



Employment challenges facing Roma in Central and Southeast Europe

Andrey Ivanov

Human development advisor,
“Roma Inclusion” portfolio coordinator

United Nations Development Program Bratislava



The survey in the EU member states was implemented as part of the UNDP project supported from the European Union, DG REGIO





Context

- Data source – a regional survey, part of the EU funded project on evaluation of two projects (ECEC and microfinance/self-employment) implemented jointly with the World Bank and DG REGIO
- Funding: DG REGIO, UNDP and the World Bank
- Coordination with the survey of Fundamental Rights Agency (EU countries)





Purpose

- Provide quantified picture of the current situation of living conditions of Roma (what is the **status**)
- Illustrate the dynamics over time of some basic indicators (what has **changed** since 2004)
- Suggest possible correlations and causalities (what drives the status)
- Inform policymakers on possible priorities



Method and Sample I

- Covers all countries of the Decade of Roma Inclusion in CEE plus the Republic of Moldova plus of EU member states with sizeable Roma populations
- Allows for comparison with the survey from 2004 (At Risk: Roma and the Displaced in Southeast Europe)
- Representative for
 - Roma living in municipalities with share of Roma population above the national average and
 - non-Roma living in their proximity



Method and Sample II

- Face-to-face interviews at the respondent's household (male and female interviewers)
- 4 modules
 - Individual status of household members
 - Status of the household
 - ECEC (0-6)
 - Perceptions and behavioral patterns (16+)
- 750 Roma and 350 non-Roma HHS (Sampling error: Margin error n=750 +/- 3.74%; n=350 +/- 5.49%)



Questionnaire(s)

- Integrated household questionnaire, combination of questions from various surveys (EU-MIDIS, EU-SILC, HBS, LFS, MICS) and original value/norms questions
- Two overlapping questionnaires
 - Implemented by UNDP/WB
 - Implemented by FRA
- Common core covering all countries

Method and Sample III

Country	Households			Household members		
	Roma	non-Roma	total	Roma	non-Roma	total
Bulgaria	763	366	1,129	3,058	3,058	6,116
Czech Republic	756	350	1,106	3,353	1,049	4,402
Hungary	753	354	1,107	3,204	931	4,135
Romania	757	350	1,107	3,514	1,021	4,535
Slovakia	756	350	1,106	3,511	1,197	4,708
Macedonia	788	358	1,146	3,696	1,374	5,070
Albania	787	355	1,142	3,533	1,384	4,917
Bosnia and Herzegovina	779	365	1,144	3,551	1,130	4,681
Croatia	757	350	1,107	3,869	1,106	4,975
Montenegro	766	356	1,122	3,237	1,046	4,283
Serbia	786	369	1,155	3,645	1,216	4,861
Moldova	759	351	1,110	3,163	934	4,097
TOTAL	9,207	4,274	13,481	41,334	15,446	56,780



Results

- At the moment available for the Western Balkans countries
- The indicators for old and new member states will be ready in January
- New member states and Western Balkans countries profiles should be ready in early 2012



A glimpse on the data

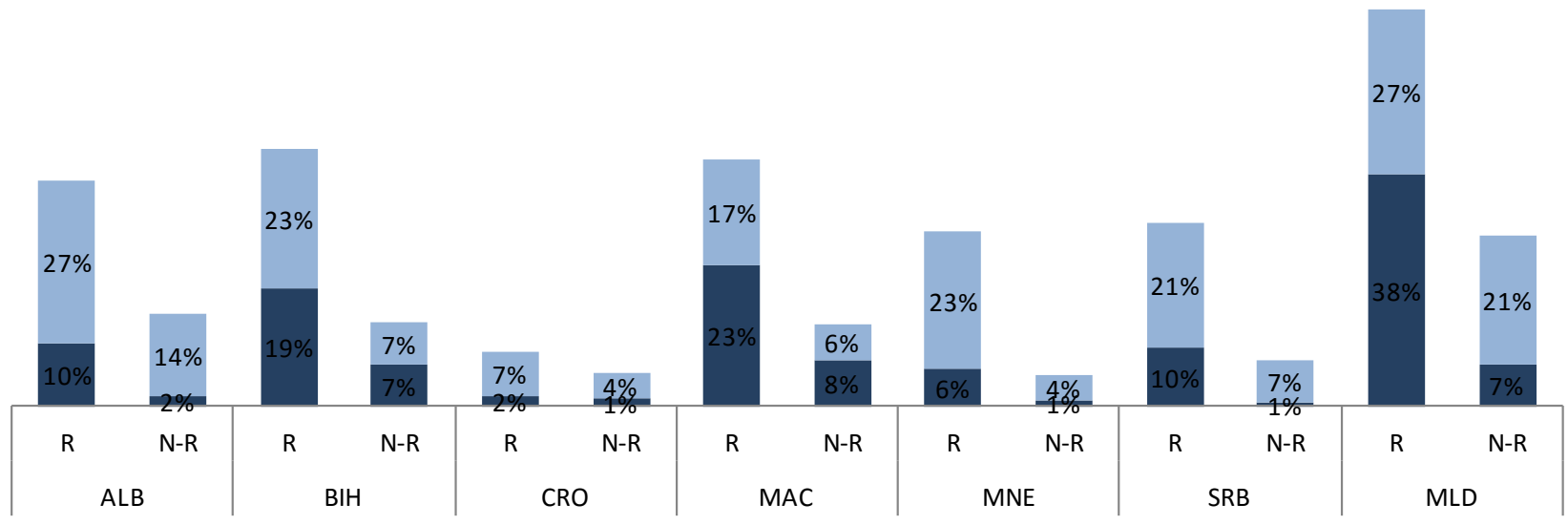


Poverty Statistics

Income-based Poverty Rates \$2.15 / \$4.30 (PPP)

Percentage of people living in households with a per capita income below \$2.15 / \$4.30 (PPP)

■ \$2.15 ■ \$4.30



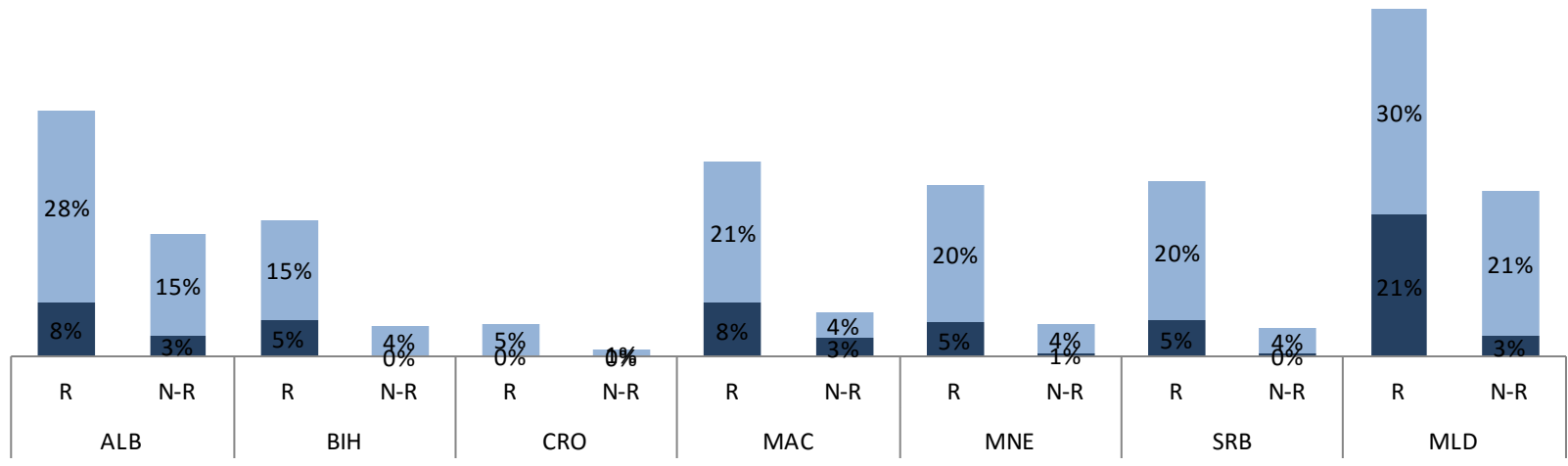
Roma in Central and Southeast Europe UNDP Regional Survey

Poverty Statistics

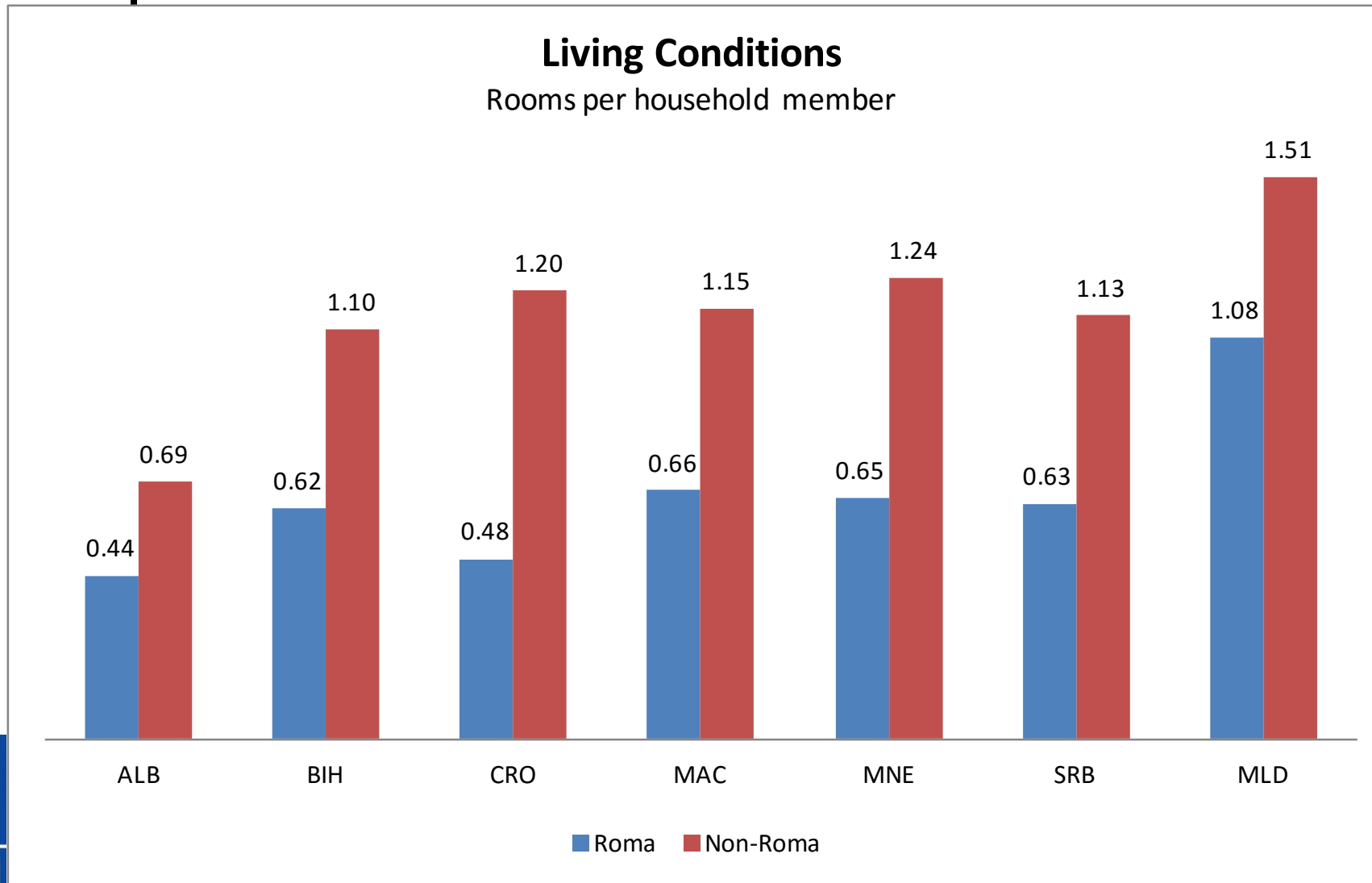
Expenditure-based Poverty Rates \$2.15 / \$4.30 (PPP)

Percentage of people living in households with a per capita expenditure below \$2.15 / \$4.30 (PPP)

■ \$2.15 ■ \$4.30

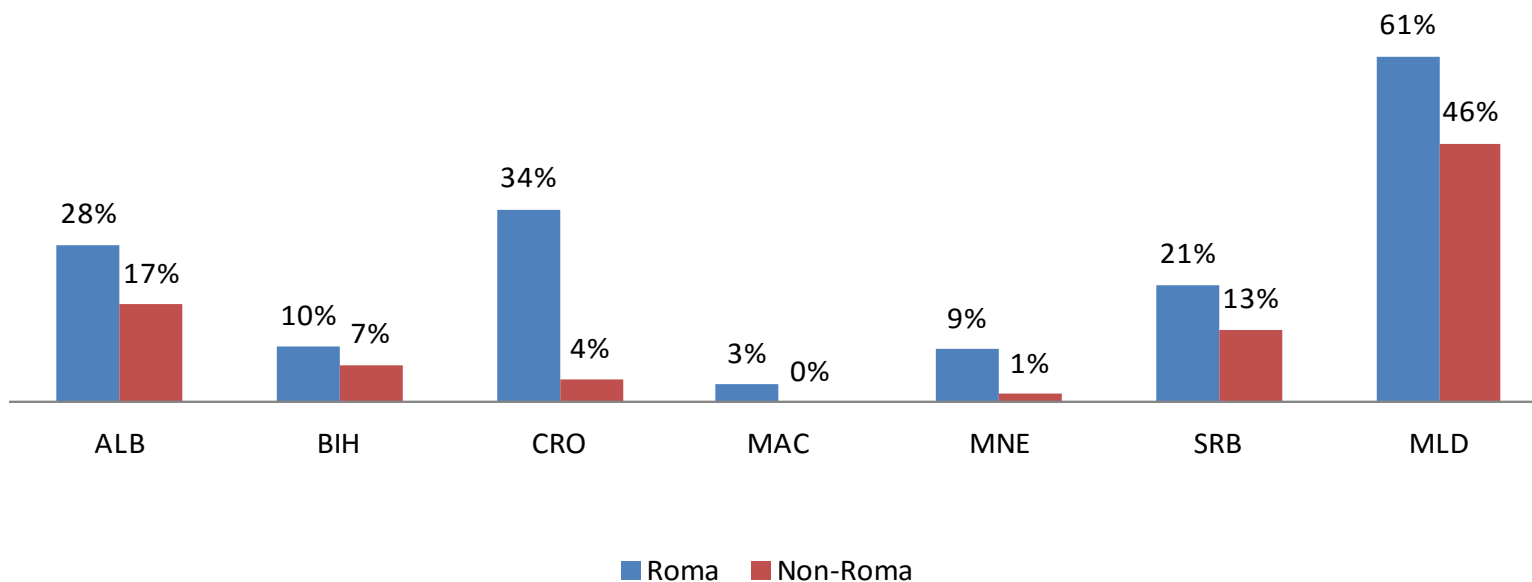


Overcrowded housing



Living conditions

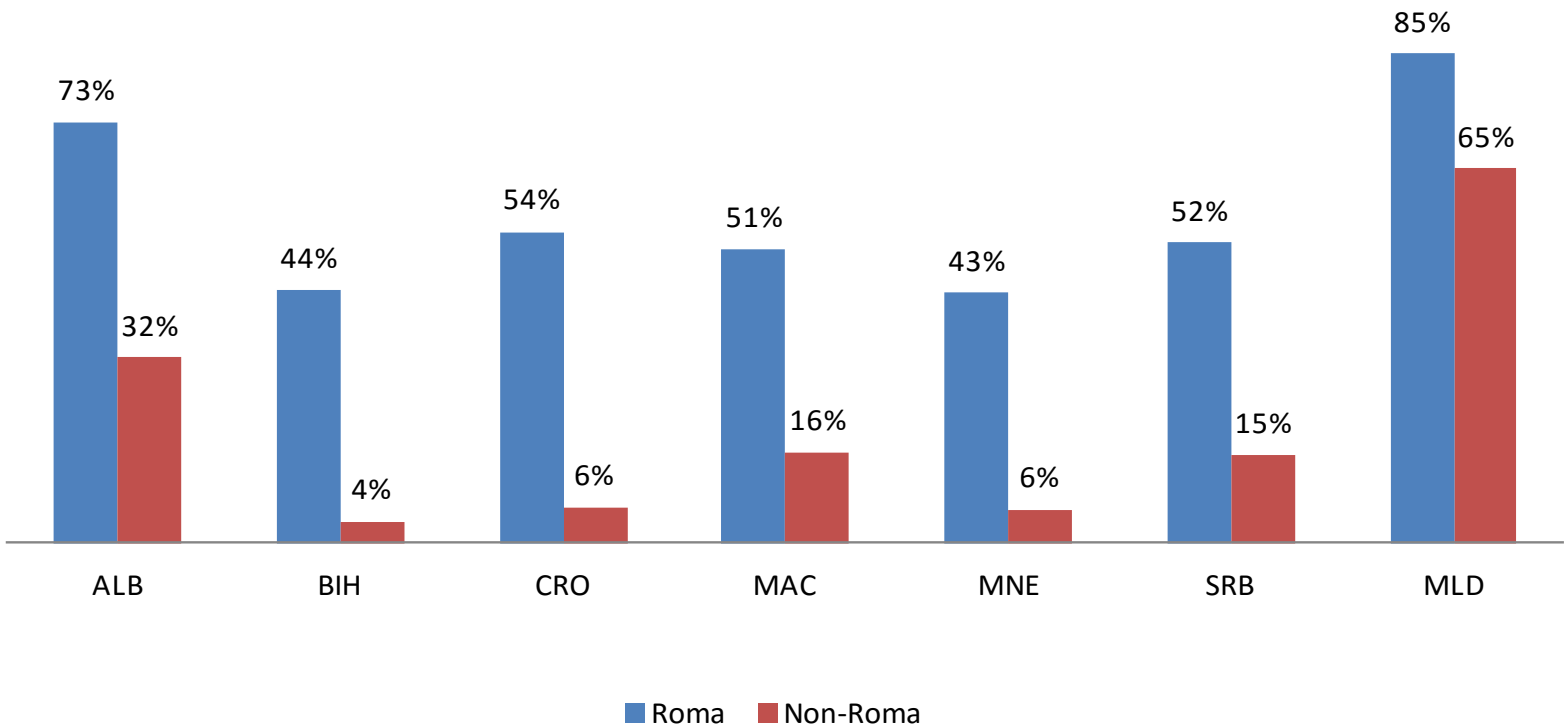
Limited Access to Basic Needs
Share of population not having access to a improved water source



Living conditions

Limited Access to Basic Needs

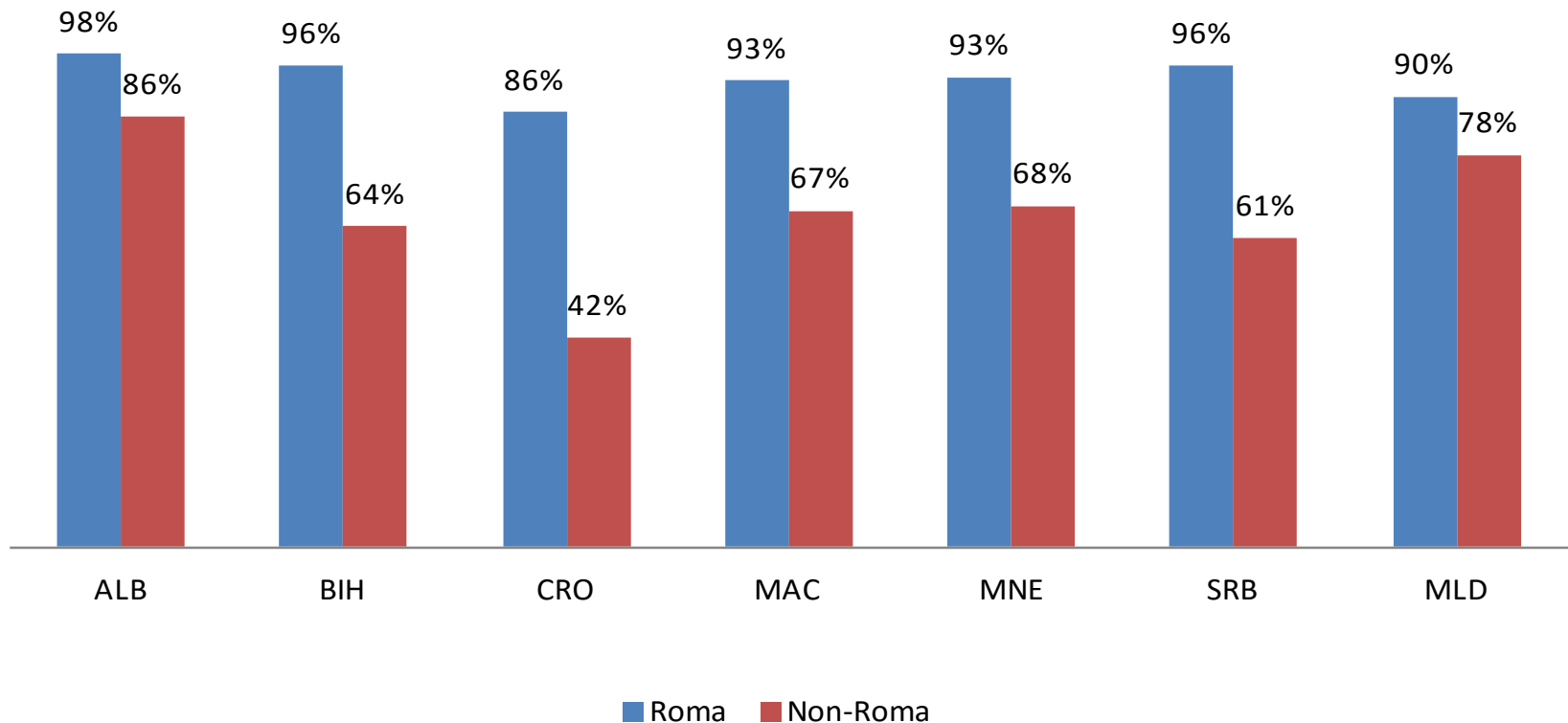
Share of population not having access to improved sanitation



General living conditions

EU Deprivation Index

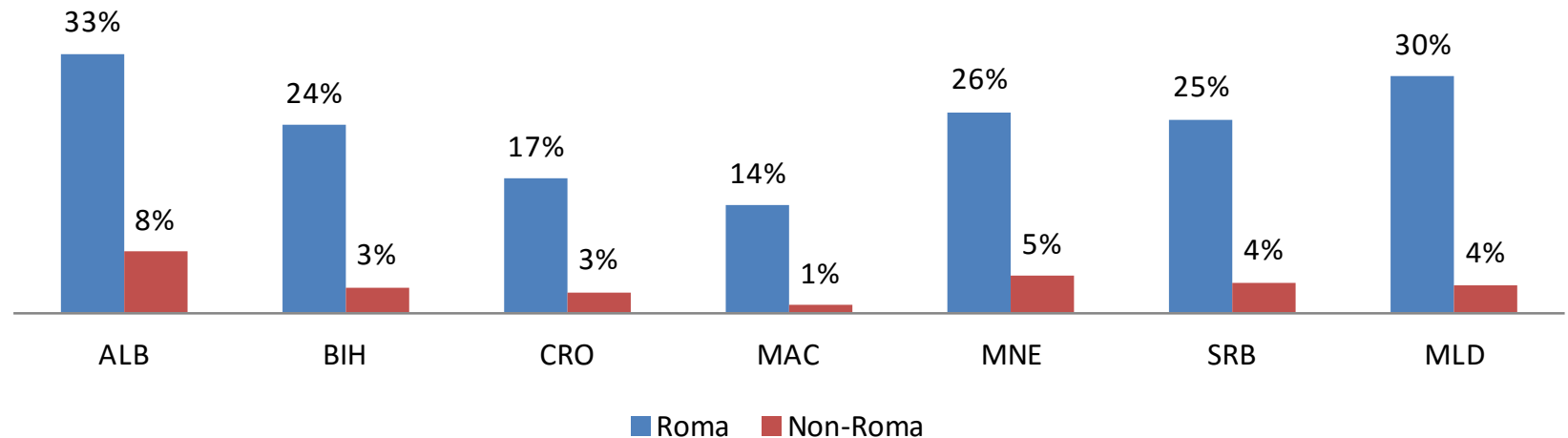
Share of people living in HHs which face at least 3 out of 8 deprivations



Health – general assessment

General Health Assessment

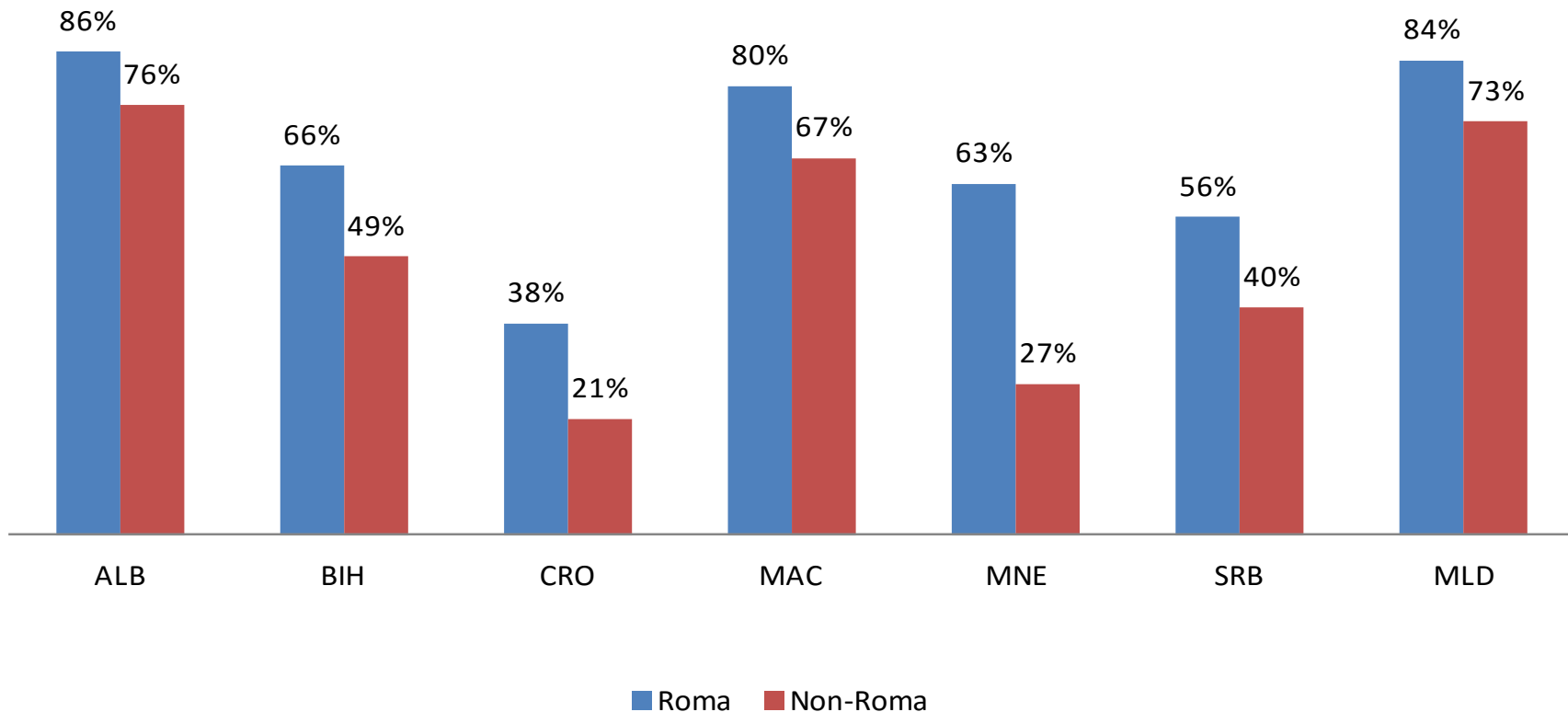
People who stated to be in a "very bad" or "bad" health situation



Health affordability of services*

Access to Health Services

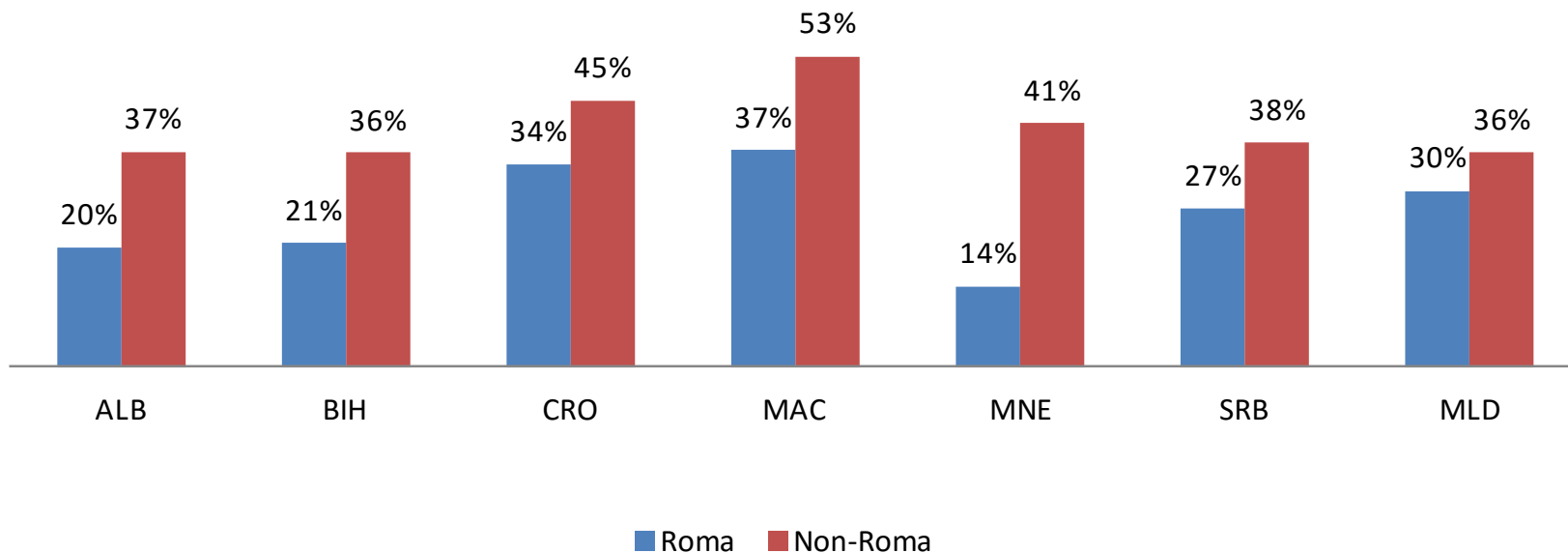
Share of persons not consulting a doctor when needed due to cost constrains



* 16+ randomly selected HH member

Health – prevention*

Incidence of specific medical checks
Share of people who had a dental check-up in the last 12 months

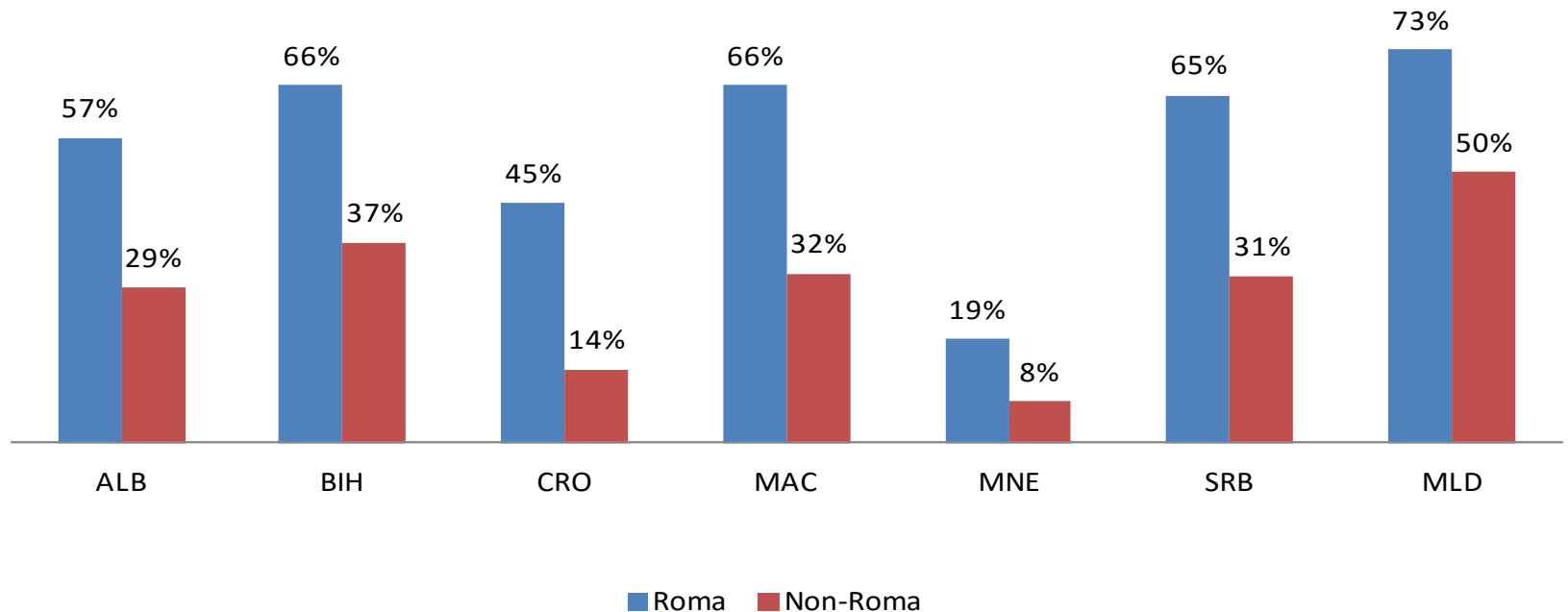


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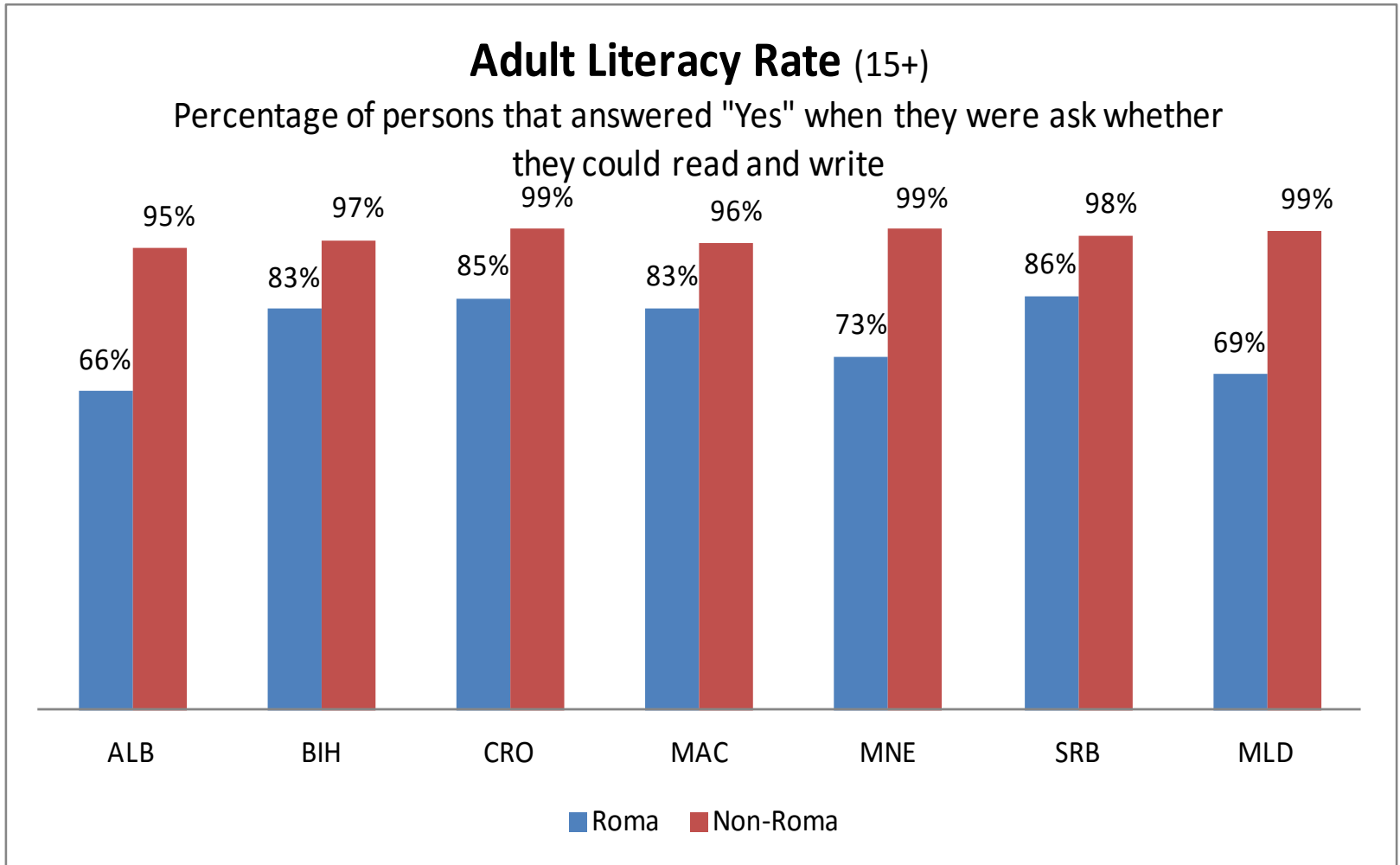
Health – affordability of medicines

Limited Access to Basic Needs

Share of population not having access to essential drugs



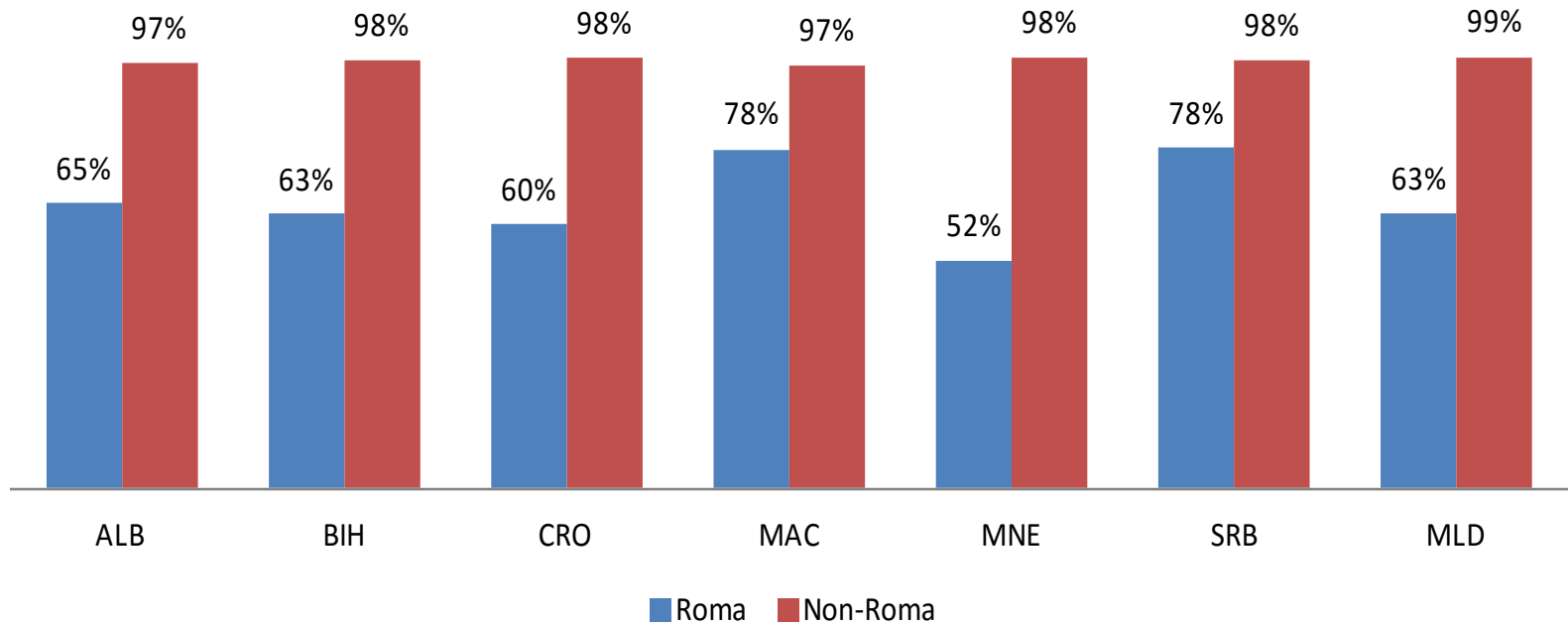
Education Statistics



Education statistics

Highest Attained Education (ISCED 1)

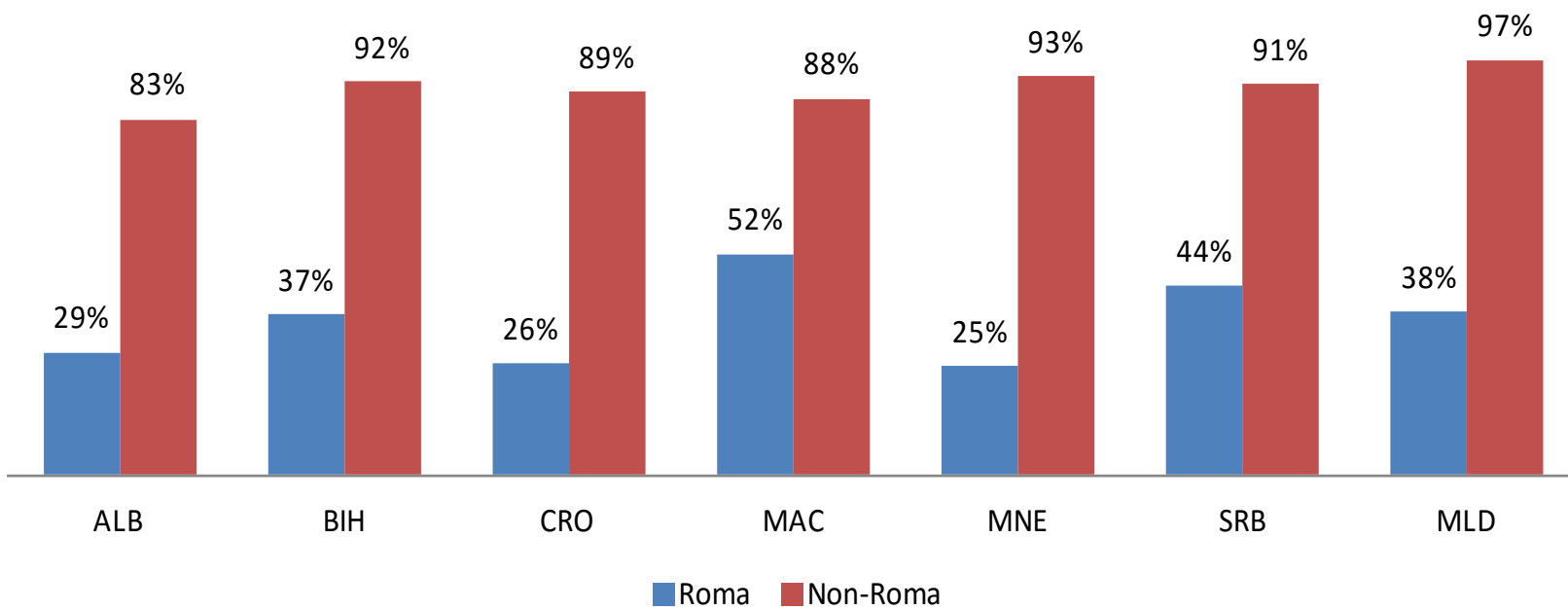
Population between 25 and 64 years of age having attained at least primary education (ISCED 1)



Education Statistics

Highest Attained Education (ISCED 2)

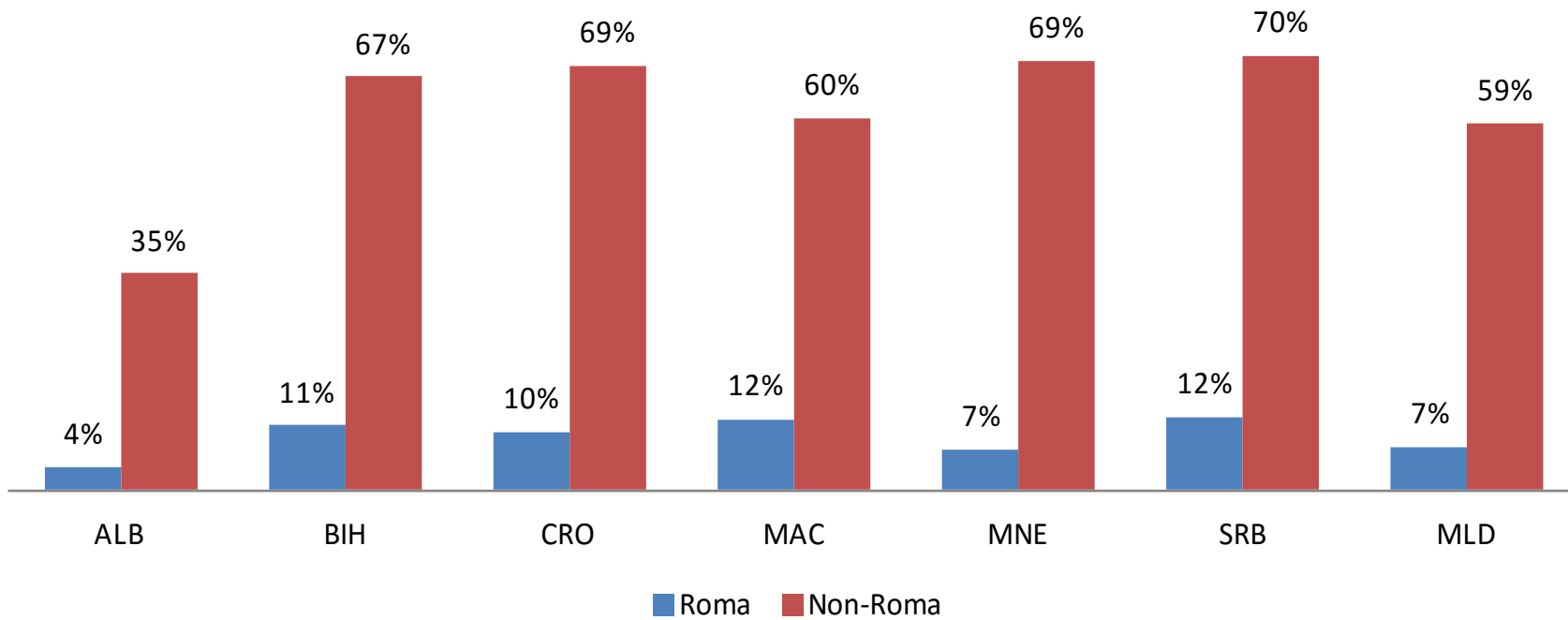
Population between 25 and 64 years of age having attained at least lower secondary education (ISCED 2)



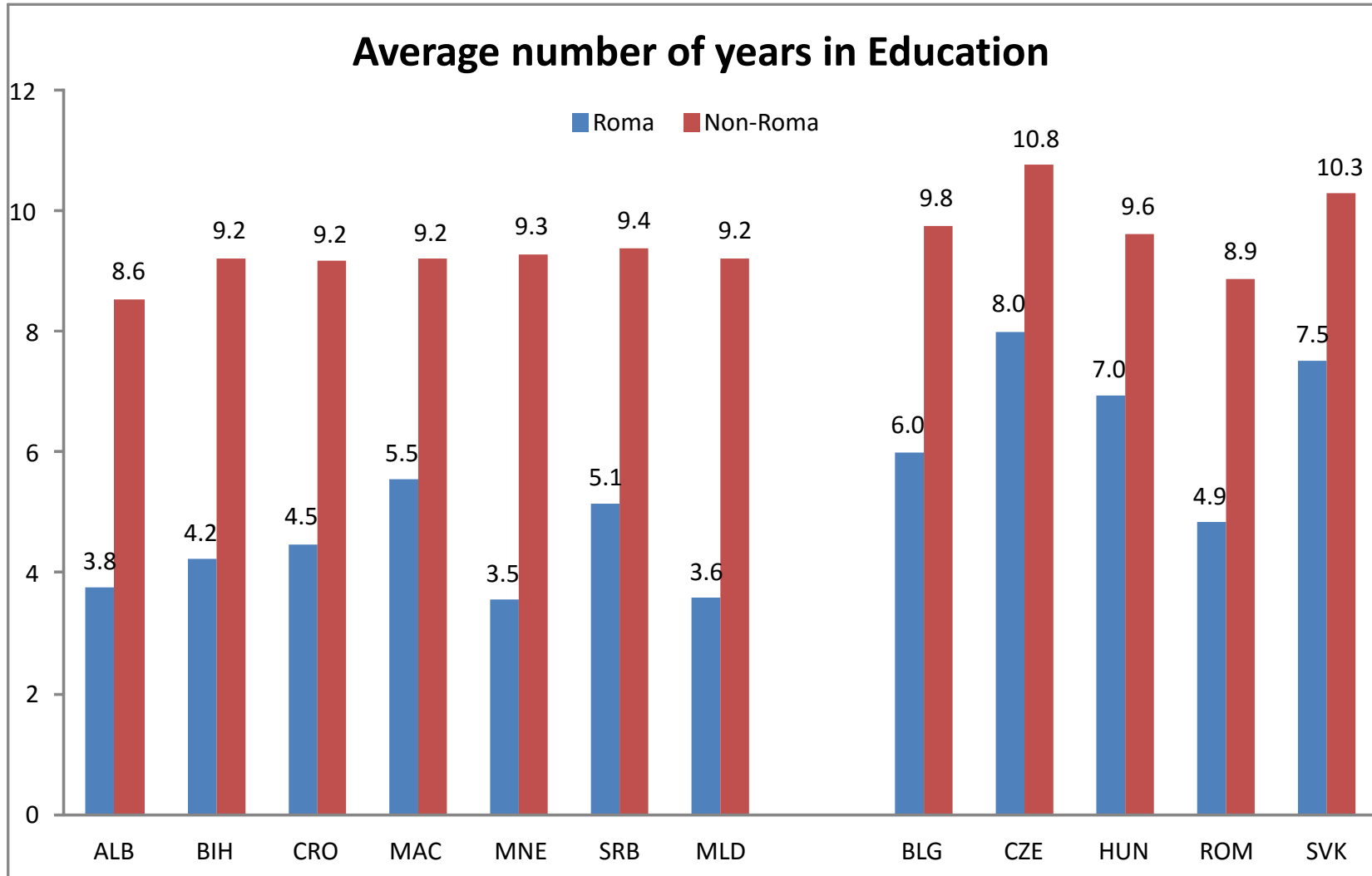
Education Statistics

Highest Attained Education (ISCED 3)

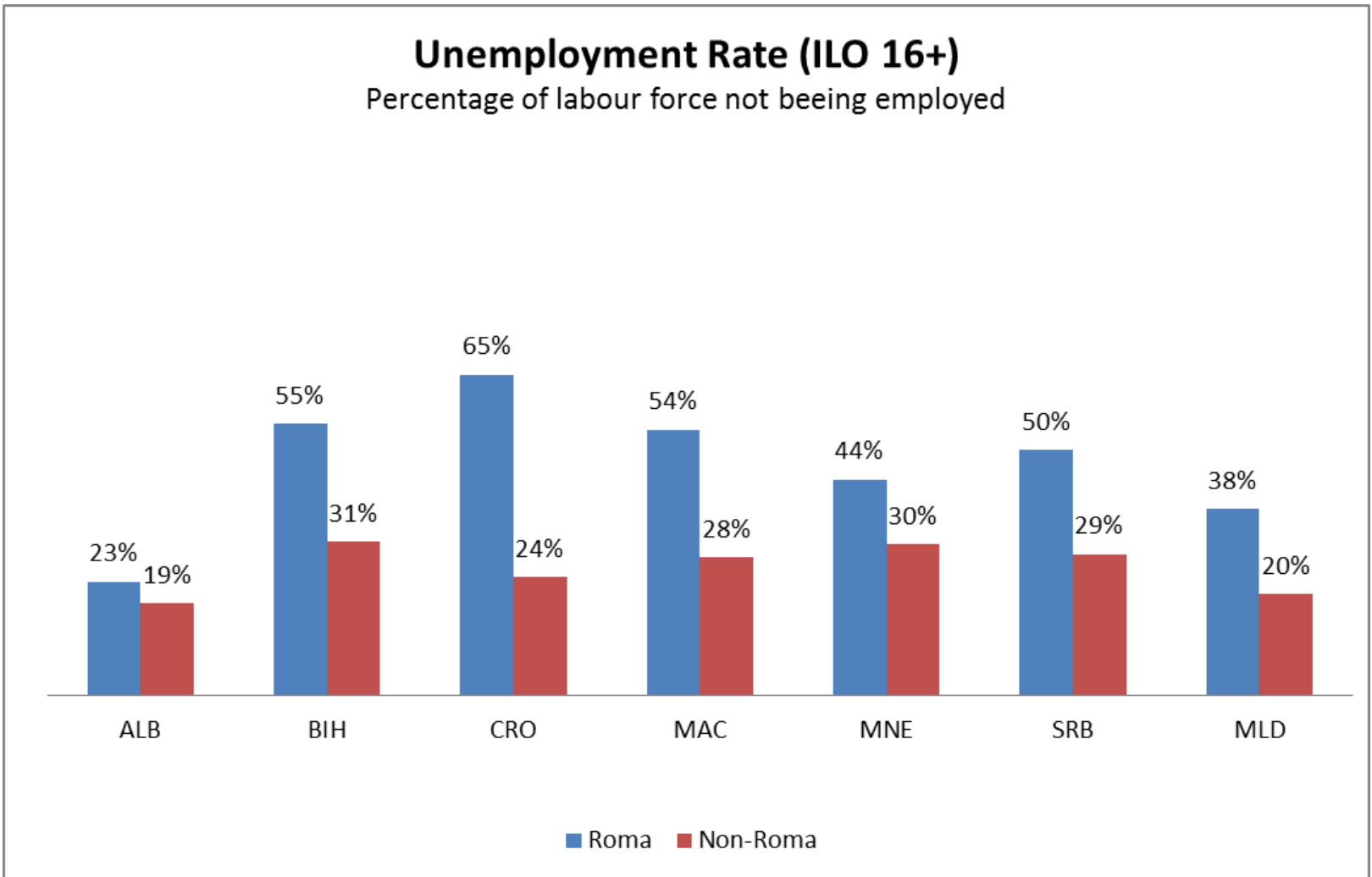
Population between 25 and 64 years of age having attained at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3)



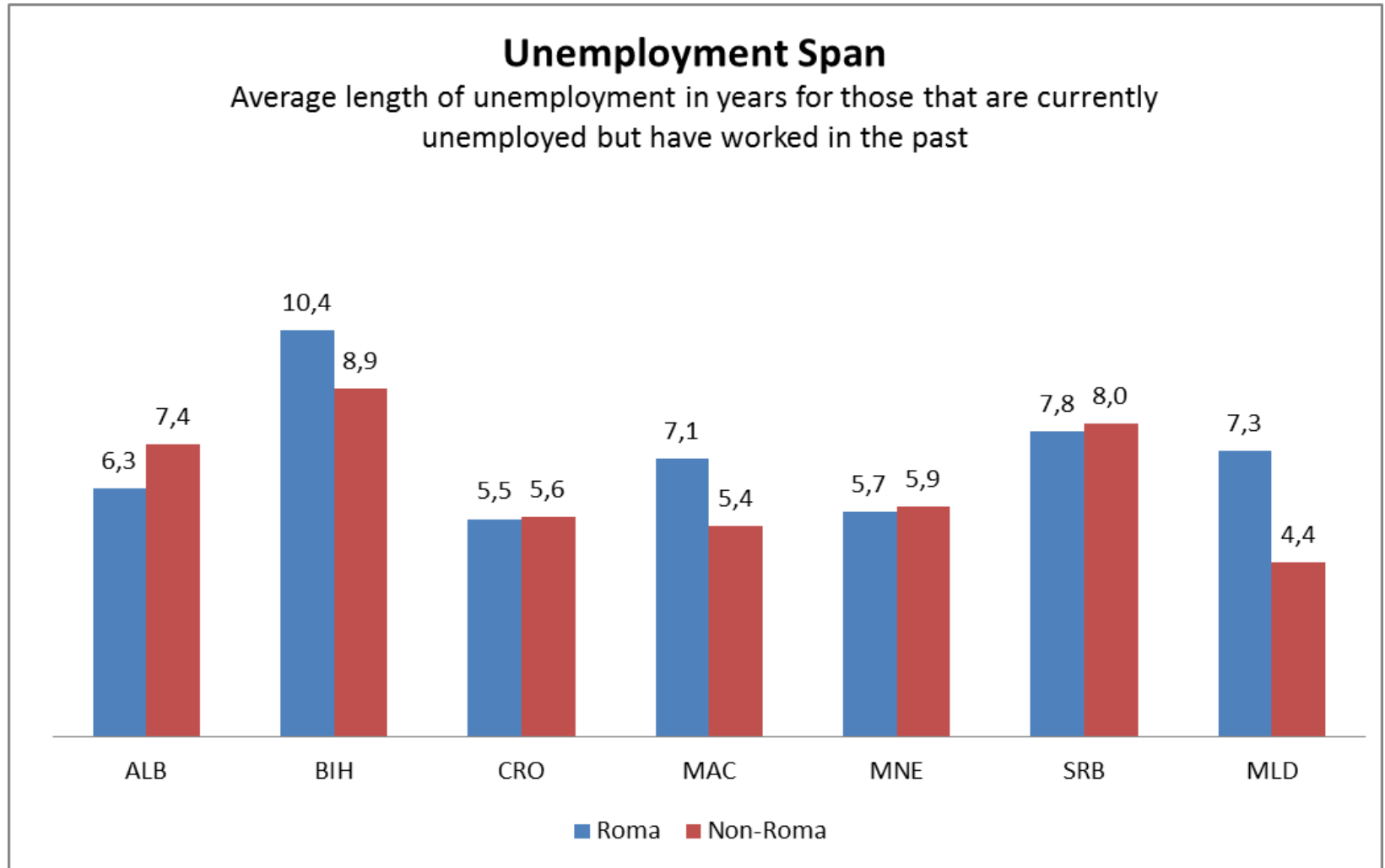
Education Statistics



Labour Statistics: Unemployment

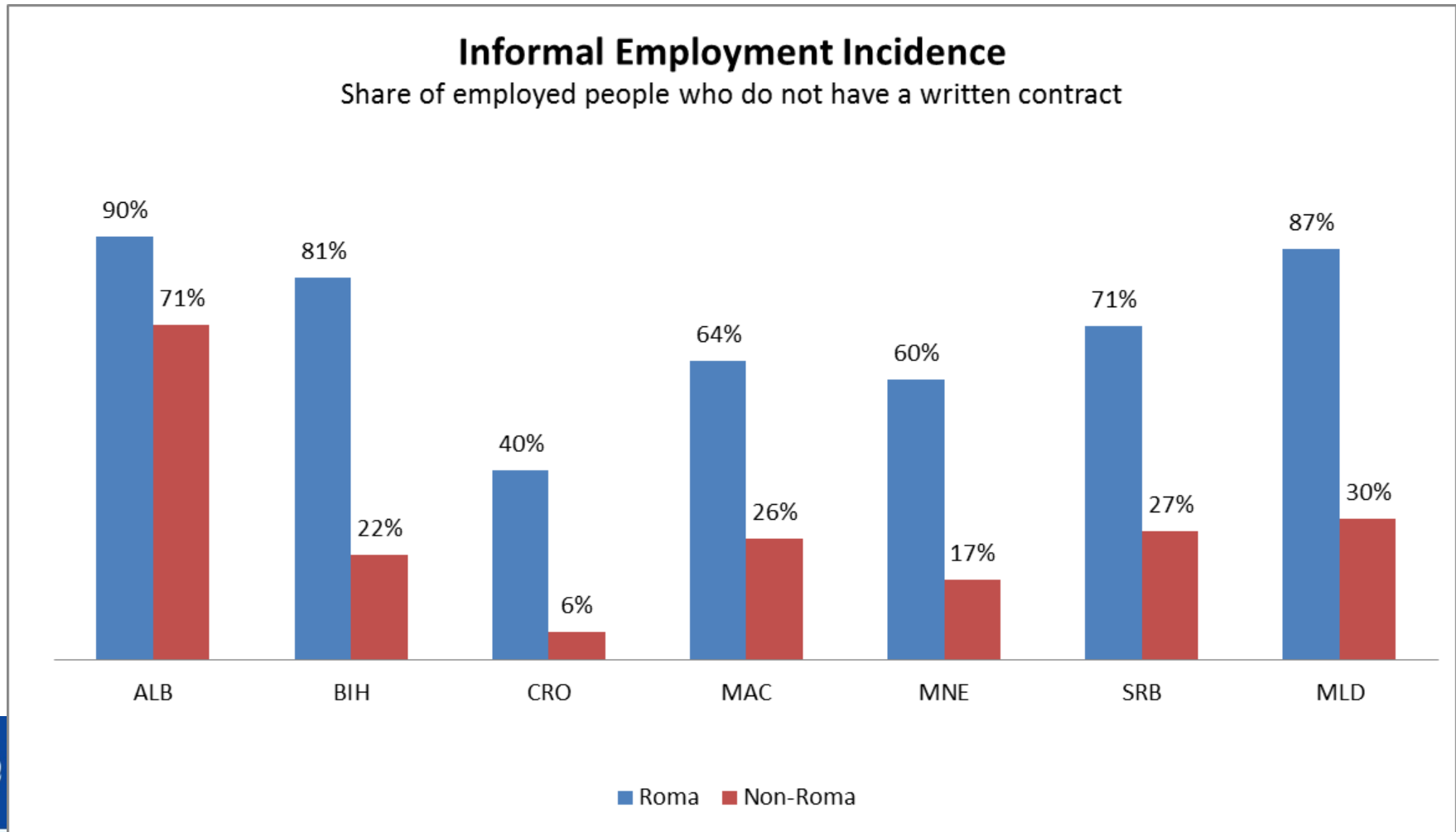


Labour Statistics: Unemployment

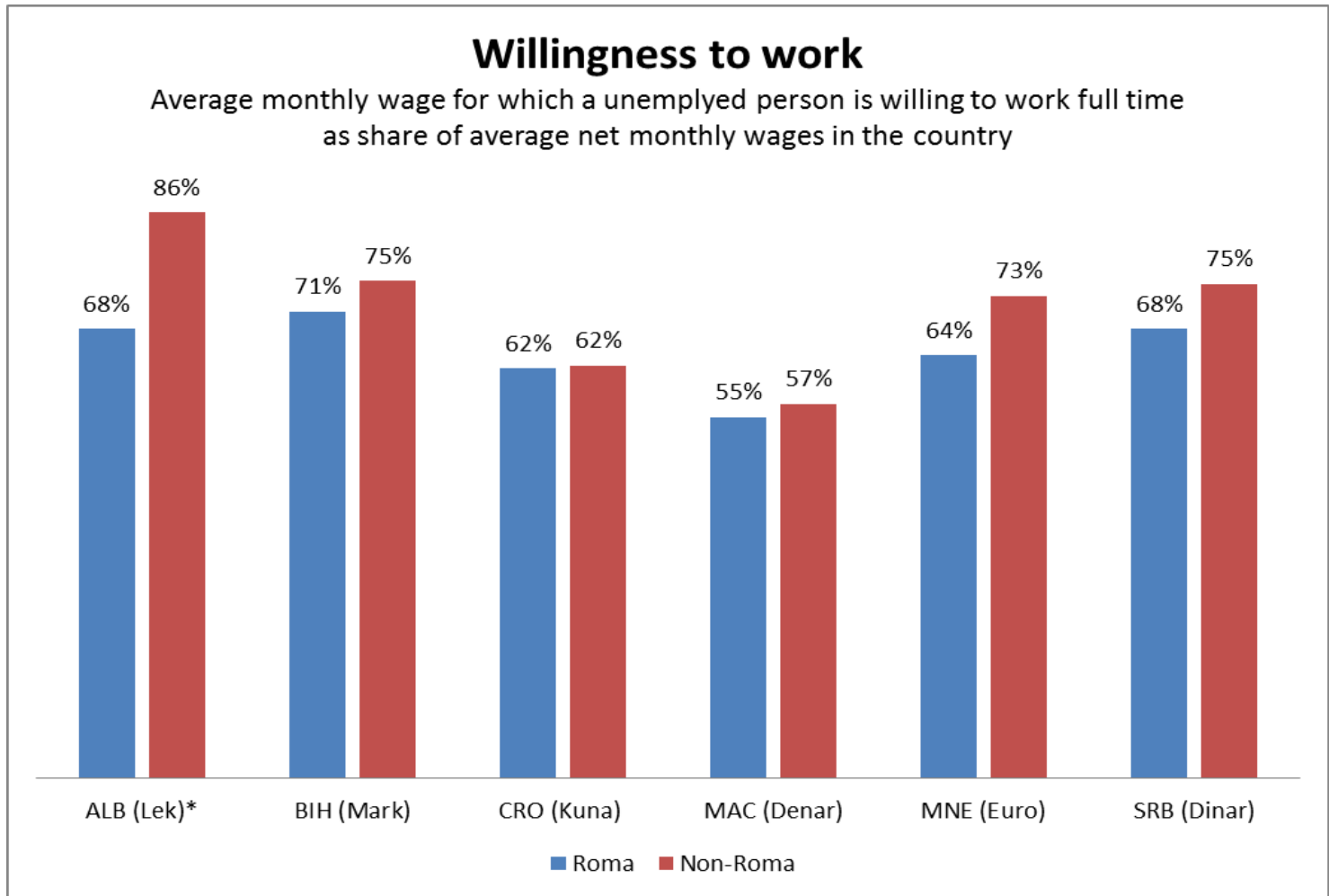


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Labour statistics: informal employment



Labour statistics: willingness to work

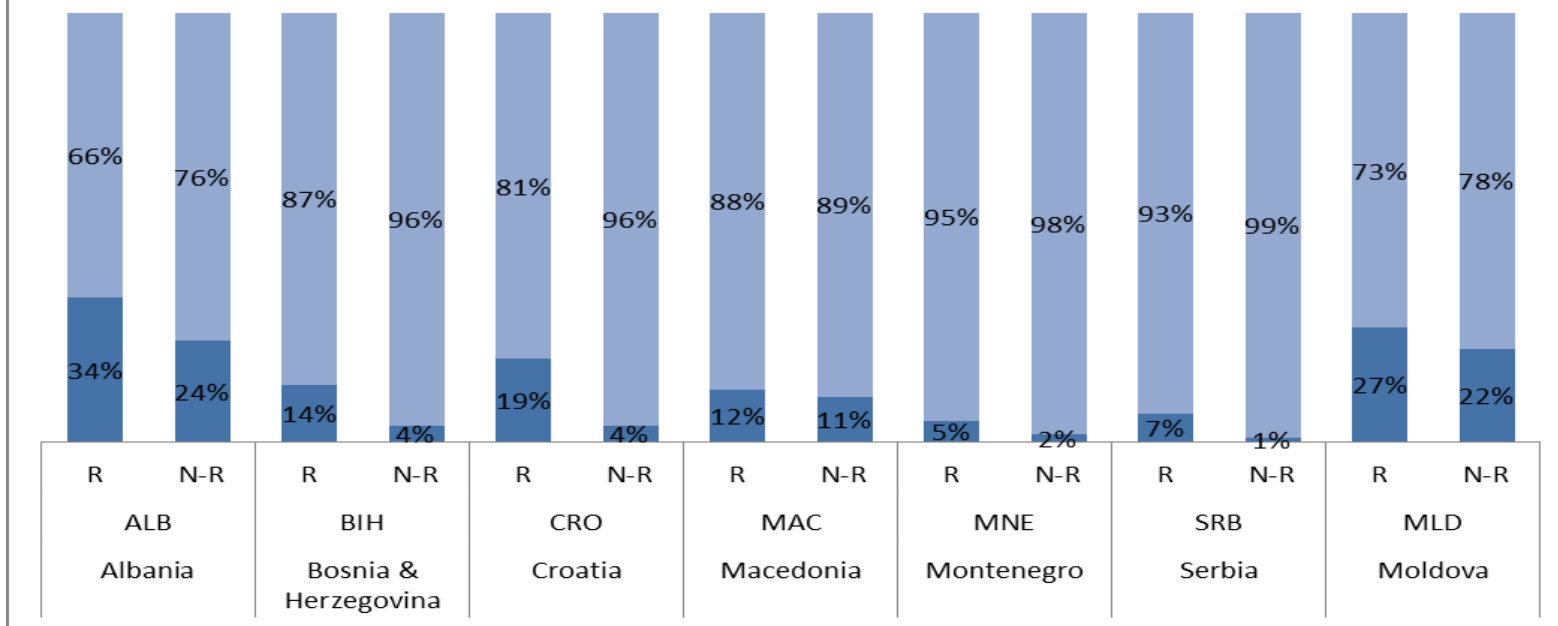


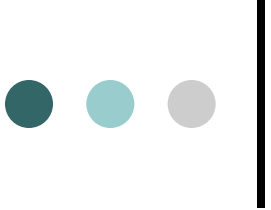
Income from employment or social assistance?

Approach towards work

Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?

- Have higher standards of living but working hard to earn your living
- Live on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort





Once we know, why
can't we observe
dramatic improvement?





Dominating extremes in explaining the issues

- Exclusion is cultural
 - driven to extreme, it says ‘it’s all about race’
- Exclusion is about discrimination
 - driven to extreme, it boils down to litigation procedure (beloved by lawyers)
- Exclusion is about qualification and educational deficits
 - driven to extreme, it attributes everything to capacity gaps (beloved by market extremist)



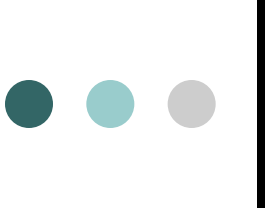
Few oversimplifications (yes, but...)

- We can't have prosperous Europe with Roma excluded
- Including Roma is profitable (and vice versa – excluding Roma incurs economic losses)
- We all speak the same language
- We deal with homogeneous universe called “Roma”
- Results can come fast (in the scope of one project cycle)
- In a market economy private sector should be leading in employment generation for Roma



What can be done?

- Strictly follow integrated approach – but include it in the conditionality for funding
- Adopt territorial focus of intervention
- Make mainstream policies ‘sensitive to Roma exclusion’ instead of building parallel tier of “Roma inclusion policies”
- Leave sufficient time and resources for M&E
- Have a long-term vision and don’t expect miracles from one project



Thank you for your
attention!

For questions:

andrey.ivanov@undp.org

