained in the course of both surveys showed that there were 8,470 Roma living in Slovenia.¹⁶ Some other sources suggest that between 7,000 and 12,000 members of Roma communities live in Slovenia. Some other sources suggest that there are 10,000 (maybe even 12,000) Roma living in Slovenia.¹⁷

The available data further indicate that the majority of Roma live in the region of Prekmurje (2,928 or 35% of the Slovenian Roma population) and in southeastern parts of Slovenia (3,442 or 40.5 %).¹⁸ However, there are also sizable Roma communities in larger urban areas. For example, around 650 Roma live in the capital of Ljubljana, while 1,300 members of the Roma community live in Maribor, the second largest city in the country.¹⁹ In the region of Gorenjska, there are also small Sinti communities.²⁰

In general, all mentioned groups of Roma are sedentary.²¹

It is also worthwhile noting that existing pieces of legislation providing for special rights of the Roma do not ensure equal treatment of all Roma communities living in Slovenia. These instruments include a distinction between autochthonous (i.e. traditionally settled) and non-autochthonous (i.e. immigrant) Roma and only the former are beneficiaries of the existing supporting measures. Indeed, only members of Roma communities living in 20 municipalities in Prekmurje and southeastern Slovenia enjoy a special status. Other Roma groups, including Sinti as well as sizable urban Roma communities, predominantly originating from territories of ex-Yugoslavia, are not beneficiaries of the existing special measures. Such a division was subject to criticism by various international monitoring bodies in the past.

¹⁴ www.stat.si/popis2002/en/rezultati/rezultati_red.asp?ter=SLO&st=7 All hyperlinks were accessed on 30 April 2012.

¹⁵ www.stat.si/popis2002/en/rezultati/rezultati_red.asp?ter=SLO&st=9.

¹⁶ Zupančič, J. (2010) *Romi in romska naselja v Sloveniji: Kratko delovno poročilo o rezultatih raziskave v okviru dela Strokovne skupine za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji*, p. 11, available at:

www.arhiv.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/prostor/pdf/romi_in_romska_naselja.pdf.

¹⁷ http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/manjsine/romska_skupnost/

¹⁸ Zupančič, J. (2010) *Romi in romska naselja v Sloveniji: Kratko delovno poročilo o rezultatih raziskave v okviru dela Strokovne skupine za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji*, p. 11, available at:

www.arhiv.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/prostor/pdf/romi_in_romska_naselja.pdf.

¹⁹ Zupančič, J. (2007) 'Romska naselja kot posebni del naselbinskega sistema v Sloveniji', *Dela*, No. 27, pp. 244-246, available at: http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/oddelki/geo/Publikacije/Dela/files/Dela_27/12_zupancic.pdf.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

2 Education

a. Pre-school/ kindergarten

Considering the inclusion of the Roma children in kindergartens, three types of situations can be identified. The majority of children are included in mixed groups, some are included in separate Roma groups in regular mixed kindergartens, and there is also one kindergarten, in a Roma settlement, with only Roma children.²²

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport (*Ministrstvo za izobraževanje, znanost, kulturo in šport*, MIZKS) only collects data on the Roma children enrolled in Roma-only classes in kindergartens, as additional funds are provided for such programmes. According to the ministry, these data are supplied by the kindergartens, as the ministry has no legal basis to collect data regarding ethnic origin. These data show that, from 2008 to 2011 there were between 8 to 10 Roma-only classes in Slovenia, accommodating 92 to 107 children.²³

The Strategy of the Education of Roma in Slovenia (*Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji*), adopted in 2004 and representing the major national strategic document in the field of education produced so far in Slovenia, suggested that a low share of Roma children attending pre-school education was one of the major issues of concern.²⁴ Unfortunately, no comprehensive data were available on this issue at the time of writing this thematic study.

b. Compulsory school attendance

By law, primary education shall be compulsory in Slovenia. Apart from the 2002 Census data on the educational attainment of Roma which are presented in the next section, only some very limited quantitative data on Roma children in the field of education are available on a regular basis. These include the number of Roma children in pre-school education, as presented in the previous section, and data on the number of Roma children enrolled in primary education in Slovenia. No other data allowing for the assessment of the situation of Roma in education, including their progress, are available in Slovenia, e.g. the share of Roma children included in kindergartens, the share of Roma children who concluded elementary schooling, dropout rates for the Roma children or the share of Roma children who continued their schooling at the secondary level.²⁵ In general, no ethnically-sensitive data are collected in Slovenia.

Indeed, in its last report on the situation in Slovenia, the Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) noted, "that the issue of collecting data broken down by religion, language, nationality and national or ethnic origin in order to monitor discrimination and disadvantage has not yet generated a debate in Slovenia involving all the relevant actors (including the Office for Statistics, the data protection agencies, research institutes and minority groups) on the needs to be met and the modalities of such a process." In addition,

²² Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010), *Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p. 13, available at: www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf. All hyperlinks were accessed on 12 October 2012.

²³ Information was provided by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport upon request (5 September 2012, written response).

²⁴ Slovenia, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport) (2004) *Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport, p. 13, available at: www.mizks.gov.si/fileadmin/mizks.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocje/razvoj_solstva/projekti/0721_strategija_Romi.doc.

²⁵ Information was provided by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport upon request (5 September 2012, written response).

ECRI called on the Slovenian authorities to improve data collection mechanisms for monitoring the situation of ethnic minority groups in different spheres of life. Regarding this recommendation, the Slovenian authorities stated, in their response, that such an undertaking might be discriminatory in itself and could be problematic in terms of personal data protection, and might run contrary to certain Constitutional provisions.²⁶

As noted, data on the number of Roma children enrolled in elementary education are the only quantitative data kept by public authorities in relation to the inclusion of Roma children in primary schooling. The same as in the case of kindergartens, these data are collected by schools with Roma children, as the ministry provides extra funds for Roma children's additional learning tuition, school materials and meals. These data show an increase in the number of Roma children enrolled in regular primary schooling, from 1,720 in the school year 2008/2009 to 1,880 in 2011/2012. (Please see Table 3 in Annex 2)

In the context of the virtually complete absence of systematically collected data, at least two recent sources of data are of considerable relevance. The first is a policy document adopted in 2011, namely the Strategy of the Education of Roma in Slovenia – An Addendum to the 2004 Strategy (*Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji – Dopolnilo k Strategiji 2004*). The Strategy of the Education of Roma in Slovenia (*Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji*), adopted in 2004, is the major document in the field adopted so far in Slovenia and its provisions are still relevant. The *Addendum* is an effort to assess the implementation of the 2004 strategy and to add certain updated provisions.

During the preparation of this document, in an effort to assess the situation of Roma children in the 2004- 2010 period, in-depth interviews were held with teachers who are in regular contact with Roma children. The interviews findings show a mixed picture. While there was a general opinion that, although very limited, a step forward has been made, there were opinions that the situation of the Roma children in education deteriorated in this period. The reason tends to be manifold:

- Because, continuously, Roma children barely achieve the minimum standards, the learning gap between the Roma and non-Roma children is widening from year to year,
- Such a gap in knowledge increases the sense of failure in the Roma children,
- Considerable absenteeism,
- Largest dropout rates in the transition from the first to the second period of primary schooling when the children begin switching classrooms,
- A lack of command of Slovene,
- Parents do not motivate children and do not value knowledge as a ways of improving their living conditions.²⁷

²⁶ Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2007), *ECRI Report on Slovenia (third monitoring cycle)*, Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 13 February 2007, p. 28, 46-47, available at: http://hudoc.ecri.coe.int/XML/Ecri/ENGLISH/Cycle_03/03_CbC_eng/SVN-CbC-III-2007-5-ENG.pdf.

²⁷ Slovenia, Ministry of Education and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport) (2011) *Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji (Dopolnilo k Strategiji 2004)*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport, pp. 11-12, available at: www.mizks.gov.si/fileadmin/mizks.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocje/razvoj_solstva/projekti/Strategija_Romi_dopolnitev_2_011.pdf.

The second important source of data is a targeted research project, namely the national evaluation study on the performance of Roma children in primary schooling. The research was carried out in the school year 2009/2010 employing quantitative surveys (67 primary schools across the country with at least one Roma pupil in the school year 2008/2009, including 67 headmasters, 65 school counsellors and 480 teachers), focus group discussions (two schools in Dolenjska, two schools in Prekmurje and two schools in the larger urban area, including 49 participants in six focus group discussions) and observation (five schools with the poorest and five schools with the best average performance of the Roma pupils). The research findings showed that:

- Roma pupils' absenteeism and dropping out increase in higher grades,
- Apart from the socio-economic situation of the Roma, a lack of command of Slovene tends to be one of the main reasons for poor performance,
- 50% of the Roma pupils enrolled in schools captured by the survey did not conclude primary schooling,
- Roma culture is only partially or in a very limited manner included in schools' cultural activities,
- 31 % of school counsellors claimed that there was a team in their schools providing for development of an inclusive teaching environment, while 69 % stated that there is no such a team in their school,
- Teachers stated that Roma pupils were mostly included in classes with their peers and that Roma assistants are rarely present in classes,
- Teachers rarely took trainings in Roma culture and language,
- Schools mostly lack didactic materials in Roma language and, if existing, such materials are often of rather poor quality,
- Performance of Roma pupils positively correlates, among other things, with the regular inclusion in classes with non-Roma pupils and co-operation with Roma parents, while the performance negatively correlates with teaching Roma pupils in separate classes,
- Roma pupils still tend to be frequently isolated from their classes when provided additional learning tuition,
- Roma assistants stated that they are well-accepted in schools by teachers as well as Roma and non-Roma pupils.²⁸

c. Educational attainment

Data collected by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (*Statistični urad Republike Slovenije*, SURS) during the 2002 Population Census, including data related to the field of education, are still considered the only available official data with reference to ethnic origin. These data showed that members of the Slovenian Roma communities have by far the poorest educational attainment. While these data underestimate the share of the Roma population in the country, they are indicative of the general situation.

For example, at the time of the 2002 Census, there were 60.5% of the Roma aged 20 to 24 years with no or without completed elementary schooling, compared to 0.9% of persons of non-Roma origin who declared their ethnic affiliation at the time of the Census. Likewise, 21.1% of the Roma in the mentioned age group completed only primary education, compared to 9.1% of the non-Roma persons. Some 18.4% of the Roma concluded some type of secondary schooling (e.g. lower vocational, general), compared to 87.3% of the non-Roma.

The 2002 Census data also showed that there were 3.6% of the Roma with completed general or professional secondary schooling (population as captured by the FRA survey), compared to

²⁸ Pedagoški inštitut (2011) *Nacionalna evalvacijska študija uspešnosti romskih učencev v osnovni šoli: Končno poročilo*, Ljubljana, Pedagoški inštitut, available at: www.pei.si/UserFilesUpload/file/zalozba/Evalvacijske/Evalvacijska_studija_Romski_ucenci.pdf.

60.8% of individuals who declared their ethnic origin. Such an unfavourable situation may also be observed in other age groups.²⁹ (Please see Table 1 and 2 in Annex 2).

An additional source of data on the Roma educational attainment is a survey conducted among Roma in the regions of Dolenjska, Bela krajina, Kočevje, Posavje and Grosuplje. This survey dates back to 2006, only confirming the above picture in a time perspective. The survey results showed that about 85% of the 770 respondents (almost half of the Roma population between 15 and 45 years of age living in the respective regions) have not completed elementary schooling, while only 0.6% completed lower or upper vocational school. There were also some marked disparities between the regions in question. Thus, 11% of the Roma living in the region of Bela krajina were assigned to schools with a special curriculum, exceeding by far all other regions. Almost one-third of the Roma in the region of Kočevje have never gone to school, twice as many as in the Dolenjska region, the region with the second highest rate of Roma who have never attended primary school. Some 85% of the respondents confirmed that they faced difficulties at school, frequently indicating no suitable conditions for learning, lack of interest, humiliation by other children, and no motivation on the part of parents.³⁰

d. Vocational training/qualifications

The 2002 Census data produced by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia are the only official data referring to vocational degrees obtained by members of the Slovenian Roma community. These data showed that 14.8% of the Roma aged 20 to 24 years completed lower or middle vocational education. Some 3.5% of the Roma in the same age group completed professional or general schooling. Unfortunately, there are no separate data on the Roma who completed professional education. These data indicate that the Roma in the mentioned age group performed better when compared to other Roma. For example, only 8.1% of the Roma aged 25 years and above completed lower or middle vocational schooling, while only 1.9% in the same age group completed general or professional education. In general, shares for both Roma age groups are considerably lower when compared to the rest of the population.³¹ (Please see Table 1 and 2 in Annex 2).

The mentioned 2006 survey conducted among Roma in the regions of Dolenjska, Bela krajina, Kočevje, Posavje and Grosuplje showed that only 0.6% of the 770 respondents completed lower or upper vocational school.³²

In regard to the vocational training and qualifications of the Roma, no other data are currently available in Slovenia.

e. Different types of schooling (home education, special schools)

In Slovenia, data on home education of the Roma children are not collected, and it is not known if the Roma children are included in this type of schooling.

Existing data, however, show a long-term pattern of disproportionate placement of the Roma children in schools with special or adjusted programme. For example, a total 161,911 children

²⁹ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

³⁰ Babič Ivaniš, N. *et. al.* (2006), 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov' in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, pp. 217-221.

³¹ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

³² Babič Ivaniš, N. *et. al.* (2006), 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov' in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, pp. 217-221.

were in primary education with regular curriculum in the school year 2008/2009, while, in the same year, 3,211 children were enrolled in schools with a special curriculum or regular schools with the adjusted programme. In the same school year, 1,720 Roma children were studying in the regular programme, but 141 in schools with a special programme or regular schools with the adjusted programme. The trends are the same in the school year 2011/2012, whereas a total of 159,944 pupils were studying in the regular programme, and 3,181 were in schools with a special programme or regular schools with the adjusted programme. At the same time, 1,880 Roma pupils were studying in regular classes, but 161 in schools with a special programme or regular schools with the adjusted curriculum.³³ (Please see Table 4 in Annex 2)

The mentioned Addendum to the 2004 Strategy (*Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji – Dopolnilo k Strategiji 2004*) also confirms, as a worrying issue, that a large number of Roma children are still placed in elementary schools for children with special needs. Because of this, special emphasis should be given to the re-examination of the instruments which allow for such trends. According to the document, this should be prevented by a proper supervision of the procedures relating to the placement of children to schools with the special programmes and by putting the adequate instruments in place.³⁴

f. Issues of segregation and integration

In general, segregated schooling of Roma children was officially abolished by means of adoption of the Rules on norms and standards for the implementation of the nine-year elementary school programme (*Pravilnik o normativih in standardih za izvajanje programa devetletne osnovne šole*) which was adopted in 2004.³⁵ The other implementing regulations which replaced the mentioned rules did/ do not envisage separate education of the Roma children.

Similarly, the mentioned Strategy of the Education of Roma in Slovenia which was adopted in 2004 as a principal national strategic document in the field of education of the Roma in Slovenia established that segregation of Roma children in education should be abolished, that is – homogenous classes should not be used as a rule, but instead individualisation, differentiation and other measures should be employed.³⁶

However, the mentioned national evaluation study on the performance of the Roma children in primary schooling showed, among other things, that:

- performance of Roma pupils positively correlates, among other things, with the regular inclusion in classes with non-Roma pupils and co-operation with Roma parents, while the performance negatively correlates with teaching Roma pupils in separate classes,
- Roma pupils still tend to be frequently isolated from their classes when provided additional learning tuition.³⁷

³³ Information was provided by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport upon request (5 September 2012, written response).

³⁴ Slovenia, Ministry of Education and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport) (2011) *Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji (Dopolnilo k Strategiji 2004)*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport, p. 24, available at: www.mizks.gov.si/fileadmin/mizks.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocje/razvoj_solstva/projekti/Strategija_Romi_dopolnitev_2_011.pdf.

³⁵ Slovenia, The Rules on norms and standards for the implementation of the nine-year elementary school programme (*Pravilnik o normativih in standardih za izvajanje programa devetletne osnovne šole*), 21 July 2004.

³⁶ Slovenia, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport) (2004) *Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport, p. 6, available at: www.mizks.gov.si/fileadmin/mizks.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocje/razvoj_solstva/projekti/0721_strategija_Romi.doc.

³⁷ Pedagoški inštitut (2011) *Nacionalna evalvacijska študija uspešnosti romskih učencev v osnovni šoli: Končno poročilo*, Ljubljana, Pedagoški inštitut, p. 156, available at: www.pei.si/UserFilesUpload/file/zalozba/Evalvacijske/Evalvacijska_studija_Romski_ucenci.pdf.

Please see also a relevant case presented in the next section, g.

g. Experiences and perceptions of discrimination

Apart from the mentioned 2006 survey conducted among Roma in the regions of Dolenjska, Bela krajina, Kočevje, Posavje and Grosuplje where the respondents claimed that they faced difficulties in school because of being humiliated by other children, available sources of data did not mention, and, above all, did not look into possible instances of discrimination faced by Roma in education. The monitoring of this phenomenon, not only in the field of education, is further hampered as relevant bodies tasked to observe complaints of alleged discrimination do not keep/publish separate records on the Roma-related cases. These include the Advocate of the Principle of Equality (*Zagovornik načela enakosti*), the Slovenian equality body, the Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic, VČP*), as well as the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Education and Sport (*Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za šolstvo in šport, IRSSS*). An overview of the reports produced by the bodies in question, as well as their responses to an inquiry made for the purpose of this study, including in the past, showed that, in the monitoring period covered by this study, they observed/ reported on a very limited number of cases.

A recent case, dating back to 2011, was related to the collection of ethnic data. A school with Roma children displayed data on their number, broken down by gender, in its annual working plan. The annual working plan is a document each school in Slovenia must produce. Upon a regular inspection visit, the Inspectorate for Education and Sport established that keeping such evidence was discriminatory towards Roma children on the grounds that no similar data on other ethnic groups were kept. The inspectorate issued a warning requesting the omission of the Roma-related data from the school's document.³⁸

Not discussed in public, the collection of such data tends to be a controversial issue, including in regard to the legislation currently in force. The official stance is that such data are not collected and, as it comes from the described example, their collection is prohibited. The current legislation in the field of education, however, stipulates that the school authorities are obliged to provide for additional funding of, among other things, textbooks and school materials for Roma children. It is thus not known on the basis of which evidence such subsidies are provided if no relevant record may be maintained.

One case, however, sparked most debate in recent years concerning the education of Roma children. In 2005, a group of non-Roma parents from a school in Dolenjska region submitted a petition to the mayor of the municipality, the school and the Ministry of Education and Sport. In the petition the group argued that because of a high number of Roma in the school (86 out of 626 pupils), incidents between Roma and non-Roma children were on the rise and that their children did not feel safe at school. As a consequence, their school performance was affected, and so was the quality of education, since teachers had to devote more attention to Roma pupils. The group demanded that Roma pupils be proportionately placed in other elementary schools in the municipality, and that separate Roma classes be introduced on the short term, and Roma-only elementary school be established on the long term. If their demands were not met, the group threatened to boycott the educational process at the school by not sending their children to classes. The announced boycott was later cancelled after the then Minister of Education and Sport met with the petitioners and presented the ministry's proposal of a solution to the problem. In short, the proposal envisaged the introduction of study groups for pupils with severe learning difficulties.

³⁸ Information was provided by the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Education and Sport upon request (28 October 2011, written response). In its last written response of 4 September 2012, the mentioned inspectorate stated that no Roma-related cases were recorded in the period from 1 January to 31 May 2012.

The model was said to be temporary and introduced as a novelty in the field of education, and needed to be monitored and evaluated. The model introduced study groups formed through flexible differentiation for subjects “where command of Slovenian language is necessary for successful advancement”. In subjects such as music and artistic education, sports, civic education and ethics, all children would follow instruction together, but for other subjects children with learning difficulties would be taught separately. The proposal appeased the non-Roma parents, but raised serious concerns for others. A group of prominent education experts issued a joint statement wherein they argued that the proposed model is contrary to the profession and to the existing legislation. Although the proposal does not speak explicitly of separation of Roma pupils, it does separate pupils on the basis of their knowledge of Slovenian language, which could lead to segregation, because it is unlikely that pupils of Slovenian origin would exhibit such a poor knowledge of Slovenian language that they would have to be included into such study groups.³⁹

The model was finally introduced and lasted until 2008. Amnesty International monitored this case and heavily criticised the public authorities. In its 2008 report, the organisation reported that “[t]eachers [...] admitted that such groups were composed mostly, and sometimes exclusively, of Roma”.⁴⁰ In 2009, it criticised the authorities for failing to provide for an independent evaluation of the model. According to the organisation, “[d]espite the declared aim, the model could foster segregation as some of the catch-up classes were composed exclusively of Roma. The authorities failed to provide any evidence that Roma pupils in fact benefited from the catch-up classes.”⁴¹

Major projects or initiatives

With regard to Roma-related major education projects, the EU funds were/are an indispensable source. On the basis of public calls, the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport (former Ministry of Education and Sport) selected three projects for co-financing. One of these projects was concluded, while two are still under way:

Successful integration of Roma in education

The project was coordinated by the Roma Union of Slovenia, and lasted from 2008 to 2011. Its budget was 1,593,100.00 EUR. The purpose of this project was to develop mechanisms that would contribute to a more effective integration of the Roma children in pre-school and primary education, and contribute to the knowledge of and awareness of Roma culture, history and identity. The main objective of the project was the introduction of Roma assistants, namely persons who assist children to overcome emotional and linguistic barriers in kindergartens and schools and provide for communication between the Roma and non-Roma environment. To facilitate this, school project teams were established, with Roma assistants on the staff. The Roma assistants received training and, at the end of the project, were granted national vocational qualifications. During the project, various materials on Roma language, culture and history were produced. The project results are visible in the improved relations between the children and the teachers, as well as the parents and school. Pupils are more frequently in school and perform better. The project received special mention in the competition for the Regio Stars Awards 2010.

³⁹ Horvat, L. *et al* (2005), ‘Pismo ministru za šolstvo’, Public letter, April 2005 (published in various media), in Autor, S., Kuhar, R. (eds.) (2005) *Poročilo skupine za spremljanje nestrpnosti 04*, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut, pp. 6-14, available at: <http://mediawatch.mirovni-institut.si/nestrpnost/porocilo/04/nestrpnost.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Amnesty International (2008) *Amnesty International Report 2008: The State of the world’s human rights*, London, Amnesty International, p. 269, available at: <http://report2008.amnesty.org/document/101.pdf>.

⁴¹ Amnesty International (2009) *Amnesty International Report 2009: The State of the world’s human rights*, London, Amnesty International, p. 293, available at: <http://report2009.amnesty.org/sites/report2009.amnesty.org/files/documents/air09-en.pdf>.

The two projects which are still being implemented include:

The increase in social and cultural capital in areas with the Roma population

The primary aim of the project is to create conditions that would allow the members of the Roma community to escape the vicious circle of social exclusion. The project highlights education as the most efficient way for improvement. Its objectives are to increase the level of education of the Roma community members and to raise awareness of the significance of education as the fundamental factor in the progress of the community. The project is implemented from 2010 through 2013, and has a budget of 3.562.033.00 EUR.

Successful integration of Roma in education II

The project builds on the work that has been done by the Roma Union of Slovenia in the first round. Its objective is to further improve the work of Roma assistants, to provide for better educational attainment of Roma pupils in primary school and to maximise their involvement in the secondary level of education. The project is implemented from 2011 to 2014, with a budget of 1,675,680.00 EUR.

3 Employment

a. Paid employment

The same as with many other areas of life, the Slovenian Roma tend to be among the groups most likely to experience exclusion from the labour market. Data produced by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (*Statistični urad Republike Slovenije*, SURS) during the 2002 Population Census are considered as the only official qualitative data in Slovenia making reference to individuals' ethnic origin, including to persons of Roma origin.⁴² These data show that persons who declared being Roma are in an unfavourable position when compared to persons of non-Roma ethnic origin, or for persons who did not want to state their ethnic affiliation or whose ethnic origin is unknown. While these data underestimate the share of the Roma population in the country, they are indicative of the general situation.

For example, at the time of the 2002 Census, there were only 12.6% of the Roma between 20 and 64 years of age (population as captured by the FRA survey) in paid employment, compared to 58.7% of the persons of non-Roma origin who declared their ethnic affiliation at the time of the census. It is also worthwhile noting that Roma women in the same age group were in an even worse situation, as only 8.8% of them were in paid employment. In terms of professional groups, 36.4% of the Roma were in elementary occupations. This was the largest share among all ethnic groups.⁴³ (Please see Table 5 and 6 in Annex 2).

b. Self-employment

The 2002 Census data produced by the Statistical Office of Slovenia are the only available data on the situation of the Slovenian Roma regarding self-employment. These data showed that, at the time of the Census, only 1.5% of the Roma between 20 and 64 years of age (population as captured by the FRA survey) were self-employed, compared to 6.4% of the non-Roma persons who declared their ethnic affiliation at the time of the Census.⁴⁴ (Please see Table 5 in Annex 2).

At present, no other data related to the self-employment of Roma are available in Slovenia.

c. Communal work and other forms of payment schemes

With regard to the markedly unfavourable employment situation of Roma in Slovenia, it is therefore not a surprise that all relevant official documents, including policy documents, adopted over the years regarded the Slovenian Roma community as one of the groups most vulnerable to exclusion from the labour market. To further counter the precarious situation of the Roma, the Slovenian government adopted, in 2010, the National programme of measures for Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2010-2015 (*Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*). This document governs the national activities providing for the improvement of living conditions of the Roma in various areas, including in the field of employment.⁴⁵

⁴²Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010), *Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p. 5, available at: www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf.

⁴³ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

⁴⁴ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

⁴⁵ Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010), *Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, available at: www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf.

Among other things, it defines two main measures aimed at improving the employment situation of the Roma:

- The intensive inclusion of Roma in Active employment policy measures, with due consideration of the gender aspect, and
- Providing for equal opportunities in the labour market and promotion of social inclusion for the members of the Roma community.⁴⁶

The Active employment policy, mostly implemented and funded by the Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia, is the main national instrument designed to facilitate the inclusion of unemployed persons into the labour market. It consists of a variety of measures and sub-programmes. Most of the Roma take part in programmes of institutional training and formal education (mostly programmes providing the opportunity to complete elementary schooling) and in programmes of public works. The latter may be local or national. Opposite to some groups of unemployed persons who have to be registered with the Employment Service for a specified period of time before entering public works schemes, the Roma, as one of the most vulnerable groups, may access such schemes without a waiting period. Within the public works scheme, Roma are included in public utilities programmes where no specific skills are required, as well as in programmes enhancing integration into the local community. Generally, participation in such programmes is limited to a period of one year, but it may be further extended.⁴⁷

Compared to the past years, the period after the adoption of the National programme of measures for Roma in 2010 saw an increased number of Roma taking part in Active employment policy programmes. While the number of the Roma participants decreased from 808 to 661 between 2007 and 2009, in 2010 and 2011, there were 1,110 and 1,311 Roma individuals involved in the relevant programmes, respectively. In spite of this increase, the number of Roma who found employment and were, as a result, deregistered from the register of unemployed persons in a respective year dropped from 341 to 245 between 2007 and 2011.⁴⁸ The reason tends to be twofold. Firstly, this unfavourable trend was particularly pronounced in 2009, the year in which the current economic setback reached Slovenia. Secondly, the considerable increase in the number of Roma included in active employment policy programmes does not necessarily translate into higher employment if Roma are included in less effective, and, as per person, less costly programmes. (Please see the relevant tables with data produced by the Employment Service of Slovenia in Annex 2)

For example, the relevant authorities only started collecting such data in 2010. In that year, programmes involving 1,100 Roma participants were funded with 2,095,400.00 EUR (about 10% more than planned), of which 144,538.00 EUR (5.5%) came from EU funds. A year later, 1,317,521.00 EUR of the 1,645,000.00 EUR planned were allocated for the inclusion of 1,311 Roma in the relevant programmes (6.8% or 89,451.00 EUR were from EU funds).⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010), *Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, pp. 19-21, available at: www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf.

⁴⁷ Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010), *Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p. 19, available at: www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf.

⁴⁸ Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

⁴⁹ Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

d. Unemployment

Data produced by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia in the course of the 2002 Population Census, still regarded as the only official data referring to ethnic origin, showed that, at the time of the Census, the unemployment rate for Roma stood at 71.7%, while the unemployment figure for non-Roma population who declared their ethnic origin was 9.6%.⁵⁰ (Please see Table 5 and in Annex 2).

As noted in the previous sections, besides the 2002 census data, equality data (e.g. data broken down by ethnic origin), not only employment-related, are not kept in Slovenia. Currently, only some limited data on the number of unemployed Roma registered with the Employment Service of Slovenia (ESS) (*Zavod Republike Slovenije za zaposlovanje, ZRSZ*) are kept by the body in question. In the view of the authorities, these data may skew the overall picture on the situation of Roma, as these are only estimates. In their opinion, the main reason for this is the lack of any legal basis for collecting this type of information. In general, such data are entered in the register based on the individuals' typical Roma surnames or when a Roma individual is known to the public servants, but only upon their explicit consent. In September 2009, there were 2,193 Roma registered with the Employment Service of Slovenia, representing an estimated 2.5% of all registered unemployed persons in Slovenia.⁵¹ This share of registered unemployed Roma considerably exceeds the share of Roma in the total population.

Between July 2007 and July 2012, according to the data kept by the Employment Service of Slovenia, the number of registered unemployed Roma rose from 2,175 to 2,313, of whom a little more than a half were women. The largest increase in registered employment among Roma may be observed in 2009, the year when the current economic crisis hit Slovenia. However, some favourable downward trends in Roma unemployment may be observed in areas covered by the Regional Service of Murska Sobota (*Območna služba Murska Sobota*). On the contrary, Ljubljana-based Roma, mainly of migrant background, tend to be the most affected by increased unemployment levels.⁵² (Please see Table 7 in Annex 2).

In addition to these data, only a limited number of sources include some data relevant for the employment situation in the Slovenian Roma communities. One such an example is a survey carried out within a project focusing on the educational and professional interests of Roma in the areas of Dolenjska, Belakrajina, Kočevje, Posavje and Grosuplje. The survey was conducted in 2005 and 2006 involving 774 Roma respondents (48% of respondents between 15 and 25 years of age), a sample capturing 49% of Roma of working age (between 15 and 45 years of age) living in the respective areas. The survey showed that only 7% of the respondents were currently employed (5% of the women and 8% of the men), 26% were in employment in the past, but were currently unemployed, and 67% of the Roma had never been in employment (compared to 55% of the Roma men, a striking 78% of the Roma women had never been employed). However, there was a marked difference in employment rates among Roma between the region of Bela krajina and other regions. Roma in Bela krajina perform three times better than Roma in Posavje, the region with the second highest employment rate.⁵³

⁵⁰Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

⁵¹Vlada Republike Slovenije (2010) *Poročilo o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji: poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007)*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p.11, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/7-10-POROCILO_o_položaju_romske_skupnosti_v_RS.pdf.

⁵²Information was provided by the Employment Service of Slovenia upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

⁵³Babič Ivaniš, N. *et. al.* (2006), 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov' in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, pp. 223-225.

Asked about the reasons for their unemployment, of the 671 Roma respondents who provided a response, 31% blamed lack of education or poor levels of achieved education, 28% of the respondents claimed Roma origin as a reason, 13% did not seek for/ or did not need/ or did not want a job, 7% of the respondents stated a lack of jobs, while 6% claimed illness or maternity leave as reasons. In addition, 5% of the respondents put forward their age as a reason for unemployment, 3% blamed their lack of qualifications, 2% stated their Roma surname as a reason, 1% of the respondents were unemployed because taking care of children, 1% were still in education, while 3% of the responses remained unclassified.⁵⁴

Socio-demographic data collected during a 2011 survey primarily focusing on health beliefs and practices among Roma in the area of Kočevje were also indicative of the situation in the field of employment. The sample included 88 women and 48 men aged between 15 and 65 years old. The survey data showed that 83% of the respondents were unemployed, 15% were in employment and 2% were only occasionally employed. In addition to this, the data showed that all female respondents were unemployed and that the majority of men worked as manual labourers.⁵⁵

By all standards, Roma are by far the community most affected by lower educational attainment, which is further mirrored in Roma's vulnerability in the field of employment. According to estimates, 98.2% of the unemployed Roma in the region of Dolenjska and 90% in the region of Prekmurje, the two regions with the largest share of Roma population, have not completed elementary schooling.⁵⁶ Such a low level of education is considered a structural obstacle for the improvement of Roma's employment situation.⁵⁷ Data presented on the web page of the Service for National Minorities at the Ministry of the Interior (*Služba za narodnosti pri Ministrstvu za notranje zadeve*) indicates that only 2% of the Roma are in employment, while 98% unemployed Roma receive social assistance. As such assistance is frequently higher than the amount Roma could receive in the labour market, it is observed as having an adverse effect on the employment of the Roma. Many Roma are also engaged in the grey economy (e.g. collecting scrap, gathering wild berries, etc.).⁵⁸

e. Child labour

Data on Roma child labour in Slovenia is limited to one source, namely a research report dealing with the situation of Roma with migrant background. It showed that Roma men and women oftentimes start working during childhood, as their financial situation prevents them from continuing their schooling.⁵⁹

⁵⁴Babič Ivaniš, N. *et al.* (2006), 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov' in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, p. 237.

⁵⁵Rotar Pavlič, D. *et al.* (2011) 'Health beliefs and practices among Slovenian Roma and their response to febrile illnesses: A qualitative study', *Zdravstveno varstvo : revija zateorijo in prakso preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva = Slovenian journal of public health*, Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 169-174, available at: <http://versita.metapress.com/content/k80757835634640k/fulltext.pdf>.

⁵⁶Vlada Republike Slovenije (2010) *Poročilo o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji: poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007)*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p.17, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/7-10-POROCILO_o_položaju_romske_skupnosti_v_RS.pdf.

⁵⁷Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

⁵⁸ Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior (Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve) (Date of publication not known), 'Roma community', Website information, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/en/minorities/roma_community/

⁵⁹ Hrženjak, M. *et al.* (2008) *Romi v Ljubljani – različnost perspektiv: Zaključno poročilo raziskovalnega projekta RP 2/07*, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut and Fakulteta za socialno delo Univerze v Ljubljani, p.48, available at: www.mirovni-

f. Old age pensions

No data available.

g. Experiences and perceptions of discrimination

In regard to the instances of discrimination experienced by Slovenian Roma in the field of employment, regional employment services report that Roma's inclusion into the labour market is, besides their lower levels of education, further reduced by some prejudiced employers who are reluctant to hire them.⁶⁰

Recently, the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation also raised the issue of Roma discrimination in the report on their mission to Slovenia. According to it, "[t]he residents reported that there was broader discrimination in the community, which made it difficult to find employment."⁶¹

However, patterns of discrimination against Roma in the employment sector tend to be under-researched in Slovenia, and no comprehensive research study specifically dealing with this topic has been produced so far. Of the available sources, a survey carried out within the framework of the European Year of Equal Opportunities, between October and December 2007, addressed, among other things, the possible prejudice towards Roma on the part of Slovenian employers. It included 112 major employers from all parts of the country and from a range of branches (e.g. construction industry, manufacturing, catering, agriculture as well as public administration). The research findings showed that 11.1% of the respondents completely agreed with the statement that Roma are irresponsible and unreliable, while an additional 34.3% mostly agreed with the given statements, compared to 7.1% of the respondents who mostly disagreed, and 1% of the respondents who were totally opposed to the statement.⁶²

The survey presented in section d. above, carried out among Roma in the areas of Dolenjska, Belakrajina, Kočevje, Posavje and Grosuplje in 2005 and 2006, showed that 28% of the respondents claimed Roma origin as a reason for their unemployment, while an additional 2% stated their Roma surnames as the reason.⁶³

In 2010, the then Office for Equal Opportunities (*Urad za enake možnosti*, UEM) commissioned another research study focusing on instances of discrimination in the labour market on the grounds protected by the Treaty of Amsterdam. The study comprised of semi-structured interviews with 86 employees and 46 employers. In addition to this, a survey among the general public was also carried out involving 978 persons of whom 810 responded to all questions. The

institut.si/data/tinymce/Publikacije/Romi%20v%20Ljubljani/KON%C4%8CNO%20PORO%C4%8CLO1%20OBLIKOVANO.pdf.

⁶⁰Vlada Republike Slovenije (2010) *Poročilo o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji: poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007)*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p.17, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/7-10-POROCILO_o_polozaju_romske_skupnosti_v_RS.pdf.

⁶¹United Nations (UN), Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (2011) *Mission to Slovenia*, 4 July 2011, Paragraph 44, available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/143/19/PDF/G1114319.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁶²Žagar, N. (2007) 'Raziskava med delodajalci in politiki o stališčih do diskriminacije' in: Žagar, N. (ed.) *Sprejemanje različnosti – korak do pravične družbe*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, p. 63.

⁶³ Babič Ivaniš, N. et al. (2006), 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov' in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, p. 237.

research findings showed that members of Roma communities, along with elderly and persons with disabilities, tend to be perceived as one of the groups most vulnerable to discrimination when seeking a job. The reasons include prejudice and alleged previous bad experience with the employed Roma.⁶⁴

Similarly, the only research report produced to this date, on the situation of Roma with migrant background, namely Roma residing in Ljubljana, also showed that they tend to be subject to discrimination in the field of employment. The research, dating back to 2008, was based on qualitative methodology, comprising of several focus group discussions and 35 individual biographical narrative interviews. During the research, respondents shared, among other things, their experiences of adverse treatment when seeking a job. For example, these include coming to a job interview to be immediately told that the position had been fulfilled after the employer noted their Roma origin, not receiving any response after the job interview, or being already shown the workplace only to be later told that the post had been occupied.

This research report also showed that many Roma tend to be employed in the grey economy, with those without legal status (e.g. rejected asylum seekers and persons unlawfully erased from the permanent residence register) being particularly vulnerable, and forced to work in the informal sector. It further showed that the Roma involved in traditional branches (e.g. collection and sale of scrap iron and raw materials), including some Roma successfully operating in this area of economy, faced obstacles as this tended to be an insufficiently regulated area.⁶⁵

Apart from the mentioned data, not much information is available. The monitoring of the employment situation of the Roma is further limited as the relevant bodies tasked to observe complaints of alleged discrimination do not keep/ publish separate records on Roma-related cases. These include the Advocate of the Principle of Equality (*Zagovornik načela enakosti*), the Slovenian equality body, the Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*, VČP), as well as the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (*Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za delo*, IRSD) and the relevant Labour courts (*Delovna sodišča*). For example, the Labour Inspectorate, which monitors the implementation of the relevant labour legislation, including non-discrimination provisions, does not collect data on the received complaints, but only data on cases in which it established violations of the relevant legal provisions.⁶⁶ An overview of the reports produced by the bodies in question, as well as their responses to an inquiry for the purpose of this study, including in the past, showed that, in the monitoring period covered by this study, they reported no employment-related cases of discrimination against Roma individuals.

Major projects or initiatives

Considering EU funding, the implementation of the second measure set out in the National programme of measures for Roma, namely initiatives providing for equal opportunities in the labour market and promotion of social inclusion of the members of the Roma community, is of particular relevance. The programme envisages that 85% of the funds allocated for the implementation of this measure shall come from the European Social Fund.

⁶⁴Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za management Koper (2010) *Študija o diskriminaciji na trgu dela: zaključno poročilo*, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za management Koper, p. 50, available at: http://www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/Porocilo_Diskriminacija_na_trgu_dela_za_splet.pdf.

⁶⁵Hrženjak, M. *et al* (2008) *Romi v Ljubljani – različnost perspektiv: Zaključno poročilo raziskovalnega projekta RP 2/07*, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut and Fakulteta za socialno delo Univerze v Ljubljani, pp. 46-49, available at: www.mirovni-institut.si/data/tinymce/Publikacije/Romi%20v%20Ljubljani/KON%C4%8CNO%20PORO%C4%8CILO1%20OBLIKOVANO.pdf.

⁶⁶Information was provided by the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (28 August 2012, written response).

Based on the national Operational Programme for Human Resources Development, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs issued three public calls for funding projects between 2009 and 2012. In 2009 and 2012, respectively, the public call was aimed at promoting social entrepreneurship, namely promoting access to training for and employment of vulnerable groups, including Roma. In 2010, the public call was designed to increase employment chances and social inclusion of vulnerable groups, among them also Roma. In total, 6 projects targeting the Roma, among other groups, were selected. Two of these projects were specifically addressed to Roma as beneficiaries:

- 2010 public call: project **“Roma house”** (*Romano kher – Romska hiša*), from 2011 to 2015, with a budget of 994,600.00 EUR

The project is composed of three main types of activities. The first one concerns training for 100 Roma individuals willing to enter the labour market. The training is designed to supply the participants with the necessary skills for an easier access to the labour market. Within this phase, a profile of employment agent will be created with a task to provide for individual assistance to participants. They shall provide the participants with necessary information regarding the labour market, and shall facilitate contacts between the participants and potential employers. The second major activity includes organisation of workshops targeting Roma councillors to facilitate improved representation of the Roma interests in the political arena, including with a view to equal opportunities in the labour market. The third part of the project relates to the establishment of a Roma academic network which shall enable contacts between students of the University of Ljubljana (*Univerza v Ljubljani*) and Roma activists and representatives with the aim to increase the social capital of the Roma.⁶⁷

- 2012 public call: project **“Roma Inn (Romska gostilna – Romani Kafenava)”**, duration of 36 months, with a budget of 299,984.30 EUR

In this pilot project, the applicant aims to set up an exemplary model of a Roma inn in the city of Maribor. The latter shall function as a space providing for the preservation of Roma culture, language and dishes, as well as for promoting the inclusion of Roma in the working environment and wider society. It shall further be a space supporting learning processes among Roma and reducing prejudices and stereotypes about Roma among the general population. Within the framework of the project, 20 Roma shall receive training, while five Roma individuals shall be employed for at least 18 months. The aim of the applicant is to build a model transferable not only to other parts of Slovenia, but also to the Balkans and the EU.⁶⁸

⁶⁷ Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response). See also the project website: www.romsvet.si/sl-si/romano-kher

⁶⁸ Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

4 Housing/ Neighbourhood

a. Quality and affordability of housing

Members of the Roma communities tend to be the group most likely to face disadvantaged housing conditions in Slovenia. For example, an overview of Roma's situation in housing, as presented in the National programme of measures for Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the 2010-2015 period, the main strategic document aimed at addressing the needs of the Slovenian Roma in various areas of life, showed that, "[m]ost Roma continue to live in settlements that are isolated from the rest of the population or on the outskirts of inhabited areas, in conditions that are far below any minimum living standard. Some live in houses or flats, but most live in haphazard dwellings such as shanties, containers, trailers and the like. Only a small number of Roma live with the majority population (mostly in Prekmurje) and have attained a satisfactory level of socialisation and satisfactory integration in the environment and the society."⁶⁹

In terms of quantitative data on ethnic groups, including the Slovenian Roma, the 2002 Population Census performed by the Statistical Office is regarded as the only existing official source of data on ethnic minority groups. Other limited data related to specific areas of social life are considered, at best, estimates.

Data on Roma, as captured by the FRA survey (e.g. average number of persons per room), have not been produced in Slovenia. During the preparation of this study, a request for data was addressed to the Statistical Office asking for the production of a set of data comparable to the FRA survey data. In the request, a Roma household was defined as a household in which all household members are Roma. Contrary to this, a non-Roma household was defined as a household in which all household members were non-Roma. Upon examining the request, the Statistical Office replied that the share of Roma households in all the Slovenian households, as defined in the request, was 0.08%. In the Statistical Office's opinion, such a small sample does not allow for meaningful comparisons. The Statistical Office further informed that dissemination of data on such a small number of observation units is restricted.⁷⁰

According to the 2002 Population Census, there were 3,246 persons who declared being Roma, of whom 1,645 men and 1,601 women, predominantly living in the Dolenjska region in the South Eastern part of Slovenia, and in the Prekmurje region in the North Eastern part of the country, and also in the major Slovenian urban centres, namely Maribor and Ljubljana. However, data produced within the framework of this Population Census do not reflect the reality, and largely underestimate the number of members of the Slovenian Roma communities. One of the possible reasons for such a skewed picture is the fact that the Population Census was based on voluntary self-declaration, therefore individuals may choose various options regarding their ethnic affiliation. According to the Statistical Office, many Roma declared being Slovenians or opted not to declare their ethnic affiliation.⁷¹

For example, the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (*Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij*) carried out, in 2007 and 2010, surveys in

⁶⁹ Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010), *Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p.7, available at: www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf.

⁷⁰ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

⁷¹ Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

administrative units in Slovenia on the housing situation in the Roma settlements. A calculation based on the data obtained in the course of both surveys showed that there were 8,470 Roma living in Slovenia. It was identified that slightly more than one-third of the Roma live in the Prekmurje region, about two-fifths of the Roma live in south-eastern Slovenia, while about one-quarter of the Slovenian Roma live in other parts of the country.⁷² The latter, predominantly from former Yugoslavia, mainly live in urban centres, namely Ljubljana and Maribor. Having a migrant background, these Roma are considered “non-autochthonous”. Roma communities living in Prekmurje and south-eastern regions are recognised as “autochthonous”, namely groups with a long presence in the country. (Please see Table 14 in Annex 2)

With regard to the size of the Roma population, some other sources suggest that between 7,000 and 10,000 members of the Roma communities live in Slovenia.⁷³

As of now, the mentioned Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements produced the richest source of quantitative data on living conditions in the Roma settlements. The Expert group was set up by the then Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (*Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor*, MOP) in late 2006. In 2007, it performed the first more comprehensive survey examining the situation in the Roma settlements, and, in 2008, it concluded its first mandate. Two years later, the Expert group resumed its work with the task of producing a comprehensive report on its first mandate, and of repeating the survey in the administrative units updating the existing data on Roma living conditions. In 2010, the Expert group produced a comprehensive report on its first mandate, including data obtained in the 2007 survey, and produced a short preliminary report on the results of the survey carried out in 2010. In 2011, its second mandate formally expired.

Available data obtained during the 2010 survey suggest a general improvement of the Roma housing situation. However, because these data have only been subject to a preliminary analysis, and only captured about two-thirds of the settlements that were included in the 2007 survey, the 2007 survey is presented in more detail. It needs also to be noted, and this applies to both survey rounds, that the data produced by the administrative units were of varying quality, and not all the requested data were available for all identified Roma settlements. On occasions, no data were provided.

The analysis of the 2007 survey data identified the following problems faced by the Roma living in settlements which could not only lead to tensions between the Roma and non-Roma populations, but represents obstacles for the better integration of the Roma into society in terms of limiting their chances regarding education, employment, access to workplaces or health:

- Inadequate locations of the settlements (not only in terms of regularity, but also in terms of functionality of certain locations),
- Unregulated ownership (the Roma mostly do not own land or plots),
- The settlements are not included in the relevant spatial planning acts (irregularity),
- Housing units in the settlements are not numbered leading to disputes between the residents when sharing electricity or water,
- Spatially limited settlements without possibility for enlargement,
- Overcrowding leading to internal conflicts,
- Poor infrastructure in the settlements which could also fuel conflicts between residents,
- Poor quality of housing,
- Lack of space for certain types of economic activity leading to usurpation of private land,
- Location of the settlements endangers water springs, cultural and natural heritage.⁷⁴

⁷² Zupančič, J. (2010) *Romi in romska naselja v Sloveniji: Kratko poročilo o rezultatih raziskave v okviru dela Strokovne skupine za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji*, p. 10.

⁷³ Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior (Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve) (Date of publication not known), ‘Roma community’, Website information, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/en/minorities/roma_community/

b. Access to social and private housing

A report produced by Amnesty International tends to be one of the most comprehensive non-governmental reports produced in the period covered by this thematic study. Published in March 2011, the report documented living conditions of the so-called autochthonous Roma communities in the municipalities of Novo mesto, Ribnica, Škocjan, Grosuplje, Lendava, Beltinci, Trebnje, Krško, Šentjernej, Semič, Črnomelj and Kočevje. The report findings showed that:

- Members of the Roma communities are regularly prevented from buying or renting housing outside their settlements,
- Roma families face obstacles in accessing the non-profit rental schemes, including a lack of the relevant information and prejudices and differential criteria for the allocation of the non-profit rental housing.

It also indicated that:

- Many settlements have poor access to the basic amenities including water and sanitations,
- There are settlements with a complete lack of basic infrastructure,
- Most Roma in the observed municipalities live in the segregated settlements in rural areas,
- Many of the Roma settlements are established in an informal manner which puts the inhabitants to risk in regard to security of tenure,
- The Slovenian authorities failed to provide for an effective monitoring and institutional mechanisms to combat discrimination, as well as for adequate remedies for victims.⁷⁵

Non-EU nationals, including Roma who are non-EU nationals, also face an unfavourable situation in terms of access to housing. Indeed, the relevant legislation stipulates that only Slovenian citizens and, on the basis of reciprocity, EU nationals with permanent resident status shall have the right to apply for the non-profit rental housing, rental subsidies and housing loans. Non-EU nationals are, as a consequence, completely excluded from the non-profit schemes.

c. Locations and access to public utilities and infrastructure

With regard to the locations of the Roma settlements, the analysis of the 2007 survey data and other available data showed that:

- The settlements were established in the vicinity of some centres, since these provided for more opportunities for survival,
- The settlements were often established in the vicinity of dumping grounds because of the possibility to collect scrap and other secondary material,
- The Roma oftentimes inhabited emptied permanent and temporary dwelling places, and 'low-cost' and partially devastated areas,
- Roma were also seeking for water springs, which in some cases led to conflict situations,
- Roma seek to settle in multi-ethnic areas, which is the reason why a larger share of Roma settlements is seen in border areas.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, p. 43, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

⁷⁵ Amnesty International (2011) *Parallel lives: Roma denied rights to housing and water in Slovenia*, London, Amnesty International, p. 4, available at: <https://doc.es.amnesty.org/cgi-bin/ai/BRSCGI/SLOVENIA%20PARALLEL%20LIVES?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=29532611414>.

In terms of functionality, Roma settlements tend to be limited to accommodation. For example, there are no schools in any of the Roma settlements. Since some settlements are isolated and located in remote areas, and, as Roma homes are distant from school sites, children face problems with access to schools in the wintertime. Oftentimes, the settlements lack communication facilities, including a telephone network, and the provision of services in the settlements is also very poor. Only rarely one can find shops, post offices, bars or health facilities in Roma settlements.⁷⁷

Although the general housing situation of almost all Roma communities is unfavourable, the survey data showed marked differences between regions both in terms of legality of Roma settlements and access to public infrastructure. For example, of the 38 settlements in Prekmurje, three settlements have no water supply (compared to 18 out of 57 settlements without water supply in Dolenjska). In Prekmurje, there is no settlement without electric supply (compared to 24 settlements without electricity in the Dolenjska region).⁷⁸

Similarly, while in only three out of 38 settlements in Prekmurje all accommodations are built without the required permits, in the Dolenjska region there are 39 settlements, where all accommodations are built without a permit. Furthermore, with a view to spatial planning definitions, there are five Roma settlements erected outside building areas in Prekmurje (compared to 27 in the Dolenjska region). In terms of ownership, Prekmurje Roma are majority owners of the plots in 18 settlements, while in the Dolenjska region there are only five settlements, where the majority of the plots are owned by Roma.⁷⁹ (Please see the relevant tables with data produced by the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements. Some 2010 were also added)

In terms of some additional quantitative data, as part of the project looking into educational and professional interests of Roma in the south-eastern regions of Slovenia, a comprehensive survey was conducted, involving 49 per cent of the Roma of working age (between 15 and 45 of age) living in the respective regions. The survey also looked into the housing situation of the Roma living in the areas in question, and showed that 60% cent of the Roma live in brick houses, 33% in barracks, 3% per cent in trailers, only 2% in blocks of flats and an additional 2% in other accommodation. There are, however, marked differences between regions. While the majority of Roma in Bela krajina, Posavje and Dolenjska live in brick houses, more than 50% of the Roma living in the region of Kočevje live in barracks. Additionally, more than 90% of Grosupeljsko and Trebanjsko Roma live in barracks. With regard to infrastructure, 51% of the Roma households have access to public electricity supply, 12% obtain electricity from home generators, 20% from neighbours, while 17% of the Roma living in respective regions have no electricity. The situation with running water seemed to be slightly better as 75% of the Roma households are connected to

⁷⁶ Stokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, p. 27, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

⁷⁷ Stokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, p. 27, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

⁷⁸ Stokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, p. 37, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

⁷⁹ Stokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, pp. 48-50, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

the public water supply. 17% obtain the water from springs or neighbours, 2% from cisterns, while 2% have no running water.⁸⁰

With regard to the situation of the ‘non-autochthonous’ Roma, the only existing research study on this topic looked into the situation of the Roma originating from former Yugoslavia and based in the capital of Ljubljana. The study found that many Roma families were tenants in non-profit as well as private for-profit rental housing, but also noted two isolated settlements, in which Roma live. In terms of ethnic composition, the first presented settlement is more homogenous, while the second is ethnically mixed, albeit with a Roma majority. According to the study, the situation in the two settlements differs in terms of regularity and living conditions. In spite of some problems, the living conditions in the non-regularised settlement in Litijska Road are better, since it is composed of nine individual brick houses with access to electricity and public water supply. While the inhabitants receive individual bills for the water used, and every household pays its own bill, a single bill received for the electricity sometimes leads to disputes in the community. Since some households tend to be late in payment of their share, the bills cannot be paid, and this may then affect the whole community. With regard to the electricity supply, the Roma fear they may face power cuts or fire, as the existing network does not suffice for the needs of all nine households. Unlike the aforementioned settlement, the settlement in Koželjeva Street is composed of barracks owned by the municipality. All inhabitants, which could be seen as marginalised and socially disadvantaged, received decisions granting them the right to accommodation. Some families have been living in the settlements for at least two decades. However, since no classic lease arrangement was concluded between the inhabitants and the municipality, their situation is characterised by uncertainty. According to the report, the current public water and electricity network do not suffice for all the needs of the inhabitants. The inhabitants also face overcrowding and problems with humidity and warming. According to the study, this affects the self-confidence of the inhabitants, which is than to some extent compensated by their care for clean and tidy shelters. An additional problem for many inhabitants represents the lack of citizenship, which excludes them from the non-profit rental housing scheme.⁸¹

d. Security of tenure (including forced evictions and expulsions)

In Slovenia, no comprehensive evidence on forced evictions exists, including possible forced evictions faced by the Roma. In the monitoring period, at least one such case was documented, involving forced removal of a Roma family from their land in 2006. This incident was widely reported, and is presented in more detail in section f.

In the mentioned report covering the Roma housing conditions, Amnesty International reported that the organisation identified, in 2009 and 2010, several cases where evictions from the Roma settlements were planned or appeared likely to happen. The report suggested that no consultation with the affected Roma communities was facilitated. It further indicated that in some cases the alternative locations for Roma housing were kept secret, and that, in one case, no alternative housing was envisaged.⁸²

⁸⁰ Babič Ivaniš, N. *et. al.* (2006), ‘Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov’ in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, pp. 210-212.

⁸¹ Hrženjak, M. *et al* (2008) *Romi v Ljubljani – različnost perspektiv: Zaključno poročilo raziskovalnega projekta RP 2/07*, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut and Fakulteta za socialno delo Univerze v Ljubljani, pp. 51, 130-131, available at: www.mirovni-institut.si/data/tinymce/Publikacije/Romi%20v%20Ljubljani/KON%C4%8CNO%20PORO%C4%8CILO1%20OBLIKOVANO.pdf.

⁸² Amnesty International (2011) *Parallel lives: Roma denied rights to housing and water in Slovenia*, London, Amnesty International, p. 37, available at: <https://doc.es.amnesty.org/cgi-bin/ai/BRSCGI/SLOVENIA%20PARALLEL%20LIVES?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=29532611414>.

e. Residential segregation

The mentioned 2007 survey data showed that there were 105 Roma settlements and about 20 to 25 hamlets with some Roma population.⁸³ In 2007, there were up to 45 inhabitants in 59 settlements (compared to 50 to 99 inhabitants in 25 settlements, 100 to 199 in 16 settlements, and seven settlements with more than 200 inhabitants). In terms of proximity to other settlements, of the 99 settlements captured by the data, there were 57 isolated Roma settlements, 16 settlements were in contact with other settlements, and there were 24 urban Roma units (2 settlements remained unclassified). Of these settlements, 39 were rural settlements on the periphery, 35 were other rural settlements, 24 were in the proximity of or part of urban areas (one settlement remained unclassified).⁸⁴ In general, the situation of the Roma is characterised by spatial dispersion and accommodation in homogeneous 'Roma' settlements, and many of these settlements exhibit signs of ethnic and social 'ghettoization'.⁸⁵

f. Experiences and perceptions of racial/ethnic discrimination

The exact number of discrimination-related cases and complaints claiming discrimination lodged by Roma or on their behalf is not known in Slovenia, as the relevant bodies, including the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the Slovenian body under the Racial Equality Directive, and the Human Rights Ombudsman do not publish any systematic data on such cases broken down by ethnic origin. These bodies have, however, heard cases related to the Roma housing situation in the period covered by this study.

With respect to housing, two inspection services may be also competent, namely the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (*Tržni inšpektorat Republike Slovenije*, TIRS) and the Construction, Geodetic and Housing Inspection (*Gradbena, geodetska in stanovanjska inšpekcija*) set up within the Transport, Energy and Spatial Planning Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (*Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za promet, energetiko in prostor*) (former Housing Inspection within the Inspectorate for the Environment and Spatial Planning). In practice, however, as the prohibition of discrimination is not systematically implemented into sectoral legislation (e.g. housing legislation, consumer protection legislation), this leads to the situation where, in the absence of clear regulations, it is not possible to determine which inspectorate is obliged to deal with complaints alleging discrimination and whether a certain field is covered by any inspectorate supervision. In the monitoring period, the latter bodies received no Roma-related complaints.⁸⁶

With regard to the housing-related cases observed in the monitoring period of this study, the Human Rights Ombudsman dealt, in 2006, with a case referring to three persons, including a Roma individual, who responded to an advertisement for private housing rental, and paid a visit to the landlord. The landlord snubbed the Roma person for his darker skin, and upon finding out that the person was actually Roma, explicitly refused to rent property on the ground of their origin. The landlord also added that the Roma was not even a Slovenian citizen. On the other hand, they

⁸³ Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, p. 17, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

⁸⁴ Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, p. 27, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

⁸⁵ Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, p. 35, available at: www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

⁸⁶ Information was provided by the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (29 August 2012, written response) and the Construction, Geodetic and Housing Inspection upon request. (The data produced by the latter, the then Housing Inspection, were provided in written in 2011 and refer to that year. This body failed to produce reply to our request for data during the preparation of this study.)

were allegedly prepared to rent the place to the two non-Roma persons. The Ombudsman established that the case included substantiated evidence of ethnic discrimination.⁸⁷

The year 2006 also saw the most publicised case in the period covered by this study, a case of forced eviction of a Roma family. In October 2006, several hundred inhabitants of a village in the Dolenjska region held protest meetings to demand the local authorities to remove a Roma family from a nearby settlement. The protest was allegedly fuelled by the unbearable life of the non-Roma population living in the vicinity of the Roma family, who were reportedly also involved in criminal activities. The immediate cause of the protest was a violent incident the day before when a non-Roma inhabitant of the Roma settlement seriously injured a village inhabitant. The Minister of the Interior arrived to the scene to prevent further escalation, and he reportedly mediated an agreement, under strong pressure of the non-Roma, including the removal of the Roma to ex-military barracks in the Centre for Foreigners in Postojna. Later on, the police prevented some members of the family to return to their land. This case was observed by both the Advocate of the Principle of Equality and the Human Rights Ombudsman.

In January 2007, acting on behalf of the Roma family, two NGOs lodged a complaint with the Advocate of the Principle of Equality against the Slovenian public authorities for facilitating the removal of the family and preventing the family from returning home. The petitioners stated that the above incidents amount to direct discrimination against the Roma family on ethnic grounds. Also, among other things, the petitioners noted that the alleged agreement which was reached between the Roma and public authorities, and the family's approval to be removed, were the result of a threat and not their free will. Two years after the complaint was lodged, the then Advocate issued an opinion. Among other things, by noting that the accommodation in the alternative location was not worse than that on the Roma land, by noting that seeking an alternative location for the family was already taking place due to the implementation of the Inspectorate's decision confirming the irregularity of accommodation built by the Roma, better security of the local inhabitants, and protection of the environment and a spring of drinking water located in this area, and by observing the actual circumstances and the agreement reached between the Roma and public authorities, the Advocate established no ethnic discrimination regarding the removal of the family, including alternative accommodation of the family and the prevented return of the family to their land.⁸⁸

After the Advocate issued the opinion, the petitioner issued a public announcement condemning the Advocate's opinion as one-sided and inexpert. It asserted that the petition was not only intended towards requesting the Advocate's opinion in a particular case, but was also aimed at testing the independence of the body in cases involving public authorities as alleged violators. The petitioner also noted, among other things, that the Advocate only established the facts presenting the Roma family in a negative lighthaving avoided to observe the particular discriminatory actions, and backed the moves taken by the public authorities. They further exposed the comparison of housing conditions before and after the removal of the family as an absurd criterion, since the housing conditions of the family were already very unfavourable, and asserted that this could mean that, irrespective of the manner of removal, no discrimination could take place if one is accommodated in a luxury hotel. According to the petitioners, it took two

⁸⁷ Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2007) Letno poročilo 2006, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, p. 174, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Varuh_LP_2006_SLO.pdf.

⁸⁸ Slovenia, Advocate of the Principle of Equality (*Zagovornik načela enakosti*) (2009) Poročilo o delu Zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2008, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti, pp. 17-19, available at: www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/Porocilozagovornikaza2008.doc.

years for the Advocate to produce the opinion, which was unreasonable with regard to the protection of the victims' rights.⁸⁹

The Human Rights Ombudsman also observed the case on their own initiative and reported: "Similar grounds also led to one of the greatest violations of the rule of law and human rights when state institutions subordinated themselves to the demands of the majority in Ambrus and illegally displaced the Roma Strojanc family. Particularly unacceptable was the position of the Minister of the Interior who had promised demonstrators that the family would never return to its home. In this manner, he violated a number of constitutional freedoms, particularly those from Article 32 which guarantee the freedom of movement and choice of residence. The justification that the family had agreed to a (temporary) move is untrue for this decision had been coerced. This is also confirmed by the fact that during the entire time of their temporary residence in the refugee centre in Postojna, they were monitored and prevented from returning to their former home. During the period when the police prevented the family from returning to their home (for the reason of their own safety), the Municipality of Ivančna Gorica changed the family's temporary residence to Postojna, thus enabling the demolition of its dwellings. Although the dwellings had been constructed without a permit and illegally, the question nevertheless arises whether the demolition was indeed that urgent in the middle of the winter knowing that there were several thousand similar buildings in Slovenia which were not demolished. The excuse that the buildings posed a threat to the water system also fails to convince knowing that in the same area, several settlements exist which also threaten the water system to the same degree if not even more so. Some ten illegal buildings are also located within these settlements which do not seem to bother the authorities. Such a distinction – different treatment from the state in the case of Roma families and other non-Roma families – represents a classic case of discrimination."⁹⁰

In 2008, a local community has introduced the Ombudsman to the attempts of assisting a Roma family to change their residence in Novo Mesto Municipality, through the assistance via public funds. However, as a condition to the municipal consent to cooperation in the process of purchase of substitute real-estate, the internal guidelines of the Novo Mesto Municipality management set the acquisition of consent of the other municipality to the settlement of a Roma family in a new environment. The deal failed because of the explicit opposition of Žužemberk Municipality and its inhabitants. In a media statement, the Mayor sent out a clear message that such a deal (because of the Roma ethnic origin of the interested buyers) "would surely" be prevented, since the Municipality has had "a series of problems with Roma in the past". In the internal rulebook of municipal bodies (which the Mayor publicly disclosed with his own statements), the concern of the municipality where Roma are not present, and shall not be, is defined as a political goal in advance, which demands adoption of related measures. Thus, the Mayor has openly announced that Žužemberk Municipality, both in the past, in the concrete example, and in future, would try to prevent such or similar private-law businesses, either in the procedure of issuance of a certificate on the earmarked use of land, or with the entry into force of the pre-emption municipal rights "just to avoid such a thing to take place". In addition, he also expressed his firm belief that this is the »legal« way. In the suggestion prepared for the Ombudsman, the initiators have warned that this is an example of rude systemic discrimination of the Roma to freely choose their place of residence.⁹¹

⁸⁹ Mirovni inštitut and Pravno-informacijski center nevladnih organizacij – PIC (2009), 'Izjava za javnost glede mnenja Zagovornika načela enakosti z dne 23. Marec 2009', Press release, 31 March 2009, available at: www.mirovni-institut.si/Izjava/Detail/si/izjava/Izjava-za-javnost-glede-mnenja-Zagovornika-nacela-enakost/.

⁹⁰ Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2007), Annual Report 2006, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 15-16, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Varuh_LP_2006_ANG.pdf.

⁹¹ Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2009) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike slovenije za leto 2008*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 59-60, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Varuh_LP-2008.pdf.

In 2012, a Roma family moved from a municipality of their residence, namely a Roma settlement, to another municipality, where they bought a house in a non-Roma residential area. The locals gathered to discuss possible solutions aimed at preventing the Roma from moving to their neighbourhood. According to the Ombudsman, in the light of constitutional rights, including the right of individuals to freely choose their residence, especially worrying were the public promises made by majors of the municipalities concerned to the locals that they would undertake to convince the Roma family to return to their former place of residence. The Ombudsman further established that such promises only represent support to the intolerance on the part of the local residents, and that the case exhibits signs of direct discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin.⁹²

The Roma housing situation has also been recently scrutinised by international monitoring bodies. In its 2011 report on the visit to Slovenia, the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation noted that “The implications of the lack of access to water and sanitation for hygiene have a broader impact on the communities in which there is still no such access. Adults face difficulties in finding work when they have no way of maintaining minimum standards of hygiene. Women are confronted with particular issues when they are menstruating and indicated that they were ashamed about the conditions in which they had to practice their menstrual hygiene. Moreover, the lack of hygiene perpetuates the discriminatory stereotypes about Roma among Slovenians. Roma are perceived as dirty and unhygienic and, even in public places, they are not a welcome presence.” On the positive, the body witnessed cases when local authorities waived certain legal requirements in order to provide the Roma with water and sanitation.⁹³

The European Committee on Social Rights, in its conclusions on the situation regarding the implementation of the European Social Charter (revised) in Slovenia, published in early 2012, established that the situation in Slovenia does not meet the requirements of the Charter on the grounds that “insufficient measures were taken by public authorities to improve the substandard housing conditions of a considerable number of Roma in Slovenia.”⁹⁴

Lastly, the Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman produced in 2012 and submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia (*Državni zbor Republike Slovenije*) for consideration, a special report on the living conditions of the Roma residing in south-eastern parts of the country. The report was based on the Roma-related cases observed by the Ombudsman. The cases included:

- Residents of a Roma settlement who were deprived of access to safe drinking water;
- The relevant local authorities had failed to initiate the procedure for the determination of house numbers in another settlement, and, as a result, the residents were prevented from enjoying fundamental rights such as the right to social security and healthcare, the right to vote as well as the right to education;
- Another municipality had failed to provide the inclusion of Roma settlements in the relevant spatial plans, and missing the opportunity to take part in a public call intended for purchase of plots of land from non-Roma owners.

⁹² Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2012), ‘Varuh zaskrbljen zaradi nestrpnosti ob preselitvi romske družine na Vranoviče’, Press release, 19 March 2012, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnosti/novice/detajl/varuh-zaskrbljen-zaradi-nestrpnosti-ob-preselitvi-romske-druzine-na-vranovice/?cHash=86b18598adf934104c07a55798e615de.

⁹³ United Nations (UN), Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (2011) *Mission to Slovenia*, 4 July 2011, available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/143/19/PDF/G1114319.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁹⁴ Council of Europe, European Committee of Social Rights (2012) *Conclusions 2011 (Slovenia)*, Strasbourg, Council of Europe, January 2012, p. 33, available at: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/socialcharter/Conclusions/State/Slovenia2011_en.pdf.

The Ombudsman further received complaints from non-Roma residents residing in proximity to irregular Roma settlements who felt threatened by the actions of the members of the Roma community. They reported:

- Acts against their property;
- disturbance of public order and daily discharge of small arms;
- The use of open fire in the countryside;
- Aggressive unvaccinated dogs;
- Irregular construction;
- Underage mothers;
- General degradation of environment.

Upon observing these initiatives, the Ombudsman established that the situation in Roma settlements hinders both the exercise of human and special rights of the Roma community as well as the rights of the local non-Roma residents.

According to the Ombudsman, several municipalities, which are, by law, primarily responsible for the regulation of and public infrastructure in Roma settlements, tend to be inefficient in solving the situation in these settlements. With regard to the regularisation of the Roma settlements, the Ombudsman noted attempts of municipalities to transfer the responsibility to the state authorities and *vice versa*. They also established that insufficient funds had been allocated from the state budget for improving the housing situation of the Roma, and further noted that certain municipalities, including for political reasons, refrained from applying for state funds, as this is often linked to the adoption of spatial plans implying the regularisation of Roma settlements. By late 2011, the majority of municipalities, with Roma population, in south-eastern parts of the country failed to adopt the relevant spatial plans. The reasons for municipalities' failure to address the issue of regularisation of the Roma settlements include certain resistance on the part of the majority population as well as the complexity of the regularisation procedures. In regard to the latter, municipalities often lack qualified staff. Generally, the Ombudsman established that the conditions in the Roma settlements and their neighbourhoods are serious, and that the responsibility for regularisation should directly be assumed by the state authorities.⁹⁵

Major projects or initiatives

With regard to EU funds, so far, these have not been used for financing projects tackling the Roma housing situation in Slovenia.⁹⁶

The major initiative at the national level is the state assistance to municipalities in solving urgent communal infrastructure in Roma settlements. Co-financing on the part of the state is implemented through public calls. Over the years, the supported projects included, among other things, the construction of access roads to Roma settlements, the electrification of Roma settlements, the construction of waterworks and sewage systems and the purchase of the land with the purpose of regularisation of the Roma settlements. From 2002 to 2010, 7,347,479.35 EUR were intended for relevant projects, of which municipalities drawn on 5,606,599.72 EUR.⁹⁷

⁹⁵ Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2012) *Posebno poročilo o bivanjskih razmerah Romov na območju jugovzhodne Slovenije*, available at: [www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/posebna_porocila/POSEBNO_POROCILO_ROMI - maj 2012 - za splet.pdf](http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/posebna_porocila/POSEBNO_POROCILO_ROMI_-_maj_2012_-_za_splet.pdf).

⁹⁶ Information was provided by the Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior. (11 September 2012, telephone inquiry)

⁹⁷ Vlada Republike Slovenije (2010) *Poročilo o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji: poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007)*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p.24, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/7-10-POROCILO_o_položaju_romske_skupnosti_v_RS.pdf.

The last such public call was issued in 2012. Based on this public call, the government shall earmark 2,598,900.65 EUR for the relevant projects in 2012.⁹⁸

The weak point of these public calls is that they have only been aimed at municipalities with Roma population that is regarded as “autochthonous”, namely that they are perceived as long-established in a specific territory. As a result, other Roma groups, predominantly Roma with migrant background living in urban areas considered “non-autochthonous”, have not been captured by this initiative so far. Such a distinction has been criticised by various international monitoring bodies.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Slovenia, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (*Ministrstvo za gospodarski razvoj in tehnologijo*) (2012), ‘Ministrstvo za gospodarski razvoj in tehnologijo izdalo sklepe o sofinanciranju projektov osnovne komunalne infrastrukture v romskih naseljih v letu 2012’, 4 June 2012, available at: www.mgrt.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article/8349/.

⁹⁹ Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2007), *ECRI Report on Slovenia (third monitoring cycle)*, Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 13 February 2007, pp. 31-32, available at: http://hudoc.ecri.coe.int/XML/Ecri/ENGLISH/Cycle_03/03_CbC_eng/SVN-CbC-III-2007-5-ENG.pdf.

5 Health

a. Health status/ limitations in daily activities/ disability

In Slovenia, major official data producers collect no data on the health status of the population and on the use of healthcare services that is disaggregated by ethnic origin. For example, the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia (*Inštitut za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije*, IVZ RS), which produces the largest part of health-related data (e.g. data on mortality rates, on infant mortality rates, on women's health status, on health status of workers or on the provision of healthcare services) collects data only broken down by sex and age groups.

As a result, only a limited number of targeted surveys carried out in Slovenia provide some insight into the Roma health situation. Two of these surveys, both carried out by the Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*), are of particular relevance for this section. Although limited to a single region and to the female population, respectively, they tend to be the richest source of data on the health situation of the Roma produced so far in Slovenia.

The survey entitled "Risk factors for non-communicable diseases in adult population of the Roma community" (*Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih romske skupnosti*), the first such survey in the country, captured 259 randomly selected members of the Roma communities in the Pomurje region between 25 and 65 years of age. It was carried out in 2006 and 2007 using the same methodology as a similar survey carried out at the national level. The survey findings showed that more than the half of the respondents assessed their care for their health as good or very good. However, almost a third of the Roma respondents claimed that their health status was poor or very poor.¹⁰⁰ In comparison to the respondents involved in the similar national survey, the Roma respondents assessed their health status as being considerably worse. For example, in the 2004 national survey, 9.6% of the respondents, aged 25 to 64, claimed that their health status is poor or very poor.¹⁰¹ In 2008, the same percentage of 9.6% of the respondents, aged 25 to 74, assessed their health status as poor or very poor.¹⁰² Roma's assessment of their health status is also comparably unfavourable as shown by some other surveys asking respondents about their health status, e.g. the Survey on living conditions (EU-SILC) or the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS).

The survey also showed that one-third of the Roma respondents captured by this survey had high blood pressure.¹⁰³ This also reveals a poor situation compared to that of the respondents in the

¹⁰⁰ Belović, B. (2011), 'Health-Related Lifestyle of Roma' in: Belović, B. and Krajnc Nikolić, T. (eds) *Determinants Affecting the Health of Roma in Pomurje*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (Bilingual edition), p. 74, available at: <http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/zdravjeRomov.pdf.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ Djomba, J.K., Zaletel Kragelj, J. *et al* (eds.) (2010) *Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2004 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog*, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, p. 48, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2004.pdf.

¹⁰² Hlastan Ribič, C., Djomba, J.K. *et al* (eds), (2010) *Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2008 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog*, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, p. 54, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2008.pdf.

¹⁰³ Belović, B. (2011), 'Health-Related Lifestyle of Roma' in: Belović, B. and Krajnc Nikolić, T. (eds) *Determinants Affecting the Health of Roma in Pomurje*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (Bilingual edition), p. 75, available at: <http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/zdravjeRomov.pdf.pdf>.

national surveys. In 2004, 23.2% of the respondents were diagnosed with high blood pressure in the year of the survey or more than a year before compared to 27.8% in 2008.¹⁰⁴

According to the survey, stress is often reported and is particularly faced by women, the elderly and those members of the Roma community with the lowest educational achievement. As for the causes for stress, respondents cited the poor financial situation, problems in the family and loneliness. The survey further showed that smokers form a substantial group in Roma communities. Two-thirds of the surveyed men and half of the women were smokers. Many of them smoke in living quarters exposing all household members, including children and the elderly, exposing them to second-hand smoking. In Roma communities, smoking tends to be the most common risk factor for the health status. Daily physical activities are insufficient, particularly among women, while nutrition habits tend to be problematic. According to the survey findings the risk factors can be found more frequently among the poorer and less educated Roma. The respondents most often reported diseases and malfunctions of the spine and joints as well as lung diseases such as chronic bronchitis and asthma. Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes are the next most common type of health problems faced by the Roma.¹⁰⁵ Please note that the above information was retrieved from a publication which, in a popular manner, presents healthcare issues pertaining to the Roma. Efforts to obtain the survey data have been made, but without success. The organisation that carried out the survey failed to provide response to the inquiry requesting the data. The National and University Library have two copies, but not for borrowing.

The second survey, carried out in 2008 and 2009, was designed to assess the use of healthcare services by Roma women in the Pomurje region as well as other parts of the country. It captured 326 Roma women between 15 and 64 years of age. They were, in total, the mothers of 119 children up to five years old. The research was based on field survey, observation with participation and field diaries, and additionally three focus groups discussions were held, two with the Roma women and one with nurses in regular contact with Roma women.¹⁰⁶ The research findings showed that 97.4% of the respondents in Pomurje had a selected physician, while the share of Roma women with a selected physician in other parts of the country is 91.4%.¹⁰⁷

In Pomurje, 15.8% of the women never visited doctors when they were ill, compared to 12.1% in other parts of the country. At the same time, 43% of respondents in Pomurje, often or every day,

¹⁰⁴ Djomba, J.K., Zaletel Kragelj, J. et al (eds.) (2010) *Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2004 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog*, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, p. 15, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2004.pdf.

Hlastan Ribič, C., Djomba, J.K. et al (eds), (2010) *Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2008 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog*, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, p. 17, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2008.pdf.

¹⁰⁵ Belović, B. (2011), 'Health-Related Lifestyles of Roma' in: Belović, B. and Krajnc Nikolić, T. (eds) *Determinants Affecting the Health of Roma in Pomurje*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (Bilingual edition), pp. 74-75, available at: <http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/zdravjeRomov.pdf.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, p. 7, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹⁰⁷ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, p. 13, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

experienced stress or were under pressure, compared to 45.6% in other areas. With regard to their health status, 38.2% of the respondents in Pomurje assessed their health status as good or very good, compared to 27.5 % in other areas. However, the share of women assessing their health state as bad or very bad was 25.5 % in Pomurje and 27.5 % in other areas.¹⁰⁸ The data on the health status of Roma women captured by this survey compare unfavourably to the data on the health status of the general population as noted in the 2004 and 2008 national surveys. The results of the latter two surveys were presented above.

Some 40% of all the respondents reported chest pains during physical activities, 70% reported back, neck and joint pains, 45% of all the Roma women reported persistent coughing fits, while 50% reported sleeplessness. In Pomurje, 37.7% of the women reported depression, compared to 55.2% elsewhere, while 73.2% of the women in Pomurje and 60.3% of the respondents in other parts of the country reported taking some medications in the last week.¹⁰⁹ (No further explanations available)

With regard to children, the data showed that 98.8% of the Pomurje children and 94.4% of the children in other parts of the country have a selected doctor. In Pomurje, 91.7% of the parents always or most of the time visited doctors when the children were ill, compared to 88.9% in other areas.¹¹⁰

No respondent assessed their children's health status as very bad, but 9.5% of the Pomurje women and 2.8% in other parts of the country claimed their children's health status to be bad. Some 40% of the Pomurje children and 34.4% of the children in other areas frequently visited the emergency ambulance because of illness. In terms of vaccination rates for children, the picture is more favourable in Pomurje with 98.8 % of the children having been vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Haemophilus influenzae, and 79.8 % vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella. In other areas, the shares were 91.7 % and 68.6 %, respectively.¹¹¹

During the research project, two focus group discussions were held with six and five Roma women, respectively. They were of different age and educational achievements. The third focus group discussion involved five nurses in regular contact with Roma. During these sessions, several issues were raised, including:

- The Roma participants emphasised their frequent use of medications for “nerves”, while the nurses attributed this phenomenon to their subordinate position,

¹⁰⁸ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 14, 16, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹⁰⁹ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, p. 16, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹¹⁰ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 17-18, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹¹¹ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 20-22, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

- The participants also highlighted specific factors affecting the Roma health situation:
 - Widespread smoking,
 - A lack of physical activities,
 - Locations of the Roma settlements, poor infrastructure and inadequate dwellings.¹¹²

With regard to the immunisation of the Roma children, a research article published in 2006 is also relevant. Along with the research presented above, it is the only available source of relevant qualitative data on this issue. The researchers conducted a retrospective data analysis with the aim to compare vaccination rates for two generations of Roma children, as well as to compare the Roma vaccination rates with the national vaccination rates. The sample included data from the year 2001 on 436 Roma pre-school children aged 6 and 551 Roma school children aged 16 from three Slovenian geographical regions. The relevant raw data were taken from a range of sources, including medical records, vaccination records, Vaccination booklet, list of vaccinated schoolchildren and database of the National Computerised Immunisation System (CEPI 2000). The analysis presented a rather unfavourable picture concerning the immunisation of the Roma children, showing markedly lower vaccination rates for Roma pre-school children when compared to the national vaccination rates. For example, 70.3% of the Roma pre-school children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis, compared to the national rate of 92.6%; 66.1% were vaccinated against diphtheria and tetanus (national rate 92.4%); 66.1% against pertussis (national rate 92.3%), and 71.6% of the Roma pre-school children received vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella (national vaccination rate 94%). On a more positive side, a comparison of vaccination rates for the Roma children showed slightly higher vaccination rates for pre-school children, which might suggest a modest improvement over time. According to the researchers, the Roma poor knowledge of the healthcare system, their isolation as well as cultural specificities, result in limited use of preventive measures, including vaccination.¹¹³ (Please see Table 41 and 42 in Annex 2)

The limited shares of Roma included in vaccination programmes tend to be a recurrent issue in certain parts of the country. For example, a strategic document from November 2010 aimed at reducing health inequalities in the regions of Dolenjska, Bela krajina and Posavje, showed that some areas, particularly Novo mesto administrative unit, present a lower vaccination average on account of limited participation of the Roma in immunisation programmes.¹¹⁴ Worrying vaccination rates for Roma children in Novo mesto administrative unit are also mentioned in the draft report on the implementation of the National programme of measures for Roma, the main national strategic document addressing the needs of the Roma living in Slovenia.¹¹⁵

¹¹² Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, p. 24, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹¹³ Kraigher, A. et. al (2006) 'Vaccination Coverage in Hard to Reach Roma Children in Slovenia', in: *Collegium Antropologicum*, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 789-794.

¹¹⁴ Harlander, D. et al (2010) *Regijska strategija za zmanjševanje neenakosti v zdravju s pomočjo krepitev zdravja na Dolenjskem, v Beli krajini in Posavju za obdobje 2010-2015*, Novo mesto, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Novo mesto, p. 22: available at: <http://www.zzv-nm.si/media/STRATEGIJA%202010-%202015.pdf>.

¹¹⁵ Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior, Service for national minorities (Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve, Služba za narodnosti) (2012) *Drugo poročilo Vlade Republike Slovenije o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji – Poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007) in Nacionalnega programa ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015 (Osnutek)*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve, Služba za narodnosti, p. 24, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/Drugo_porocilo_Vlade_RS-OSNUTEK-9.9.2012.doc.

The next source of data is a research initiative looking into the health beliefs and practices among Slovenian Roma and their response to febrile illnesses. The research was based on semi-structured field interviews with open- and close-ended questions capturing 136 respondents between 15 and 65 years of age (88 women and 48 men) in the area of Kočevje. The research showed that the majority of Roma are not acquainted with thermometers and do not use them. It also showed that about one-third of the interviewees knew what the normal body temperature was, and that only 15% of the Roma respondents took their body temperature when they did not feel well. More than half of the respondents took paracetamol or aspirin when they felt feverish, but only about 50% visited their physicians. They often resorted to tea and relied on the healing effect of sweating. According to the researchers, failure to use technical devices, such as thermometers, and a lack of familiarity with the numerical values defining the border between normal and elevated body temperature, does not mean that Roma are not capable of recognising illness. They are also capable to counter illnesses, including fever, by drinking tea, by using compresses and by taking fever-reducing medications.¹¹⁶ The research article does not include information on the starting-end dates of the survey. The publisher received this article in November 2010, and accepted it for publication in January 2011.

b. Unmet needs in the area of health

Data obtained during the research project of Roma women's use of healthcare services further showed that 94% of the respondents in Pomurje and 86.2% in other parts could communicate with the healthcare workers, and that 96.6% of the women in Pomurje and 89.5% from other areas received medical assistance when they needed it.¹¹⁷

81.3% of the respondents in Pomurje and 67.9% in other areas received useful health information from doctors, 22.1% in Pomurje and 33.9% in other parts received such information from parents, while 24.3% of the Pomurje respondents received this type of information from other healthcare workers, compared to 10.7% in other parts of the country. Less than 10% of the respondents received useful information from the media.¹¹⁸

With regard to children, about 98.8% of the respondents in Pomurje and 82.9% in other areas reported satisfactory access to doctors (community health centres/ hospitals). Please note that the respondents captured by the survey were, in total, mothers of 119 children aged up to 5 years old. 97.6% of the parents in Pomurje and 91.4% in other areas were satisfied with the selected doctors. However, 97.6% of the mothers in Pomurje could communicate with healthcare workers, compared to 58.3% in other areas, while 97.6% of the respondents in Pomurje and 77.1% in other areas could understand the instructions received.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶ Rotar Pavlič, D. *et al* (2011) 'Health beliefs and practices among Slovenian Roma and their response to febrile illnesses: A qualitative study', *Zdravstveno varstvo : revija zateorijo in prakso preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva = Slovenian journal of public health*, Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 169-174, available at: <http://versita.metapress.com/content/k80757835634640k/fulltext.pdf>.

¹¹⁷ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 13, 15, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹¹⁸ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, p. 16, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹¹⁹ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno

The research findings further showed that 96.4 of the mothers in Pomurje and 86.1% in other parts of the country wished to have more information about childhood diseases and their treatment. Similarly, 97.6 % of the mothers in Pomurje and 88.9% in other areas wished to have more information on prevention of childhood diseases.¹²⁰

The two focus group discussions with the Roma women and a focus group discussion involving nurses in regular contact with Roma which were carried out during the research project showed, among other things, that:

- The participants, in general, stated that there were no issues with regard to access to doctors,
- Counselling rooms are not far away, and the roma visited them by foot, cars, bicycles, or called a taxi or ambulance,
- A majority of the Roma participants had a selected doctor and were satisfied with him/her,
- In cases of conflicts between Roma and the medical staff, the principal reasons for such conflicts were waiting periods and specific requests on the part of the Roma (e.g. medical referral form, specific medicines) as well as a lack of understanding of the doctors' instructions by the Roma, whereas the latter being the result of illiteracy among the Roma population.¹²¹

c. Medical insurance coverage

The same as with other areas of life, data on medical insurance coverage disaggregated by ethnic origin are not collected in Slovenia.

The mentioned survey focusing on the use of healthcare services by Roma women showed that about 95% of the women in all areas of the country were included in the basic health insurance scheme, but it also showed that fewer respondents possessed complementary insurance, namely 74.2% of the respondents in Pomurje and 69% in other areas. The respondents aged 19 to 25 years old were least likely to have complementary insurance (59.7%), while Roma women above 56 years of age formed the largest group with complementary insurance (88.2%).¹²² Please note that all services not fully covered by the basic insurance are payable. If without complementary insurance, the user pays the difference between the full price of a service and the amount which is allotted for this service from the basic insurance scheme. However, in cases of social assistance recipients, this difference is covered by the state budget. As no relevant ethnic

varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 17-18, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹²⁰ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, p. 21, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹²¹ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 23-24, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹²² Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 20-22, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

data on this issue are collected in Slovenia, it is not known how many Roma are covered by this measure.

The findings of the focus group discussions held within the framework of this project assessing the use of health care services by Roma women further showed that an overall majority of the Roma women were included in basic health insurance, the exception being non-nationals.¹²³

d. Circumstances around giving birth

The survey measuring Roma women's use of services in the field of healthcare further showed that the share of women with a selected gynaecologist is considerably lower compared to the share of Roma women with a selected physician. 77.6% of the respondents in Pomurje and 75.9% in other parts of the country have a selected gynaecologist, but only 33% of the respondents aged up to 18 years old had a selected gynaecologist at the time of the survey.

The focus group discussions conducted during the research project showed that:

- With regard to gynaecologists, Roma women regularly attended preventive screenings, but failed to do so immediately before and after childbirth,
- They did not participate in other preventive programmes,
- Younger women used contraception and planned pregnancy, while other groups more frequently opted for pregnancy termination.¹²⁴

e. Experiences and perceptions of racial/ethnic discrimination

With regard to instances of discrimination faced by Roma in healthcare sector, it is necessary to note that these are, if at all, poorly documented. The reason is twofold: firstly, a lack of comprehensive research studies, and, secondly, the relevant bodies do not keep separate records on complainants' / victims' ethnic origin. As a result, a thorough evidence-based assessment of the nature and scope of possible discriminatory practices faced by the Roma in the field of healthcare is practically impossible in Slovenia.

Considering research studies, the above-presented survey on the use of healthcare services by Roma women is the only source of some limited data. Some 91% of the Roma respondents in Pomurje claimed that they received medical assistance on an equal footing with non-Roma women, compared to 74.2% in other parts of the country. Similarly, with regard to children, the situation in Pomurje tended to be better, as 96.4% of the respondents stated that Roma and non-Roma children had equal access to doctors, compared to 76.5% in other areas. Some 97.6% of the Pomurje respondents agreed that healthcare workers treated Roma mothers and children respectfully, compared to 77.1% elsewhere.¹²⁵

¹²³ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 12-15, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹²⁴ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, p. 24, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

¹²⁵ Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, pp. 15, 17, 22, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.

(Please note that the Annex includes the relevant tables with survey data on the use of healthcare services by Roma women in Slovenia, as presented across this chapter.)

The bodies tasked to observe cases of discrimination such as the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the equality body in Slovenia and the Human Rights Ombudsman, as well as the Patient rights representatives, which protect the rights of patients relating to medical treatment, do not systematically collect any specific data broken down by ethnic origin. This also applies to possible cases of discrimination faced by Roma.

However, an overview of all reports produced by the mentioned bodies showed that only one case observed by the Human Rights Ombudsman could be identified in the period covered by this study. It cut across the fields of healthcare and social protection, and was reported in the Ombudsman's 2012 Annual report, covering developments in the year 2011. The Ombudsman was informed about the issue of low vaccination rates among the Roma children in Novo mesto administrative unit. In regard to this, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs notified all Social work centres in the country that they might include the obligation of mandatory vaccination of children in the contracts on active solving of individual's social issues which they sign with recipients of social assistance. These contracts, governed by the Social Security Act, include obligations which must be respected by recipients of social assistance. If the latter fail to meet the contract obligations, they may lose the assistance. Upon observing the facts of the case, the Ombudsman established that, if not explicitly stipulated in the Social Security Act, the provision of social assistance to an individual might not be conditioned by fulfilment of obligations the individual had under other sectoral acts, which was, in this case, the legislation governing preventive measures against infectious diseases. The Ombudsman further established that such a solution, as proposed by the ministry, might result in unequal treatment of persons based on their social status. Wealthier individuals would only be fined if they failed to respect the provisions of compulsory vaccination, while the socially disadvantaged might be punished twice, with a fine and deprivation of financial assistance. According to the Ombudsman, it was not irrelevant that the observed issue was related to the Roma population, which could also give rise to concerns about possible discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin.¹²⁶

Major projects or initiatives

Upon reviewing existing documents, including the relevant reports on the national measures aimed at the improvement of the situation of the Roma living in Slovenia in various areas of social life as well as other sources of data such as texts of public calls and information published on websites, only one project funded by the EU could be identified. The project dates back to the pre-accession period, and was financed within the framework of the PHARE programme. The project entitled **“Roma community – reducing health inequalities (Romska skupnost – zmanjševanje razlik v zdravju)”** was coordinated and implemented by the Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota in co-operation with several organisations, including the Association of Roma of Slovenia (Zveza Romov Slovenije). It was the first project in Slovenia to tackle health inequalities faced by the Roma population. The project results included the preparation of a document on the Roma lifestyle, and the establishment of a network of Roma coordinators motivated for further work in the field of health promotion. The Ministry of Health (Ministrstvo za zdravje) adopted the project results as a basis for further activities aimed at the improvement of the Roma health situation. Being the first project of its kind, it also served as a basis for further activities of the Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota, including the research on the use of

¹²⁶ Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2012) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2011*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, p. 307, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Letno_porocilo_Varuha_za_leto_2011.pdf.

healthcare services by the Roma women in Slovenia, a research initiative presented in the previous sections.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ <http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/Povzetek-Projekta-Romi.htm>

6 Poverty/ Economic situation

a. Household at risk-of-poverty

In Slovenia, all policy documents with reference to members of the Slovenian Roma communities regard them as one of the most marginalised group in the society, and vulnerable to social exclusion. However, it is not known how many Roma individuals live in poverty and material deprivation. The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), carried out by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, is the major source of data measuring living conditions of the population. It includes indicators such as at-risk-of-poverty rate, material deprivation rate or housing deprivation rate, but makes no reference to respondents' ethnic origin.

As a result, no exact data on the situation of the Roma in terms of income and poverty indicators are available. Some sources indicate that only 2% of the Roma are in employment, while 98% unemployed Roma receive social assistance.¹²⁸ According to the SILC surveys carried out in the period covered by this study, households without employed members are in the worst position. In 2011, this population experienced an at-risk-of-poverty rate of 39.9%, while such households with dependent children saw the at-risk-of-poverty rate of 74.5%.¹²⁹ The data on unemployment rates for the Roma, combined with the SILC data, indicate, at least indirectly, the levels of precarious living conditions faced by the Roma living in Slovenia.

Such a lack of the relevant statistical data collected by the relevant bodies is further followed by a lack of research studies dealing with issues of poverty and material deprivation among Roma.

b. Income/expenditure

No data available.

c. Financial situation/ social transfers/ debt/ borrowing

Similarly, data related to the financial situation of the Roma in Slovenia are not collected. For example, no official data on social transfers based on ethnic origin of recipients are available in Slovenia.¹³⁰ In spite of the fact that the Roma are highly dependent on social allowances, Roma's access to social transfers and other benefits, including possible discriminatory practices they could face in this regard, has not been subject of research so far.

In addition to this, the relevant authorities tasked to deal with complaints of alleged discrimination do not collect data on complainants/ victims based on their ethnic origin. This further aggravates any comprehensive monitoring of the situation experienced by the Slovenian Roma with regard to their access to social assistance.

However, some data on instances of discrimination experienced by the Roma are available on a case-by-case basis. In 2010, the Social Inspection (*Socialna inšpekcija*) at the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia examined a case concerning a Roma couple who inquired about a possibility to obtain municipal financial assistance at the Social work centre. When they inquired about this possibility, the social worker at the centre responded that this financial assistance is not

¹²⁸ Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior (*Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve*) (Date of publication not known), 'Roma community', Website information, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/en/minorities/roma_community/

¹²⁹ Slovenia, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (*Statistični urad Republike Slovenije*), 'Income and poverty indicators, Slovenia, 2011 – provisional data', Public release, 28 June 2012, available at: http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4818.

¹³⁰ Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

for Roma. A volunteer of a local association verified by phone whether Roma may apply for this assistance and they also received a negative response: the social worker confirmed that Roma may not apply for this financial assistance. The Social Inspection found that such treatment constitutes discrimination, as there is no provision in the law that would allow a denial of a certain right on the basis of race or ethnicity. Municipal assistance is available for all people who meet the conditions, regardless of their ethnicity. In the procedure, it was established that if the couple applied for this type of assistance it would have been granted to them, as they met all the conditions. One of the issues the case addressed was a defence of the social worker who claimed that they did not mean to discriminate against Roma, but that they tried to explain in a short way that the Roma would not be eligible for this type of social assistance. The social worker was allegedly sure that only single persons qualify for it. The inspection established that it was not important whether or not the social worker intended to discriminate against Roma, as their responses had a deterring effect and hurt the dignity of the persons affected.

Amnesty International Slovenia also reported a discriminatory practice against Roma on the part of a Red Cross regional association. The latter denied the Roma access to their warehouse. Upon intervention by Amnesty International, a Roma woman was allowed access to the warehouse, albeit outside business hours. However, a Red Cross representative confirmed that this was an exception, and that humanitarian aid would be, by rule, only delivered to the Roma in their settlements. Contrary to this, non-Roma had free access to the warehouse during working hours, with the possibility to choose food and clothing.¹³¹

d. Malnutrition/ hunger

No data available.

e. Material deprivation and/or other non-income poverty indicators

No data available.

Major projects or initiatives

Apart from several projects aimed at improving the employment situation as well as at social inclusion, presented in the employment section, a project carried out by Radio Student, a Ljubljana-based radio station, received funds from the EU budget within the framework of the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion. The project entitled “**Roma information centre**” – supported by Radio Student with the establishment and initial operation. The project results included the establishment of the centre and its website, the publication of supporting materials and employment of a Roma coordinator. The radio also aired six shows about Roma and social inclusion.¹³²

¹³¹ Amnesty International Slovenije (2010), ‘Slovenija: spremembe v letu 2010 (Januar – maj 2010)’, Public release, 27 May 2010, available at: <http://arhiv.amnesty.si/sl/node/2520>

¹³² Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

7 Active citizenship/ Rights awareness

a. Awareness of the existence of representative Roma organisations, other civil society organisations, anti-discrimination legislation and equality bodies

In general, Roma's awareness of the existence of representative Roma organisations, other civil society organisations, anti-discrimination legislation and equality bodies has not been measured in Slovenia in any comprehensive manners.

Existing data suggest that Roma rarely approach the relevant equality bodies, but, on the other hand, have established various civil society organisations in a number of areas of social life.

Please see sections c. and d. of this part of the report for more information.

b. Participation in elections and political representation

At the legislative level, two major laws govern the participation of the Slovenian Roma in political life. The Local Self-Government Act stipulates the right of the Roma living in 20 municipalities, with the Roma population who are regarded as long-settled, to elect a Roma municipality councillor. These municipalities are: Beltinci, Cankova, Črenšovci, Črnomelj, Dobrovnik, Grosuplje, Kočevje, Krško, Kuzma, Lendava, Metlika, Murska Sobota, Novo mesto, Puconci, Rogašovci, Semič, Šentjernej, Tišina, Trebnje and Turnišče.¹³³

The Roma Community Act lays down the establishment of a special body, namely the Roma Community Council of the Republic of Slovenia, which represents the interests of the Slovenian Roma in relation to state bodies. The Council is composed of 14 representatives of the Roma Union of Slovenia (*Zveza Romov Slovenije*) and seven representatives from the Roma councillors elected in municipality councils.¹³⁴

A research article, published in 2012, looked into the performance of the elected Roma councillor. It was based on surveys, including structured interviews, conducted in 2004 and 2008. In 2004, 19 Roma councillors and 20 mayors were surveyed, while, in 2008, the researchers interviewed 18 Roma local councillors and 18 mayors. Both surveys captured almost all the Roma elected representatives. The research findings showed that, in 2004, over half of the mayors perceived the existence of Roma local councillors as varying between important and very important, compared to 2008 when a majority of the mayors (13) viewed their roles as very important. In comparison to 2004, when 13 mayors thought that the municipality councils were not the adequate platforms to solve the Roma issues and that the state should be more involved, the 2008 survey showed that only six mayors were still of the opinion that local councils were the inadequate bodies to deal with the needs of the Roma. The 2004 research also showed that certain councillors were openly prejudiced against the Roma community, as well as that in some cases there was an evident lack of co-operation and empathy on the part of the entire municipal council. Contrary to this, only one respondent among Roma councillors claimed that the municipality council was an obstacle for the better understanding within the Roma community and with other municipalities, while the other respondents confirmed the improvement of these relationships since 2004. The researchers found the first performances of Roma councillors to be encouraging, and that, in the second term, their

¹³³ Slovenia, The Act amending Local self-government act (*Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o lokalni samoupravi*, ZLS-L), 30 May 2002.

¹³⁴ Slovenia, The Roma community act (*Zakon o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji*, ZRomS-1), 30 March 2007.

communication with the Roma community was greatly improved, while, at the same time, their relationships with other municipal councillors were more positive.¹³⁵

On the negative side, the Roma Community Council of the Republic of Slovenia tended to be a divisive body since its establishment. In relation to the state, it was not perceived as a body which was representative for all the heterogeneous Roma community living in Slovenia. Since its establishment, disagreements apparently increased between Roma associations and their representatives from different parts of Slovenia especially between the representatives of “autochthonous” Roma and, in particular, representatives of Roma from larger urban centres such as Ljubljana and Maribor. On the basis of initiatives received in this regard, the Human Rights Ombudsman lodged with the Constitutional Court a petition for the review of the provisions of the Roma Community Act governing the composition of the Roma Community Council. In the petition, the Ombudsman noted that such provisions, in regulating the representation of the Roma community in relation to the State, gave undue priority to one of the umbrella Roma organisations. As a result, individual members of the Roma community and other Roma organisations face unequal treatment when enjoying their special rights.¹³⁶

The Constitutional Court rejected the Ombudsman’s complaint on the grounds that the relevant provision, if inadequate, was not necessarily unconstitutional. The court noted that it is up to the legislator to rectify any inadequacy.¹³⁷ After the court’s decision, the Ombudsman regularly called upon the public authorities to provide for amendments, but with no success.

Like in other areas of social life, data on participation in European, national parliamentary, presidential, and general local elections (i.e. Roma have double vote in local elections, namely they vote as citizens for all the candidates in local elections, and as Roma for representatives of their community in the local council) are not collected in Slovenia, based on the ethnic origin of the voters. Only some limited data on Roma who cast their vote in Roma councillor elections are available.

In 2006 (official results for 13 municipalities and unofficial results for 6 municipalities), 1,753 members of the Roma community gave their vote to one of the 31 candidates in 19 municipalities.¹³⁸ In 2010 (unofficial results), 1,752 members of the Roma community gave their vote to one of the 30 candidates in 19 municipalities.¹³⁹ It is also worthwhile noting that, in 2006, nine municipalities had a single candidate running for local Roma councillor, compared to seven in 2010. (This calculation was made by the FRA National Focal Point in Slovenia)

Data on the appointment of Roma on governmental, regional and local authorities’ positions are not collected in Slovenia. As mentioned earlier, Roma elect councillors in 20 Slovenian municipalities regarded as areas with “autochthonous” Roma, meaning the long-settled Roma communities.

¹³⁵ Bačlija, I. and Haček, M. (2012) ‘Minority Political Participation at Local Level: the Roma’, in: *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 2012, No. 19, pp. 53-68, available at: http://www.academia.edu/1459230/Minority_Political_Participation_at_the_Local_Level_The_Roma.

¹³⁶ Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2010) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2009*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 48-50, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/LP10.pdf.

¹³⁷ Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2011) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2010*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 62-64, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/LP10.pdf.

¹³⁸ <http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/lv2006/rezultati/skupnosti.html> (Election results).

¹³⁹ <http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/lv2010/rezultati/skupnosti.html> (Election results).

c. Participation and representation in non-governmental organisations

Data on the existing Roma organisations showed that, until 2012, the Slovenian Roma established 66 organisations in 23 municipalities (12 sporting organisations, 23 organisations in the field of culture and arts, three professional organisations, one organisation in the field of environment protection, 26 political organisations, including umbrella Roma organisations, and one organisation active in the field of assistance to people).¹⁴⁰

d. Awareness and use of complaints procedure

Concerning the protection against the violation of rights, including protection against discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin, the persons affected may protect their rights by using various procedures, depending, for example, on the particularities of a violation or expected results by the victim (e.g. termination of discriminatory practice, damage claims, or punishment of the perpetrator).

For example, anyone who faces discrimination may approach the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the quality body in Slovenia under Racial Equality Directive. The Advocate hears cases of alleged violations of the prohibition of discrimination in both private and public sector with the intention to disclose cases of unequal treatment and to raise awareness of the issue and in this respect contributes to raising the awareness of rights. The hearing of a case is informal and free of charge. A case is concluded by a written opinion in which the Advocate states its findings and provides an assessment of the case circumstances in terms of the existence of the violation of a prohibition of discrimination, and informs parties about it. The Advocate may point out irregularities and issue recommendations on how these should be rectified, as well as call for the alleged offender to inform about them, within a specified time-limit, of the measures taken. As the hearing of the case is informal, and, as a consequence, only a non-binding opinion may be issued by the Advocate, the Advocate may, in case that the established irregularities are not rectified and alleged violation exhibits all signs of discrimination, refer the case to the competent inspection services.

An individual affected by discrimination may also approach the Human Rights Ombudsman. The Ombudsman investigates individual complaints, which may be lodged by any person who believes that their human rights or fundamental freedoms have been violated, provided that they have exhausted all legal means to reach a solution to the alleged violation. If legal remedies do not succeed in rectifying the violation and the victim believes that they have done everything possible or simply does not know what to do, they may then turn to the Ombudsman. The proceedings are informal and free of charge for the complainants. Also, in case a petition submitted to the Ombudsman gives ground for suspicion of the violation of the prohibition of discrimination, the Ombudsman may cede their opinion to the competent inspection services, which are then obliged to deal with the Ombudsman's opinion.

Everyone, including persons affected, as well as individuals or organisations acting in support or on behalf of persons affected or simply noticing a violation of the prohibition of discrimination, may lodge a complaint or announce the case of discrimination to the competent inspection services, which oversee the implementation of laws and other regulations, collective agreements and general documents in an individual administrative field (e.g. employment, education, etc.). In practice, in Slovenia, as the prohibition of discrimination is not systematically implemented into sectoral legislation (e.g. housing legislation, healthcare-related legislation), this leads to the situation where, in the absence of clear regulations, it is not possible to determine which

¹⁴⁰ <http://www.romsvet.si/sl-si/romi-v-sloveniji/romske-organizacije-in-drustva> (Website of the Roma house (*Romska hiša/ Romano kher*) project).

inspectorate is obliged to deal with complaints alleging discrimination and whether a certain field is covered by any inspectorate's supervision.

An individual affected may start a civil procedure for compensation payment before the relevant civil court when discriminatory practice resulted in immaterial or material damages. Also, when discrimination or other violations of one's rights arise from a decision by an administrative body, the person affected may file a suit with the competent administrative court.

In cases of serious violations of the prohibition of discrimination, an individual may lodge a denouncement with the police or competent district attorney under the relevant provisions of the Penal Code, namely Article 131, providing for the prohibition of the violation of the principle of equality on, among other things, grounds of race, ethnic origin or religious affiliation, and Article 297, banning incitement to racial hatred, strife and intolerance.

A complaint may be filed with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia in relation to human rights violations, and proposals for the assessment of the constitutionality of laws and regulations may also be addressed to the Court, provided that the complainant establishes his/her legal interest.

Awareness of the Roma people living in Slovenia of the mentioned mechanisms providing for protection against discrimination has not been studied in Slovenia.

For example, the Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior, which performs expert tasks relating to the status, rights, obligations and development of recognised national minorities and the Roma community, respectively, does not possess comprehensive information on this subject, but is of the opinion that the Human Rights Ombudsman tends to be the body mostly approached by the Roma.¹⁴¹

The Human Rights Ombudsman regularly reports that a substantial number of cases it observed in the field of discrimination are related to the Roma community. Regarding awareness of the Roma of the existing protection mechanism, it is illustrative that the Ombudsman noted that "some issues were dealt with on our own initiative, especially on the basis of media notes, since it is general knowledge that members of the Roma community are not used to address written initiatives to the Ombudsman."¹⁴² That the Ombudsman observes the Roma-related issues on its own initiative, based on media reports, is regularly reported in the recent years.

The Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the equality body in Slovenia, reported that it receives a very limited number of complaints claiming discrimination on the ground of ethnic origin. This, combined with the fact that a limited number of the Roma-related complaints observed by the Advocate were lodged by NGOs, illustrates, in the Advocate's opinion, that the Roma community awareness of the anti-discrimination complaining instruments tends to be limited. According to the Advocate, notwithstanding this issue, it is even more worrying that the anti-discrimination framework in Slovenia is ineffective, and that victims, including Roma, are not adequately protected.¹⁴³

¹⁴¹ Information was provided by the Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior upon request (11 September 2012, written response).

¹⁴² Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2010) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2009*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, p. 42, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Letno_porocilo_Varuha_za_2009.pdf.

¹⁴³ Information was provided by the Advocate of the Principle of Equality upon request (6 September 2012, written response).

Indeed, in 2011, two reports were published raising concerns over the existing mechanism providing for protection against discrimination in Slovenia. The Inter-departmental working group for the preparation of a comprehensive institutional framework promoting equality and protecting against discrimination (*Medresorska delovna skupina za pripravo celovite institucionalne ureditve področja spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo*) established that Slovenia has various bodies responsible to tackle the needs of specific groups vulnerable to discrimination, but has not put in place a comprehensive non-discrimination policy. A review of the powers and functions of individual bodies shows that, in terms of discrimination, only the situation regarding gender is monitored in a comprehensive manner. For all the other groups, there is a lack of data and it is not known which groups are the most discriminated against in specific areas of life. The working group further established that Slovenia only partially meets the requirements of the relevant EU legislation and other binding international instruments concerning the independent assistance to victims of discrimination. This assistance is limited as the function of the equality body is only performed by one person, while the supervision by inspectorates does not work in practice. Moreover, Slovenia fails to meet the requirements relating to the monitoring of discrimination in terms of independent research and analysis as set out in the relevant legal instruments.¹⁴⁴

In their contribution to the work of the mentioned working group, the current Advocate of the Principle of Equality produced an independent report on the present non-discrimination framework set up in Slovenia. This comprehensive overview became later an integral part of the body's last annual report produced in 2011. In this report, it critically observes the situation regarding the protection against discrimination in Slovenia. They noted that the Slovenian equality body is, in essence, one-public servant body which is not independent from the authorities, has no independent budget line and is vulnerable to government interventions. In practice, the body does not function when the person performing the tasks of this body is on annual or sick leave. Similarly, if this person is in conflict of interest – that is, when a case concerns them personally, they must exclude themselves from the procedure—no one remains to decide on such a specific case.

Furthermore, this report argues that various inspectorates are reluctant to deal with cases of discrimination, that Slovenia lacks data and mechanisms to monitor the specific social groups the most at risk of discrimination. In general, the Advocate of the Principle of Equality concludes that Slovenia fails to comply with the relevant legal instruments, including the EU major anti-discrimination directives and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. Moreover, the equality body notes that the existing data on practices in the field of discrimination show that, in Slovenia, it is highly unlikely that violators of the principle of non-discrimination would face any serious consequences regarding their acts.¹⁴⁵

e. Experiences and perceptions of racial/ethnic discrimination

Exhaustive research studies focusing on Roma experiences and perceptions of racial/ethnic discrimination have not been published in Slovenia. As noted, the report produced by the Inter-departmental working group for the preparation of a comprehensive institutional framework promoting equality and protecting against discrimination (*Medresorska delovna skupina za pripravo celovite institucionalne ureditve področja spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo*) established that only the situation regarding gender is monitored in a

¹⁴⁴ Slovenia, Office for Equal Opportunities (*Urad za enake možnosti*) (2011) *Analiza institucionalne ureditve spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo v Republiki Sloveniji*, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti.

¹⁴⁵ Slovenia, Advocate of the Principle of Equality (*Zagovornik načela enakosti*) (2011) *Letno poročilo zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2010*, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti, available at: www.zagovornik.net/uploads/media/zagovornik_LP_2010_2.pdf.

comprehensive manner. With regard to other social groups, there is a lack of data and it is not known which groups are the most discriminated against in specific areas of life.¹⁴⁶

Major projects or initiatives

With a view to the use of EU funds for co-financing initiatives relating to the political participation of Roma as well as initiatives aimed at raising awareness of the anti-discrimination mechanisms available in Slovenia, an overview of the existing data showed that these were used sporadically.

Projects specifically aimed at addressing the political participation of the Roma could not be identified. However, one phase of the project entitled “**Roma house (Romano kher – Romska hiša)**”, approved upon the 2010 public call which was published by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social, and was designed to increase employment chances and social inclusion of vulnerable groups, is relevant for the political participation of the Roma. One of the three major project activities includes organisation of workshops targeting Roma councillors facilitating the improved representation of the Roma interests in the political arena, including with a view to equal opportunities in the labour market. The project is implemented from 2011 to 2015, with a budget of 994,600.00 EUR, of which 85% comes from the European Social Fund.¹⁴⁷

The Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior (former Office for National Minorities (*Urad za narodnosti*)) is responsible for financing and implementing discrimination-related awareness raising activities related to Roma. The body implemented the Council of Europe Dosta! Campaign in Slovenia through various activities. It also issues public calls for awareness raising projects on discrimination implemented by Roma organisations. All these initiatives are financed from the state budget.

In regard to the EU funds, one initiative could be identified. Within the framework of the Progress Programme, the current Advocate of the Principle of Equality, as a part of the project **Equal in diversity** (*Enaki v raznolikosti*), started a promotional campaign raising awareness of their work. This was the first such campaign in a long time, and included the launch of the Advocate's website and production of other material (e.g. leaflets). When implementing the campaign, the Advocate provided that part of the website is also a webpage in the Romani language with the useful information on the relevant complaining procedures. With a view to, among other things, the Roma with migrant background, who are predominantly from former Yugoslavia, webpages in Albanian and Serbian//Bosnian language(s) were also included.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁶ Slovenia, Office for Equal Opportunities (*Urad za enake možnosti*) (2011) *Analiza institucionalne ureditve spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo v Republiki Sloveniji*, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti.

¹⁴⁷ Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response). See also: www.romsvet.si/sl-si/romano-kher.

¹⁴⁸ www.zagovornik.net/ro/index.html# (Web page of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality in Roma language).

Annexes

1. Bibliography

Amnesty International (2008) *Amnesty International Report 2008: The State of the world's human rights*, London, Amnesty International, p. 269, available at: <http://report2008.amnesty.org/document/101.pdf>.

Amnesty International (2009) *Amnesty International Report 2009: The State of the world's human rights*, London, Amnesty International, p. 293, available at: <http://report2009.amnesty.org/sites/report2009.amnesty.org/files/documents/air09-en.pdf>.
All hyperlinks were accessed on 12 October 2012.

Amnesty International Slovenije (2010), 'Slovenija: spremembe v letu 2010 (Januar – maj 2010)', Public release, 27 May 2010, available at: <http://arhiv.amnesty.si/sl/node/2520>

Amnesty International (2011) *Parallel lives: Roma denied rights to housing and water in Slovenia*, London, Amnesty International, p. 4, available at: <https://doc.es.amnesty.org/cgi-bin/ai/BRSCGI/SLOVENIA%20PARALLEL%20LIVES?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=29532611414>.

Amnesty International (2011) *Parallel lives: Roma denied rights to housing and water in Slovenia*, London, Amnesty International, p. 37, available at: <https://doc.es.amnesty.org/cgi-bin/ai/BRSCGI/SLOVENIA%20PARALLEL%20LIVES?CMD=VEROBJ&MLKOB=29532611414>.

Babič Ivaniš, N. *et. al.* (2006), 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov' in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), *Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, pp. 210-212, 217-221, 223-225, 237.

Bačlija, I. and Haček, M. (2012) 'Minority Political Participation at Local Level: the Roma', in: *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 2012, No. 19, pp. 53-68, available at: http://www.academia.edu/1459230/Minority_Political_Participation_at_the_Local_Level_The_Roma.

Belović, B. (2011), 'Health-Related Lyfstyle of Roma' in: Belović, B. and Krajnc Nikolić, T. (eds) *Determinnants Affecting the Health of Roma in Pomurje*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (Bilingual edition), pp. 74-75, available at: <http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/zdravjeRomov.pdf.pdf>.

Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2007), *ECRI Report on Slovenia (third monitoring cycle)*, Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 13 February 2007, pp. 28, 31-32, 46-47, available at: http://hudoc.ecri.coe.int/XMLEcri/ENGLISH/Cycle_03/03_CbC_eng/SVN-CbC-III-2007-5-ENG.pdf.

Council of Europe, European Committee of Social Rights (2012) *Conclusions 2011 (Slovenia)*, Strasbourg, Council of Europe, January 2012, p. 33, available at: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/socialcharter/Conclusions/State/Slovenia2011_en.pdf.

- Djomba, J.K., Zaletel Kragelj, J. *et al* (eds.) (2010) *Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2004 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog*, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, pp. 15, 48, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2004.pdf.
- Harlander, D. *et al* (2010) *Regijska strategija za zmanjševanje neenakosti v zdravju s pomočjo krepitev zdravja na Dolenjskem, v Beli Krajini in Posavju za obdobje 2010-2015*, Novo mesto, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Novo mesto, p. 22: available at: <http://www.zzv-nm.si/media/STRATEGIJA%202010-%202015.pdf>.
- Hlastan Ribič, C., Djomba, J.K. *et al* (eds), (2010) *Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2008 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog*, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, pp. 17, 54, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2008.pdf.
- Horvat, L. *et al* (2005), 'Pismo ministru za šolstvo', Public letter, April 2005 (published in various media), in Autor, S., Kuhar, R. (eds.) (2005) *Poročilo skupine za spremljanje nestrpnosti 04*, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut, pp. 6-14, available at: <http://mediawatch.mirovni-institut.si/nestrpnost/porocilo/04/nestrpnost.pdf>.
- Hrženjak, M. *et al* (2008) *Romi v Ljubljani – različnost perspektiv: Zaključno poročilo raziskovalnega projekta RP 2/07*, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut and Fakulteta za socialno delo Univerze v Ljubljani, pp. 46-49, 51, 130-131, available at: www.mirovni-institut.si/data/tinymce/Publikacije/Romi%20v%20Ljubljani/KON%C4%8CNO%20PORO%C4%8CLO%20OBLIKOVANO.pdf.
- Kraigher, A. *et al* (2006) 'Vaccination Coverage in Hard to Reach Roma Children in Slovenia', in: *Collegium Antropolgicum*, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 789-794.
- Mirovni inštitut and Pravno-informacijski center nevladnih organizacij – PIC (2009), 'Izjava za javnost glede mnenja Zagovornika načela enakosti z dne 23. Marec 2009', Press release, 31 March 2009, available at: www.mirovni-institut.si/Izjava/Detail/si/izjava/Izjava-za-javnost-glede-mnenja-Zagovornika-nacela-enakost/.
- Pedagoški inštitut (2011) *Nacionalna evalvacijska študija uspešnosti romskih učencev v osnovni šoli: Končno poročilo*, Ljubljana, Pedagoški inštitut, available at: www.pei.si/UserFilesUpload/file/zalozba/Evalvacijske/Evalvacijska_studija_Romski_ucenci.pdf.
- Rotar Pavlič, D. *et al* (2011) 'Health beliefs and practices among Slovenian Roma and their response to febrile illnesses: A qualitative study', *Zdravstveno varstvo : revija zateorijo in prakso preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva = Slovenian journal of public health*, Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 169-174, available at: <http://versita.metapress.com/content/k80757835634640k/fulltext.pdf>.

- Slovenia, Advocate of the Principle of Equality (*Zagovornik načela enakosti*) (2009) Poročilo o delu Zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2008, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti, pp. 17-19, available at: www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/Porocilozagovornikaza2008.doc.
- Slovenia, Advocate of the Principle of Equality (*Zagovornik načela enakosti*) (2011) *Letno poročilo zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2010*, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti, available at: www.zagovornik.net/uploads/media/zagovornik_LP_2010_2.pdf.
- Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010), *Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, available at: www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf.
- Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010) *Poročilo o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji: poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007)*, Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, p.11, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/7-10-POROCILO_o_polozaju_romske_skupnosti_v_RS.pdf.
- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2007) Letno poročilo 2006, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, p. 174, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Varuh_LP_2006_SLO.pdf.
- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2007), Annual Report 2006, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 15-16, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Varuh_LP_2006_ANG.pdf.
- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2009) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike slovenije za leto 2008*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 59-60, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Varuh_LP-2008.pdf.
- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2010) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2009*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 42, 48-50, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Letno_porocilo_Varuha_za_2009.pdf.
- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2011) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2010*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, pp. 62-64, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/LP10.pdf.
- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2012) *Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2011*, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, p. 307, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Letno_porocilo_Varuha_za_leto_2011.pdf.
- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (*Varuh človekovih pravic*) (2012) *Posebno poročilo o bivanjskih razmerah Romov na območju jugovzhodne Slovenije*, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/posebna_porocila/POSEBNO_POROCILO_ROMI_maj_2012_-_za_splet.pdf.

- Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2012), 'Varuh zaskrbljen zaradi nestrpnosti ob preselitvi romske družine na Vranoviče', Press release, 19 March 2012, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnosti/novice/detajl/varuh-zaskrbljen-zaradi-nestrpnosti-ob-preselitvi-romske-druzine-na-vranovice/?cHash=86b18598adf934104c07a55798e615de.
- Slovenia, Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (*Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota*) (year of publication not known, the project carried out in 2008 and 2009) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF.
- Slovenia, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (*Ministrstvo za gospodarski razvoj in tehnologijo*) (2012), 'Ministrstvo za gospodarski razvoj in tehnologijo izdalo sklepe o sofinanciranju projektov osnovne komunalne infrastrukture v romskih naseljih v letu 2012', 4 June 2012, available at: www.mgrt.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article//8349/.
- Slovenia, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport) (2004) *Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport, pp. 6, 13, available at: www.mizks.gov.si/fileadmin/mizks.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocje/razvoj_solstva/projekti/07_21_strategija_Romi.doc.
- Slovenia, Ministry of Education and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport) (2011) *Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji (Dopolnilo k Strategiji 2004)*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport, pp. 11-12, 24, available at: www.mizks.gov.si/fileadmin/mizks.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocje/razvoj_solstva/projekti/Strategija_Romi_dopolnitev_2011.pdf.
- Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior (Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve) (Date of publication not known), 'Roma community', Website information, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/en/minorities/roma_community/.
- Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior, Service for national minorities (Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve, Služba za narodnosti) (2012) *Drugo poročilo Vlade Republike Slovenije o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji – Poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007) in Nacionalnega programa ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015 (Osnutek)*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve, Služba za narodnosti, p. 24, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/Drugo_porocilo_Vlade_RS-OSNUTEK-9.9.2012.doc.
- Slovenia, Office for Equal Opportunities (*Urad za enake možnosti*) (2011) *Analiza institucionalne ureditve spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo v Republiki Sloveniji*, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti.
- Slovenia, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (*Statistični urad Republike Slovenije*), 'Income and poverty indicators, Slovenia, 2011 – provisional data', Public release, 28 June 2012, available at: http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4818.

Slovenia, The Act amending Local self-government act (*Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o lokalni samoupravi*, ZLS-L), 30 May 2002.

Slovenia, The Roma community act (*Zakon o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji*, ZRomS-1), 30 March 2007.

Slovenia, The Rules on norms and standards for the implementation of the nine-year elementary school programme (*Pravilnik o normativih in standardih za izvajanje programa devetletne osnovne šole*), 21 July 2004.

Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) *Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat*, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, available at:

www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf.

United Nations (UN), Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (2011) *Mission to Slovenia*, 4 July 2011, Paragraph 44, available at:

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/143/19/PDF/G1114319.pdf?OpenElement>.

Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za management Koper (2010) *Študija o diskriminaciji na trgu dela: zaključno poročilo*, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za management Koper, p. 50, available at:

http://www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/Porocilo_Diskriminacija_na_trgu_dela_za_splet.pdf.

Zupančič, J. (2007) 'Romska naselja kot posebni del naselbinskega sistema v Sloveniji', *Dela*, No. 27, pp. 244-246, available at: http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/oddelki/geo/Publikacije/Dela/files/Dela_27/12_zupancic.pdf.

Zupančič, J. (2010) *Romi in romska naselja v Sloveniji: Kratko poročilo o rezultatih raziskave v okviru dela Strokovne skupine za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji*, available at:

www.arhiv.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/prostor/pdf/romi_in_romska_naselja.pdf

Žagar, N. (2007) 'Raziskava med delodajalci in politiki o stališčih do diskriminacije' in: Žagar, N. (ed.) *Sprejemanje različnosti – korak do pravične družbe*, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, p. 63.

Information obtained on request

Information was provided by the Advocate of the Principle of Equality upon request (6 September 2012, written response).

Information was provided by the Employment Service of Slovenia upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

Information was provided by the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Education and Sport upon request (28 October 2011, written response; and 4 September 2012, written response).

Information was provided by the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (28 August 2012, written response).

Information was provided by the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (29 August 2012, written response); and the Construction, Geodetic and Housing Inspection upon request. (The data produced by the latter, the then Housing Inspection, were provided in written in 2011 and refer to that year. This body failed to produce reply to our request for data during the preparation of this study.)

Information was provided by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport upon request (5 September 2012, written response).

Information was provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs upon request (7 September 2012, written response).

Information was provided by the Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior upon request (11 September 2012, written response).

Information was provided by the Service for national minorities at the Ministry of the Interior. (11 September 2012, telephone inquiry)

Information was provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia upon request (12 September 2012, written response).

Internet sources

www.zagovornik.net/ro/index.html# (Web page of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality in Roma language).

<http://www.romsvet.si/sl-si/romi-v-sloveniji/romske-organizacije-in-drustva> (Website of the Roma house (*Romska hiša/ Romano kher*) project).

<http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/lv2006/rezultati/skupnosti.html> (2006 Local elections results).

<http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/lv2010/rezultati/skupnosti.html> (2010 Local elections results).

<http://www.zzy-ms.si/si/neenakosti/Povzetek-Projekta-Romi.htm> (Information on healthcare-related project targeting the Roma)

2. Statistical Tables

Education

Table 1. Population, 20-24 years of age, by ethnic affiliation, educational attainment and by gender

	Age 20-24														
	Total			Roma			Declared ethnic affiliation			Undeclared			Unknown		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No or incomplete elementary	1.2	1.5	0.8	60.5	60.0	61.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.2
Elementary	9.8	12.1	7.3	21.1	20.0	22.2	9.1	11.4	6.8	16.9	18.0	15.9	12.9	15.7	9.4
Secondary	86.4	84.5	88.5	18.4	20.0	16.7	87.3	85.5	89.1	80.1	78.9	81.4	82.6	80.1	85.8
Lower and middle vocational	27.0	32.7	20.9	14.8	16.5	13.0	26.5	32.3	20.5	27.6	32.7	22.3	30.3	35.1	24.2
General and professional	59.5	51.9	67.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	60.8	53.2	68.6	52.6	46.2	59.1	52.3	45.0	61.6
Higher	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
High	2.0	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	2.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.5

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Population Census 2002

Table 2. Population, 25 years of age and above, by ethnic affiliation, educational attainment and by gender

Age 25 and above															
	Total	Men	Women	Roma			Declared ethnic affiliation			Undeclared			Unknown		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No or incomplete elementary	8.1	6.7	9.4	69.8	62.2	77.8	8.0	6.7	9.2	9.9	6.8	13.1	7.5	6.2	9.5
Elementary	22.7	16.2	28.7	19.4	21.4	17.2	22.8	16.0	28.7	27.2	20.2	34.6	21.4	17.6	26.9
Secondary	54.0	62.1	46.6	10.0	15.6	4.3	53.8	62.1	46.6	50.6	59.9	40.8	56.4	62.5	47.6
Lower and middle vocational	28.9	37.6	21.0	8.1	13.0	3.0	28.7	37.4	21.0	28.8	38.5	18.7	31.9	38.6	22.1
General and professional	25.1	24.5	25.5	1.9	2.6	1.3	25.2	24.7	25.6	21.8	21.4	22.1	24.6	23.9	25.5
Higher	6.0	5.4	6.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.1	5.5	6.7	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.4	5.3
High 1)	9.2	9.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	9.7	8.8	8.4	8.9	7.8	9.8	9.3	10.6

* High and higher combined per Roma (presented as higher education) as per statistical confidentiality

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Population Census 2002

Table 3. Children enrolled in elementary schools

Year	Elementary schools	Elementary schools with special programmes and regular elementary schools with the adjusted programme
2008/2009	161,911	3,211
2009/2010	160,392	3,229
2010/2011	160,000	3,081
2011/2012	159,944	3,181

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

Table 4. Roma children enrolled in elementary schools

Year	Elementary schools	Elementary schools with special programmes and regular elementary schools with the adjusted programme
2008/2009	1,720	141
2009/2010	1,813	135
2010/2011	1,827	149
2011/2012	1,880	161

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

Employment

Table 5. Population, 20-64 years of age, by ethnicity, economic activity and by gender

	TOTAL			Roma			Declared their ethnic origin	Undeclared						Unknown		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Employed	58,8	62,0	55,5	12,6	16,1	8,8	58,7	62,0	55,4	61,0	64,5	57,3	60,7	63,0	57,0	
Self-employed	6,3	8,8	3,8	1,5	2,2	0,7	6,4	8,9	3,9	3,9	5,4	2,5	6,3	8,2	3,4	
Unemployed	10,0	10,0	9,9	71,7	70,0	73,5	9,6	9,6	9,5	13,4	12,3	14,7	12,7	12,3	13,3	
Pensioners	15,2	12,4	18,2	5,5	6,0	5,1	16,0	13,0	18,9	9,2	9,1	9,3	9,2	8,0	11,1	
Other inactive population	9,6	6,8	12,6	8,7	5,7	11,9	9,4	6,5	12,3	12,4	8,8	16,3	11,1	8,5	15,2	

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Population Census 2002

Table 6. Labour force by ethnic affiliation and professional groups

Professional groups	Ethnically declared												Ethnically undeclared		Did not want to reply	Unknown
	Slovenians	Italians	Hungarians	Roma	Albanians	Bosniacs	Montenegrins	Croats	Macedonians	Muslims	Serbs	Other	Bosnians	Other		
	Shares in per cent															
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.2	5.5	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.2	5.0	2.9	3.3	1.0	2.1	7.0	0.9	4.2	3.2	4.4
Professionals	12.0	22.3	12.1	2.1	0.7	1.0	7.7	8.2	5.1	0.34	3.4	14.1	0.9	11.9	8.4	9.0
Technicians and associate professionals	17.4	15.7	14.7	3.7	2.9	4.6	14.1	12.0	7.6	3.4	9.6	12.3	3.9	14.5	12.9	12.4
Clerks	10.7	14.7	6.7	2.5	1.6	3.5	8.7	6.4	4.8	3.1	6.8	4.6	2.1	9.3	9.4	6.6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	11.7	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.1	7.4	12.1	10.8	5.8	7.3	11.4	6.7	7.3	12.6	13.1	11.3
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3.56	2.1	6.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.8
Craft and related trades workers	12.2	5.2	10.9	8.7	24.3	20.7	10.0	15.5	12.1	22.0	15.6	7.2	20.0	10.7	13.1	15.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15.4	5.0	18.8	13.6	7.4	22.4	18.4	19.6	14.6	22.4	22.2	5.3	19.6	14.4	18.1	14.6
Elementary occupations	6.8	3.6	10.0	36.4	24.1	24.5	15.0	13.6	25.5	26.8	20.1	8.4	27.4	13.0	12.8	9.7
Armed forces	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.8
Unknown	5.1	15.3	6.4	17.8	24.5	13.7	8.2	9.1	20.4	12.8	7.8	33.5	17.0	7.5	6.4	12.9

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Population Census 2002

Table 7. Unemployed Roma registered with the Employment Service of Slovenia, by Regional Service (RS) and gender, end of the month

	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012
RS Celje	6	3	5	8	5	10
RS Koper	4	5	4	3	3	7
RS Kranj	29	23	25	22	23	27
RS Ljubljana	289	292	322	293	312	340
RS Maribor	212	210	227	234	236	224
RS Murska Sobota	751	756	814	831	816	727
RS Nova Gorica	1		1			
RS Novo mesto	768	762	792	778	802	838
RS Ptuj	4	3	1	7	5	8
RS Sevnica	100	94	99	99	117	122
RS Trbovlje	2	5	2	4	4	2
RS Velenje	9	4	8	4	5	8
Total	2.175	2.157	2.300	2.283	2.328	2.313
Unemployed Roma by gender, end of the month						
	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012
Men	1.042	1.048	1.119	1.127	1.159	1.146
Women	1.133	1.109	1.181	1.156	1.169	1.167
Total	2.175	2.157	2.300	2.283	2.328	2.313

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

Table 8. Roma deregistered from the unemployment register, by Regional Service (RS)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	I-VII 2012
RS Celje	1	1	2		3	2
RS Koper					1	1
RS Kranj	6	5	5	2	2	1
RS Ljubljana	19	12	10	15	16	16
RS Maribor	36	31	24	28	26	20
RS Murska Sobota	165	166	137	140	132	117
RS Novo mesto	94	79	62	62	52	39
RS Ptuj		1	1	1		
RS Sevnica	18	16	12	16	12	10
RS Trbovlje		1				1
RS Velenje	2	1	2			2
Total	341	313	254	264	245	209

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

Table 9. Roma included in Active employment policy (AEP) programmes, 2007

Measure / AEP programme	Number of included persons
1.2.1. Assistance in planning professional career and job seeking	92
1.2.2. Training for success in life	11
1.2.3. Job clubs	5
2.1.1. Institutionalised training programmes	100
2.1.2. NVQ (National vocational qualification) – verification and validation	6
2.2.1. Work trial	19
2.2.2. On the job training	3
2.3.1. Formal education - 2007/2008	396
2.3.2. Project learning for young adults	5
3.2.1. Promotion of new employment of long-term unemployed persons – recipients of financial social assistance	4
3.2.2. Promotion of employment of the elderly	1
4.1.1. Public works (local and national programmes)	166
Total - Inclusion	808

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

Table 10. Roma included in Active employment policy (AEP) programmes, 2008

Measure / AEP programme	Number of included persons
1.1.4. Occupations in a different way	6
1.2.1. Assistance in planning professional career and job seeking	75
1.2.2. Training for success in life	2
1.2.3. Job clubs	16
1.3.4. Inclusion of unemployed persons in new and development project	1
2.1.1. Institutionalised training programmes	131
2.1.2. NVQ (National vocational qualification) – verification and validation	4
2.2.1. Work trial	10
2.2.2. On the job training	40
2.3.1. Formal education - 2007/2008	192
2.3.2. Project learning for young adults	7
3.1.1. Assistance for self-employment	5
3.1.2. Subsidies for self-employment	3
3.2.1. Promotion of new employment of long-term unemployed persons – recipients of financial social assistance	
3.2.4. Promotion of employment of young unemployed women	1
3.2.6. Employment assistance to long-term unemployed women	1
4.1.1. Public works (local and national programmes)	181
4.1.3. Promotion of employment of long-term unemployed persons	1
Total - Inclusion	678

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

Table 11. Roma included in Active employment policy (AEP) programmes, 2009

Measure / AEP programme	Number of included
1.2.1. Assistance in planning professional career and job seeking	67
1.2.2. Training for success in life	34
1.2.3. Job clubs	15
1.3.4. Inclusion of unemployed persons in new and development project	18
2.1.1. Institutionalised training programmes	84
2.1.2. NVQ (National vocational qualification) – verification and validation	3
2.2.1. Work trial	4
2.2.2. On the job training	14
2.3.1. Formal education - 2007/2008	201
2.3.2. Project learning for young adults	9
3.1.1. Assistance for self-employment	21
3.1.2. Subsidies for self-employment	10
3.2.2. Employ.me	10
3.2.4. Promotion of short-term employment	1
4.1.1. Public works (local and national programmes)	168
4.1.6. Promotion of employment of long-term unemployed persons	2
Total - Inclusion	661

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

Table 12. Roma included in Active employment policy (AEP) programmes, January – December 2010

Measure / AEP programme	Number of inclusions planned	Realised inclusions in 2010
1.1.2. VICC – Vocational Information and Counselling Centres	120	350
1.1.4. Occupations in a different way	10	0
1.1.5. Medical employment counselling	50	71
1.2.1. Assistance in planning professional career and job seeking - workshops	50	70
1.2.2. Training for success in life	25	24
1.2.3. Job clubs	15	25
1.3.4. Inclusion of unemployed persons in new and development projects	20	0
Total measure 1: Counselling and assistance in job seeking	290	540
2.1.1. Institutionalised training programmes	50	73
2.1.2. Preparation and verification of National vocational qualifications (NVQ)	15	10
2.2.1. Work trial	15	14
2.2.2. On the job training	10	9
2.3.1. Formal education	220	219
2.3.2. Project learning for young adults	10	8
2.3.2. Knowledge makes dreams come true	0	1
Total measure 2: Training and education	320	334
3.1.1. Assistance for self-employment	10	35
3.1.2. Subsidies for self-employment	5	14
3.2.1. Promotion of new employment of long-term unemployed persons – recipients of financial social assistance	5	0
3.2.7. Employ.me	5	5
Total measure 3: Promotion of employment and self-employment	25	45
4.1.1. Public works	160	166
4.1.6. Promotion of employment of long-term unemployed persons	0	1
4.3.1. Promotion of development of social entrepreneurship	5	5
Total measure 4: Programs to increase social inclusion	165	172
Total	800	1100

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

Table 13. Roma included in Active employment policy (AEP) programmes, January – December 2011

Measure / AEP programme	Number of inclusions planned	Realised inclusions in 2011
1.1.2. VICC – Vocational Information and Counselling Centres	500	669
1.1.4. Occupations in a different way 2011	5	1
1.1.5. Medical employment counselling	70	117
1.2.1. Assistance in planning professional career and job seeking - workshops	70	47
1.2.2. Training for success in life	25	19
1.2.3. Job clubs	25	25
1.2.4. Labour funds – Mura	0	2
1.2.6. Experimental programmes for assistance in planning professional career and job seeking - workshops	0	7
1.3.4. Inclusion of unemployed persons in new and development projects	20	31
Total measure 1: Counselling and assistance in job seeking	715	918
2.1.1. Institutionalised training programmes	70	61
2.1.2. Preparation and verification of National vocational qualifications (NVQ)	15	5
2.2.1. Work trial	0	0
2.2.2. On the job training	15	17
2.3.1. Formal education	220	163
2.3.2. Project learning for young adults	10	6
Total measure 2: Training and education	330	252
3.1.1. Assistance for self-employment	20	17
3.1.2. Subsidies for self-employment	10	5
3.2.7. Employ.me	5	6
Total measure 3: Promotion of employment and self-employment	35	28
4.1.1. Public works	120	99
4.1.7. Opportunity for me	5	0
4.3.2. Promotion of social inclusion and equal opportunities in the labour market	10	14
Total measure 4: Programs to increase social inclusion	135	113
Total	1215	1311

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

Housing

Table 14. Number of the Roma settlements and residents in Slovenia. Overview by area.

Area	No. of settlements	Share (%)	Population	Share (%)
Prekmurje	38	30,0%	2.928	35,0 %
Posavje	5	4,0%	364	4,3 %
Dolenjska	30	23,4%	1.618	19,0 %
Bela krajina	14	11,0%	932	11,0 %
Kočevska	30	23,4%	528	6,2 %
SE Slovenia - total	79	61,7%	3.442	40,5%
Elsewhere in SLO	11	8,5%	2.100	24,7%
skupaj	128	100 %	8.470	100 %

Source: survey 2007, survey 2010 (recalculated). Note: Preliminary data might vary to some extent.
Source: Zupančič, J. (2010), p. 11.

Data produced by the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements – 2007 survey

Table 15. Electricity and water supply in Roma settlements in Slovenia. Number of settlements by area.

Area	Water supply			Share of households with electric installation			Number of Roma settlements
	Public waterworks	Local water sources	No water supply	All or most	Partial electricity supply	No electricity supply	
Prekmurje	19	16	3	23	15	0	38
Dolenjska*	32	7	18	27	6	24	57
Other	10	2	0	8	4	0	12
Total	61	25	21	58	25	24	107

* including Bela Krajina, Kočevsko and Posavje

Sources: Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (2007), Survey: Roma settlements in Slovenia, February-March 2007 (all administrative units for each Roma settlements); Office for Nationalities (2004-2005), Housing conditions of Roma in Slovenia by municipalities, internal material

Table 16. Share of illegal buildings in Roma settlements in Slovenia by area. Number of settlements.

Area	All illegal buildings	Mostly illegal buildings	Part of the buildings is illegally built	No or small share of illegal buildings	No data	Number of the Roma settlements
Prekmurje	3	12	16	4	4	38
Dolenjska*	39	6	7	4	0	57
Other	1	2	0	1	8	12
Total	43	20	23	9	12	107

*including, Bela krajina, Kočevsko and Posavje

Sources: Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (2007), Survey: Roma settlements in Slovenia, February-March 2007 (all administrative units for each Roma settlements); Office for Nationalities (2004-2005), Housing conditions of Roma in Slovenia by municipalities, internal material

Table 17. Roma settlements in Slovenia according to spatial planning definition. Number of settlements.

Area	Spatial documentation in order	Spatial documentation planned	Roma settlements outside building areas	Unknown, no data	Number of the Roma settlements
Prekmurje	22	6	5	5	38
Dolenjska*	26	4	27	0	57
Other	3	0	0	9	12
Total	51	10	32	14	107

*including, Bela krajina, Kočevsko and Posavje

Sources: Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (2007), Survey: Roma settlements in Slovenia, February-March 2007 (all administrative units for each Roma settlements); Office for Nationalities (2004-2005), Housing conditions of Roma in Slovenia by municipalities, internal material

Table 18. Ownership of the land on which housing and other objects of the Roma settlements are located. Number of settlements.

Area	Roma own most of the land	Roma own some parcels	Land owned by municipalities and/or the state	Other owners (mostly private persons)	Unknown, no data	Number of the Roma settlements
Prekmurje	18	1	6	2	10	38
Dolenjska*	5	13	14	25	0	57
Other	4	0	2	0	4	12
Total	27	14	22	27	14	107

*including, Bela krajina, Kočevsko and Posavje

Sources: Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (2007), Survey: Roma settlements in Slovenia, February-March 2007 (all administrative units for each Roma settlements); Office for Nationalities (2004-2005), Housing conditions of Roma in Slovenia by municipalities, internal material

Table 19. Roma settlements in Slovenia

settlement	municipality	number of inhabitants	communal infrastructure		share of illegal buildings	plot ownership	possibility of expansion	possibility of purchase	planning status
			water supply	electricity					
Mali Šalovci	Šalovci	26	spring	yes	no declaration	municipality	yes	yes	settled
Ciganszer	Hodoš	1		yes	no declaration	private	yes	yes	settled
Dolič	Kuzma	50	public	partially	mostly	Roma	yes	yes	planned
Gornji Slaveči	Kuzma	36	public	yes	mostly	Roma	yes	yes	planned
Donice	Kuzma	7	public	yes	partially	Roma	yes	yes	planned
Gornji Črnci	Cankova	20	own	yes	partially	unknown	yes	yes	unknown
Domajinci-1	Cankova	47	public	mostly	partially	unknown	yes	mostly	no
Domajinci-2	Cankova	39	spring	yes	partially	unknown	yes	yes	no
Gornji Črnci	Cankova	30	spring	yes	little	unknown	yes	yes	settled
Hankovi	Cankova	21	spring	yes	partially	unknown	yes	yes	no
Krašči-jezero	Cankova	23	spring	yes	mostly	unknown	yes	yes	no
Krašči-Olga	Cankova	52	own	yes	partially	unknown	no	yes	no
Sotina	Rogašovci	35	conveyed	a part	all	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Ropoča	Rogašovci	46	public	a part	partially	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Pertoča	Rogašovci	130	public	a part	partially	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Serdica	Rogašovci	131	conveyed	a part	mostly	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Sotina-Maribor	Rogašovci	55	conveyed	a part	partially	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Vanča vas	Tišina	291	local	a part	mostly	Roma	conditional	yes	planned
Borejci	Tišina	74	local	a part	mostly	Roma	conditional	yes	planned
Vadarci	Puconci	102	own	mostly	partially	Roma	unknown	unknown	unknown
Kušanovci	Puconci	65	own	a part	partially	Roma	unknown	unknown	unknown
Dolina	Puconci	74	public	a part	mostly	private	purchase	unknown	unknown
Zenkovci	Puconci	150	public	mostly	partially	Roma	unknown	unknown	unknown
Dokležovje	Beltinci	30	public	yes	mostly	municipality	no	unknown	settled
Beltinci	Beltinci	70	local	yes	mostly	Roma partially	no	unknown	settled
Černelavci	M. Sobota	222	public	yes	mostly	Roma	partially	unknown	settled
Nemčavci	M. Sobota	30	public	yes	none	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Kranjčeva u.	M.Sobota	80	public	yes	partially	Roma	partially	unknown	settled
Pušča	M.Sobota	573	public	yes	partially	Roma	partially	unknown	settled
Dolga vas	Lendava	118	public	yes	mostly	SKZ*	conditional	yes	planned
Lendava	Lendava	48	public	yes	partially	unknown	no	no	settled
Pince	Lendava	2	public	yes	unknown	unknown	no	unknown	settled
Petišovci	Lendava	9	public	yes	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	settled
Dobrovnik-1	Dobrovnik	20	local	yes	partially	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Dobrovnik-2	Dobrovnik	30	local	yes	little	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Gomilica	Turnišče	42	public	yes	all	municipality	yes	yes	settled
Kamenci	Črenšovci	123	local	little	mostly	municipality, private	yes	yes	settled
Trnje	Črenšovci	26	public partially	little	all	municipality, private	conditional	conditional	settled
Brezje	Novo mesto	268	public	yes	partially	municipality, private, Roma	conditional	conditional	settled
Žabjak	Novo mesto	204	none	none	all	MORS,** private	no	no	no
Gotna vas	Novo mesto	27	public	yes	all	private, Roma	no	no	settled

Otočec	Novo mesto	22	public	yes	partially	municipality, private, Roma	no	no	conditional
Poganci	Novo mesto	73	public	yes	all	State, school, private	no	no	no
Ragovo	Novo mesto	9	none	no	all	private	no	no	no
Ruperč vrh	Novo mesto	45	public	yes	partially	Roma, municipality	no	no	settled
Šmihel	Novo mesto	112	public	yes	mostly	municipality, Roma, private	no	no	settled
Roje	Šentjernej	8	public	yes	all	SKZ	no	no	settled
Draškovec	Šentjernej	25	public	yes	all	State, private	no	no	no
Kozarje	Šentjernej	18	public	yes	mostly	Roma	no	no	settled
Mihovica	Šentjernej	30	public	yes	all	SKZ, Roma	no	no	settled
Trdinova cesta	Šentjernej	77	public	yes	all	SKZ, municipality	partially	no	settled
Dobruška vas-1	Škocjan	50	none	no	all	private	no	no	no
Dobruška vas-2	Škocjan	120	none	no	all	private	no	no	no
Čudno selo	Črnomelj	27	none	yes	all	Roma	yes	no	settled
Drenovec	Črnomelj	38	partially	yes	little	Roma, municipality	yes	yes	settled
Lokve	Črnomelj	286	public	partially	all	Roma, private, municipality, SKZ	yes	partially	settled
Kanižarica	Črnomelj	153	none	yes	mostly	Roma, municipality, private	partially	partially	settled
Blatnik	Semič	15	public	yes	mostly	Roma, private	partially	yes	partially
Semič	Semič	9	none	yes	partially	private	no	no	settled
Belečnik	Semič	29	conveyed	no	all	private, Roma	no	no	no
Sovinek	Semič	44	conveyed	yes	partially	municipality	yes	yes	settled
Srednja vas	Semič	43	public	partially	little	Roma	yes	yes	settled
Svržaki	Metlika	41	public	partially	mostly	municipality	yes	yes	planned
Boriha	Metlika	114	public	yes	all	municipality, private	yes	yes	planned
Gaugen hrib	Metlika	49	public	partially	partially	Roma	yes	yes	planned
Doljno Dobravice	Metlika	43	public	yes	all	municipality, private, Roma	yes	yes	settled
Gradac	Metlika	36	public	yes	all	municipality, private	yes	yes	settled
Krušče	Brežice	60	pipe	no	all	private	no	yes	no
Drnovo	Krško	38	own	yes	all	private, Roma	no	yes	settled
Kerinov grm	Krško	170	public	no	all	municipality	yes	yes	settled
Leskovec	Krško	52	local	no	all	private	yes	yes	settled
Rimš	Krško	44	conveyed	no	all	diocese	no	no	no
Hudeje	Trebnje	250	public	little	all	municipality private	yes	conditional	settled
Korita	Trebnje	9	own	partially	all	private, SKZ	yes	yes	settled
Mala Loka	Trebnje	7	own	no	all	SKZ	yes	yes	settled
Trebnje	Trebnje	5	public	yes	none	private	no	no	settled

Glino	Trebnje	12	public	no	all	private	yes	yes	settled
Zagorica	Trebnje	13	public	no	all	private	yes	conditional	settled
Šranga	Mirna peč	6	public	yes	none	Roma	yes	no need	settled
Vrhpolje	Ivančna gorica	7	no	no	all	private	partially	no need	possible
Smrekec 1	Grosuplje	53	public	no	all	municipality, private	no	no	no
Smrekec 2	Grosuplje	57	public	no	all	municipality, private	no	no	no
Oaza	Grosuplje	31	public	no	all	private, municipality	no	no	no
Niko	Grosuplje	29	public	no	all	SKZ, private	no	no	no
Benat	Grosuplje	20	stream	no	all	Roma	no	no	no
Trata-jezero	Kočevje	21	pipe	yes	all	municipality, private	no	no	no
Marof	Kočevje	27	public	yes	partially	SKZ, municipality	no	no	no
Kočevje	Kočevje	33	no	no	all	SKZ, municipality	no	no	no
Željno	Kočevje	186	no	no	mostly	SKZ, municipality	no	no	settled
Griček	Kočevje	19	public	yes	all	municipality	no	no	no
Trata-betonarna	Kočevje	65	no	no	all	municipality	no	no	no
Goriča vas	Ribnica	69	no	no	all	private, MORS, Roma	no	no	no
Lepovče	Ribnica	52	no	no	all	municipality	no	no	no
Otavice	Ribnica	8	no	no	all	private	no	no	no
SINTI									
Podkočna	Jesenice	6	public	yes	none	municipality	unknown	unknown	unknown
Na Potokih	Jesenice	family	public	yes	none	own	unknown	unknown	unknown
Žirovnica	Žirovnica	22	public	yes	none	SKZ	unknown	unknown	unknown
Kranj	Kranj	family	public	yes	none	own	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rečica	Bled	family	public	yes	none	own	unknown	unknown	unknown
Kamna gorica	Kropa	family	public	yes	none	own	unknown	unknown	unknown
Radovljica	Radovljica	family	public	yes	none	own	unknown	unknown	unknown
IMMIGRANT ROMA									
Litijska c	Ljubljana	52	public	yes	all	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ljubljana other	Ljubljana	600	partially	partially	mostly	diverse	partially	partially	settled
Maribor	Maribor	1300	partially	partially	mostly	diverse	partially	partially	settled
Velenje	Velenje	150	public	yes	none	private	yes	yes	settled

SKZ = Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia

MORS = Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Slovenia

Sources:

- *Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (2007), Survey: Roma settlements in Slovenia, February-March 2007 (all administrative units for each Roma settlements);*

- *Office for Nationalities (2004-2005), Housing conditions of Roma in Slovenia by municipalities, internal material*

- *P.Štrukelj (2004) Tisočletne podobe nemirnih nomadov, Ljubljana: Družina*

In: J. Zupančič (2007) 'Romska naselja kot posebni del naselbinskega sistema v Sloveniji', in: Dela, No. 27, p. 244-246, available at: http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/oddelki/geo/Publikacije/Dela/files/Dela_27/12_zupancic.pdf

Note: Generalised overview due to the lack of space (as quoted from the source)

Data produced by the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements – 2010 survey

Table 20. Traffic accessibility of Roma settlements, 2010

Settlement	MUNICIPALITY	Class of the roads, which lead to a settlement	Quality of the road	Distance from public transportation (m)
Pretle	ČRNOMELJ	D	B	620
Blatnik	SEMIČ	B	A	500
Sovinek	SEMIČ	B	A-B	200
Vrčice	SEMIČ	B	A	300
Benat	GROSUPLJE	A-D	B	2000
Oaza	GROSUPLJE	B-D	B	1400
Niko	GROSUPLJE	B-D	B	600
Smrekec	GROSUPLJE	B-D	B	500
Pečjak	IVANČNA GORICA	C	A	1000
Brezje	NOVO MESTO	A-B-C	A	
Gotna vas-Ukrat	NOVO MESTO	B-C	A	
Graben-Ragovo	NOVO MESTO	D	B	800
Jedlinščica	NOVO MESTO	B-C	B	100
Otočec	NOVO MESTO	B-C	A	1500
Ruperč vrh	NOVO MESTO	A-B-C	A	500
Šmihel	NOVO MESTO	A-B-C	A	
Žabjak	NOVO MESTO	A-C	A	
Škocjan	ŠKOCJAN	C	A	1500
Hudeje	TREBNJE	B	A	3000
Mała Loka	TREBNJE	B	B	2300
Gline	TREBNJE	D	B	1500
Zagorica	TREBNJE	B	A	4000
Brezje	RIBNICA	C	B	
Lepovče	RIBNICA	C	B	
Marof	KOČEVJE	A-B	B	
Mestni log	KOČEVJE	B-C	B	500
Trata-jezero	KOČEVJE	B	A	200
Trata-betonarna LIK	KOČEVJE	B	A	200
Griček	KOČEVJE	B-C	A	300

Željne	KOČEVJE	A	A	
Kočevje	KOČEVJE			
Krušče	BREŽICE	D- B	B	1500
Drnovo	KRŠKO	C	A	500
Kerinov grm	KRŠKO	B	A	600
Rimš	KRŠKO	A	A	1000
Loke	KRŠKO			
Dokležovje	BELTINCI	B	A	500
Beltinci	BELTINCI	B-C	A	1000
Hankovi	CANKOVA	B-C	A	3000
Domajinci-Čarni	CANKOVA	B-C	A-B	4500
Domajinci	CANKOVA	A	A	500
Gornji Črnci	CANKOVA	B-C	A-B	800
Gornji Črnci-Cankova	CANKOVA	B-C	A	100
Krašči-Jezero	CANKOVA	B-C	A	1000
Krašči-Olga	CANKOVA	B-C	A-B-C	2500
Kamenci	ČRENŠOVCI	B	A	2000
Trnje	ČRENŠOVCI	B	A	5000
Dobrovnik-Šarkezi	DOBROVNIK	A-C	A	2000
Dobrovnik-Tuszkeszer	DOBROVNIK	B-C	A	2000
Dolga vas	LENDAVA	B-C	A	900
Dolič	KUZMA	B	A	2000
Gornji Slaveči	KUZMA	B	A	3000
Kuzma	KUZMA	B	A	1000
Pušča	MURSKA SOBOTA	B-C	A	200
Černelavci	MURSKA SOBOTA			
Dolina	PUCONCI	B-C	A	
Kušanovci	PUCONCI	B-C	A	150
Lemerje	PUCONCI	B-C	A	
Zenkovci	PUCONCI	B-C	A	
Vadarci	PUCONCI	B-C	A	
Pertoča	ROGAŠOVCI	C	A	2000
Ropoča	ROGAŠOVCI	C	A	500
Serdica-Ljubljana	ROGAŠOVCI	C	A	2000
Sotina-Maribor	ROGAŠOVCI	V	A	2000
Ocinje	ROGAŠOVCI	B	A	1000
Kramarovci	ROGAŠOVCI	A	A	500
Vanča vas-Borejci	TIŠINA	B	A	600
Gomilica	TURNIŠČE	A-B	A	500

Source: survey – June – September 2010

Note: Class of roads: A – state road; B – municipality road; C – classified roads; D – other, unclassified roads

Quality of roads: A – asphalt; B - macadam

Table 21. Sources of water and water quality

Settlement	MUNICIPALITY	Region	SOURCE OF WATER	ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF WATER
Pretle	ČRNOMELJ	Bela Krajina	other	bad
Blatnik	SEMIČ	Bela Krajina	public supply	good
Sovinek	SEMIČ	Bela Krajina	public supply	good
Vrčice	SEMIČ	Bela Krajina	public supply	good
Benat	GROSUPLJE	Dolenjska	own supply	bad
Oaza	GROSUPLJE	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Niko	GROSUPLJE	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Smrekec	GROSUPLJE	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Pečjak	IVANČNA GORICA	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Brezje	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Gotna vas-Ukrat	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Graben-Ragovo	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	other	bad
Jedlinščica	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Otočec	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Ruperč vrh	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Šmihel	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Žabjak	NOVO MESTO	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Škocjan	ŠKOCJAN	Dolenjska	own supply	bad
Hudeje	TREBNJE	Dolenjska	public supply	good
Mala Loka	TREBNJE	Dolenjska	other	bad
Gline	TREBNJE	Dolenjska	other	unknown
Zagorica	TREBNJE	Dolenjska	other	unknown
Brezje	RIBNICA	Kočevsko	other	
Lepovče	RIBNICA	Kočevsko	public supply	good
Marof	KOČEVJE	Kočevsko	public supply	good
Mestni log	KOČEVJE	Kočevsko	public supply	good
Trata-jezero	KOČEVJE	Kočevsko	public supply	good
Trata-betonarna LIK	KOČEVJE	Kočevsko	public supply	good
Griček	KOČEVJE	Kočevsko	public supply	good
Željne	KOČEVJE	Kočevsko	public supply	good
Kočevje	KOČEVJE	Kočevsko		
Krušče	BREŽICE	Posavje	public supply	high
Drnovo	KRŠKO	Posavje	own supply	good
Kerinov grm	KRŠKO	Posavje	public supply	bad
Rimš	KRŠKO	Posavje	other	bad
Loke	KRŠKO	Posavje		
Dokležovje	BELTINCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Beltinci	BELTINCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good

Hankovi	CANKOVA	Prekmurje	own supply	medium
Domajinci-Čarni	CANKOVA	Prekmurje	public supply	Good, medium
Domajinci	CANKOVA	Prekmurje	own supply	bad
Gornji Črnči	CANKOVA	Prekmurje	own supply	medium
Gornji Črnči-Cankova	CANKOVA	Prekmurje	public supply	good, medium
Krašči-Jezero	CANKOVA	Prekmurje	own supply	medium
Krašči-Olga	CANKOVA	Prekmurje	local supply	good
Kamenci	ČRENŠOVCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Trnje	ČRENŠOVCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Dobrovnik-Šarkezi	DOBROVNIK	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Dobrovnik-Tuszkeszer	DOBROVNIK	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Dolga vas	LENDAVA	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Dolič	KUZMA	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Gornji Slaveči	KUZMA	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Kuzma	KUZMA	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Pušča	MURSKA SOBOTA	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Černelavci	MURSKA SOBOTA	Prekmurje		
Dolina	PUCONCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Kušanovci	PUCONCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Lemerje	PUCONCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Zenkovci	PUCONCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Vadarci	PUCONCI	Prekmurje	public supply	good
Pertoča	ROGAŠOVCI	Prekmurje	local supply	bad
Ropoča	ROGAŠOVCI	Prekmurje	local supply	bad
Serdica-Ljubljana	ROGAŠOVCI	Prekmurje	local supply	bad
Sotina-Maribor	ROGAŠOVCI	Prekmurje	local supply	bad
Ocinje	ROGAŠOVCI	Prekmurje	own supply	stable
Kramarovci	ROGAŠOVCI	Prekmurje	own supply	good
Vanča vas-Borejci	TIŠINA	Prekmurje	local supply	good
Gomilica	TURNIŠČE	Prekmurje	public supply	good

Source: survey, 2010.

in: Zupančič, J. (2010) Romi in romska naselja v Sloveniji: Kratko poročilo o rezultatih raziskave v okviru dela Strokovne skupine za reševanje prostorne problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji, pp. 14-16.

Health

Tables with the survey data on the use of healthcare services by the Roma women in Slovenia

Table 22. Number of surveyed women by age group

Age group	Number
15-24 of age	74
25-30 of age	50
31-40 of age	81
41-50 of age	61
51-60 of age	43
61 of age or more	17
Total number of women:	326

Table 23. Share of Roma women with basic health insurance

		%
REGION	Pomurje	85,1
	Other	94,8
AGE	Up to 18 years of age	100,0
	19-25 years of age	99,7
	26-35 years of age	98,9
	36-45 years of age	91,3
	46-55 years of age	96,6
	Over 56 years of age	100,0
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	90,7
	Rural	95,8

Table 24. Share of Roma women with additional health insurance

		%
REGION	Pomurje	74,2
	Other	69,0
AGE	Up to 18 years of age	71,4
	19-25 years of age	59,7
	26-35 years of age	67,9
	36-45 years of age	73,9
	46-55 years of age	86,4
	Over 56 years of age	88,2
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	62,8
	Rural	74,9

Table 25. Distance to a personal doctor

		%			
		To 2 km	To 5 km	From 6-10 km	More than 10 km
REGION	Pomurje	34,2	35,0	11,7	19,2
	Other	19,0	60,33	19,0	1,7
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	41,9	48,8	9,3	0,0
	Rural	29,9	38,1	13,5	18,5

Table 26. Communicating with medical workers (Can you communicate with medical workers).

		%		
		Yes	Partly	No
REGION	Pomurje	94,0	5,6	0,4
	Other	86,2	12,1	1,7
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	79,1	20,9	0,0
	Rural	94,7	4,66	0,7

Table 27. Share of Roma women with a selected doctor.

		%
REGION	Pomurje	97,4
	Other	91,4
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	88,4
	Rural	97,5

Table 8. Share of Roma women with a selected gynaecologist.

		%
REGION	Pomurje	77,6
	Other	75,9
AGE	Up to 18 years of age	33,3
	19-25 years of age	66,1
	26-35 years of age	88,5
	36-45 years of age	87,0
	46-55 years of age	81,4
	Over 56 years of age	61,8
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	81,4
	Rural	76,7

Table 29. Share of Roma women who each/ most of the time, when they get ill, visit a doctor.

		%		
		Yes	No	Usually
REGION	Pomurje	53,8	15,8	30,5
	Other	58,6	12,1	29,3
AGE	Up to 18 years of age	26,7	13,3	60,0
	19-25 years of age	54,1	24,6	21,3
	26-35 years of age	48,8	18,6	32,6
	36-45 years of age	56,5	11,6	31,9
	46-55 years of age	59,3	10,2	30,5
	Over 56 years of age	70,6	5,9	23,5
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	46,5	20,9	32,6
	Rural	55,9	14,2	29,9

Table 30. Roma women and stress (How often they experience stress or are under pressure)

		%				
		Never	Very rarely	Occasionally	Often	Every day
REGION	Pomurje	5,6	20,6	3,0	27,3	15,7
	Other	8,8	15,8	29,8	28,1	17,5
AGE	Up to 18 years of age	20,0	33,3	33,0	13,3	0,0
	19-25 years of age	12,9	27,4	29,0	24,2	6,5
	26-35 years of age	5,7	19,5	29,9	28,7	16,2
	36-45 years of age	2,9	13,2	42,6	27,9	13,2
	46-55 years of age	0,0	18,6	23,7	28,8	28,8
	Over 56 years of age	6,1	15,2	21,2	33,3	24,2
MARITAL STATUS	Married	6,3	16,2	31,7	28,2	17,6
	Extramarital union	5,4	25,8	31,2	22,6	15,1
	Other	6,7	19,1	28,1	31,5	14,6
REGIONAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	9,5	4,8	31,0	33,3	21,4
	Rural	5,7	22,0	30,5	26,6	15,2

Table 31. Satisfactory accessibility of a doctor (Community health centre, a hospital) – children.

		%
REGION	Pomurje	98,8
	Other	82,9
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	66,7
	Rural	97,4

Table 32. Accessibility of a doctor (Community health center, a hospital) equally accessible for all children (Roma and non-Roma).

		%
REGION	Pomurje	96,4
	Other	76,5
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Urban or suburban	81,8
	Rural	93,6

Table 33. Share of children who have a selected paediatrician/ a doctor.

		%
REGION	Pomurje	98,8
	Other	94,4
AGE	Under 2 years of age	100,0
	2 years of age and more	96,3
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	92,3
	Rural	97,4

Table 34. Parents' satisfaction with selected paediatrician/ a doctor.

		%
REGION	Pomurje	97,6
	Other	91,4
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	83,3
	Rural	96,2

Table 35. Each/ most of the time, when the child gets ill, parents visit a doctor.

		%		
		Yes	No	Usually
REGION	Pomurje	91,7	1,2	7,1
	Other	88,9	5,6	5,6
AGE	Under 2 years of age	100,0	0,0	0,0
	2 years of age and more	86,6	3,7	9,8
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	76,9	7,7	15,4
	Rural	91,0	1,3	7,7

Table 36. Share of vaccinated children

		Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis, Haemophilus influenzae	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
		%	
REGION	Pomurje	98,8	79,8
	Other	91,7	68,6
AGE	Under 2 years of age	89,5	35,1
	2 years of age and more	100,0	95,1
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	92,3	69,2
	Rural	97,4	75,6

Table 37. Share of children who, because of an illness, repeatedly go to the clinic

		%
REGION	Pomurje	40,0
	Other	34,4
AGE	Under 2 years of age	33,3
	2 years of age and more	40,5
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	8,3
	Rural	39,4

Table 38. Share of mothers who wish to have more information about childhood illnesses and their medical treatment.

		%

REGION	Pomurje	96,4
	Other	86,1
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	84,6
	Rural	94,9

Table 39. Share of mothers who wish to have more information about the prevention of childhood illnesses.

		%
REGION	Pomurje	97,6
	Other	88,9
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	92,3
	Rural	96,2

Table 40. Mothers evaluation of her child.

		%				
		Very good	Good	Not bad/not good	Bad	Very bad
REGION	Pomurje	34,5	38,1	17,9	9,5	0,0
	Other	66,7	19,4	11,1	2,8	0,0
AGE	Under 2 years of age	42,1	39,5	13,2	5,3	0,0
	2 years of age and more	45,1	29,3	17,1	8,5	0,0
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER	Urban or suburban	53,8	23,1	23,1	0,0	0,0
	Rural	34,6	41,0	15,4	9,0	0,0

Source: Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota (Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (year of publication not known) *Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju*

Table 41. Comparative vaccination rate, 2001: percent of preschool and school aged Roma children in Slovenia vaccinated against measles, rubella and mumps

Children	Mumps (%) (p=0.060)	Measles (%) (p=0.069)	Rubella (%) (p=0.024*)
Preschool-aged Roma children	71.6	71.6	71.6
School-aged Roma children	65.6	65.8	64.3

*Statistical significance

Source: Kraigher, A., Vidovič, M., Kustec, T., Skaza, A. (2006) *Vaccination Coverage in Hard to Reach Roma Children in Slovenia, in Collegium Antropolgicum, Vol. 30, No. 4, p. 792*

Table 42. Comparative vaccination rate, 2001: percent of preschool aged Roma children in Slovenia and preschool aged Slovenian children vaccinated against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, measles, mumps and rubella

Children	Poliomyelitis (%) (p=0.000*)	Di-Te (%) (p=0.000*)	Pertussis (%) (p=0.000*)	MMR (%) (p=0.000*)
Preschool-aged Slovenian children	92.6	92.4	92.3	94.0
Preschool-aged Roma children	70.3	66.1	66.1	71.6

*Statistical significance, Di-Te – diphtheria, tetanus, MMR – measles, mumps and rubella

Source: Kraigher, A., Vidovič, M., Kustec, T., Skaza, A. (2006) *Vaccination Coverage in Hard to Reach Roma Children in Slovenia*, in *Collegium Antropolgicum*, Vol. 30, No. 4, p. 792

3. Table of complaints

No data available. The relevant bodies do not keep separate records based on the ethnic origin of a complainant/ victim.

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

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Nacionalna evalvacijska študija uspešnosti romskih učencev v osnovni šoli: Končno poročilo</i> <i>Pedagoški inštitut (2011) Nacionalna evalvacijska študija uspešnosti romskih učencev v osnovni šoli: Končno poročilo, Ljubljana, Pedagoški inštitut, available at:</i> <i>www.pei.si/UserFilesUpload/file/zalozba/Evalvacijske/Evalvacijska_studija_Romski_ucenci.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental report; social
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	a) surveys: 67 primary schools with at least one Roma pupil in school year 2008/2009 - 67 headmasters, 65 school counsellors, 480 teachers (1-3 grade – 185 teachers; 4-6 grade – 200 teachers; 7-9 grade – 187 teachers), 34 Roma assistants. b) 6 focus groups: 6 schools - 49 participants in all focus group discussions (6 headmasters, 1 headmaster assistant, 1 Roma assistant, 8 school counsellors, 33 teachers). c) observations: 5 schools with the poorest average performance of Roma pupils and 5 school with best average performance of Roma pupils
	Location	a) 67 schools across the country b) 2 schools in Dolenjska, 2 schools in Prekmurje and two schools in larger urban areas c) no data on school locations
	Target population	Roma pupil, Roma assistants, school headmasters, teachers
	Key findings	The researchers firstly organised focus group discussions which showed that absenteeism of Roma pupils and dropping out increase in higher grades and that, apart from socio-economic situation of the Roma, a lack of command of the Slovenian language tends to be one of the main reasons for poor performance of Roma pupils. Survey among headmasters further showed that more than 50 % of Roma pupils enrolled in surveyed schools did not conclude primary schooling and that the Roma culture is only partially or in a very limited manner included in schools' cultural activities. 31 % of school counsellors claimed that there was a team in their schools providing for development of an inclusive teaching environment, while 69 % stated that there is no such a team in their schools. Surveyed teachers stated that Roma pupils were mostly included

		in classes with their peers and that Roma assistants are rarely present in classes. The survey among teachers also showed that they rarely take trainings in Roma culture and language and that schools mostly lack didactic materials in Roma language and that such materials are also of rather poor quality. Survey among teachers also showed that performance of Roma pupils positively correlates, among other things, with their regular inclusion in classes with non-Roma pupils and co-operation with Roma parents, while their performance negatively correlates with teaching Roma pupils separately from their classes. Survey involving Roma assistants showed that they are well-accepted in schools by both teachers and Roma and non-Roma pupils.
	Methodology	Quantitative surveys (questionnaires developed for specific target group – teachers, headmasters, school counsellors and Roma assistants), focus group discussions and observations. The research project was carried out in school year 2009/2010
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Not mentioned in the study. In our opinion, it reflects the situation in the surveyed schools, but also in the country in general.

	Title, author, source	<i>Third Report on Slovenia Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2007) ECRI Report on Slovenia (third monitoring cycle), Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 13 February 2007, available at: http://hudoc.ecri.coe.int/XMLEcri/ENGLISH/Cycle_03/03_CbC_eng/SVN-CbC-III-2007-5-ENG.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, advisory opinion, international monitoring mechanism.
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	-
	Target population	Groups vulnerable to discrimination on the ground of race and ethnic origin, including the Roma.
	Key findings	This is a report on the situation regarding racism and related intolerance in Slovenia, and the situation of vulnerable groups in different fields of social life. The report showed that Roma tend to be at risk of exclusion in a number of spheres.
	Methodology	Analysis of existing data; country visit.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	The Commission assessed the general situation regarding instances of racism in the country, including the situation of the Roma in various fields of social life.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Nacionalni program ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015 Slovenia, Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Vlada Republike Slovenije) (2010) Nacionalni programov ukrepov za Rome Vlade</i>
--	------------------------------	--

		<i>Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015, available at: http://www.arhiv.uvn.gov.si/fileadmin/uvn.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf_datoteke/Program_ukrepov.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, political
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	-
	Target population	General Roma population
	Key findings	This is the national strategy for the Roma. It sets out priority objectives and measures to be implemented with a view to improvement of the situation of the Roma in a variety of social fields, including employment, housing, education, health and political participation.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Študija o diskriminaciji na trgu dela: zaključno poročilo Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za management (2010) Študija o diskriminaciji na trgu dela: zaključno poročilo, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti, available at: http://www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/Porocilo_Diskriminacija_na_trgu_dela_za_splet.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social
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	810 – Survey; 86 –employees (43 women and 43 men between 15 and 59 years of age; 72 employed, one self-employed, and 13 unemployed persons) – semi-structured interviews; 46 -employers . semi-structured interviews
	Location	Survey – telephone survey; Slovenia – statistical regions
	Target population	Employers, employees, general population
	Key findings	The study showed that Roma are perceived by respondent as one of the groups most vulnerable to discrimination in the field of employment.
	Methodology	Survey (stratified sampling); semi-structured interviews (quota sampling). All carried out in 2010.

	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Only for surveyed groups.
--	--	---------------------------

	Title, author, source	<i>Conclusions 2011 (Slovenia) Council of Europe, European Committee of Social Rights (2012) Conclusions 2011 (Slovenia), Strasbourg, Council of Europe, January 2012, available at: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/socialcharter/Conclusions/State/Slovenia2011_en.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, advisory opinion, international monitoring mechanism.
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	-
	Target population	Groups vulnerable to exclusion with a view to the European Social Charter (revised), including the Roma.
	Key findings	This is a report on the implementation of the European Social Charter (revised) in Slovenia. The Committee established that the situation in Slovenia does not meet the requirements of the Charter on the grounds that “insufficient measures were taken by public authorities to improve the substandard housing conditions of a considerable number of Roma in Slovenia.”
	Methodology	Analysis of existing country data.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	The Committee assessed general situation in the country with regard to the implementation of the European Social Charter (revised).

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Posebno poročilo o bivanjskih razmerah Romov na območju jugovzhodne Slovenije Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2012) Posebno poročilo o bivanjskih razmerah Romov na območju jugovzhodne Slovenije, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/posebna_porocila/POSEBNO_POROC_ILO_ROMI_-_maj_2012_-_za_splet.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non governmental, advisory opinion based on the observation of complaints received by the Human Rights Ombudsman.
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	/ (No data available on the number of Roma-related complaints observed.)
	Location	South-eastern Slovenia.
	Target population	Roma population and local non-Roma residents.
	Key findings	Report on the housing conditions of the Roma in south-eastern Slovenia based on the cases observed by the Ombudsman. Upon observing these complaints, the Ombudsman established that the situation in the Roma settlements hinders both the exercise of human and special rights of the Roma community as well as the rights of the local non-Roma residents.
	Methodology	Analysis of complaints received by the Ombudsman.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Regional, based on the complaints received, and, as a result, reflecting the situation of complainants.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2006 Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2007) Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2006, http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Varuh_LP_2006_SLO.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non governmental, advisory opinion based on the observation of complaints received by the Human Rights Ombudsman.
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	/ (No data available on the number of Roma-related complaints observed.)
	Location	Slovenia
	Target population	Complainants – general population, including the Roma. However, the Ombudsman may choose to observe a specific case on their own initiative.
	Key findings	Annual overview of the situation in Slovenia regarding human rights.
	Methodology	Analysis of complaints received by the Ombudsman.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	General situation in the country, based on the complaints received, and, as a result, reflecting the situation of complainants.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2009 Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2010) Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2009, http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Letno_porocilo_Varuha_za_2009</i>
--	------------------------------	--

		<i>.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non governmental, advisory opinion based on the observation of complaints received by the Human Rights Ombudsman.
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	(No data available on the number of Roma-related complaints observed.)
	Location	Slovenia
	Target population	Complainants – general population, including the Roma. However, the Ombudsman may choose to observe a specific case on their own initiative.
	Key findings	Annual overview of the situation in Slovenia regarding human rights.
	Methodology	Analysis of complaints received by the Ombudsman.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	General situation in the country, based on the complaints received, and, as a result, reflecting the situation of complainants.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2010 Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2011) Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2010, http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/LP10.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non governmental, advisory opinion based on the observation of complaints received by the Human Rights Ombudsman.
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	(No data available on the number of Roma-related complaints observed.)
	Location	Slovenia
	Target population	Complainants – general population, including the Roma. However, the Ombudsman may choose to observe a specific case on their own initiative.
	Key findings	Annual overview of the situation in Slovenia regarding human rights.
	Methodology	Analysis of complaints received by the Ombudsman.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	General situation in the country, based on the complaints received, and, as a result, reflecting the situation of complainants

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto</i>
--	------------------------------	---

		<p>2011 <i>Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2012) Letno poročilo Varuha človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije za leto 2011, Ljubljana, Varuh človekovih pravic, available at: http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/lp/Letno_porocilo_Varuha_za_leto_2011.pdf</i></p>
	Source and type	Non governmental, advisory opinion based on the observation of complaints received by the Human Rights Ombudsman.
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	/ (No data available on the number of Roma-related complaints observed.)
	Location	Slovenia
	Target population	Complainants – general population, including the Roma. However, the Ombudsman may choose to observe a specific case on their own initiative.
	Key findings	Annual overview of the situation in Slovenia regarding human rights.
	Methodology	Analysis of complaints received by the Ombudsman.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	General situation in the country, based on the complaints received, and, as a result, reflecting the situation of complainants.

	Title, author, source	<p><i>Slovenia</i> <i>Health-Related Lyfstyle of Roma</i> <i>Belović, B. (2011), 'Health-Related Lyfstyle of Roma` in: Belović, B. and Krajnc Nikolić, T. (eds) Determynnants Affecting the Health of Roma in Pomurje, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (Bilingual edition), available at: http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/zdravjeRomov.pdf.pdf.</i></p>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social
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	259 randomly selected members of Roma communities in Pomurje region between 25 and 65 years of age.
	Location	Pomurje region.
	Target population	Roma population in the Pomurje region.
	Key findings	This article is a popular presentation of a survey on Roma health carried out in Pomurje. The survey entitled Risk factors for non-communicable diseases in adult population of the Roma community (<i>Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih</i>

		<i>romske skupnosti</i>), the first such a survey in the country, captured 259 randomly selected members of Roma communities in Pomurje region between 25 and 65 years of age. It was carried out in 2006 and 2007 using the same methodology as the similar survey carried out at national level. The survey findings showed that more than the half of respondents assessed their care for their health as good or very good. However, almost a third of Rome respondents claimed that their health status was poor or very poor. (Please note that the research study was not available, but only some results of this research initiative were presented in the quoted publication.)
	Methodology	Quantitative survey - carried out in 2006 and 2007 using the same methodology as a similar survey carried out at national level.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Not mentioned in the article. Probably regional.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Vaccination Coverage in Hard to Reach Roma Children in Slovenia Kraigher, A..et. al (2006) "Vaccination Coverage in Hard to Reach Roma Children in Slovenia", in: Collegium Antropolgicum, Vol. 30, No. 4</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social
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	436 Roma preschool children aged six and 551 Roma school children aged 16.
	Location	Three Slovenian regions.
	Target population	Roma children.
	Key findings	With regard to the immunisation of the Roma children, a research article published in 2006 is also relevant. Along with the research presented above, it is the only available source of the relevant qualitative data on this issue. The researchers conducted a retrospective data analysis with the aim to compare vaccination rates for two generation of Roma children, as well as to compare the Roma vaccination rates with the national vaccination rates. The sample included data from the year 2001 on 436 Roma preschool children aged six and 551 Roma school children aged 16 from three Slovenian geographical regions. The relevant raw data were taken from a range of sources, including medical records, vaccination records, Vaccination booklet, list of vaccinated schoolchildren and database of the National Computerised Immunisation System (CEPI 2000). The analysis presented a rather unfavourable picture concerning the immunisation of the Roma children, showing markedly lower vaccination rates for Roma preschool children compared to the national vaccination rates. For example, 70.3% of Roma preschool children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis, compared to the national rate of 92.6%; 66.1% were vaccinated against diphtheria and tetanus (national rate 92.4%); 66.1% against

		pertussis (national rate 92.3%), and 71.6% of the Roma preschool children received vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella (national vaccination rate 94%). On a more positive side, a comparison of vaccination rates for the Roma children showed slightly higher vaccination rates for preschool-aged children, which might suggest a modest improvement over time. According to the researchers, the Roma poor knowledge of the healthcare system, their isolation as well as cultural specificities, result in their limited use of preventive measures, including vaccination.
	Methodology	Retrospective data analysis.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Representative for the observed three geographical regions. These are not mentioned in the research article.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Letno poročilo Zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2010</i> <i>Slovenia, Advocate of the Principle of equality (Zagovornik načela enakosti) (2011) Letno poročilo Zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2010,</i> http://www.zagovornik.net/uploads/media/zagovornik_LP_2010_2.pdf
	Source and type	Governmental, political, advisory opinion based on the evaluation of national policies in the field of non-discrimination and complaints observed.
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	(No data available on the number of Roma-related complaints observed.)
	Location	Slovenia
	Target population	Complainants – general population, including the Roma.
	Key findings	Annual report on the work of the equality body in Slovenia, with a comprehensive assessment and criticism of the inefficient system of protection against discrimination in Slovenia.
	Methodology	Analysis of received complaints and a comprehensive analysis of the legislative non-discrimination framework and its implementation.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	General situation in the country, based on the complaints received, and, as a result, reflecting the situation of complainants.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Parallel lives: Roma denied rights to housing and water in Slovenia</i> <i>Amnesty International (2011) Parallel lives: Roma denied rights to housing and water in Slovenia, London, Amnesty International, available at:</i> www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR68/005/2011/en/8a225f13-4f26-44c9-9078-85bcfa6fa0d2/eur680052011en.pdf
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social

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	18 Roma settlements (the number of interviewees is not known).
	Location	Municipality Novo mesto, Ribnica municipality, Škocjan municipality, Grosuplje municipality, Lendava municipality, Beltinci municipality, Trebnje municipality, Krško municipality, Šentjernej municipality, Semič municipality, Črnomelj municipality and Kočevje municipality.
	Target population	Roma population.
	Key findings	The report findings show that most Slovenian Roma live in the segregated settlements in rural areas. They also show that many of the Roma settlements are established in an informal manner which puts the inhabitants to risk in regard to security of tenure. Many settlements have poor access to the basic amenities including water and sanitations. The cases were also recorded of the complete lack of basic infrastructure. In addition to this, the report documents a number of cases of discrimination against the Roma. Members of the Roma communities are regularly prevented from buying or renting housing outside their settlements. Furthermore, the Roma families face obstacles in accessing the non-profit rental schemes, including a lack of the relevant information, prejudices and differential criteria for the allocation of the non-profit rental housing. The report also concluded that the Slovenian authorities failed to provide for an effective monitoring and institutional mechanisms to combat discrimination, as well as for adequate remedies for the victims.
	Methodology	Overview of existing data (secondary research) and individual interviews with residents of Roma settlements (between May 2009 and January 2011).
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Not mentioned in the report. Probably reflects the situation in the listed local communities.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Health beliefs and practices among Slovenian Roma and their response to febrile illnesses: A qualitative study</i> <i>Rotar Pavlič, D. et al (2011) 'Health beliefs and practices among Slovenian Roma and their response to febrile illnesses: A qualitative study', Zdravstveno varstvo : revija zateorijo in prakso preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva = Slovenian journal of public health, Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 169-174, available at: http://versita.metapress.com/content/k80757835634640k/fulltext.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social.
Thematic	<i>Education</i>	✓ *
	<i>Housing</i>	✓ *
	<i>Employment</i>	✓ *
	<i>Health</i>	✓
	<i>Poverty</i>	

	<i>Migration</i>	
	<i>Active citizenship</i>	
	Sample	<p>136 respondents between 15 and 65 years of age (88 women and 48 men)</p> <p>* Socio-demographic data collected through this health-related exercise are also indicative of the situation of the Roma population in other areas of social life. The majority of the Roma interviewed had not finished primary school: 43% of them had never attended primary school; 21% had completed two years of primary school, 24% had completed four years, and 11% had completed eight years of primary school. Only 1% had taken a vocational degree. Eighty-three per cent of the Roma interviewees were unemployed, 15% were employed, and 2% were occasionally employed. Seventy-three per cent of the interviewees were married or living in a non-marital partnership, 18% were widowed, and 9% were single. All women were unemployed,</p>
	Location	Area of Kočevje.
	Target population	Roma population.
	Key findings	<p>The majority of Roma are not acquainted with thermometers and therefore do not use them. About one third of the interviewees knew what the normal body temperature should be. Only 15% of the Roma population take their body temperature when they are feeling unwell. One-half visit their physicians. More than half of the population take paracetamol or aspirin when they feel feverish. More often, they resort to tea and emphasize the healing effect of sweating. The Roma beliefs and practices regarding health and fever are instructive and show how impoverished a narrow biomedical approach can be. Failure to use technical devices, such as thermometers, and lack of familiarity with the numerical values defining the border between normal and elevated body temperature, nonetheless do not mean that the Roma take inappropriate measures in response to illness. Illnesses (including fever) can also be recognized without these tools and can be appropriately responded to by drinking teas, using compresses, and taking fever-reducing medications.</p>
	Methodology	Field interviews using a semi-structured questionnaire with open and close-ended questions.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Representative sample for the local Kočevje area.

Title, author, source	<p><i>Slovenia</i></p> <p><i>Poročilo o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji: poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007)</i></p> <p><i>Vlada Republike Slovenije (2010) Poročilo o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji: poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007), Ljubljana, Vlada Republike Slovenije, available at: http://imss.dz-rs.si/imis/fb3ef00d2e004079d794.pdf</i></p>
Source and type	Governmental, political

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	-
	Target population	National Roma population.
	Key findings	The report presents initiatives aimed at Slovenian Roma carried out/financed by public authorities.
	Methodology	This is a synthesis report based on individual reports produced by relevant state bodies (e.g. then Ministry of Education and Sport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, then Ministry of Environment and spatial Planning).
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	The report lists actions undertaken/financed by public authorities aimed at the Roma in Slovenia. It is representative in regard to these measures.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Romi in romska naselja v Sloveniji: Kratko delovno poročilo o rezultatih raziskave v okviru dela Strokovne skupine za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji</i> <i>Zupančič, J. (2010) Romi in romska naselja v Sloveniji: Kratko delovno poročilo o rezultatih raziskave v okviru dela Strokovne skupine za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji, available at:</i> <i>www.arhiv.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/prostor/pdf/romi_in_romska_naselja.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Semi-governmental report (the report is the product of an individual author, namely the head of the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij), which is a working group set up by the then Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The report is based on the work of the Expert group; social
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	All administrative units in 2007; in 2010, some administrative units failed to provide response or this was of poor quality). It needs also to be noted that data pertaining to 2010 survey, as presented in the report, captured far fewer Roma settlements in comparison to data pertaining to 2007 survey)
	Location	Whole country.
	Target population	Roma population.
	Key findings	In 2010, Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements repeated an exercise from 2007 and conducted a survey on the

		housing situation in the Roma settlements. It addressed a questionnaire to all administrative units. A majority of administrative units provided a response, but with the varying quality. Because of the lack of some data and sometimes dubious quality of certain responses, the data presented here should be read with some caution. The 2010 analysis shows a general improvement on almost all indicators, compared to 2007. This applies, for example, to the access to water, electricity and spatial planning status of the land on which the Roma built their settlements. Overall, however, the situation in the Roma settlements remains unfavourable. Among other things, the Roma very rarely own the land in their settlements. In addition to this, there are still marked differences regarding their access to public utilities between the regions. For example, in Prekmurje region, almost all Roma have access to water, compared to more than one-fifth of the Roma settlements in southeastern Slovenia which are without water supply. In addition to this, only 66% of the 1,172 housing units registered during the last survey have access to electricity, but only 42% of those with the access to electricity are connected to the mains in an authorised manner. Regarding the access to electricity, the differences between the regions are even more frustrating. Similarly, the Roma accommodations are mostly of a very poor quality.
	Methodology	Survey among administrative units in 2007 and 2010.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Generally representative for the national level. However, please note that only preliminary data obtained during 2010 survey were presented in the report. Furthermore, data pertaining to 2010 survey, as presented in the report, captured far fewer Roma settlements in comparison to data pertaining to 2007 survey.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij v Sloveniji, Zupančič, J. (ed.) (2010) Prostorski problemi romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, available at:</i> www.arhiv.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/drugo/prostorski_problemi_romskih_naselij_elaborat.pdf
	Source and type	Semi-governmental report (the report is edited by the head of the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij), which is a working group set up by the then Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The report is based on the work of the Expert group but also on the individual research of the editor); social
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	All administrative units.

Location	Whole country.
Target population	Roma population.
Key findings	The main findings showed that more than a half of Roma settlements are isolated from the rest of population. Available data also showed marked differences between regions both in terms of regularity of Roma settlements and access to public infrastructure. For example, of the 38 settlements in Prekmurje, three settlements have no water supply (compared to 18 out of 57 settlements without water supply in Southeastern Slovenia). Also, in Prekmurje, there is no settlement without electric supply (compared to 24 settlements without electricity in Southeastern Slovenia). Similarly, while in only three out of 38 settlements in Prekmurje all accommodations are built without required permits, in Southeastern Slovenia there are 39 settlements, where all accommodations are built without permit. With a view to spatial planning definitions, there are five Roma settlements erected outside building areas in Prekmurje (compared to 27 in Southeastern Slovenia). In terms of ownership, Prekmurje Roma are majority owners of the plots in 18 settlements, while in Southeastern region there are only five settlements, where the majority of the plots are owned by the Roma.
Methodology	Survey among administrative units carried out in 2007.
Representativeness, transferability of findings	Generally representative for the national level. However, responses produced by administrative units were of varying quality.

Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota (date of the publication not known; the project was conducted in 2008 and 2009) Ocena rabe zdravstvenih storitev v populaciji romskih žensk in otrok v Sloveniji – Prispevek k zmanjševanju neenakosti v zdravju, Murska Sobota, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Murska Sobota, available at: www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-WG7BOOBP/2d247d08-9e35-4976-ab38-bf5a813d55a0/PDF</i>	
Source and type	Non-governmental, social.	
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	Survey - 326 Roma women aged 15 to 64 years; Focus group discussions – two focus group discussions with six and five Roma women, respectively, and one focus group with five nurses in regular contact with the Roma women.	
Location	Regions of Pomurje and Dolenjska, respectively, and larger urban areas.	
Target population	Roma women (mothers also provided responses regarding healthcare-related issues concerning their children).	
Key findings	The research dealt with the access of Roma women and children to	

		healthcare services. It showed some differences between Pomurje and other parts of the country captured by the survey. While app. 95 % of women in all areas possessed basic health insurance, the share of women having additional health insurance (please note that all services not covered by the basic insurance are subject to payment. Lacking additional health insurance may be a barrier for access to healthcare services) was 74.2 % in Pomurje and 69 % in other areas. Similarly, 91 % of women in Pomurje stated that they receive healthcare services on an equal footing with non-Roma women, but this percentage dropped to 74.2 % in other areas. In Pomurje, 38.2 of respondents assessed their health state as good or very good compared to 27.5 % in other areas. The share of women assessing their health state as bad or very bad was 25.5 % in Pomurje and 27.5 % in other areas. In regard to children, the picture is mixed. For example, 9.5 % of Pomurje women assessed the health state of their children as bad, while their share was 2.8 % in other areas. In terms of vaccination rates for children, the picture is more favourable in Pomurje with 98.8 % of children vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Haemophilus influenzae, and 79.8 % vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella. In other areas, the shares were 91.7 % and 68.6 %, respectively. The share of respondents in who stated that healthcare workers behaved with respect towards Roma women and children was 97.6 % in Pomurje, but 77.1 % in other areas.
	Methodology	Field quantitative survey (random sampling of Roma settlements); observation with participation, focus group discussions; fieldwork diaries.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Not mentioned in the study, at least for population captured by the survey.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Romi v Ljubljani – različnost perspektiv: Zaključno poročilo raziskovalnega projekta RP 2/07</i> <i>M. Hrženjak et al (2008) Romi v Ljubljani – različnost perspektiv: Zaključno poročilo raziskovalnega projekta RP 2/07, Ljubljana, Mirovni inštitut and Fakulteta za socialno delo Univerze v Ljubljani, available at: http://www.mirovni-institut.si/data/tinymce/Publikacije/Romi%20v%20Ljubljani/KON%C4%8CNO%20PORO%C4%8CILO1%20OBLIKOVANO.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social.
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	a) Representatives of Roma associations based in Ljubljana: a focus group with representatives of two associations + three individual interviews with Roma associations' representatives b) Roma residents of Ljubljana – two focus group discussions with

	<p>5-6 participants, respectively</p> <p>c) Roma residents of Ljubljana – 35 individual biographical narrative interviews</p> <p>d) Social workers – a focus group discussion – the number of participants not known</p>
Location	City of Ljubljana.
Target population	Roma residing in Ljubljana area, representatives of Roma association based in this area, social workers.
Key findings	<p>The research study was the first study on Roma in the area of Ljubljana. As Roma residing in this area are predominantly immigrant Roma, this study was also the first study on immigrant Roma in Slovenia. The research showed that Roma in Ljubljana do not benefit from protection as a special ethnic community, and in addition to that they are facing social exclusion as immigrants. On one hand they faced typical problems of immigrants such as: regulation of personal legal statuses, distrust of local population towards “foreigners from the Balkans”, and especially Roma, housing problems, discrimination at employment, exceptional difficulties with schooling of children because of the lack of language proficiency and due to the lack of support programmes which would enable a free language course for new immigrants. Apart from these specifically migration-related situations, their problems are also similar to problems of socially weak groups of Slovenian population: exploitative and insecure work conditions, low salaries, poverty, in spite of hard work of both adult family members, etc. The key problem is that a very large percentage of all Roma in Ljubljana are poor city residents, which leads to a conclusion of systemic exclusion and inequality in access to necessary resources. The study also noted that many Roma families are tenants in non-profit as well as private for-profit rental housing, but also noted two isolated settlements, in which the Roma live. According to the study, the situation in the two settlements differs in terms of regularity and living conditions. In spite of some problems, the living conditions in the non-regularised settlement in Litijska Road are better, since it is composed of nine individual brick houses with access to electricity and public water supply. While the inhabitants receive individual bills for the water used, and every household pays its own bill, a single bill received for the electricity sometimes leads to disputes in the community. Since some households tend to be late in payment of their shares, the bills cannot be paid, and this may then affect the whole community. With regard to the electricity supply, the Roma fear they may face power cuts or fire, as the existing network does not suffice for the needs of all nine households. Unlike the aforementioned settlement, the settlement in Koželjeva Street is composed of barracks owned by the municipality. All inhabitants, which could be seen as marginalised and socially disadvantaged, received decisions granting them the right to accommodation. Some families have been living in the settlements for at least two decades. However, since no classic lease arrangement was concluded between the inhabitants and the municipality, their situation is characterised by</p>

		uncertainty. According to the report, the current public water and electricity network do not suffice for all the needs of the inhabitants. The inhabitants also face overcrowding and problems both with humidity and warming. According to the study, this affects the self-confidence of the inhabitants, which is than to some extent compensated by their care for clean and tidy shelters. An additional problem for many inhabitants represents the lack of citizenship, which excludes them from the non-profit rental housing scheme.
	Methodology	Overview of existing data (secondary research), focus group discussions, biographical narrative interviews, fieldwork diaries.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Representative for respondents captured by the research.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Romska naselja kot posebni del naselbinskega sistema v Sloveniji</i> <i>Zupančič, J. (2007) 'Romska naselja kot posebni del naselbinskega sistema v Sloveniji', Dela, No. 27, pp. 244-246, available at: http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/oddelki/geo/Publikacije/Dela/files/Dela_27/12_zupancic.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, but havily based on the work of semi-governmental Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements (Strokovna skupina za reševanje prostorske problematike romskih naselij), which was a working group set up by the then Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The author of the research study is an academic and was also the head of the mentioned expert group; social
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	All administrative units (responses with varying quality).
	Location	Whole country.
	Target population	Roma population.
	Key findings	The study was produced by the head of the Expert group for solving spatial issues in Roma settlements and draws from the 2007 administrative survey. As similar data were included in Prostorski problem romskih naselij v Sloveniji: Elaborat, please see above for the main findings.
	Methodology	Survey among administrative units in 2007.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Generally representative for the national level. However, responses produced by administrative unists were of varying quality.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Raziskava izobraževalnih in poklicnih interesov Romov</i> <i>Babič Ivaniš, N. et al (2006) 'Raziskava izobraževalnih in</i>
--	------------------------------	--

		<i>poklicnih interesov Romov', in: Žagar, N., Klopčič, V. (eds.), Poklicno informiranje in svetovanje za Rome – PISR, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, pp. 197-241</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social
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	774 respondents (Roma of working age - between 15 and 45 years of age).
	Location	Areas of Dolenjska, Bela krajina, Grosuplje, Kočevje, Trebnje and Posavje.
	Target population	Roma population.
	Key findings	As a part of the project looking into the educational and professional interests of Roma, a survey was conducted involving 49 per cent of Roma of working age (between 15 and 45 years of age). The survey showed that only 16 per cent of the respondents completed elementary schooling, 5% were enrolled in secondary vocational or professional schools, and only 0.6 % of the respondents concluded secondary schooling. . There are also some marked disparities between regions in question. Thus, 11 % of Roma living in the region of Bela krajina were assigned to schools with special curriculum, exceeding by far all other regions. Almost one third of Roma in the region of Kočevje have never gone to school, twice as many as in Dolenjska region, the region with the second highest rate of the Roma who have never attended primary school. Eighty-five per cent of the interviewees confirmed that they faced difficulties at school, frequently indicating no suitable conditions for learning, lack of interest, humiliation on the part of other children, and no motivation on the part of parents. In regard to the Roma situation in the employment sector, only 7% of respondents were currently employed (5% of women and 8% of men), 26% were in employment in the past, but were currently unemployed, and 67% of Roma have never been in employment (compared to 55% of Roma men, a striking 78% of Roma women have never been employed). However, there is a marked difference in employment rates among Roma between the region of Bela krajina and other regions. Roma in Bela krajina perform three times better than Roma in Posavje, the region with the second highest employment rate. In addition, the survey revealed that 31% of unemployed Roma exposed the lack of education as a reason for their unemployment, another 28% claimed Roma origin as a reason, 13% did not seek/or need a job, 7% stated that there were no jobs available. The survey showed that 60% of Roma live in brick houses, 33% in barracks, 3% in trailers, only 2% in blocks of flats and additional 2% in other accommodation. Here, there are also marked differences between regions. While the majority of Roma in Bela krajina, Posavje and Dolenjska live in brick houses, more than 50% of Roma living in the region of Kočevje live in barracks. Additionally, more than 90% of Grosupeljsko and Trebanjsko Roma live in barracks. With regard to infrastructure,

		51% of Roma households have access to public electricity supply, 12% obtain electricity from home generators, 20% from neighbours, while 17% of Roma living in respective regions have no electricity. The situation with running water seemed to be slightly better as 75% of Roma households are connected to the public water supply. Additional 17% obtain the water from springs or neighbours, 2% from cisterns, while 2% have no running water.
	Methodology	Quantitative survey carried out in 2005.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Representative for the Roma population in the areas of Dolenjska, Bela krajina, Grosuplje, Kočevje, Trebnje and Posavje.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation on her mission to Slovenia United Nations (UN), Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (2011) Mission to Slovenia, 4 July 2011, available at: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/143/19/PDF/G1114319.pdf?OpenElement</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, advisory opinion, international monitoring mechanism.
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	Roma settlements in Ribnica, Trebnje, Novo mesto, and Škocjan.
	Target population	Roma population.
	Key findings	The Special Rapporteur noted that a systematic approach towards the improvement of the housing situation of the Roma should be sought, notwithstanding the need for the provision of urgent assistance to the Roma who found themselves in severe conditions, mostly because of the combined effects of a lack of access to water, electricity and sanitations. The same monitoring body noted in this regard, “The implications of the lack of access to water and sanitation for hygiene have a broader impact on the communities in which there is still no access. Adults face difficulties in finding work when they have no way of maintaining minimum standards of hygiene. Women are confronted with particular issues when they are menstruating and indicated that they were ashamed about the conditions in which they had to practice their menstrual hygiene. Moreover, the lack of hygiene perpetuates the discriminatory stereotypes about Roma among Slovenians. Roma are perceived as dirty and unhygienic and, even in public places, they are not a welcome presence.” Cases when the local authorities waived certain requirements in order to provide the Roma with water and sanitations. The Roma also reported that there was broader discrimination in the community preventing them from finding

		employment.
	Methodology	Overview of available data, country visit.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	The UN Special Rapporteur assessed the situation in the country based on secondary data and upon country visit.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji Slovenia, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport) (2004) Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji, Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport, available at: www.mizks.gov.s</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, political.
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	-
	Target population	Roma population in general, but mostly children.
	Key findings	This is the main national strategic document on the education of the Roma in Slovenia providing an overview of existing situation regarding education of the Roma, and setting out basic principles and measures to be implemented for the improvement of the situation of the Roma in education.
	Methodology	Overview of secondary data.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Among other things, general overview of the situation of the Roma in education in Slovenia, based on available secondary sources.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Pravilnik o normativih in standardih za izvajanje programa devetletne osnovne šole Slovenia, The Rules on norms and standards for the implementation of the nine-year elementary school programme (Pravilnik o normativih in standardih za izvajanje programa devetletne osnovne šole), 21 July 2004</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, legislation.
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	-
	Target population	General primary school population, provisions also relevant for the Roma.
	Key findings	Legislative instrument, the first to formally abolish segregated

		teaching of the Roma pupils. It was later replaced with other implementing regulations which, similarly, did/ do not envisage separate classes for the Roma children.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji (Dopolnilo k Strategiji 2004) Slovenia, Ministry of Education and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport) (2011) Strategija vzgoje in izobraževanja Romov v Republiki Sloveniji (Dopolnilo k Strategiji 2004), Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport, available at: www.mizks.gov.si/fileadmin/mizks.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocje/razvoj_solstva/projekti/Strategija_Romi_dopolnitev_2011.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, political
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	The document includes no specific data on participants
	Location	No data on this in the document.
	Target population	General Roma population, Roma children, teachers in regular contacts with the Roma children.
	Key findings	<p>During the preparation of this document, in an effort to assess the situation of the Roma children in the period from 2004 to 2010, in-depth interviews were held with the teachers who are in regular contact with the Roma children. The interviews findings show a mixed picture. While there was a general opinion that, although very limited, a step forward has been made, there were opinions that the situation of the Roma children in education deteriorated in this period. The reason tends to be manifold:</p> <p>because, continuously, the Roma children barely achieve the minimum standards, the learning gap between the Roma and non-Roma children is widening from year to year;</p> <p>such a gap in knowledge increases the sense of failure in the Roma children;</p> <p>considerable absenteeism;</p> <p>largest dropout rates in the transition from the first to second period of primary schooling when the children begin switching classrooms,</p> <p>a lack of command of Slovene;</p> <p>parents do not motivate children and do not present knowledge as a</p>

		value and a method for improving their living conditions.
	Methodology	Survey among teachers
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	No data available. Probably only for teachers captured by the survey.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Amnesty International Report 2008: The State of the world's human rights</i> <i>Amnesty International (2008) Amnesty International Report 2008: The State of the world's human rights, London, Amnesty International, p. 269, available at:</i> <i>http://report2008.amnesty.org/document/101.pdf.</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, monitoring 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	One school in Dolenjska region.
	Target population	Roma children
	Key findings	<p>This is a regular annual report produced by the organisation. It focused on one case which sparked most debate in recent years concerning the education of Roma children. In 2005, a group of non-Roma parents from a school in Dolenjska region submitted a petition to the mayor of the municipality, the school and the Ministry of Education and Sport. In the petition the group argued that because of a high number of Roma in the school (86 out of 626 pupils), incidents between Roma and non-Roma children were on the rise and that their children did not feel safe at school. As a consequence, their school performance was affected, and so was the quality of education, since teachers had to devote more attention to Roma pupils. The group demanded that Roma pupils be proportionately placed in other elementary schools in the municipality, and that separate Roma classes be introduced in the short term, and Roma-only elementary school be established in the long term. If their demands were not met, the group threatened to boycott the educational process at the school by not sending their children to classes.</p> <p>The announced boycott was later called off after the then Minister of Education and Sport met with the petitioners and presented the ministry's proposal of a solution to the problem. In short, the proposal envisaged the introduction of study groups for pupils with severe learning difficulties.</p> <p>The model was said to be temporary and introduced as a novelty in the field of education, and needed to be monitored and evaluated. The model introduced study groups formed through flexible differentiation for subjects "where command of Slovenian language is necessary for successful advancement". In subjects such as music and artistic education, sports, civic education and ethics, all children</p>

		would follow instruction together, but for other subjects children with learning difficulties would be taught separately. The proposal appeased non-Roma parents, but raised serious concerns by others. The model was finally introduced and lasted until 2008. The Amnesty International monitored this case and heavily criticised the public authorities. In its 2008 report, the organisation reported that “[t]eachers [...] admitted that such groups were composed mostly, and sometimes exclusively, of Roma.
	Methodology	Overview of the country situation with particular focus on a case affecting education of the Roma children in one school in Dolenjska region.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Specific case.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Amnesty International Report 2009: The State of the world’s human rights</i> <i>Amnesty International (2009) Amnesty International Report 2009: The State of the world’s human rights, London, Amnesty International, p. 293, available at:</i> <i>http://report2009.amnesty.org/sites/report2009.amnesty.org/files/documents/air09-en.pdf</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, monitoring 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	One school in Dolenjska region.
	Target population	Roma children
	Key findings	This report also deals with the case presented above. In it, the organisation criticised the authorities for failing to provide for an independent evaluation of the model. According to the organisation, “[d]espite the declared aim, the model could foster segregation as some of the catch-up classes were composed exclusively of Roma. The authorities failed to provide any evidence that Romani pupils in fact benefited from the catch-up classes.”
	Methodology	Overview of the country situation with particular focus on a case affecting education of the Roma children in one school in Dolenjska region.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Specific case.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Raziskava med delodajalci in politiki o stališčih do diskriminacije Žagar, N. (2007) ‘Raziskava med delodajalci in politiki o stališčih do diskriminacije’ in: Žagar, N. (ed.) Sprejemanje različnosti – korak do pravične družbe, Črnomelj, Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo, p. 63.</i>
--	------------------------------	--

	Source and type	Non-governmental, social.
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	112 major employers from all parts of the country and from a range of branches (e.g. construction industry, manufacturing, catering, agriculture as well as public administration).
	Location	Slovenia
	Target population	Employers
	Key findings	The research findings showed that 11.1% of the respondents completely agreed with the statement that Roma are irresponsible and unreliable, while additional 34.3% mostly agreed with the given statements, compared to 7.1% of the respondents who mostly disagreed, and 1% of the respondents who were totally opposed to the statement.
	Methodology	Quantitative survey (one question relating to the Roma)
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Not mentioned in the study. Probably representative for respondents.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Poročilo o delu Zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2008 Slovenia, Advocate of the Principle of Equality (Zagovornik načela enakosti) (2009) Poročilo o delu Zagovornika načela enakosti za leto 2008, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti, pp. 17-19, available at:</i> <i>www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/Porocilo_zagovornikaza2008.doc</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, opinion related to the case of alleged discrimination against the Roma
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	One discrimination case.
	Location	Dolenjska region.
	Target population	Roma family.
	Key findings	The Slovenian equality body observed a complaint related to the much publicised case of forced removal of a Roma family from their land, and established no discrimination in regard to this case.
	Methodology	Observation of one case of alleged discrimination against the Roma.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Specific case.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Izjava za javnost glede mnenja Zagovornika načela enakosti z dne 23. Marec 2009</i> <i>Mirovni inštitut and Pravno-informacijski center nevladnih organizacij – PIC (2009), ‘Izjava za javnost glede mnenja Zagovornika načela enakosti z dne 23. Marec 2009’, Press release, 31 March</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, opinion on one discrimination-related case.
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	One case of alleged discrimination against the Roma.
	Location	Dolenjska region.
	Target population	Roma family.
	Key findings	After the Advocate issued the opinion, the petitioner issued a public announcement, condemning the Advocate’s opinion as one-sided and inexpert. They asserted that the petition was not only intended towards requesting the Advocate’s opinion in a particular case, but was also aimed at testing the independence of the body in cases involving public authorities as alleged violators. The petitioner also noted, among other things, that the Advocate only established the facts presenting the Roma family in a negative light, avoided to observe the particular discriminatory actions, and backed the moves taken by public authorities. They further exposed the comparison of housing conditions before and after the removal of the family as an absurd criterion, since the housing conditions of the family were already very unfavourable, and asserted that this could mean that, irrespective of the manner of removal, no discrimination could take place if one is accommodated in a luxury hotel. According to the petitioners, it took two years for the Advocate to produce the opinion, which was unreasonable with regard to the protection of the victims’ rights.
	Methodology	Analysis of one opinion issued by the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the Slovenian equality body.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Specific case.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Varuh zaskrbljen zaradi nestrpnosti ob preselitvi romske družine na Vranoviče</i> <i>Slovenia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic) (2012), ‘Varuh zaskrbljen zaradi nestrpnosti ob preselitvi romske družine na Vranoviče’, Press release, 19 March 2012, available at: www.varuh-rs.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnosti/novice/detajl/varuh-zaskrbljen-zaradi-nestrpnosti-ob-preselitvi-romske-druzine-na-vranovice/?cHash=86b18598adf934104c07a55798e615de.</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, press release regarding a case of alleged discrimination against the Roma.

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	One case of alleged discrimination.
	Location	Dolenjska region.
	Target population	Roma family.
	Key findings	In 2012, a Roma family moved from a municipality of their residence, namely a Roma settlement, to another municipality, where they bought a house in a non-Roma residential area. The locals gathered to discuss possible solutions aimed at preventing the Roma to move to their neighbourhood. According to the Ombudsman, in the light of constitutional rights, including the right of individuals to freely choose their residence, especially worrying were public promises made by majors of the municipalities concerned to the locals that they would undertake to convince the Roma family to return to their former place of residence. The Ombudsman further established that such promises only represents support to the intolerance on the part of the local residents, and that the case exhibits signs of direct discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin.
	Methodology	Observation of one discriminatin-related case.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Specific case.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Ministrstvo za gospodarski razvoj in tehnologijo izdalo sklepe o sofinanciranju projektov osnovne komunalne infrastrukture v romskih naseljih v letu 2012</i> <i>Slovenia, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (Ministrstvo za gospodarski razvoj in tehnologijo) (2012), 'Ministrstvo za gospodarski razvoj in tehnologijo izdalo sklepe o sofinanciranju projektov osnovne komunalne infrastrukture v romskih naseljih v letu 2012', 4 June 2012, available at: www.mgrt.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article//8349/.</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, press release
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	-
	Target population	Municipalities with Roma population.
	Key findings	The major initiative at the national level is the state assistance to municipalities in solving urgent communal infrastructure in Roma settlements. Co-financing on the part of the state is implemented

		<p>through public calls. Over years, the supported projects included, among other things, the construction of access roads to Roma settlements, the electrification of Roma settlements, the construction of waterworks and sewage systems and the purchase of the land with the purpose of the regularisation of Roma settlements. From 2002 to 2010, 7,347,479.35 EUR were intended for the relevant projects, of which municipalities drawn on 5,606,599.72 EUR.</p> <p>The press release relates to the last such a public call issued in 2012. Based on this public call, the government shall earmarked 2,598,900.65 EUR for the relevant projects in 2012.</p>
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	<p><i>Slovenia</i> <i>Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2004 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog Djomba, J.K., Zaletel Kragelj, J. et al (eds.) (2010) Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2004 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2004.pdf.</i></p>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social.
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	8,528 respondents (44.7% of men and 55.3% of women aged between 25 and 64 years).
	Location	Slovenia.
	Target population	General population.
	Key findings	When compared to this survey, the relevant surveys carried out among the Roma showed that the Roma tend to assess their health status considerably less favourable in comparison to the general population.
	Methodology	Quantitative survey carried out in 2004; random sample stratified with a view to healthcare regions.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Not clearly mentioned in the report. Probably mostly representative for general population

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2008 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog</i> <i>Hlastan Ribič, C., Djomba, J.K. et al (eds), (2010) Tvegana vedenja, povezana z zdravjem in nekatera zdravstvena stanja pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije: Rezultati raziskave Dejavniki tveganja za nenalezljive bolezni pri odraslih prebivalcih Slovenije 2008 – Z zdravjem povezani vedenjski slog, Ljubljana, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Center za krepitev zdravja in obvladovanje kroničnih bolezni and Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta, Katedra za javno zdravje, available at: www.cindi-slovenija.net/images/stories/cindi/raziskave/CHMS2008.pdf.</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, social.
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	7,352 respondents (42.4% of men and 57.6% of women aged between 25 and 74 years).
	Location	Slovenia.
	Target population	General population.
	Key findings	When compared to this survey, the relevant surveys carried out among the Roma showed that the Roma tend to assess their health status considerably less favourable in comparison to the general population.
	Methodology	Quantitative survey carried out in 2008; random sample stratified with a view to healthcare regions.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Not clearly mentioned in the report. Probably mostly representative for general population

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Regijska strategija za zmanjševanje neenakosti v zdravju s pomočjo krepitev zdravja na Dolenjskem, v Beli Krajini in Posavju za obdobje 2010-2015</i> <i>Harlander, D. et al (2010) Regijska strategija za zmanjševanje neenakosti v zdravju s pomočjo krepitev zdravja na Dolenjskem, v Beli Krajini in Posavju za obdobje 2010-2015, Novo mesto, Zavod za zdravstveno varstvo Novo mesto, p. 22: available at: http://www.zzv-nm.si/media/STRATEGIJA%202010-%202015.pdf.</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental document produced by a public institution, political.
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	Area of Dolenjska, Bela Krajina and Posavje.
	Target population	Roma children
	Key findings	The strategic document from November 2010 aimed at reducing health inequalities in the regions of Dolenjska, Bela krajina and Posavje, showed that some areas, particularly Novo mesto administrative unit, face lower vaccination average on account of limited participation of the Roma children in immunisation programmes.
	Methodology	Analysis of existing data on the immunisation of Roma children.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia</i> <i>Drugo poročilo Vlade Republike Slovenije o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji – Poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007) in Nacionalnega programa ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015</i> <i>Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior, Service for national minorities (Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve, Služba za narodnosti) (2012) Drugo poročilo Vlade Republike Slovenije o položaju romske skupnosti v Sloveniji – Poročilo o izvajanju Zakona o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 33/2007) in Nacionalnega programa ukrepov za Rome Vlade Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2010-2015 (Osnutek), Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve, Služba za narodnosti, p. 24, available at: www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/Drugo_porocilo_Vlade_RS-OSNUTEK-9.9.2012.doc</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, political
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	Slovenia
	Target population	Roma population in Slovenia.
	Key findings	Among other things, this draft report also showed low vaccination rates for Roma children in Novo mesto administrative unit.

	Methodology	This is a synthesis report based on individual reports produced by relevant state bodies (e.g. then Ministry of Education and Sport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, then Ministry of Environment and spatial Planning).
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	The report lists actions undertaken/financed by public authorities aimed at the Roma in Slovenia. It is representative in regard to these measures.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Income and poverty indicators, Slovenia, 2011 – provisional data Slovenia, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (Statistični urad Republike Slovenije), ‘Income and poverty indicators, Slovenia, 2011 – provisional data’, Public release, 28 June 2012, available at: http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4818</i>
	Source and type	Governmental data. Statistical Office is an independent government body directly responsible to the Prime Minister.
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	No data on the sample.
	Location	Slovenia.
	Target population	General population.
	Key findings	These are indicators, among other things, of income distribution and material deprivation. However, there are no specific data broken down by ethnic origin.
	Methodology	Quantitative survey (EU SILC framework).
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	No data available. Probably representative for the general population, based on the fact that the survey was carried out by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia within the framework of the EU programme.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Slovenija: spremenbe v letu 2010 (Januar – maj 2010) Amnesty International Slovenije (2010), ‘Slovenija: spremenbe v letu 2010 (Januar – maj 2010)’, Public release, 27 May 2010, available at: http://arhiv.amnesty.si/sl/node/2520</i>
	Source and type	Non-governmental, public release
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	Specific case.

	Location	-
	Target population	A Roma person.
	Key findings	The Amnesty International Slovenia reported discriminatory practice against the Roma on the part of a Red Cross regional association. The latter denied the Roma access to their warehouse. Upon intervention by the Amnesty International, a Roma woman was allowed access to the warehouse, albeit outside business hours. However, a Red Cross representative confirmed that this was an exception, and that the humanitarian aid would be, by rule, only delivered to the Roma in their settlements. Contrary to this, non-Roma had free access to the warehouse during working hours, with the possibility to choose food and clothing.
	Methodology	An overview of relevant issues regarding human rights in Slovenia in the first five months of 2010; analysis of a discrimination-related case.
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	Specific cases.

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o lokalni samoupravi Slovenia, The Act amending Local self-government act (Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o lokalni samoupravi, ZLS-L), 30 May 2002</i>
	Source and type	Legislation
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	-
	Target population	Members of the Roma community councillor in 20 municipalities where they are regarded as “autochthonous” population.
	Key findings	Piece of legislation providing for the election of a Roma councillor in 20 municipalities where the Roma are regarded as “autochthonous” population.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Zakon o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji Slovenia, The Roma community act (Zakon o romski skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji, ZRomS-1), 30 March 2007.</i>
	Source and type	Legislation

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	-
	Target population	Roma population in Slovenia.
	Key findings	Piece of legislation providing for special rights of the Roma in various fields of social life, including with regard to political participation.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	<i>Slovenia Analiza institucionalne ureditve spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo v Republiki Sloveniji Slovenia, Office for Equal Opportunities (Urad za enake možnosti) (2011) Analiza institucionalne ureditve spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo v Republiki Sloveniji, Ljubljana, Urad za enake možnosti</i>
	Source and type	Governmental, political, non-discrimination field
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	-
	Target population	-
	Key findings	In the report, the Inter-departmental working group for the preparation of a comprehensive institutional framework promoting equality and protecting against discrimination (<i>Medresorska delovna skupina za pripravo celovite institucionalne ureditve področja spodbujanja enakosti in varstva pred diskriminacijo</i>) established that Slovenia has various bodies responsible to tackle the needs of specific groups vulnerable to discrimination, but has not put in place a comprehensive non-discrimination policy. A review of the powers and functions of individual bodies shows that, in terms of discrimination, only situation regarding gender is monitored in a comprehensive manner. For all the other groups, there is a lack of data and it is not known which groups are the most discriminated against in specific field of life. The working group further established that Slovenia only partially meets the requirements of the relevant EU legislation and other binding international instruments concerning the independent assistance

		to victims of discrimination. This assistance is limited as the function of the equality body only performs one person, while the supervision by inspectorates does not work in practice. Moreover, Slovenia fails to meet the requirements relating to the monitoring of discrimination in terms of independent research and analysis as set out in the relevant legal instruments
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	http://www.zzv-ms.si/si/neenakosti/Povzetek-Projekta-Romi.htm
	Source and type	Non-governmental, project aimed at healthcare situation of the Roma
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	Pomurje
	Target population	Roma in Pomurje
	Key findings	Data on a healthcare-related project targeting the Roma. It dates back to pre-accession period, and was financed within the framework of the PHARE programme. The project entitled Roma community – reducing health inequalities (Romska skupnost – zmanjševanje razlik v zdravju) was coordinated and implemented by the Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota in co-operation with several organisations, including the Association of Roma of Slovenia (Zveza Romov Slovenije). It was the first project in Slovenia to tackle health inequalities faced by the Roma population. The project results included preparation of a document on the Roma lifestyle and establishment of a network of Roma coordinators motivated for further work in the field of health promotion. The Ministry of Health (Ministrstvo za zdravje) adopted the project results as a basis for further activities aimed at improvement of the Roma health situation. Being the first project of its kind, it also served as a basis for further activities of the Institute of Public Health Murska Sobota, including the research on the use of healthcare services by the Roma women in Slovenia, a research initiative presented in previous sections.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/lv2006/rezultati/skupnosti.html (Election results).
--	------------------------------	---

	Source and type	Governmental data
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	-
	Target population	-
	Key findings	Results of elections for Roma councillors in 2006 local elections.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/lv2010/rezultati/skupnosti.html (<i>Election results</i>).
	Source and type	Governmental data
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	-
	Target population	-
	Key findings	Results of elections for Roma councillors in 2010 local elections.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	http://www.romsvet.si/sl-si/romi-v-sloveniji/romske-organizacije-in-drustva (<i>Website of the Roma house (Romska hiša/ Romano kher) project</i>)).
	Source and type	Non-governmental initiative
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	-

	Target population	-
	Key findings	Web page of a Roma-related project with the list of civil society organisation established by members of Slovenian Roma communities.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

	Title, author, source	www.zagovornik.net/ro/index.html#
	Source and type	Governmental web page
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	-
	Target population	Roma persons facing discrimination.
	Key findings	Web page of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the Slovenian equality body, in Roma language.
	Methodology	-
	Representativeness, transferability of findings	-

5. Roma networks

Type of Associations, Organisations, NGOs	Name of Organisation	Email/Website	Roma involvement	Main area of expertise
Public law organisation	Svet romske skupnosti Republike Slovenije/ Republic of Slovenia Roma Community Council	rskupnost@siol.net www.svetromskeskupnosti.si/Vodstvo_in_clani,5,0.html /	The body has been established in 2007 on the basis of the Roma Community Act. It represents interests of the Slovenian Roma communities in relation to state bodies, and, among other things, monitors the situation of Roma communities in Slovenia, makes proposals and recommendations on issues relating to the situation of the Roma and their rights and participates in the implementation of development programmes aimed at Slovenian Roma.	Education Employment Healthcare Housing Culture, etc.
Public body	Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve, Služba za narodnosti/ Ministry of the Interior, Service for National Minorities	gp.mnz@gov.si (Ministry's general email) stane.baluh@gov.si (Head of Service)	This is a new body set up in 2012. It resumed the tasks of the former Office for National Minorities. Its tasks, among other things, are the following: carrying out activities concerning constitutionally protected ethnic groups, including the Roma living in Slovenia; observing relevant issues related to the	Education Employment Healthcare Housing Culture, etc.

		<p>www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/word/2012/SN_28032012.doc</p>	<p>implementation of their rights; preparing materials, proposals for the government, government bodies and other state agencies and monitoring the effectiveness of the adopted decisions concerning protected groups; planning and monitoring the use of financial resources targeting these ethnic groups; co-operating with relevant public bodies and organisations of protected groups and performing administrative and other tasks, including for the Commission of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the protection of Roma community.</p>	
Public body	<p>Komisija Vlade Republike Slovenije za zaščitorske skupnosti/ Commission of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the protection of Roma community</p>		<p>Every newly appointed government sets up such a commission as its working body. The commission is composed of representatives of government bodies, representatives of local communities in which there are elected Roma councillors and Roma representatives. The commission is, among other things, responsible for monitoring the situation of Roma in Slovenia, monitoring the implementation of measures targeting Roma and for facilitating dialogue between Roma</p>	<p>Education Employment Healthcare Housing Culture, etc.</p>

			representatives, representatives of local communities and state bodies. The new government, appointed in 2012, is yet to set up such a commission.	
Civil society organisation	Zveza Romov Slovenije/ Roma Union of Slovenia	info@zveza-romov.si www.zveza-romov.si/index,2,0.html	The Roma Union of Slovenia is the largest and, historically, the most important umbrella organisation of Slovenian Roma. Its membership includes more than 20 Roma organisations from various parts of Slovenia. (List of member association can be accessed at: www.zveza-romov.si/Clani_zveze,610,0.html). The organisation is also involved in dialogue with the relevant public bodies on issues concerning Roma communities in Slovenia.	Education Employment Healthcare Housing Culture, Media, etc.
Civil society organisation	Zveza romske skupnosti v Sloveniji – Bele krajine, Dolenjske/ Association of Roma community in Slovenia – Bela krajina and Dolenjska		Association of Roma community in Slovenia – Bela krajina and Dolenjska is the association of several Roma organisations active in regions of Dolenjska and Bela krajina.	Education Employment Healthcare Housing Culture, etc
Civil society organisation	Zveza romskih skupnosti Umbrella – Dežnik/ Association of Roma communities Umbrella		The organisation is an association of eight Roma organisations set up in 2010. Its goals, among other things, are	Education Employment

			<p>to represent Roma and Sinti community in Slovenia, to act as an umbrella organisation in all fields relevant for the Roma, to provide for respect of human rights of Roma and Sinti, to preserve the Roma identity and its specific characteristics and to encourage the participation of Roma in all matters concerning their specific rights. The most visible among its members is the Društvo Romski informacijski center Slovenije – Anglunipe/ Association Roma information centre of Slovenia – Anglunipe, based in Ljubljana. (http://www.anglunipe.si/; http://romskicenter.info/o-centru; http://romskicenter.info/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/STATUT-ZRSS-UMBRELLA-KON%C4%8CNI.doc)</p>	<p>Healthcare</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Culture, etc</p>
Civil society organisation	Združenje forum romskih svetnikov Slovenije/ Association Forum of Roma councillors of Slovenia		<p>The organisation was set up by a group of Roma councillors who have been elected to local municipality councils. The organisation's activities are aimed at improving the socio-economic situation of the Slovenian Roma. As It is also involved in several Roma-related projects as a project partner. (http://www.project-redupre.eu/about-us.html; <a 484="" 514="" 892="" 914"="" data-label="Page-Footer" href="http://www.romsvet.si/sl-</p> </td> <td> <p>Education</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>Healthcare</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Culture, etc.</p> </td> </tr> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="> <p>126</p> </p>	

			si/romano-kher/projektni-partnerji)	
Civil society organisation	Romski akademski klub/ Roma Academic Club	romskiakademskiklub@gmail.com www.romskiakademskiklub.si/ (Under construction); www.inv.si/novice.aspx?idnovica=13&lang=slo&lang=slo	This is the organisation of Roma students and young intellectuals. The main aims of the organisation include raising awareness of the importance of knowledge and education among the Roma, preservation and promotion of Roma identity, particularly language and culture, and promotion of coexistence and tolerance between the Roma and other ethnic groups living in Slovenia.	Education Culture Tolerance, etc
Public institute	Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja/ Institute for Ethnic Studies	inv@inv.si www.inv.si/domov.aspx?lang=eng	The Institute for Ethnic Studies is a public research institute in minority and ethnic studies. It also carries out projects aimed at Roma. (More information on the major current projects can be accessed at: www.khetanes.si/en-us; www.romsvet.si/)	Research Education Social inclusion, etc.
Public Institute	Pedagoški inštitut/ Educational Research Institute	tajnistvo@pei.si; pedagoski.institut@pei.si www.pei.si//pei_en	The Educational Research Institute is the main public research institute for research in education. The institute also conducts project aimed at and about Roma. The most recent exercise was the preparation of an evaluation study on performance of Roma pupils in primary education. (More information on this research	Education

		glish.aspx;	can be accessed at: www.pei.si/Sifranti/ResearchProject.aspx?id=62)	
NGO	Amnesty International Slovenija/ Amnesty International Slovenia	amnesty@amnesty.si www.amnesty.si/	The organisation is the Slovenian branch of the long-established international human rights organisation. Monitoring of the situation of Roma is among the organisation's priorities in Slovenia. (www.amnesty.si/index.php/kampanje/slovenija/115-romi-v-sloveniji)	Education, Housing, Discrimination, etc.
NGO	Mirovni inštitut/ Peace Institute	info@mirovni-institut.si www.mirovni-institut.si/Main/About/en/	Peace Institute is a research non-profit private institute and an NGO. Among other things, it conducts research and other projects in the fields of human rights, discrimination and media, including on Roma-related issues. It also currently provides legal counselling to "erased" residents of Slovenia, of whom many are Roma. (www.mirovni-institut.si/Projekt/Detail/en/projekt/SIAPREM-Support-for-Intersectional-Approach-in-Antidiscrimination-Programs-for-Roma-Migrants-and-Elderly/kategorija/Human_rights; www.mirovni-institut.si/Projekt/Detail/en/projekt/Roma-people-in-Ljubljana-diversity-of-perspectives/kategorija/Human	Research Discrimination Education Legal aid

			<p>_rights; www.mirovni-institut.si/Projekt/Detail/en/projekt/The-Erased-Remedying-Human-Rights-Violations/kategorija/Human_rights;</p> <p>www.mirovni-institut.si/Projekt/Detail/en/projekt/Qualifying-Roma-for-Professional-Radio-Journalism/kategorija/Media)</p>	
NGO	Društvo zaveznikov mehkega pristanka/ Association of allies for soft lending	<p>luksuz.produkcija@gmail.com</p> <p>www.drustvo-dzmp.si/</p>	<p>Association of allies for soft lending is an NGO active in the fields of youth culture, non-formal education, particularly media education, as well as social and humanitarian activities. The organisation, among other things, carries out projects in local Roma communities aimed at Roma youth.</p> <p>(www.luksuz.si/romi.htm; www.luksuz.si/VkljucevanjeESS.htm, www.rhiz.eu/institution-5113-en.html)</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Social inclusion</p>
NGO	Društvo za razvijanje prostovoljnega dela Novo mesto/ Association for development of voluntary work Novo mesto	<p>drpd_nm@siol.net</p> <p>www.drpdnm.si/index.html</p>	<p>Association for development of voluntary work Novo mesto is an NGO promoting voluntary work, predominantly in the areas of social care, education and culture, as well as intercultural dialogue, tolerance and solidarity. The NGO carries out a programme targeting populations at risk of social exclusion, including the Roma. It is/ was also a partner</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>Intercultural dialogue</p> <p>Social inclusion</p>

			in other Roma-related projects. (www.drpdnm.si/02_skupine.html)	
NGO	“Misija *S” Društvo za trajnostni razvoj Pomurja/ “Mission *S” Association for sustainable development of Pomurje	misija.s@gmail.com www.misija-s.si/index.php?id=1	The organisation promotes coexistence in diversity, intercultural dialogue, equal opportunities for all and social inclusion of underprivileged groups in society. It mainly works with Roma, particularly with the Roma living in a Roma settlement in Kamenci, in the Municipality of Črenšovci. (www.misija-s.si/index.php?id=5)	Education Intercultural dialogue Equal opportunities Social inclusion
Public law organisation – radio station	Zavod Radio Študent/ Institute Radio Student	www.radiostudent.si/sections.php	The organisation was established by the Student organisation of the University of Ljubljana. It organises public cultural events, trainings and, above all, runs a non-profit radio station targeting students as well as general public. It regularly broadcasts a radio show prepared by the Roma, carries out projects targeting Roma and actively supports activities of the Roma based in Ljubljana. It mostly cooperates with the Roma Association Anglunipe Ljubljana. (http://radiostudent.si/p/projekti/2011/10/13/roka-%E2%80%93-romska-kultura-in-administracija-10-4-2010-%E2%80%93-30-9-2011/; http://radiostudent.si/p/projek	Education Culture Media Social inclusion

			ti/2012/02/08/romska-oddaja-romano-anglunipe-%E2%80%93-romska-prihodnost-na-radiu-student-januar-%E2%80%93-december-2012/)	
NGO	Združenje ustvarjalnih ljudi na področju kulture/ Association of creative people in culture	zulk@zulk.si http://zulk.si/?lang=en	Association of creative people in culture is an NGO active in the field of culture. Together with the Slovene ethnographic museum and the Roma Academic Club, the NGO organises the Festival of Roma culture Romano Čhon. The NGO also coordinates this project aimed at celebrating Roma culture and raising awareness about the social exclusion of Roma and their discriminated status within society. (More information about the festival can be accessed at: http://romanochon.org/?lang=en)	Culture
Public institute	Zavod za izobraževanje in kulturo Črnomelj/ Institute for Education and Culture Črnomelj	info@zik-crnomelj.si www.zik-crnomelj.eu/kakovo-st-kat/english-3.html	Institute for Education and Culture Črnomelj is a public institute established by the Municipality of Črnomelj for promoting adult education, cinematographic and cultural activities. Apart from publicly certified education programmes, the institute also offers general education programmes for different target groups, including for the	Education Culture

			<p>Roma. The institute also conducted/s various other projects targeting Roma population. (More information about these projects can be accessed at: www.zik-crnomej.eu/projekti/poklicno-informiranje-in-svetovanje-za-rome-3.html; www.zik-crnomej.eu/projekti/uspesno-vkljucevanje-romov-v-vzgojo-in-izobrazevanje.html)</p>	
--	--	--	--	--