

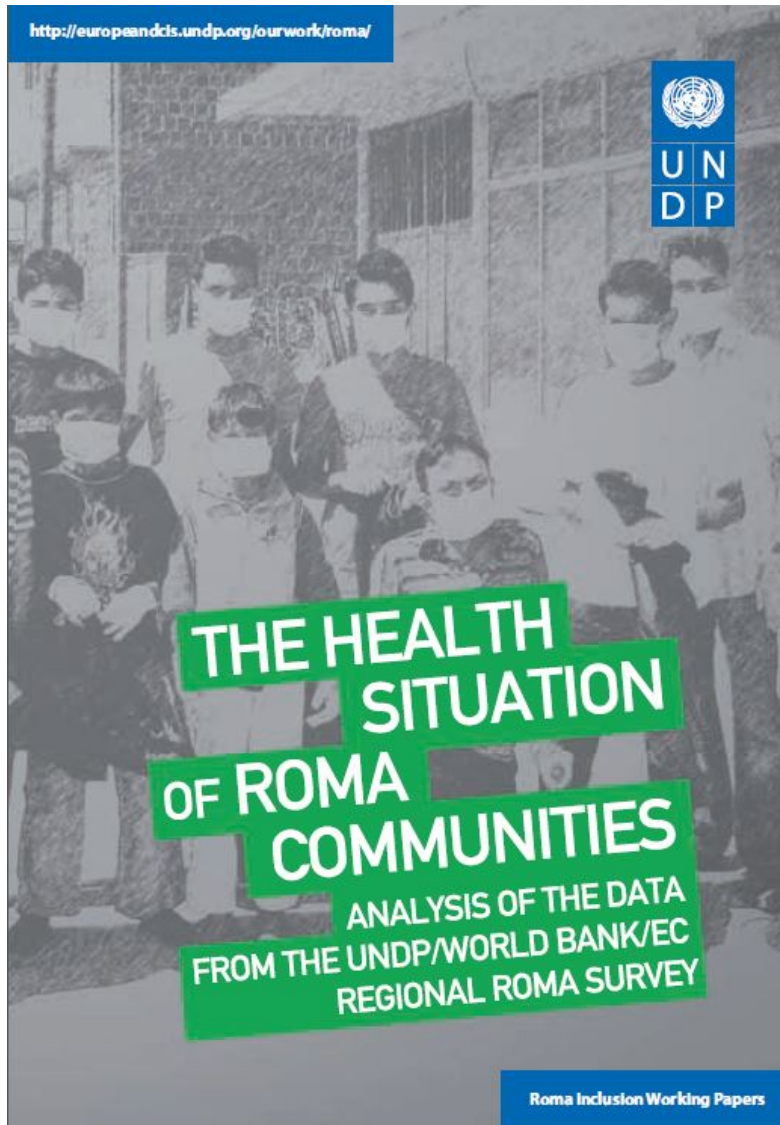
*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

The Health Situation of Roma Communities

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About the publication



- Part of “Roma Inclusion” series
- Based on UNDP/WB/EC survey from 2011
- Covers 12 countries
- Covers health status, access to health services, quality of services
- Particular focus on maternity health

What does the paper analyze?

- Compares health situation of Roma and non-Roma living in close proximity
- Compares country data and outlines common issues and country specific problems
- Provides in-depth statistical analysis that reveal factors of marginalization
- Compares progress since 2004

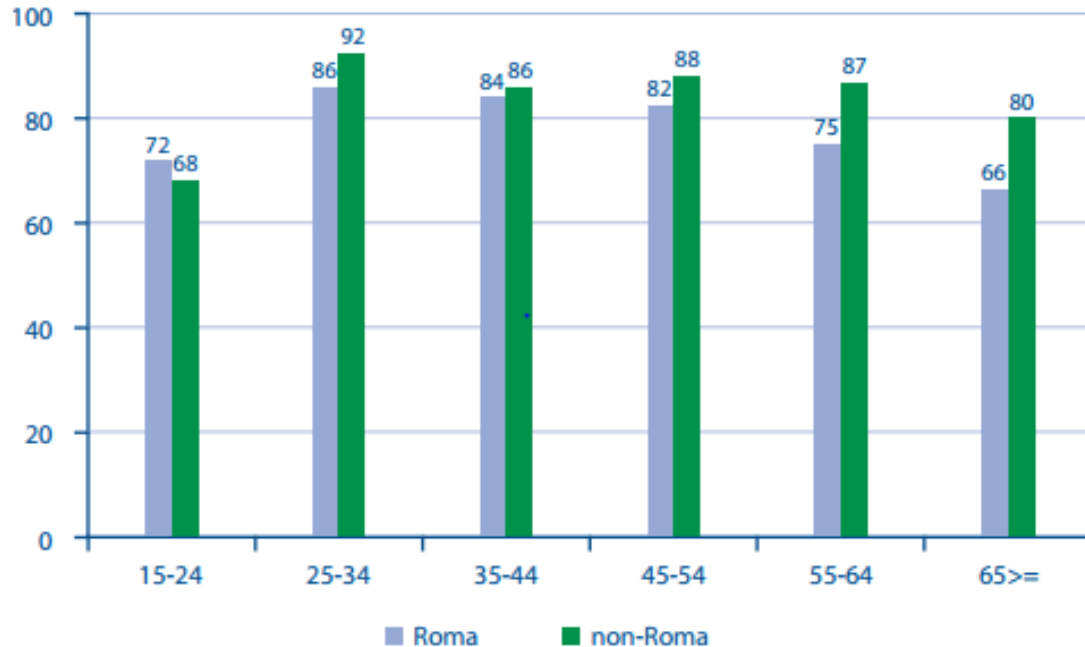
Maternity Health

- Considered one of the most critical health issues for Roma vulnerability
- Data on unattended births, gynecological check ups and cervical cancer testing as main maternity health indicators
- Maternity health determinants as socio-economic factors influencing health indicators (marital status, educational, employment, poverty and value determinants)

Unattended births – Roma vs non-Roma

- Rates of unattended births:
 - 3% of Roma births are outside hospitals, attended by professionals
 - 2% given outside hospital, unattended
- Highest rates in FYRM (23%), BiH (18%), SRB(16%), MNE (16%)
- Rest of the countries reach an average rate of 10%
- For non-Roma, highest frequency of unattended births outside of hospitals is in: SRB (22%), FYRM (20%), BiH (19%), CRO (15%)
- 78% of non-Roma in FYRM and 79% of non-Roma in BiH gave births in hospitals, compared to 97% of Roma in Slovakia and 91% of Roma in Hungary

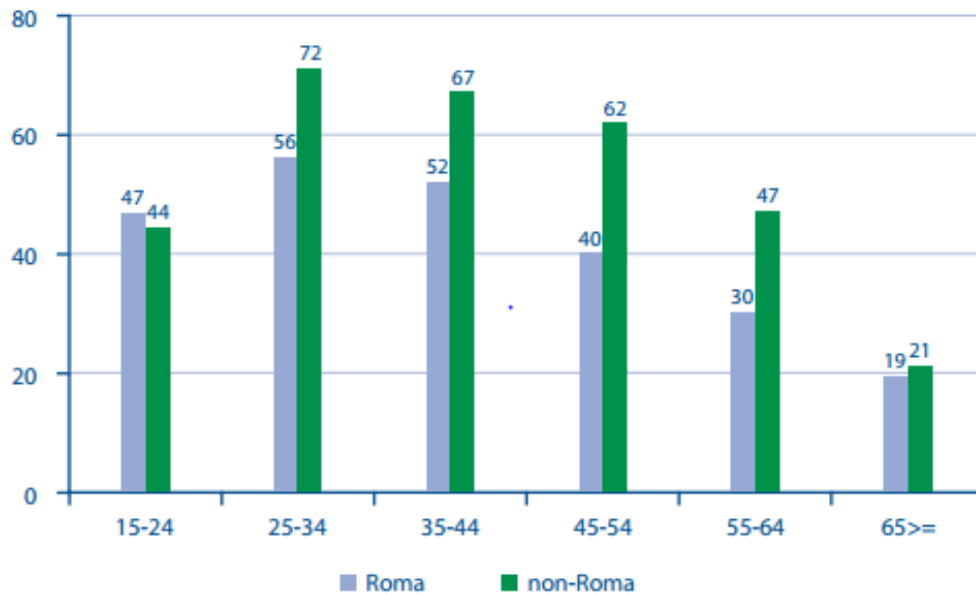
Attendance of women to gynecologist



Source: UNDP/WB/EC Regional Roma Survey 2011
Based on the question: Have you ever visited a gynaecologist? (Positive response)

Greater attendance by younger Roma women than non Roma, but proportion changes with age

Attendance of cervical cancer testing



Source: UNDP/WB/EC Regional Roma Survey 2011

Based on the question: Have you ever attended cervical testing during the last 5 years? 15-44 year old women

Much lower attendance of Roma than non-Roma women, and higher Roma vulnerability for older age groups

Cervical Screening – some comparisons

- Lowest attendance in Albania (17%), Romania (22%), Bulgaria (42%), FYRM (42%), BiH (45%)
- Highest attendance of Pap testing among Roma is in Czech Republic (75%), Hungary and Croatia (74%)
- Lowest incidence is in Finland (4.9%)

Determinants

- Marital status - positive correlation with gynecological attendance; lowest frequency of gynecological check ups among unmarried for both Roma and non-Roma
- Educational level - strong impact on gynecological awareness; education socializes the personality, improves health knowledge and awareness while reducing dependency on religious prejudices
- 76% of Roma women without formal education attend gynecological check ups, 78% of Roma women with primary education, 87% with upper secondary education

Determinants - continued

- Employment – no significant correlation; access to health is rather dependent on the actually paid social and medical insurance (84% vs 73%)
- Poverty – reduces access to health
- Value determinants – show that masculine marital values, low education and values evading inter-ethnic interactions are associated with lower access to reproductive health

Some conclusions

- Availability of medical insurance is the leading socio-economic factor in reproductive health
- Rural/urban location, living with partner also have statistically significant effects on the incidence of attending cervical testing
- Marital status dominates the impact effects on both indicators increasing likelihood of attending cervical testing by 12% and attendance of gynecological check ups by 13%

***Thank you
for your attention!***

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/roma-in-central-and-southeast-europe/more-about-our-work-with-roma/>