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 comparable 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 (fiscal 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 purposely not representative of all Romas in these countries, thus focusing on those communities where Roma’s population 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 730 Roma households and 300 non-Roma households. All figures shown are based on unweighted survey data. Data for Kosovo* is only available for 2017.

For Roma and non-Roma indicators, WB and UNDP estimates are based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

*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.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: KEY INDICATORS, 2017**

ROMA AT A GLANCE

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF MARGINALISED ROMA

Marginalised Roma* 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017

There is a gap between marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma in terms of human capabilities and material well-being. The gap is almost triple for young people—only 14 percent of Roma aged 18-24 are in employment, education or training, compared to 41 percent of non-Roma. Only 11 percent of marginalised Roma aged 15-64 are employed compared to 27 percent of non-Roma. The gender gap is stark regarding employment—while women in both groups are less likely to be employed, marginalised Roma women have one of the lowest employment rates in the Western Balkan region.

Although both marginalised Roma and their non-Roma neighbours face high levels of severe material deprivation2, the gap is significant between these groups. Eighty-five percent of marginalised Roma face severe material deprivation compared to 48 percent of non-Roma living in the vicinity.

Early marriage incidence for marginalised Roma women is persistant. Twenty-seven percent of marginalised Roma women aged 20-49 in Bosnia and Herzegovina reported to have been married before they were 18 years old compared to 11 percent of non-Roma living in close vicinity to the marginalised Roma and are not representative of the total population in the country.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

April 2018

ROMA AT A GLANCE

Photo: Jodi Hilton/UNDP

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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adjusted pre-primary education enrolment rates for both marginalised Roma and non-Roma children in Bosnia and Herzegovina has significantly decreased since 2011 and are the lowest in the Western Balkans. The data suggest a decreasing enrolment gap, but only at the expense of deteriorating conditions for neighbouring non-Roma. Even though rates for both groups were much higher in 2011, they were still low in comparison to the region. In 2017, the overall rates for both groups are extremely low and the lowest in the region.

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

Progress has been made in the adjusted net compulsory education enrolment rate of marginalised Roma children aged 7-15 years; this increase, combined with a decreasing enrolment among non-Roma children has led to a narrowing gap between the two groups.

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

The increase in compulsory education enrolment rates for Roma are comparable with non-Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The marginalised Roma children aged 18-21 had completed compulsory education compared to 50 percent of young marginalised Roma men. This contrasts with non-Roma counterparts, among which the gender gap is not statistically significant or not significant in magnitude.

The completion rate in upper secondary education for marginalised Roma increased between 2011 and 2017, though there was no statistically significant change in the wide gap present with respect to non-Roma peers.

No progress has been made in the completion of tertiary education of marginalised Roma; virtually no marginalised Roma aged 20-29 have completed tertiary education.

Labour markets

Access to health insurance among marginalised Roma is relatively low, and the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma remained large between 2011 and 2017. Almost one-third (28 percent) of marginalised Roma did not have health insurance in 2017, a proportion similar to that of 2011 (30 percent). This contrasts with near-universal coverage among neighbouring non-Roma.

Marginalised Roma saw an increase in access to electricity and the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma is narrowing. The gap between the two groups has been reduced as the Roma slowly approach coverage rates observed among neighbouring non-Roma.

Access to piped water among marginalised Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the highest in the Western Balkans, but a gap vis-à-vis neighbouring non-Roma remains. Despite the persistent gap, access among marginalised Roma is one of the highest in the region, after the former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia.

Access to waste collection improved for both groups over time, but a more significantly for non-Roma than for marginalised Roma, leading to the emergence of a gap between the two groups.

Personal documentation and returnees

Almost all marginalised Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina have birth certificates, and the share of marginalised Roma with personal identification documents slightly increased. 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.

The percentage of the marginalised Roma that reported having access to other documentation that may be necessary to having access to electricity, health insurance, and a set of other services increased over time, notably among non-Roma.

Marginalised Roma are significantly more likely to live in overcrowded dwellings; overcrowding fell between 2011 and 2017, and the gap with respect to non-Roma also decreased. 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. 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 and education.

Health

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