

## ROMA DATA:

Estimates are produced by the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme, based on the UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Surveys (2011 and 2017). The sampling frame for Roma settlements was based on information from the most recent population census available in the country, using the lowest administrative units with the equal or higher than national average proportion of Roma population on its total population. By following a similar procedure as the 2011 survey, the 2017 Regional Roma Survey allows for a level of comparability across time. At the first stage of sampling, a list of settlements from census data was used. In a second stage, external or outsider's identification (local people, NGOs, and experts) was used to pinpoint areas where Roma households are located in a given municipality. In a third stage, the explicit willingness of the household's head to participate in a survey on Roma population (internal or self-identification) was requested. The sample was purposefully not representative of all Roma in these countries, but rather focused on those communities where the Roma population's share equals or is higher than the national share of Roma population, the "marginalised Roma". The "non-Roma" refer to non-Roma population living in close vicinity to the marginalised Roma and are not representative of the total population in the country. The sample size for each country in each year is around 750 Roma households and 350 non-Roma households. All figures shown are based on unweighted survey data. Data for Kosovo is only available for 2017.

## KOSOVO: KEY INDICATORS, 2017 \*\*

	National	Roma	Non-Roma	Roma Female	Roma Male	Non-Roma Female	Non-Roma Male
<b>Demographics</b>							
Households with 4+ members (%)	59	58	44				
Dependency ratio: Children (0-14)/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.41	0.72	0.38				
Dependency ratio: Elderly 65+/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.16	0.07	0.12				
Share of households with female head (%)	12	11	13				
Average household size	5.24	5.07	4.47				
<b>Education</b>							
Adjusted net pre-primary enrolment rate (% of population, ages 3-6)	N/A	24	29	22	25	28	31
Adjusted net compulsory education enrolment rate (% of population, ages 7-15)	N/A	72	93	71	73	90	96
Completion rate in compulsory education (% of population, ages 18-21)	N/A	60	95	54	65	94	96
Completion rate in upper secondary education (% of population, ages 22-25)	84	20	78	15	24	71	83
Completion rate in tertiary education (% of population, ages 26-29)	23	3	22	3	2	31	15
Students attending segregated schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	10	4	12	9	2	6
Students attending special schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	2	2	2	2	1	2
<b>Labour Markets</b>							
Employment (% of population, ages 15-64)	29	13	21	4	21	6	35
Labour force participation rate (% of population, ages 15-64)	40	26	31	10	41	13	48
Unemployment (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)	27	49	32	53	48	52	27
Not in education, employment or training (% of population, ages 18-24)	N/A	78	47	88	70	53	40
<b>Health</b>							
Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	10	11	10	10	9	12
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	26	21	29	24	25	16
Self-perceived health (% of population reporting good or very good health)	N/A	69	78	67	70	73	82
Use of preventive care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	54	64	55	52	66	62
<b>Housing</b>							
Access to piped water inside the dwelling (% of population)	98	85	97	85	85	97	97
Access to public sewerage or waste water tank (% of population)	N/A	75	90	75	75	90	90
Access to toilet inside the dwelling (% of population)	96	79	96	79	80	97	96
Access to electricity (% of population)	100	89	97	89	89	97	97
Electricity used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	1	11	1	1	10	11
Solid fuels (coal or wood) used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	99	87	98	99	87	86
Mobile phone or landline (% of population)	100	84	95	85	84	95	95
Computer (% of population)	72	33	60	34	32	59	61
Overcrowding rate (% of population)	N/A	72	49	72	72	51	47
<b>Documentation</b>							
Birth certificate (% of population)	N/A	97	98	97	97	97	98
ID card (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	89	95	88	90	95	95
Returned from abroad during the past 12 months (% of population)	N/A	1	0	1	0	0	1

\*\*Data is from harmonised internationally comparable sources. Labour market national indicators are the latest available figures from World Bank, SEE Jobs Gateway (2016); for all other national indicators the source is World Bank, ECAPOV (2015). For Roma and non-Roma indicators, WB and UNDP estimates are based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.



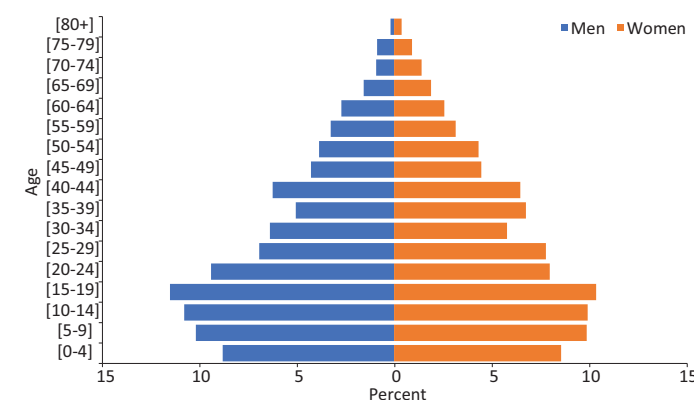
## KOSOVO

GDP per capita (current euros)	3,378	2016
Rural population (% of total population)	-	-
Roma population (% of total population)	2.1	2012

Sources: Eurostat, World Development Indicators and Council of Europe

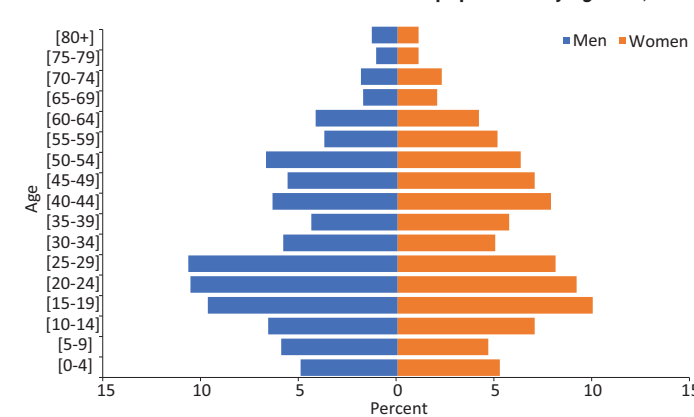
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Roma distribution of male and female population by age (%), 2017



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

### Non-Roma distribution of male and female population by age (%), 2017

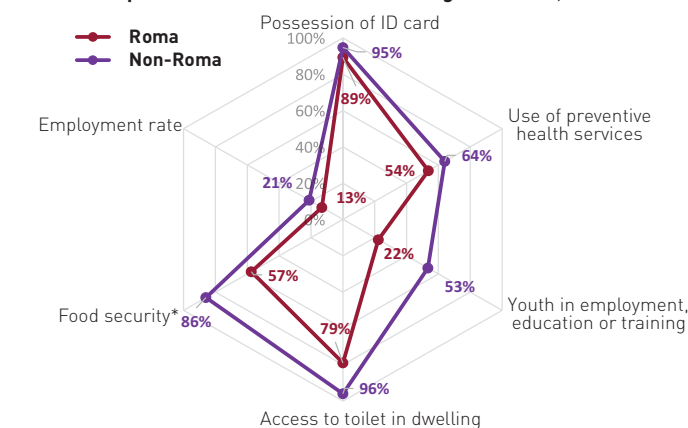


Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF MARGINALISED ROMA

**Marginalised Roma<sup>1</sup> 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 in Kosovo, 2017



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 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

**There is a wide gap between marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma in terms of human capabilities and material well-being.** The gap is especially wide for young people—marginalised Roma aged 18-24 are half as likely to be in employment, education or training (22 percent), compared to 53 percent of neighbouring non-Roma youth. This has life-long implications, blocking further opportunities for decent employment. Although employment rates are very low for both groups, only a fraction of marginalised Roma are employed (13 percent) compared to 21 percent of neighbouring non-Roma.

**Although both marginalised Roma and their non-Roma neighbours have faced high levels of severe material deprivation<sup>2</sup>, the gap is stark between these groups.** Eighty-four percent of marginalised Roma in Kosovo face severe material deprivation compared to 54 percent of non-Roma living in the vicinity.

**Early marriage incidence for marginalised Roma women is persistent and high.** Thirty percent of marginalised Roma women aged 20-49 years in Kosovo reported to have been married before they were 18 years old compared to 9 percent of neighbouring non-Roma women.

<sup>1</sup>For the United Nations: All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

<sup>2</sup>For the European Union: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

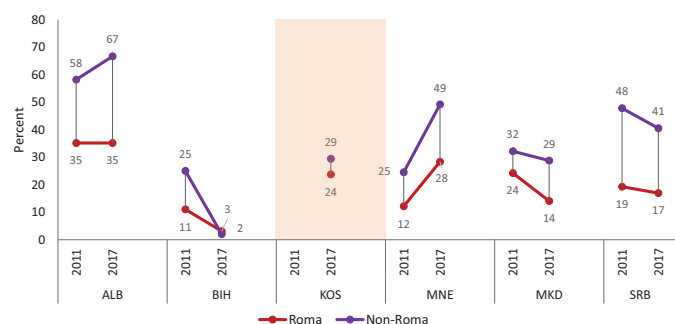
<sup>1</sup> The term "Roma" is used here to refer to a number of different groups (e.g. Roma, Sinti, Kale, Gypsies, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom, Abdal) and includes travellers, without denying the specificities of these groups. All these groups are considered under the wider "Roma" umbrella term under the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies. The term "marginalised Roma" refers to Roma populations living in areas with higher densities (or concentration) of Roma population than the national average. The "non-Roma" refer to non-Roma population living in close vicinity to the marginalised Roma and are not representative of the total population in the country.

<sup>2</sup> EU severe material deprivation index

## EDUCATION

The adjusted net pre-primary education enrolment rate of marginalised Roma children in Kosovo is relatively high compared to many other countries in the Western Balkans, with no statistically significant gaps vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma. The enrolment rate of marginalised Roma children aged 3-6 was among the highest in the region (after Montenegro and Albania). International evidence has shown that pre-primary enrolment can aid in closing education and labour market gaps later in life, as well as enable today's mothers to enter the labour market.

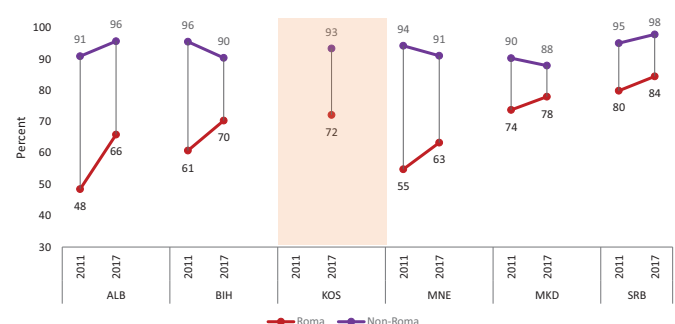
Adjusted net pre-primary education enrolment rate (% of population ages 3-6)



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2011 and 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

A large share of marginalised Roma children aged 7-15 are enrolled in compulsory education relative to other countries in the Western Balkans, but the gap of 21 percentage points relative to their non-Roma peers is quite sizable. There are no significant gender gaps in compulsory education enrolment rates.

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



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2011 and 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

While nearly all young adults aged 18-21 have completed compulsory education among neighbouring non-Roma, only 60 percent of young marginalised Roma have done so; these completion rates among young Roma are higher than in most Western Balkans countries. Gender disparities are observable as only about half of Roma young women had completed school compared to nearly two-thirds of Roma young men.

For older cohorts, upper secondary and tertiary completion rates are low, and the gaps with respect to non-Roma are wide and similar in size to other Western Balkans countries.

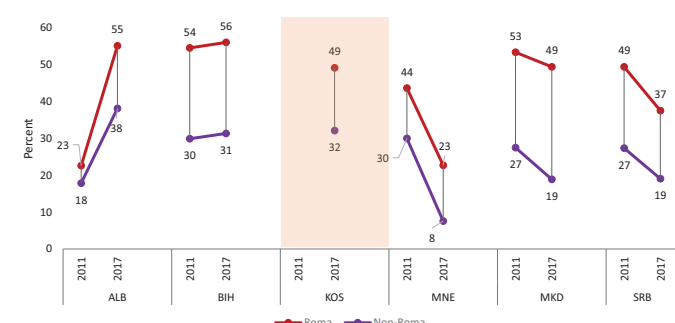
## LABOUR MARKETS

Employment rates of both marginalised Roma and non-Roma living in their vicinity were very low in 2017 and among the lowest in the Western Balkans. The employment rate of marginalised Roma was only 13 percent versus 21 percent among non-Roma neighbours, resulting in a gap of 8 percentage points. Employment rates of both Roma and non-Roma women were extremely low: 4 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

Marginalised Roma in Kosovo are less likely to participate in the labour market than their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts, although the gap between the two groups is the second smallest in the Western Balkans after Albania. In 2017, the labour force participation of Roma women was only 10 percent, versus 41 percent among their male counterparts.

The incidence of unemployment is higher among the marginalised Roma population, but the unemployment gap between Roma and non-Roma is the second smallest in the Western Balkans.

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



Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2011 and 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

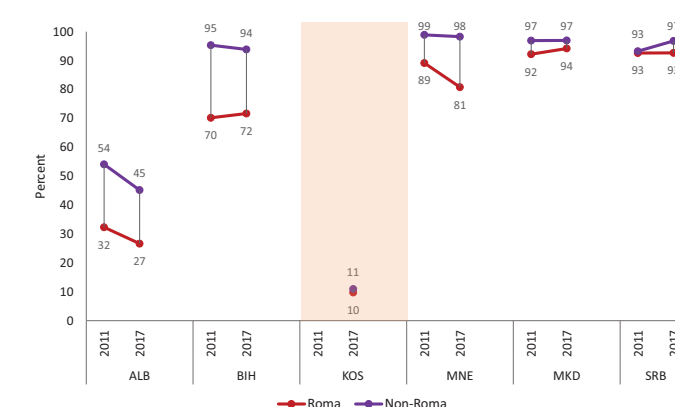
Informal employment incidence is higher among marginalised Roma, but the ethnic gap is the smallest in the Western Balkans. When looking at gender differences among the marginalised Roma, informality is particularly high among Roma men: 74 percent of employed Roma men are working in informal jobs.

The proportion of marginalised Roma ages 18 to 24 who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) is high and 31 percentage points higher than that of their neighbouring non-Roma peers. In 2017, 78 percent of marginalised Roma were NEET, compared to 47 percent of their non-Roma peers. The share of NEETs among young Roma women was even higher: 88 percent, compared to 70 percent of Roma men and 53 percent of non-Roma women.

## HEALTH

Access to health insurance for both marginalised Roma and their non-Roma neighbours in Kosovo was extremely low in 2017 and the lowest in the Western Balkans. Only 10 percent of marginalised Roma older than 16 and 11 percent of non-Roma had access to health insurance in 2017, but the differences are not statistically significant. This means that the great majority of both groups were at risk of either lacking access to health care or high out-of-pocket costs. By contrast, all other Western Balkan countries, except Albania, are approaching near-universal health insurance coverage among non-Roma neighbours, and have covered the great majority of marginalised Roma.

Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)



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

Despite low health insurance coverage, the share of marginalised Roma who could not access health services, i.e. doctor and/or specialist, is not that different compared to other countries in the region. In 2017, 26 percent of marginalised Roma could not see a doctor when needed, compared to 20 percent of non-Roma. Given that health insurance coverage is similar among both groups, it is noteworthy that a gap in access to health services of 5 percentage points exists; this gap, however, is relatively small in comparison to other Western Balkan countries.

The use of preventive health care services among marginalised Roma is lower than that among non-Roma neighbours, but the ethnic health gap is the lowest in the Western Balkans.

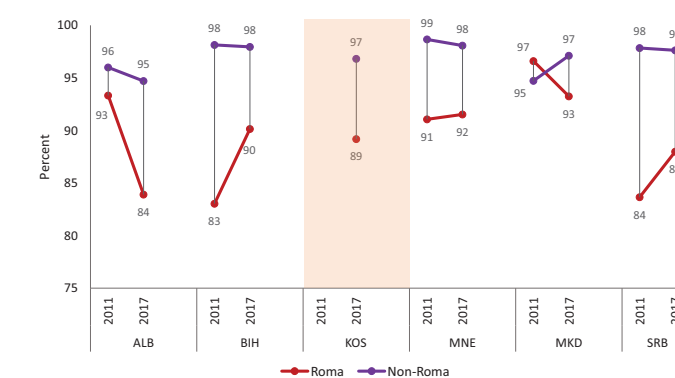
Most marginalised Roma reported to have very good or good health in 2017, though there is a significant gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours; this is the largest gap in the Western Balkans and similar in size to the gap in Albania.

## HOUSING

Marginalised Roma are more likely to live in overcrowded dwellings, but the gap with respect to non-Roma neighbours is the smallest among Western Balkan countries. Seventy-two percent of marginalised Roma suffered from overcrowding in 2017, compared to 49 percent of their non-Roma neighbours. The gap in overcrowding is the smallest observed in the Western Balkans, since overcrowding among neighbouring non-Roma in Kosovo is particularly high.

Marginalised Roma in Kosovo are less likely to have access to piped water and electricity than their non-Roma neighbours, and the gaps are in line with those observed in other Western Balkan countries.

Access to electricity (% of population)



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

Marginalised Roma in Kosovo are less likely to have access to public sewerage than their non-Roma neighbours, and the gaps are of similar magnitude to other countries in the region. In 2017, 75 percent of Roma had access to public sewerage system compared to 90 percent of their non-Roma neighbours, resulting in a gap of 15 percentage points. Other countries in the Western Balkans (except Montenegro) have similar gaps.

Marginalised Roma are more likely than their non-Roma neighbours to live in the localities where waste is never collected, and frequency of waste collection among Roma is similarly low compared to other Western Balkan countries.

## PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION AND RETURNEES

Almost all (97 percent) marginalised Roma in Kosovo had birth certificates, while it was less likely for marginalised Roma aged 16 and over to have an identity card. In 2017, 97 percent of marginalised Roma reported having birth certificates, almost approaching the near-universal coverage among their non-Roma neighbours (98 percent). However, 89 percent of marginalised Roma older than 16 reported having an identity card in 2017, compared to 95 percent of non-Roma above the age of 16. Not having proper documentation can pose serious obstacles in obtaining access to various social services (including health and education) as well as employment.

In 2017, the percentage of marginalised Roma who reported having returned from abroad to Kosovo during the past 12 months was low, at just 1 percent.