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# Regional Roma Survey 2017: Selected survey results through the gender lens

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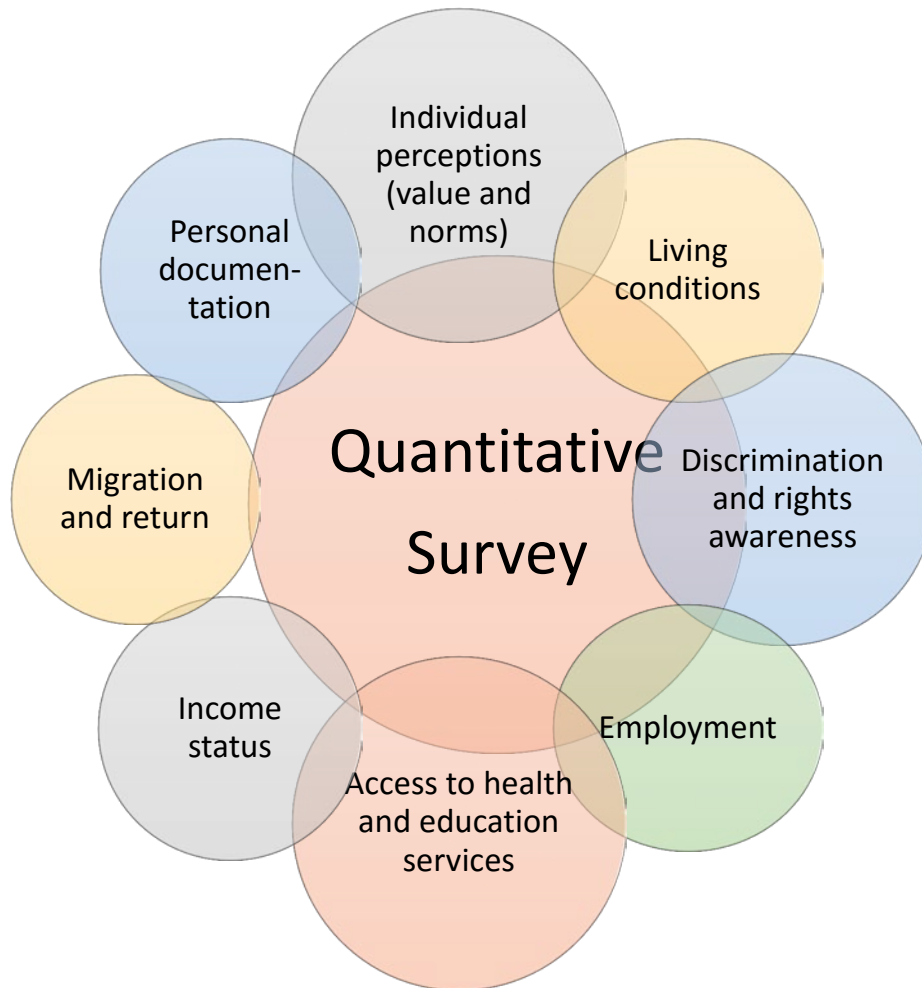


# 2017 RRS: Sample

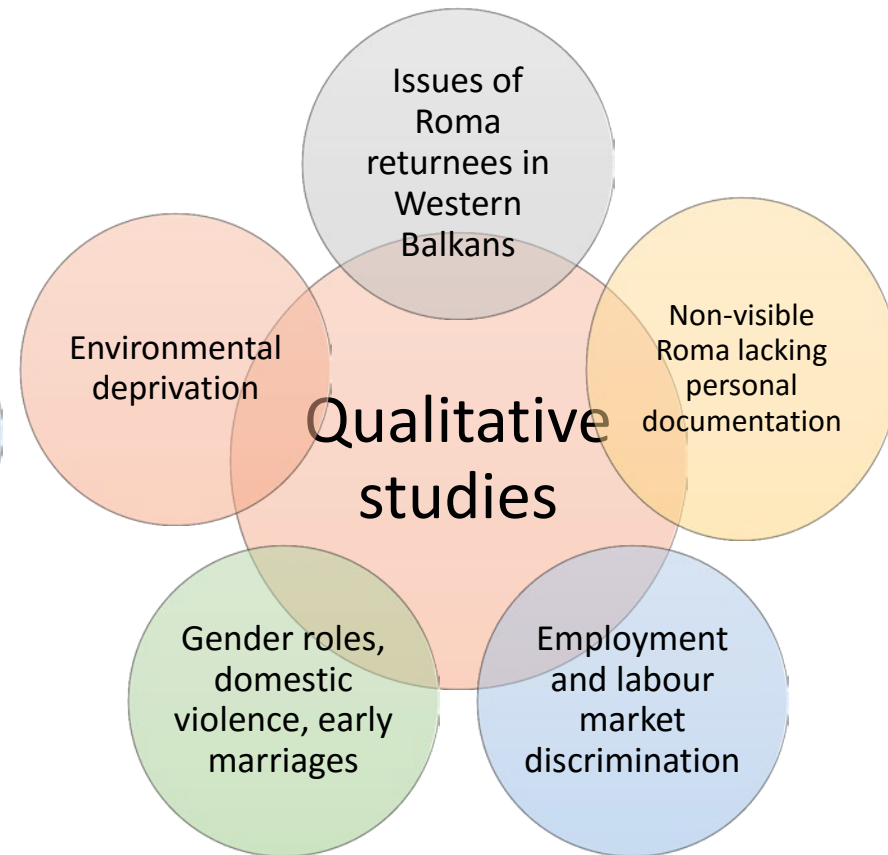
- 4,592 marginalised Roma **households** and 2,168 non-Roma **households** participated in the Survey
- The sample size for each country/territory is around **750** Roma and **350** non-Roma households
- The sample is **not intended to be representative** of the whole Roma or whole non-Roma population

# Regional Roma Survey 2017: quantitative and qualitative research

Joint UNDP/WB  
design and analysis



UNDP design and  
analysis



# Human Development of Marginalised Roma

Marginalised Roma face limited access to opportunities in virtually every aspect of human development such as basic rights, health, education, housing, employment and standard of living

## *Human capabilities and material well-being (regional averages), 2017*

	ALB	BIH	MNE	MKD	SRB	KOS
<b>Roma</b>	18%	11%	14%	22%	21%	13%
<b>Non-Roma</b>	27%	27%	37%	40%	40%	21%

### Possession of ID card

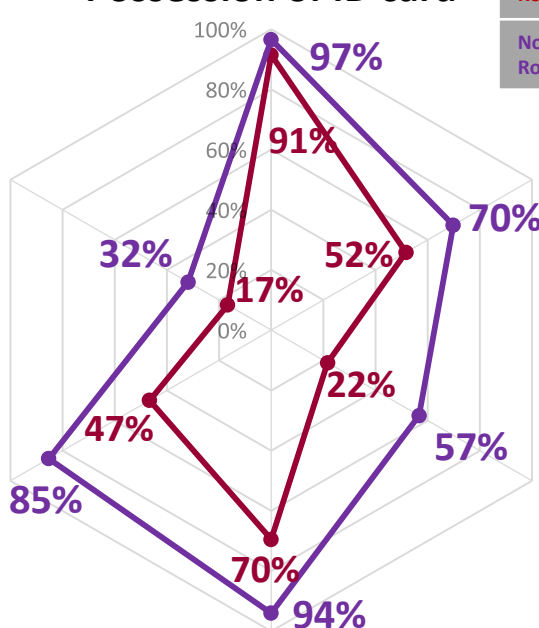
	ALB	BIH	MNE	MKD	SRB	KOS
<b>Roma</b>	90%	93%	84%	98%	94%	89%
<b>Non-Roma</b>	97%	96%	95%	99%	97%	95%

### Employment rate

	ALB	BIH	MNE	MKD	SRB	KOS
<b>Roma</b>	37%	42%	34%	63%	48%	57%
<b>Non-Roma</b>	81%	85%	77%	93%	91%	86%

### Food security\*

	ALB	BIH	MNE	MKD	SRB	KOS
<b>Roma</b>	50%	84%	61%	74%	69%	79%
<b>Non-Roma</b>	92%	96%	93%	93%	94%	96%



### Use of preventive health services

	ALB	BIH	MNE	MKD	SRB	KOS
<b>Roma</b>	44%	50%	48%	55%	59%	54%
<b>Non-Roma</b>	68%	65%	77%	72%	73%	64%

### Youth in employment, education or training

	ALB	BIH	MNE	MKD	SRB	KOS
<b>Roma</b>	22%	50%	48%	55%	27%	54%
<b>Non-Roma</b>	58%	65%	77%	72%	58%	64%

### Access to toilet in dwelling

— Roma — non-Roma

Source: Regional averages of WB and UNDP country-level estimates based on unweighted 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

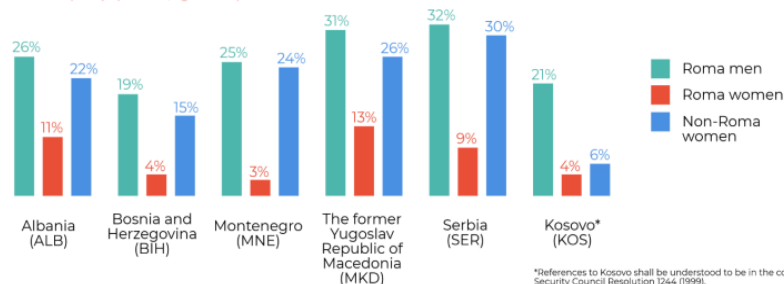
\*Food security refers to share of people living in households in which no one went to bed hungry in the past month due to lack of money for food

# ROMA WOMEN IN THE WESTERN BALKANS: A DIRE OUTLOOK



## EMPLOYMENT

Employment to population ratio  
(% of population, ages 15-64)

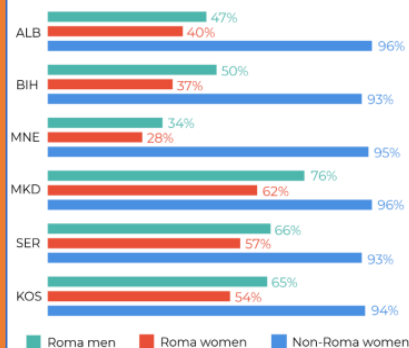


\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).



## EDUCATION

Completion rates in compulsory education\*\*  
(% of population, ages 18-21)



\*\* In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, unlike in all other countries and territories in the Western Balkans, compulsory education is up to upper secondary, or ISCED 3.

on average  
**1 in 3**  
Roma women\*  
were **married**  
before the age of **18**

\* currently aged 20-49

on average  
**9 in 10**  
young Roma women\*  
are not in **employment**,  
**education** or **training**

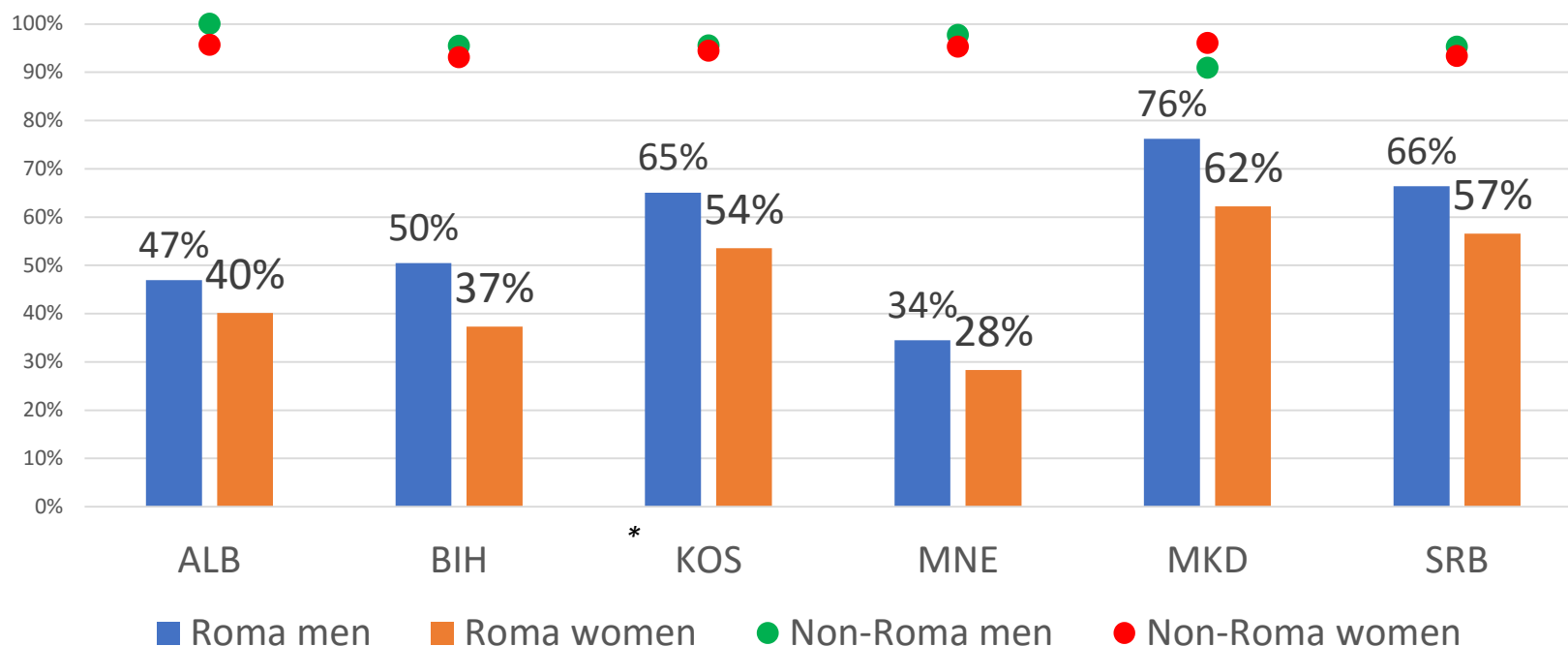
\* currently aged 18-24

on average  
**2 in 3**  
Roma women  
do not have any  
**money** of their own

on average  
**1 in 2**  
employed Roma women  
do not have **health care**  
or **pension** coverage

# EDUCATION: Improvement in overall enrollment and completion rates but Roma women more likely to drop out from compulsory education

## Completion rate in compulsory education (% of population, ages 18-21) (by ethnicity and gender, 2017)

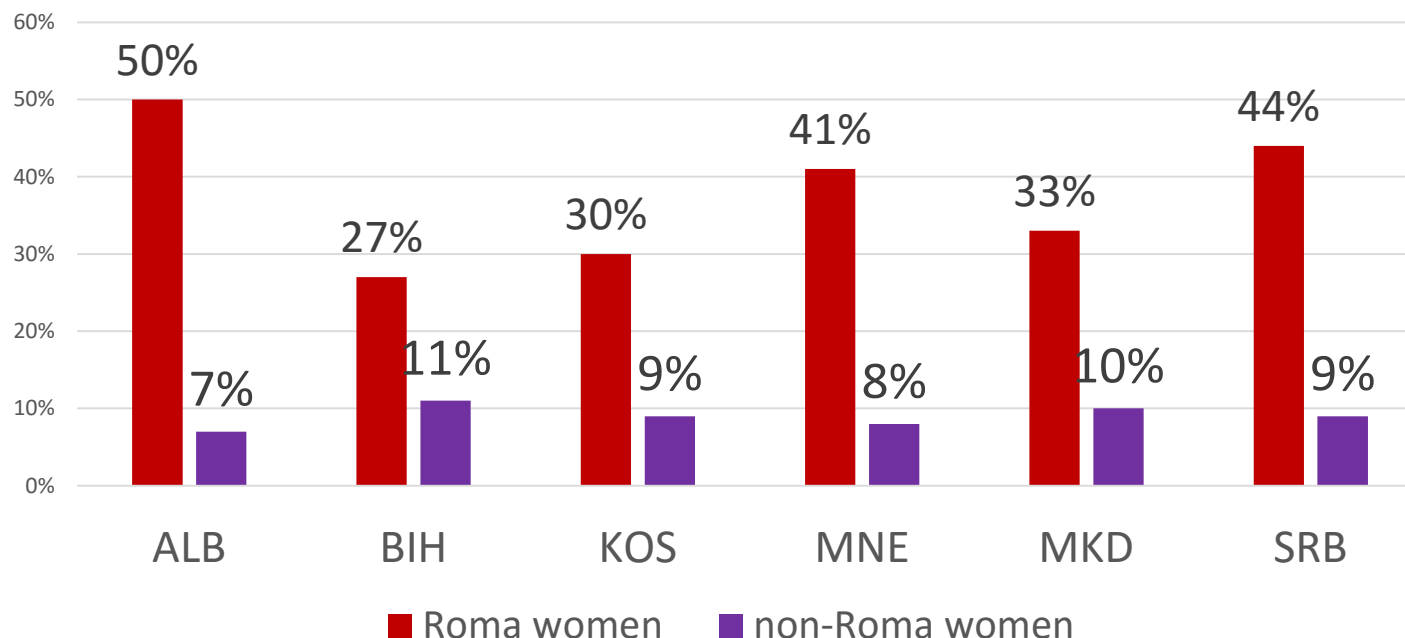


\* All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

# Early marriage incidence for Roma women

Early marriage<sup>1</sup> incidence, % of women aged 20-49



\*

Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

<sup>1</sup> Having been married before the age of 18.





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# Abiding by traditional gender roles

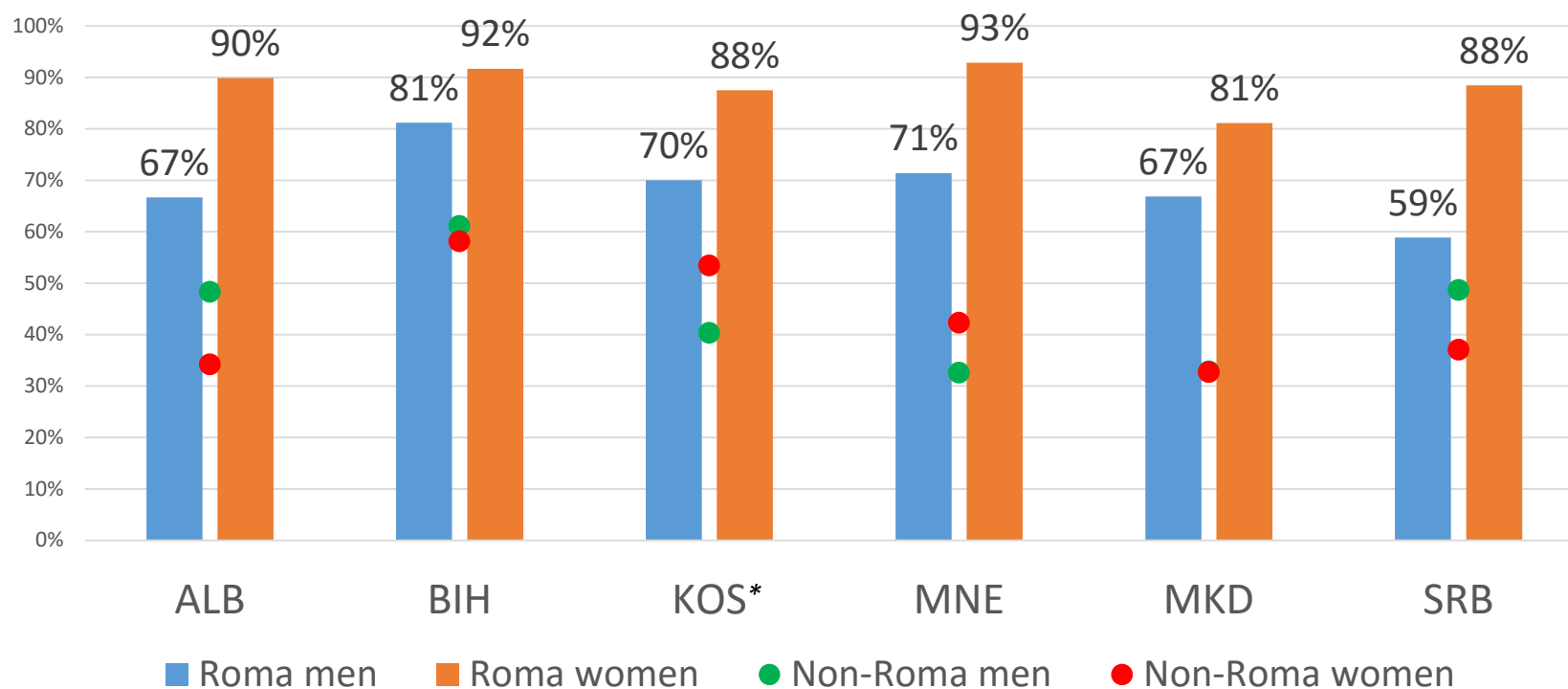
*'I returned from Germany with my family. I plan to start high school if I don't get married. I have a boyfriend. My parents want me to marry because they don't have the money to support me anymore. It's bad here. I'd love it if we had the money so I could go to school but we're barely surviving. We don't even have enough for food.'* **Roma girl, under 15 years old**





# Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET): rates still high and gender gap striking

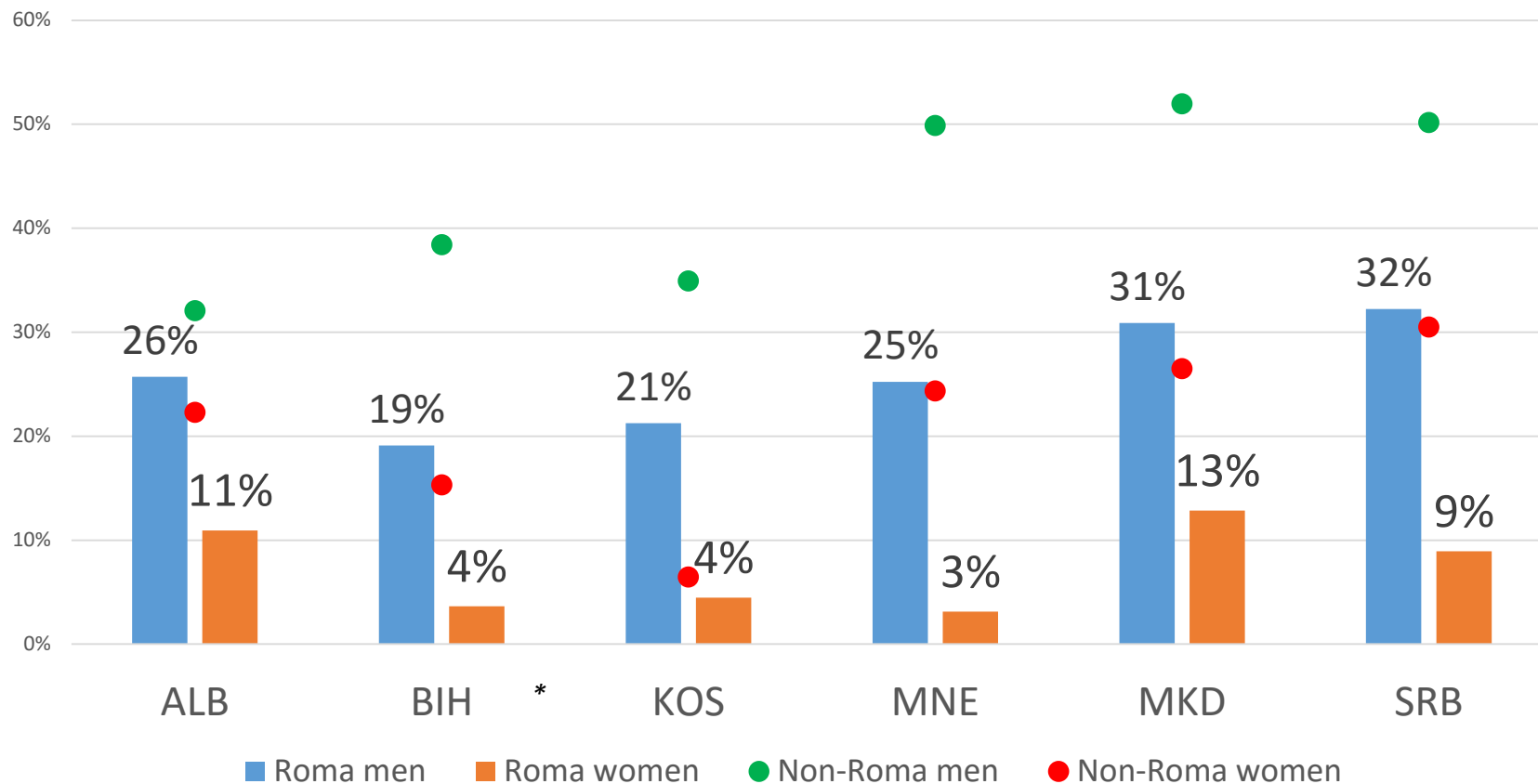
**Not in employment, education or training (by ethnicity and gender, 2017)**  
**(% of population, ages 18-24)**



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

# Employment rates for Roma women extremely low compared to Roma men and to non-Roma women

Employment to population ratio (by ethnicity and gender, 2017)  
(% of population, ages 15-64)



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.



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# Traditional norms prevent Roma women from searching for employment

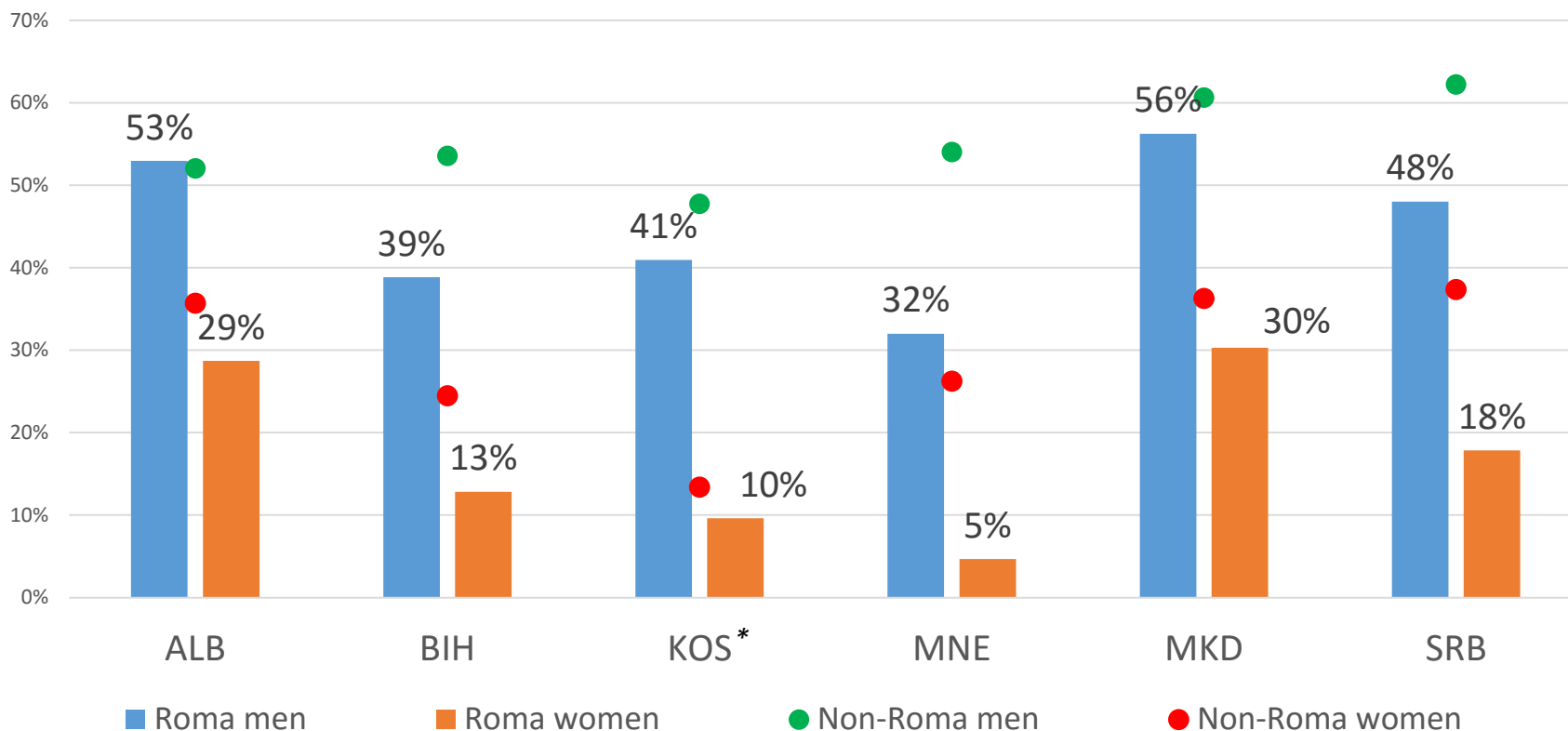


*'My husband prevented me from working, he was very jealous, I couldn't explain to him there is nothing wrong with making money, that it is not only him that needs to work. I have craft in my hands, I could work where I want, I worked before him. Women were coming to my house to get their hair done. Until one day he lost his job, realized I have to work. He fell sick and couldn't work any longer. I found a nice boss, we get along well, my husband met her. It is easier for me to work and not sit useless at home.'*

***Roma woman, 35-39 years old***

# Labour Market Activity rates reducing for both groups, but lowest for Roma women

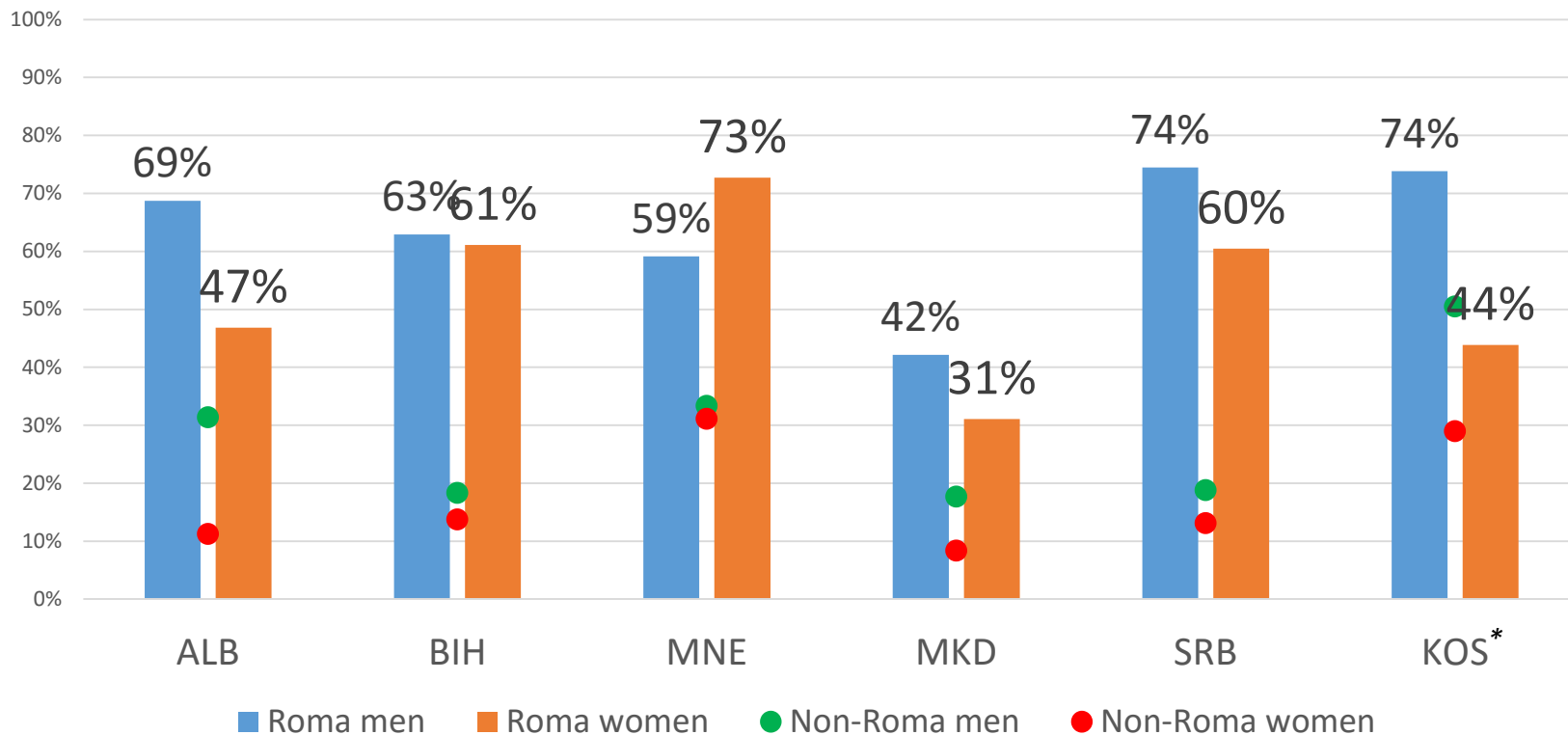
Labour force participation rate (by ethnicity and gender, 2017)  
(% of population, ages 15-64)



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2011 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

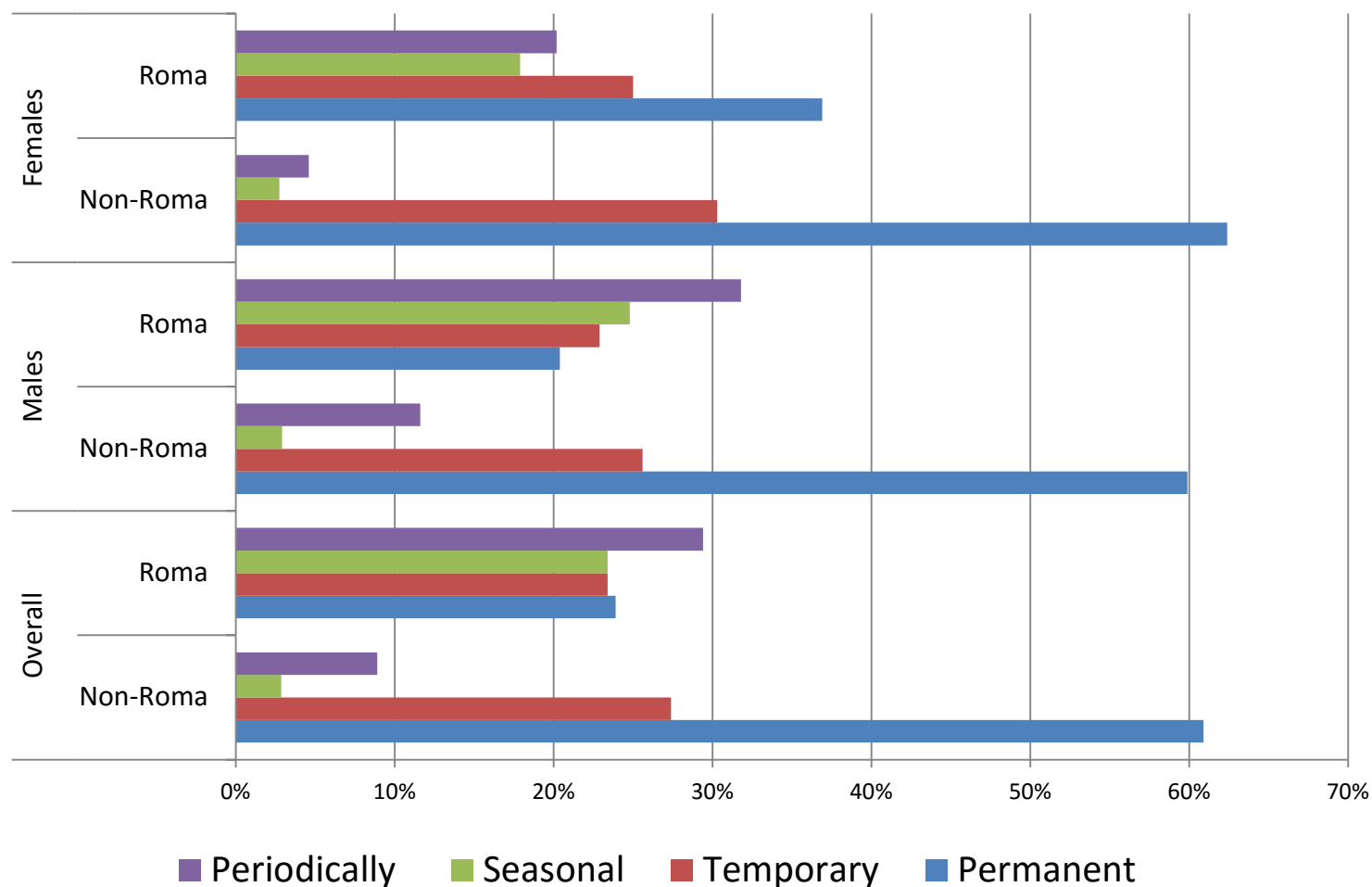
# Share of informal employment high among all Roma, but Roma women less likely to be in informal employment than Roma men

## Informal employment (by ethnicity and gender, 2017) (% of total employment)



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

# Type of Employment – Serbia case



Source: UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2011 and 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Surveys.

# Roma Inclusion, EU Accession and the SDGs

- At the September 2015 Sustainable Development Summit, UN Member States adopted the:
  - Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
  - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Key principles:
  - Universality
  - Integration
  - “Leave no one behind”
    - In Europe, Roma are particularly at risk of being left behind





# SDGs and EU accession chapters: Links for Roma inclusion



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EU Acquis Chapter	SDG
1) Free movement of goods	
2) Freedom of movement for workers	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 4: Quality Education
3) Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	
4) Free movement of capital	
5) Public procurement	Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
6) Company law	
7) Intellectual property law	
8) Competition policy	
9) Financial services	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
10) Information society and media	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
11) Agriculture and rural development	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
12) Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
13) Fisheries	
14) Transport policy	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
15) Energy	Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
16) Taxation	Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
17) Economic and monetary policy	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
18) Statistics	Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
19) Social policy and employment	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
20) Enterprise and industrial policy	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
21) Trans- European networks	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
22) Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
23) Judiciary and fundamental rights	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 4: Quality Education, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
24) Justice, freedom and security	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 15: Life on Land, Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
25) Science and research	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 15: Life on Land
26) Education and culture	Goal 4: Quality Education, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
27) Environment	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 13: Climate Action, Goal 15: Life on Land
28) Consumer and health problem	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
29) Customs union	
30) External relations	Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
31) Foreign, security and defense policy	Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
32) Financial control	
33) Financial and budgetary provisions	
34) Institutions	



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*Thank you very  
much!*

