

Healthy Life Years of Roma Populations in Europe

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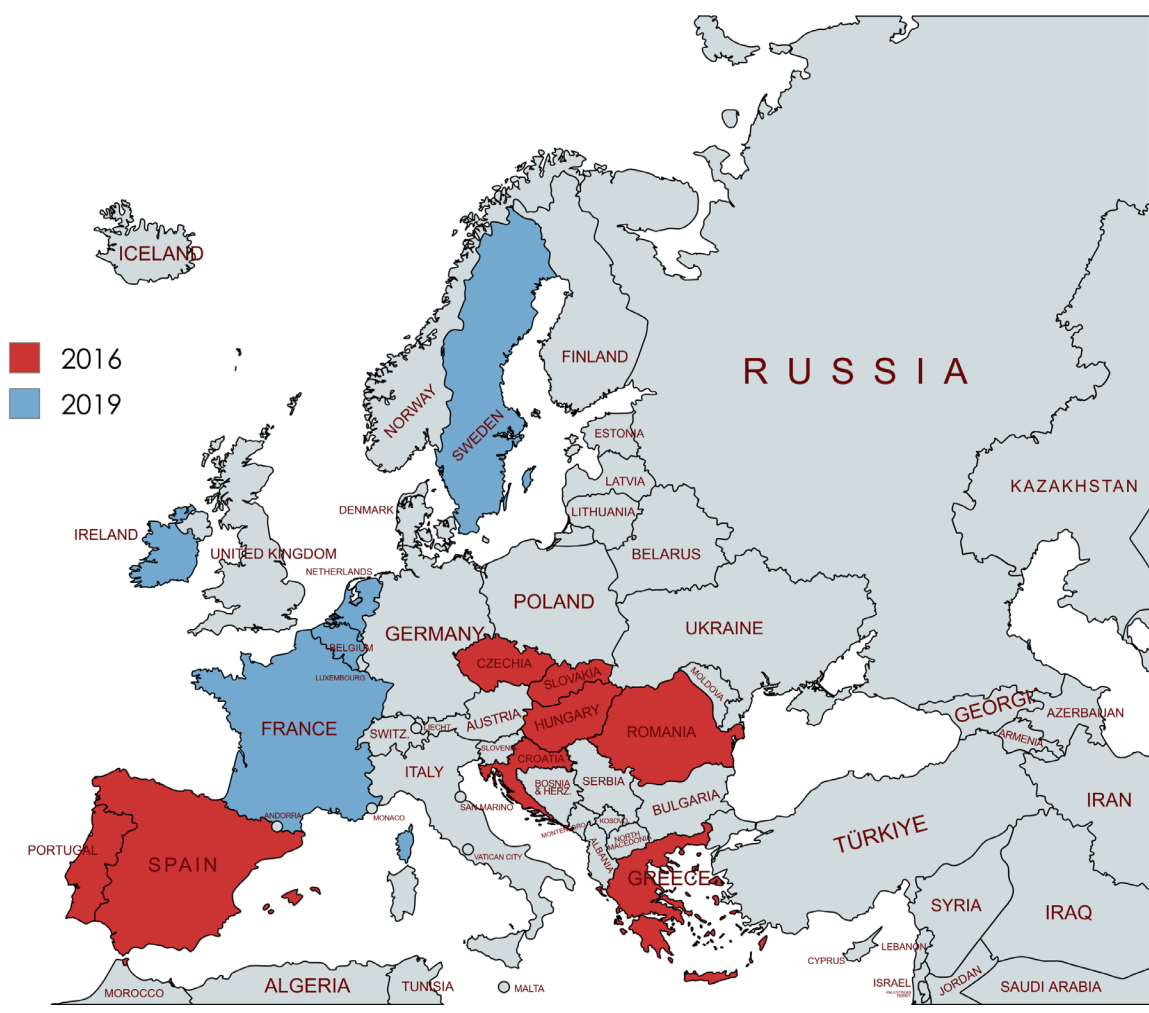
Background

- **Roma are the largest minority in Europe, with an estimated size of 11 million people**
- **Life expectancy** of the Roma population was calculated within our research group
- Life Expectancy gap of Roma is **8 – 17 years** lower than of national populations
- However, it is not clear whether the gap in **Healthy Life Years** is higher or lower than the national averages
- Two surveys were conducted in 2016 and 2019 in selected EU countries, coordinated by the European Union's **Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)**, which include the Minimum European Health Module for health information for Roma

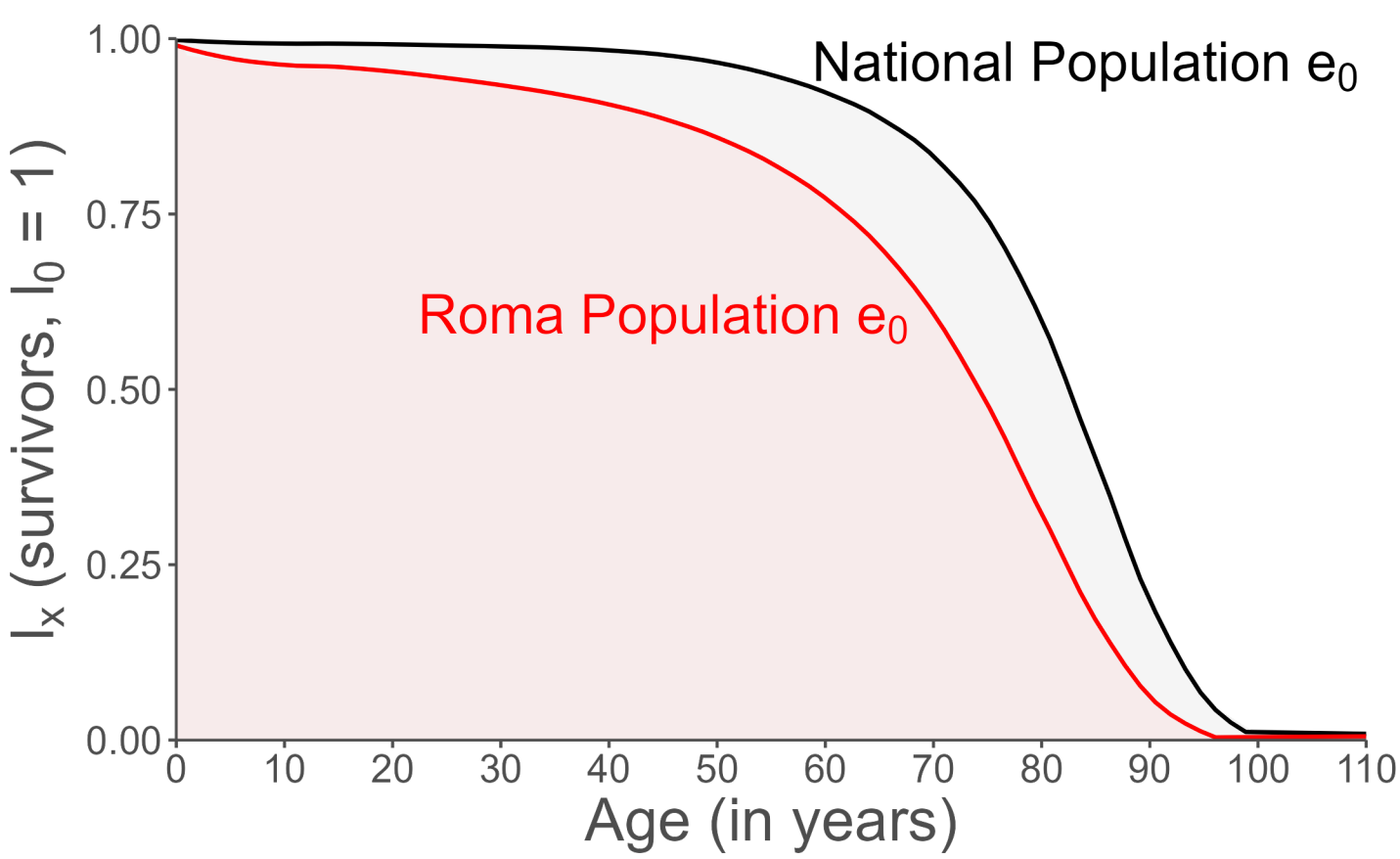
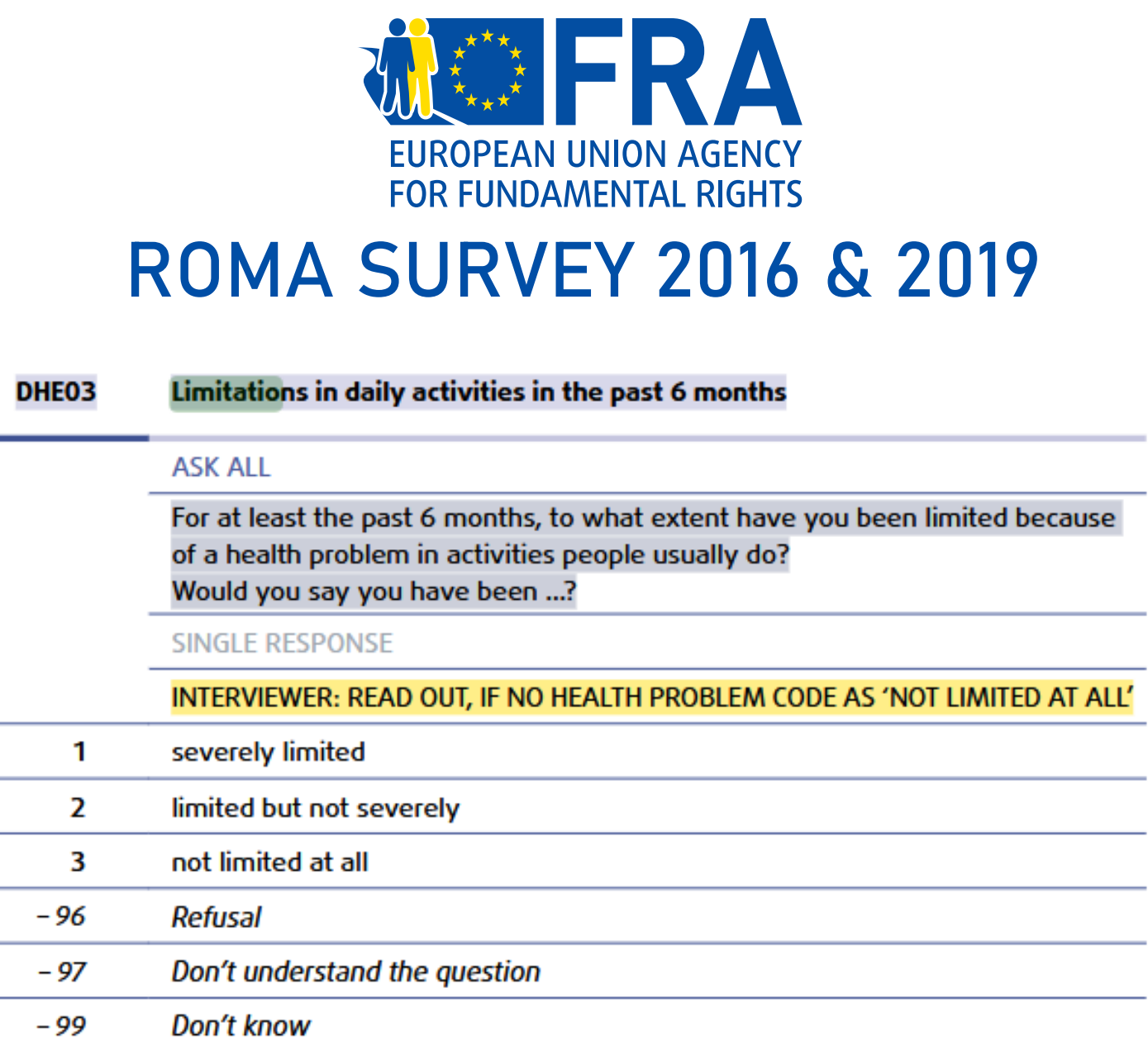
Data

Two Roma Surveys in **13 countries** (age 16+) coordinated by the FRA

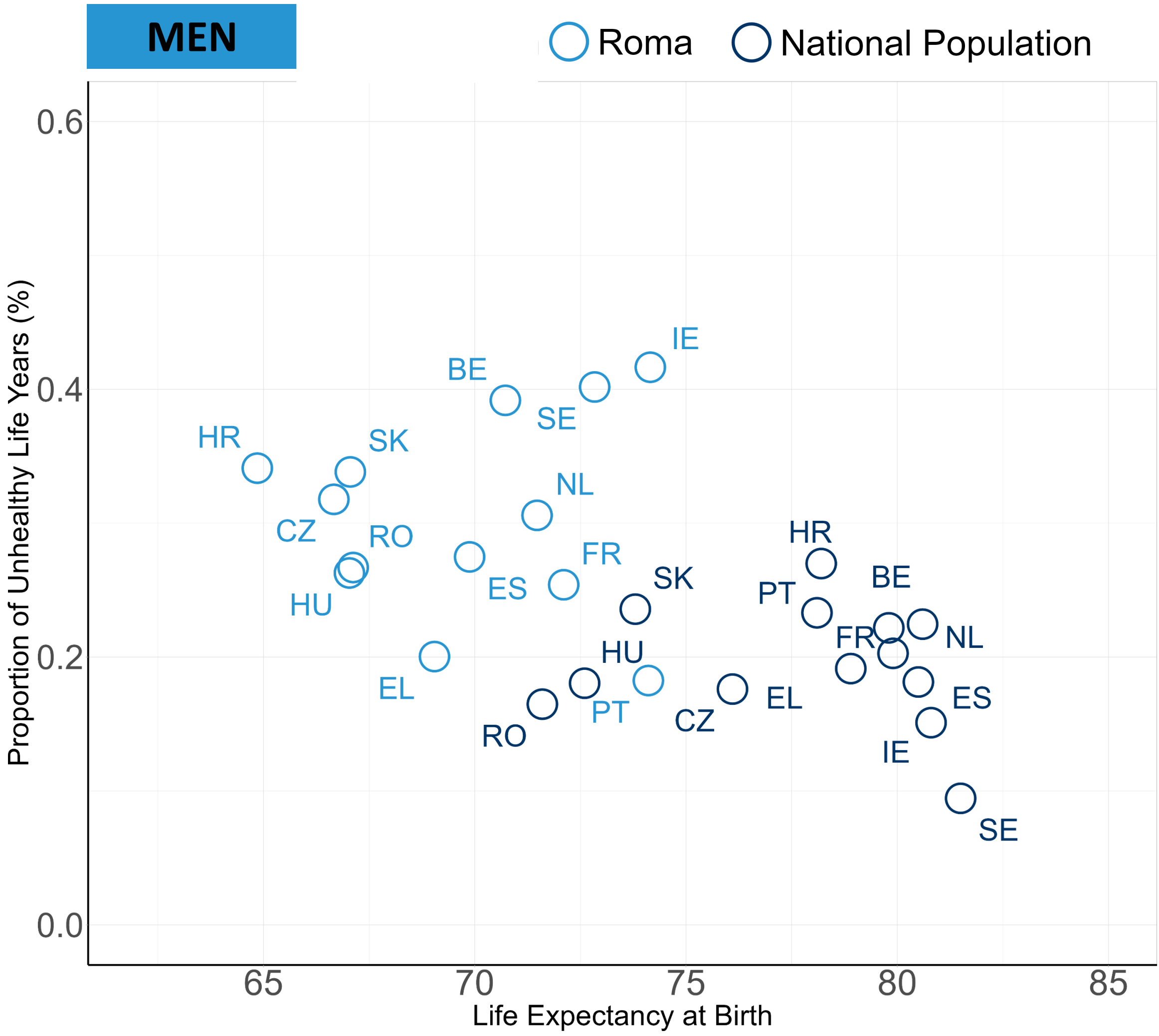
- **EU MIDIS 2016:** 7,947 individuals (4,356 women and 3,591 men) from eight European countries.
- **RTS 2019:** 4,658 individuals (2,564 women and 2,094 men) from five European countries.
- **Sample:** Roma from apartments, camps, unstructured settlements, and segregated areas are included in the random walk sample



Sullivan Method



Results: Proportion of Years Spent in Bad Health at Birth in 13 European Countries



Aim

First calculation of **Healthy Life Years** of the Roma population in 13 European countries using the **Sullivan Method**

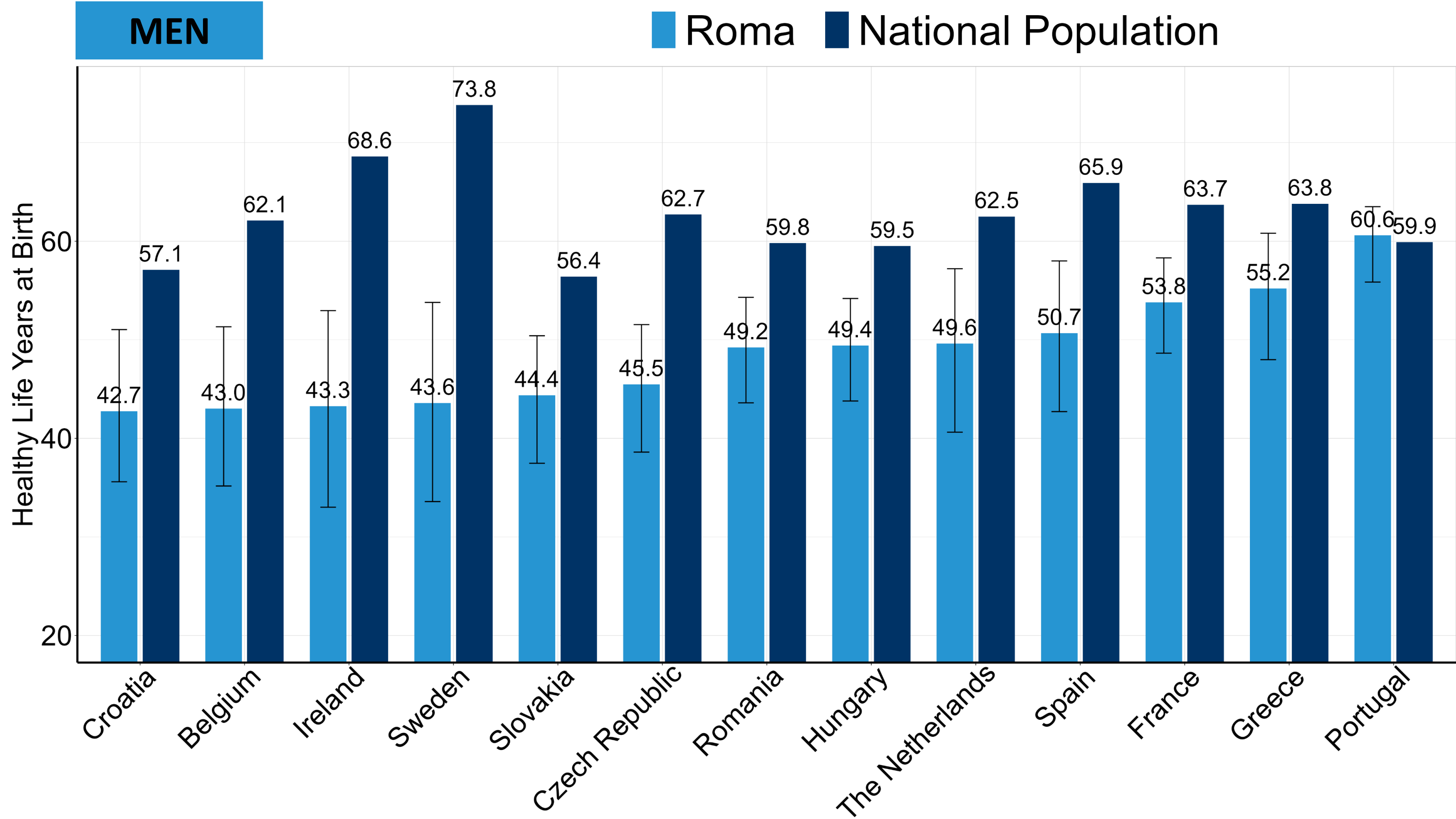
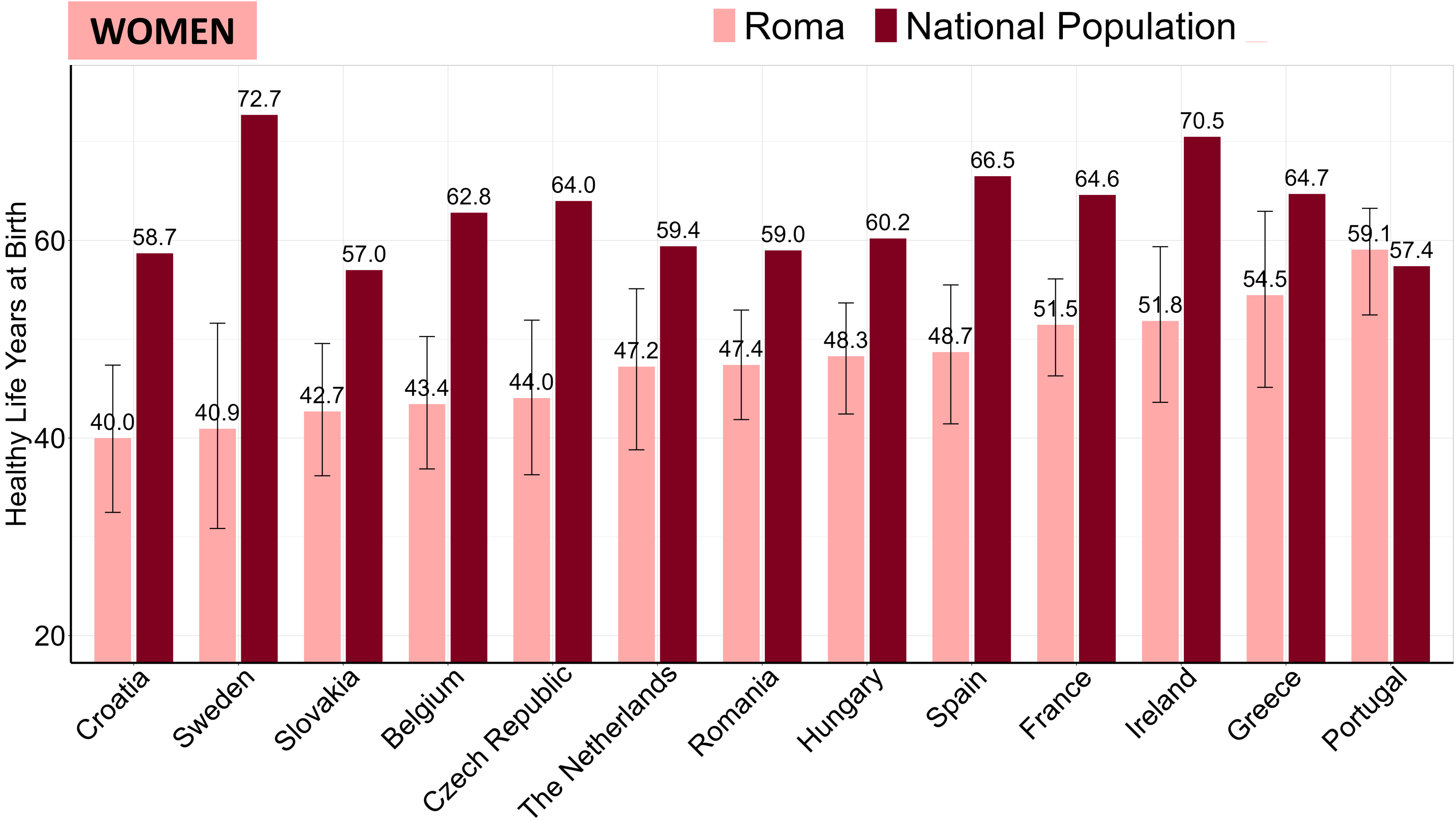
Who are the Roma?

“Roma” is an umbrella term and it includes several groups such as Roma, Sinti, Kale, Ashkali, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom etc.

According to the Fundamental Rights Agency, they are among the people most vulnerable to human rights violations in the EU

There are different policies and living situations in EU countries

Results: Healthy Life Years at Birth of Roma Populations in 13 European Countries



Discussion

- Compared to national populations, healthy life years are **31.8 to 10.2 years lower** for females and **30.2 to 8.6 years lower** among males
- The difference in healthy life years between Roma and the national populations is highest in countries with high levels of healthy life years
- Roma not only live shorter but they also spent a **larger proportion of their shorter life expectancy in bad health**
- Lower healthy life years of Roma results from numerous factors such as lower levels of **education, housing deprivation, discrimination, restricted access to health care, gender roles** etc.