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Regional Roma Survey 2017: data on Employment of Roma

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UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub
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Budapest





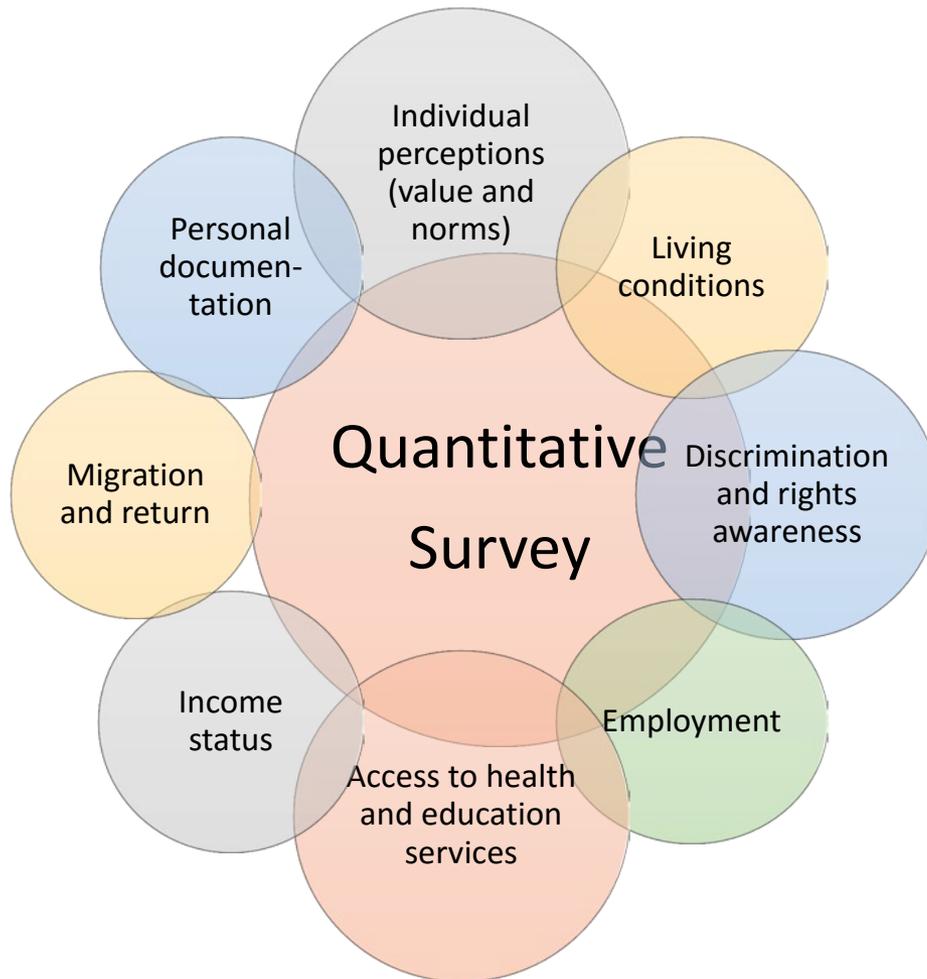
The 2017 Regional Roma Survey: Why?



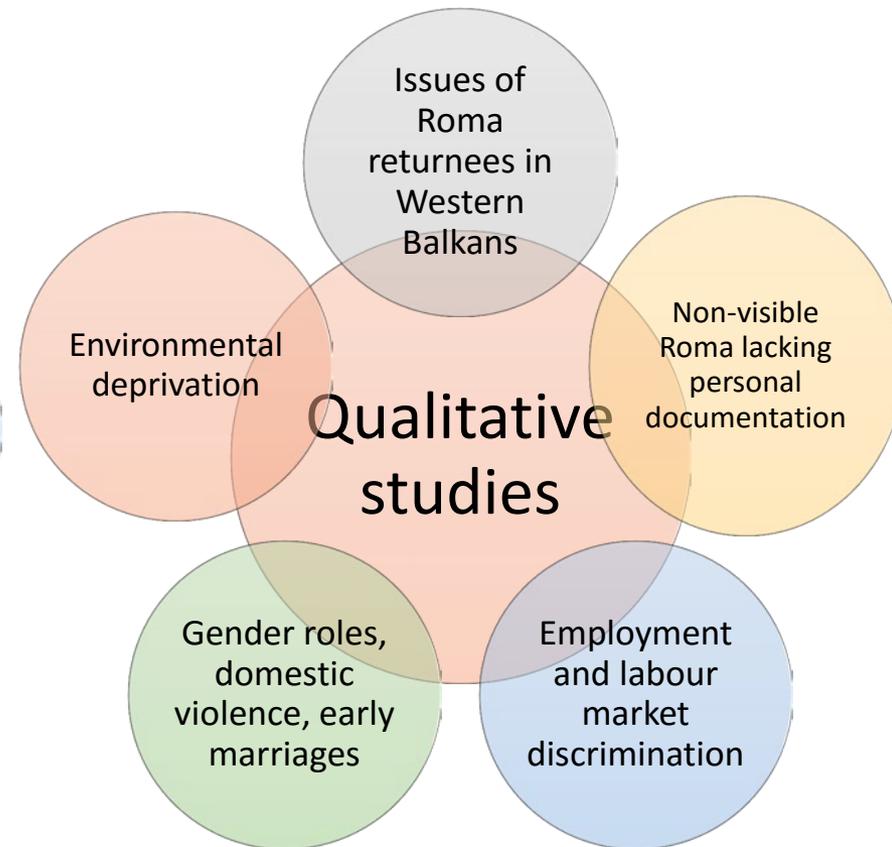
- Provide comparable (cross-country) picture of the current situation of Roma in the Enlargement countries/territory (what is the current **status**?)
- Illustrate the dynamics over time of basic indicators (what has **changed** since 2011?)
- Suggest possible **correlations** and **causalities** (what are the drivers behind the status and trends?)
- Inform on possible **priorities** for policy and programming

2017 Regional Roma Survey (RRS): quantitative and qualitative research

Joint UNDP/World Bank
design and analysis



UNDP design and
analysis



2017 Regional Roma Survey: Sampling Roma and non-Roma

- The sample universe is of Roma populations living in areas/communities with **higher densities or greater concentration of Roma** population than the national average. *(The sample is thus specifically designed to capture the Roma populations at most risk of marginalisation, and who are most in need of support through inclusion strategies.)*
- The sample is **not** and was **not intended to be representative** of the whole Roma or whole non-Roma populations in Western Balkans.
- **Marginalised Roma:** Roma refers to those who identified themselves as Roma, Ashkali, Gypsies or Egyptians. (Sample size: **~750 HHs**)
- **Non-Roma Neighbours:** The “non-Roma” refer to non-Roma population living in **close vicinity** to the marginalised Roma. (Sample size: **~350 HHs**)

2017 RRS: Sample

- Sample Size:** A total of 4 592 marginalised Roma **households** and their 2 168 non-Roma **households** participated in the 2017 Regional Roma Survey. The sample size for each country/territory is around **750** Roma households and **350** non-Roma households.

COUNTRY	No of interviews (total)	No of interviews in Roma sample	No of interviews in non-Roma sample
Albania	1116	766	350
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1102	751	351
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1118	756	362
Montenegro	1139	780	359
Serbia	1152	764	388
Kosovo*	1133	775	358

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

What has changed since 2011?

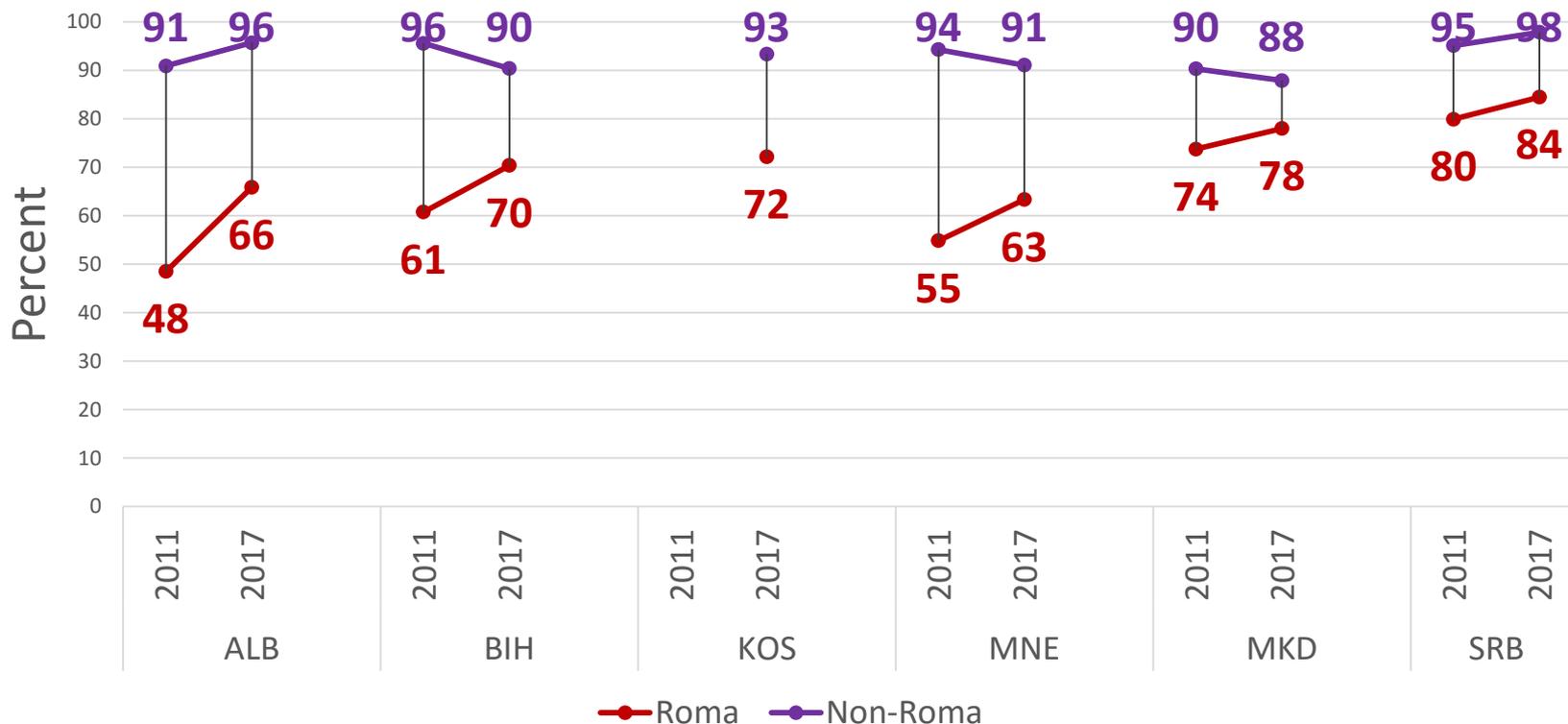


Recent changes in the situation of marginalised Roma in the Western Balkans: evidence from the 2011 and 2017 Regional Roma Surveys

- ❖ Education
- ❖ Labour markets

EDUCATION: significant improvement in Roma enrolment rates in compulsory education across the region since 2011

**Adjusted net compulsory education enrolment rate
(% of population, ages 7-15)**

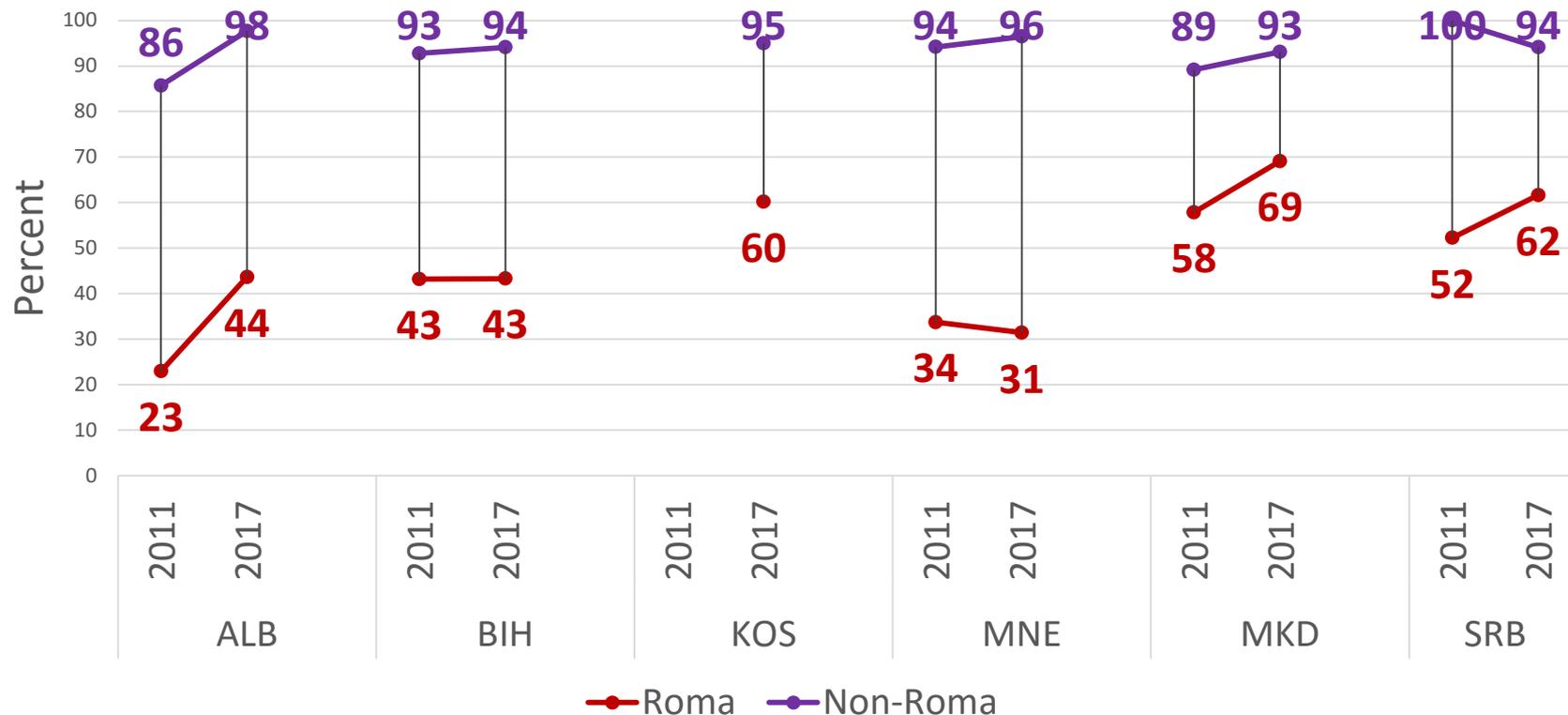


EDUCATION: increased enrolment rates in compulsory education do not translate into completion rates for Roma, especially girls



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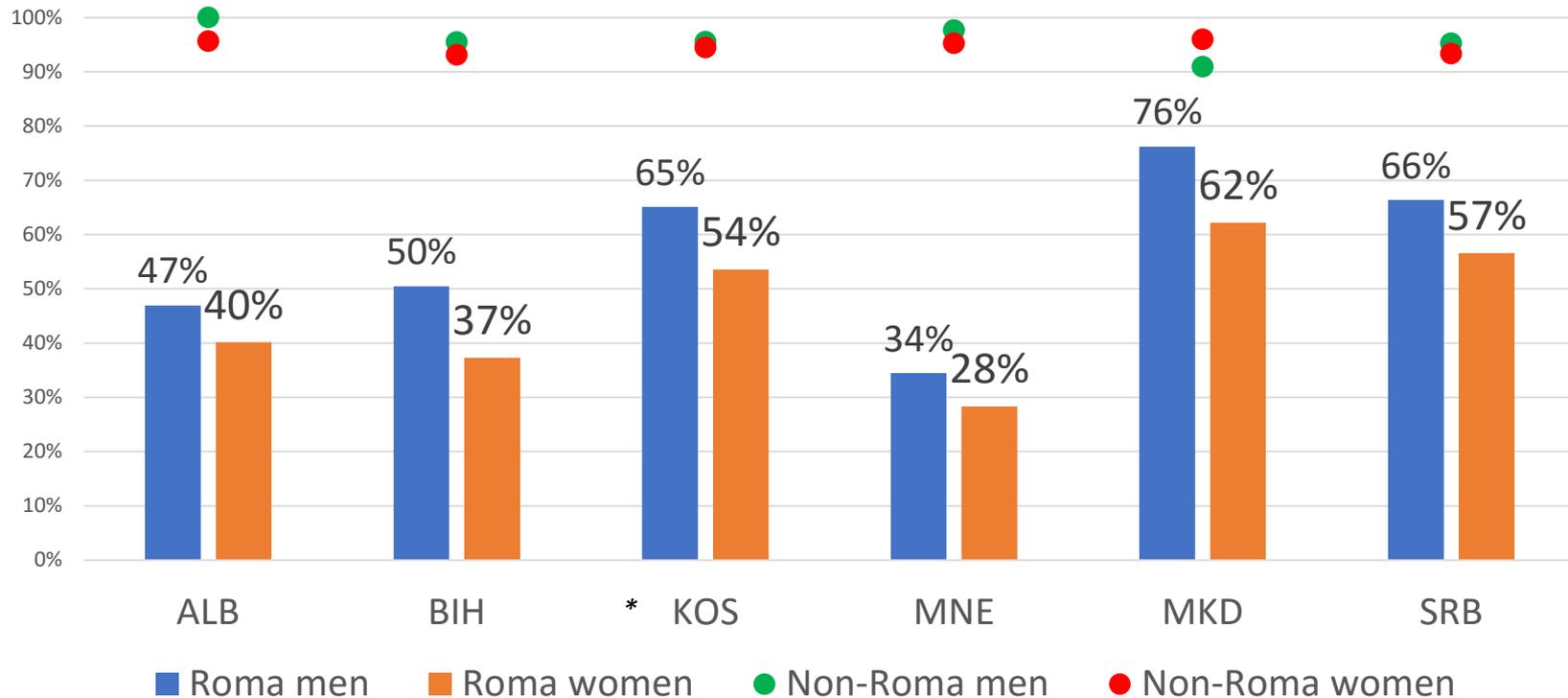
Completion rate in compulsory education (% of population, ages 18-21)



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

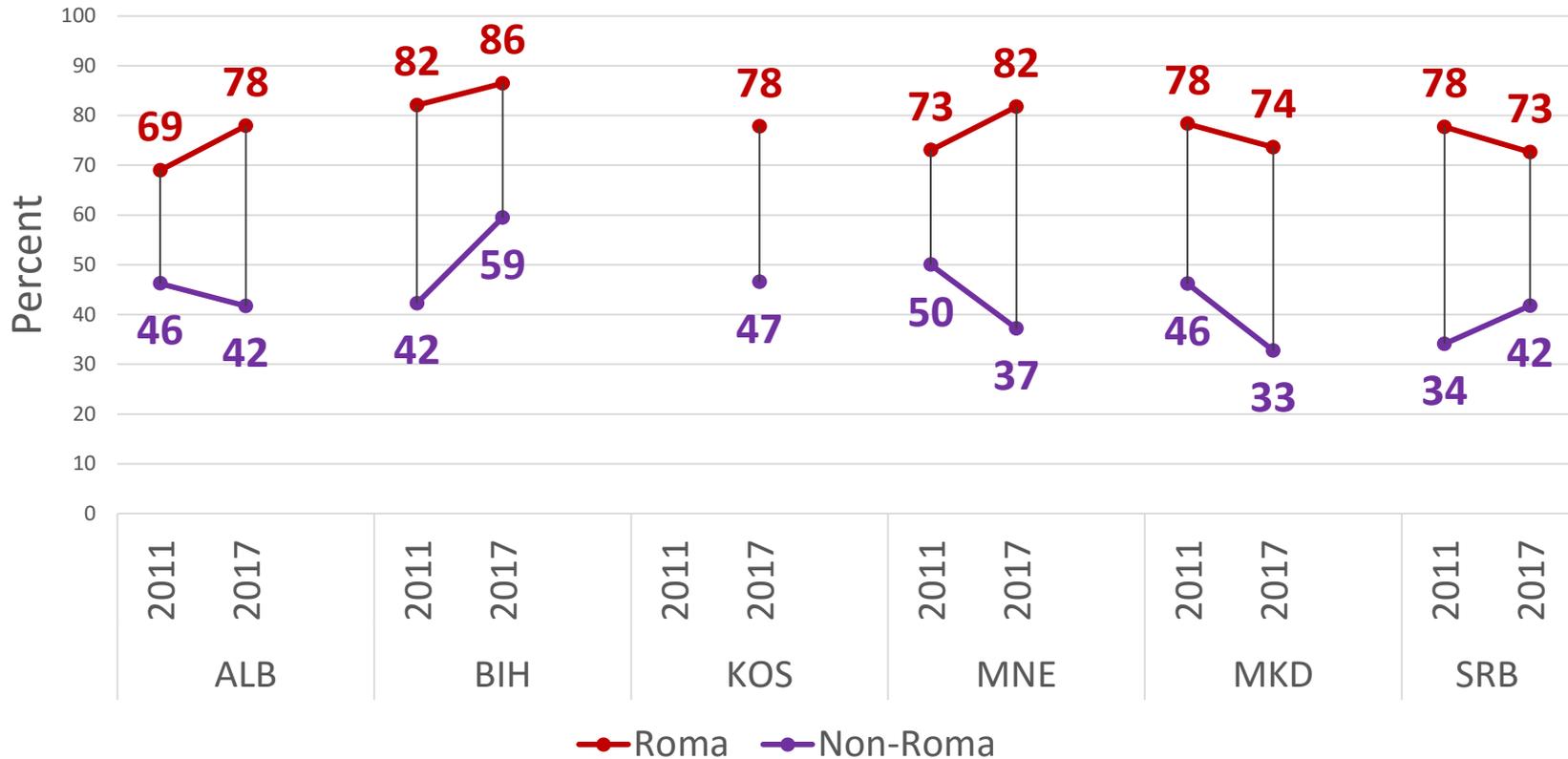
EDUCATION: Improvement in overall enrollment and completion rates but Roma women more likely to drop out from compulsory education

**Completion rate in compulsory education / Gender disaggregated, 2017
(% of population, ages 18-21)**



Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET): the gap is especially wide between young Roma and non-Roma

Not in employment, education or training (% of population, ages 18-24)



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

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET): gender gap striking among young Roma



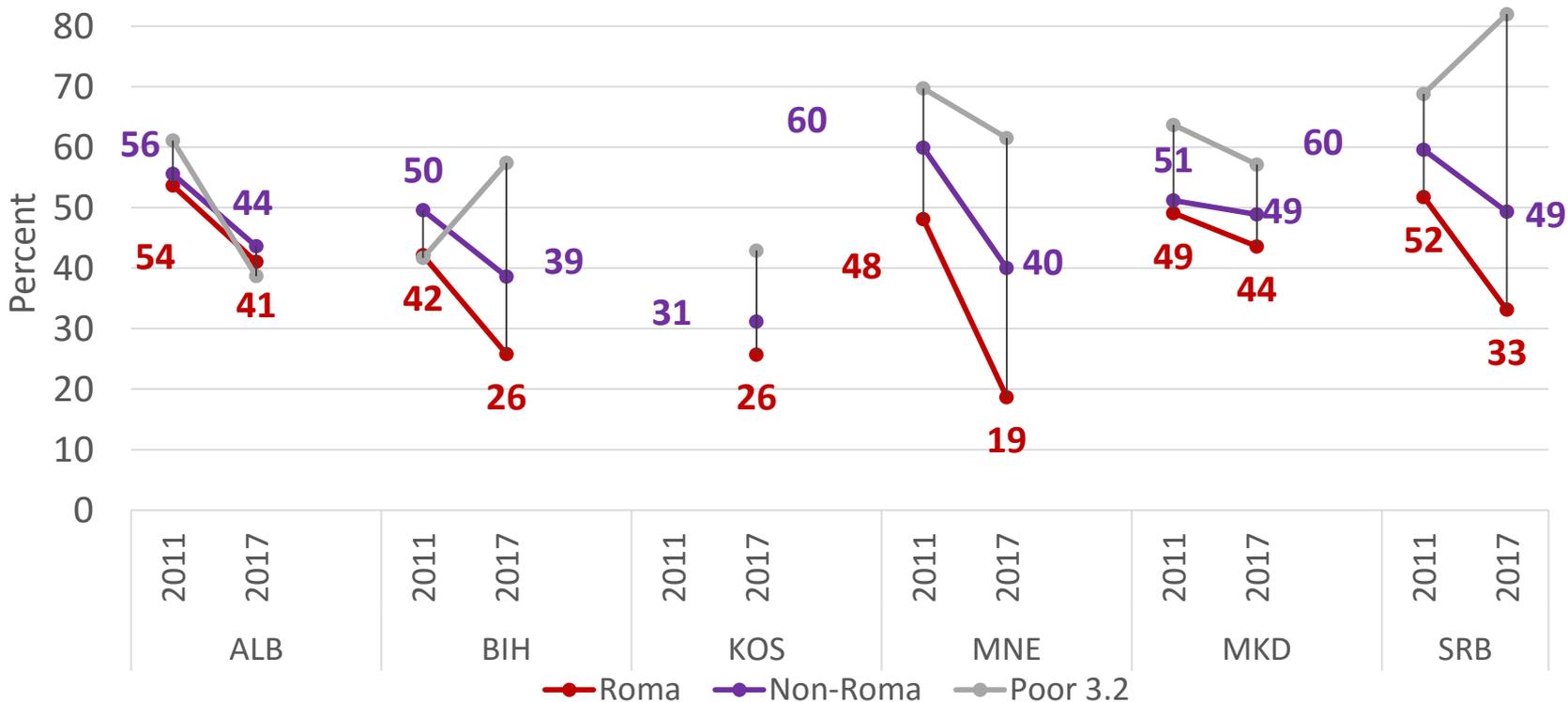
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on average
9 in 10
young Roma women*
are not in **employment,**
education or **training**

* currently aged 18-24

LABOUR MARKETS: decreasing Labour Force Participation for both groups but ethnic gap widened; Roma vs. National Trends for Poor (\$3.2 a day (2011 PPP))

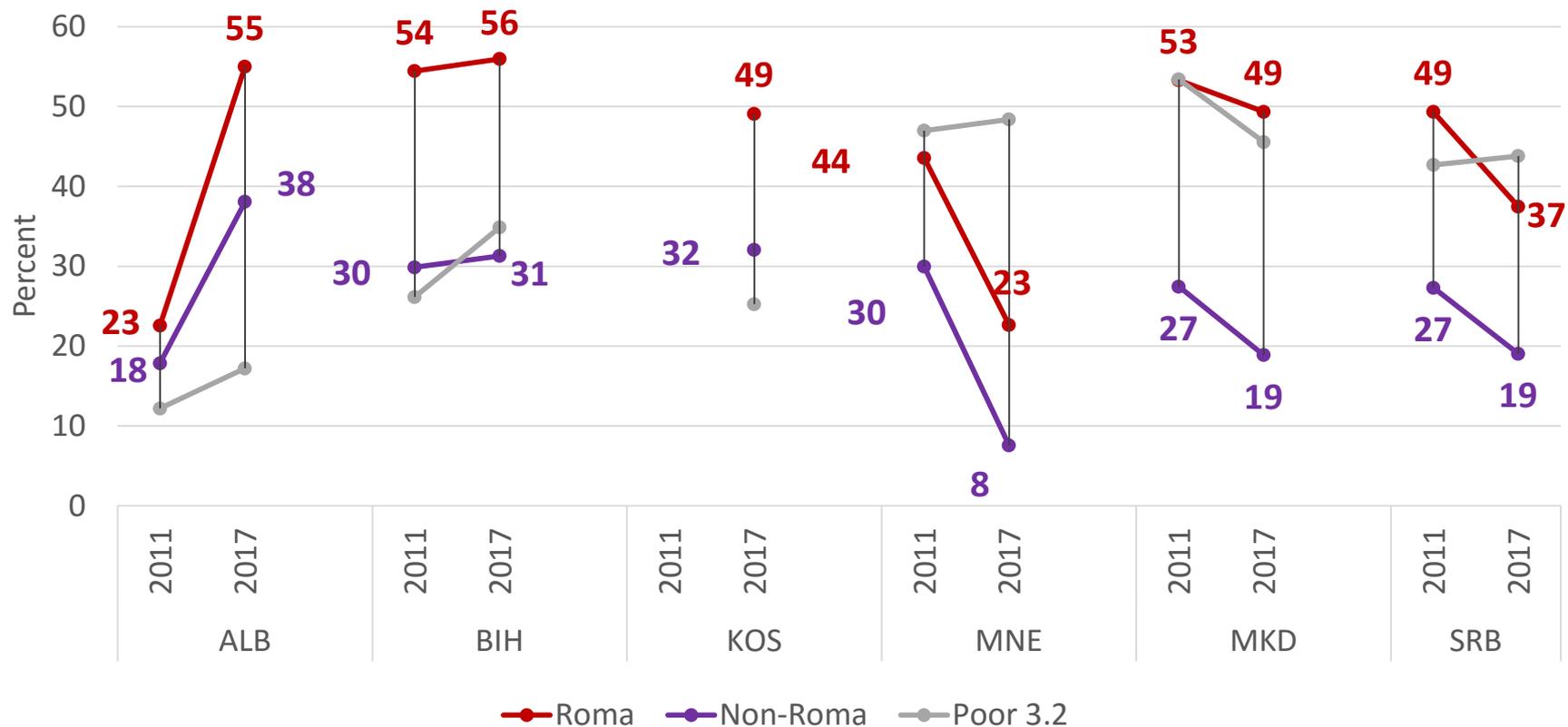
Labour Force Participation Rates (% of population ages 15-64)



Source: For Roma and non-Roma indicators, WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2011 and 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data. For national estimates: ECAPOV and EU-SILC Household Surveys, circa 2011-2017; MKD: EU-SILC 2010-2016; KOS: ECAPOV 2010-2015 HBS; ALB: HBS 2008- LSMS 2012 (to be updated); BIH: ECAPOV 2011-2015; MNE: ECAPOV 2010-2015 HBS; SRB: ECAPOV 2010-2015

LABOUR MARKETS: marginalised Roma face much higher unemployment relative to non-Roma neighbours; Roma vs. National Trends for Poor (\$3.2 a day (2011 PPP))

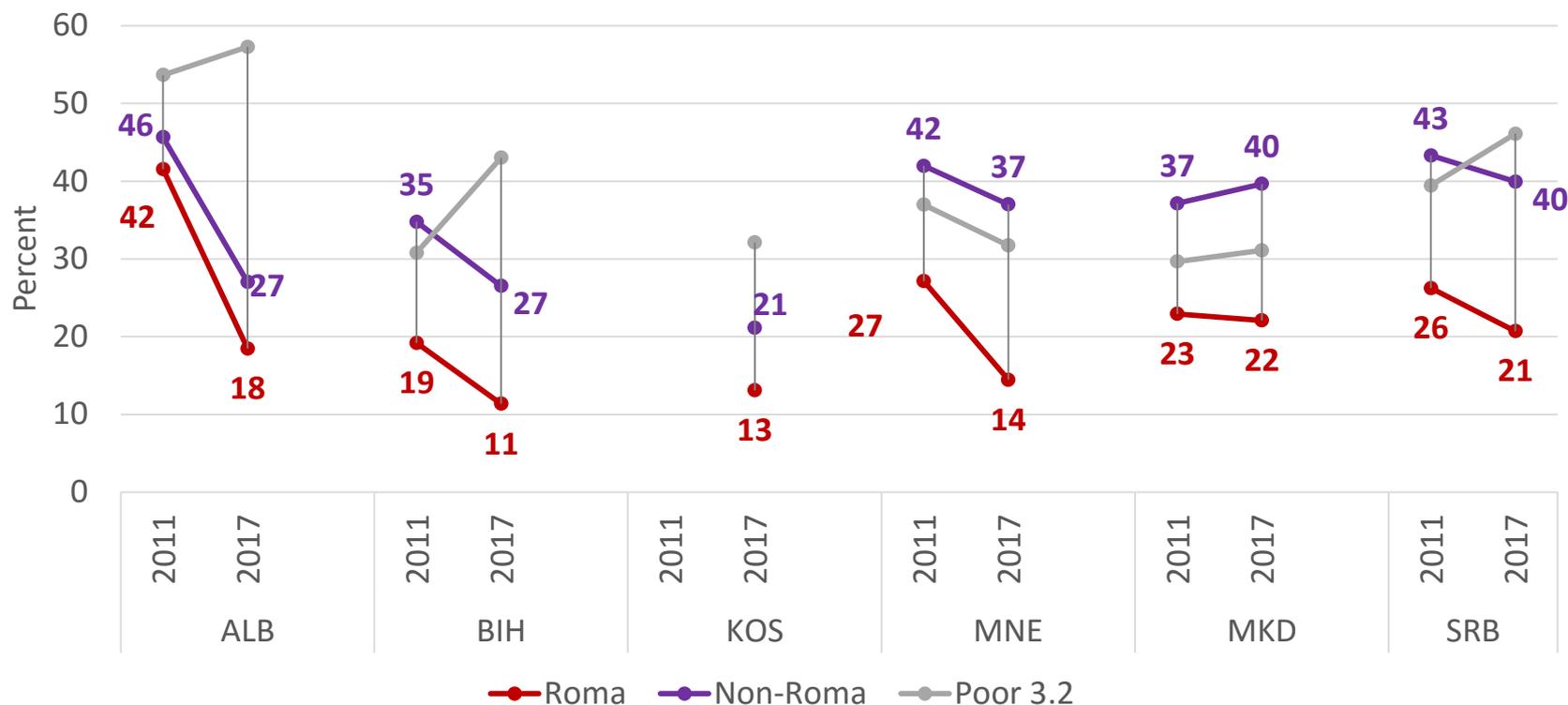
Unemployment rate (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)



Source: For Roma and non-Roma indicators, WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2011 and 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data. For national estimates: ECAPOV and EU-SILC Household Surveys, circa 2011-2017; MKD: EU-SILC 2010-2016; KOS: ECAPOV 2010-2015 HBS; ALB: HBS 2008- LSMS 2012 (to be updated); BIH: ECAPOV 2011-2015; MNE: ECAPOV 2010-2015 HBS; SRB: ECAPOV 2010-2015

LABOUR MARKETS: employment rates of Roma are much lower than non-Roma and declined since 2011

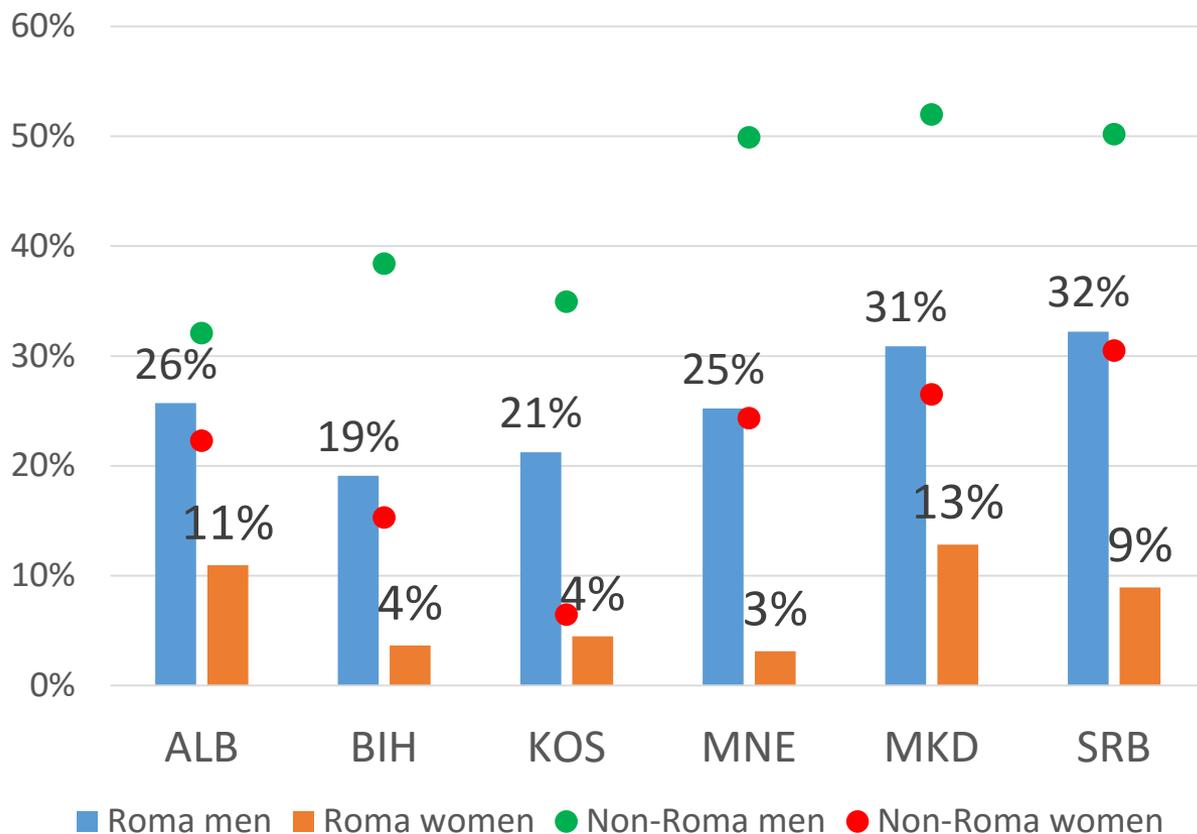
Employment to population ratio (% of population ages 15-64)



Source: For Roma and non-Roma indicators, WB and UNDP estimates based on unweighted 2011 and 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data. For national estimates: ECAPOV and EU-SILC Household Surveys, circa 2011-2017; MKD: EU-SILC 2010-2016; KOS: ECAPOV 2010-2015 HBS; ALB: HBS 2008-LSMS 2012 (to be updated); BIH: ECAPOV 2011-2015; MNE: ECAPOV 2010-2015 HBS; SRB: ECAPOV 2010-2015

LABOUR MARKETS: Employment rates for Roma women extremely low compared to Roma men and non-Roma women, although gender gap is striking in both groups.

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



‘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, I realized I have to work. He fell sick and couldn’t work any longer. I found a nice boss, we got along well, my husband met her. It is easier for me to work and not sit useless at home.’

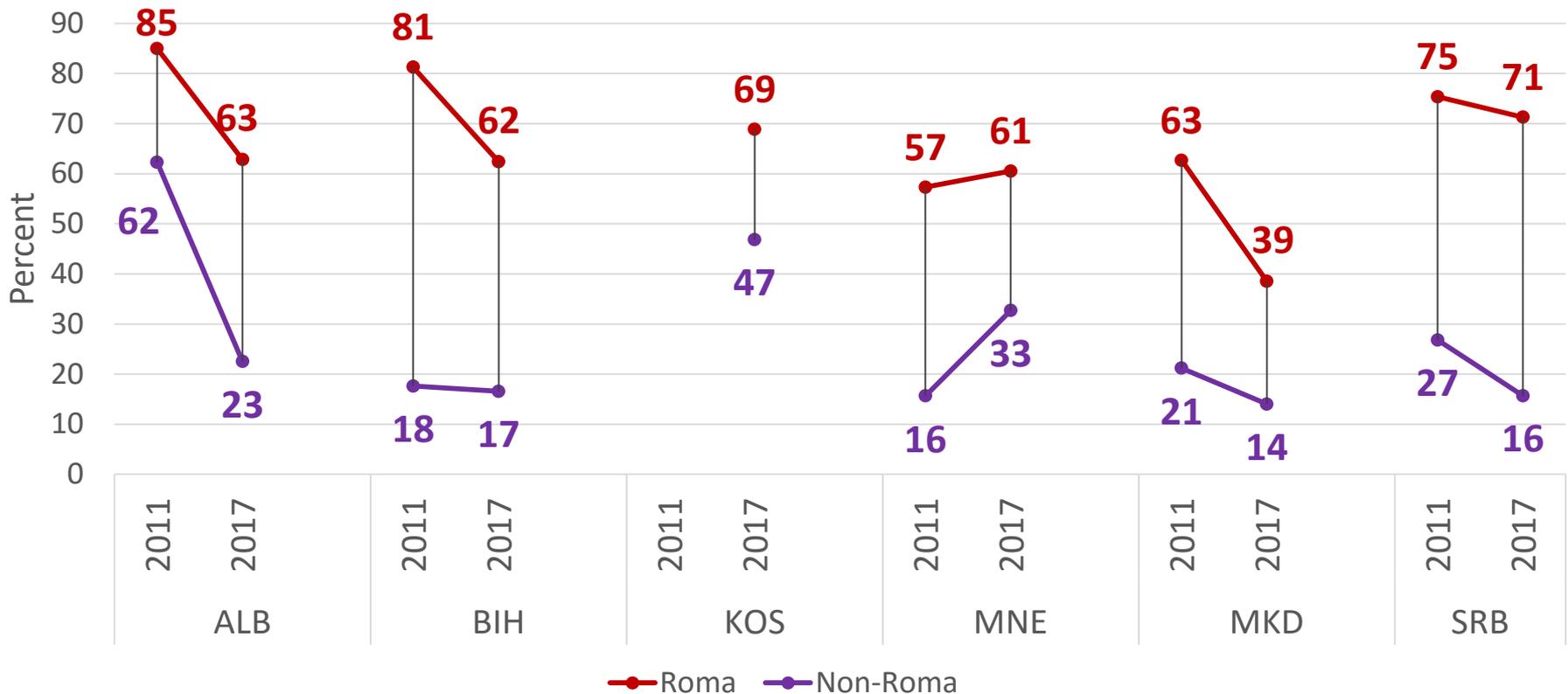
Roma woman, 35-39 years old

LABOUR MARKETS: informality gap between Roma and non-Roma is huge across Western Balkans



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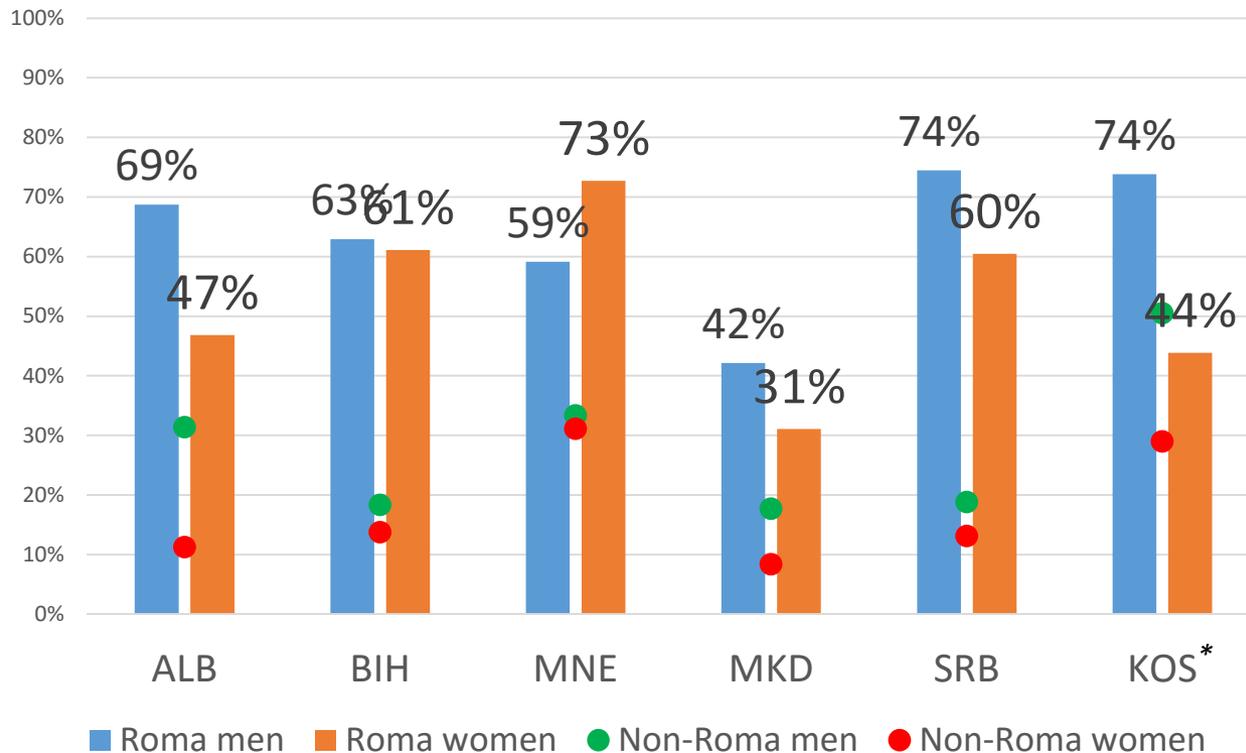
Shared of employed in the informal sector (% of total employment)



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

LABOUR MARKET: Share of informal employment high among all Roma, but Roma women are less likely to be in informal employment than Roma men

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

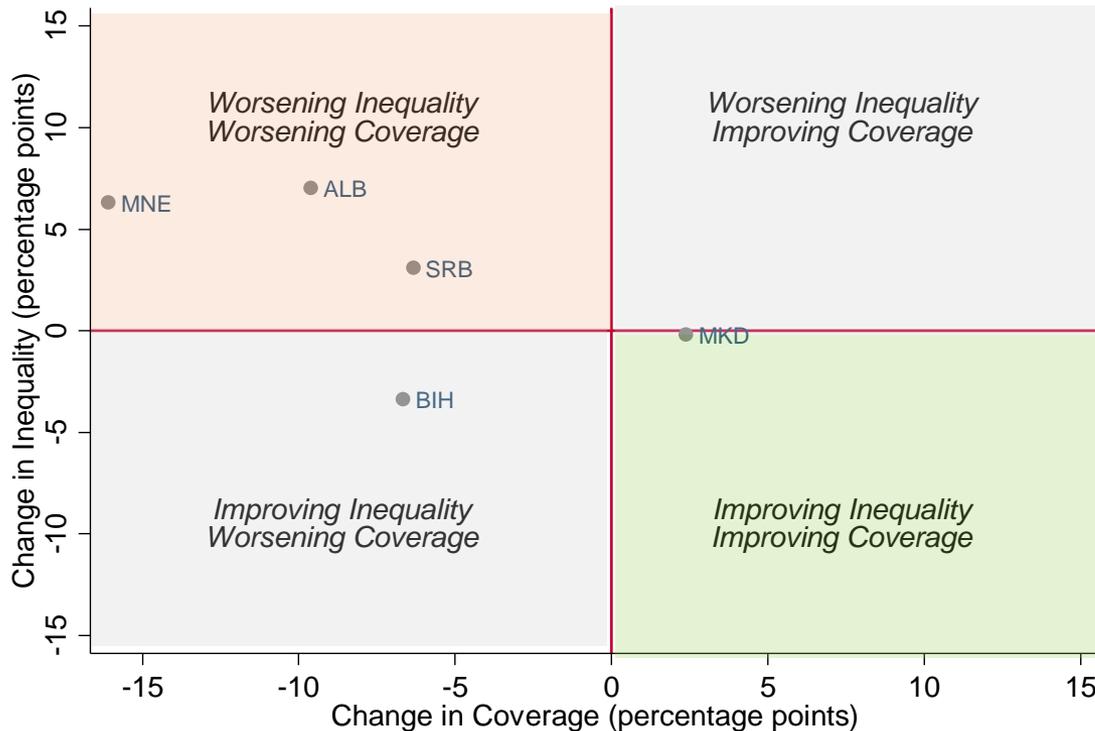


'I have a small restaurant here in the neighbourhood, people are coming to play games, cards, domino. The restaurant is not legally registered as a business, I don't have that it is part of the house. Nobody is touching us. I can make 1500 dinars in a day. What can I do, we are trying to make ends meet in any way we can. I am renting the space for birthday parties sometimes to people from the neighbourhood.'

Roma man, 45-49 years old

Summary: changes in coverage and in inequality (gap between Roma and non-Roma) 2011-2017

Labour markets: Average Changes in Coverage and Inequality 2011-2017



Strong Performers:

MKD (improving *inequality* – small change –, improving *coverage*)

Weak Performers: ALB, SRB, MNE (worsening *inequality and coverage*)

Mixed Performers: BIH (improving *inequality*, worsening *coverage*)



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*Thank you very
much!*

Ieva Keskinė

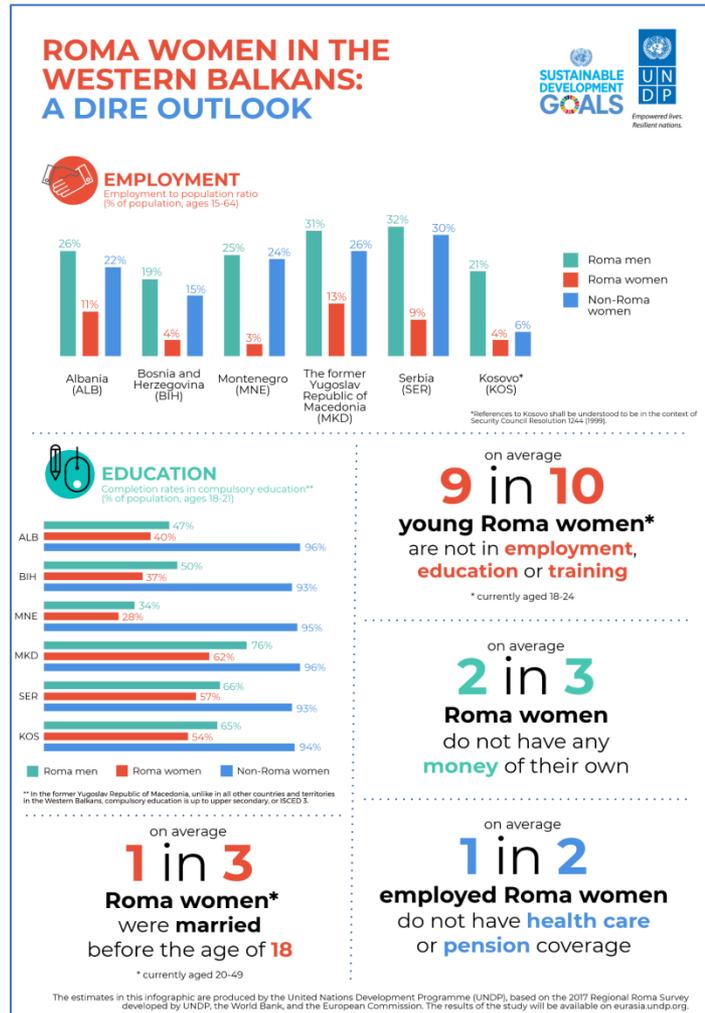
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Photo credits: Jodi Hilton / UNDP

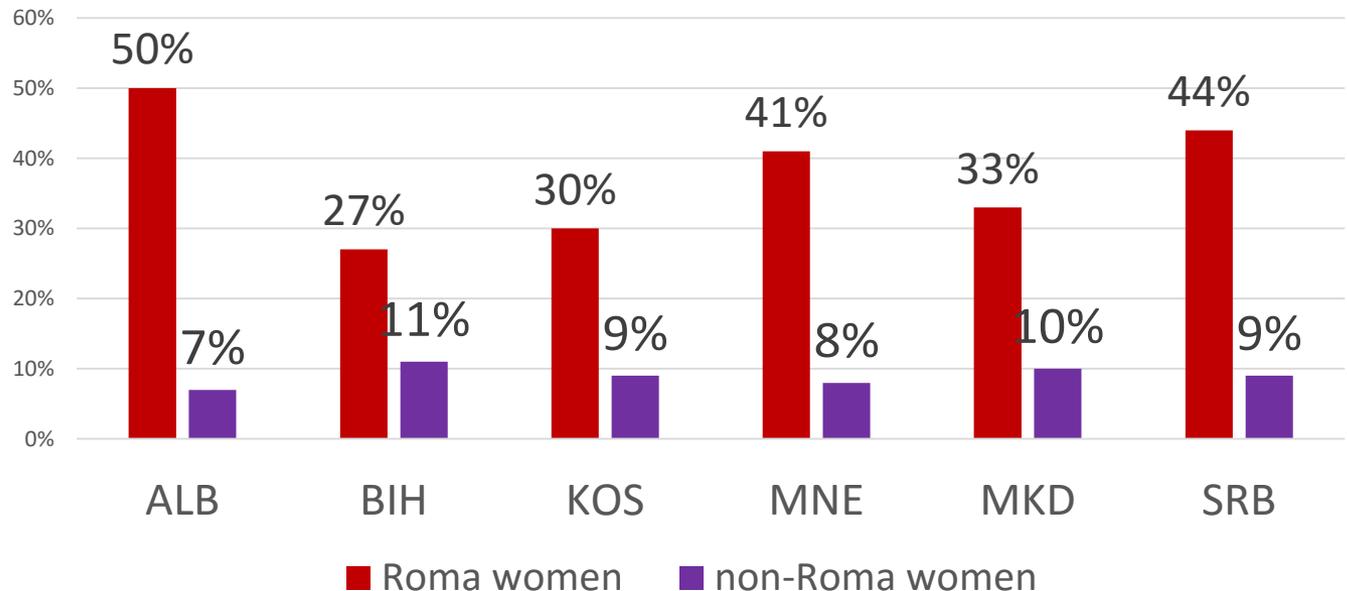
Selected survey results through the gender lens



Early marriage incidence for Roma women is second highest in the Western Balkans

'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**

Early marriage¹ incidence, % of women aged 20-49



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

¹ Having been married before the age of 18.

Micronarratives: Employment and Labour Market discrimination



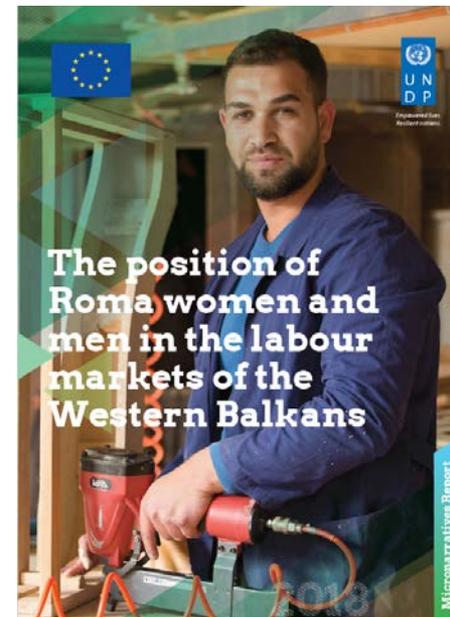
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- What are micronarratives? Micronarratives are stories that people tell each other every day.

Gypsy bread

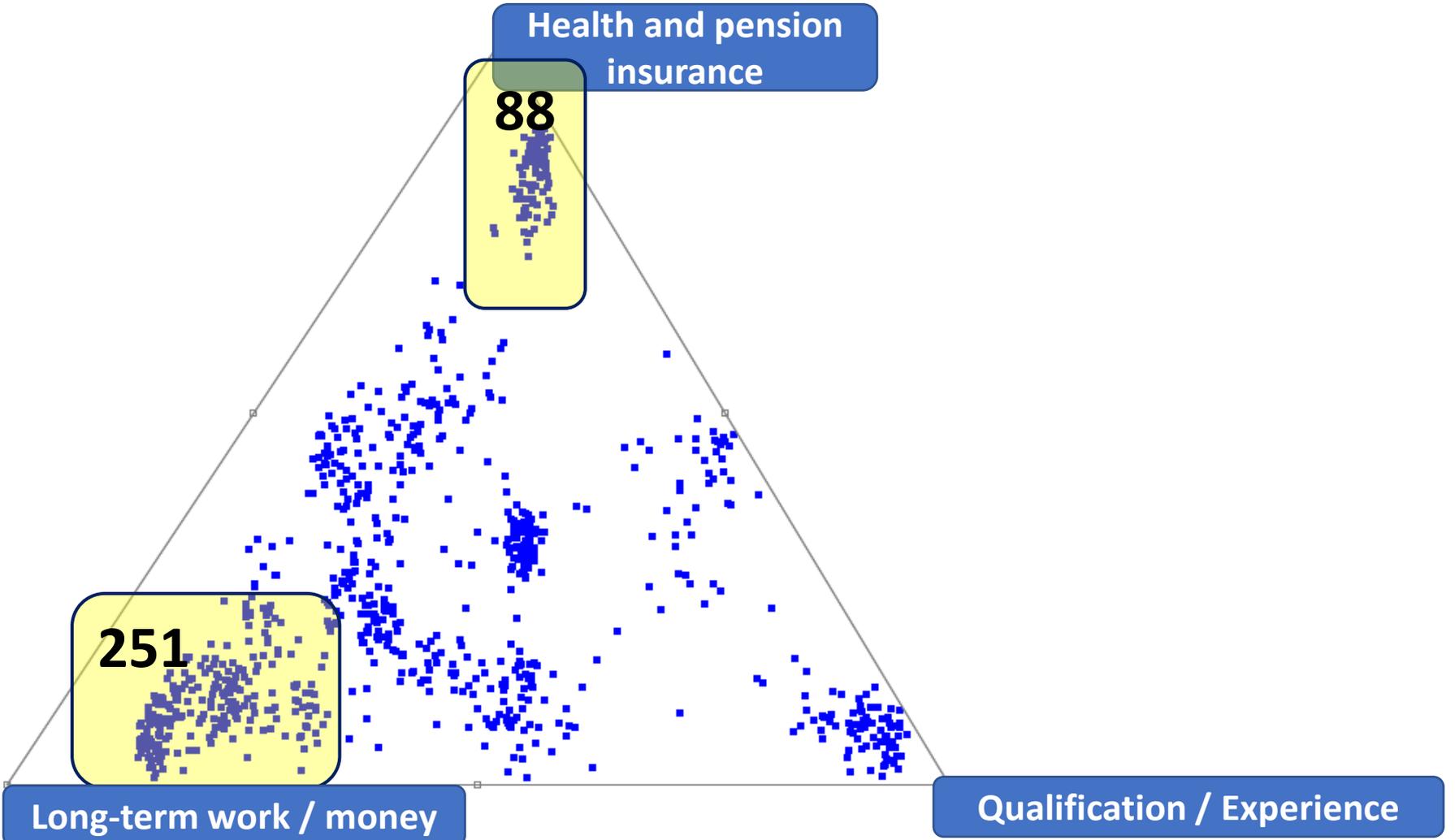
'I worked in bakery production for 3 months. The Employment office sent me there because I completed an apprenticeship to become a baker. It was hard, but I did my job. Five days ago, I stopped working because they did not extend my contract. I don't know why, because I have been trying to do my job well. After a while, I heard from a colleague that the customers complained that they would no longer buy the bread that a gypsy makes. The boss decided to fire me. Where is the justice here? Then, when they see Gypsies begging in the street, they say why don't you work?! But when we honestly want to work to make a few dinars, they don't give us the opportunity. One can only find this in Serbia' .

Roma man, 25-29 years old



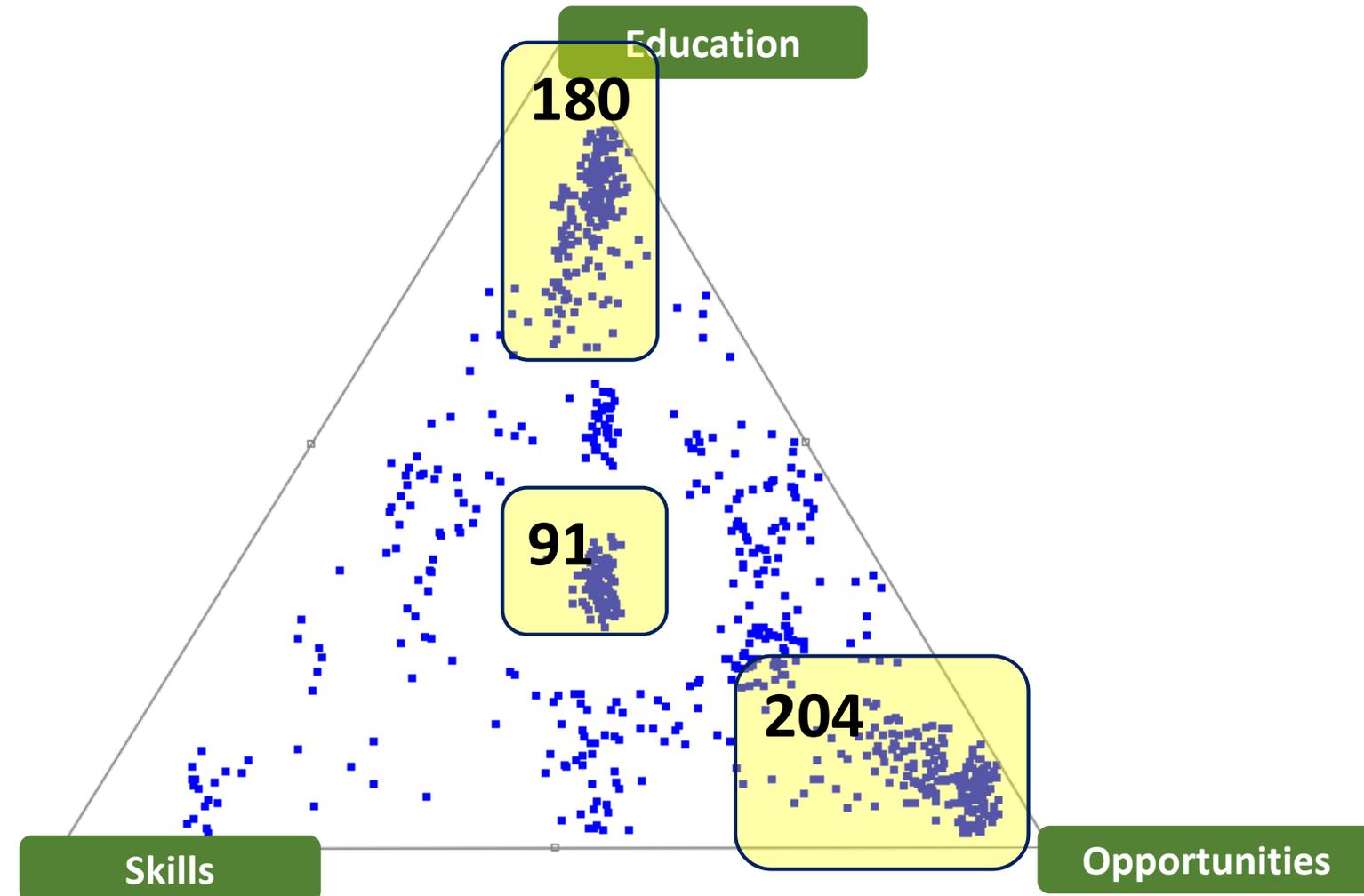
Employment: micronarratives

People were seeking... (n=882)



Employment: micronarratives

Workers/job-seekers lacked... (n=799)



Employment micronarratives: trust in institutions



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I like my occupation

'I finished a beautician course, and now I want to start up my own business. For now, I'm doing nails at home. It's going well, friends and acquaintances come, and I also work on order. I have many young women customers. I'm waiting for a little more time to pass, and to get more customers so I can open my own business. I don't have the means to do it now, but I will apply through the employment office for a non-refundable loan to start my own business. Luckily, I have my family in Vienna. I go there once in every 6 months. I do nails at cheap prices, I make some money, and come back. My wish is to have my own salon.'

Roma woman (20-24 years old)

The teacher

'Four years ago, I was left without a job. I was working as a music teacher in a primary school. But, according to the new law, I couldn't work anymore because I only finished secondary music school. I asked the Roma issues coordinator at the municipality for help, and she helped me to get a job as a pedagogy assistant in pre-school. In the meantime, I finished university to become a teacher. I have been working as a teacher for a couple of months now.'

Roma woman (45-49 years old)