

## 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.

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

	National	Roma	Non-Roma	Roma Female	Roma Male	Non-Roma Female	Non-Roma Male
<b>Demographics</b>							
Households with 4+ members (%)	21	51	16				
Dependency ratio: Children (0-14)/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.29	1.07	0.48				
Dependency ratio: Elderly 65+/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.21	0.03	0.10				
Share of households with female head (%)	23	20	36				
Average household size	3.13	4.81	2.88				
<b>Education</b>							
Adjusted net pre-primary enrolment rate (% of population, ages 3-6)	N/A	28	49	26	30	47	52
Adjusted net compulsory education enrolment rate (% of population, ages 7-15)	N/A	63	91	63	64	92	90
Completion rate in compulsory education (% of population, ages 18-21)	N/A	31	96	28	34	95	98
Completion rate in upper secondary education (% of population, ages 22-25)	91	3	78	2	4	81	75
Completion rate in tertiary education (% of population, ages 26-29)	24	0	22	0	0	25	18
Students attending segregated schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	15	11	16	15	12	9
Students attending special schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	1	2	0	1	4	0
<b>Labour Markets</b>							
Employment (% of population, ages 15-64)	52	14	37	3	25	24	50
Labour force participation rate (% of population, ages 15-64)	63	19	40	5	32	26	54
Unemployment (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)	18	23	8	33	21	7	8
Not in education, employment or training (% of population, ages 18-24)	N/A	82	37	93	71	42	33
<b>Health</b>							
Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	81	98	79	82	98	98
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population aged 16+)	12	21	10	25	17	12	7
Self-perceived health (% of population reporting good or very good health)	69	64	69	61	66	65	73
Use of preventive care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	48	77	50	47	79	75
<b>Housing</b>							
Access to piped water inside the dwelling (% of population)	98	72	95	73	72	95	95
Access to public sewerage or waste water tank (% of population)	97	55	83	55	56	83	83
Access to toilet inside the dwelling (% of population)	98	61	93	61	62	93	94
Access to electricity (% of population)	98	92	98	91	92	98	98
Electricity used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	3	17	3	3	15	18
Solid fuels (coal or wood) used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	95	81	95	94	82	80
Mobile phone or landline (% of population)	99	83	89	83	82	89	90
Computer (% of population)	54	17	50	16	17	46	54
Overcrowding rate (% of population)	N/A	77	42	77	78	43	41
<b>Documentation</b>							
Birth certificate (% of population)	N/A	96	100	96	96	100	100
ID card (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	84	95	82	86	96	95
Returned from abroad during the past 12 months (% of population)	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	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 (2015). 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 MONTENEGRO



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



Photo: Jodi Hilton/UNDP

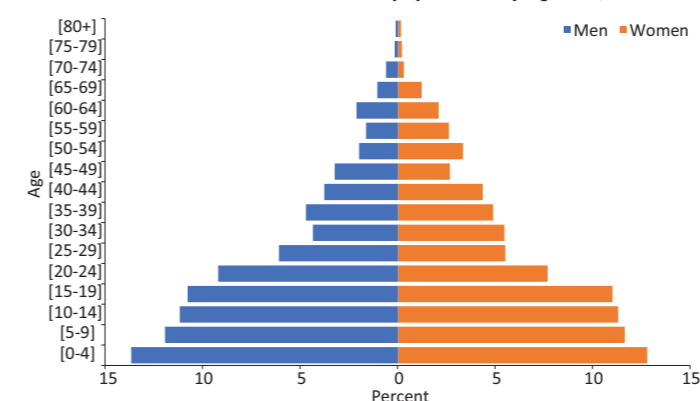
## MONTENEGRO

GDP per capita (current euros)	6,353	2016
Rural population (% of total population)	36	2016
Roma population (% of total population)	3.1	2012

Sources: Eurostat, World Development Indicators and Council of Europe

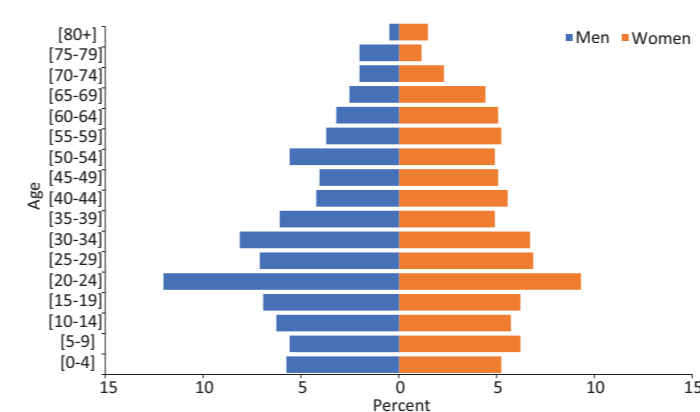
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### 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

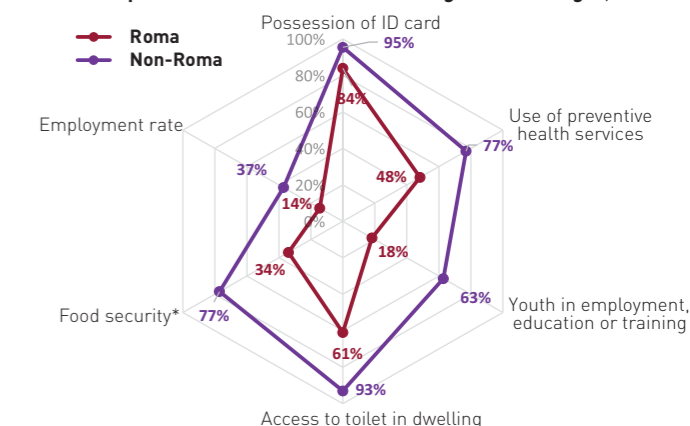


Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

## 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 Montenegro, 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 large for young people—only 18 percent of marginalised Roma aged 18-24 are in employment, education or training, compared to 63 percent of non-Roma neighbours. This has life-long implications, blocking further opportunities for decent employment. Marginalised Roma aged 15-64 are less than 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 deprivation<sup>2</sup>, the gap is stark between these groups.** Almost all marginalised Roma in Montenegro (94 percent) face severe material deprivation compared to half as many of non-Roma living in the vicinity (49 percent).

**Early marriage incidence for marginalised Roma women is persistent and among highest in Western Balkans region after Albania and Serbia.** Forty-one percent of marginalised Roma women aged 20-49 years in Montenegro reported to have been married before they were 18 years old compared to 8 percent of neighbouring non-Roma women.

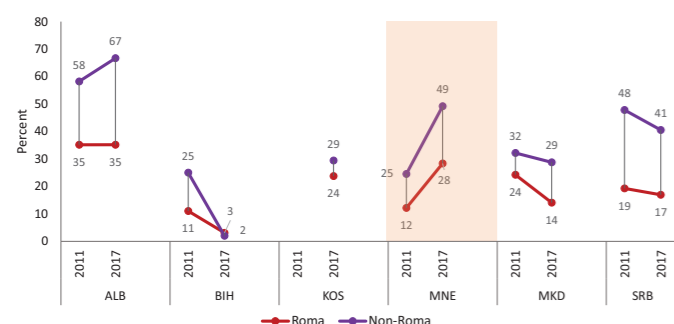
<sup>1</sup> The term "Roma" is used here to refer to a number of different groups (e.g. Roma, Sinti, Kale, Gypsies, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom, Abdal) and includes travellers, without denying the specificities of these groups. All these groups are considered under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

Pre-primary enrolment rates among marginalised Roma increased significantly between 2011 and 2017 but remain well below those of their non-Roma neighbours, in line with other countries in the Western Balkans. In 2017, about 28 percent of marginalised Roma children ages 3 to 6 were enrolled in pre-primary education (either preschool or kindergarten), in comparison to about one-half of their non-Roma neighbours. There has been a considerable improvement with respect to 2011, when the enrolment rate for marginalised Roma children was only 12 percent. 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.

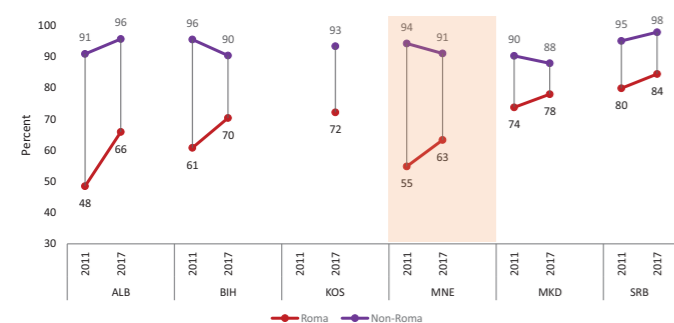
### Adjusted net pre-primary education enrolment rate (% of population ages 3-6)



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

Most marginalised Roma boys and girls of compulsory school age are enrolled in school, and this proportion is on the rise, with a reduced gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma counterparts; despite recent improvements, the adjusted net compulsory education enrolment rate of marginalised Roma in Montenegro is still the lowest in the Western Balkans. In 2017, 63 percent of marginalised Roma children aged 7-15 were enrolled in compulsory education or above, up from 55 percent in 2011. This is in sharp contrast with neighbouring school-aged non-Roma children: fewer than one out of ten is out of the education system.

### 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.

Only about one-third of marginalised Roma aged 18-21 have completed compulsory education; this percentage is the lowest in the Western Balkans. With over two-thirds of marginalised Roma aged 18-21 lacking a basic education, this group is also at a significant disadvantage with respect to their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts, almost all of whom have this level of education that is often a prerequisite for even low-skilled jobs. Marginalised Roma women also continue to have lower completion rates than their male counterparts.

Among older cohorts of marginalised Roma, upper secondary and tertiary completion is very rare; the completion rates for upper secondary are the lowest in the Western Balkans.

## LABOUR MARKETS

Marginalised Roma in Montenegro are much less likely to be employed than their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts, and gaps vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma are increasing. The employment rate among marginalised Roma was at only 14 percent in 2017, versus 37 percent among non-Roma living in their vicinity. The gap in employment between marginalised Roma and their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts has increased since 2011, reaching 23 percentage points in 2017 (against 15 percentage points in 2011). There are also considerable gender gaps in employment. In 2017 the employment rate of marginalised Roma was just 3 percent; for their male counterparts, it was over eight times higher.

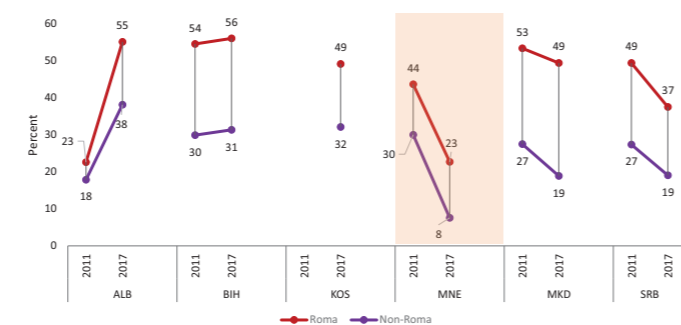
### Labour force participation among marginalised Roma fell between 2011 and 2017 and is now the lowest in the Western Balkans; the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours increased.

Gender differences in labour force participation are also striking among the marginalised Roma: in 2017, just 5 percent of marginalised Roma women aged 15-64 participated in the labour market, versus 32 percent of their male counterparts.

### The unemployment rate of marginalised Roma is much higher than that of neighbouring non-Roma; unemployment fell sharply among both groups between 2011 and 2017 and is now at the lowest rate for the Western Balkans.

Twenty-three percent of economically active marginalised Roma aged 15-64 were unemployed in 2017, the lowest rate in the Western Balkans. Among neighbouring non-Roma, the rate is significantly lower, at 8 percent. Both rates represent a significant decline vis-à-vis 2011 of more than 20 percentage points. The fall in the unemployment rate among marginalised Roma was largely driven by females: the unemployment rate among marginalised Roma women fell from 70 percent in 2011 to 33 percent in 2017 (for males, the corresponding decline was from 34 percent to 21 percent).

### 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.

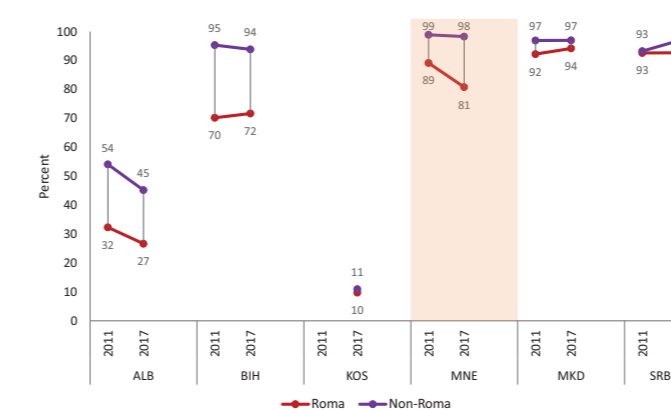
Informal employment continues to be high among the marginalised Roma, but the informality gap is narrowing. The increase in informality among non-Roma led to a narrowing informality gap between the two groups (from 40 to 24 percentage points).

The great majority of marginalised Roma youth (ages 18-24) in Montenegro were not in employment, education or training (NEET) in 2017; there was a significant increase with respect to 2011, and the gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma is widening. Eighty-two percent of marginalised Roma youth were NEET in 2017, up from 73 percent in 2011. This is in contrast to falling NEET rates among neighbouring non-Roma, among which just over one-third (37 percent) were NEET in 2017; the gap between the two groups is significantly widening. The reasons for the still high NEET rates among Roma are not difficult to determine: levels of educational attainment are lower among the Roma, and they have weaker labour market perspectives.

## HEALTH

The great majority of marginalised Roma in Montenegro have health insurance coverage, but a drop in this indicator has led to an increase in the gap with respect to non-Roma neighbours over time. While in 2011, about 89 percent of Roma reported having health insurance coverage, this figure fell to 81 percent in 2017. There is now an 18-percentage-point gap with respect to non-Roma neighbours.

### Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)



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

About one-fifth of marginalised Roma aged 16 and over reported unmet need for medical care, a deterioration with respect to 2011; this percentage remains much higher than that among neighbouring non-Roma.

Even though the use of preventive health care services is on the rise among marginalised Roma, the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours is still the largest in the Western Balkans.

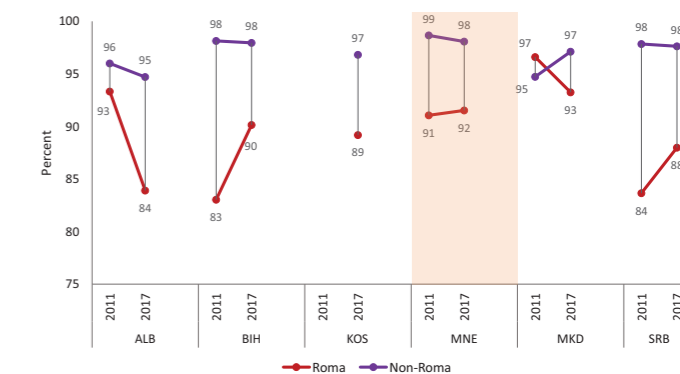
Fewer marginalised Roma reported having very good or good health in 2017, and a gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours has emerged.

## HOUSING

Overcrowding among marginalised Roma has been rising in recent years and is now the highest in the Western Balkans; there has been no change in the gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma. Data for 2017 suggest a minor increase in the gap between marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma in overcrowding, since non-Roma neighbouring households showed a somewhat greater improvement in this indicator. Higher overcrowding among marginalised Roma occurs not only because they have larger households (typically with a higher number of children), but also because the dwellings they live in have a smaller number of rooms.

The marginalised Roma in Montenegro are also less likely to have access to electricity and to piped water; 2017 data suggest stability in access to electricity but reduced access to piped water vis-à-vis 2011, with a widening of the gap in access to piped water with respect to neighbouring non-Roma. It is also worth mentioning that no other country in the Western Balkans experienced a fall in the latter indicator during this same period.

### Access to electricity (% of population)



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

Connection to public sewerage fell between 2011 and 2017 for marginalised Roma, but this was also the case for neighbouring non-Roma neighbours; access to sewerage among marginalised Roma in Montenegro is now the lowest in the region.

In the case of waste collection, marginalised Roma fared worse in 2017 than in 2011, contrary to their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts.

## PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION AND RETURNEES

Possession of civil documentation among marginalised Roma is on the rise, and the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours has been narrowing since 2011. In 2017, about 96 percent of the marginalised Roma population possessed birth certificates, and 84 percent of those aged 16 and over had a national ID card; the corresponding figure for possession of ID cards among neighbouring non-Roma was 95 percent. It is important to note that 16 percent of marginalised Roma still lack civil registration; in some cases, this may constrain eligibility to access social services like schools, health institutions, and credit, though additional documentation that may also be necessary to be eligible for certain social services, including health services and credit. Likewise, it is worth noting that 32 percent of the marginalised Roma population are not citizens of Montenegro and are lacking permanent residence.

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