

**Question for written answer E-005363/2017  
to the Commission**  
Rule 130  
**Igor Šoltes (Verts/ALE)**

Subject: National strategies and assistance in the area of Roma integration

The European Commission has published the results of the performance assessment of national strategies for Roma integration. According to the assessment, 80% of the Roma people continue to face poverty, and improvement in the areas of education, employment, and health and social care, among others, is scarce and not uniform. Exclusion from basic health insurance schemes continues to be an acute problem in several Member States; in some of these countries, as many as one half of the Roma population have no access to basic health insurance. Access to basic facilities such as running water and power supply for Roma households is seeing improvement, but these areas continue to be unregulated. The problem of education is particularly acute. School segregation continues to be a major issue in some countries, and the transition from school to employment presents a challenge too. Admittedly, the proportion of Roma children enrolled in preschool care and education is rising, but it is still too low. An increasingly large number of unemployed Roma young people are not getting any education or training.

What specific measures, apart from the Roma integration strategy after 2020 and public deliberation, is the Commission going to adopt in order to bridge the gaps between the Roma and the rest of the population in terms of education, employment and health care?

What is the Commission going to do to ensure better-coordinated Roma integration efforts at the European, national and local levels, particularly for Roma young people, women and children?