

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.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA: KEY INDICATORS, 2017**

	National	Roma	Non-Roma	Roma Female	Roma Male	Non-Roma Female	Non-Roma Male
Demographics							
Households with 4+ members (%)	27	40	27				
Dependency ratio: Children (0-14)/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.29	0.56	0.44				
Dependency ratio: Elderly 65+/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.16	0.08	0.22				
Share of households with female head (%)	20	14	17				
Average household size	3.77	4.11	3.54				
Education							
Adjusted net pre-primary enrolment rate (% of population, ages 3-6)	N/A	14	29	12	16	33	25
Adjusted net ISCED 1 & 2 education enrolment rate (% of population, ages 7-15)	N/A	78	88	77	79	82	95
Completion rate in ISCED 1 & 2 education (% of population, ages 18-21)	N/A	69	93	62	76	96	91
Completion rate in upper secondary education (% of population, ages 22-25)	N/A	31	87	30	32	89	85
Completion rate in tertiary education (% of population, ages 26-29)	N/A	3	30	4	2	35	26
Students attending segregated schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	40	11	32	46	8	13
Students attending special schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	3	6	3	3	6	6
Labour Markets							
Employment (% of population, ages 15-64)	49	22	40	13	31	26	52
Labour force participation rate (% of population, ages 15-64)	65	44	49	30	56	36	61
Unemployment (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)	24	49	19	58	45	27	14
Not in education, employment or training (% of population, ages 18-24)	N/A	74	33	81	67	33	33
Health							
Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	94	97	95	93	97	97
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population aged 16+)	11	16	8	22	11	11	5
Self-perceived health (% of population reporting good or very good health)	73	57	61	56	59	61	61
Use of preventive care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	55	72	60	49	77	67
Housing							
Access to piped water inside the dwelling (% of population)	99	90	97	91	89	97	97
Access to public sewerage or waste water tank (% of population)	87	84	92	85	84	92	93
Access to toilet inside the dwelling (% of population)	97	74	93	75	72	93	93
Access to electricity (% of population)	99	93	97	94	93	97	97
Electricity used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	10	16	11	10	16	15
Solid fuels (coal or wood) used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	87	81	88	87	80	81
Mobile phone or landline (% of population)	94	92	96	92	91	95	96
Computer (% of population)	N/A	46	72	46	46	70	74
Overcrowding rate (% of population)	N/A	61	27	62	61	30	25
Documentation							
Birth certificate (% of population)	N/A	98	99	98	99	99	100
ID card (% of population aged 18+)	N/A	94	96	94	94	96	97
Returned from abroad during the past 12 months (% of population)	N/A	2	1	2	2	0	1

*For the United Nations: All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).
 **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.
 **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 (2010). For Roma and non-Roma indicators, WB and UNDP estimates are based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

April 2018

ROMA AT A GLANCE THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Photo: Jodi Hilton/UNDP



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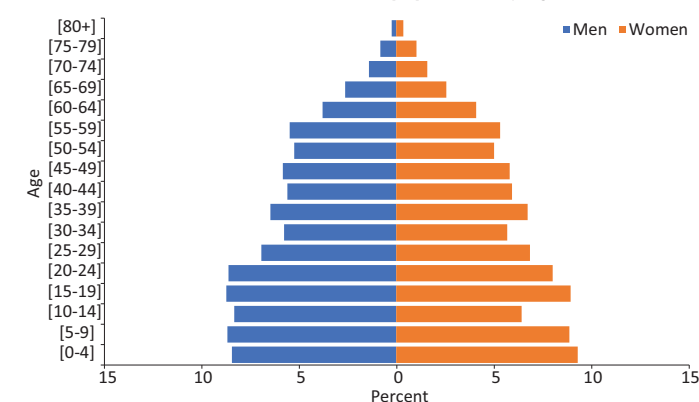
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

GDP per capita (current euros)	4,854	2017
Rural population (% of total population)	43	2016
Roma population (% of total population)	9.6	2012

Sources: Eurostat, World Development Indicators and Council of Europe

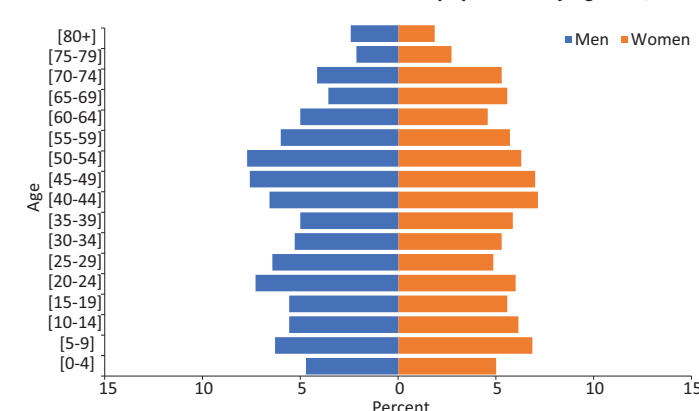
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

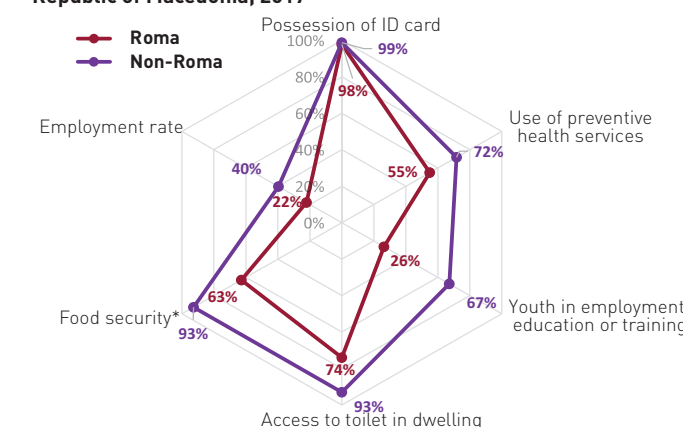


Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF MARGINALISED ROMA

Marginalised Roma¹ 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 the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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 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—only 26 percent of marginalised Roma aged 18-24 are in employment, education or training, compared to 67 percent of non-Roma. This has life-long implications, blocking further opportunities for decent employment. Marginalised Roma aged 15-64 are half as likely to be employed as neighbouring non-Roma.

Although both marginalised Roma and their non-Roma neighbours face high levels of severe material deprivation², the gap is significant between these groups. Eighty-seven percent of marginalised Roma face severe material deprivation compared to 55 percent of non-Roma living in the vicinity.

Early marriage incidence for marginalised Roma women is persistent and high compared to non-Roma female counterparts. Thirty-three percent of marginalised Roma women aged 20-49 years in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported to have been married before they were 18 years old compared to 10 percent of neighbouring non-Roma women.

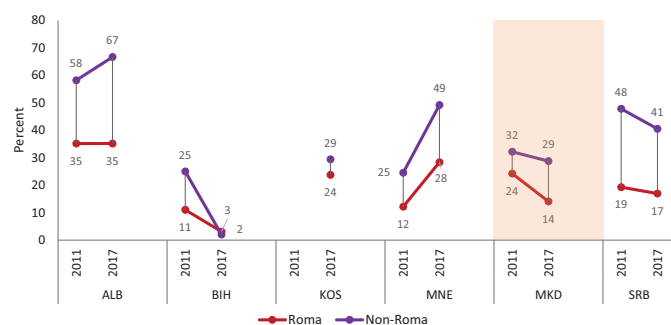
¹The term "Roma" is used here to refer to a number of different groups (e.g. Roma, Sinti, Kale, Gypsies, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom, Abdal) and includes travellers, without denying the specificities of these groups. All these groups are considered under the wider "Roma" 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.

²EU severe material deprivation index

EDUCATION

Pre-primary education enrolment of marginalised Roma children in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been decreasing in recent years and is relatively low compared to other countries in the Western Balkans. In 2017, the adjusted net pre-primary enrolment rate for ages 3-6 was especially low among marginalised Roma children: at just 14 percent, the rate was 15 percentage points lower than that among neighbouring non-Roma, and 10 percentage points lower than in 2011. 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.

Marginalised Roma in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have made some progress in primary or lower secondary³ education enrolment, and significant progress in lower secondary completion; the latter rate is currently the highest in the Western Balkans.

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.

Among marginalised Roma, upper secondary and tertiary completion rates continue to be very low, with no evidence of improvement in the gaps vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma. In 2017, 31 percent of marginalised Roma aged 22-25 had completed upper secondary (or compulsory) education. It is worth noting that this proportion was much smaller in 2011, at 16 percent, and is also high in comparison to other Western Balkan countries.

Completion rates for tertiary education (ages 26-29) were at just 3 percent for marginalised Roma in 2017, representing a small improvement with respect to 2011.

³ Referred to as compulsory education in the chart. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, unlike in all other Western Balkan countries, compulsory education is up to upper secondary, or ISCED 3.

The percentage of marginalised Roma children attending segregated schools is large and increasing. In 2017, 40 percent of marginalised Roma students aged 7-15 attended segregated schools. This is the highest percentage in the Western Balkans, and also reflects a significant increase with respect to 2011, when the corresponding figure was 25 percent. Previous studies indicate a high correlation between ethnic segregation and low quality of education, mostly due to the segregated schools' poor infrastructure and learning resources, and teachers' lower qualifications and high turnover.

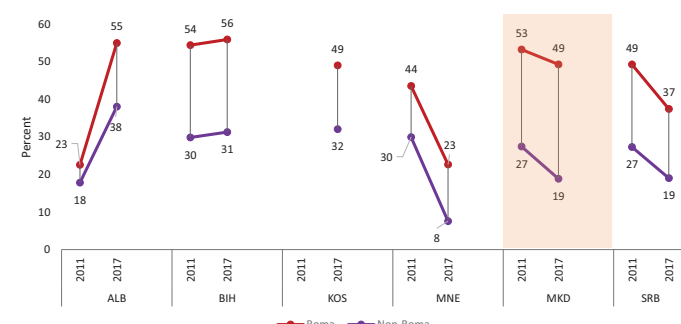
LABOUR MARKETS

Marginalised Roma continue to have lower employment rates than neighbouring non-Roma. Only 22 percent of marginalised Roma aged 15-64 were employed in 2017 (a rate similar to that in 2011), versus almost 40 percent of their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts. There are considerable gaps in employment by gender: just 13 percent of marginalised Roma women aged 15-64 were employed in 2017; among their male counterparts, the employment rate is over two times as high.

Marginalised Roma are less likely to participate in the labour market than their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts, though the gap between the two groups is relatively small; labour force participation rates fell for marginalised Roma between 2011 and 2017, but they remain the highest in the Western Balkans region.

The unemployment rate of marginalised Roma is much higher than that of neighbouring non-Roma. Unemployment particularly affects economically active marginalised Roma females: their unemployment rate stood at 58 percent in 2017 compared to 45 percent for their male counterparts.

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 is high among the marginalised Roma population, but the incidence of informality is decreasing and is now the lowest in the Western Balkans. Marginalised Roma women led the decline in informal employment. In 2017, among the employed, marginalised Roma women were less likely to be in informal employment than males.

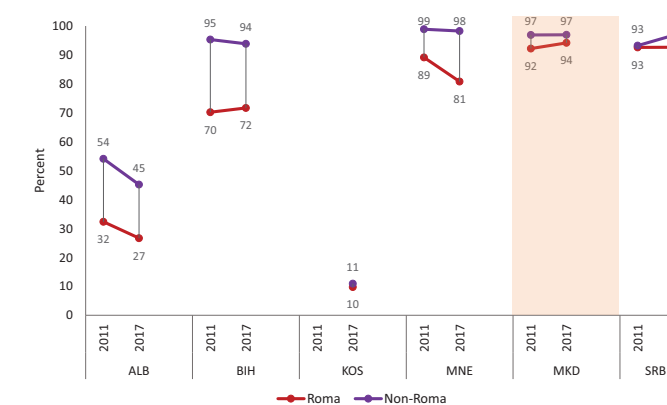
The great majority of marginalised Roma youth (ages 18-24) were not in employment, education or training (NEET) in 2017. The reasons for the still high NEET rates among marginalised Roma are not difficult to determine: levels of educational attainment are lower among the marginalised Roma, and they have weaker labour market perspectives. Young marginalised Roma females, with lower school attendance and employment rates, are also more likely to be NEET: 81 percent of them were NEET in 2017 versus 57 percent of young Roma males. In comparison to males, female NEETs are more likely to be inactive, or out of the labour force, often engaged in domestic and caretaking activities. In contrast, male NEETs are more likely to be unemployed. This gender disparity is more pronounced among the marginalised Roma than among the non-Roma neighbours.

HEALTH

Although 6 percent are still uncovered, health insurance coverage is approaching universality among marginalised Roma.

The share of marginalised Roma who report unmet need for medical care fell significantly between 2011 and 2017, but there is still a gap with respect to neighbouring non-Roma.

Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)



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

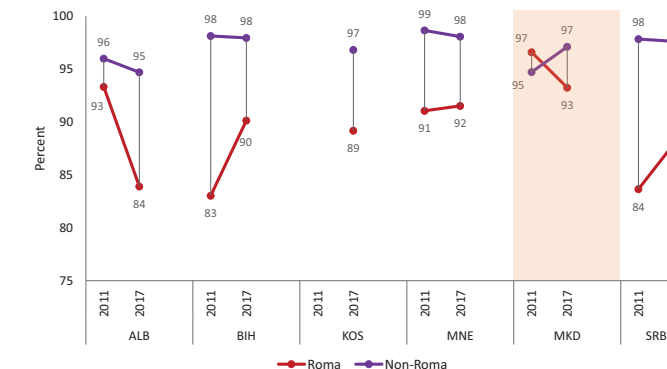
Over one-half of marginalised Roma used preventive health care services in 2017; this is significantly lower than the share among non-Roma neighbours.

HOUSING

Overcrowding is high among marginalised Roma, but it has fallen in recent years. The overcrowding rate among marginalised Roma fell between 2011 and 2017, from 67 percent to 61 percent, respectively. One reason for higher overcrowding rates among marginalised Roma is that they are more likely to live in larger households.

In 2017, access to electricity for marginalised Roma decreased with respect to 2011; a gap emerged vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma. In 2017, 93 percent of marginalised Roma had access to electricity, down from 97 percent in 2011. Among non-Roma neighbours, access increased to 97 percent in 2017, up from 95 percent in 2011. The result is the emergence of a gap in access to electricity of 4 percentage points.

Access to electricity (% of population)



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

In 2017, access to piped water remained the same as in 2011, but there was a small reduction in the gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma.

Among marginalised Roma, access to sewerage or waste water tank remained stable in 2017 with respect to 2011; the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours also stayed the same. Relative to the non-Roma, a smaller share of the marginalised Roma population live in households connected to a public sewer or waste water tank, and in recent years the gap has not changed. Access to waste connection among marginalised Roma increased, and a narrowing gap with respect to non-neighbours is observed.

PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION AND RETURNEES

Nearly all marginalised Roma in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia now possess civil documentation. In 2017, about 99 percent of the marginalised Roma population possessed birth certificates (as was also the case in 2011). Ninety-four percent of those aged 18 and over reported to have a national ID card, representing a slight decline from 2011, when the corresponding rate was 96 percent (a small decline in possession of ID cards is also observed among neighbouring non-Roma (from 98 percent in 2011 to 96 percent in 2017)). Near universality in access to civil documentation is an important milestone; lack of civil registration in some cases constraints eligibility to access social services like schools, health institutions, and credit.

In 2017, the percentage of marginalised Roma who reported having returned from abroad to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia during the past 12 months was 2 percent. This is among the highest in the Western Balkans, together with Serbia (2 percent) and Albania (3 percent). Among the neighbouring non-Roma population, the proportion was 1 percent.