

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.

ALBANIA: KEY INDICATORS, 2017 **

	National	Roma	Non-Roma	Roma Female	Roma Male	Non-Roma Female	Non-Roma Male
Demographics							
Households with 4+ members (%)	33	38	17				
Dependency ratio: Children (0-14)/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.36	0.59	0.25				
Dependency ratio: Elderly 65+/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.18	0.08	0.13				
Share of households with female head (%)	12	21	20				
Average household size	3.88	4.04	3.23				
Education							
Adjusted net pre-primary enrolment rate (% of population, ages 3-6)	N/A	35	67	34	36	68	64
Adjusted net compulsory education enrolment rate (% of population, ages 7-15)	N/A	66	96	66	66	96	96
Completion rate in compulsory education (% of population, ages 18-21)	N/A	44	98	40	47	96	100
Completion rate in upper secondary education (% of population, ages 22-25)	N/A	15	74	15	15	73	75
Completion rate in tertiary education (% of population, ages 26-29)	N/A	1	27	1	2	39	14
Students attending segregated schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	17	9	13	22	12	7
Students attending special schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	1	1	1	1	2	0
Labour Markets							
Employment (% of population, ages 15-64)	56	18	27	11	26	22	32
Labour force participation rate (% of population, ages 15-64)	66	41	44	29	53	36	52
Unemployment (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)	16	55	38	62	51	38	38
Not in education, employment or training (% of population, ages 18-24)	N/A	78	42	90	67	34	48
Health							
Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	27	45	28	26	45	46
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	36	23	37	35	23	24
Self-perceived health (% of population reporting good or very good health)	N/A	59	69	56	63	67	70
Use of preventive care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	44	68	49	39	68	69
Housing							
Access to piped water inside the dwelling (% of population)	72	48	90	47	48	90	90
Access to public sewerage or waste water tank (% of population)	N/A	63	74	62	63	73	75
Access to toilet inside the dwelling (% of population)	89	50	92	49	52	91	93
Access to electricity (% of population)	100	84	95	83	85	94	95
Electricity used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	12	25	12	12	26	24
Solid fuels (coal or wood) used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	69	52	68	70	51	54
Mobile phone or landline (% of population)	95	87	97	87	87	97	97
Computer (% of population)	N/A	7	41	6	8	40	42
Overcrowding rate (% of population)	N/A	66	30	65	66	32	27
Documentation							
Birth certificate (% of population)	N/A	98	99	98	98	99	100
ID card (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	90	97	91	90	96	98
Returned from abroad during the past 12 months (% of population)	N/A	3	1	2	3	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 (2012). 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 ALBANIA



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Photo: Jodi Hilton/UNDP

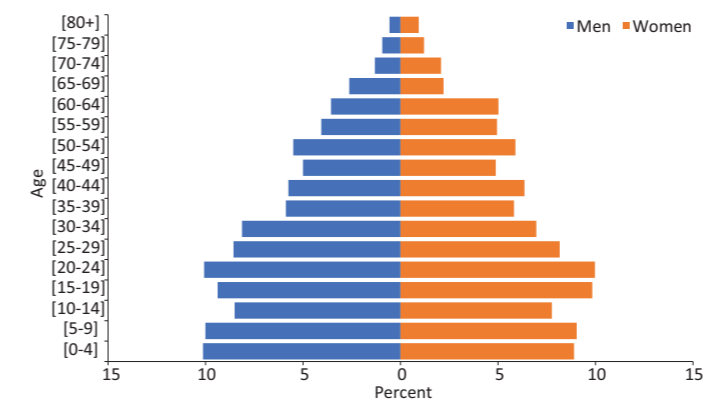
ALBANIA

GDP per capita (current euros)	3,727	2016
Rural population (% of total population)	42	2016
Roma population (% of total population)	3.6	2012

Sources: Eurostat, World Development Indicators and Council of Europe

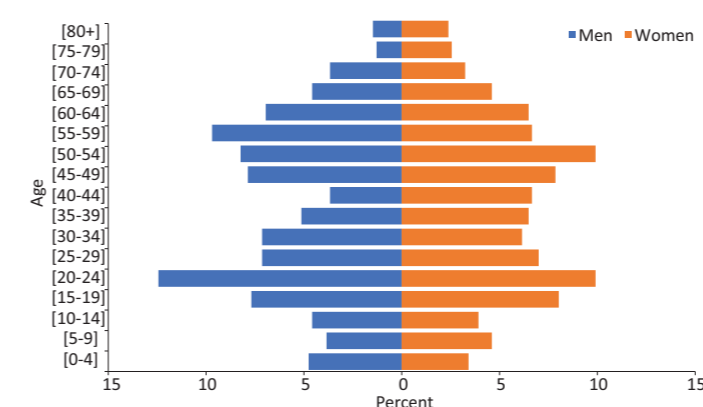
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

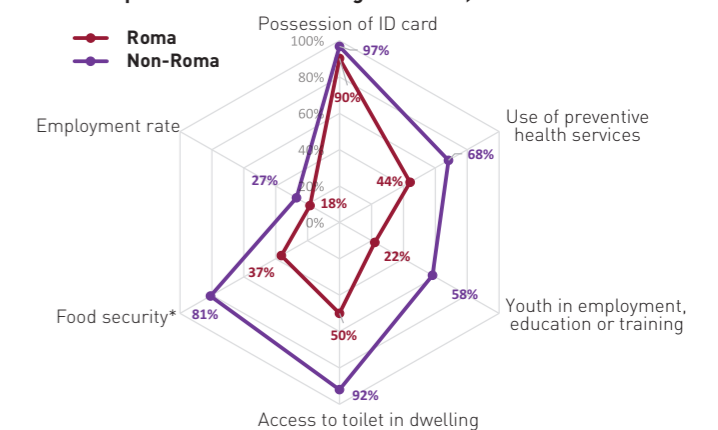


Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

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 well-being in Albania, 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 large for young people—only 22 percent of marginalised Roma aged 18-24 are in employment, education or training compared to 58 percent of non-Roma neighbours. This has life-long implications, blocking further opportunities for decent employment. Only 18 percent of Roma aged 15-64 are employed compared to 27 percent of 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. Ninety-three percent of marginalised Roma face severe material deprivation compared to 59 percent of non-Roma living in the vicinity.

Early marriage incidence for marginalised Roma women is persistent and the highest in the Western Balkans region. Fifty percent of marginalised Roma women aged 20-49 years in Albania reported to have been married before they were 18 years old compared to 7 percent of neighbouring non-Roma women.

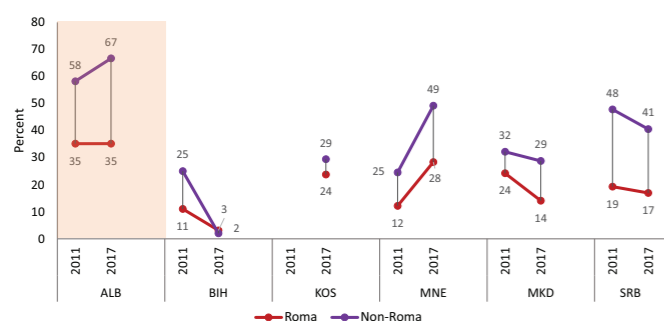
¹ The term "Roma" is used here to refer to a number of different groups (e.g. Roma, Sinti, Kale, Gypsies, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom, Abdal) and includes travellers, without denying the specificities of these groups. All these groups are considered under the wider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

² EU severe material deprivation index

EDUCATION

Pre-primary school enrolment rates of marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma children in Albania are the highest in the Western Balkans; however, enrolment rates among marginalised Roma children did not change during the period from 2011 to 2017 and a significant gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma remains. The adjusted net pre-primary enrolment rates for marginalised Roma children ages 3-6 in Albania, at 35 percent in 2017, is the highest in the Western Balkans; however, it lags far behind the rate of 67 percent for neighbouring non-Roma children. With respect to 2011, there were no changes in pre-primary adjusted net enrolment rates for either group, and the ethnic gap also showed no statistically significant differences between 2011 and 2017.

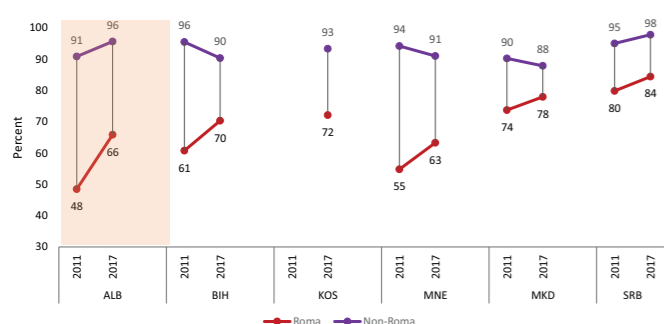
Adjusted net pre-primary education enrolment rate (% of population ages 3-6)



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

The compulsory education enrolment rate of marginalised Roma children significantly increased in Albania from 2011 to 2017; however, the gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma also increased, and the enrolment rate remains low in comparison to that of neighbouring non-Roma, as well as to those of most Western Balkan countries. Notable progress among marginalised Roma resulted in a decrease in the gap with respect to non-Roma neighbours from 42 percentage points in 2011 to 30 percentage points in 2017. Despite this decline, the gap is still large in magnitude.

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.

The compulsory education completion rate of marginalised Roma aged 18-21 almost doubled from 2011 to 2017; however, most Roma in this age group have still not finished a basic level of education, and a sizeable gap remains vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma. The gap between two groups of 54 percentage points remains the second largest in the region, after Montenegro.

Upper secondary education completion rates have risen among marginalised Roma, but levels are still low, and the gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma is widening; as is the case in all Western Balkan countries, tertiary completion remains extremely rare among marginalised Roma.

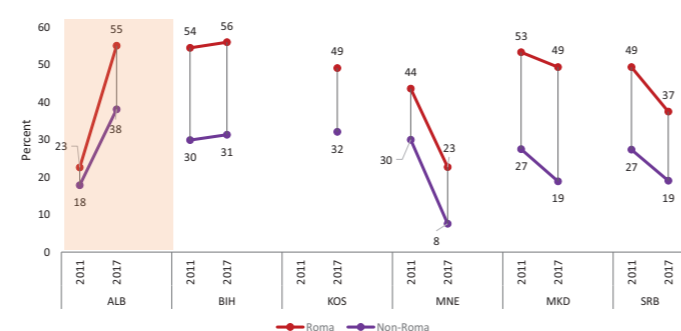
LABOUR MARKETS

Marginalised Roma in Albania have lower employment rates than neighbouring non-Roma; the gap between Roma and non-Roma was small in comparison to those in other Western Balkan countries and increased in 2017 as the employment rate fell more significantly for marginalised Roma. No other country in the Western Balkans experienced such a large decline in the employment rate among marginalised Roma. Employment rates fell for both male and female marginalised Roma; but because the fall was greater for females, the gender gap within this group decreased by 20 percentage points (from 35 percentage points in 2011 to 15 percentage points in 2017).

Unlike in most Western Balkan countries, where marginalised Roma are less likely to participate in the labour market, labour force participation in Albania is similar among marginalised Roma and their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts; both groups experienced a decline in labour force participation between 2011 and 2017. Labour force participation is especially low among marginalised Roma women (29 percent in 2017), but the overall fall experienced among marginalised Roma between 2011 and 2017 is mostly explained by a decline in male participation rates.

Unemployment rates rose for both groups between 2011 and 2017, but more dramatically for marginalised Roma, resulting in the gap between the two groups significantly widening; Albania was the only country in the Western Balkans with rising unemployment and exhibited the highest unemployment rates in the region. Unemployment affects economically active Roma women more than their male counterparts. Notably, in 2017, the unemployment rate for marginalised Roma females was 62 percent, versus 51 percent for males. Both genders experienced a rise in unemployment, but the increase was greater for men, resulting in a smaller gender gap.

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.

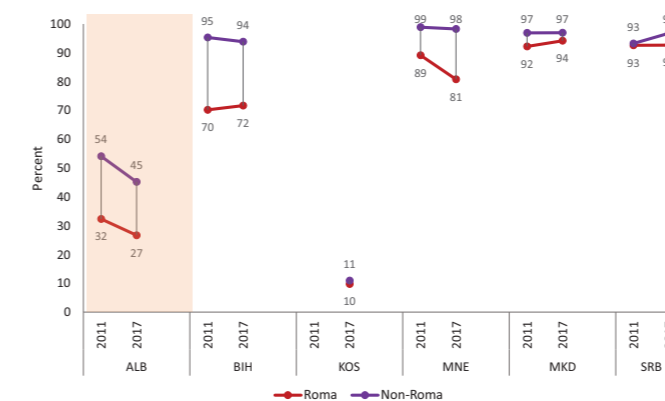
Informal employment continues to be very high among marginalised Roma despite the falling incidence of informality among this group. In terms of gender differences, the informality incidence among women was significantly reduced in both groups. Among both employed marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma, women are less likely than men to be employed in informal jobs. Close to half of marginalised employed Roma women were engaged in informal work in 2017 compared to 69 percent of their male counterparts.

The share of marginalised Roma aged 18-24 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) increased between 2011 and 2017; the gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma also rose. The share of marginalised NEET Roma aged 18-24 increased from 69 percent in 2011 to 78 percent in 2017. The gap between marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma NEETs increased from 23 percentage points in 2011 to 36 percentage points in 2017, pointing to a clear disadvantage of young marginalised Roma, who, unlike their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts, suffered an increase in the NEET rate. Though young marginalised Roma males suffered a greater rise in the NEET rate between the two years, it is noteworthy that the NEET rate among their female counterparts is especially high, at 90 percent.

HEALTH

Less than one-third of marginalised Roma had access to health insurance in 2017; after Kosovo*, Albania has the lowest health insurance coverage in the Western Balkans. In 2011, about one-third of marginalised Roma had access to health insurance compared to more than half of non-Roma living in their vicinity. The share of marginalised Roma with health insurance decreased to 27 percent in 2017, while the share of non-Roma fell to 45 percent (down from 54 percent).

Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)



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

Self-reported unmet need for medical care among marginalised Roma decreased in the period from 2011 to 2017 from just over one-half to one-third, and the gap between marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma also fell. Despite this decrease, Albania has the highest rate in the Western Balkans of marginalised Roma who could not see a doctor when needed.

Although reported unmet need for medical care is decreasing, the use of preventive health care services has remained stable among marginalised Roma, with an increase in the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours.

Fewer Roma are reporting to have very good or good health in 2017, but the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours has remained stable.

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

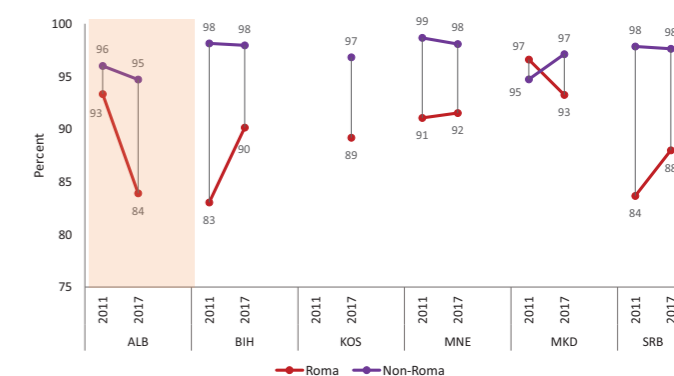
* For the European Union: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

HOUSING

Marginalised Roma continue to live in more overcrowded households; however, there has been improvement in 2017. More 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. A reduction in household size and an increase in the number of rooms has led to the observed reduction in overcrowding. There is growing consensus that people's physical environment and housing conditions have important implications for development outcomes, particularly among children, such as health or education.

Access among marginalised Roma to electricity decreased between 2011 and 2017; the result is an increased gap in comparison to their non-Roma neighbours and the lowest access to electricity among marginalised Roma in the region.

Access to electricity (% of population)



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

Despite an improvement between 2011 and 2017, less than one-half of Roma have access to piped water in their dwellings—the lowest coverage observed in the Western Balkans—and the gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma is increasing.

Access among the marginalised Roma population in Albania to the public sewerage system deteriorated between 2011 and 2017, and the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma living in the vicinity increased.

A very small proportion of marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma reported that waste is never collected in their neighbourhood in 2017, a significant improvement from 2011; a small gap has appeared with respect to neighbouring non-Roma.

PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION AND RETURNEES

Nearly all marginalised Roma in Albania, as well as non-Roma living in their vicinity, have birth certificates, while access to personal documents has improved for both groups. However, possessing personal identification does not necessarily imply having access to other documentation that may be necessary to be eligible for certain social services, including health services and credit.

In 2017, the percentage of the marginalised Roma reported having returned from abroad to Albania during the past 12 months, at 3 percent, is somewhat high in comparison to the rest of the Western Balkan countries.