

Roma in Central and Southeast Europe: UNDP/WB/EC Regional Roma survey 2011



Housing situation in numbers

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



Context

- Survey as part of the EU funded project on evaluation of two projects (ECEC and microfinance/self-employment) implemented jointly with the World Bank
- Funding: EU (DG Regio) and UNDP (partially the World Bank)
- Coordination with the survey of Fundamental Rights Agency (EU countries)



Method and Sample I

- Covers all countries of the Decade of Roma Inclusion in CEE plus the Republic of Moldova
- Allows for comparison with the survey from 2004 (At Risk: Roma and the Displaced in Southeast Europe)
- Representative for Roma living in municipalities with the over national level share of Roma population in total population 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 – Household members; Household; ECEC (0-6), Perception questions (16+)
- Combination of questions from various surveys (EU-MIDIS, EU-SILC, HBS, LFS, MICS) and original value/norms questions
- 750 Roma and 350 non-Roma HHs (Sampling error: Margin error n=750 +/- 3.74%; n=350 +/- 5.49%)



Method and Sample III

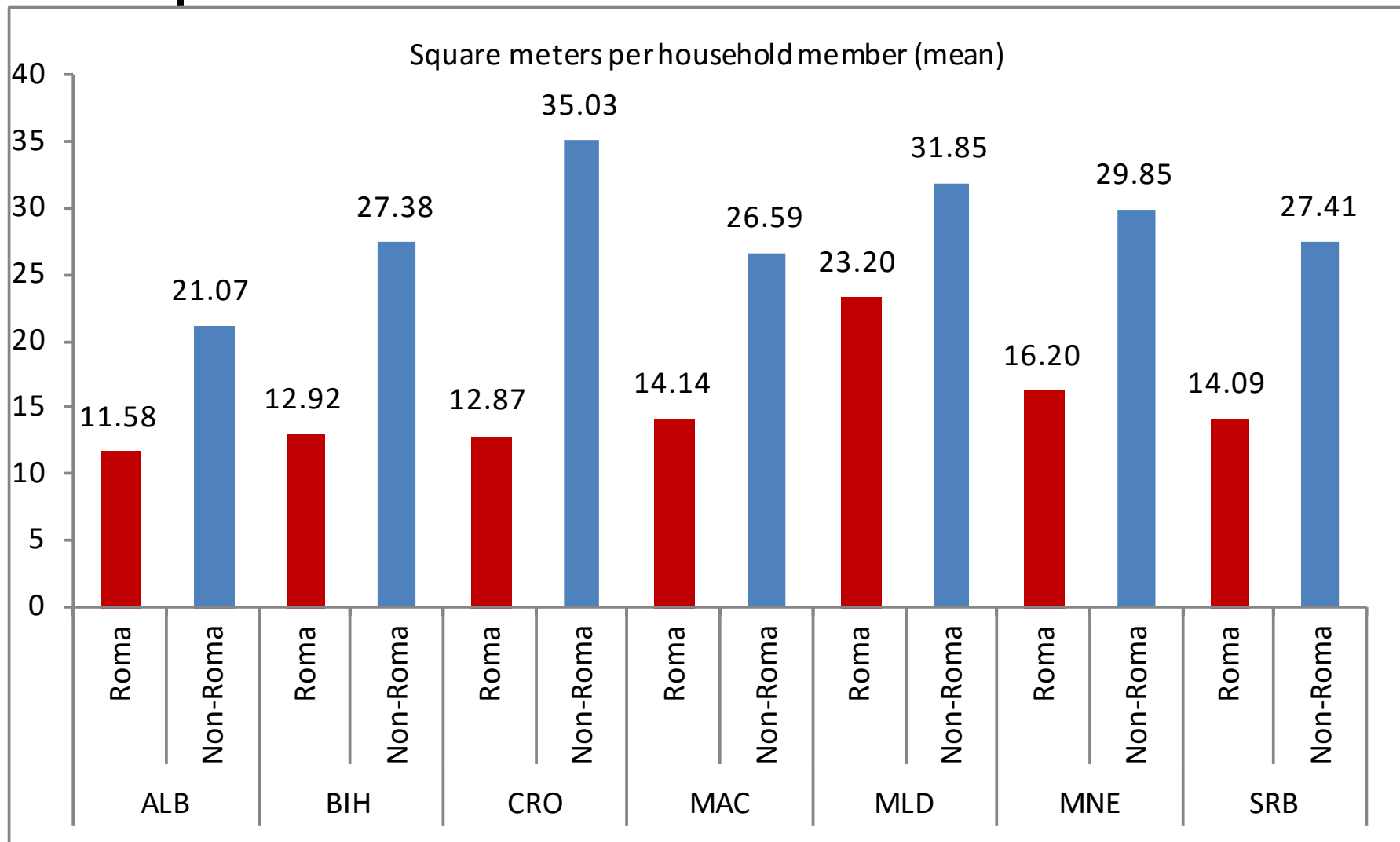
Country	Households			Household members		
	Roma	non-Roma	total	Roma	non-Roma	total
Bulgaria	763	366	1,129	3,058	3,058	6,116
Czech Republic	756	350	1,106	3,353	1,049	4,402
Hungary	753	354	1,107	3,204	931	4,135
Romania	757	350	1,107	3,514	1,021	4,535
Slovakia	756	350	1,106	3,511	1,197	4,708
Macedonia	788	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



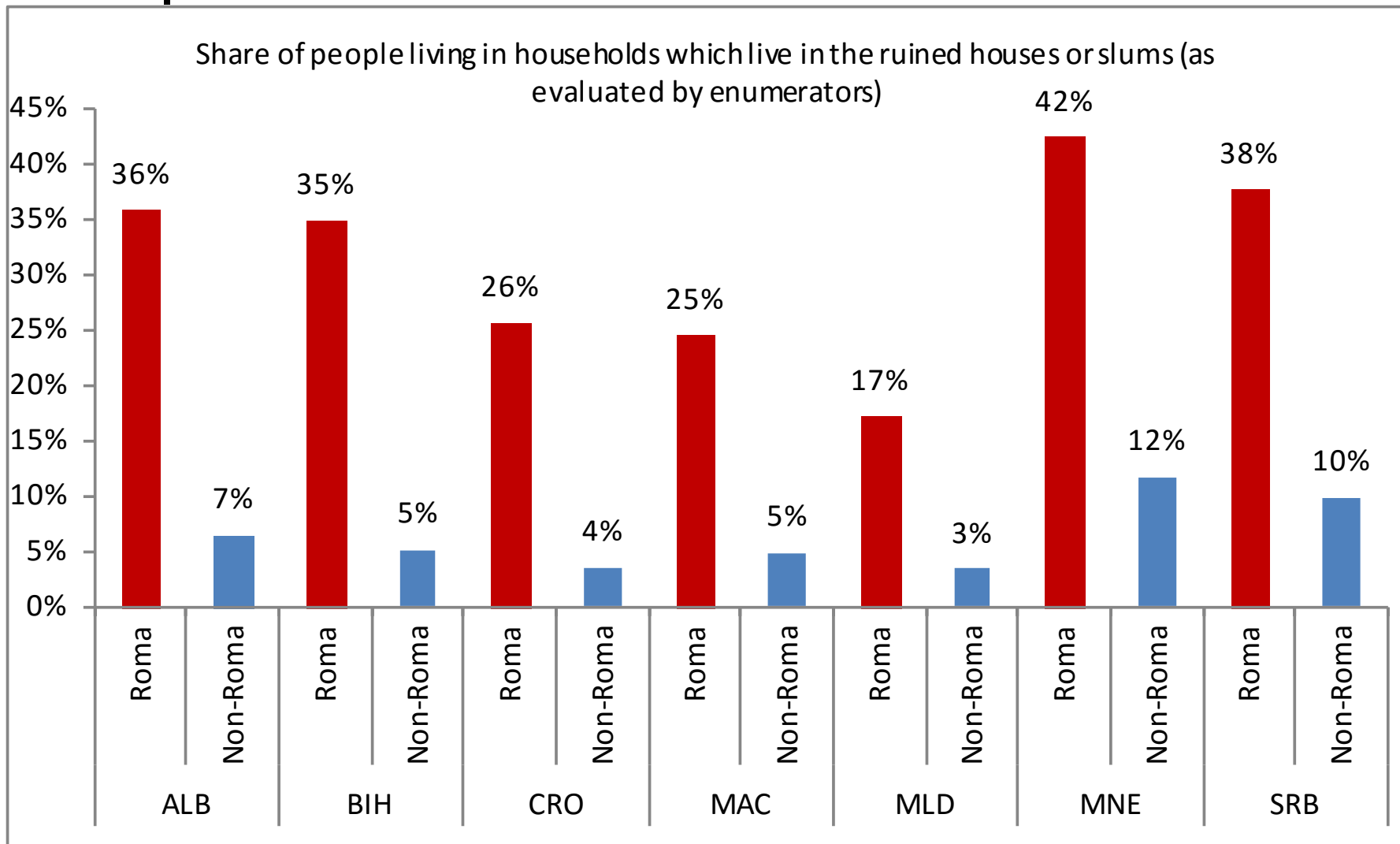
Results – selected indicators on housing

- At the moment available for the Western Balkans countries
- For the EU countries results published with limitations

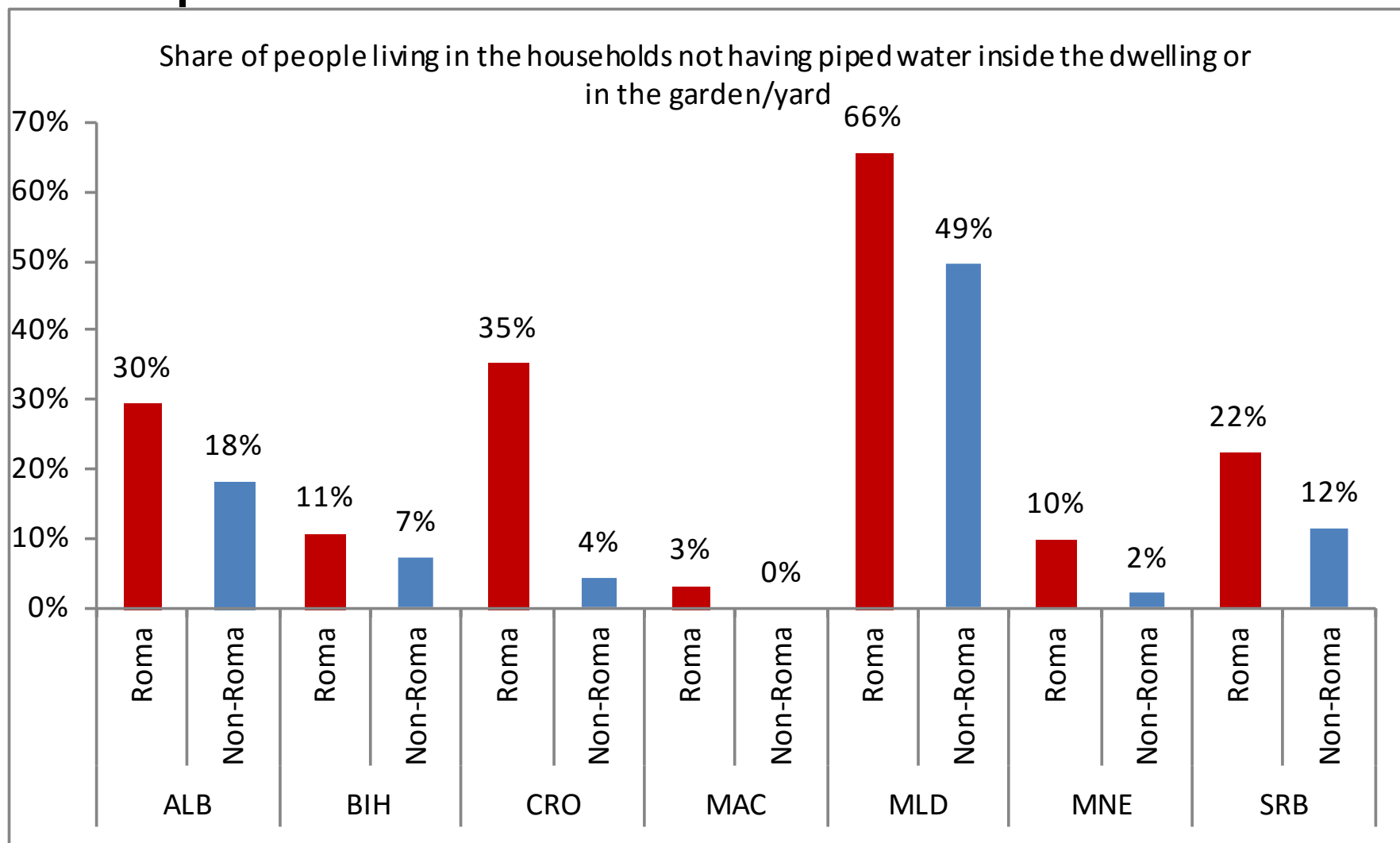
Overcrowded dwellings



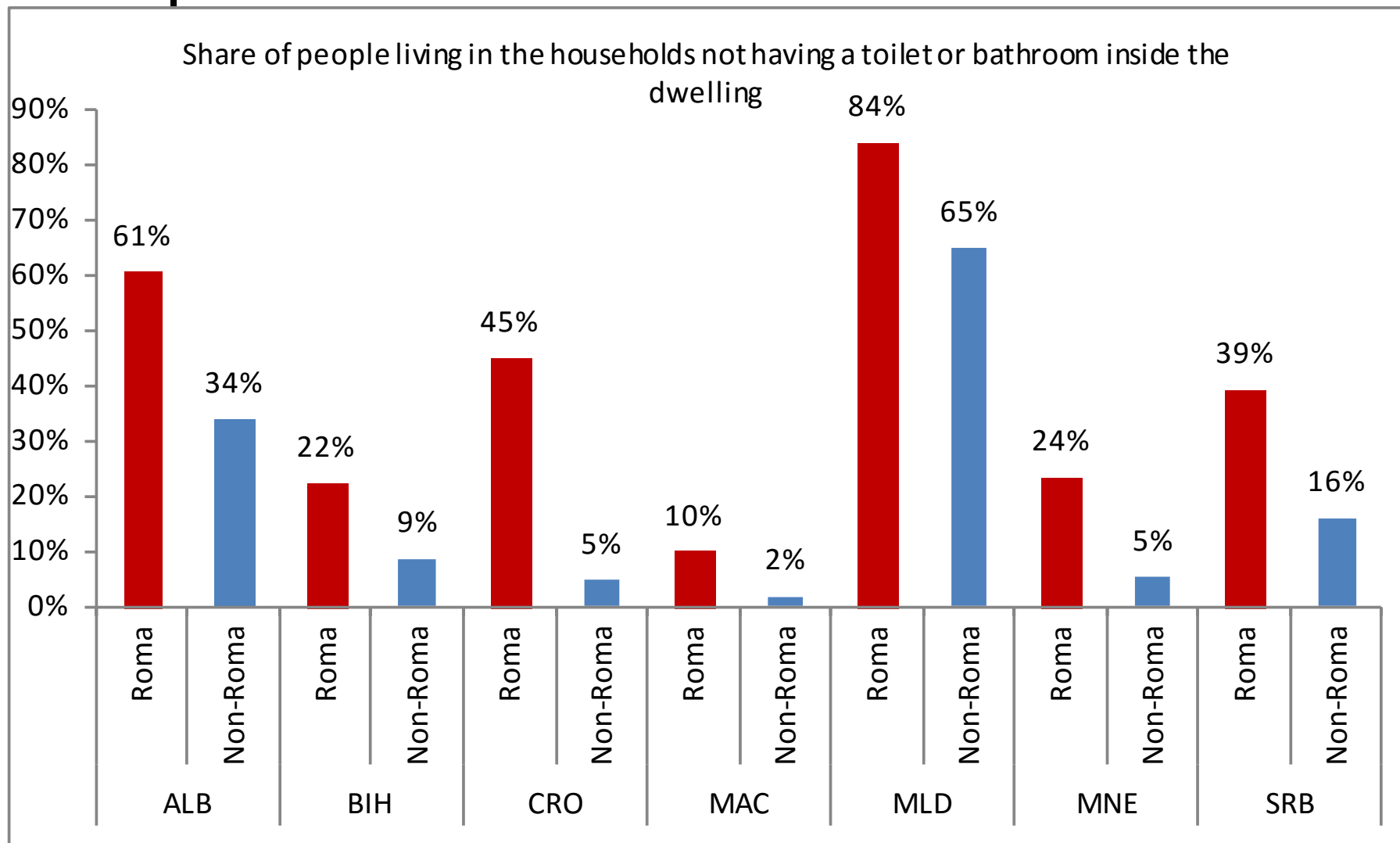
1/3 without access to secure housing



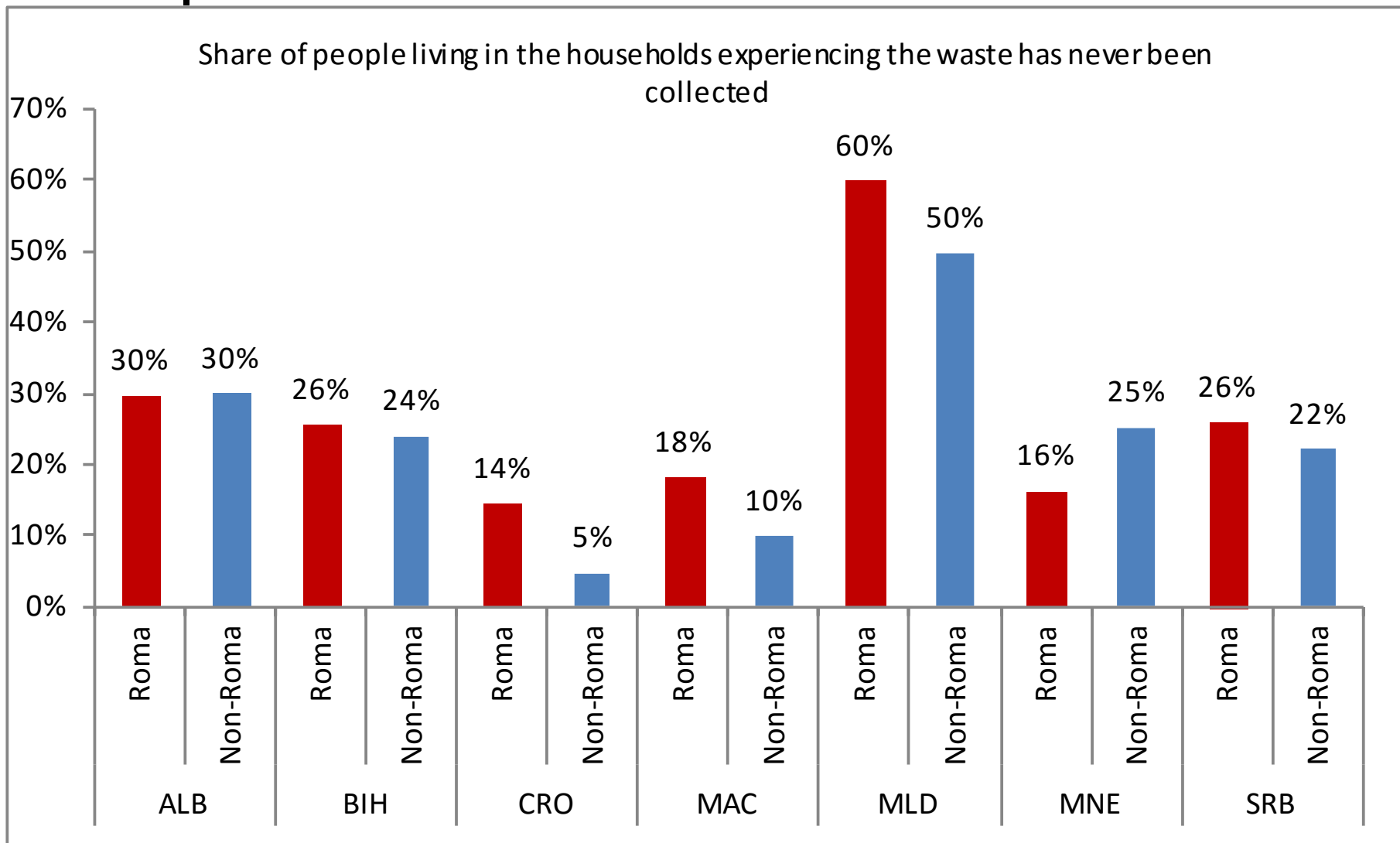
Limited access to improved water source



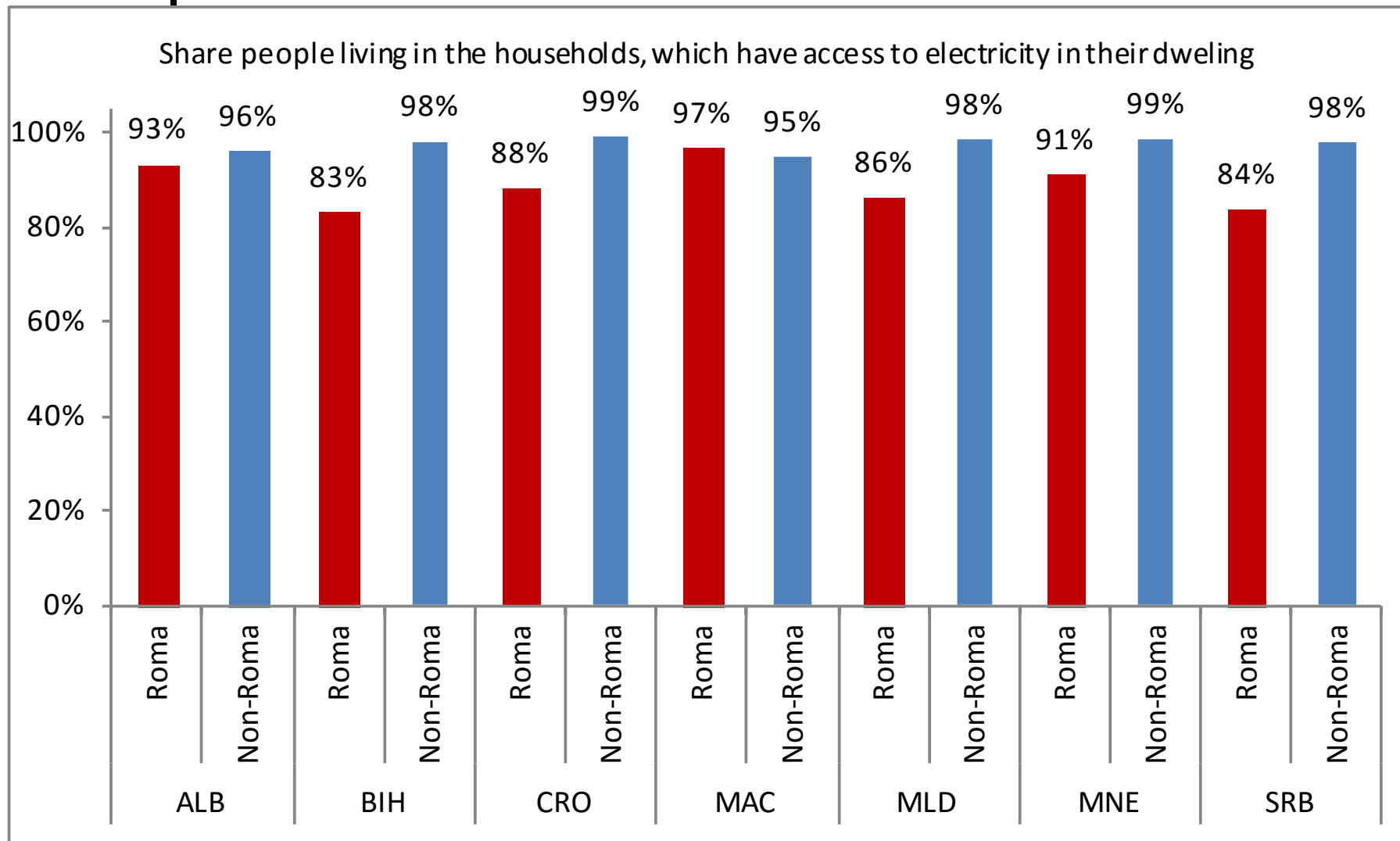
Limited access to improved sanitation



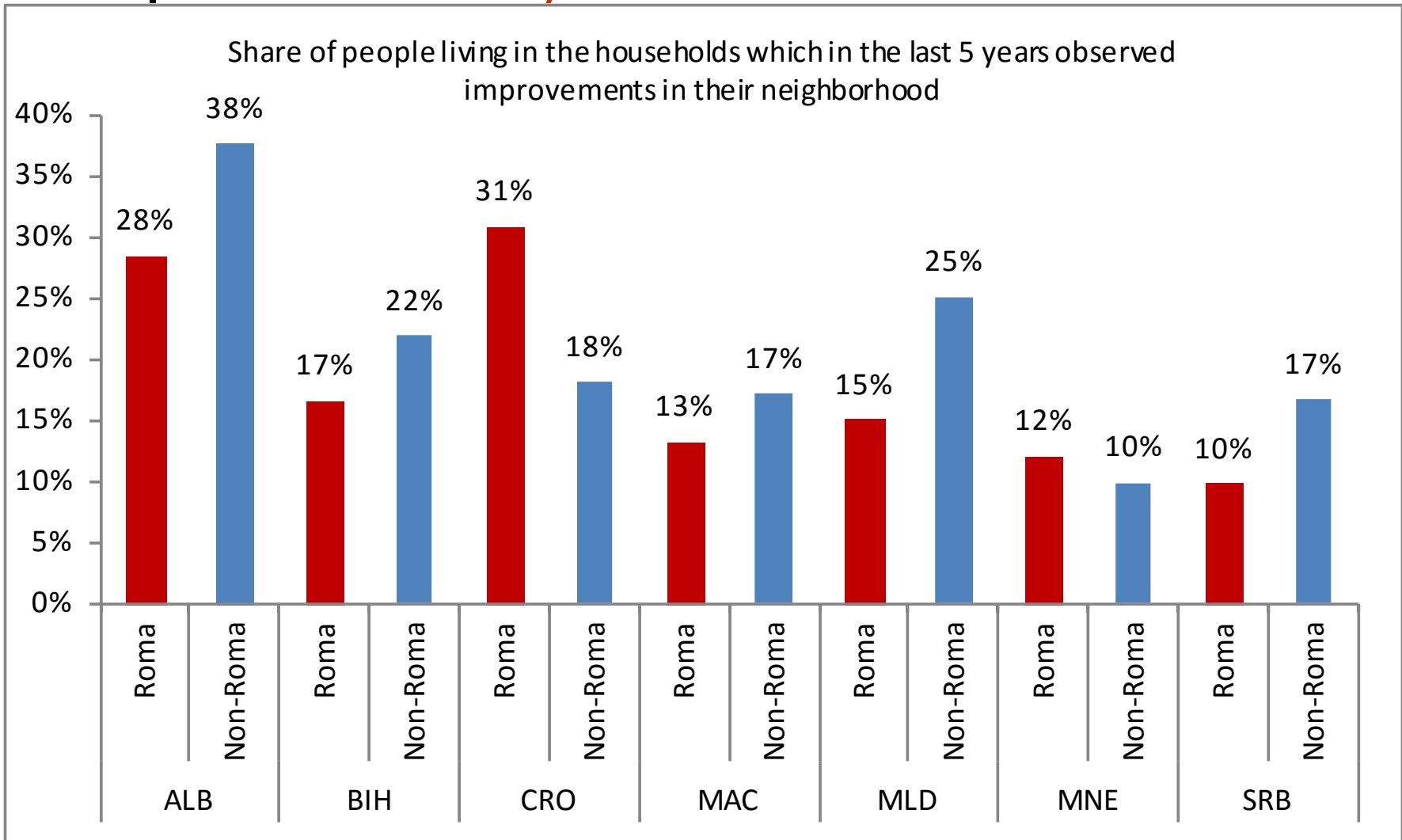
... risk of infectious diseases...



Better access to electricity



Some improvements in the neighborhood in the last 5 years

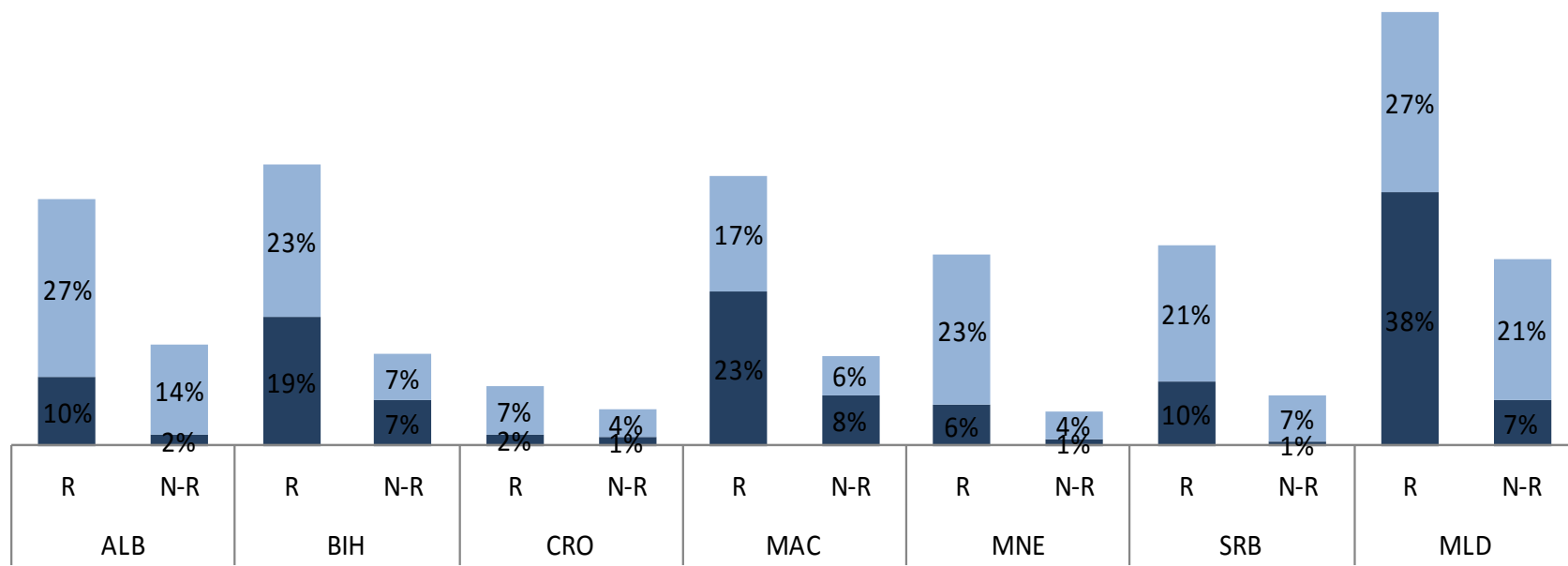


Severe economic situation – incomes ...

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

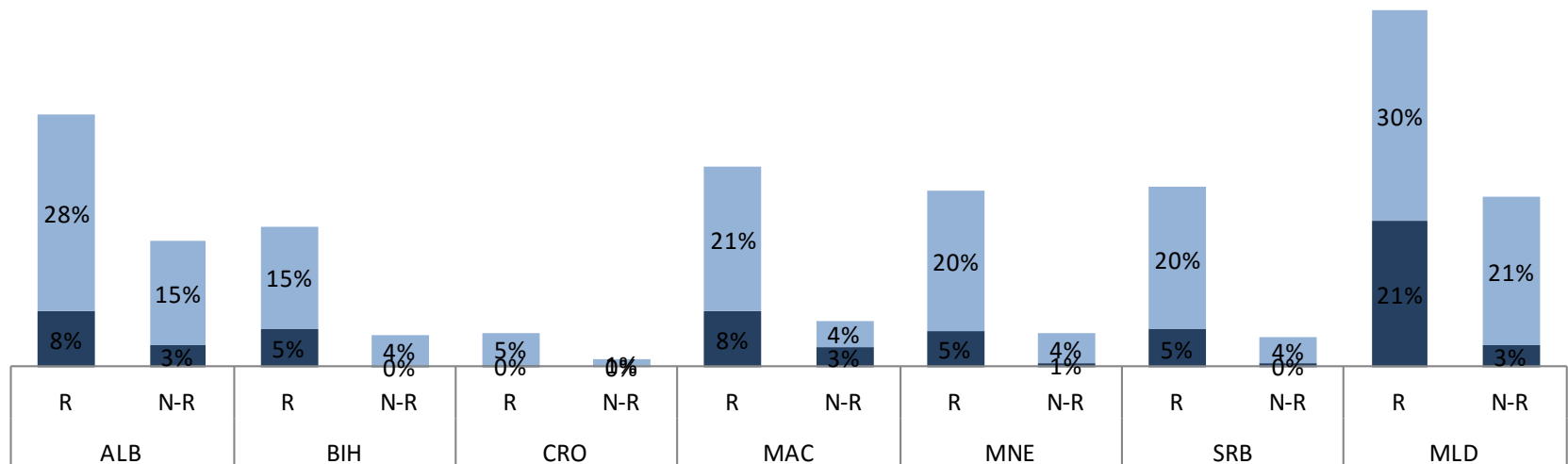


... as well as expenditures...

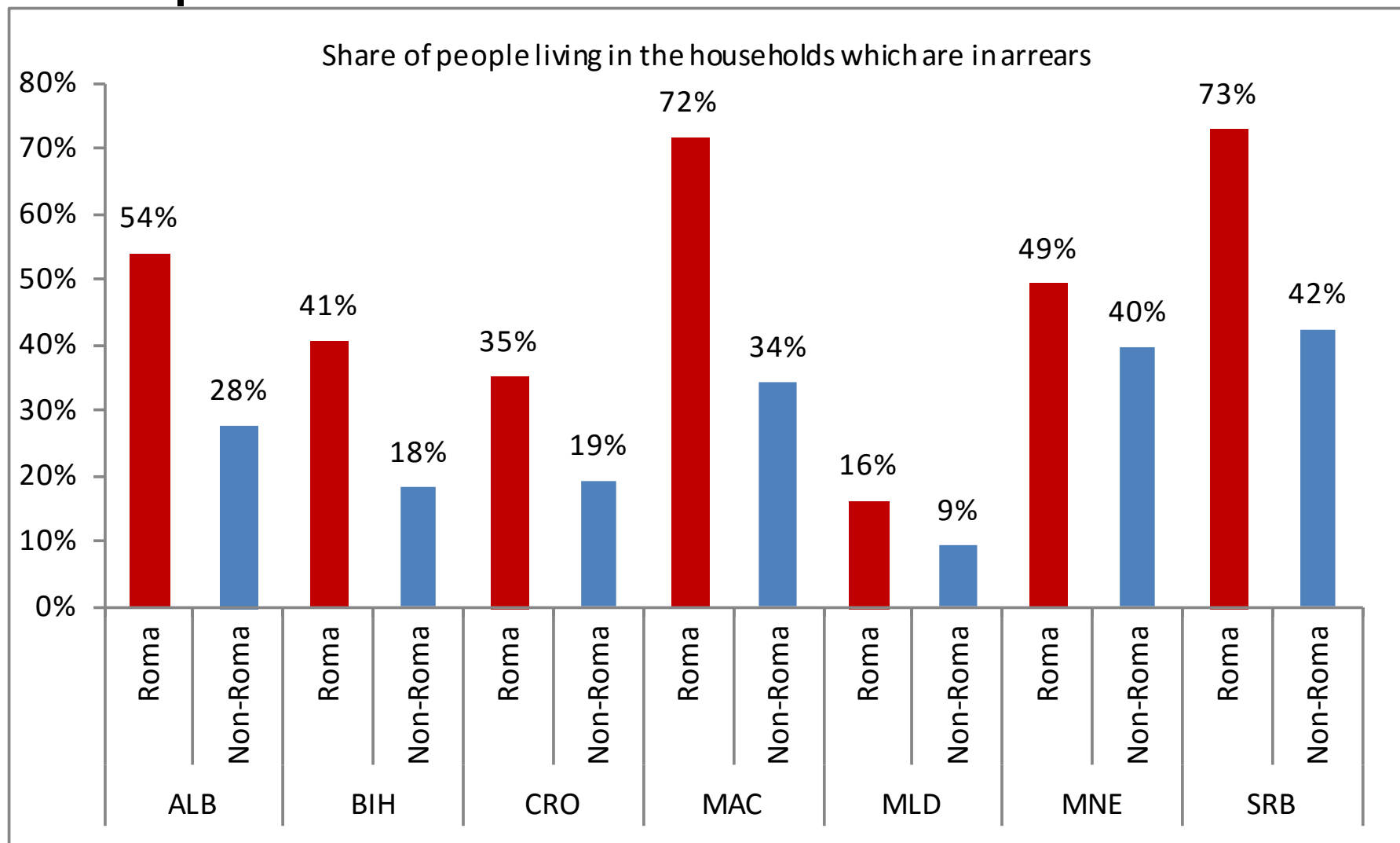
Expenditure-based Poverty Rates \$2.15 / \$4.30 (PPP)

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

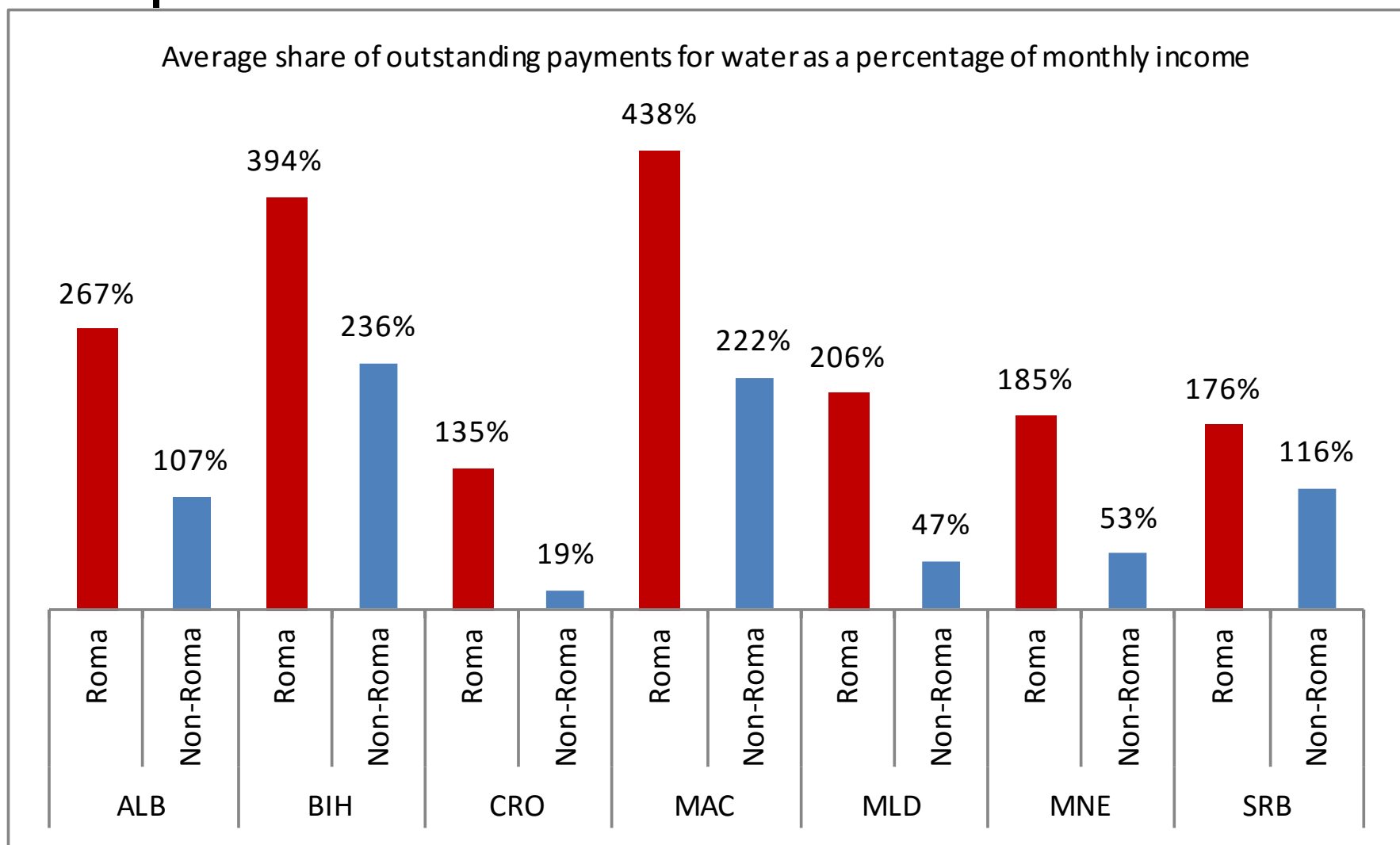
■ \$2.15 ■ \$4.30



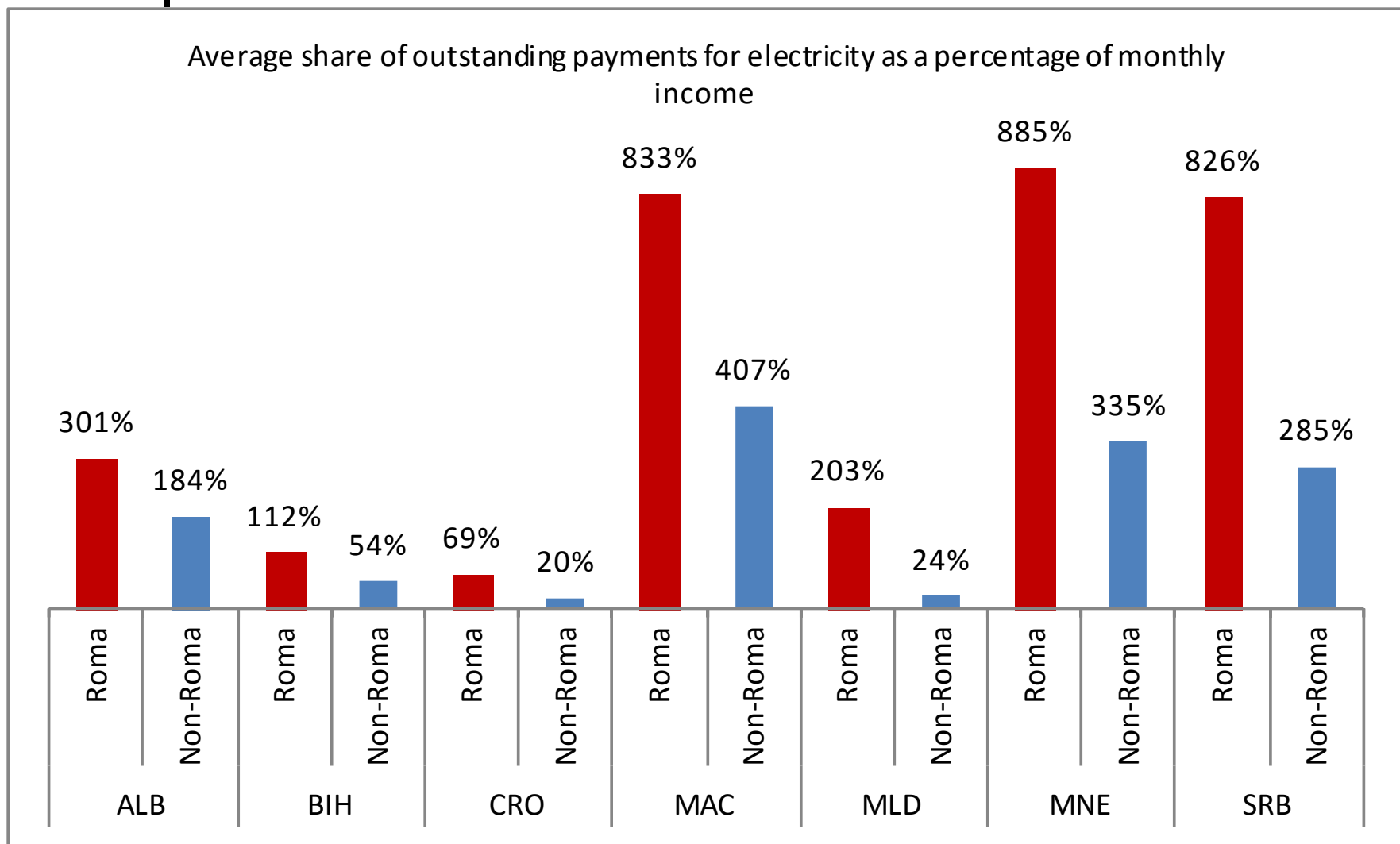
...leads to excessive indebtedness...



Unpaid bills for water far above the incomes

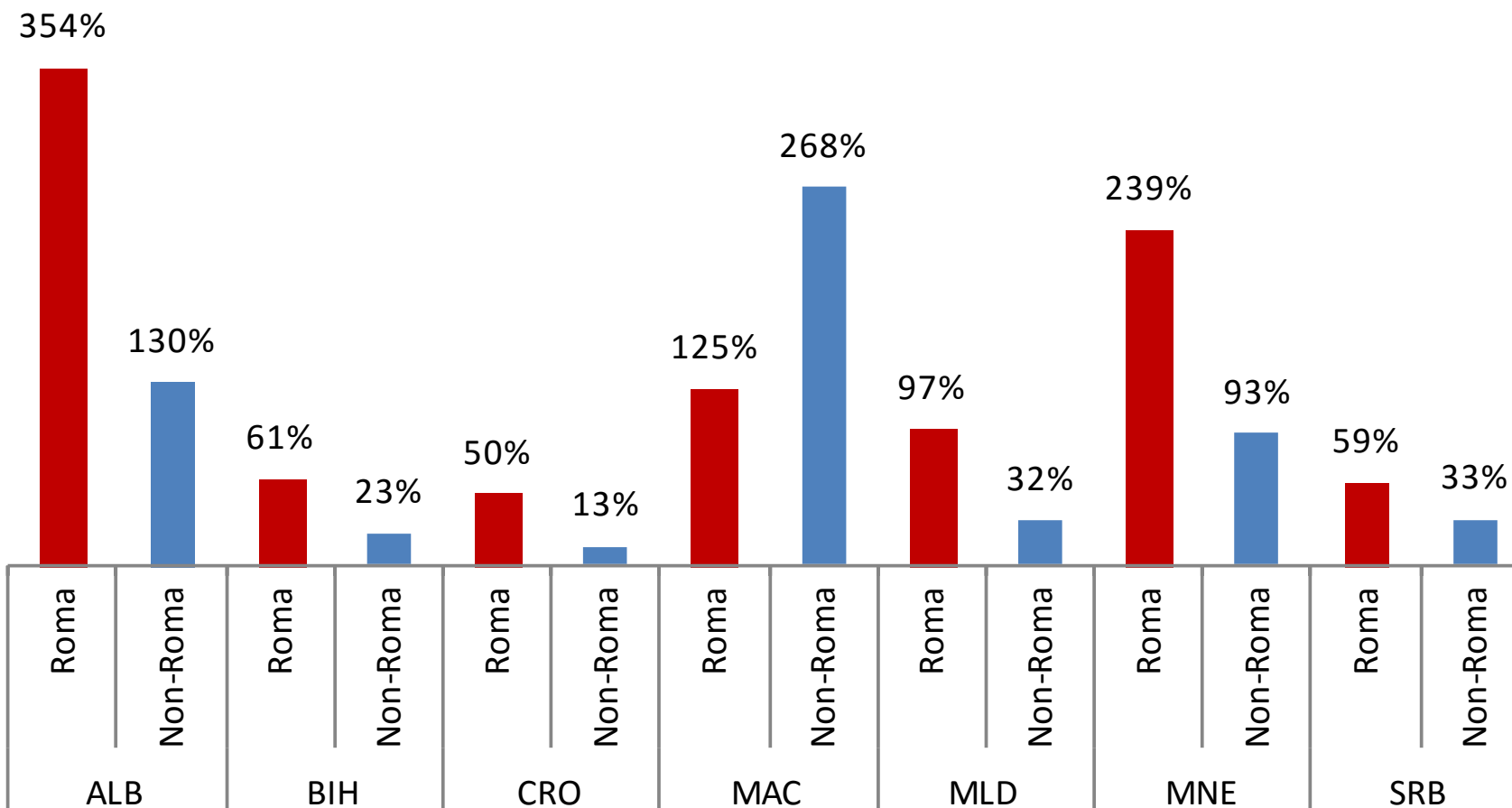


... the same for unpaid electricity bills...



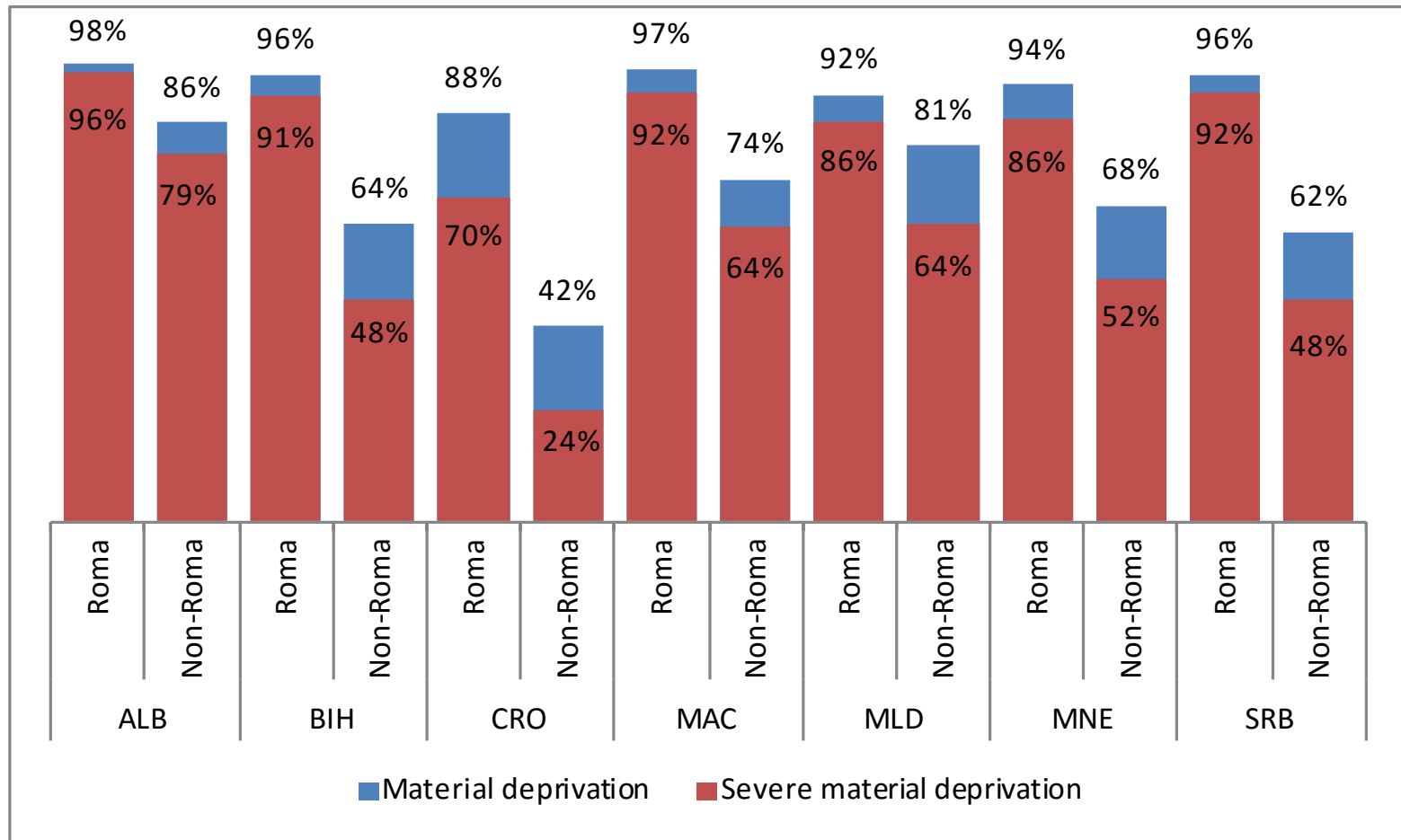
...and other housing related utilities

Average share of outstanding payments for other housing related utilities as a percentage of monthly income



Not surprisingly: extreme values of the EU material deprivation index

(EU27: 8% of people facing severe material deprivation in 2010)



- Hard to pay bills
- No holiday
- No meat
- No reserves
- No color TV
- No car/van
- No phone
- No washing machine
- Restricted heating



...and many more data on people and households

- Basic demography, education, health and labor market status of each household member
- Detailed information on early childhood education and care characteristics of all children below 6
- Incomes/expenditures, access to financial services/products
- Detailed health status of selected adult member
- Values, norms, stereotypes
- Migration (history + plans)
- Discrimination (incl. in public/private health services)
- Awareness (NGOs, Dosta!, Decade of Roma Inclusion)
- ... over 600 variables



Conclusion – use of the data

- Policies formulation, monitoring and evaluation
 - EU level policies (comparability across countries)
 - National Strategies for Roma Inclusion (comparability with 2004; EU-SILC, HBS, LFS, MICS)
 - National level policies
 - Local strategies/action plans
- Programs/projects formulation (background data) and evaluation (comparison group)
- Advocacy and awareness raising

- Sample surveys as one of the sources of data



THANK YOU

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UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre

<http://europeandcis.undp.org/poverty/show/2180B041-F203-1EE9-B598F2648BEACB5D>