The Roma pilot project:
tools and methods for evaluation and data collection

Project financed by DG Regional Policy

Component C:
Assessing scalability of AGS and Kiut through regional Roma population data collection
Annex 1: Deliverable C1-1, Country profiles (basic description of the survey data)

The purpose of this set of country profiles is to visualize the data and prepare the ground for in-depth analysis that will be produced as a follow-up of these profiles. Visualizing data and providing basic description of the findings is an important test of the validity of the information. On the other hand, it helps understand what the data say; on the other hand, it outlines possible inconsistencies or variables in the questionnaire that may not have worked and require in-depth analysis. This is also the reason why the current deliverable should be considered as a stage in a longer process and should not be quoted, distributed or used for policy purposes.
In cases when the data profiles reveals similar picture, the interpretation of individual indicators is the same from country to country. However this is not sufficient for drawing the conclusion that on "this particular indicator the situation is identical". It depends on the broader country context and the interplay with other indicators that will be the subject of the in-depth analyses to come.

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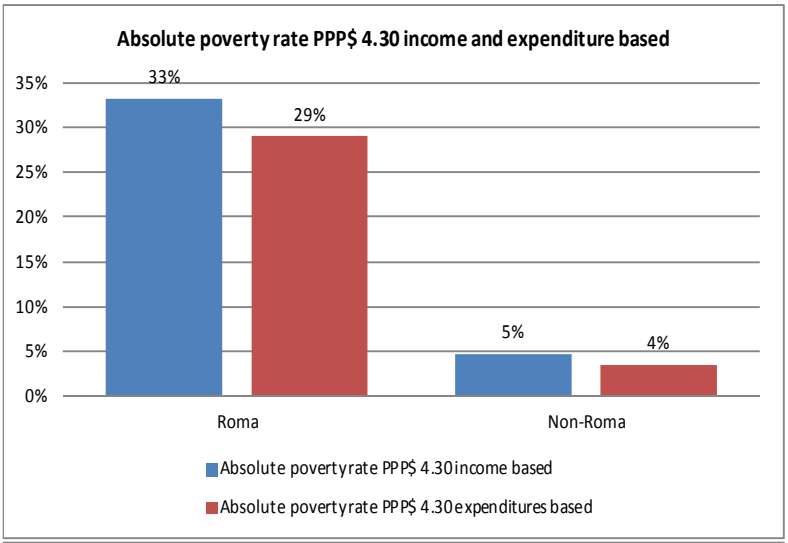
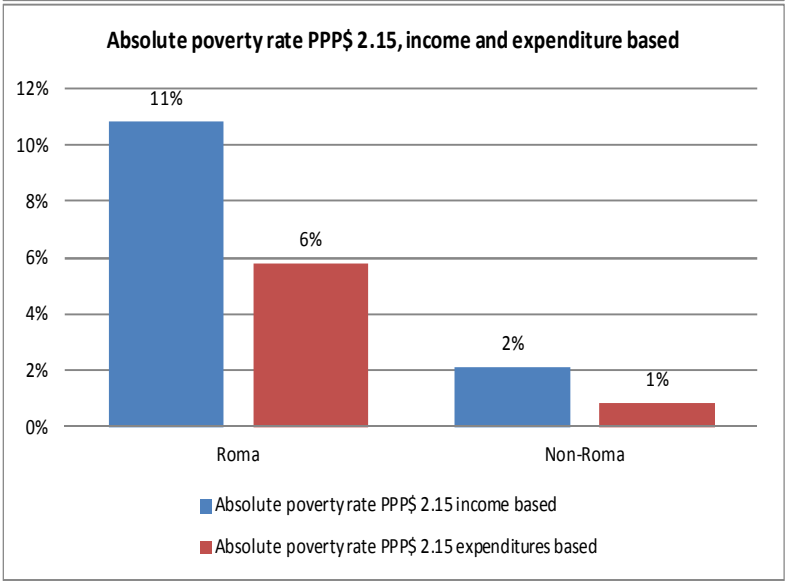
Bulgaria

Economic situation





Calculation of the indicators

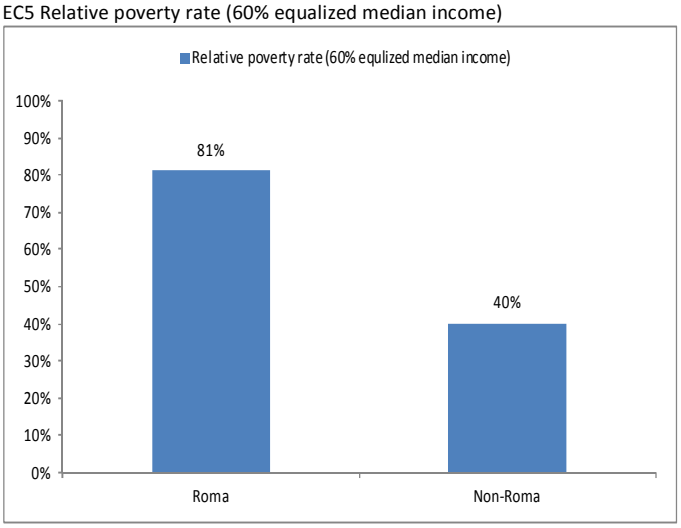
Share of people living in the households where per capita income or expenditures are below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP respectively).

In the case of income indicator, it is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amount?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes. Finally, it is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
In the case of expenditure indicator, it is calculated using the question "And how much money did your household spend last month in total? Please include also items not mentioned in previous question." (q416) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The monthly expenditure is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes.
Similarly to income based poverty rate, the value is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation
Data suggests that poverty is not just an issue for Roma populations – but also extreme poverty as measured by PPP$ 2.15 poverty rate. 11% of the Roma are below this extreme poverty line estimated on the basis of the declared incomes. Using PPP$ 4.30 poverty rate one third of Roma are poor. In both cases the poverty rates for Roma are almost six times higher than for non-Roma.
Another interesting observation is related to the differences between income and expenditure based estimates. People tend to be reluctant to report in full their incomes, so they appear "poorer" when assessed through the lens of incomes than through the lens of expenditures. But the difference in that regard in the case of Roma is almost double in the case of the people living below PPP$ 2.15. This could mean that the propensity to underreport incomes is higher in that group. This is usually associated with higher involvement in informal income generation suggesting that those at the highest risk of poverty face also higher additional risks associated with informality (lack of income security, no social insurance etc.).

EC5 Relative poverty rate (60% equalized median income)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households where per capita income is below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households (60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty).

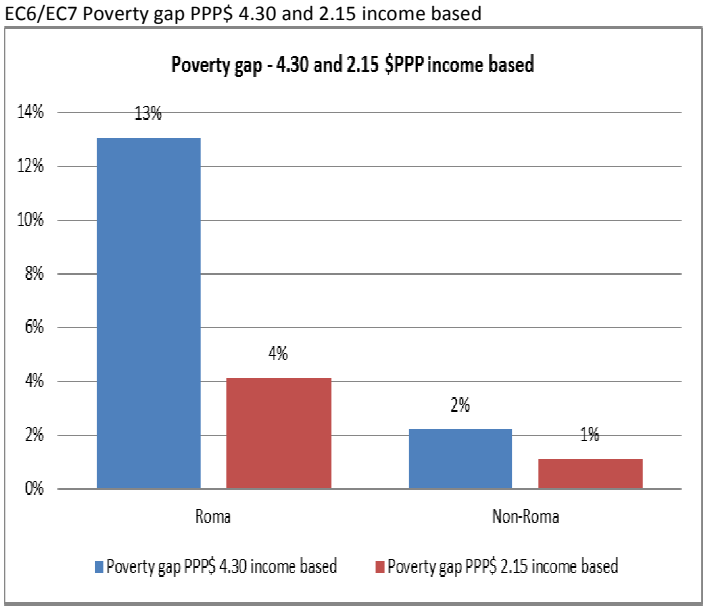
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is lastly compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Unlike absolute poverty rate, the relative poverty rate uses the value of the median income as a basis of estimating the poverty line. It means that the picture of poverty reflected in this indicator is highly related to income distribution. The data summarized in the figure suggests that most Roma are not just poor but also that they dominate the lower sector of the income distribution.

EC6/EC7 Poverty gap PPP$ 4.30 and 2.15 income based



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes. Then, it is compared to the $4.30 (PPP) per day poverty line to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

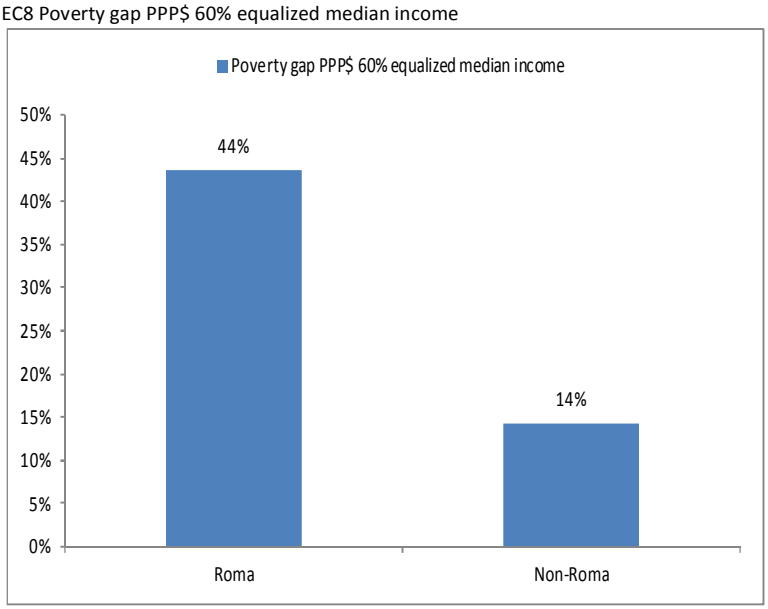
where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - $4.30 and $2.15 respectively, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The poverty gap is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. It is a measure supplementing the poverty headcount. The higher the poverty gap, the deeper in poverty is the populations that are below the poverty line. The data summarized in this graph should be analysed in the context of the first two graphs (poverty rates. The graph shows that the share of Roma that are poor is not

just higher – but the Roma that are in poverty are in deeper poverty than non-Roma. For the poor non-Roma smaller effort would be required to get above the poverty line than for the poor Roma.

EC8 Poverty gap PPP$ 60% equalized median income



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. The defined poverty line is 60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is then compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

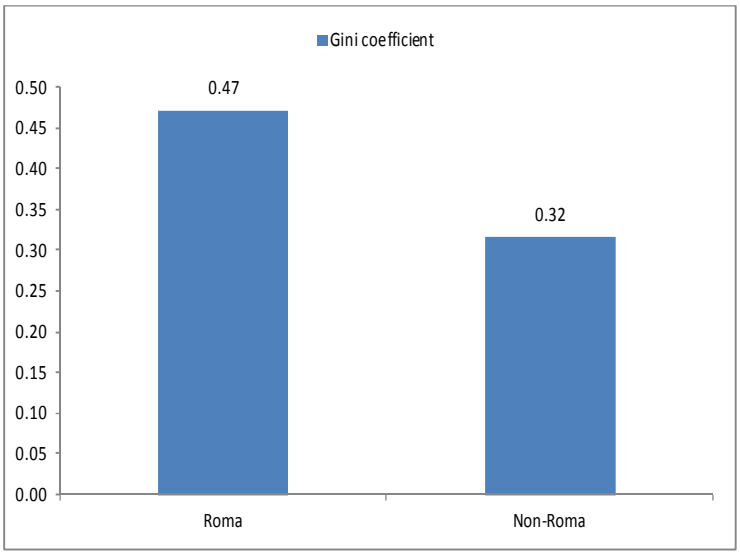
$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - 60% of the median, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The interpretation is the same as in the case of the graph above. The difference between the values of the poverty gaps for Roma for the two poverty estimates is due to (a) higher value of the 60% of the median than $PPP 4.30 and (b) the fact that Roma tend to occupy the lowest segment of the income distribution

EC9 Gini coefficient



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The Gini coefficient is then calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given country

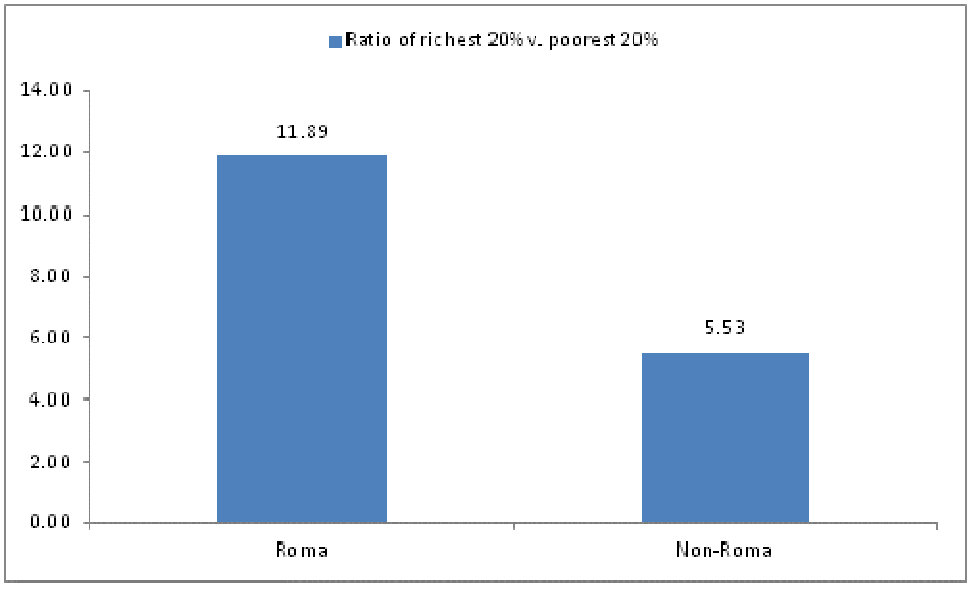
$(G = \frac{2\sum_i^N iy_i}{N\sum_i^N y_i} - \frac{N+1}{N}$

where N is the number of persons, y_i is the monthly equivalized income for a person, indexed in non-decreasing order). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Intra-group inequality is important aspect of vulnerability to poverty. The poor are not equally poor. In the case of Roma income inequality is higher than in the case of non-Roma. This is indirect evidence of the complex intra-group dynamics, different access to opportunities as well as the complex composition of the very universe generally labelled as "the Roma". The high level of inequality is also related to phenomena like informal ("shark") lending or intra-group exploitation. All those aspects are difficult to grasp in quantitative sample survey but need to be taken into consideration when analysing the data. Combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches is required for this purpose.

EC10 Ratio of richest 20% to poorest 20%



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

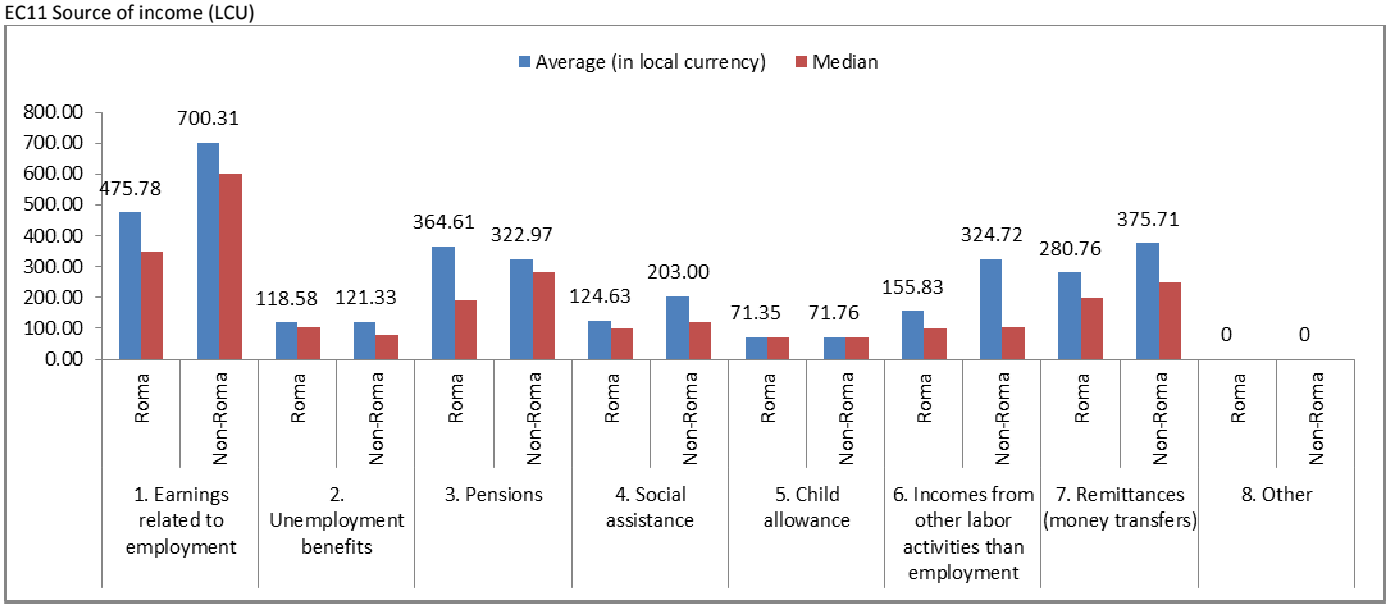
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* " The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The richest 20% of persons are then compared to the lowest 20% of persons to produce the ratio (R/P 20%). The ratio is calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given county. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is another dimension of income distribution and inequality. The more than twice the value of this ratio suggests the highly unequal distribution of income among Roma with the richest 20% "capturing", on average, almost 12 times the income of the poorest 20% compared to only 5.5 times higher for the non-Roma.

EC11 Source of income (LCU)



Average and median amounts related to individual sources of income for the household in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

This indicator is calculated using the question Q3.5 "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your households (estimate roughly). For each source: What was the approximate monthly amount?" from UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing

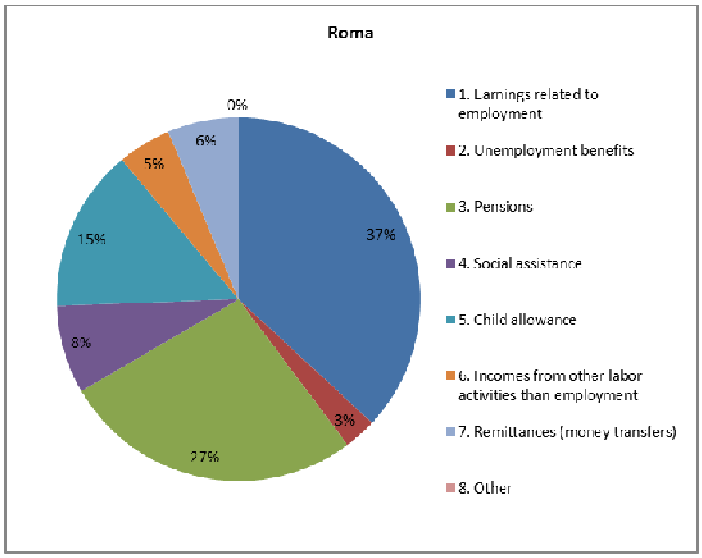
Interpretation

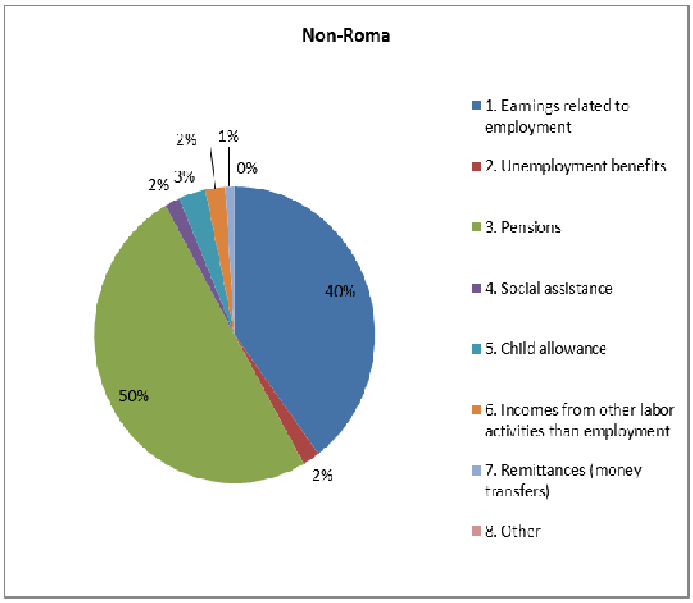
Structure of incomes is extremely informative of the households’ economic strategies. The graph shows that on almost all categories (except partially from unemployment benefits and from child allowance) Roma get lower incomes than non-Roma. Worth noting is also the difference between average and the means of individual income sources. The higher the difference between the two, the deeper the intra-group diversity. For example, if one person has extraordinary high pension, the entire average will go up (but not the median). In that regard it is worth noting the differences between the average and the median for Roma earnings from employment and from pensions. Another interesting finding is the similarity in regards remittances. For both groups they constitute important contribution to the household income suggesting the high incidence of labour migration (something not surprizing given the disadvantaged status of the settlements both Roma and non-Roma sampled live).

Structure of HHs incomes

EC22 Monthly income by source as a percentage of total monthly income (avg.)
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

This indicator is calculated using the question "For each source [of income] what was the approximate monthly amounts..." (Q35b_1; Q35b_2; Q35b_3; Q35b_4; Q35b_5; Q35b_6; Q35b_7; Q35b_8) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total income (sum of Q35b_1-Q35b_8). If a household did not receive any income from that source it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.





Interpretation

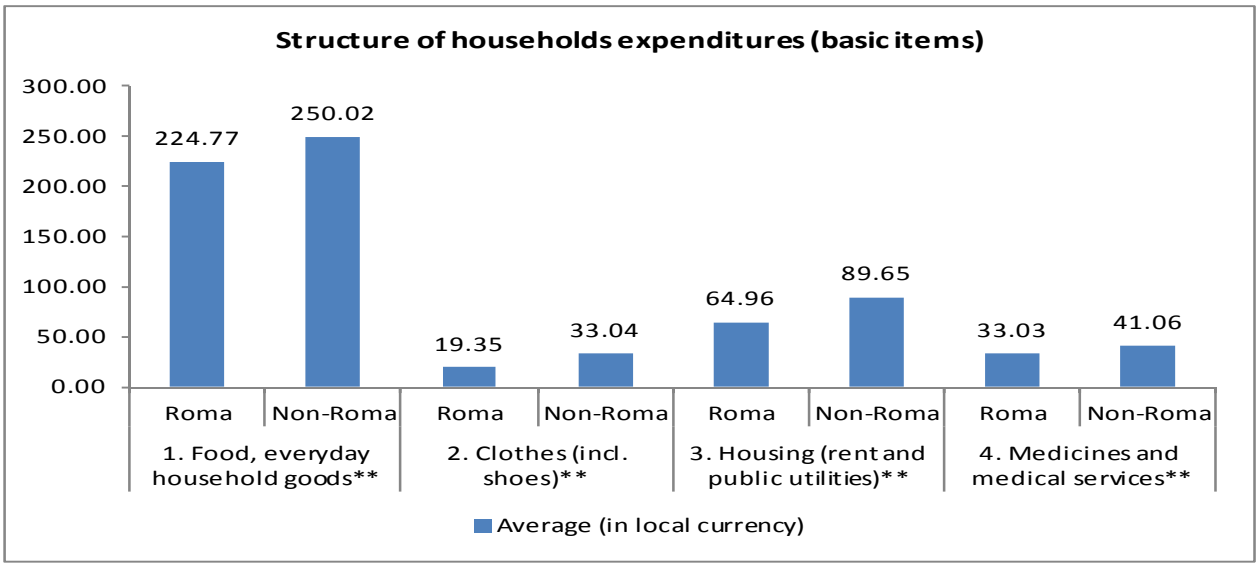
The graphs present the structure of household incomes of Roma and non-Roma. Both show high dependence on state transfers (pensions, social assistance, child allowance, unemployment benefits. The share of the latter is very low because of the long-term nature of unemployment both of Roma and non-Roma sharing the same socio-economic environment. Interestingly enough, the share of work-related incomes (earnings from employment and incomes from other labor related activity) is equal for both groups with slight difference in proportion (the share of "other" being slightly higher in the case of Roma. This is indirect evidence of the higher involvement of Roma in informal employment.

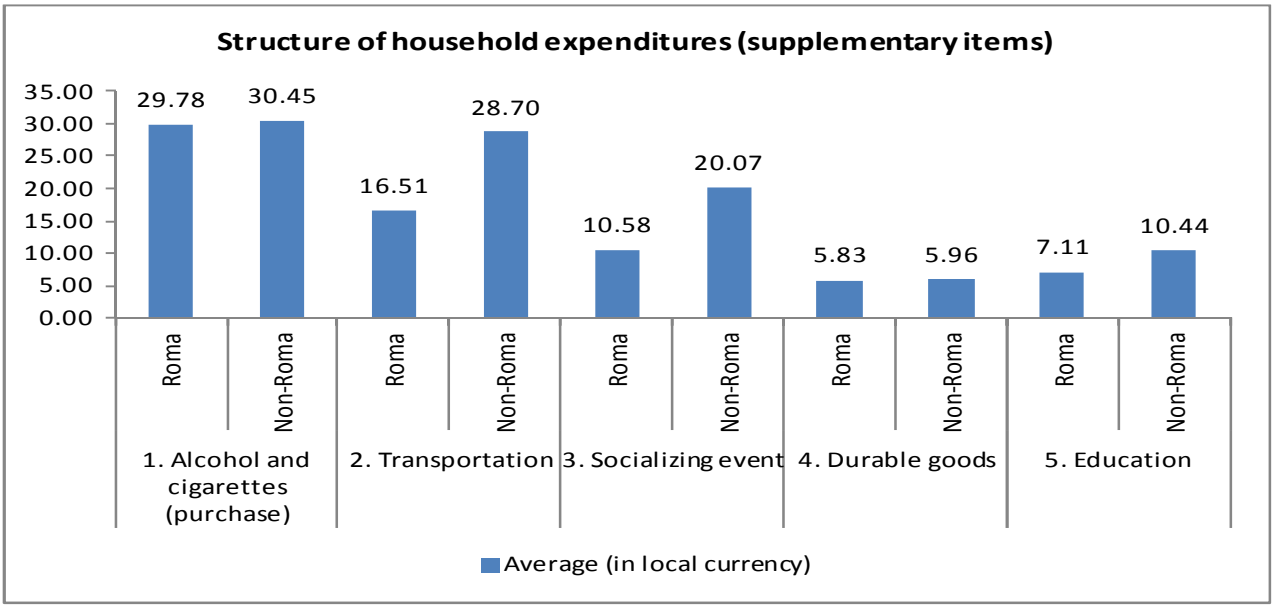
A major difference is in the share of pensions – almost twice lower in the case of Roma than in the case of non-Roma. This is associated with the lower life expectancy of Roma (and thus lower share of people receiving pensions) and lower average pension (this conclusion is supported also by the low value of the median for Roma pensions in EC11, graph above).

The high share of social assistance and child allowance (23% of the household incomes in the case of Roma versus just 5% in the case of non-Roma) reflects the different demographics of both groups (Roma households having more children) and higher dependence on social safety nets due to chronic poverty. The absolute amounts may be low (as showed in the previous graph) but their value is high in relative terms. The same applies also to remittances. With their high relative share their role for the economic security of Roma households is higher than for non-Roma.

EC12/EC13 Structure of HHs expenditures (LCU)
Average amounts related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

Calculation of the indicator
This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_2; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset and (ECON_q415) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset (items marked **). The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
The expenditures were divided into two categories – basic and supplementary.

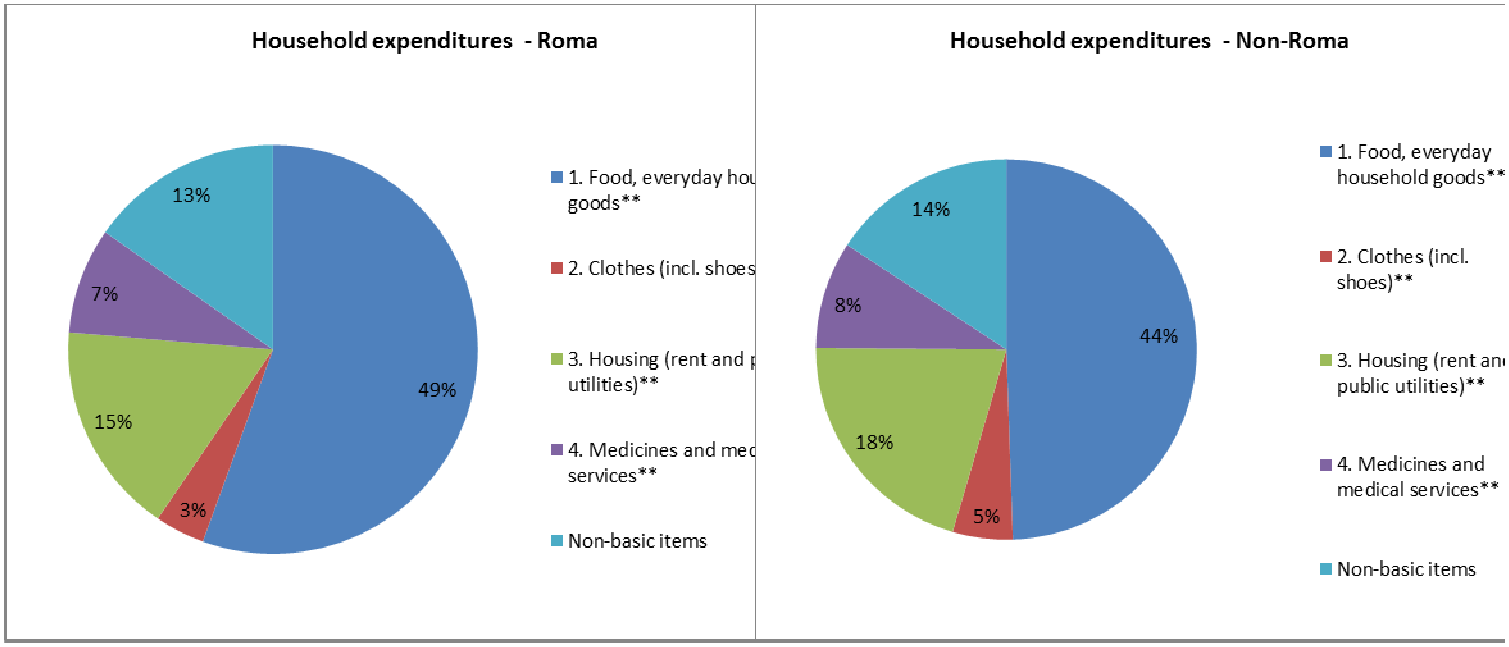




Interpretation
The two graphs visualize the average amounts of different expenditures items the households had. For clarity of visualization the expenditures are divided into two groups – basic and non-basic. It should be noted that the scale of the graphs are different and the highest value of the non-basic group corresponds roughly to the lowest value of the basic group.
Worth noting is that the households from the two groups spend roughly the same amount of money on individual items. The only two categories that are different are "transportation" (due to the fact that more non-Roma households have cars than Roma) and "socializing events". But the roughly same amounts spent per household are divided by different number of household members.

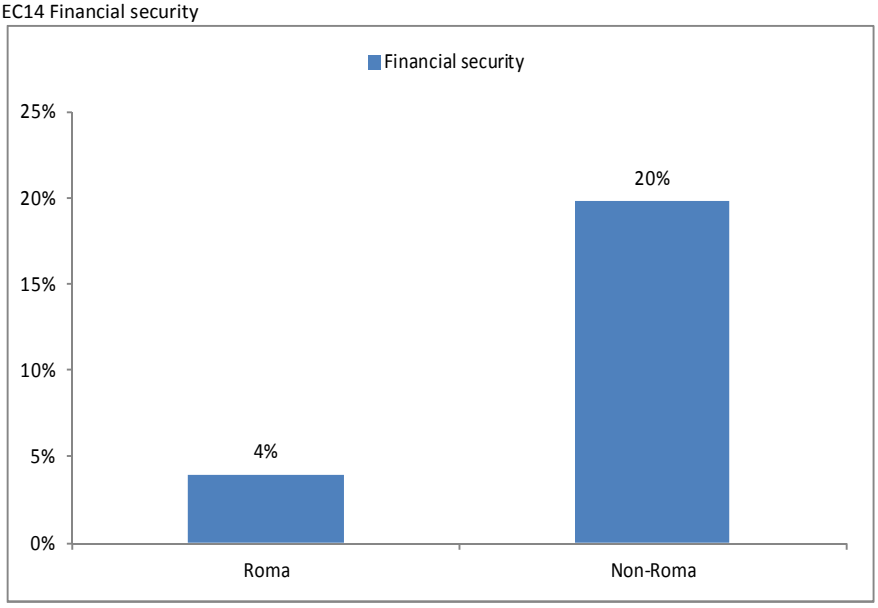
EC21 Monthly expenditures as a percentage of total monthly expenditures (avg.)***
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_1; Q4.15_2; Q4.15_3; Q4.15_4; Q4.15_5; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total expenditures (Q416). If a household did not spend on that item it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation
The graphs illustrate the structure of the household expenditures described above. It is quite similar for both groups. The higher share of housing and utilities in the case of non-Roma could be related both to lower level of access/consumption of such services, to lower quality of housing (and thus lower costs) or arrears for some of the services. Again, different composition of the households should be kept in mind.

EC14 Financial security



Calculation of the indicator

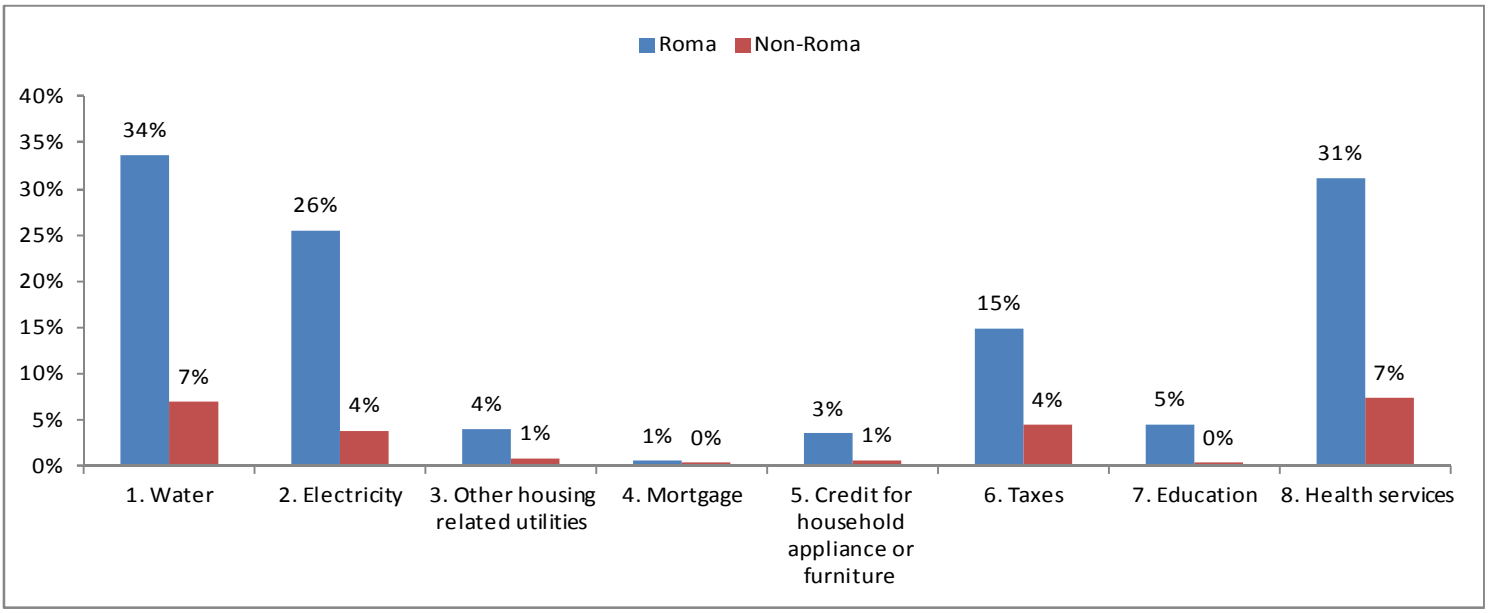
Share of households which have some savings as a percentage of all surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household have any savings, such as cash or bank deposit, or highly valued commodity items like gold?" (Q3.7) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation
No savings is indicative of poverty and economic insecurity. The share of Roma with savings is negligible. This is a worrying finding: lack of savings increases households' vulnerability to unexpected expenditures often forcing people into unaffordable debts to cover them.

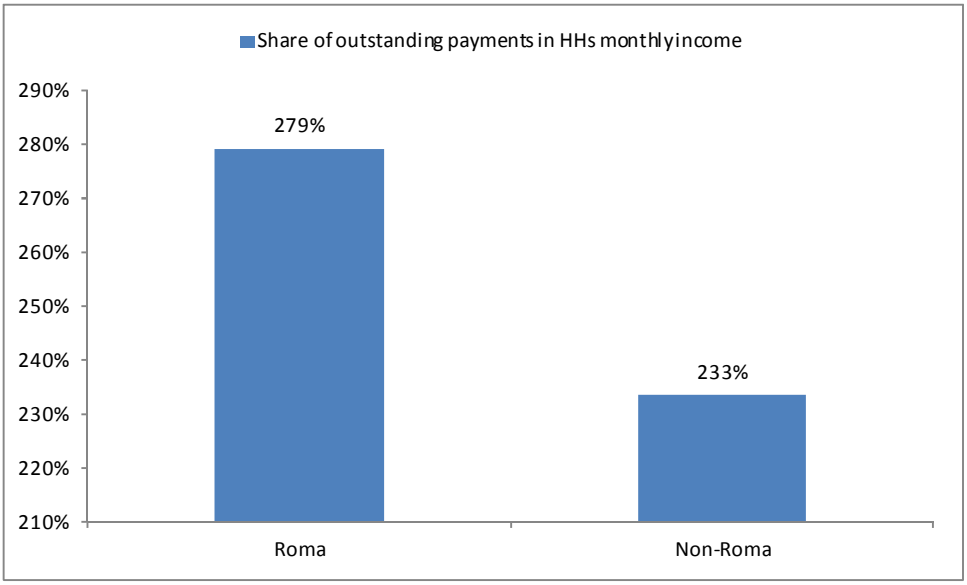
EC16 Outstanding payments (share of people) - type
Share of people living in households which are in arrears for individual payments as a percentage of all surveyed people.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Are you in arrears / have outstanding payments for the...?" (Q4.20_1) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation
Data summarized in this graph complements and supports the interpretation of the low share of utilities payments in EC21.It is low because 34% of the Roma live in households which have arrears for water and 26% - for electricity. The issue that requires additional in-depth investigation is "outstanding payments for health services" – what kind of payments and to whom.

EC17 Outstanding payments as a share of HHs monthly income



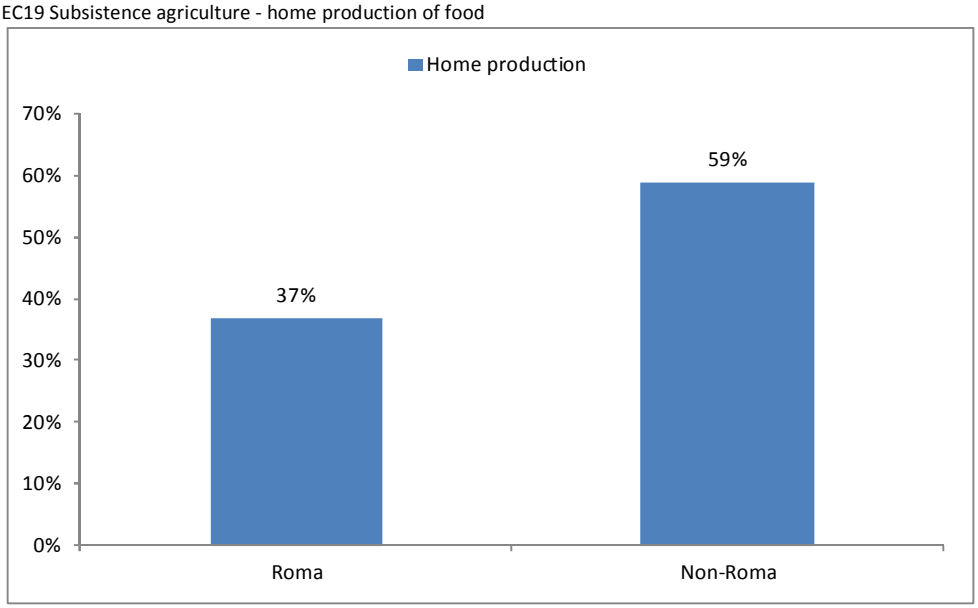
Calculation of the indicator

Average share of total outstanding payments as a percentage of monthly income.

The sum of total amounts that the household is due for individual categories (Q4.20_3) divided by the sum of amounts in the individual sources of income for the household (Q3.5b) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. N=households which are in arrears

Interpretation
The graph illustrates the magnitude of indebtedness of Roma and non-Roma households. In order to repay all the debts, a Roma household should devote almost 2.8 monthly incomes only for that purpose – and non-Roma should devote 2.33. But the real depth of the problem can be assessed in relation to EC14. Roma have no savings cushion and have no realistic option to save – and reduce level of indebtedness in the long run.

EC19 Subsistence agriculture - home production of food



Calculation of the indicator

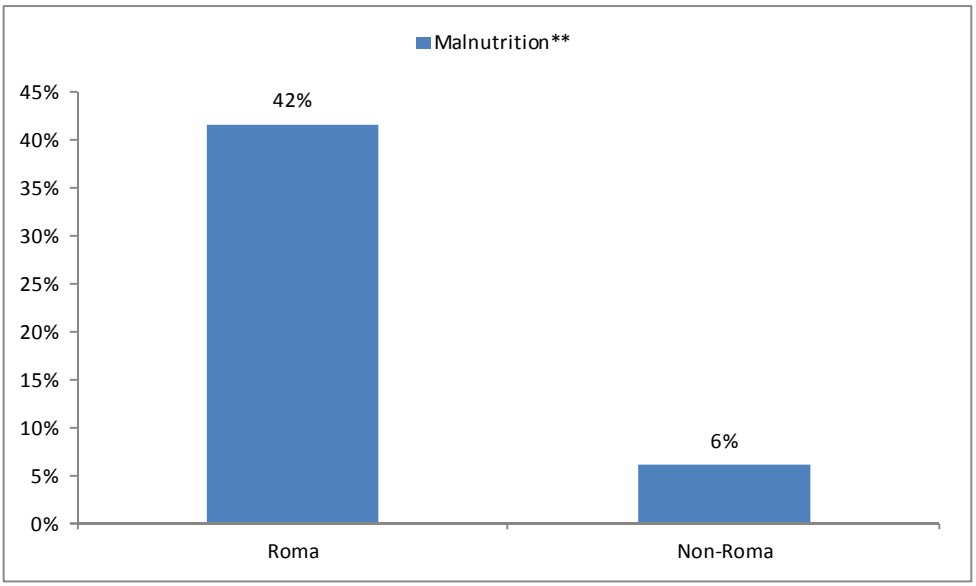
Share of people living in the households, which produce some agricultural products for home consumption as a percentage of all surveyed people.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household produce and grow for home consumption any of the following...a) vegetables; b) Fruits; c) Milk and dairy products; d) Eggs; e) Meat and meat products" (Q3.1) from UNDP-WB dataset. Production of alcohol was excluded from this calculation. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Food security is a major challenge for poor households and subsistence agriculture is one possible response. One would expect that poorer households would be relying more heavily on own produced food. It is not the case of Roma however. Apart from need and want one needs to have also the resources (access to land, working capital) and skills. This is a major reason why lower number of Roma are involved in subsistence agriculture – being landless, with no access to capital and limited agriproduction skills, they are facing additional risk of even deeper poverty.

EC20 Malnutrition**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in households, which experienced that in the past month somebody ever went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food for them as a percentage of total population living in households replying to this question.

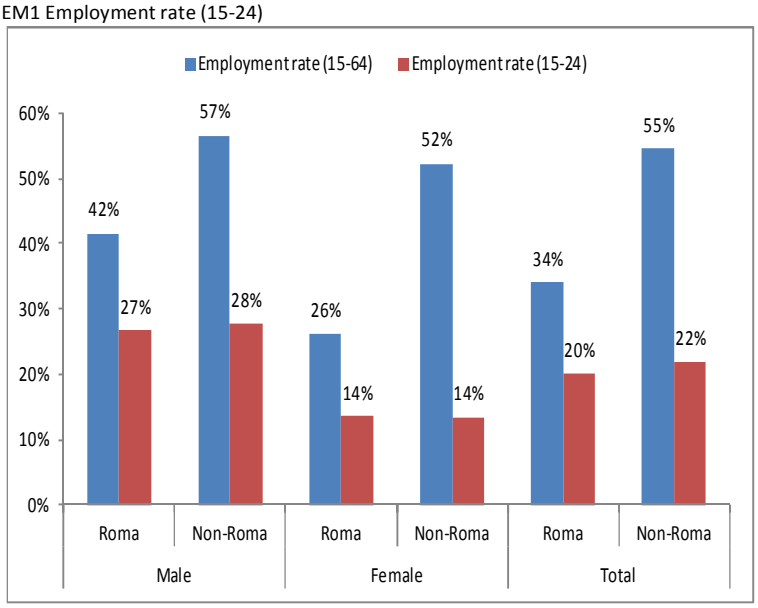
This indicator is calculated using the question "In the last month, did you or anyone in the household ever go to bed hungry because there was not enough money for food?" (ECON_q421_E5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The risk outlined in EC 19 is visualized in this graph. Roma households face the real threat of starvation. 42% of Roma population experienced at least once in the past month a case when somebody from the family went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food. Bearing in mind the strong intra-family bonds in Roma communities, "somebody from the family" most probably means "the entire family". The demographic structure of Roma families brings additional worrying dimension to the picture – high incidence of the risk of child malnutrition.

Employment

EM1 Employment rate (15-64)
EM1 Employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the employed as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The employment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of employed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of employed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

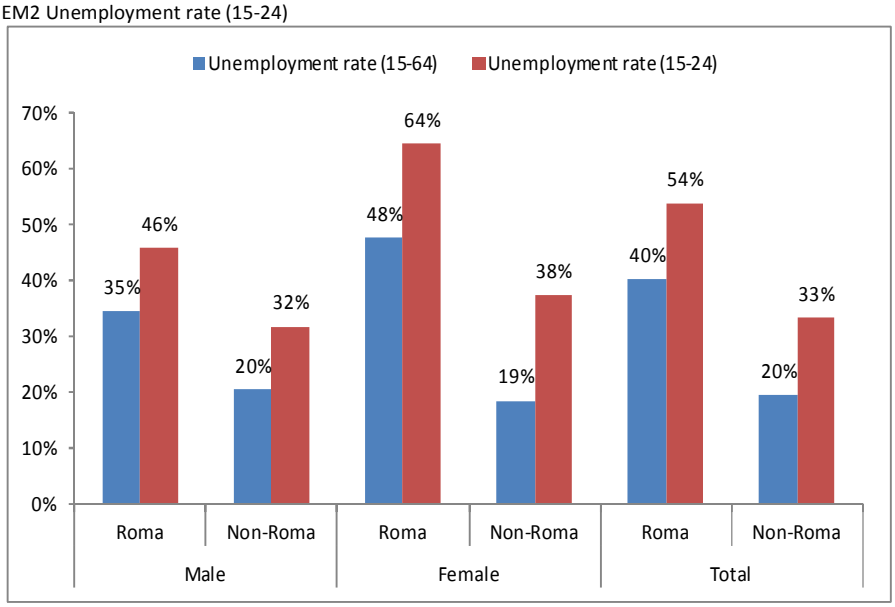
Interpretation

The Chart shows that working age Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more successful in the labor market. The employment rate for this group is 55 percent, 21 percent higher than working age Roma people where the employment rate is only 34 percent. At the same time the data indicates lower employment rates in Bulgaria in comparison with the EU-27 average, which was 64.1 percent in 2010 (Eurostat)1. Gender specific analysis of the employment rate in these two groups indicates the comparatively disadvantaged position of female Roma in getting a decent job (26 percent employment rate). Non-Roma females are twice as successful as Roma females and have have a 52 percent employment rate. Lower employment rates among Roma can serve as proxy for less income to Roma families and lower overall well-being.

According to the Chart (X), youth employment rates in both groups are very low – 20 percent (Roma) and 22 percent (Non-Roma), with an insignificant difference between the two groups. However, gender structures of the employed youth in the two groups confirm a higher success rate of young men gaining employment (27 percent employment rate in Roma youth and 28 percent employment in Non-Roma youth) than young women (14 percent employment rate in both groups), who have half the employment rate of young men. Very low employment rates among the youth may result in different social and economic problems at a local and national level. As ILO states, "the longer young persons remain out of touch with the labour market, the more difficult – and costly – it is to return to productive employment. There are also a number of important social implications related to exclusion, including susceptibility to anti-social behaviour, including juvenile delinquency, and social unrest".

1 http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tsiem010&language=en

EM2 Unemployment rate (15-64)
EM2 Unemployment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the unemployed as a percentage of those in the labor force (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the labor force in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The labor force consists of employed persons and unemployed persons. Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

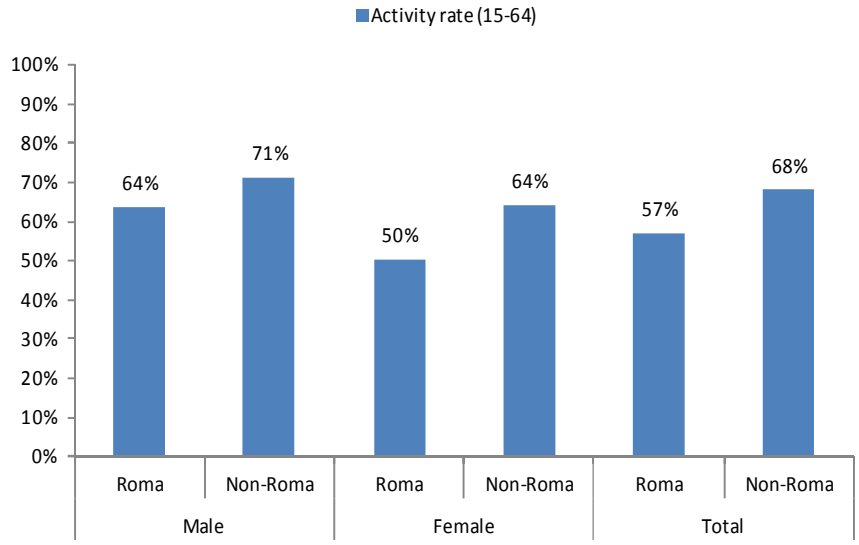
The unemployment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of unemployed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of unemployed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

Interpretation

The data derived from the survey indicates high unemployment rates among both Roma and Non-Roma respondents. However, the unemployment rate among Roma (40 percent) is twice as high as among Non-Roma, which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma people in the labor market. Gender analysis of the unemployment rate in these two groups shows an even more gloomy picture as almost half (48 percent) of working age female Roma suffer from unemployment, while the same indicator among Non-Roma women is 2.5 times lower. At the same time the unemployment rate among Non-Roma women (19 percent) is slightly lower than the unemployment rate among Non-Roma men (20 percent). The current situation mostly indicates the overall weak economic situation and very limited employment opportunities for people, especially for those marginal groups like Roma.

According to the Chart (y), youth unemployment rates in both groups are very high – 54 percent (Roma) and 33 percent (Non-Roma). Moreover, gender structures of the unemployed youth in the two groups confirm a higher unemployment rate among young women (64 percent in Roma and 38 percent in Non-Roma) than young men (46 percent in Roma and 32 percent in Non-Roma). Such high rates of unemployment among youth, especially among young women, will make future employment opportunities of Roma youth and also Non-Roma youth uncertain due to a lack of work experience, but also cause different economic and social problems in local communities.

EM3 Activity rate (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of employed and unemployed (labor force) as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64).

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

A person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a).

Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

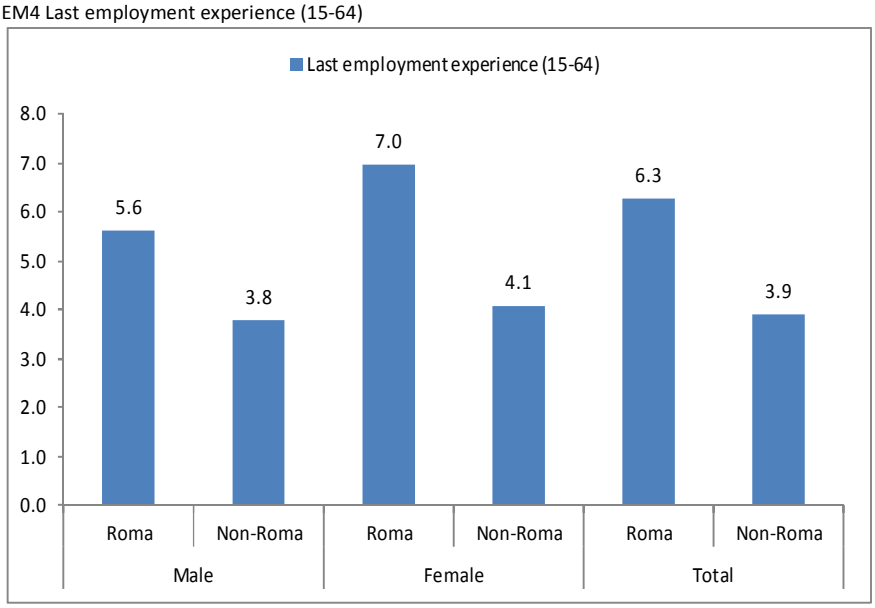
The activity rate is calculated also for males and females separately.

Interpretation

The chart suggests that Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more economically active than Roma people, as their rate of economic activity is 11 percent higher than the economic activity rate of Roma. This can be attributed to different factors such as higher employment opportunities for Non-Roma, their comparative advantage in the labour market, a lower propensity of Roma people to participate in the labour market and a higher number of discouraged Roma workers, etc.

At the same time the chart shows the lower economic activity rates among working age women in both groups, however, it also indicates the economic activity rate among Roma women is 14 percent lower than among Non-Roma women. The overall situation with female respondents can be associated with different factors, such as women choosing to stay at home and look after children and the household rather than work. At the same time it is obvious that Roma women are less active in the labour market than Non-Roma women due to different stigmas, which discourage Roma women from seeking a formal job.

EM4 Last employment experience (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

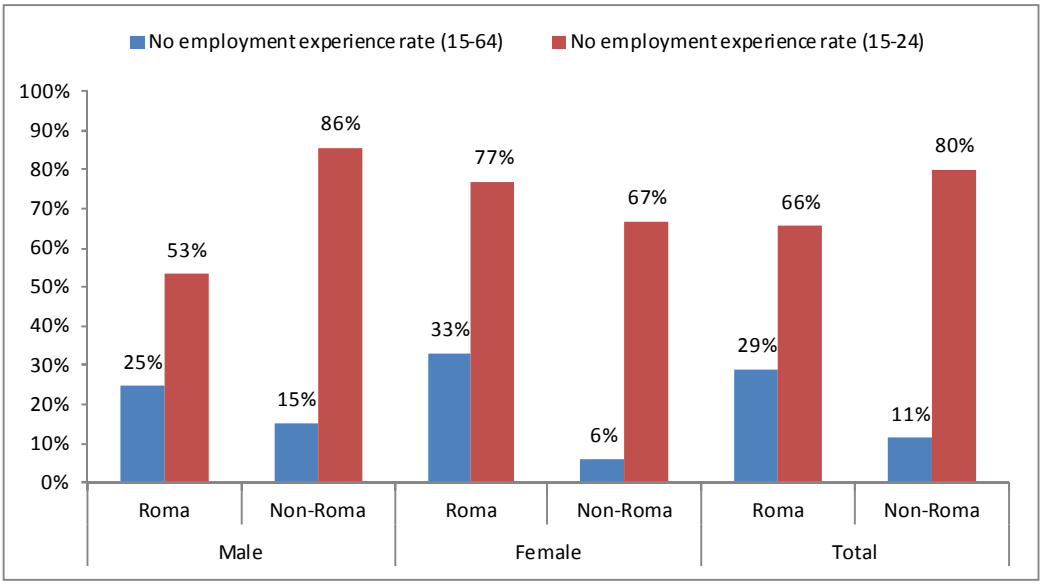
Average length of unemployment for those that have ever worked and are currently unemployed (as per the ILO definition) in the age group 15-64.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset subtracting the year of last work experience from 2011 (year of the survey's implementation).

Interpretation

The data for the last employment experience of respondents, or average length of their unemployment indicates existing long term unemployment within both Roma and Non-Roma unemployed, however, the length of this long term unemployment among Roma is longer (6.3 years) than Non-Roma (3.9 years) by 62 percent. Roma women have the longest average unemployment length - seven years, which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma job seekers, especially women, due to different factors among which could be lower educational levels and skills, unwillingness of employers to hire Roma due to different stigmas, etc. The effects of this long term unemployment are not only reduced income and financial hardship for families, but also psychological and emotional problems as well as significant barriers to future job finding due to diminishing employability.

EM5 No employment experience rate (15-64)
EM5 No employment experience rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

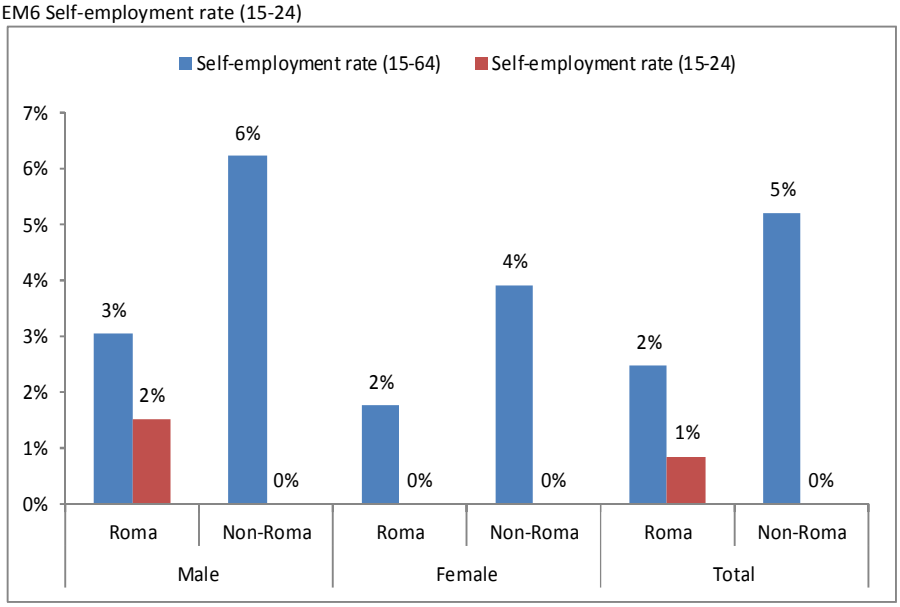
Share of those who have never worked as a percentage of unemployed population (as per ILO definition) in the age 15-64 and in the age 15-24.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset. taking the people who marked they have never worked.

Interpretation

The chart suggests that almost one third of working age Roma unemployed has never had employment before, while only 11 percent of working age Non-Roma unemployed respondents have no work experience at all. A similar disparity is observed when unemployed Roma and Non-Roma are split in to gender groups. This fact again indicates relatively limited opportunities for Roma people in the labor market. However, analysis of previous work experience of unemployed youth shows that the share of Non-Roma youth without former employment is 14 percent higher than the share of young unemployed Roma that have no work experience.

EM6 Self-employment rate (15-64)
EM6 Self-employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

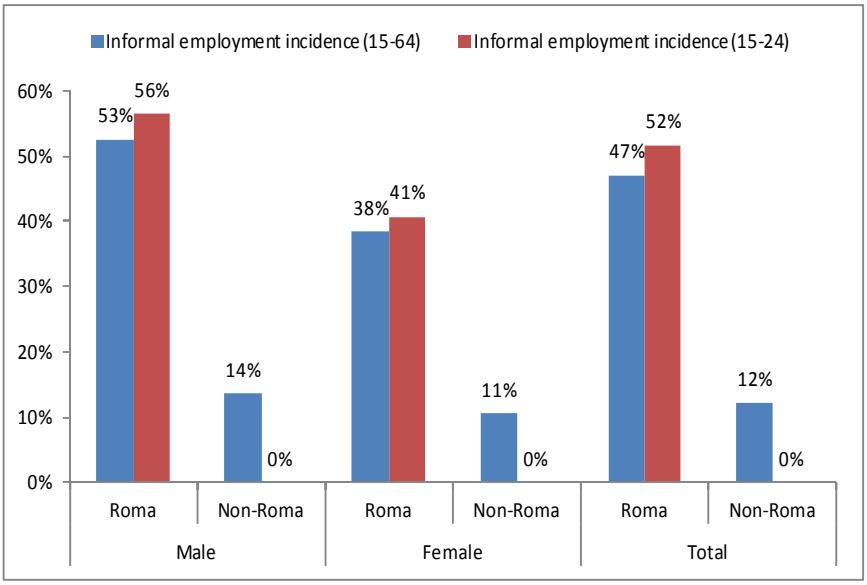
Share of self-employed in the labor force (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

A person is considered self-employed if they answered "already self-employed" to question "Are you interested in becoming self-employed and starting own business?" (E16) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Labor force consists of employed and unemployed as per ILO definitions.

Interpretation

The chart shows that the self-employment rate in both groups is not significant. At the same time, self-employment is higher for Non-Roma (5 percent) than for Roma (2 percent). This situation can be connected with different factors and conditions such as start-up capital for entrepreneurial activity, skills or knowledge to create own work, organizational and legal issues to be addressed in order to register for self-employment, etc., for all of which Roma people may have less resources to mobilize.

EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-64)
EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

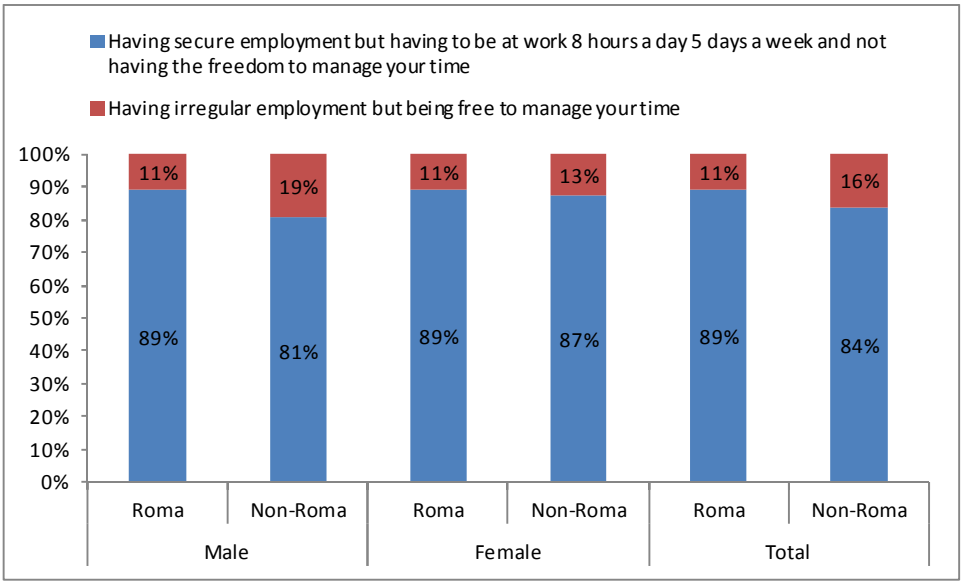
Share of employed people who do not have a written contract (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

Indicator is calculated from the positive answers to question "Do you have a written contract with your employer?" (E6) from the UNDP-WB dataset. This question is asked those people who are employed (as per questions E2 and E3) and are not the "employer in own business with employees" (answer category in question E5).

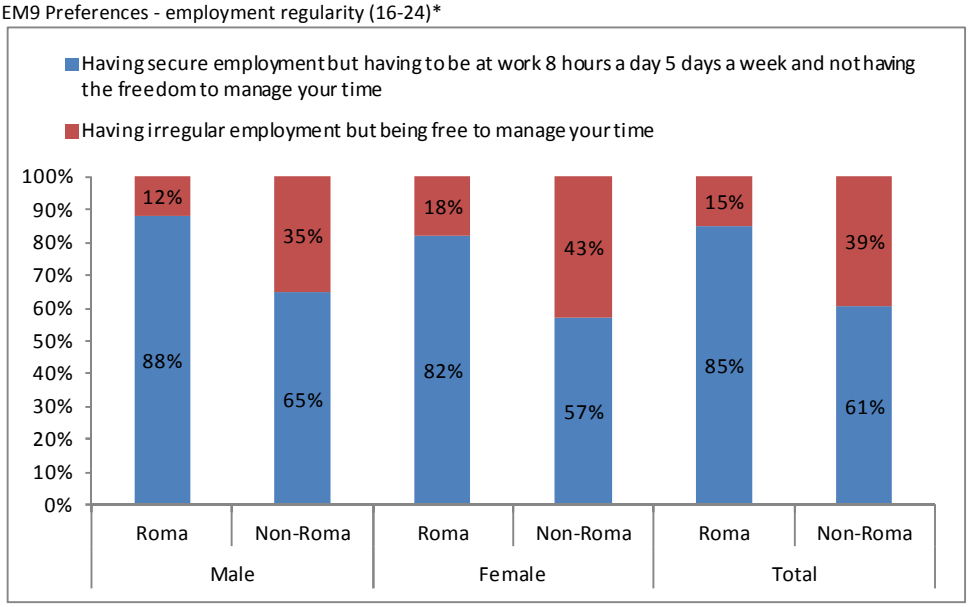
Interpretation

Survey data summarized in the Chart indicates very high informal employment rate among employed working age Roma (47 percent), while the share of workers without a formal contract among employed working age Non-Roma is only 12 percent. A similar situation is observed with employed Roma youth, 52 percent of which declared to be working without a written contract, while all employed Non-Roma youth claimed to have formal employment. This situation can be mostly connected with the disadvantaged position of Roma in the labor market due to which they are ready to opt for any possible job, even without a formal contract and low pay.

EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-64)*



EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

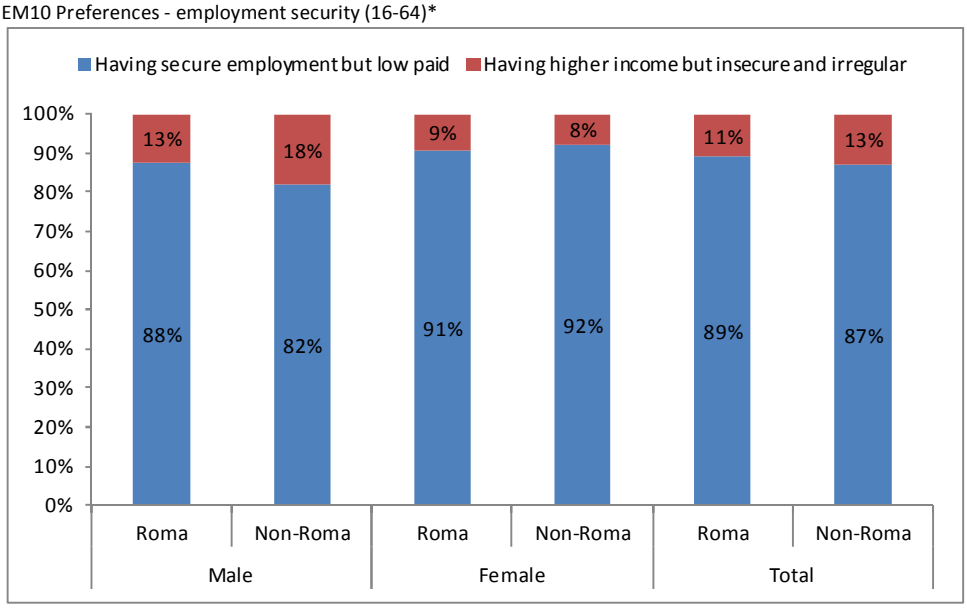
Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but having to be at work 8 hours a day 5 days a week and not having the freedom to manage your time" or "Having irregular employment but being free to manage your time" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6C) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

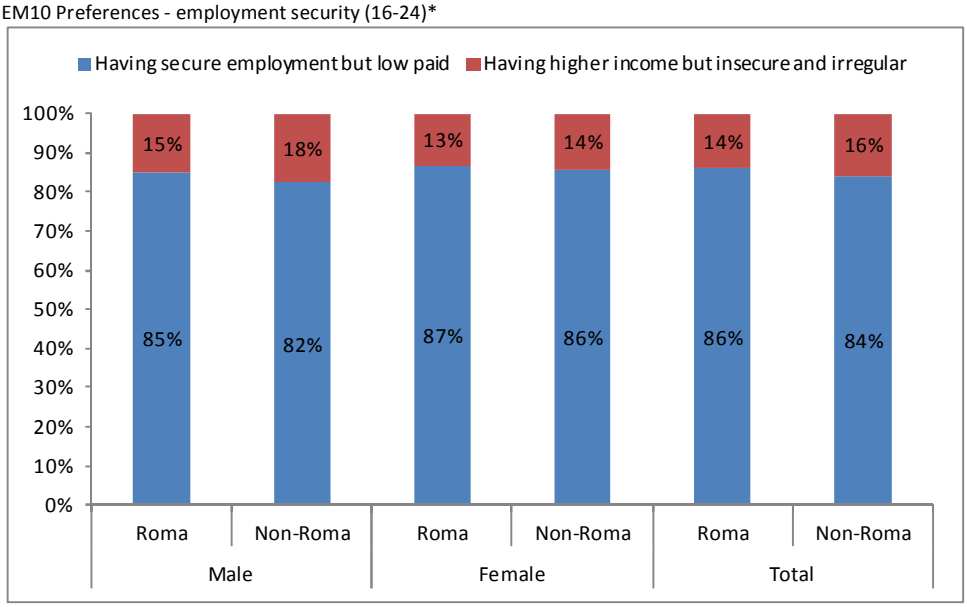
Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a regular job or work time flexibility shows that the lion share of both Roma (89 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (84 percent) at a working age opt for having a regular job with strict working days and hours rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. This fact shows that in unstable economic conditions and limited employment opportunities, people, especially those with dependents, choose to have a stable job and therefore income stability. At the same time, the data also shows that a regular job is less important for Non-Roma youth, as only 61 percent of them opted for it and 39 percent opted for the free management of their time with an irregular job. This can be justified with the willingness of young people to have more flexible time management in order to have a more active social life. Moreover, young people have less of a propensity to seek a regular job with strict working hours due to the fact that at this age (15-24) they do not have dependents to support. In contrary, the same study shows that Roma youth are almost as willingfull to have regular jobs as Roma respondents in general, which may be a result of their relatively disadvantaged economic situation and less competitiveness in the labor market.

EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-64)*



EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but low paid" or "Having higher income but insecure and irregular" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

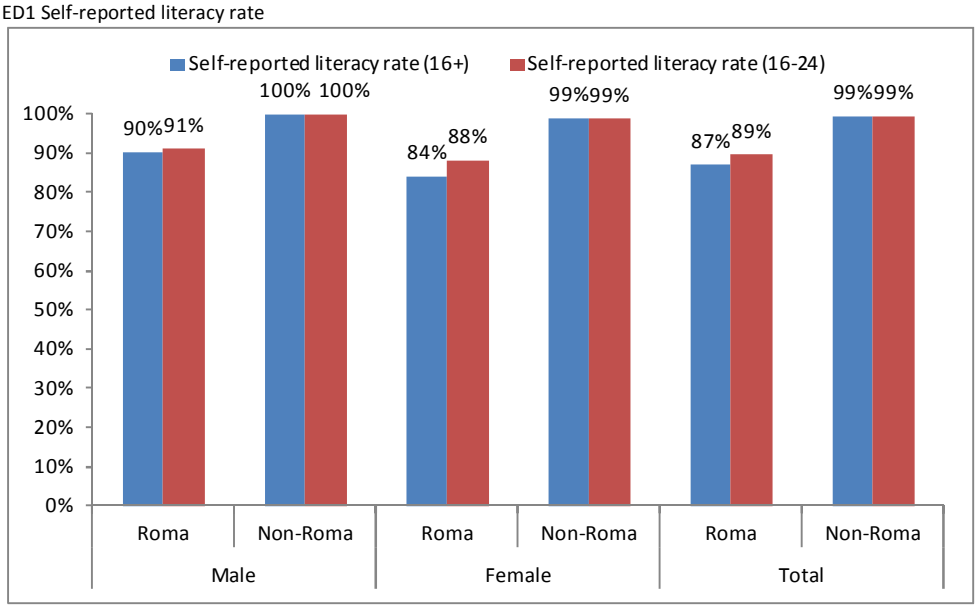
This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6B) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a secure job with lower pay or insecure and irregular job with high payment shows that both Roma (89 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (87 percent) at a working age opt for having a secure job with lower pay rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. Similar results are observed in the youth group and gender division of the respondents. This fact shows that everyone is concerned about stable income (even lower) which is most probably driven by current realities of unstable economic conditions.

Education

ED1 Self-reported literacy rate



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged 16 and older who reported to be able to read and write as share of the total surveyed population aged 16 and older.

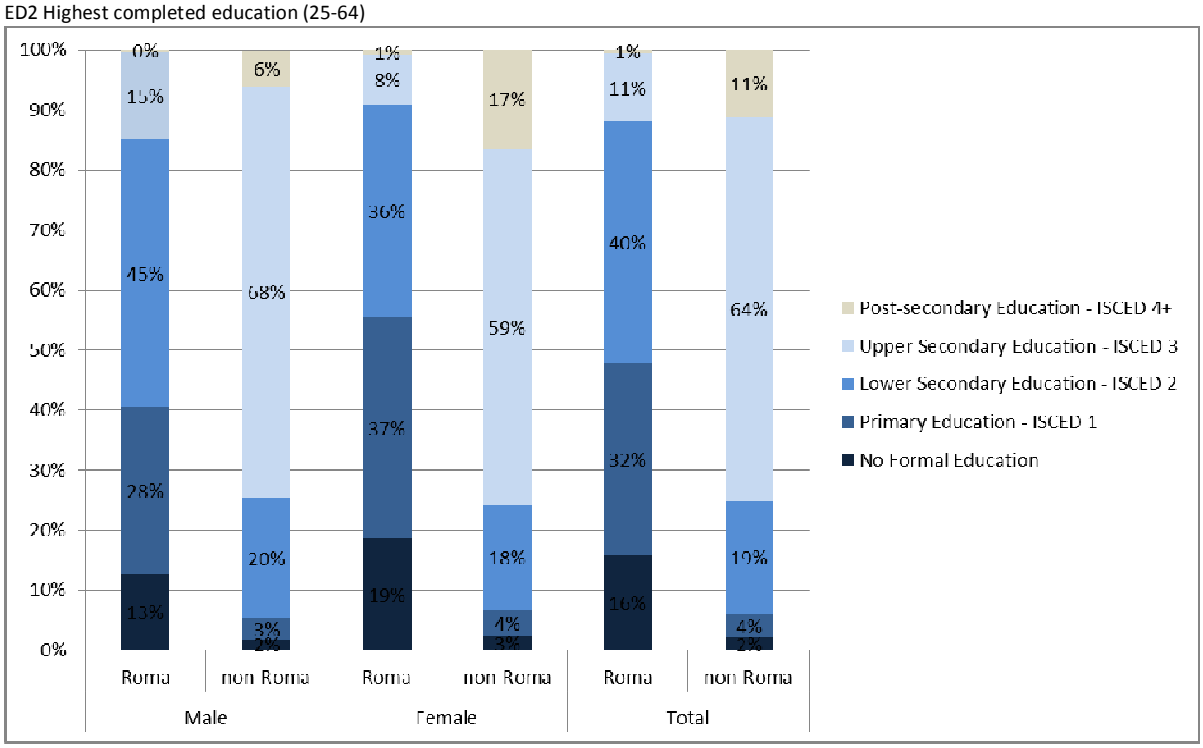
This indicator is calculated using the question "Can she/he read and write?" (EDUC_b1_a11) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. The indicator is based on the respondent's self-perception of literacy.

Interpretation

The figure shows that self-reported literacy rates for non-Roma are close to 100% while about one out of ten Roma (aged 16+) reported not to be able to read and write. Indicated female literacy rates for both Roma and non-Roma are slightly below indicated male literacy rates. In comparison to all Roma (aged 16+), young Roma especially young Roma females (aged 16 to 24) indicated slightly higher literacy rates.

Data on self-reported literacy rates should be treated with caution as one cannot conclude that those who indicated to be literate have the functional literacy skills that might be needed in a knowledge society.

ED2 Highest completed education (25-64)



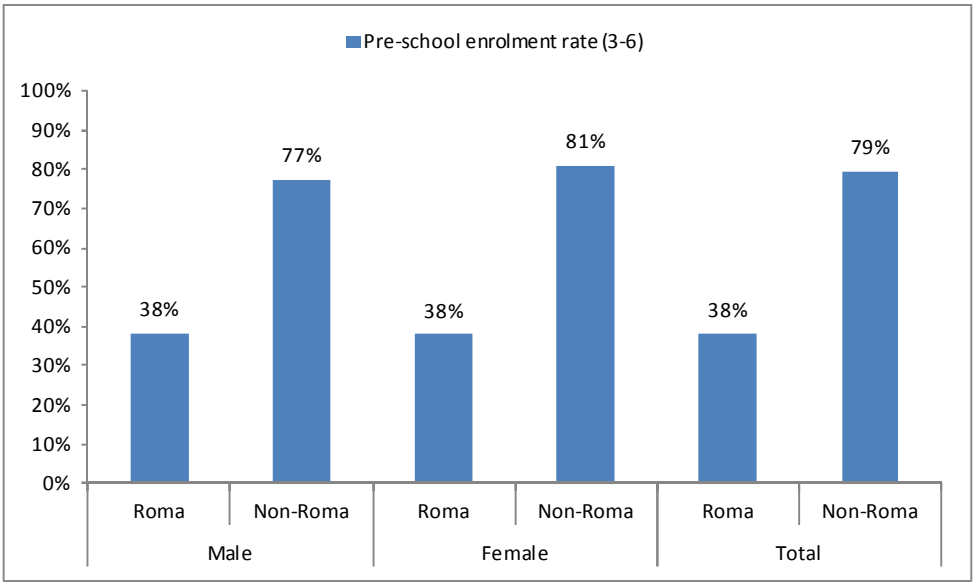
Calculation of the indicator
Surveyed population aged between 25 and 64 by highest education completed defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

This indicator is calculated using the question "What is his/her highest attained education level?" (b2) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results were displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "No formal education" and "incomplete lower basic" were summarized as "No Formal Education". "Lower basic and incomplete upper basic" were summarized as "Primary Education – ISCED 1". The values "Upper basic", "Incomplete secondary voc/technical" and "Incomplete secondary general" were summarized as Lower Secondary Education – ISCED 2". The values "Secondary voc/technical (1 or 2yr)", "Secondary voc/technical (3 or 4 yr)", "Secondary general (4 yr)", "Incomplete college or university" were summarized as Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "Associate (2yr) College", "Bachelor", "Masters", "PhD / Specialist" were summarized as "Post-secondary education – ISCED 4+". The translations of the questionnaire in national languages have been controlled for being in line with ISCED. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.

Primary education refers to the first four or five years of schooling and lower secondary education refers to four or five years of schooling following primary education. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. We use the age group 25 to 64 in order to make comparisons with the overall population possible (e.g. OECD 2009: Education at a Glance, p. 37).

Interpretation
The figure shows that Roma aged between 25 and 64 have less frequently completed higher education levels (ISCED 3, 4+) than non-Roma. Just a small proportion of Roma have completed upper secondary or tertiary education while the majority of non-Roma respondents have completed those levels. Nearly every second Rom (48%) has not completed lower secondary education while just a minority of non-Roma (6%) have not completed this level. 16% Roma and 2% non-Roma have not completed any education level. Roma women completed less frequently higher education levels (ISCED 2, 3, 4+) than their male counterparts.

ED3 Pre-school enrolment rate (3-6)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population (not yet enrolled in school) aged between 3 and 6 who are enrolled in a preschool facility (kindergarten or preschool) as share of all surveyed population between 3 and 6 (not yet enrolled in school).

This indicator is calculated using the question "Has s/he ever attended pre-school?" (EDUC_b5_b14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused", "don't know" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. We use the age group 3 to 6 as this is the theoretical age for pre-primary (not nursery) education in most countries. Those being 5 or 6 years old and already enrolled in school have been left out of the calculation.

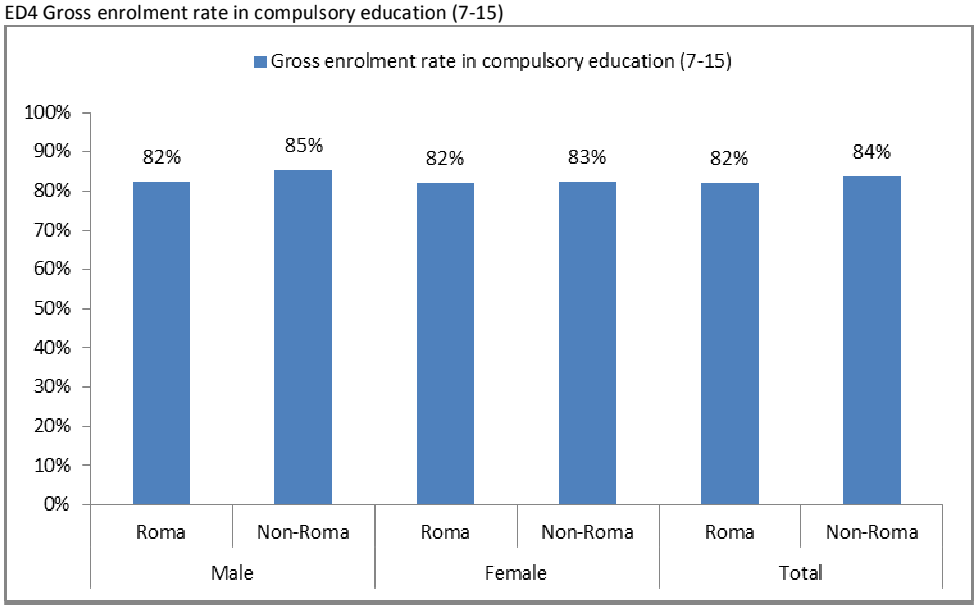
When comparing pre-school enrolment rates with national averages it should be considered that different data sources might not refer to the same age group.

Interpretation

The figure shows huge differences concerning pre-school enrolment rates between Roma and non-Roma (aged three to six). The share of non-Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education is more than twice as high as the share of Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education. Not even four out of ten Roma children (aged three to six) indicated to be enrolled in pre-school.

Given the importance of pre-school education for a later school career the low pre-school enrolment rate might contribute to the huge disadvantages Roma children face when entering regular school.

ED4 Gross enrolment rate in compulsory education (7-15)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 7 and 15 who are enrolled in education as share of all 7 to 15 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age groups 7 to 15 as in this age schooling is compulsory in all surveyed countries. Six year olds are not included as many of them were not yet supposed to be enrolled in school when the survey took place. In some countries the period of compulsory schooling continues after the age of 15. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

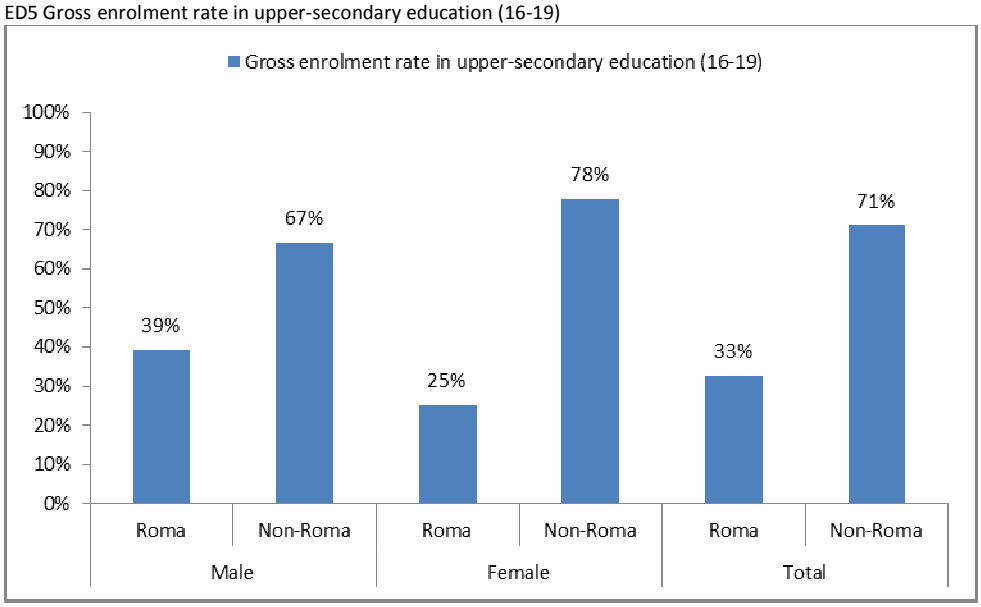
The survey question makes no distinction between pupils who are absent from school but still officially registered and pupils who are not officially registered. Thus, the respondents might have interpreted this question in different ways.

Interpretation

The figure shows that a remarkable percentage of both Roma and non-Roma indicated to not attend school.

These finding should be treated with caution as schooling in Bulgaria is compulsory until the age of 16. The national translation of the survey question suggests that people who were in the very moment of interviewing not attending school (for example because of illness or due to finished examinations) might have answered the question with "no".

ED5 Gross enrolment rate in upper-secondary education (16-19)



Calculation of the indicator

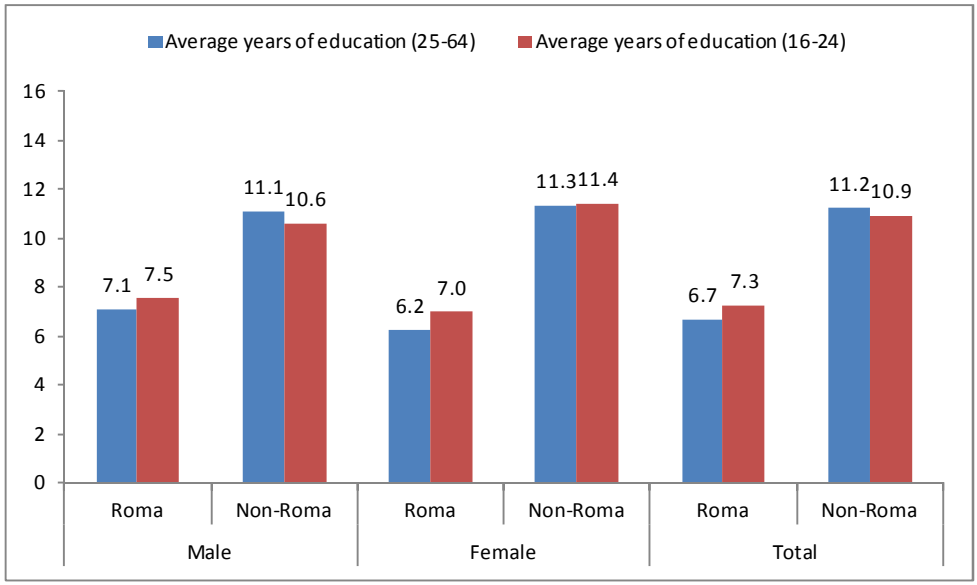
Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 16 and 19 who are enrolled in education as share of all 16 to 19 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age group 16 to 19 as this age period is part of the theoretical age for upper-secondary education in most countries. In some countries the period of upper-secondary education starts with in an earlier age or ends after the age of 19. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma being in the theoretical age of upper secondary education (16 to 19) indicated much lower attendance levels than non-Roma did. Especially striking are the discrepancies between Roma and non-Roma females. While non-Roma females indicated higher attendance than their male counterparts, Roma females indicated lower attendance than their male counterparts. Just one out of four Roma females between the age of 16 and 19 indicated to attend school

ED6 Average years of education (25-64)
ED6 Average years of education (16-24)



Average years of education

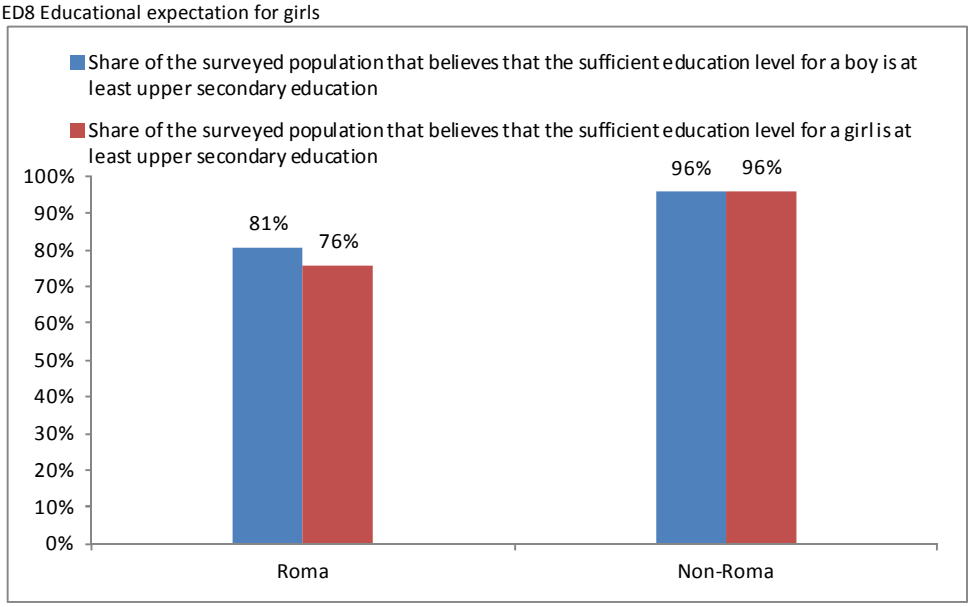
Surveyed population aged 25 to 64 (16 to 24) by average years spend in school.

This indicator is calculated using the question "How many years did s/he spend in school in total?" (b6) from the UNDP-WB dataset and computing the mean. We use the age group 25 to 64 and define this group as "adult population" in order to make comparison with a younger age cohort (people aged between 16 and 24) possible.

Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated to have spent more years in the education system than Roma did. Indicated differences in average years spend in school between Roma and non-Roma of 25 to 64 years of age account for more than four years. Average indicated differences between Roma and non-Roma aged 16 to 24 are slightly lower but still above three years.

ED7 Educational expectation for boys
ED8 Educational expectation for girls



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) that believes that the sufficient education level for a boy/girl is at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3).

This indicator is calculated using the question "What do you believe is a sufficient level of education for a boy/girl?" (v7b/v7g) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results are displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "secondary vocational/technical/arts" and "general secondary" are summarized as "Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.

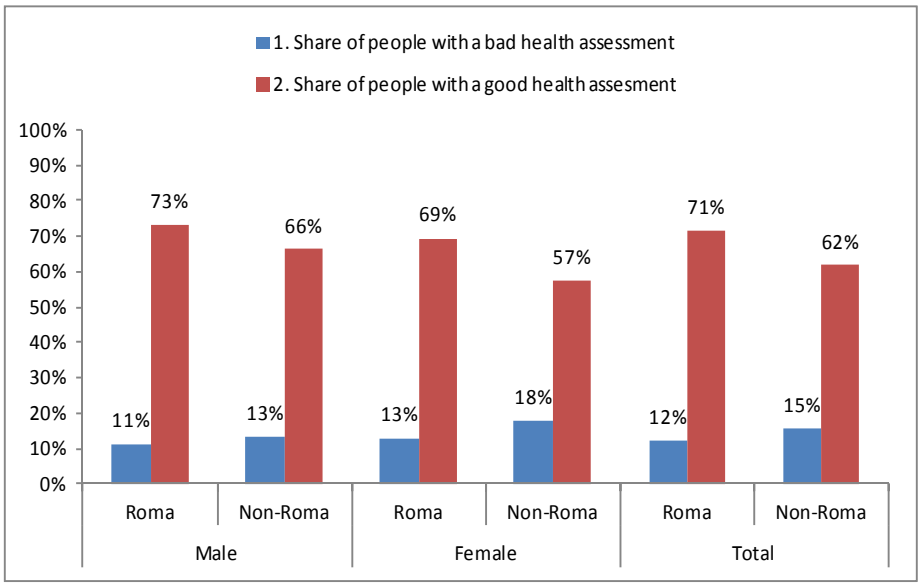
The result should be reflected against the low socio-economic status of most Roma families which is generally associated with lower aspirations and might fully explain the different aspirations between Roma and non-Roma.

Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated higher educational aspirations than Roma did. However, the figure shows also that most Roma would like a boy / girl to finish at least upper secondary education: Just about one out of five Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for boys and about one out of four Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for girls.

Health

H1 Health assessment



Calculation of the indicator

Share of those who have bad/very bad or good/very good health in general as a percentage of all surveyed population.

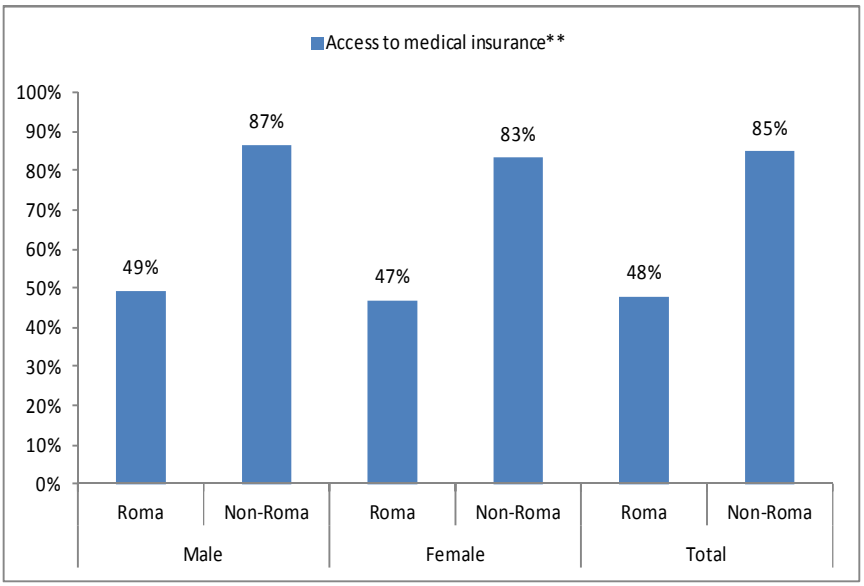
Indicator is based on question "How is your health in general?" (C1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph indicates that - based on respondents' self-assessment - almost ¾ of both Roma declared satisfaction with their health (good/very good answers). Unfavourable assessment of health was indicated by a smaller share of Roma and non-Roma alike (6 % and 7 % respectively). These results are not significantly differentiated by sex.

High share of satisfactory answers by Roma may suggest that self-perception of health does not correspond to the objective verification by experts – rather it is biased by lack of information, prejudices, cultural norms etc.

H2 Access to medical insurance**



Calculation of the indicator

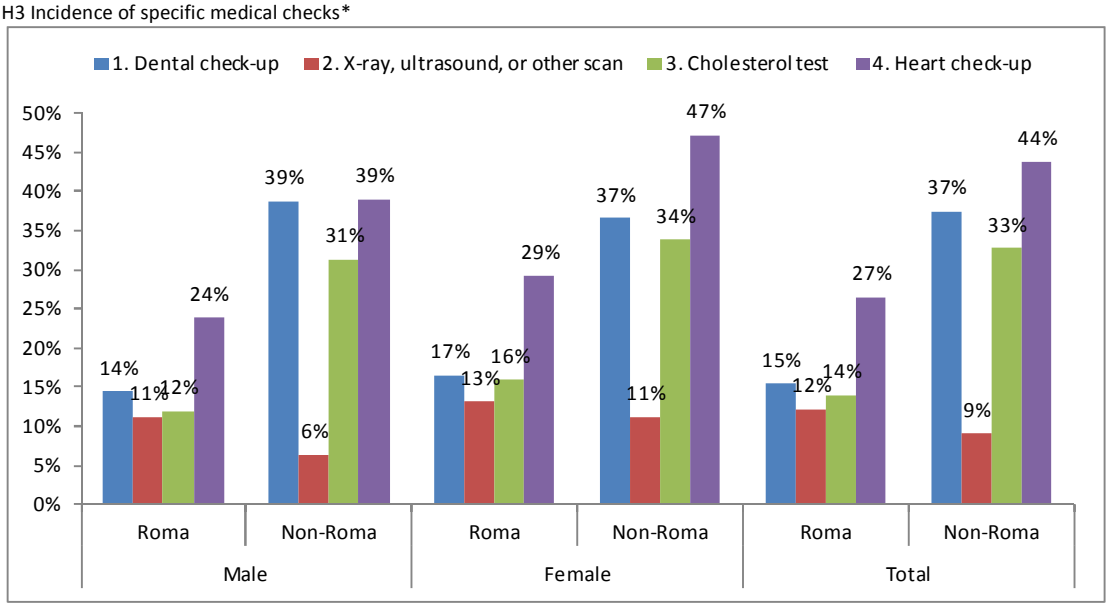
Share of adult persons (16+) who have medical insurance as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question ""Do you have any medical insurance either on your own name/other HH member?" (HEALTH_h4_i1) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that only 48 % of Roma indicated that they or some other member of the household have some kind of medical insurance. Sex is not differentiating the answers. This rather low share of positive answers among Roma might indicate unequal access to the health service in the country. However, it might also indicate that answers is biased by subjective interpretation of judgement what is proper 'medical insurance'. Respondents might reported not having health insurance because s/he might simply not know.

H3 Incidence of specific medical checks*



Calculation of the indicator

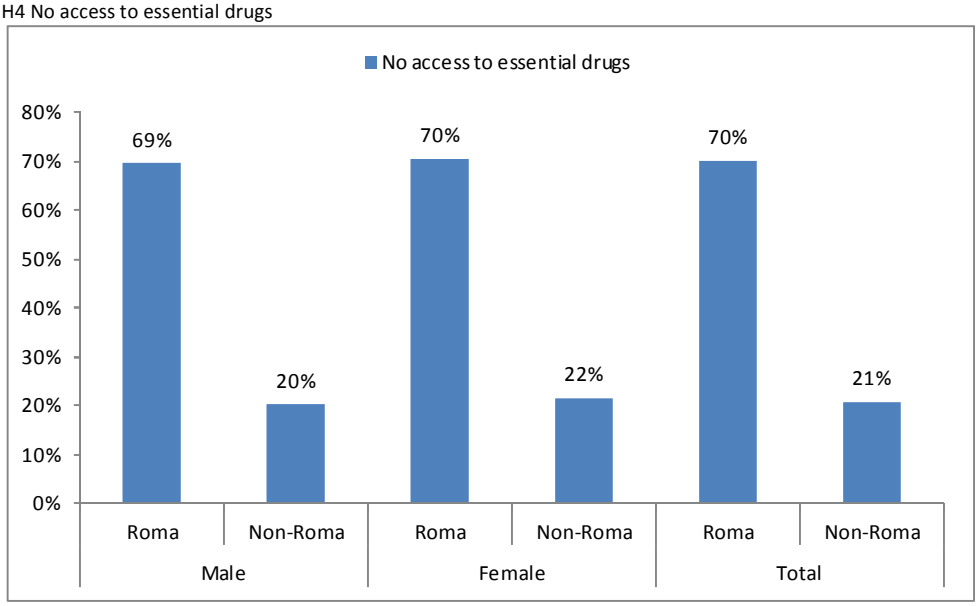
Share of adult persons (16+) who had a given medical test (dental check-up; x-ray, ultrasound or other scan; cholesterol test; heart check-up) in the last 12 months as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question H11 from the UNDP-WB dataset. Positive answers to question were considered not differentiating whether the check was own initiative, doctor's initiative or a screening program. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma from the sample had visited doctor for specific medical reasons. We see the significantly lower share of Roma respondents indicated that they have underwent medical checks as compared to non-Roma population. The frequency of visits to the doctor may indicate various facts: deteriorating health conditions, proximity or affordability of health care, but also fear of doctor and the like

H4 No access to essential drugs



Calculation of the indicator

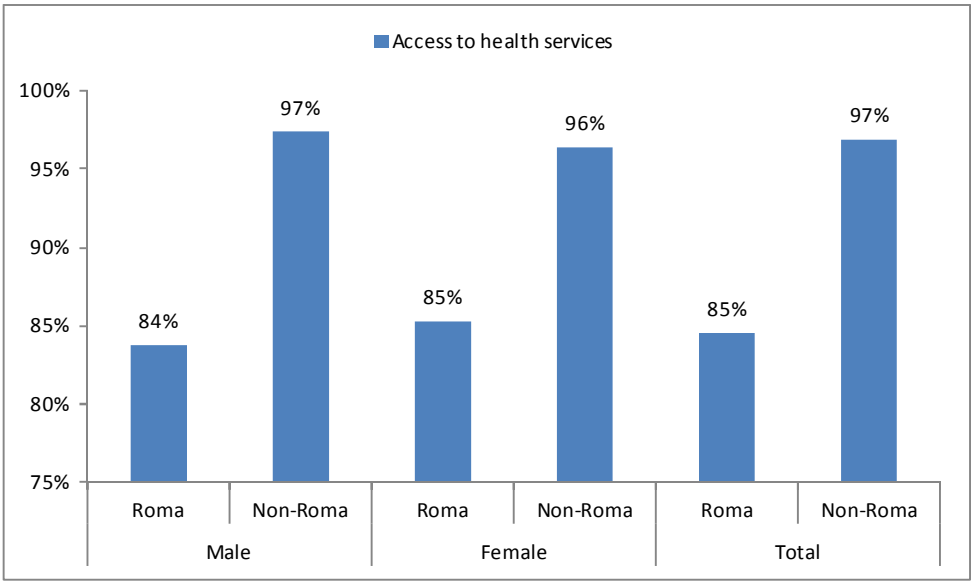
Share of people living in households which could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of this household as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Were there any periods in the past 12 months when your HH could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of your HH?" (Q2.3) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma have problems with paying for medicine. As we see, almost half of the Roma sample indicated that they were some periods in the last year when they could not afford to pay for the medicine. The share of non-Roma having the same experience was significantly lower. Sex of respondents does not differentiate among the answers.

H5 Access to health services



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households having access to health services when needed as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

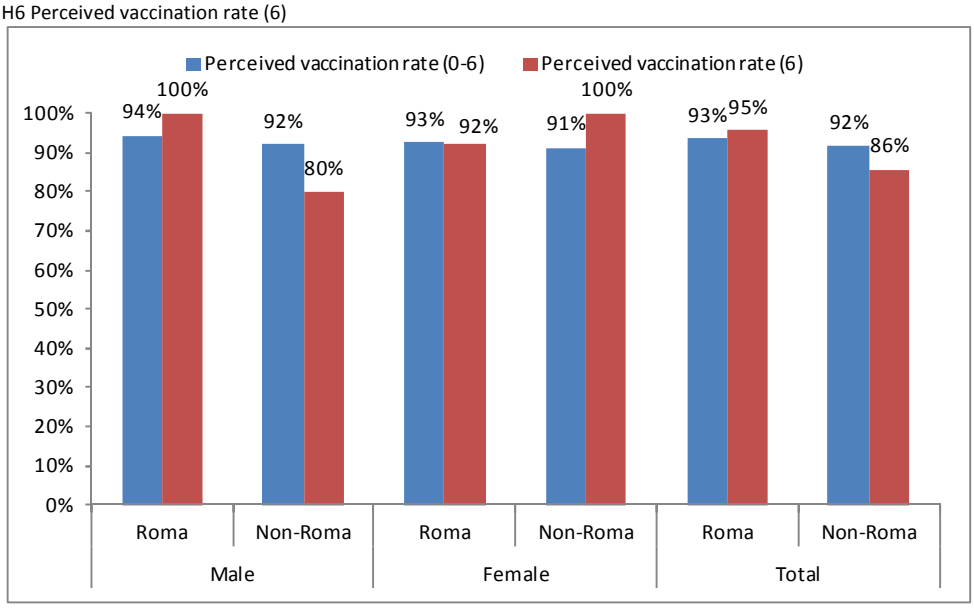
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Does your household have a doctor to approach when needed?" (Q2.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that 85 % of Roma and 97 % of non-Roma indicated that they have access to doctor when they needed. Sex of respondents does not significantly differentiate among the answers. Very high share of positive answers by Roma may indicate that they were those who were likely living on the outskirts close to town or villages with better access to doctor.

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (0-6)

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (6)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of children 0-6 or 6 years old who ever received any vaccination as a percentage of all children in these age groups.

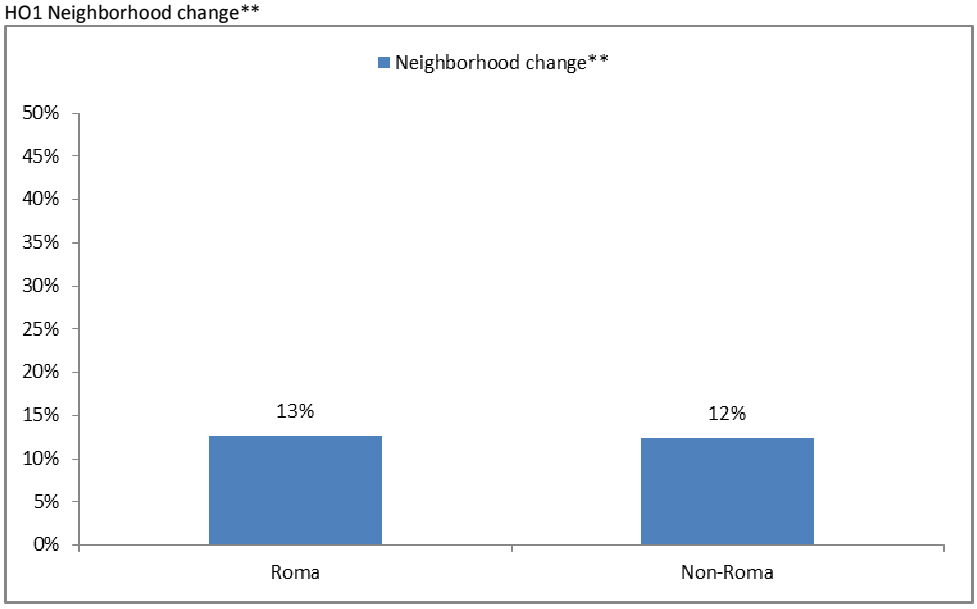
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Did s/he ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?" (EC4) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that more than 90 % of Roma and non-Roma children up to 6 years received some vaccination.

Housing

HO1 Neighborhood change**



Calculation of the indicator

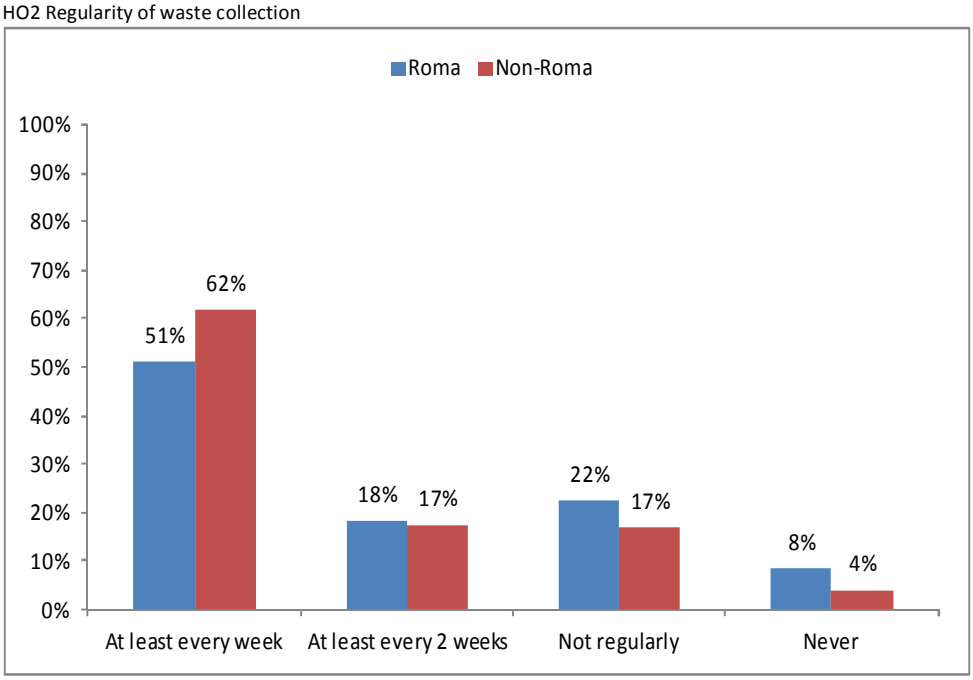
Share of people living in the households which in the last 5 years observed improvements in their neighbourhood as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "How has your neighbourhood changed in the last 5 years, or since you have been living here, as a place to live?"?" (NEIGH_q16_c4) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The results visualized in this graph suggest that the share of people – both from Roma and non-Roma samples – who observe some improvement in their communities is small (slightly higher than one tenth of the surveyed households). This suggests that both communities share the same level of "slow pace of improvement", which is relatively good news. It is better than having drastically different level of improvement for the communities populated by one group compared to the other. But the fact that the improvement is negligible is the pessimistic part of the story. This is "equality in deprivation".

HO2 Regularity of waste collection



Calculation of the indicator

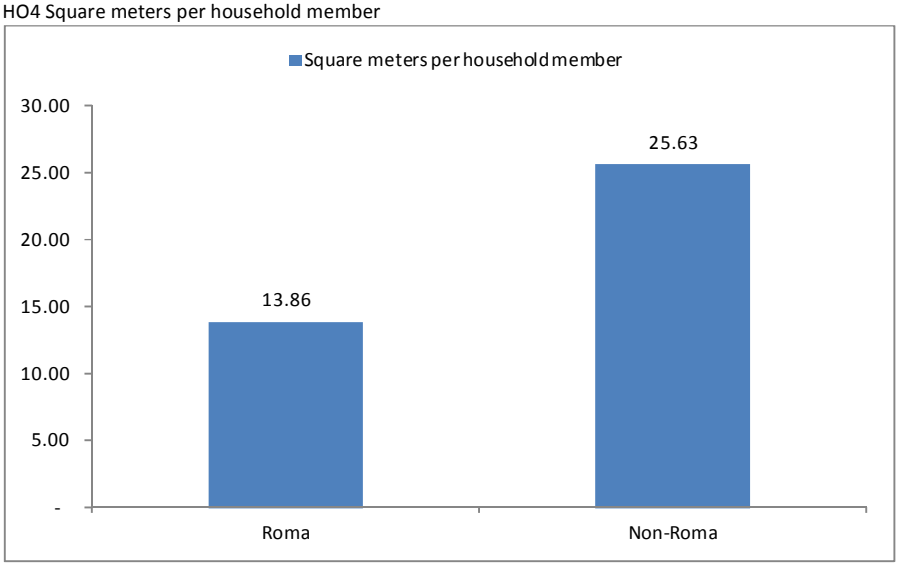
Share of people living in the households with a given frequency of waste collection as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question Q1.8 from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data suggests that although both communities share the same socioeconomic environment, they are not having the same access to communal services (as garbage collection). This is typical for Roma segregated settlements or neighbourhood. Even when they are located in the same village, the infrastructures (paved road, gas supply) usually stops just before the "Roma part". The same seems to apply for waste collection as well.

HO4 Square meters per household member



Calculation of the indicator

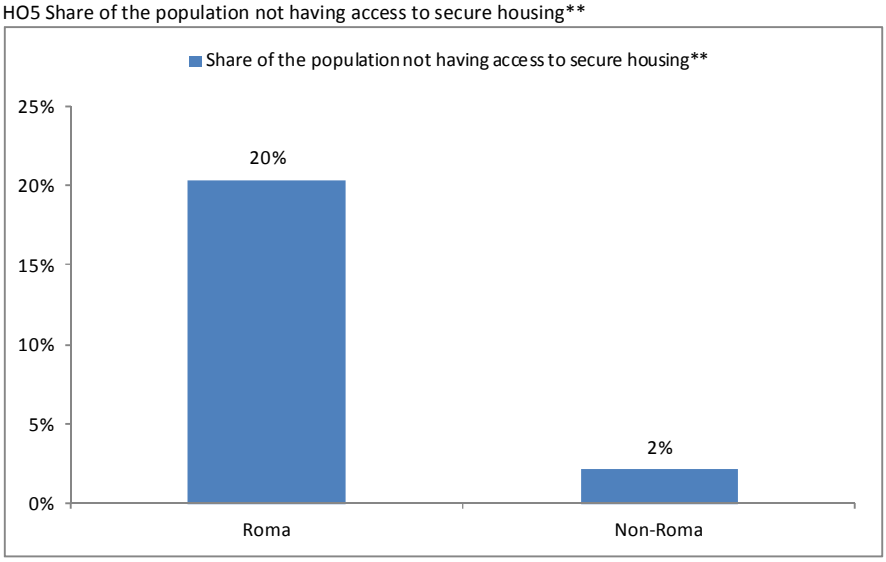
Average number of square metres of living space per household member .

This indicator is calculated using the question Q4.2 "How many square metres in total is the size of your current dwelling (living space)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset. Size of dwelling is divided by the number of household members. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data shows that Roma households are almost twice more overcrowded than non-Roma. This indicator is important because of its direct implications for living standards and children's opportunities. It is difficult to imagine for example that a child would be equally able to concentrate on schooling and education (doing his/her homework) when living in an overcrowded household.

HO5 Share of the population not having access to secure housing**



Calculation of the indicator

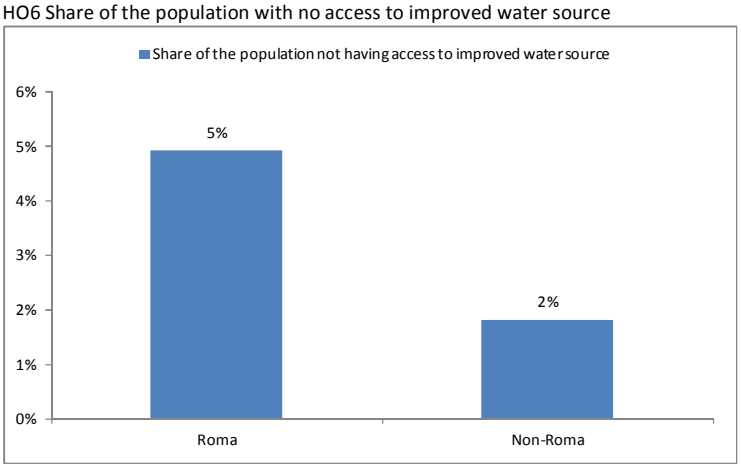
Share of people living in households which live in the ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "External evaluation of the HH`s dwelling" (HOUSE_m7a_m5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data summarized in this graph is indicative of the low level of housing security Roma households are facing. One fifth of them is living in ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators). The latter is important – it is not how the quality of housing is perceived by the respondents (in some cases they may be satisfied with what they have) but reflects the objective status of the dwelling.

HO6 Share of the population with no access to improved water source

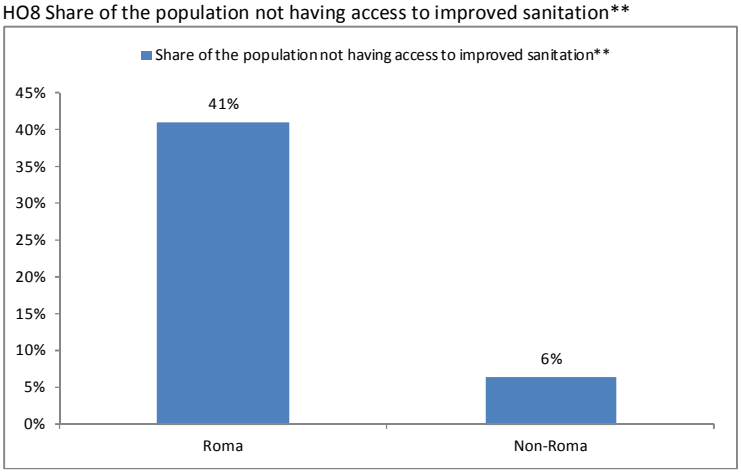


Calculation of the indicator

Share of population living in HHs not having piped water inside the dwelling or in the garden/yard as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which of the following is the main source of potable water your household uses" (Q4.10) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

HO8 Share of the population not having access to improved sanitation**



Calculation of the indicator

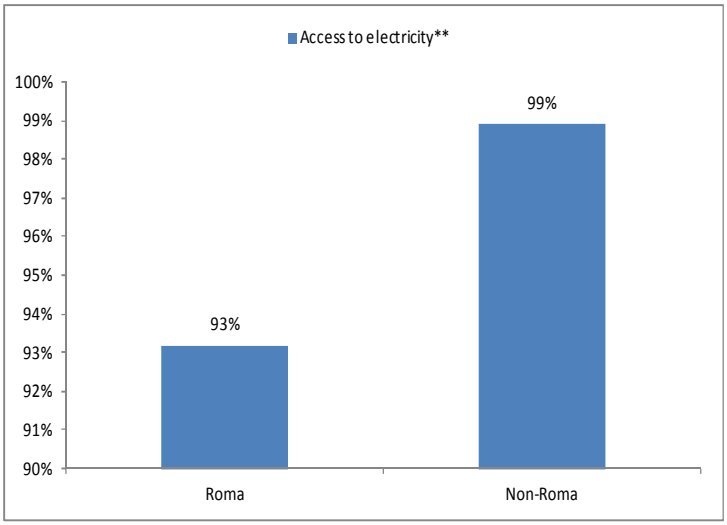
Share of the population living in HHs not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? Toilet in the house; Shower or bathroom inside" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The two graphs illustrate important element of wellbeing – access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The difference between Roma and non-Roma is insignificant in regards access to improved water source. However, the it is drastic – access to sanitation. The share of Roma without access to sanitation (not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling) is drastically higher than of non-Roma – condition that is unacceptable for an EU member state.

HO9 Access to electricity**



Calculation of the indicator

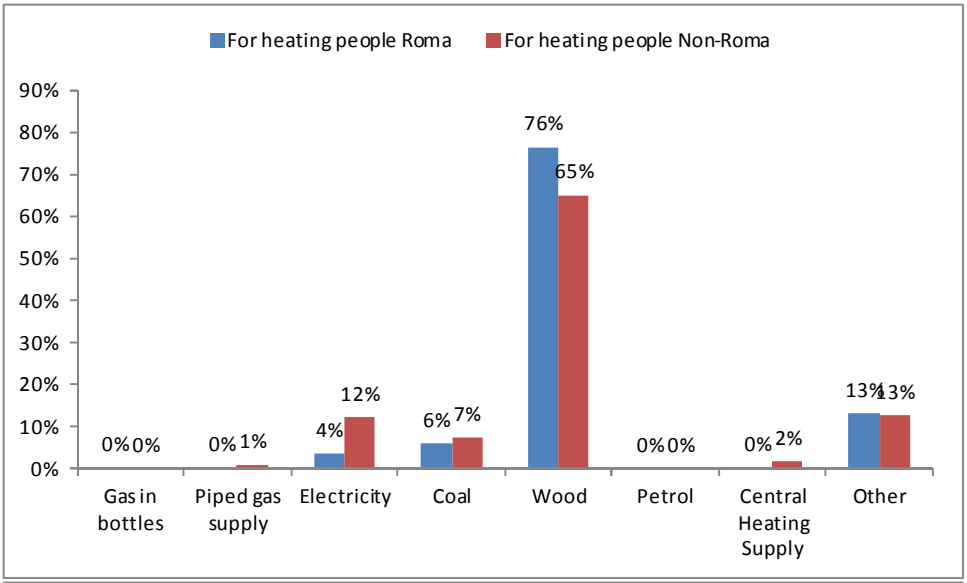
Share of the population living in HHs which have access to electricity in their dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

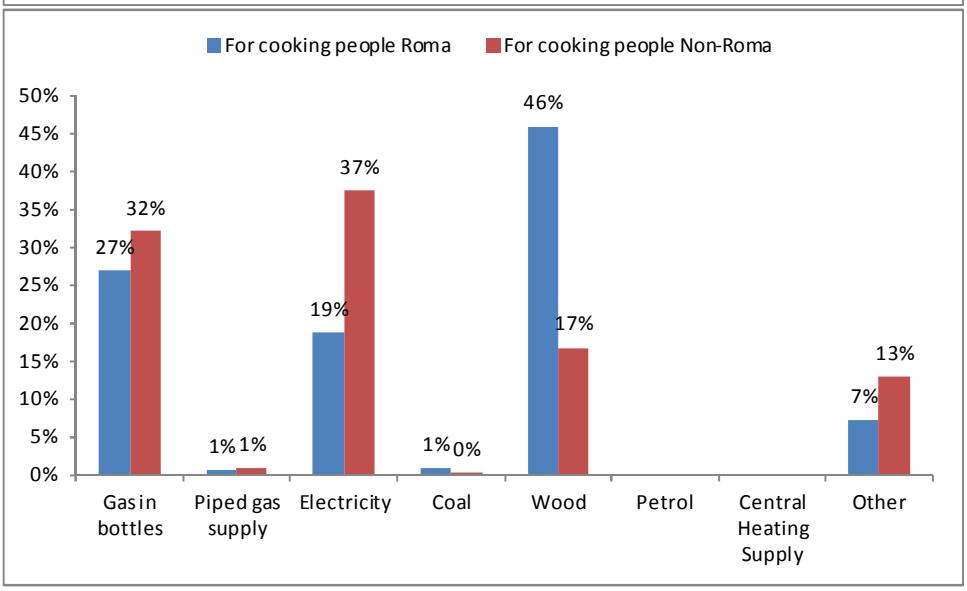
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? electricity supply" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Access to electricity is generally available for both groups. The problem is usually affordability of the service. . Even so, not having electricity may lead to less after hour study time for school children, and 7% of Roma households not having it is a problem.

HO11 Source of energy for heating and cooking





Calculation of the indicator

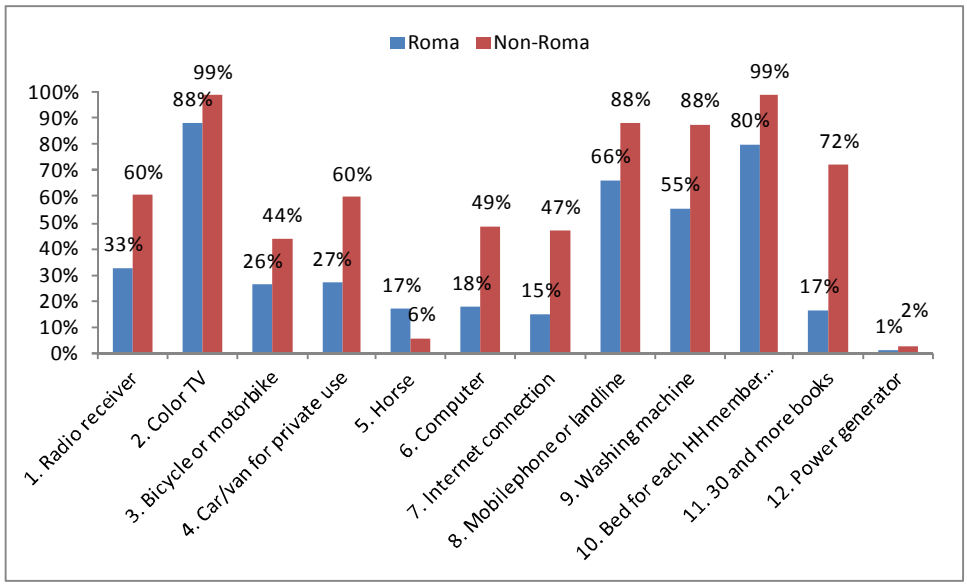
Share of people living in HHs using individual sources as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the questions “How do you usually heat your house?" (Q4.13), "On what do you usually cook in your household?" (Q4.12) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Wood emerges as a major source of energy for the both groups. This is indirect indicator of poverty – wood is one of the few energy sources that can be obtained relatively cheap or for free from the surrounding forest.

HO13 Access to various HH amenities**



Calculation of the indicator

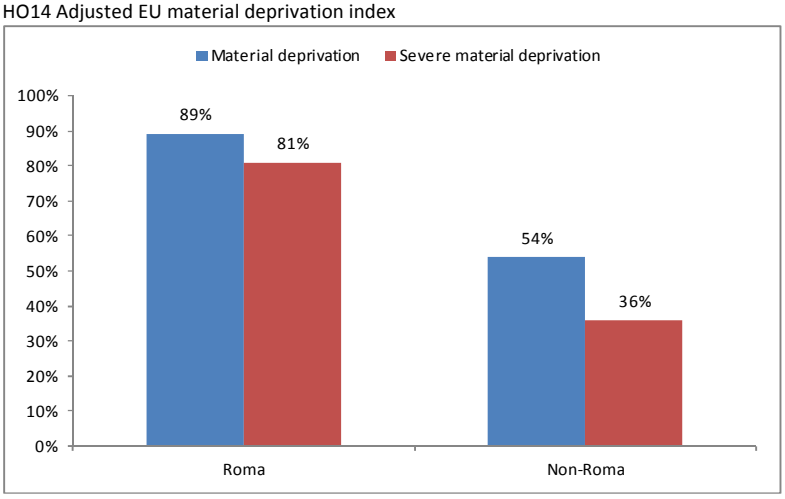
Share of people living in HHs possessing individual items as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "I am going to read some items a household can possess. Could you tell me whether your household has it in functioning order or your household does not have it?" (ECON_q48) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Difference in possession of different household items is indicative not just of level of poverty but also of survival strategies. It is not surprising that Roma households fall behind on most items – and drastically behind on items like computers, books or internet access. "Having a horse" is the only area in which Roma are better off compared to non-Roma – one sixth of the Roma households possess one, which is related to the pattern of their income generation strategies.

HO14 Adjusted EU material deprivation index



Calculation of the indicator

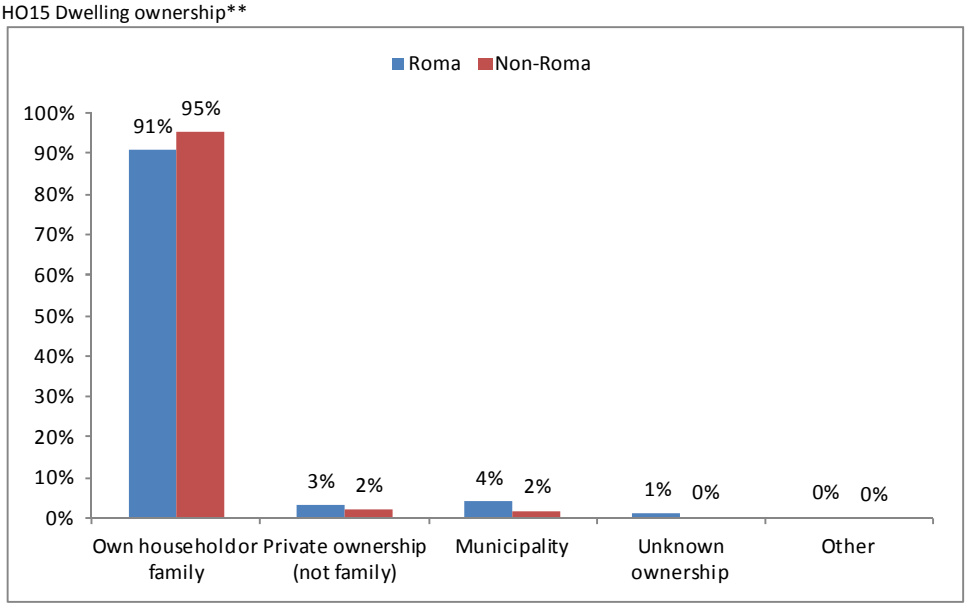
Share of people living in HHs which face at least 3 out of 8 deprivations (severe material deprivation is at least 4) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using questions from UNDP-WB dataset:
Q4.6 - Difficulties at present to pay on time due to financial difficulties mortgage, rent of utility bills
Q4.9_1 - Can you afford if you wish ....Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home?
Q4.9_2 - Can you afford if you wish ....Eating meat, chicken or fish every second day?
Q4.9_3 - Can you afford if you wish ....An unexpected required expenses and pay through its own resources?
Q4.8_2 - does your household possess - Color TV?
Q4.8_4 - does your household possess - Car/van for private use?
Q4.8_8 - does your household possess - mobile phone or landline?
Q4.14 - do you restrict yourself when heating your dwelling?
In comparison with the regular EU material deprivation index, adjusted index misses the possession of refrigerator in the household.
The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is a composite indicator reflecting wide range of aspects of human life. The data suggests that Roma are not just heavily deprived, but what is more important, most of those deprived fall under the category of "severe deprivation". The distance between the two categories of deprivation is substantively larger in the case of non-Roma

HO15 Dwelling ownership**



Calculation of the indicator

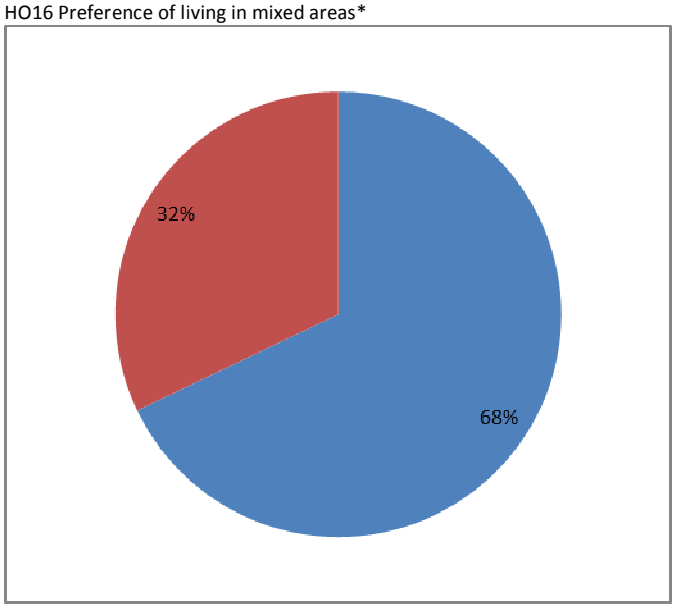
Share of people living in HHs by ownership p type as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Who is the owner of the dwelling in which you live?"" (HOUSE_q43_d4) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data suggests no substantive difference in dwelling ownership – in both cases (of Roma and non-Roma) dwellings are owned by the family, which lives there. The share of municipal ownership is twice higher in the case of Roma – but given the low share of such cases (4% in the case of Roma and 2% in the case on non-Roma) this is not significant. It also means that social housing (associated with municipal ownership of dwellings) is very low in Bulgaria.

HO16 Preference of living in mixed areas*



Calculation of the indicator

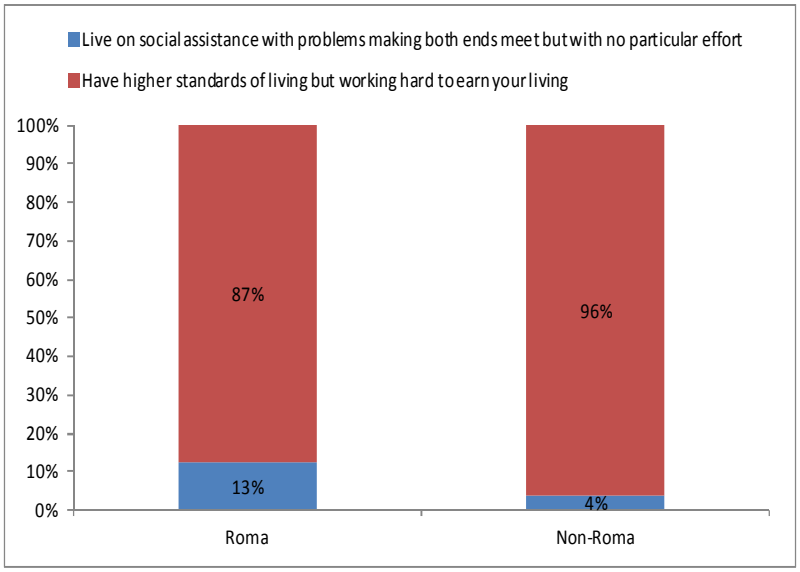
Share of adult (16+) Roma people who prefer to "live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population".

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6F) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

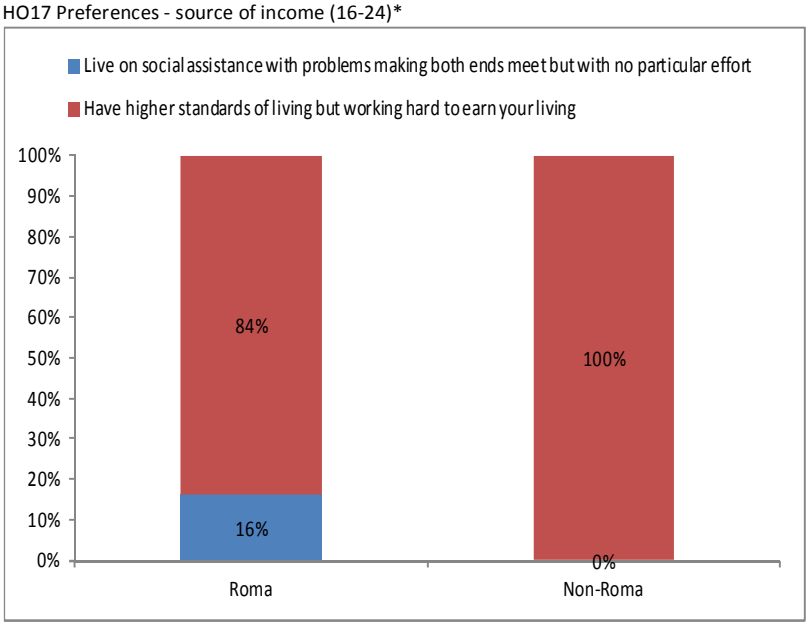
Interpretation

Data summarized in the graph is a powerful message: the majority of Roma (68%) are willing to live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population". This rebuffs the popular myth that Roma prefer not to mix with Gadze – even if the price for that non-mixing is lower living standards. But still, this is not massively dominating attitude – 32% would still prefer the other choice. It can be due to a number of factors that could include higher level of personal security associated with "living with own kin" or lower level of prejudice.

HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-64)*



HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Live on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort" or "Have higher standards of living but working hard to earn your living" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6E) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

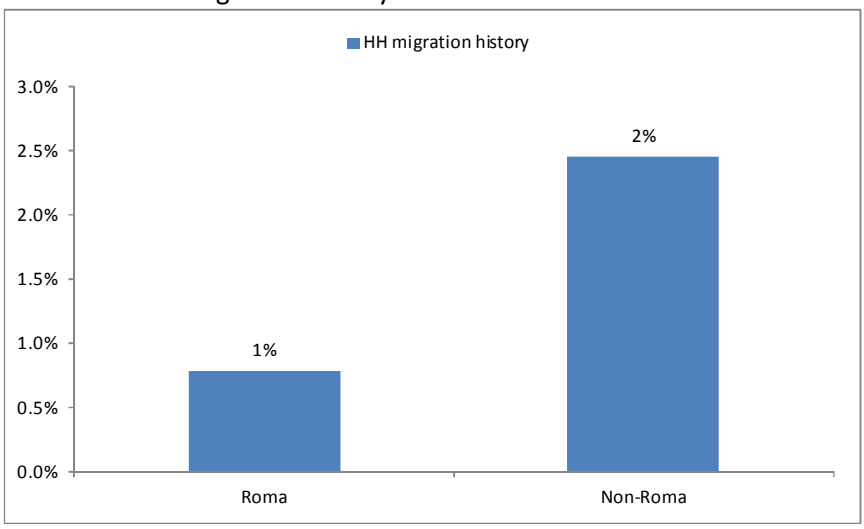
Interpretation

The two graphs shed light on another set of myths – that Roma prefer to live on social assistance and not embark on active life strategies. Yes, some of them have sunk into “dependency culture” but the share of those who prefer living on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort instead of working hard to earn your living and have higher standards of living is low (13%). Also among non-Roma there are people that manifest such attitudes as well (4%).

The really interesting finding however is related to the differences in those attitudes between different age groups. The dependency-oriented mentality is more wide-spread among young Roma than among older ones. In addition, none of the young non-Roma manifests such dependency-rooted attitudes. Given the young profile of Roma population, this is deeply worrying finding. It can suggest that part of the young generation is “lost” – not having the opportunity to study, have skills and perspective of getting decent chance in life associated with decent work.

Migration

M1 HH migration history



Calculation of the indicator

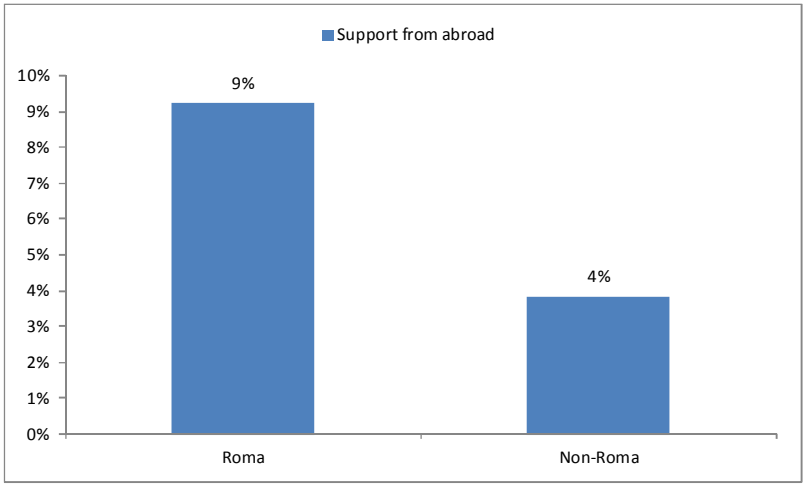
Share of people living in households which did not live in the same place 5 years ago.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Did your household live here, in this village/town, 5 years ago?" (q1.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The result displays insignificant difference between Roma and non-Roma households' movement trends, both suggesting nearly zero level of migration in the last five years.

M2 Support from abroad



Calculation of the indicator

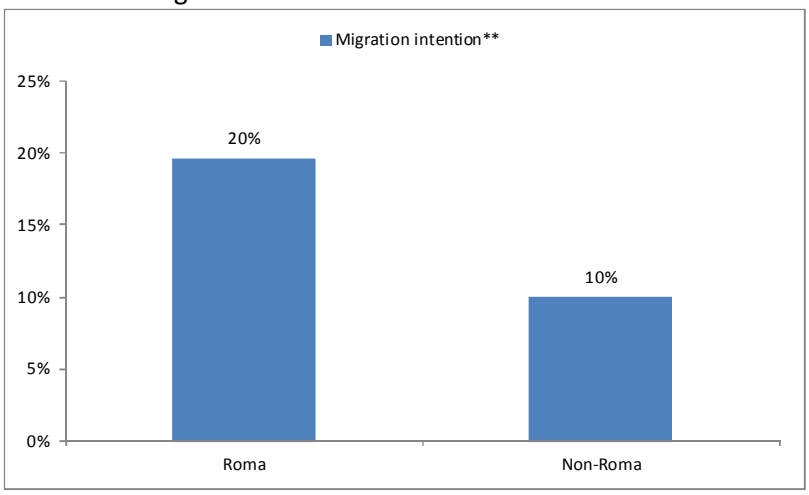
Share of people living in HHs which have some income from remittances as a percentage of total population living in the surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your household?" (q3.5a) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Number of people living in the households which responded positively to source: "Remittances (money transfers) received from friends and relatives living outside of country". The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The graph suggests that Roma communities tend to rely more on remittances and financial support from their social networks abroad than Non-Roma families. This fact demonstrates dependence of Roma on external income sources, which, if declined due to second wave of financial crisis in Europe, may significantly worsen the quality of living in Roma households. Indirectly, data illustrates that members of Roma families are more likely to migrate in search for better income sources, while Non-Roma communities are more sustainable in terms of jobs and stable incomes in the areas of their residence.

M3 Migration intention**



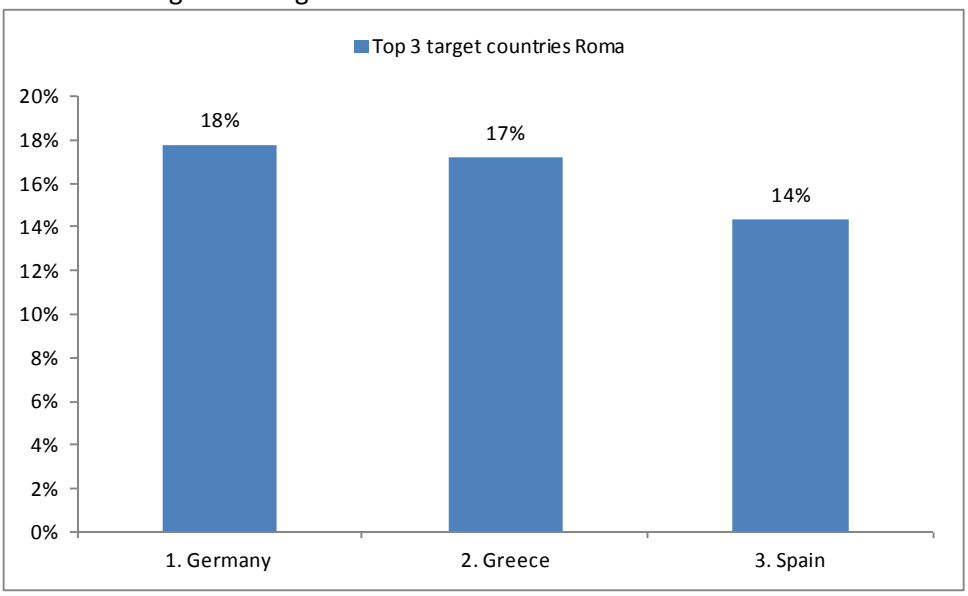
Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future as a percentage of total population replying to this question.
This indicator is calculated using the question "Would you consider moving (AGAIN) to another country at some time in the future?"(MIGR_g20_g13) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply to this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

In average, one fifth of Roma population over 16 years old positively considers an idea of moving to another country, while only one tenth of non-Roma is willing to leave. This foreseeable migration trend suggests that better-off countries of Europe may expect an additional in-flux of Roma people from Bulgaria. This data also signals that potentially 15 percent of labour force has an intension to seek better living and job opportunities outside the country.

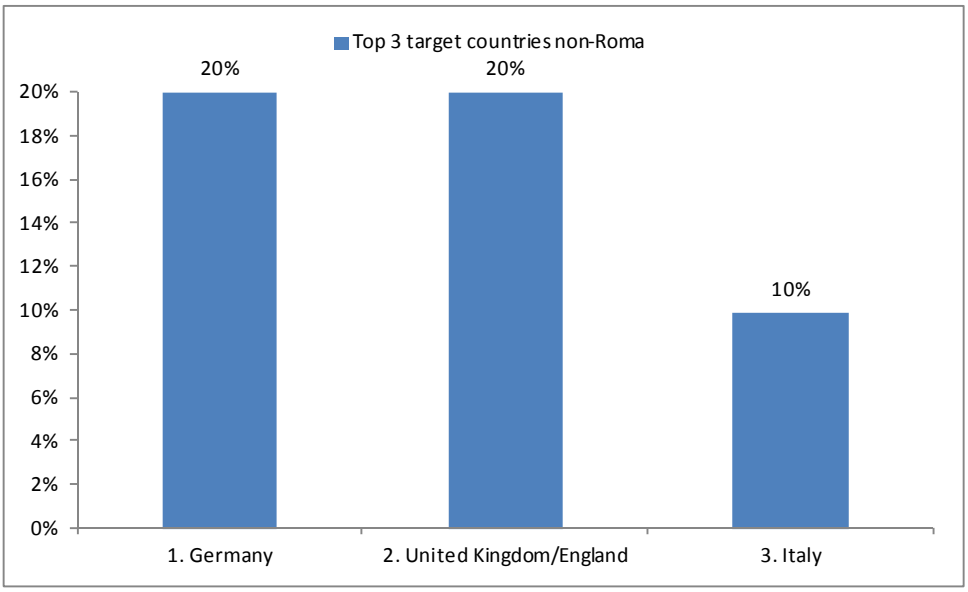
M4 Migration targets**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to a given country in the future as a percentage of all adult persons who consider moving to another country in the future.

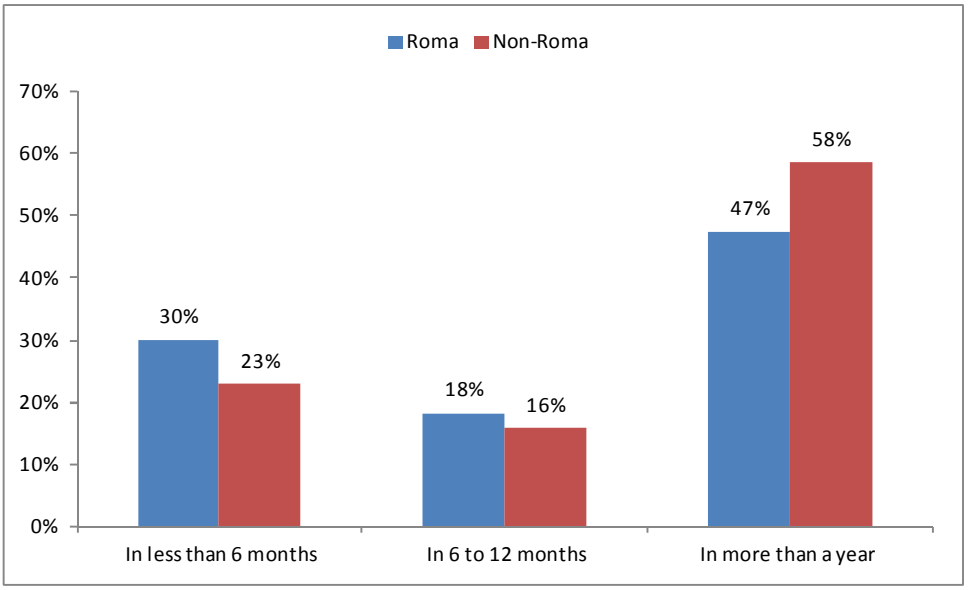
This indicator is calculated using the question "Which country would that be?"(MIGR_g21_g14) from the UNDP-WB/FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. Three destinations with largest shares are presented in the table for each category - Roma and non-Roma. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing



Interpretation

The most desired destination for migration in both groups is Germany, making this country attractive for 20 percent of Non-Roma and 18 percent of Roma labour force. The second best option for Non-Roma population is United Kingdom (20 percent), while for Roma it is Greece (17 percent). These are significantly different destinations of the European Union. UK and Greece impose different migration regulations and offer different economic opportunities to labour migrants from Bulgaria. The difference of the second destination choice could be explained by the more strict regulations of the labour market and respectively – the lower opportunities for informal employment. Spain and Greece are also providing more opportunities for unqualified labour making them relatively more feasible option for Roma.

M5 Migration timing**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future in a given time period as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

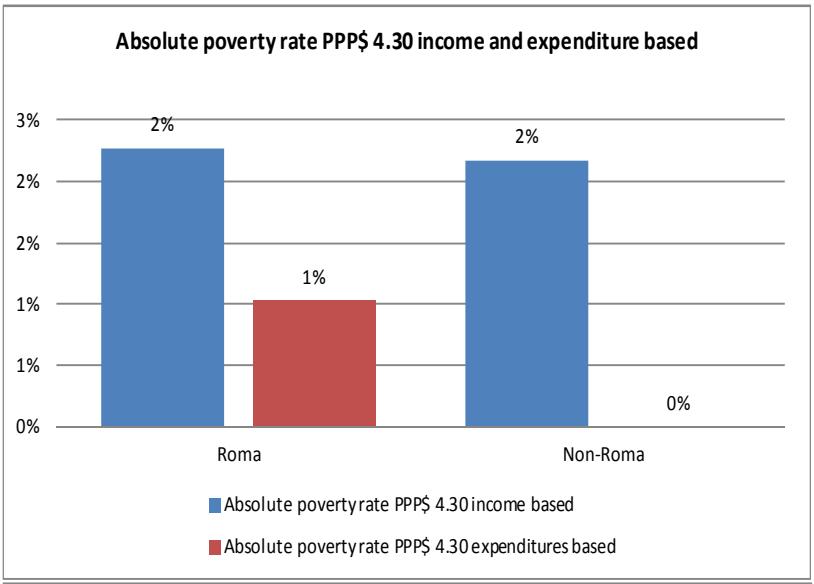
This indicator is calculated using the question "Realistically, how soon would you consider to move there?"(MIGR_g20_g15) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

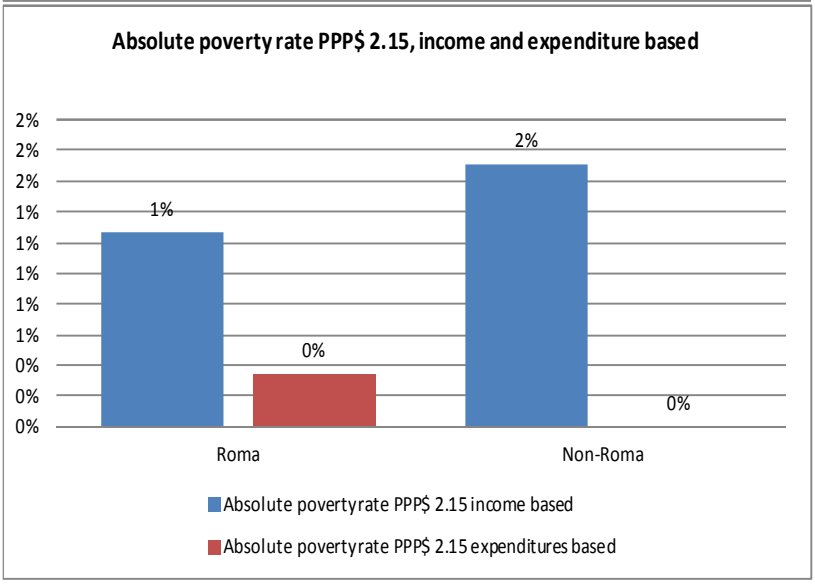
Interpretation

The graph tells us that Roma population is more likely to move to another country within a year from the day of survey, while Non-Roma’s plans to migrate are not that obvious, with 58 percent of non-Roma people considering to move after a year or so. This may suggest that Roma are under more urgent pressure to meet daily needs and are more prone to consider emigration as more immediate option..

Czech Republic

Economic situation





Calculation of the indicator

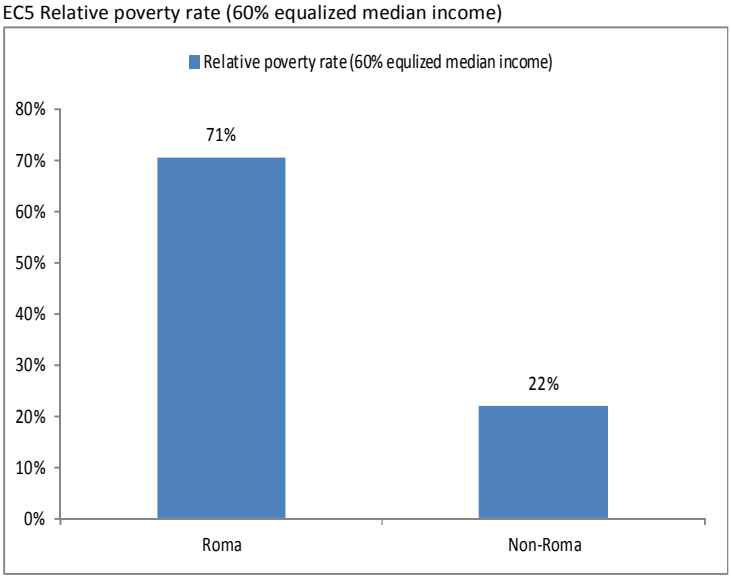
Share of people living in the households where per capita income or expenditures are below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP respectively).

In the case of income indicator, it is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amount?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes. Finally, it is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
In the case of expenditure indicator, it is calculated using the question "And how much money did your household spend last month in total? Please include also items not mentioned in previous question." (q416) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The monthly expenditure is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes.
Similarly to income based poverty rate, the value is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation
Data suggests that international poverty estimates based on PPP$ 2.15 and PPP$ 4.30 poverty rates are not relevant for Czech Republic. National measures and poverty thresholds should be applied.

EC5 Relative poverty rate (60% equalized median income)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households where per capita income is below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households (60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty).

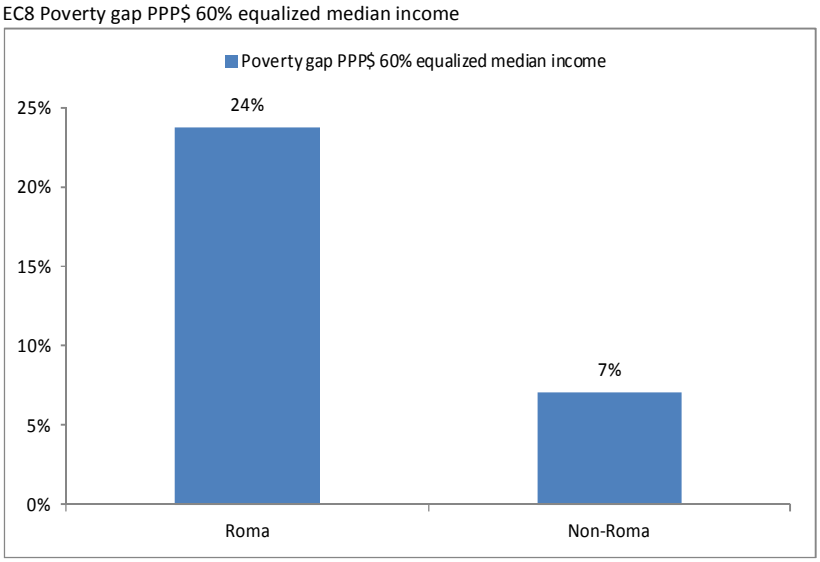
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is lastly compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Applying the national poverty pate (in this case – 60% of equivalised income) produces totally different poverty profile from than based on 4.40 and 2.14 $PPP thresholds. Poverty rate among Roma is more than three times higher than that for non-Roma.

EC8 Poverty gap PPP$ 60% equalized median income



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. The defined poverty line is 60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is then compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

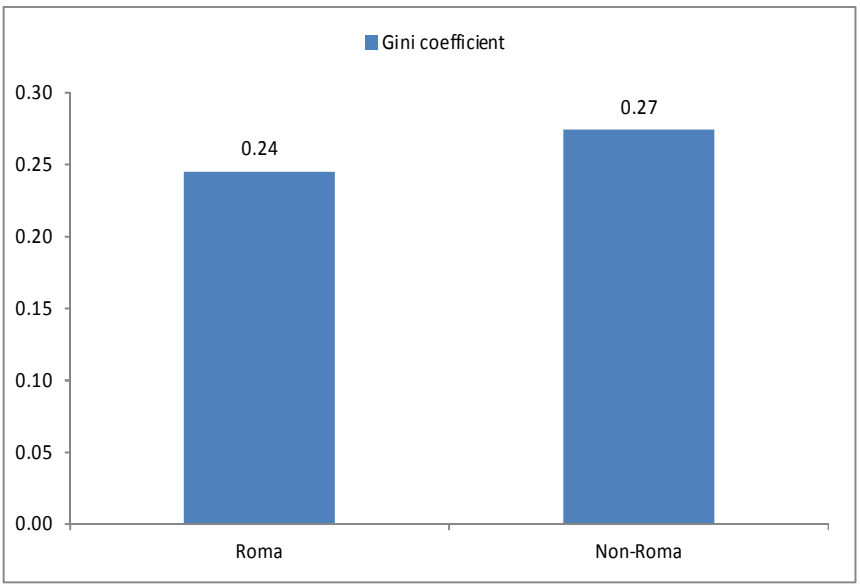
$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - 60% of the median, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The poverty gap is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. It is a measure supplementing the poverty headcount. The higher the poverty gap, the deeper in poverty is the populations that are below the poverty line. The data summarized in this graph should be analysed in the context of the first two graphs (poverty rates. The graph shows that the share of Roma that are poor is not just higher – but the Roma that are in poverty are in deeper poverty than non-Roma. For the non-Roma smaller effort would be required to get above the poverty line than for Roma.

EC9 Gini coefficient



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The Gini coefficient is then calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given country

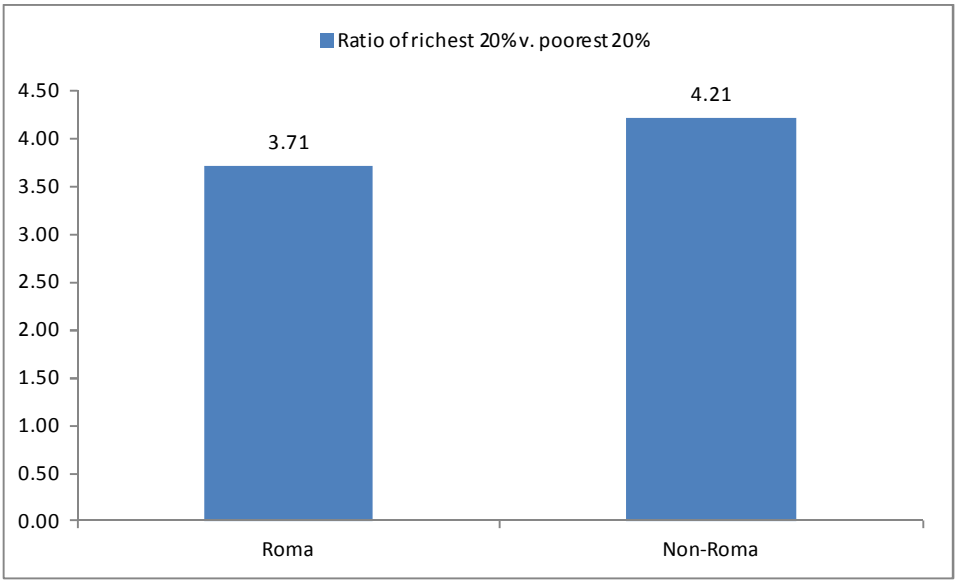
($G = \frac{2\sum_i^N iy_i}{N\sum_i^N y_i} - \frac{N+1}{N}$

where N is the number of persons, y_i is the monthly equivalized income for a person, indexed in non-decreasing order). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Intra-group inequality is important aspect of vulnerability to poverty. The poor are not equally poor. In the case of Roma income inequality is slightly lower than in the case of non-Roma. The overall level of inequality is low for both groups. Additional research is necessary to ensure quality income estimates (and most of all, getting relevant estimates of the highest income decile).

EC10 Ratio of the richest 20% to the poorest 20%



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

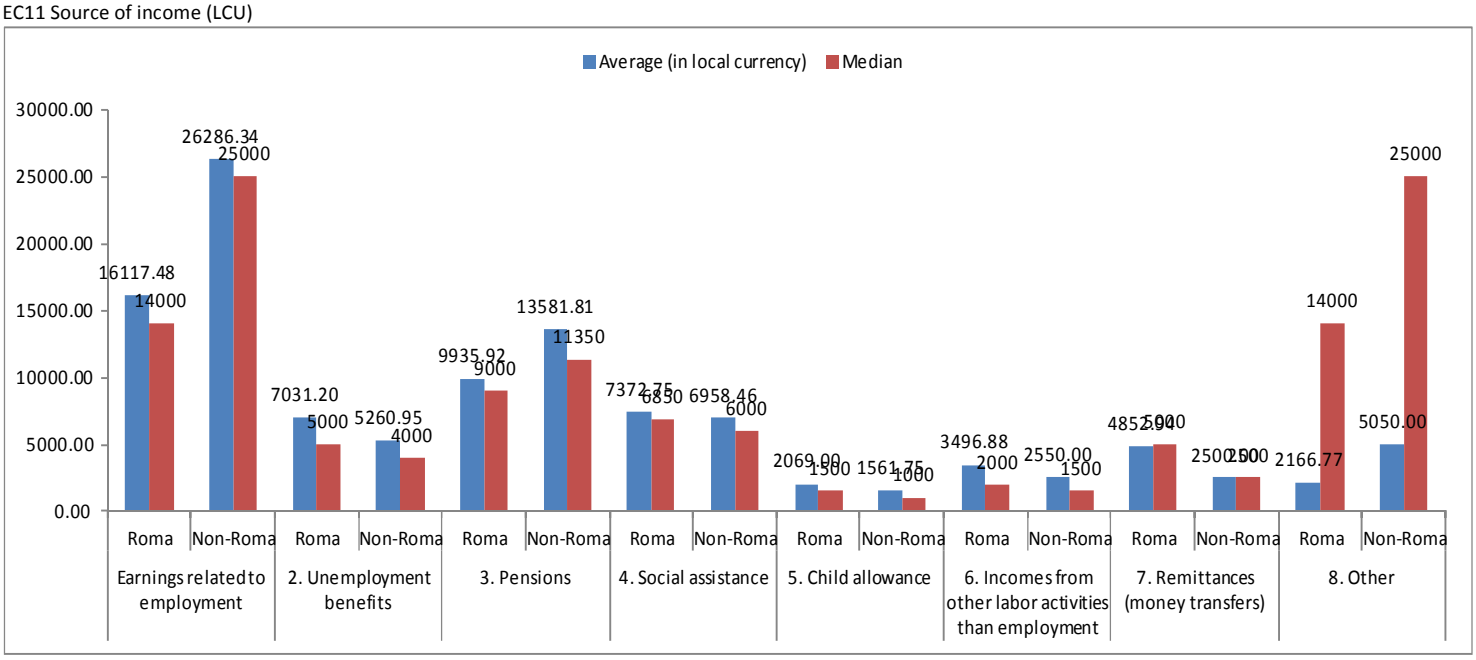
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* " The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The richest 20% of persons are then compared to the lowest 20% of persons to produce the ratio (R/P 20%). The ratio is calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given county. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is another dimension of income distribution and inequality. The figure suggests similar distribution of income among Roma and non-Roma with the richest 20% "capturing", on average around 4 times the income of the poorest 20%.

EC11 Source of income (LCU)



Calculation of the indicator

Average and median amounts related to individual sources of income for the household in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

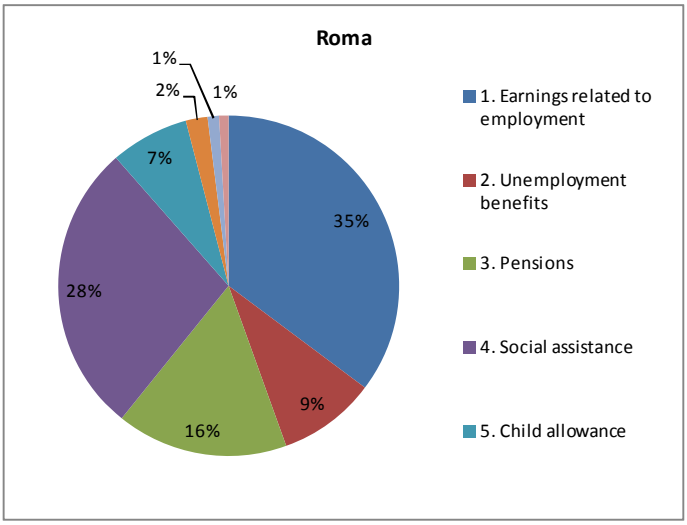
This indicator is calculated using the question Q3.5 "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your households (estimate roughly). For each source: What was the approximate monthly amount?" from UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing

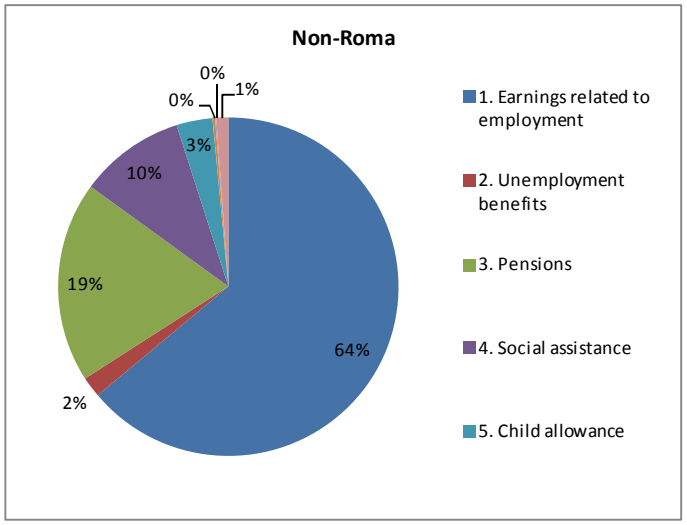
Interpretation

Structure of incomes is extremely informative of the households’ economic strategies. The graph shows that on almost all categories (except incomes from unemployment benefits and from social assistance) Roma get lower incomes than non-Roma. Worth noting is also the difference between average and the means of individual income sources. The higher the difference between the two, the deeper the intra-group diversity. For example, if one person has extraordinary high pension, the entire average will go up (but not the median). Worth noting is the Another interesting finding is the similarity in regards remittances. For both groups they constitute important contribution to the household income suggesting the high incidence of labour migration (something not surprizing given the disadvantaged status of the settlements both Roma and non-Roma sampled live).

Structure of HHs incomes
EC22 Monthly income by source as a percentage of total monthly income (avg.)
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

Calculation of the indicator
This indicator is calculated using the question "For each source [of income] what was the approximate monthly amounts..." (Q35b_1; Q35b_2; Q35b_3; Q35b_4; Q35b_5; Q35b_6; Q35b_7; Q35b_8) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total income (sum of Q35b_1-Q35b_8). If a household did not receive any income from that source it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

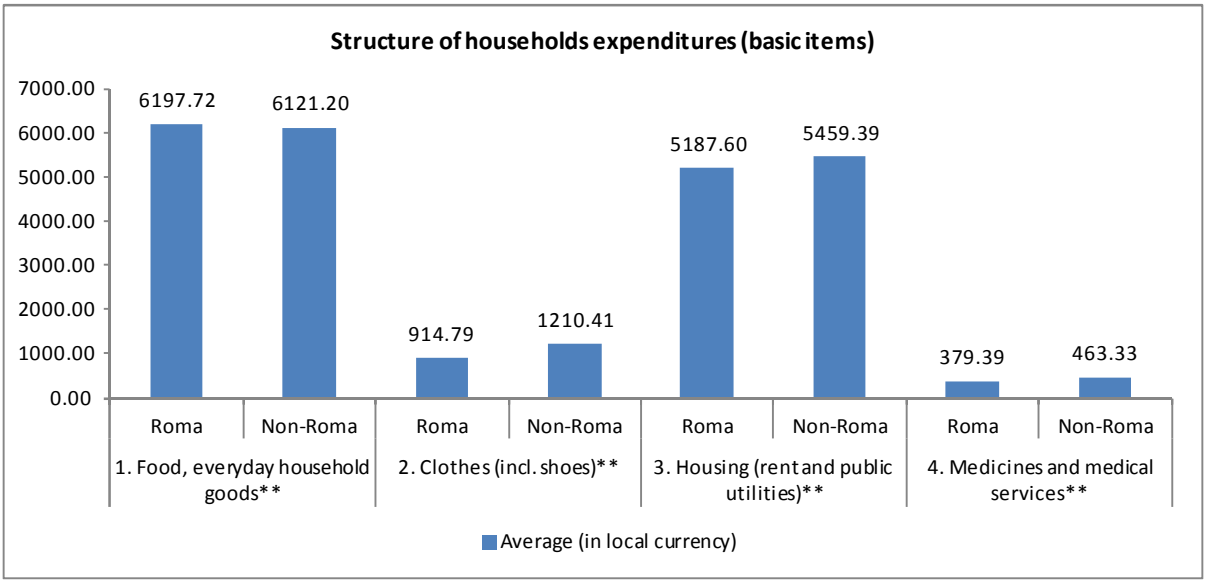


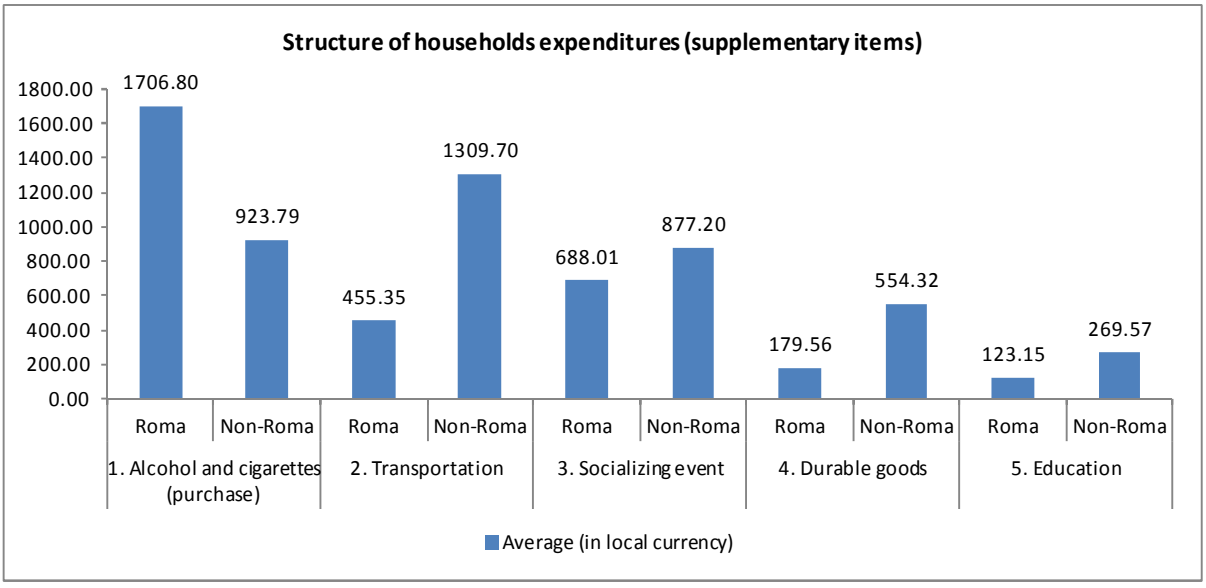


Interpretation
The graphs present the structure of household incomes of Roma and non-Roma. They show different pictures - high dependence on state transfers (pensions, social assistance, child allowance, unemployment benefits) on the side of Roma while the non-Roma have the largest share of their income coming from the earnings related to employment. .

EC12/EC13 Structure of HHs expenditures (LCU)
Average amounts related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

Calculation of the indicator
This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_2; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset and (ECON_q415) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset (items marked **). The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
The expenditures were divided into two categories – basic and supplementary.



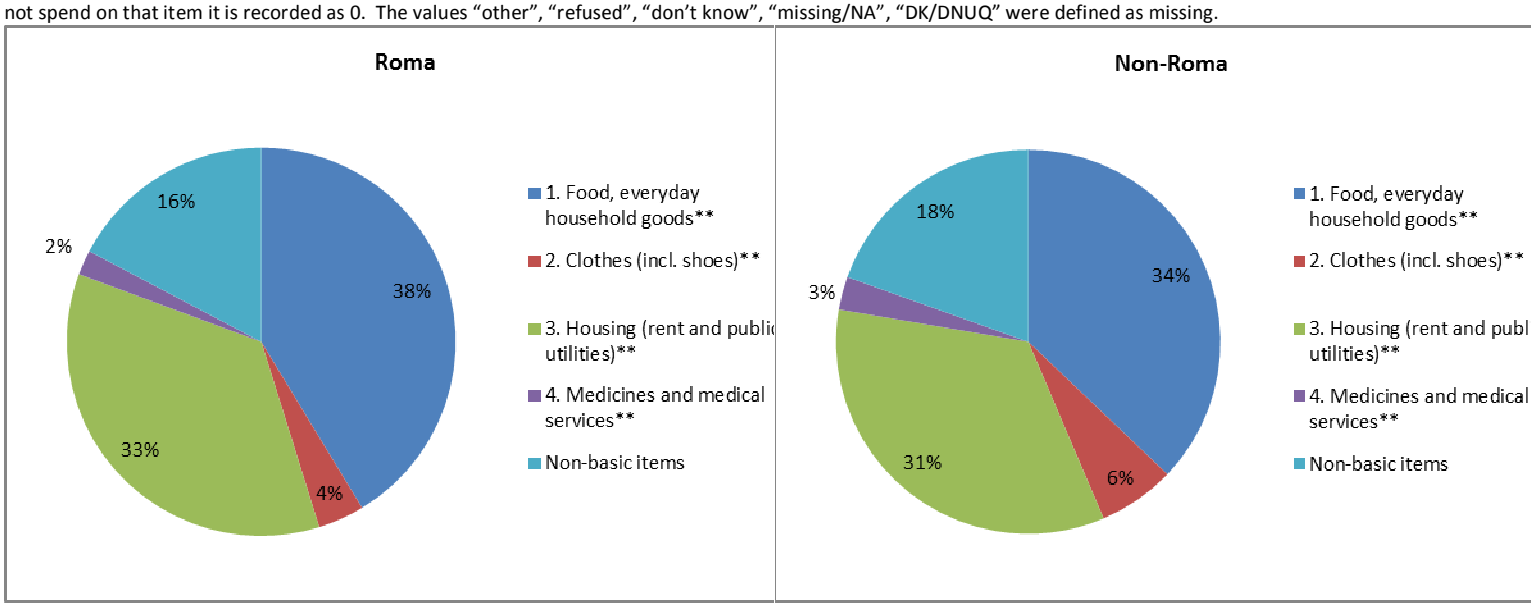


Interpretation
The two graphs visualize the average amounts of different expenditures items the households had. For clarity of visualization the expenditures are divided into two groups – basic and non-basic. It should be noted that the scale of the graphs are different and the highest value of the non-basic group corresponds roughly to the lowest value of the basic group.
Worth noting is that the households from the two groups spend roughly the same amount of money on individual items in the first categories but differ substantively in the second. The three categories that are explicitly different are "transportation", "alcohol and cigarettes" and "durable goods".

EC21 Monthly expenditures as a percentage of total monthly expenditures (avg.)***
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

Calculation of the indicator

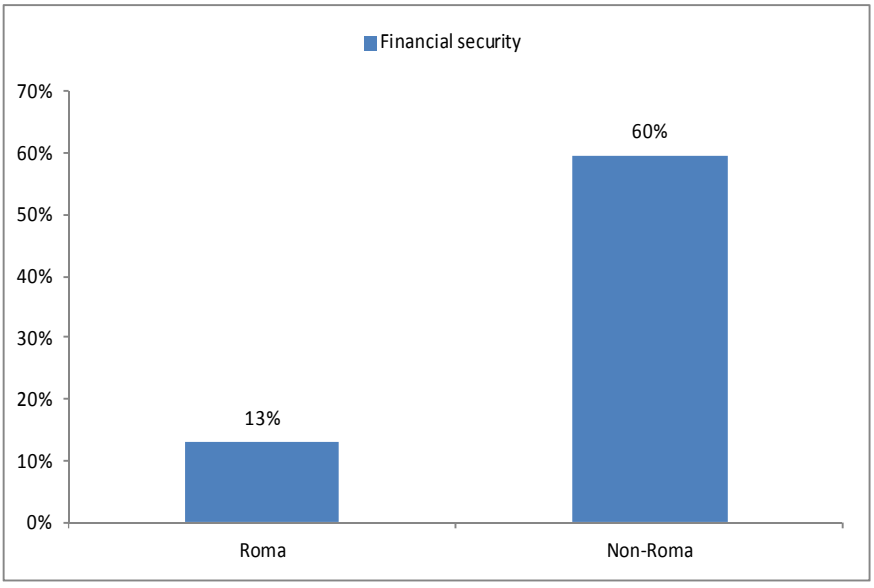
This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_1; Q4.15_2; Q4.15_3; Q4.15_4; Q4.15_5; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total expenditures (Q416). If a household did not spend on that item it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation

The graphs illustrate the structure of the household expenditures described above. It is quite similar for both groups. Both groups show low share of expenditures on food and basic household items, which is consistent with the findings regarding the inapplicability of international poverty thresholds (both 2.15 and 4.30 $PPP) in the case of the Czech republic. Dimensions of poverty and exclusion are nationally specific. The higher share of housing and utilities in the case of non-Roma could be related both to lower level of access/consumption of such services, to lower quality of housing (and thus lower costs) or arrears for some of the services. Again, different composition of the households should be kept in mind.

EC14 Financial security



Calculation of the indicator

Share of households which have some savings as a percentage of all surveyed households.

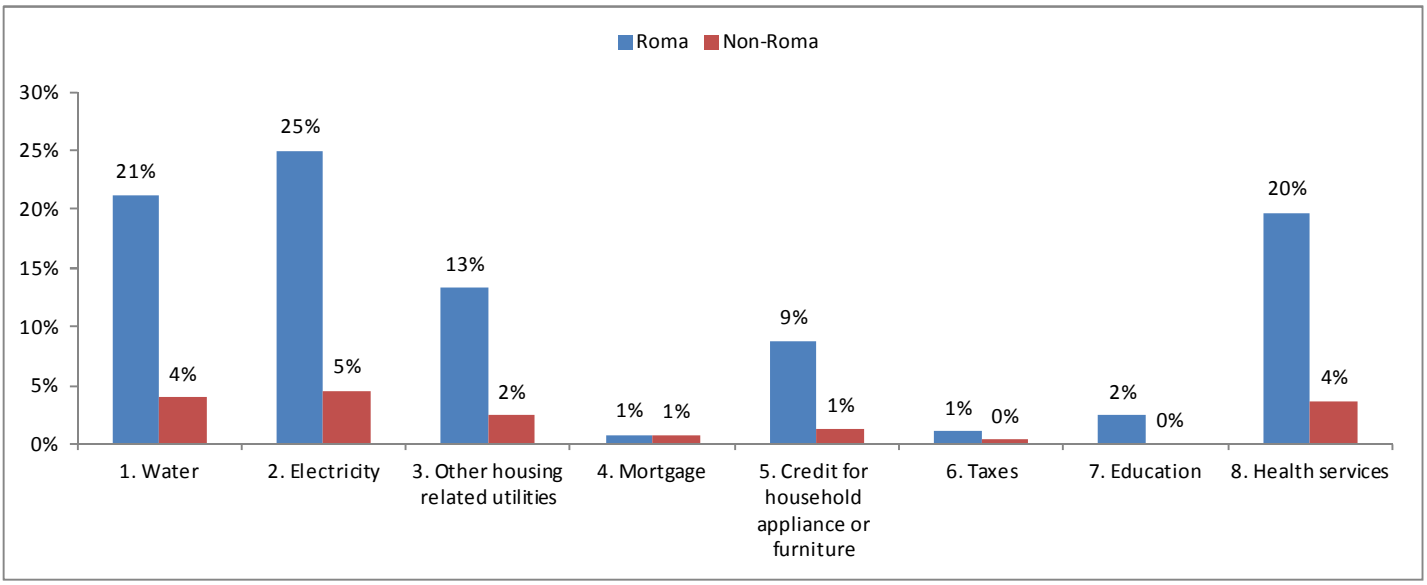
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household have any savings, such as cash or bank deposit, or highly valued commodity items like gold?" (Q3.7) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Low level of savings is indicative of poverty and economic insecurity. The share of Roma with savings is higher than in the case of other countries but still more than four times lower than for non-Roma.

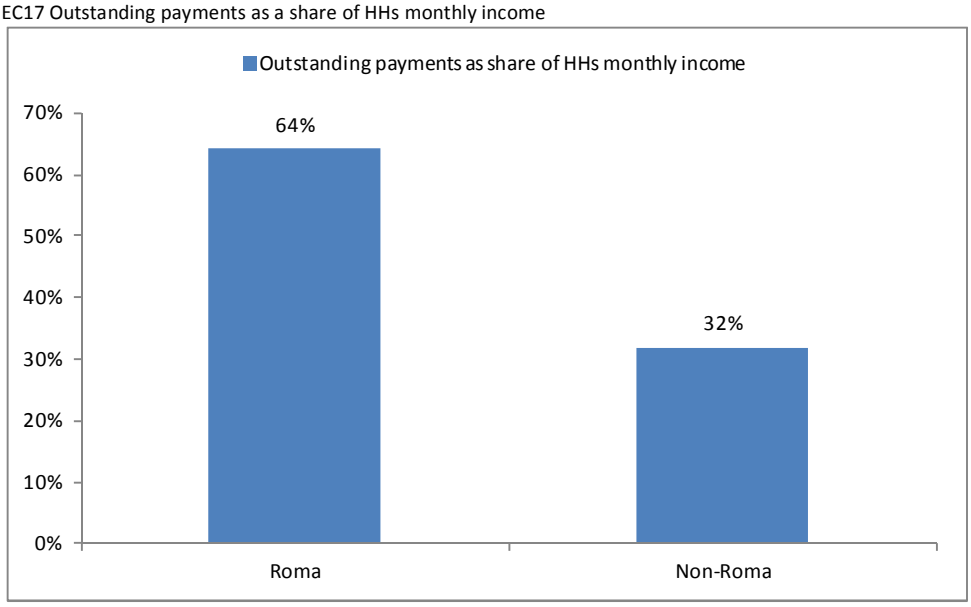
EC16 Outstanding payments (share of people) - type
Share of people living in households which are in arrears for individual payments as a percentage of all surveyed people.

Calculation of the indicator
This indicator is calculated using the question "Are you in arrears / have outstanding payments for the...?" (Q4.20_1) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation
Data summarized in this graph reveals substantive differences between Roma and non-Roma in terms of outstanding payments. A quarter of Roma live in households with outstanding payments for electricity and a fifth – for water. The first group entails real risk of cutting from service for unpaid bills.
The issue that requires additional in-depth investigation is "outstanding payments for health services" – what kind of payments and to whom.

EC17 Outstanding payments as a share of HHs monthly income

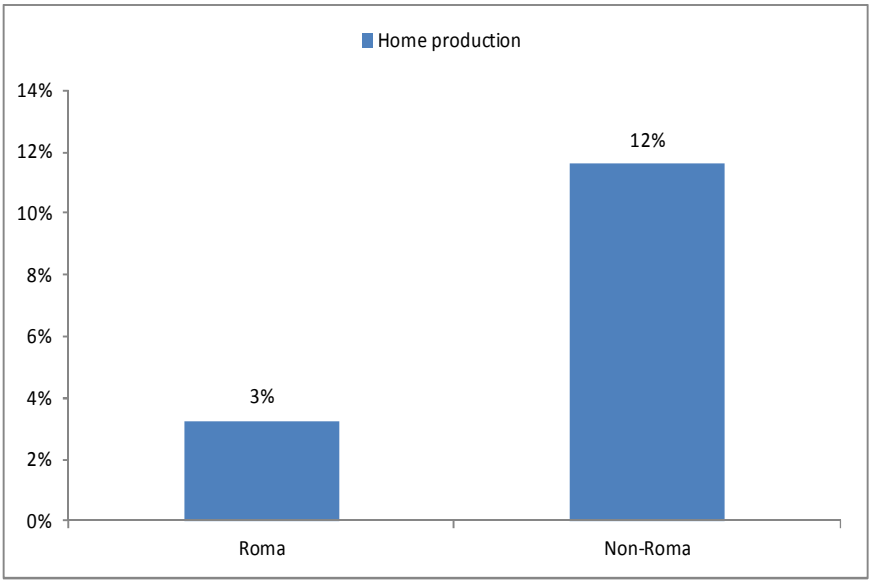


Calculation of the indicator
Average share of total outstanding payments as a percentage of monthly income.

The sum of total amounts that the household is due for individual categories (Q4.20_3) divided by the sum of amounts in the individual sources of income for the household (Q3.5b) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
N=households which are in arrears

Interpretation
The figure indicates fairly low level of indebtedness of both non-Roma and Roma in the Czech Republic. When excluding the outliers the Roma households' debt accounts for 2/3 of their income, while in case of non-Roma households it is only 1/3.

EC19 Subsistence agriculture - home production of food



Calculation of the indicator

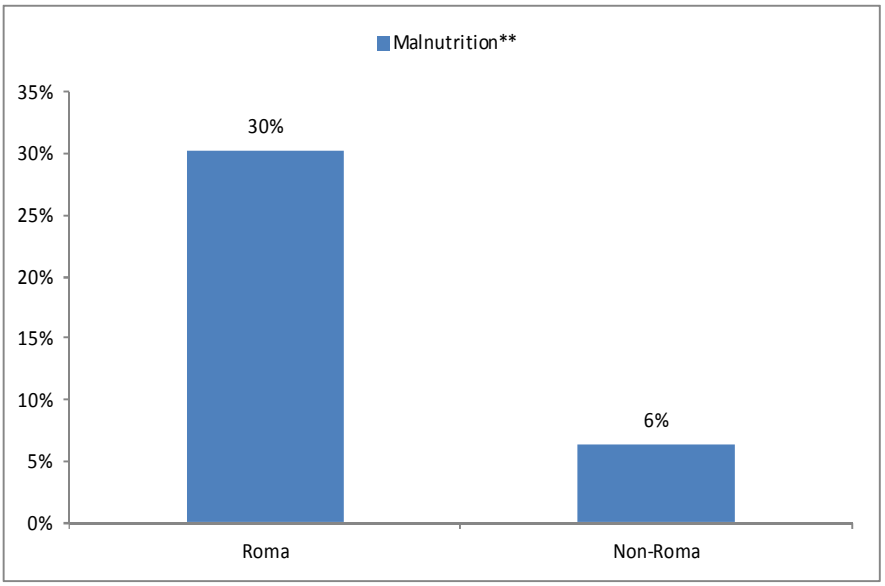
Share of people living in the households, which produce some agricultural products for home consumption as a percentage of all surveyed people.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household produce and grow for home consumption any of the following...a) vegetables; b) Fruits; c) Milk and dairy products; d) Eggs; e) Meat and meat products" (Q3.1) from UNDP-WB dataset. Production of alcohol was excluded from this calculation. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Food security is a major challenge for poor households and subsistence agriculture is one possible response. In the case of Czech Republic however the incidence of own production of food is very low – and negligible in the case of Roma. This can be explained by the fact that Czech Roma live primarily in urban areas. But the non-Roma sampled also live in such areas and still are involved in to certain extent in subsistence agriculture (12% produce some own food. This difference suggests unequal access to opportunities in that regard (no access to land and working capital) and/or limited agriproduction skills.

EC20 Malnutrition**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in households, which experienced that in the past month somebody ever went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food for them as a percentage of total population living in households replying to this question.

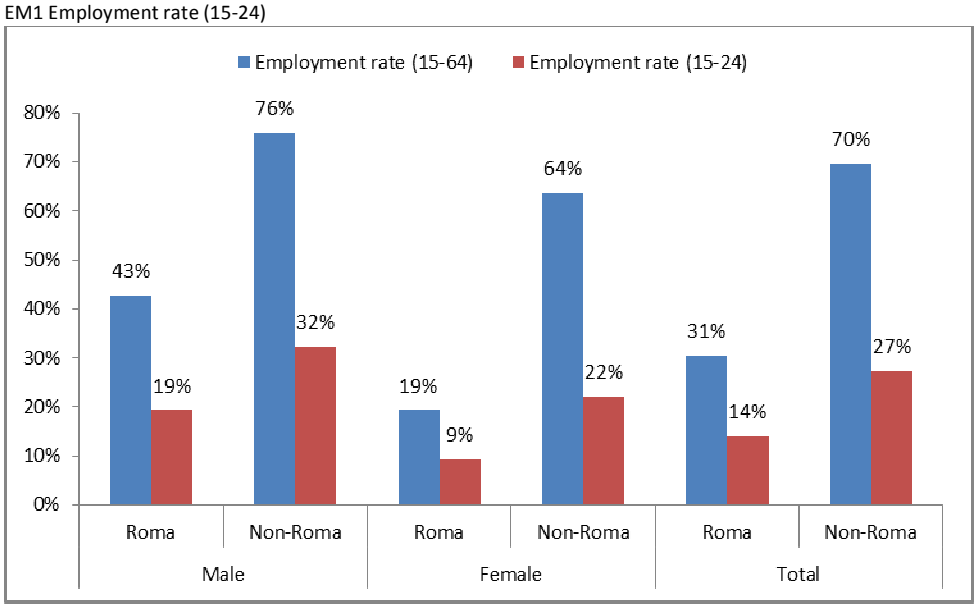
This indicator is calculated using the question "In the last month, did you or anyone in the household ever go to bed hungry because there was not enough money for food?" (ECON_q421_E5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Roma households face the real threat of starvation even in Czech Republic, although lower than in other countries covered by the survey. 30% of Roma population experienced at least once in the past month a case when somebody from the family went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food. Bearing in mind the strong intra-family bonds in Roma communities, "somebody from the family" most probably means "the entire family". The demographic structure of Roma families brings additional worrying dimension to the picture – high incidence of the risk of child malnutrition.

Employment

EM1 Employment rate (15-64)
EM1 Employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the employed as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

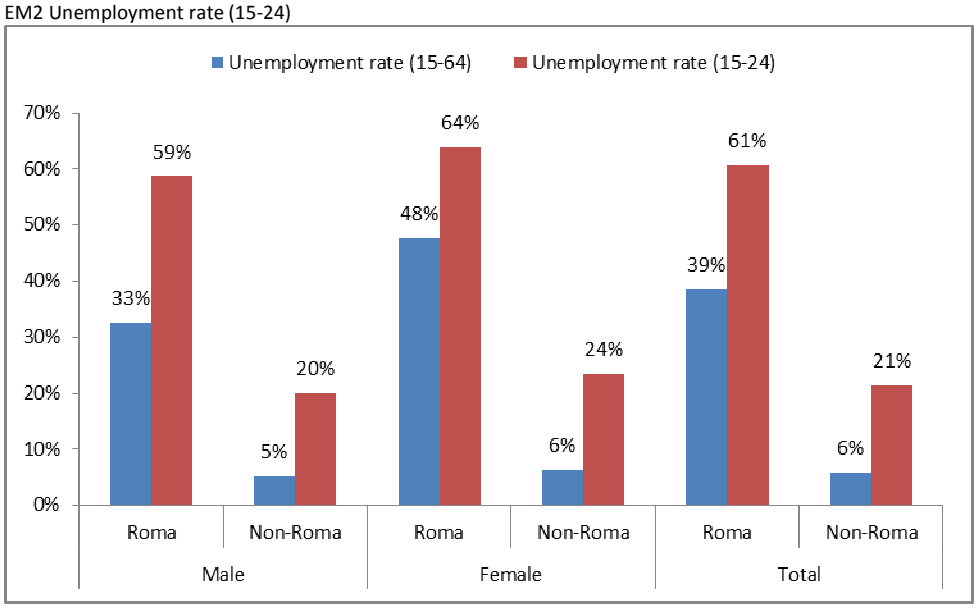
The employment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of employed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of employed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

Interpretation

The chart shows that working age Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more successful in the labor market. The employment rate for this group is 70 percent, more than two times higher than working age Roma people where the employment rate is only 31 percent. Gender specific analysis of the employment rate in these two groups indicates the comparatively disadvantaged position of female Roma in getting a decent job (19 percent employment rate). Non-Roma females are more than three times as successful as Roma females and have a 64 percent employment rate. Lower employment rates among Roma can serve as proxy for less income to Roma families and lower overall well-being.

According to the data summarized in the chart, youth employment rates in both groups are very low – 14 percent (Roma) and 27 percent (Non-Roma), with a significant difference between the two groups. Gender structures of the employed youth in the two groups confirm a relatively higher success rate of young men in gaining employment (19 percent employment rate in Roma and 32 percent employment in Non-Roma) than young women (9 percent employment rate in Roma and 22 percent employment in Non-Roma). Very low employment rates among the youth may result in different social and economic problems at a local and national level. As ILO states, “the longer young persons remain out of touch with the labour market, the more difficult – and costly – it is to return to productive employment. There are also a number of important social implications related to exclusion, including susceptibility to anti-social behaviour, including juvenile delinquency, and social unrest”.

EM2 Unemployment rate (15-64)
EM2 Unemployment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the unemployed as a percentage of those in the labor force (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the labor force in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The labor force consists of employed persons and unemployed persons. Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

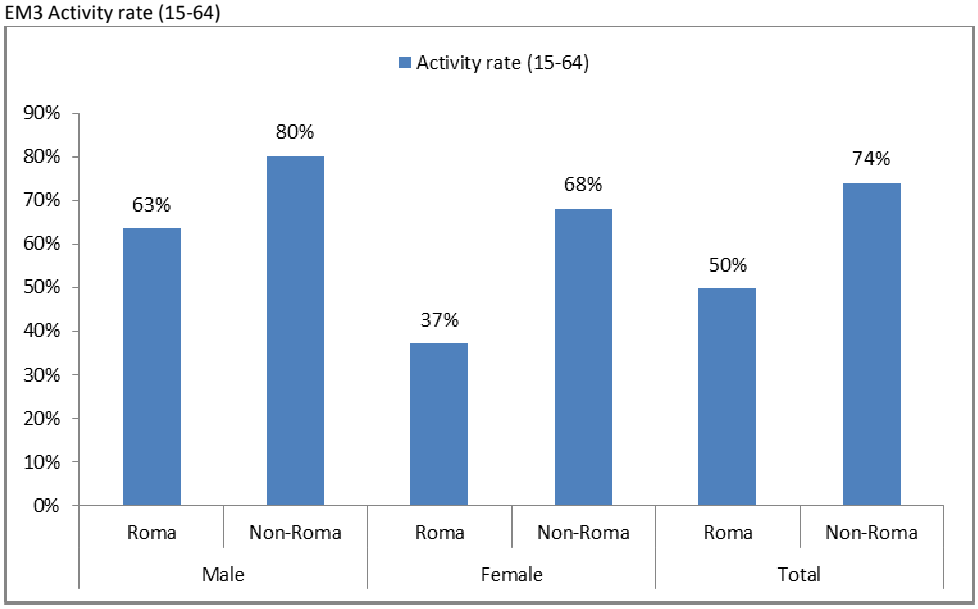
The unemployment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of unemployed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of unemployed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well

Interpretation

The data derived from the survey indicates high unemployment rate of 39 percent among Roma people, while Non-Roma respondents have only six percent unemployment. The unemployment rate among Roma is almost seven times as high as among Non-Roma, which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma people in the labor market. Gender analysis of the unemployment rate in these two groups shows an even more gloomy picture as almost half (48 percent) of working age female Roma suffer from unemployment, while the same indicator among Non-Roma women is eight times lower

According to data summarized in the chart, youth unemployment rates in both groups are high – 61 percent (Roma) and 21 percent (Non-Roma). Moreover, gender structures of the unemployed youth in the two groups confirm a higher unemployment rate among young women (64 percent in Roma and 24 percent in Non-Roma) than young men (59 percent in Roma and 20 percent in Non-Roma). Such high rates of unemployment among youth, especially among young women, will make future employment opportunities of Roma youth and also Non-Roma youth uncertain due to a lack of work experience, but also may cause different economic and social problems in local communities.

EM3 Activity rate (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of employed and unemployed (labor force) as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64).

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

A person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a).

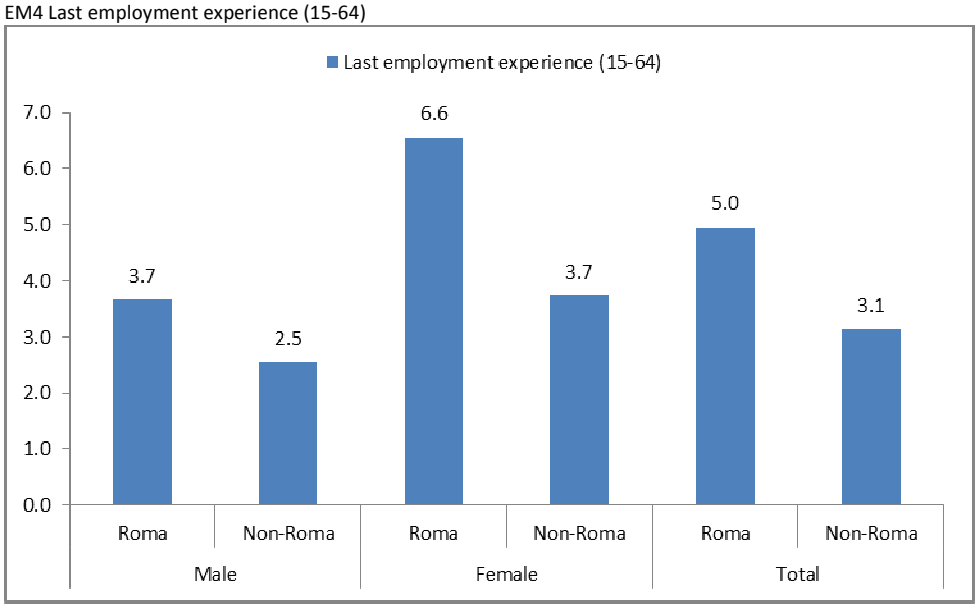
Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

The activity rate is calculated also for males and females separately

Interpretation

The chart suggests that Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more economically active than Roma people, as their rate of economic activity is 24 percent higher than the economic activity rate of Roma. This can be attributed to different factors such as higher employment opportunities for Non-Roma, their comparative advantage in the labour market, a lower propensity of Roma people to participate in the labour market and a higher number of discouraged Roma workers, etc.
At the same time the chart shows relatively lower economic activity rates among working age women in both groups, however, it also indicates the economic activity rate among Roma women is almost two times lower than among Non-Roma women. The overall situation with female respondents can be associated with different factors, such as women choosing to stay at home and look after children and the household rather than work. At the same time it is obvious that Roma women are less active in the labour market than Non-Roma women due to different stigmas, which discourage Roma women from seeking a formal job.

EM4 Last employment experience (15-64)



Average length of unemployment for those that have ever worked and are currently unemployed (as per the ILO definition) in the age group 15-64.

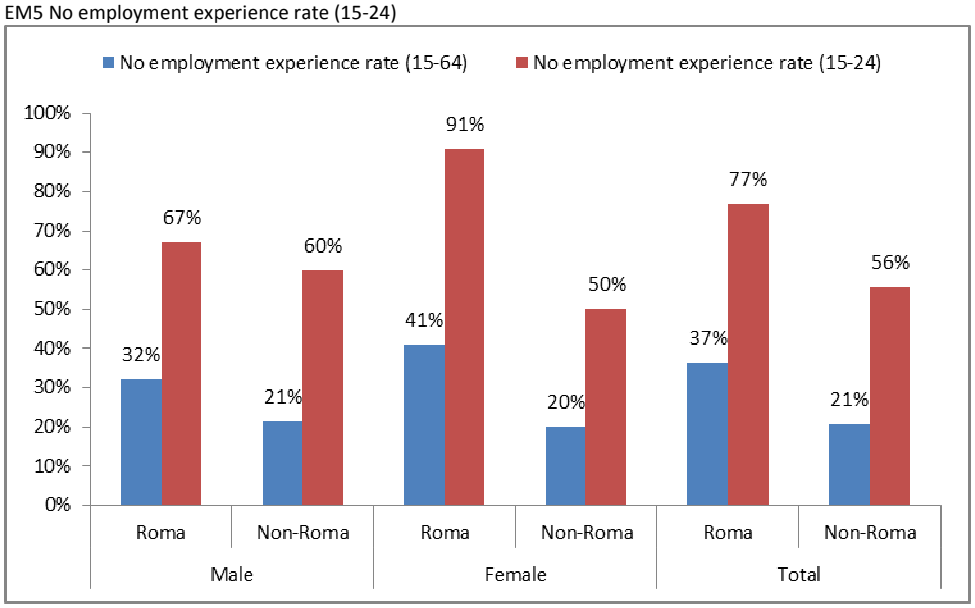
Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset subtracting the year of last work experience from 2011 (year of the survey's implementation).

Interpretation

The data for the last employment experience of respondents, or average length of their unemployment indicates existing long term unemployment within both Roma and Non-Roma unemployed, however, the length of this long term unemployment among Roma is longer (5.0 years) than Non-Roma (3.1 years) by 61 percent. Roma women have the longest average unemployment length – 6.6 years, which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma job seekers, especially women, due to different factors among which could be lower educational levels and skills, unwillingness of employers to hire Roma due to different stigmas, etc. The effects of this long term unemployment are not only reduced income and financial hardship for families, but also psychological and emotional problems as well as significant barriers to future job finding due to diminishing employability.

Calculation of the indicator

EM5 No employment experience rate (15-64)
EM5 No employment experience rate (15-24)



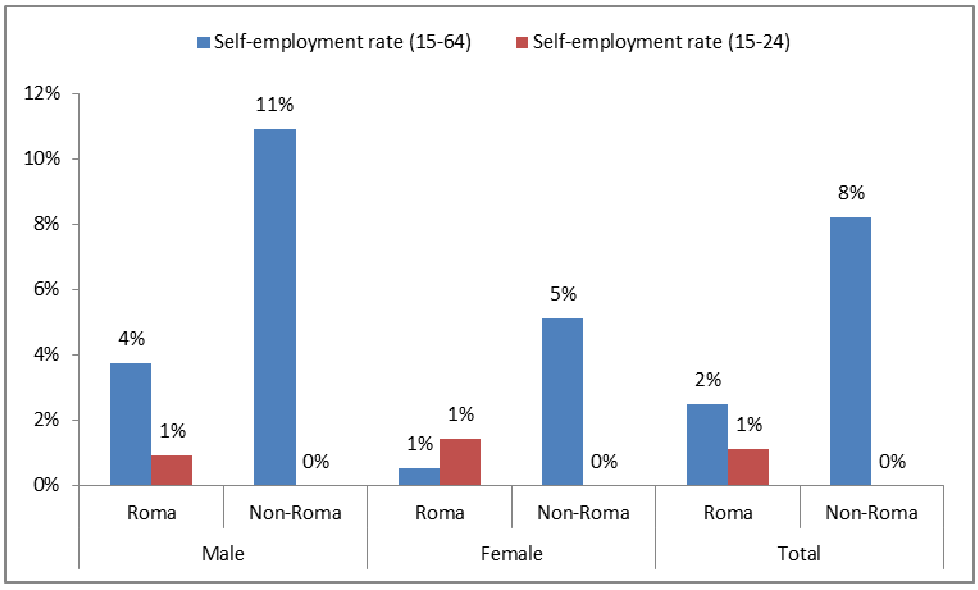
Share of those who have never worked as a percentage of unemployed population (as per ILO definition) in the age 15-64 and in the age 15-24.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset. taking the people who marked they have never worked.

Interpretation

The chart suggests that more than one third of working age Roma unemployed has never had employment before, while only 21 percent of working age Non-Roma unemployed respondents have no work experience at all. A similar disparity is observed when unemployed Roma and Non-Roma are split in to gender groups. This fact again indicates relatively limited opportunities for Roma people in the labor market. Moreover, analysis of previous work experience of unemployed youth shows that the share of young people without former employment is very high in both groups – 77 percent in Roma and 56 percent in Non-Roma group.

EM6 Self-employment rate (15-64)
EM6 Self-employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

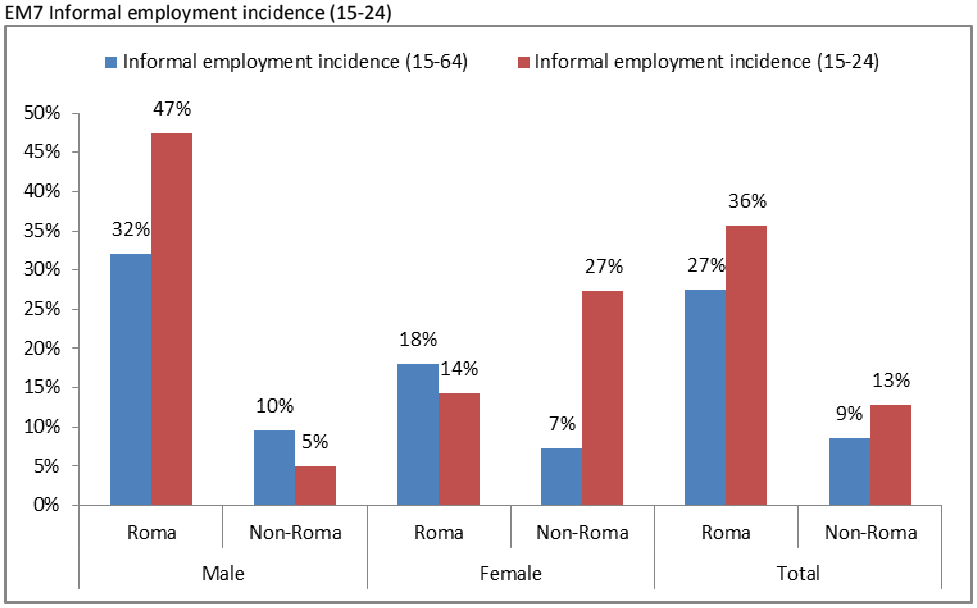
Share of self-employed in the labor force (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

A person is considered self-employed if they answered "already self-employed" to question "Are you interested in becoming self-employed and starting own business?" (E16) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Labor force consists of employed and unemployed as per ILO definitions.

Interpretation

The chart shows that the self-employment rate in both groups is not significant. At the same time, self-employment is higher for Non-Roma (8 percent) than for Roma (2 percent). This situation can be connected with different factors and conditions such as start-up capital for entrepreneurial activity, skills or knowledge to create own work, organizational and legal issues to be addressed in order to register for self-employment, etc., for all of which Roma people may have less resources to mobilize.

EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-64)
EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

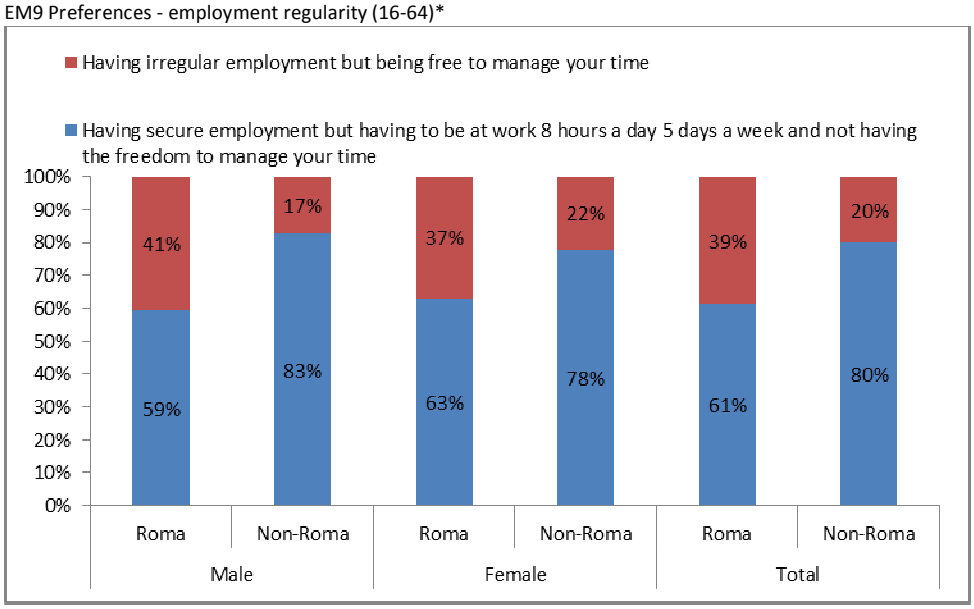
Share of employed people who do not have a written contract (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

Indicator is calculated from the positive answers to question "Do you have a written contract with your employer?" (E6) from the UNDP-WB dataset. This question is asked those people who are employed (as per questions E2 and E3) and are not the "employer in own business with employees" (answer category in question E5).

Interpretation

Survey data summarized in the chart indicates high informal employment rate among employed working age Roma (27 percent), while the share of workers without a formal contract among employed working age Non-Roma is only 9 percent. A similar situation is observed with employed Roma youth, 36 percent of which declared to be working without a written contract, while only 13 percent of employed Non-Roma youth claimed to have informal employment. This situation can be mostly connected with the disadvantaged position of Roma in the labor market due to which they are ready to opt for any possible job, even without a formal contract and low pay.

EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-64)*

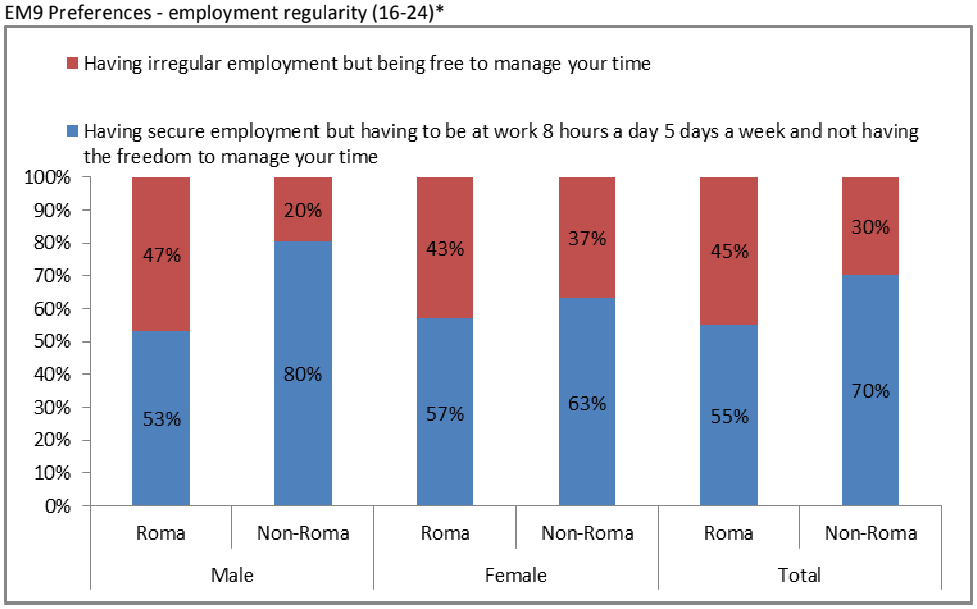


Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but having to be at work 8 hours a day 5 days a week and not having the freedom to manage your time" or "Having irregular employment but being free to manage your time" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6C) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

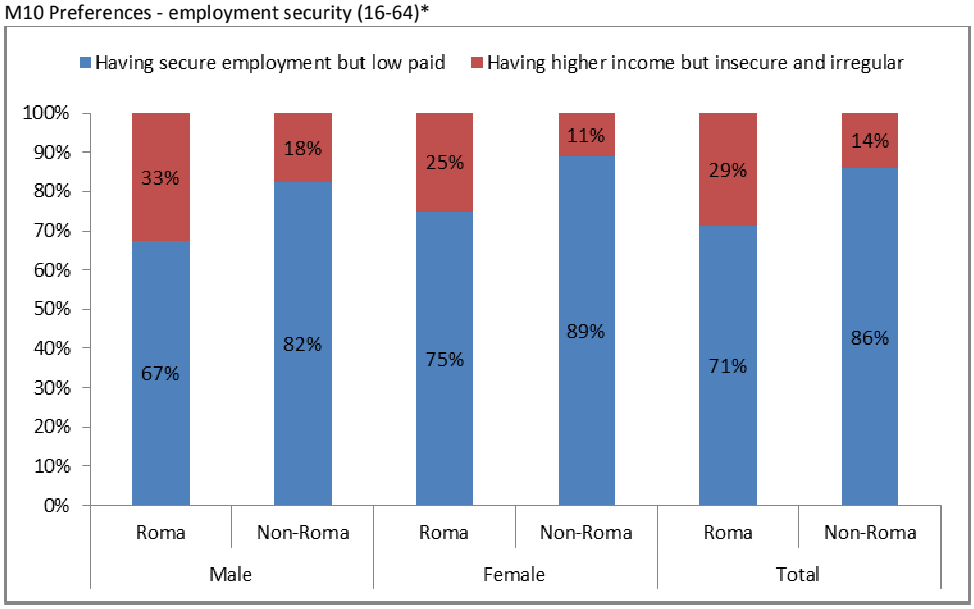
EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-24)*



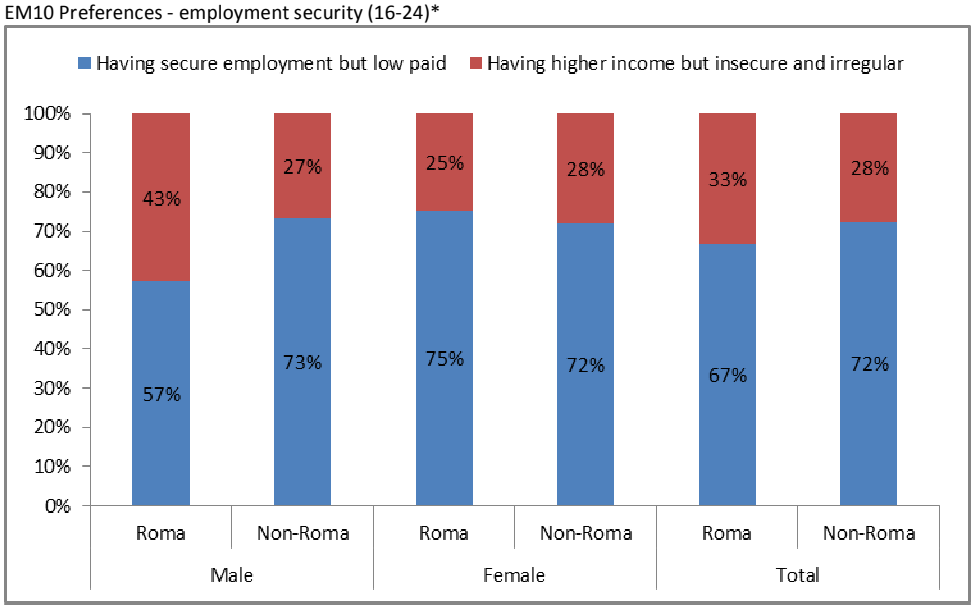
Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a regular job or work time flexibility shows that the big share of both Roma (61 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (80 percent) at a working age opt for having a regular job with strict working days and hours rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. This fact shows that in unstable economic conditions and limited employment opportunities, people, especially those with dependents, choose to have a stable job and therefore income stability. At the same time, the data also shows that a regular job is slightly less important for Roma youth, as 55 percent of them opted for it and 45 percent opted for the free management of their time with an irregular job, especially, the young Roma men, 47 percent of whom chose flexible time management. This can be justified with the willingness of young people to have more flexible time management in order to have a more active social life and to be freer. Moreover, young people have less of a propensity to seek a regular job with strict working hours due to the fact that at this age (15-24) they do not have dependents to support. In contrary, the same study shows that Non-Roma youth are almost as willingfull to have regular jobs as Non-Roma respondents in general.

M10 Preferences - employment security (16-64)*



EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but low paid" or "Having higher income but insecure and irregular" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

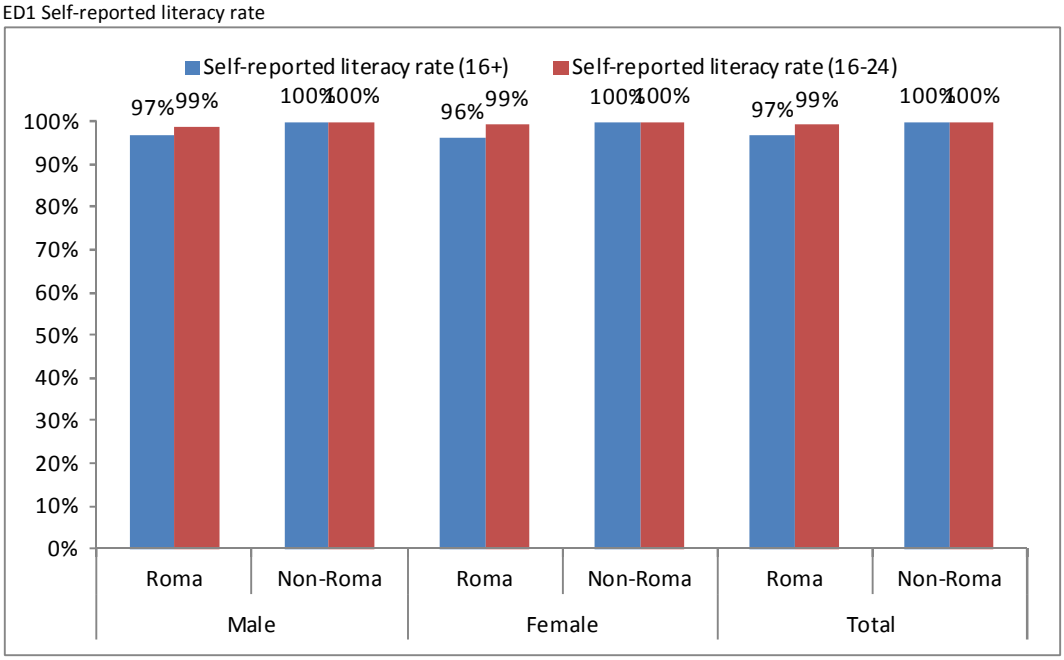
This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6B) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a secure job with lower pay or insecure and irregular job with high payment shows that lion share of both Roma (71 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (86 percent) at a working age opt for having a secure job with lower pay rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. Similar results are observed in the youth group and gender division of the respondents. This fact shows that everyone is concerned about stable income (even lower) which is most probably driven by current realities of unstable economic conditions.

Education

ED1 Self-reported literacy rate



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged 16 and older who reported to be able to read and write as share of the total surveyed population aged 16 and older.

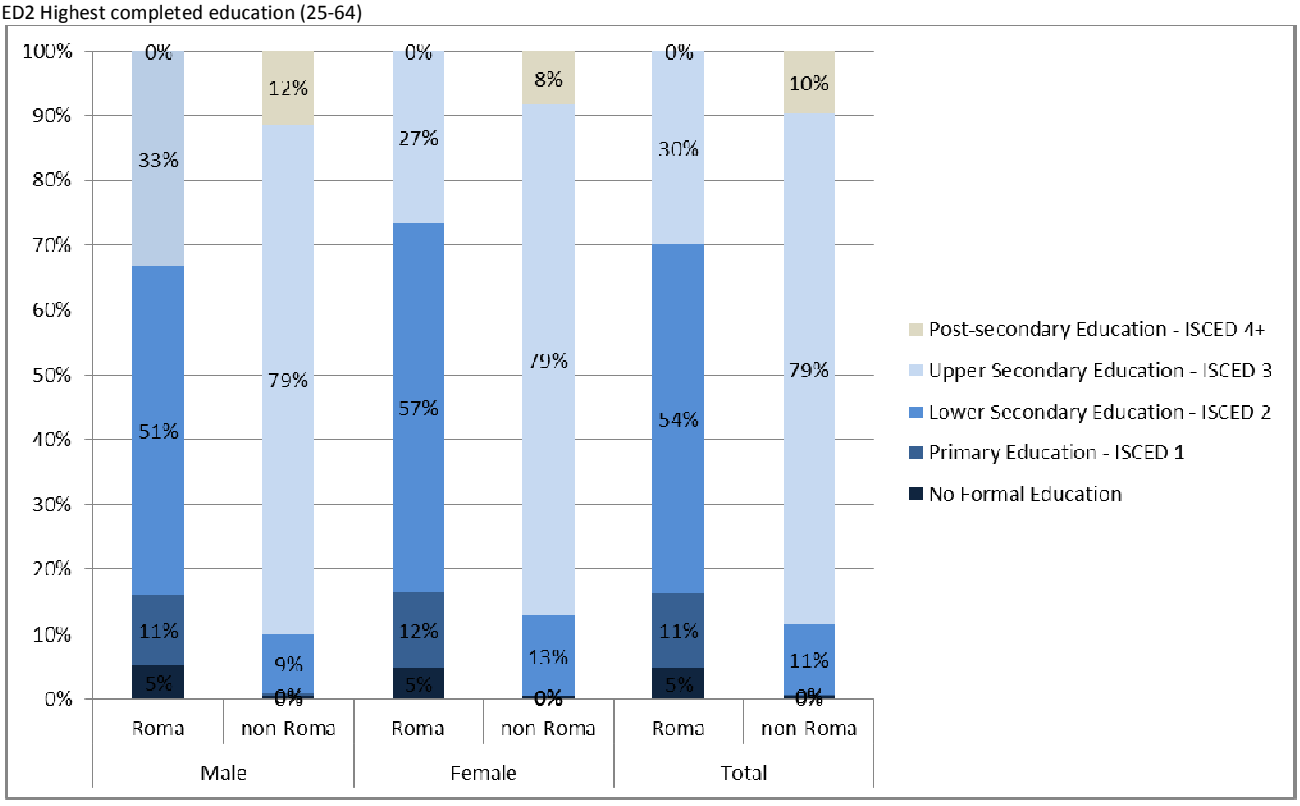
This indicator is calculated using the question "Can she/he read and write?" (EDUC_b1_a11) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. The indicator is based on the respondent's self-perception of literacy.

Interpretation

The figure shows that self-reported literacy rates for Roma and non-Roma are close to 100%. Roma indicated slightly lower literacy rates than non-Roma did. In comparison to all Roma (aged 16+), younger Roma (aged 26 to 24) indicated slightly higher literacy rates.

Data on self-reported literacy rates should be treated with caution as one cannot conclude that those who indicated to be literate have the functional literacy skills that might be needed in a knowledge society.

ED2 Highest completed education (25-64)



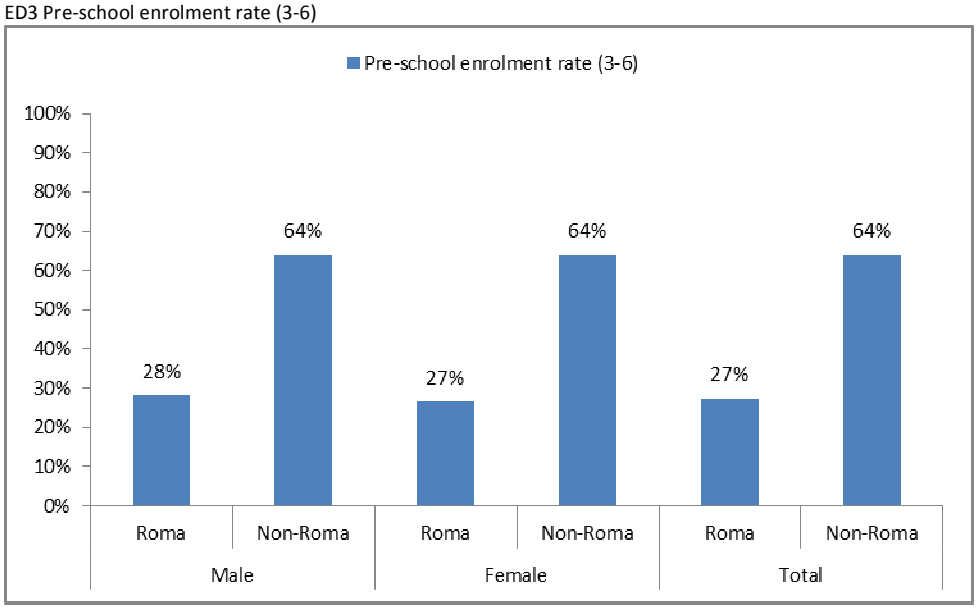
Calculation of the indicator

Surveyed population aged between 25 and 64 by highest education completed defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).
This indicator is calculated using the question "What is his/her highest attained education level?" (b2) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results were displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "No formal education" and "incomplete lower basic" were summarized as "No Formal Education". "Lower basic and incomplete upper basic" were summarized as "Primary Education – ISCED 1". The values "Upper basic", "Incomplete secondary voc/technical" and "Incomplete secondary general" were summarized as Lower Secondary Education – ISCED 2". The values "Secondary voc/technical (1 or 2yr)", "Secondary voc/technical (3 or 4 yr)", "Secondary general (4 yr)", "Incomplete college or university" were summarized as Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "Associate (2yr) College", "Bachelor", "Masters", "PhD / Specialist" were summarized as "Post-secondary education – ISCED 4+". The translations of the questionnaire in national languages have been controlled for being in line with ISCED. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.
Primary education refers to the first four or five years of schooling and lower secondary education refers to four or five years of schooling following primary education. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. We use the age group 25 to 64 in order to make comparisons with the overall population possible (e.g. OECD 2009: Education at a Glance, p. 37).

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma aged between 25 and 64 have more frequently completed lower education levels (below ISCED 3) than non-Roma. Roughly every third Roma has completed at least upper secondary education while nearly nine out of ten non-Roma have completed this level. 5% Roma have not completed any education level and 11% have completed primary education while all non-Roma have completed at least lower secondary education. Roma women completed less frequently higher education levels (ISCED 3, 4+) than their male counterparts.

ED3 Pre-school enrolment rate (3-6)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population (not yet enrolled in school) aged between 3 and 6 who are enrolled in a preschool facility (kindergarten or preschool) as share of all surveyed population between 3 and 6 (not yet enrolled in school).

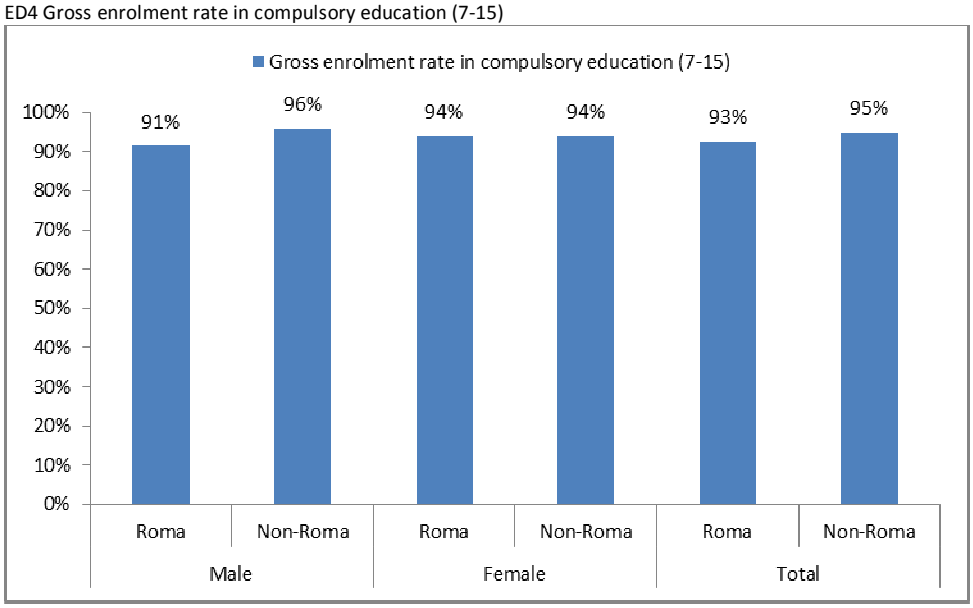
This indicator is calculated using the question "Has s/he ever attended pre-school?" (EDUC_b5_b14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused", "don't know" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. We use the age group 3 to 6 as this is the theoretical age for pre-primary (not nursery) education in most countries. Those being 5 or 6 years old and already enrolled in school have been left out of the calculation.

When comparing pre-school enrolment rates with national averages it should be considered that different data sources might not refer to the same age group.

Interpretation

The figure shows huge differences in indicated pre-school enrolment between Roma and non-Roma (aged three to six). The share of non-Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education is more than twice as high as the share of Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education. Not even three out of ten Roma children (aged three to six) indicated to be enrolled in pre-school.
Give the importance of pre-school education for a later school career the low pre-school enrolment rate might contribute to the huge disadvantages Roma children face when entering regular school.

ED4 Gross enrolment rate in compulsory education (7-15)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 7 and 15 who are enrolled in education as share of all 7 to 15 year olds.

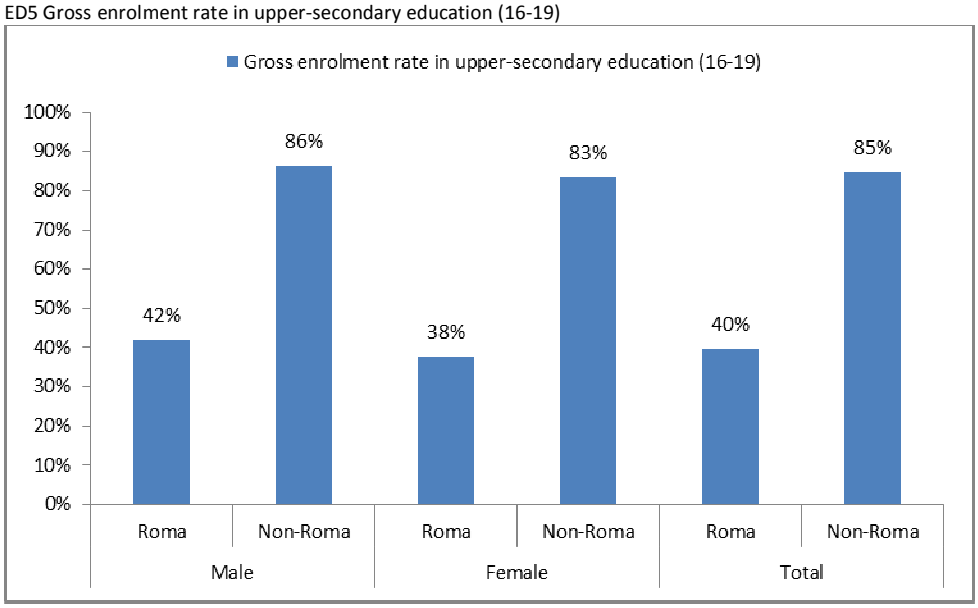
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age groups 7 to 15 as in this age schooling is compulsory in all surveyed countries. Six year olds are not included as many of them were not yet supposed to be enrolled in school when the survey took place. In some countries the period of compulsory schooling continues after the age of 15. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

The question does not distinct between those who are absent from school but still officially registered and those who might not even be officially registered. Thus, the respondents might have interpreted this question in different ways.

Interpretation

The figure shows that the share of Roma males who indicated to attend school is slightly lower than the share of non-Roma males who indicated to attend school. The same share of Roma and non-Roma females indicated to attend school.

ED5 Gross enrolment rate in upper-secondary education (16-19)



Calculation of the indicator

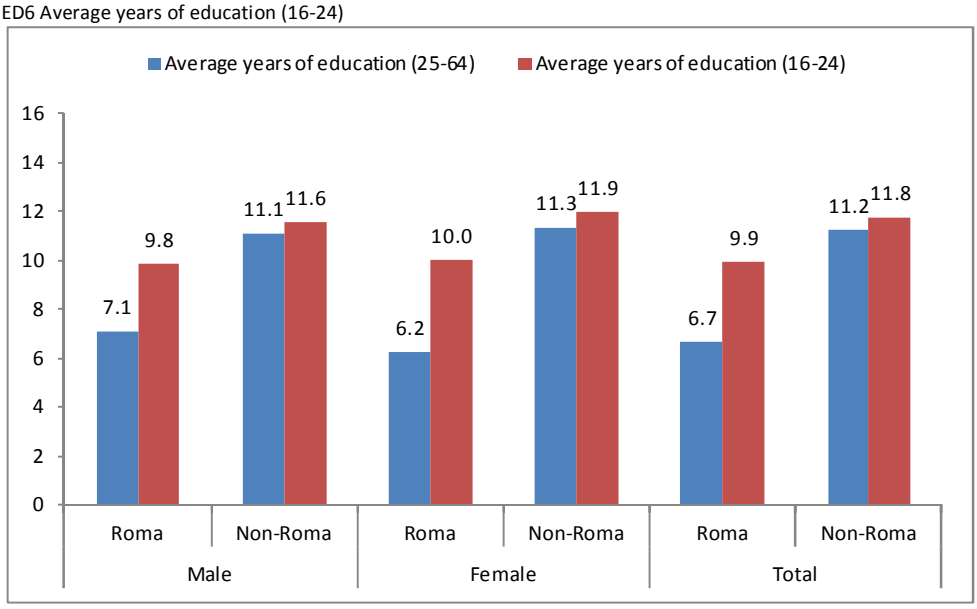
Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 16 and 19 who are enrolled in education as share of all 16 to 19 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age group 16 to 19 as this age period is part of the theoretical age for upper-secondary education in most countries. In some countries the period of upper-secondary education starts with in an earlier age or ends after the age of 19. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma being in the theoretical age of upper secondary education (16 to 19) indicated much lower attendance levels than non-Roma did. The share of non-Roma aged 16 to 19 who indicated to attend school is more than twice as high than the share of Roma who indicated to attend school. Just four out of ten Roma respondents between the age of 16 and 19 indicated to attend school.

ED6 Average years of education (25-64)
ED6 Average years of education (16-24)



Calculation of the indicator

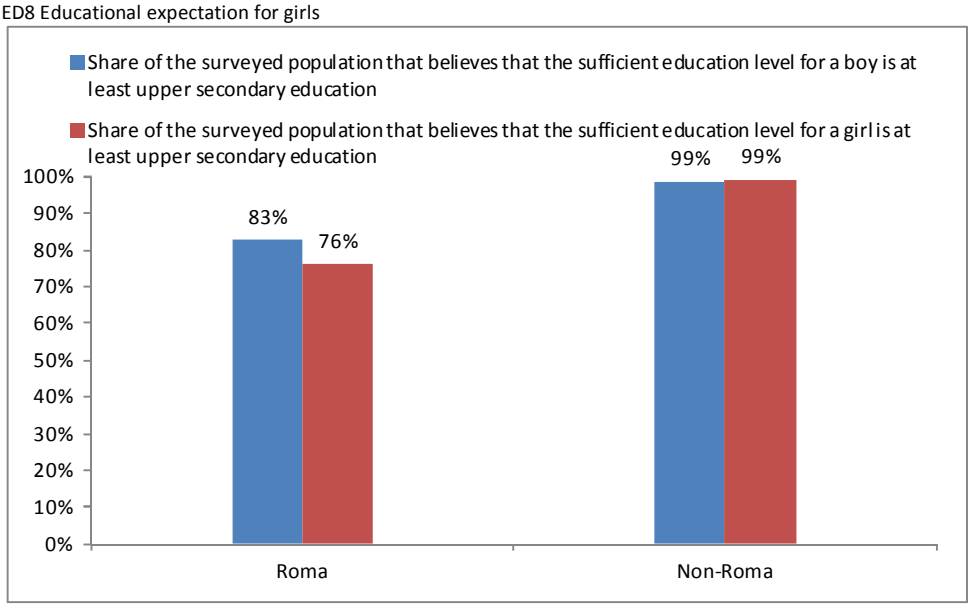
Share of the surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) that believes that the sufficient education level for a boy/girl is at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3).

This indicator is calculated using the question "How many years did s/he spend in school in total?" (b6) from the UNDP-WB dataset and computing the mean. We use the age group 25 to 64 and define this group as "adult population" in order to make comparison with a younger age cohort (people aged between 16 and 24) possible.

Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated to have spent more years in the education system than Roma did. Indicated differences in average years spend in school between Roma and non-Roma of 25 to 64 years of age account for more than four years. Average indicated differences between Roma and non-Roma aged 16 to 24 are considerably lower but still remarkable.

ED7 Educational expectation for boys
ED8 Educational expectation for girls



Calculation of the indicator

Surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) by educational level that respondents believe that is sufficient for a boy/girl.

This indicator is calculated using the question "What do you believe is a sufficient level of education for a boy/girl?" (v7b/v7g) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results are displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "secondary vocational/technical/arts" and "general secondary" are summarized as "Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.

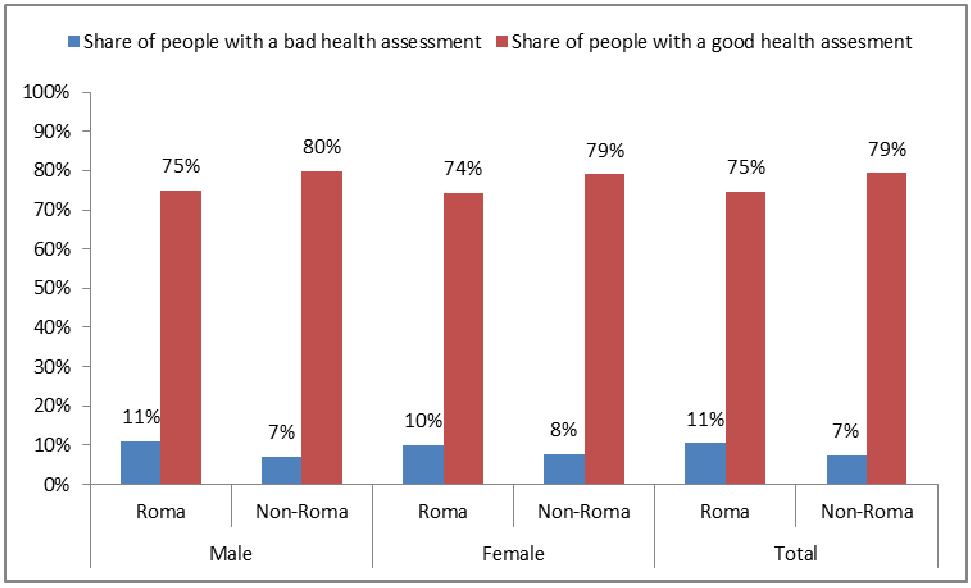
Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated higher educational aspirations than Roma did. However, the figure shows also that most Roma would like a boy / girl to finish at least upper secondary education: Less than one out of five Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for boys and about one out of four Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for girls.

The result should be reflected against the low socio-economic status of most Roma families which is generally associated with lower aspirations and might fully explain the different aspirations between Roma and non-Roma

Health

H1 Health assessment



Calculation of the indicator

Share of those who have bad/very bad or good/very good health in general as a percentage of all surveyed population.

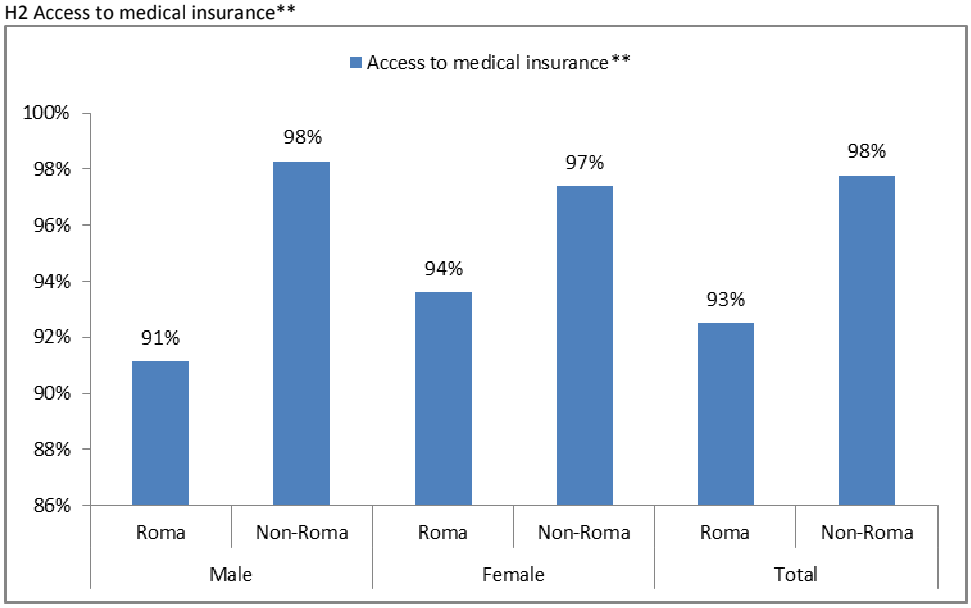
Indicator is based on question "How is your health in general?" (C1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph indicates that- based on respondents' self-assessment - ¾ of both Roma and non-Roma declared satisfaction with their health (good/very good answers). Unfavourable assessment of health was indicated only by a small share of Roma and non-Roma (11 % and 7 % respectively). These results are not significantly differentiated by sex.

Relatively high share of satisfactory answers by Roma may suggest that self-perception of health does not correspond to the objective verification by experts – rather it is biased by lack of information, prejudices, cultural norms etc.

H2 Access to medical insurance**



Calculation of the indicator

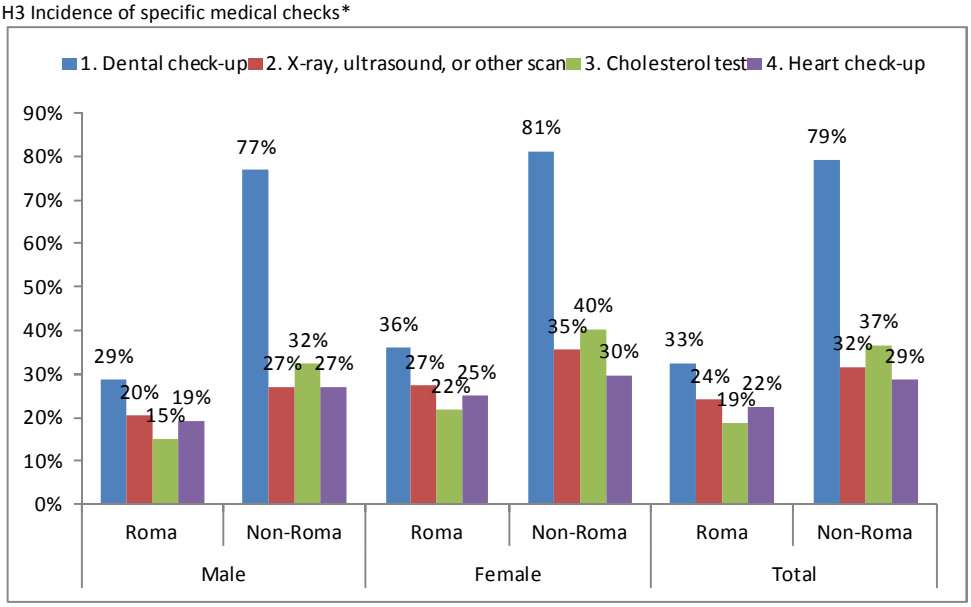
Share of adult persons (16+) who have medical insurance as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question ""Do you have any medical insurance either on your own name/other HH member?" (HEALTH_h4_i1) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that 93 % of Roma and 98 % of non-Roma indicated that they or some other member of the household have some kind of medical insurance. Sex is not differentiating the answers. This high share of positive answers among Roma might indicate a good management of health service in the country.

H3 Incidence of specific medical checks*



Calculation of the indicator

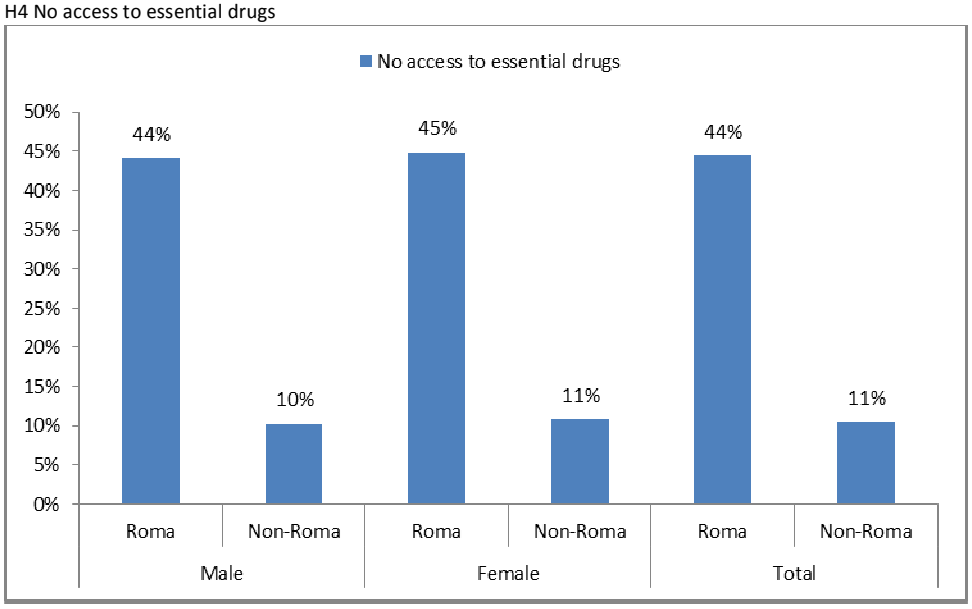
Share of adult persons (16+) who had a given medical test (dental check-up; x-ray, ultrasound or other scan; cholesterol test; heart check-up) in the last 12 months as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question H11 from the UNDP-WB dataset. Positive answers to question were considered not differentiating whether the check was own initiative, doctor's initiative or a screening program. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma from the sample had visited doctor for specific medical reasons. We see the significantly lower share of Roma respondents indicated that they have underwent medical checks as compared to non-Roma population. The frequency of visits to the doctor may indicate various facts: deteriorating health conditions, proximity or affordability of health care, but also fear of doctor and the like.

H4 No access to essential drugs



Calculation of the indicator

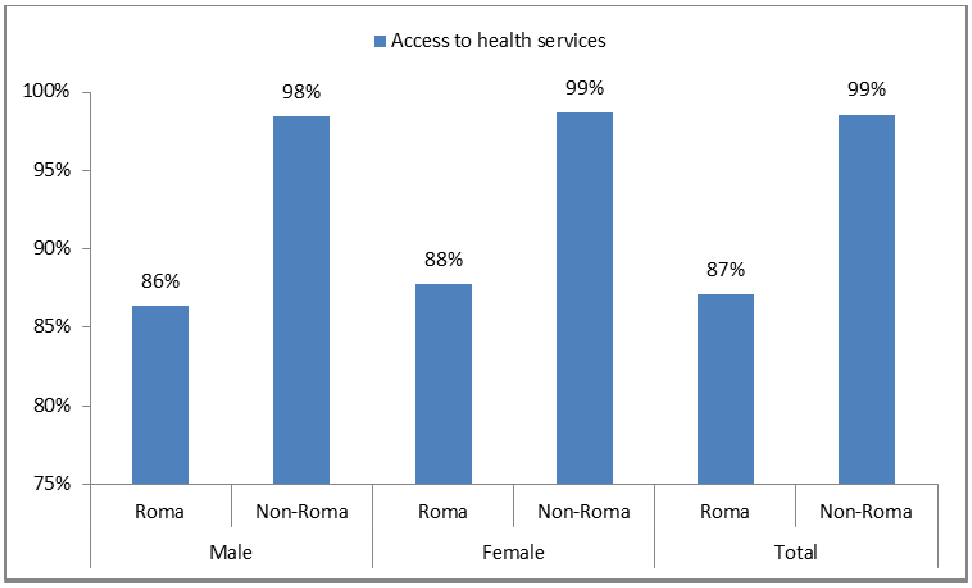
Share of people living in households which could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of this household as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Were there any periods in the past 12 months when your HH could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of your HH?" (Q2.3) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma have problems with paying for medicine. As we see, 44 % of the Roma sample indicated that they were some periods in the last year when they could not afford to pay for the medicine. The share of non-Roma having the same experience was significantly lower. Sex of respondents does not differentiate among the answers.

H5 Access to health services



Calculation of the indicator

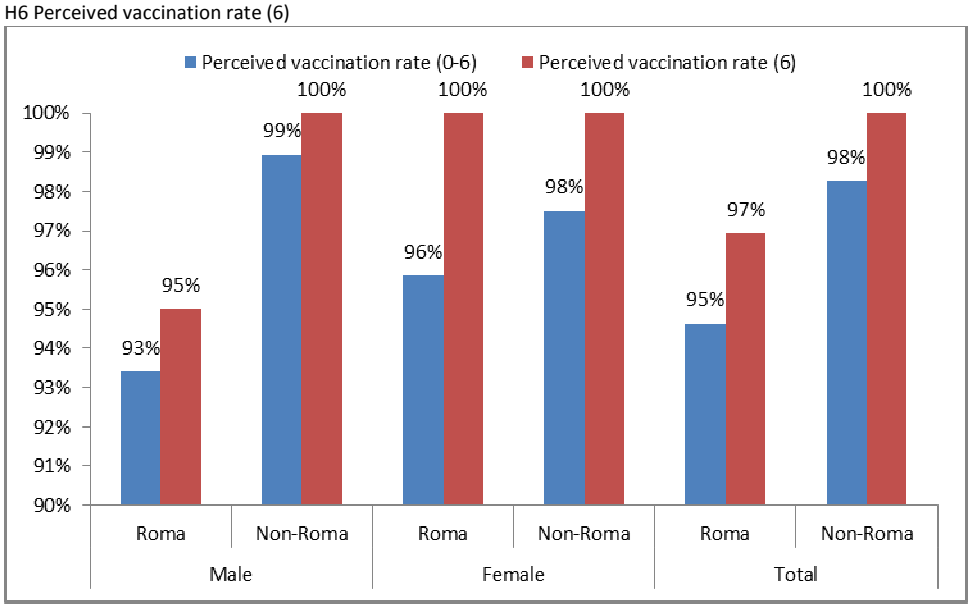
Share of people living in the households having access to health services when needed as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Does your household have a doctor to approach when needed?" (Q2.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that more than 87 % of Roma and 99 % of non-Roma indicated that they have access to doctor when they needed. Sex of respondents does not significantly differentiate among the answers. High share of positive answers by Roma may indicate that they were those who were likely living on the outskirts close to town or villages with better access to doctor. This may also indicated a good management of health care service in the country.

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (0-6)
H6 Perceived vaccination rate (6)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of children 0-6 or 6 years old who ever received any vaccination as a percentage of all children in these age groups.

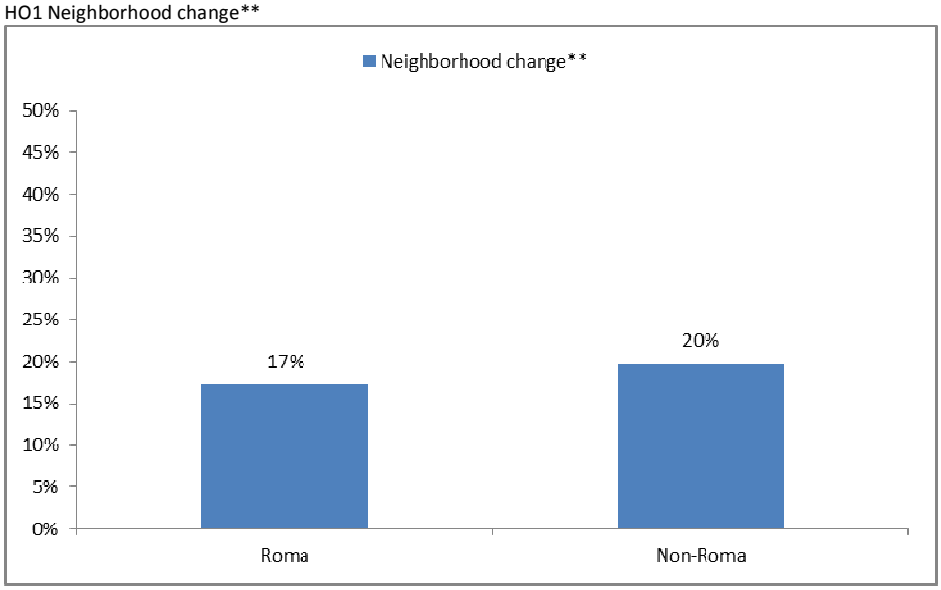
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Did s/he ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?" (EC4) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that almost 100 % of Roma and non-Roma children up to 6 years received some vaccination. Sex does not differentiate answers significantly.

Housing

HO1 Neighborhood change**



Calculation of the indicator

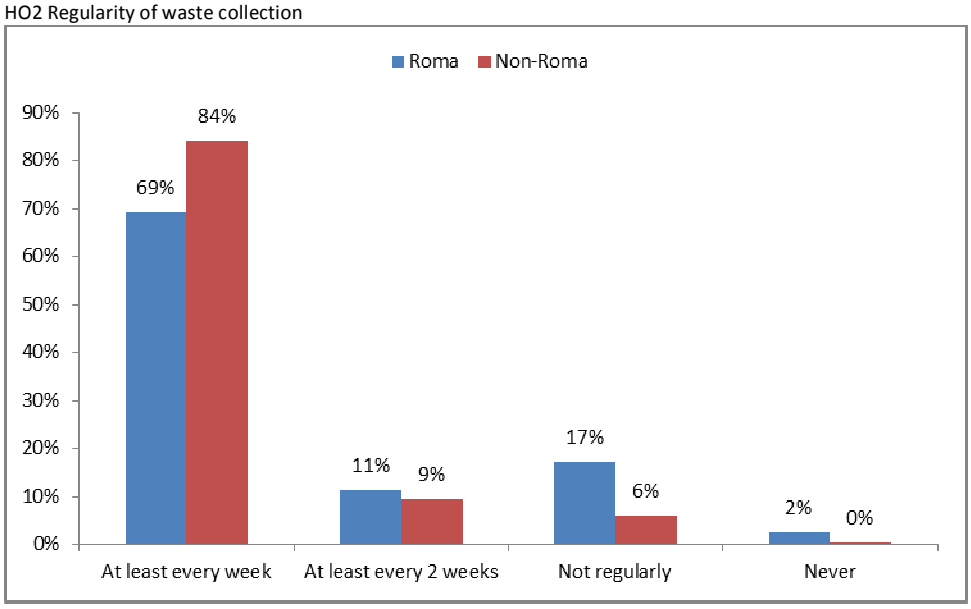
Share of people living in the households which in the last 5 years observed improvements in their neighbourhood as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "How has your neighbourhood changed in the last 5 years, or since you have been living here, as a place to live?"?" (NEIGH_q16_c4) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The results presented in this graph suggest that the share of people – both from Roma and non-Roma samples – who observe some improvement in their communities is not too small (almost every fifth of the surveyed households). This indicates that both communities share almost the same level of "moderate pace of improvement", which is a positive finding. It is better than having drastically different level of improvement for the communities populated by one group compared to the other.

HO2 Regularity of waste collection



Calculation of the indicator

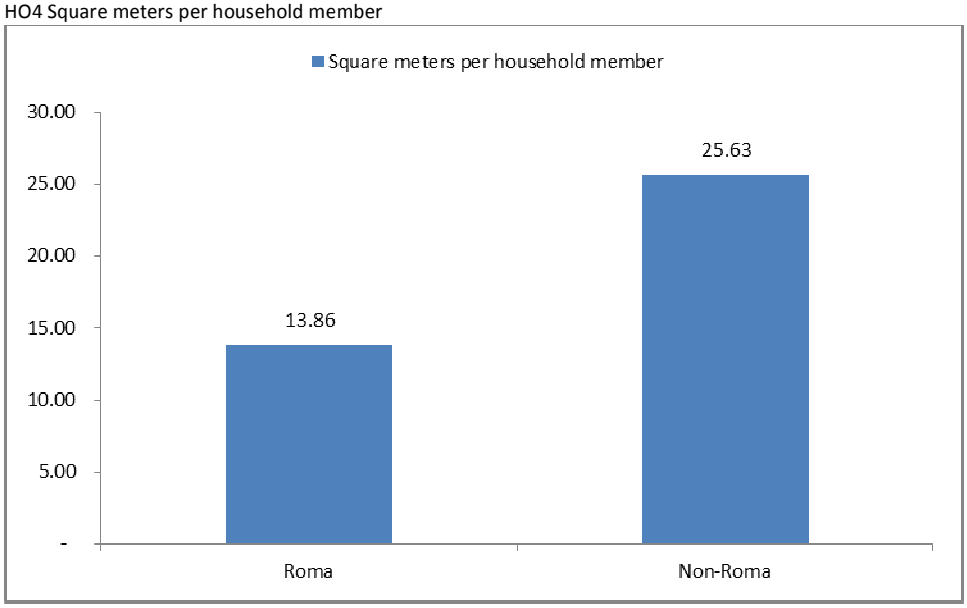
Share of people living in the households with a given frequency of waste collection as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question Q1.8 from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data suggests that although both communities share the same socioeconomic environment, they are not having the same access to communal services (as garbage collection). This is typical for Roma segregated settlements or neighbourhood. Even when they are located in the same village, the infrastructures (paved road, gas supply) usually stops just before the "Roma part". The same seems to apply for waste collection as well. Almost one fifth do not have regular garbage collection.

HO4 Square meters per household member



Calculation of the indicator

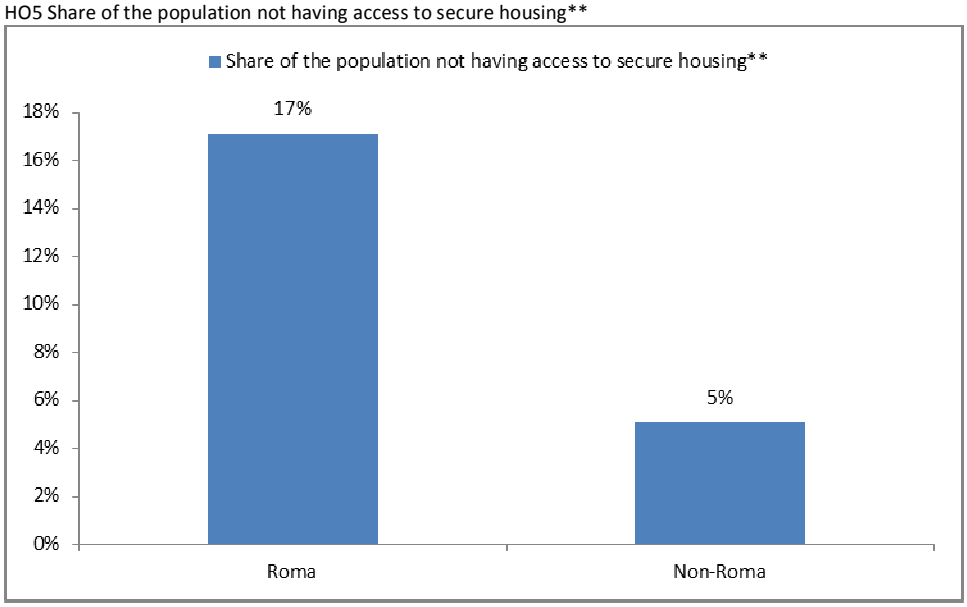
Average number of square metres of living space per household member .

This indicator is calculated using the question Q4.2 "How many square metres in total is the size of your current dwelling (living space)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset. Size of dwelling is divided by the number of household members. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data reveals that Roma households are almost twice more overcrowded than non-Roma. This indicator is important because it has direct implications on living standards and children's opportunities. It is difficult to imagine for example that a child would be equally able to concentrate on schooling and education (doing his/her homework) when living in an overcrowded household.

HO5 Share of the population not having access to secure housing**



Calculation of the indicator

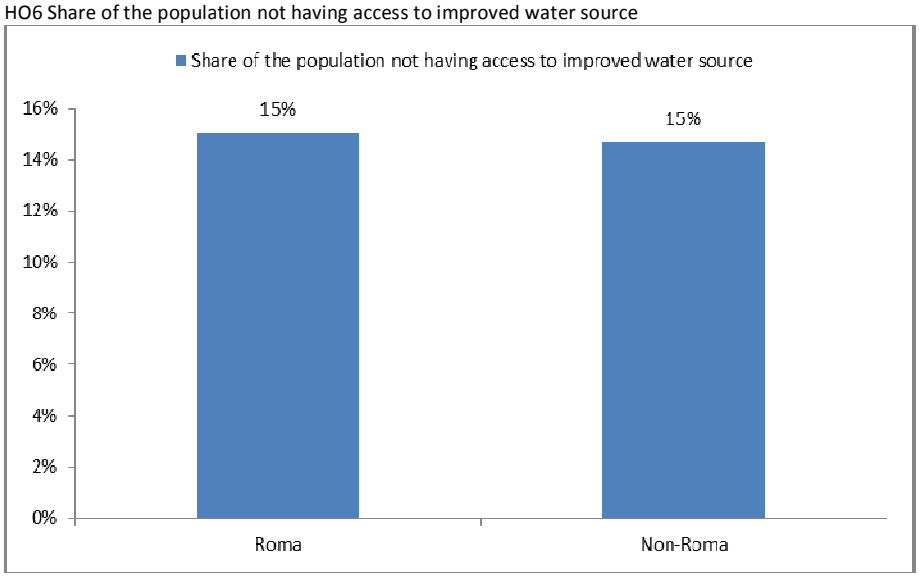
Share of people living in households which live in the ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "External evaluation of the HH`s dwelling" (HOUSE_m7a_m5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data summarized in this graph indicates that Roma households face low level of housing security. Almost one fifth of them is living in ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators). The latter is important – it is not how the quality of housing is perceived by the respondents (in some cases they may be satisfied with their current status) but reflects the objective status of the dwelling.

HO6 Share of the population not having access to improved water source

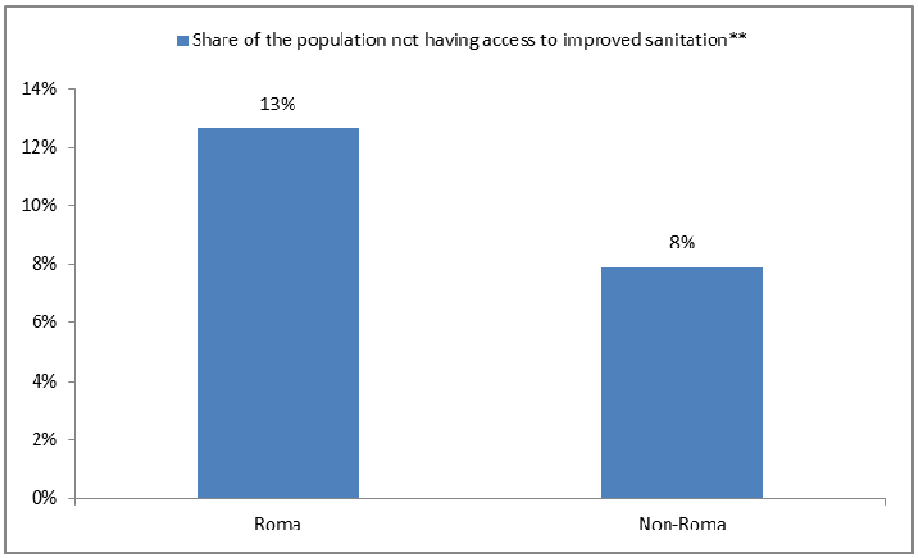


Calculation of the indicator

Share of population living in HHs not having piped water inside the dwelling or in the garden/yard as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which of the following is the main source of potable water your household uses" (Q4.10) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

HO8 Share of the population not having access to improved sanitation**



Calculation of the indicator

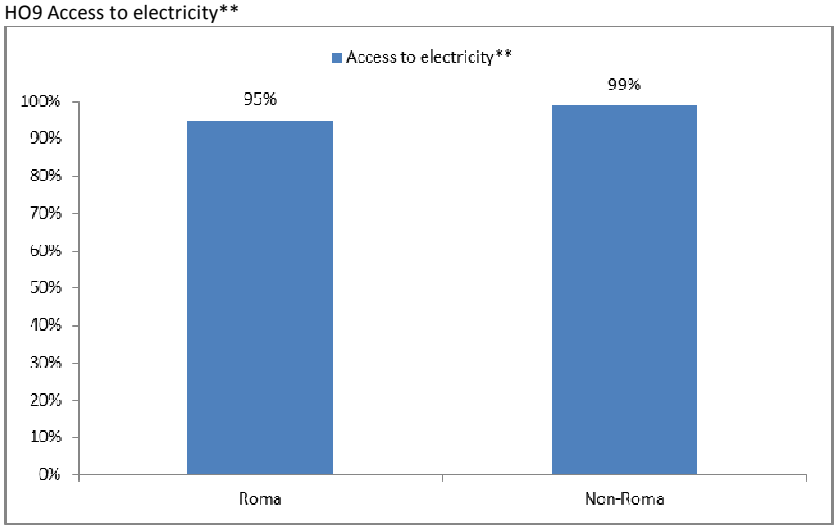
Share of the population living in HHs not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? Toilet in the house; Shower or bathroom inside" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The two graphs illustrate important element of wellbeing – access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Both Roma and non-Roma have equal level of access to improved water source. Roma have slightly lower access to sanitation (not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling) but the difference between the two groups is still not drastic as in some other Central European countries.

HO9 Access to electricity**



Calculation of the indicator

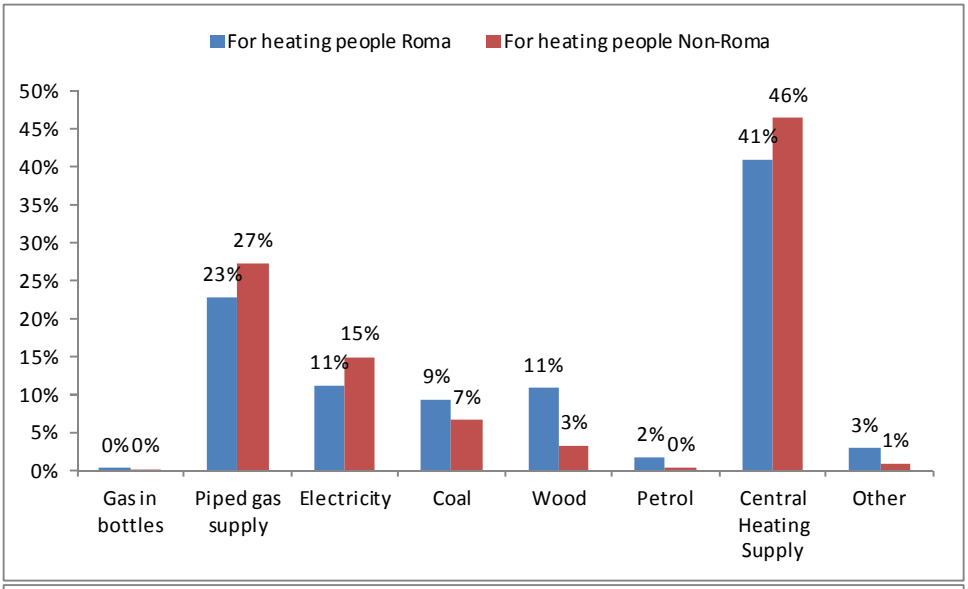
Share of the population living in HHs which have access to electricity in their dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

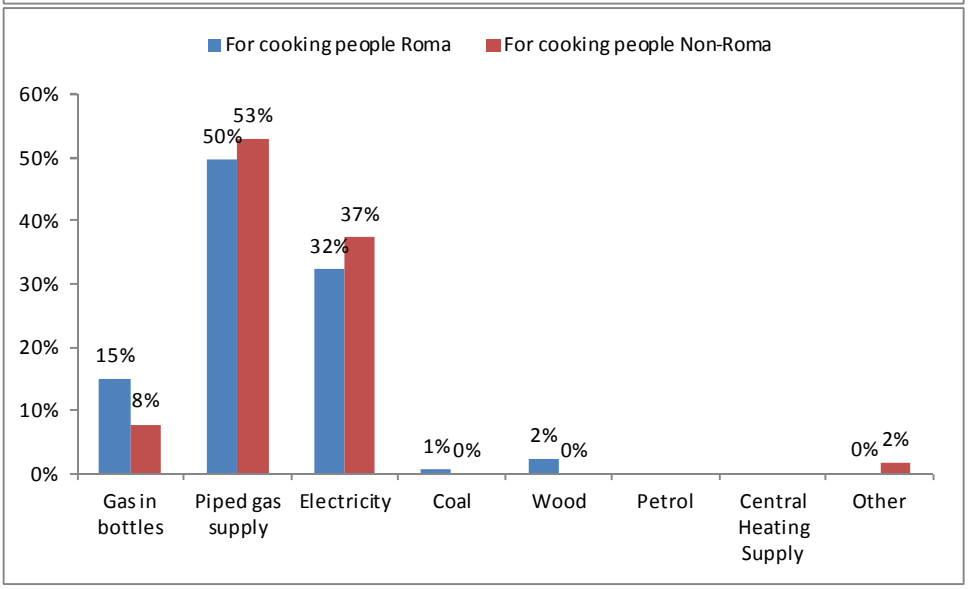
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? electricity supply" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Access to electricity is generally available for both groups. The problem is usually affordability of the service

HO11 Source of energy for heating and cooking





Calculation of the indicator

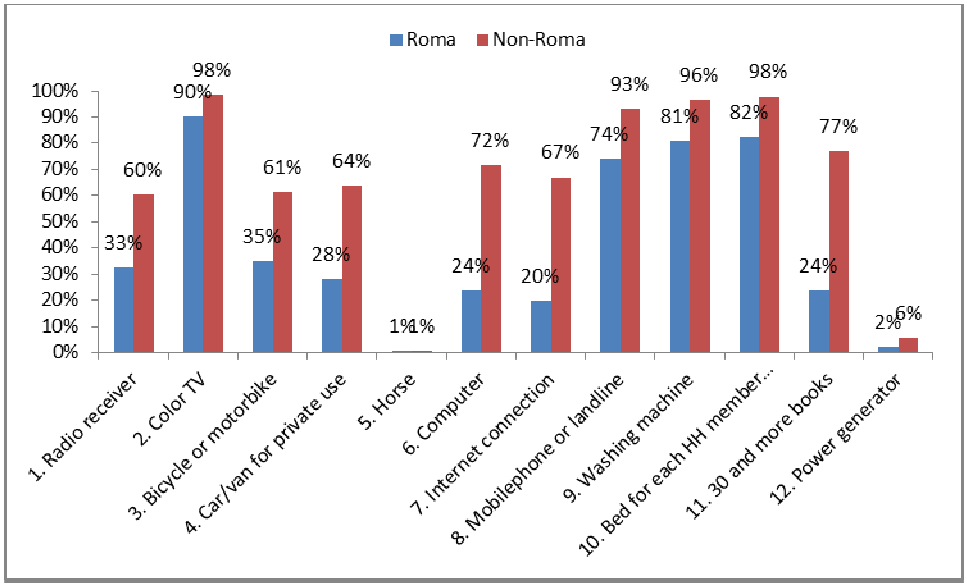
Share of people living in HHs using individual sources as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "How do you usually heat your house?" (Q4.13) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Central heating emerges as a major source of energy for the both groups. It is followed by piped gas. This finding is consistent with the fact that most Roma in Czech Republic live in urban areas.

HO13 Access to various HH amenities**



Calculation of the indicator

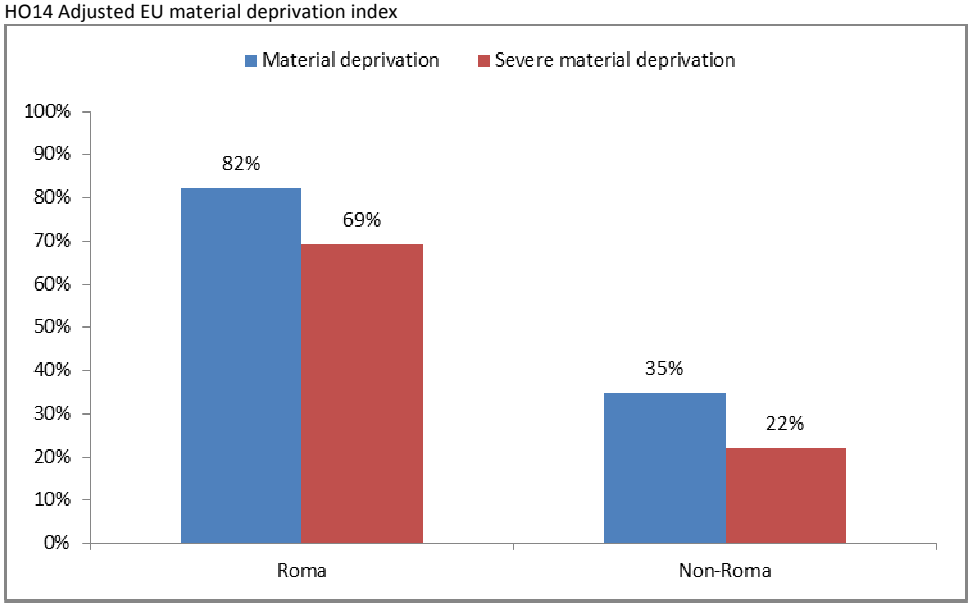
Share of people living in HHs possessing individual items as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "I am going to read some items a household can possess. Could you tell me whether your household has it in functioning order or your household does not have it?" (ECON_q48) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Difference in possession of different household items is indicative not just of level of poverty but also of survival strategies. It is not surprising that Roma households fall behind on most items – and drastically behind on items like computers, books or internet access. Almost no Roma household is possessing a horse, which is consistent with the fact that most Roma live in urban areas.

HO14 Adjusted EU material deprivation index



Calculation of the indicator

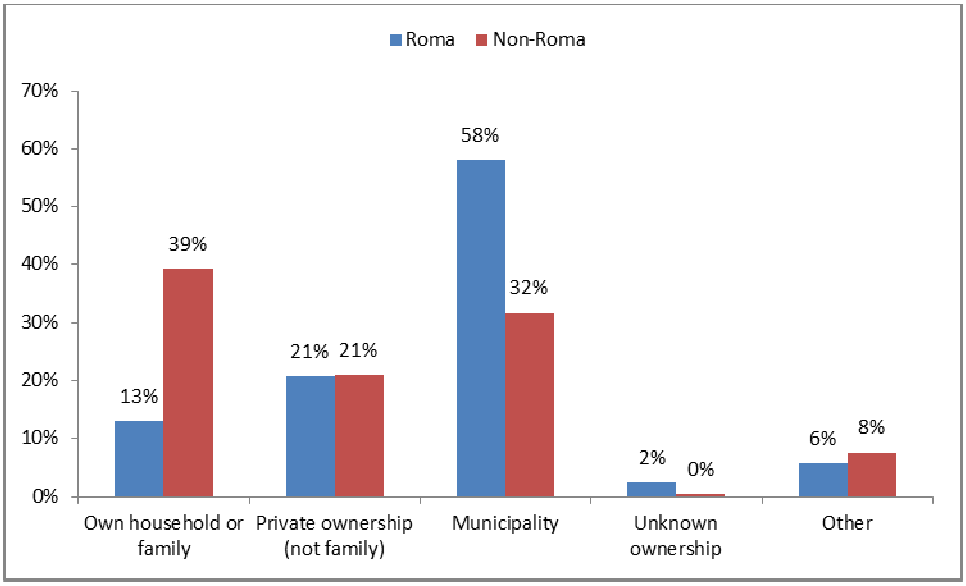
Share of people living in HHs which face at least 3 out of 8 deprivations (severe material deprivation is at least 4) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using questions from UNDP-WB dataset:
Q4.6 - Difficulties at present to pay on time due to financial difficulties mortgage, rent of utility bills
Q4.9_1 - Can you afford if you wish ....Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home?
Q4.9_2 - Can you afford if you wish ....Eating meat, chicken or fish every second day?
Q4.9_3 - Can you afford if you wish ....An unexpected required expenses and pay through its own resources?
Q4.8_2 - does your household possess - Color TV?
Q4.8_4 - does your household possess - Car/van for private use?
Q4.8_8 - does your household possess - mobile phone or landline?
Q4.14 - do you restrict yourself when heating your dwelling?
In comparison with the regular EU material deprivation index, adjusted index misses the possession of refrigerator in the household.
The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is a composite indicator reflecting wide range of aspects of human life. The data suggests that Roma are not just heavily deprived, but what is more important, most of those deprived fall under the category of "severe deprivation". The deprivation level is much less in non-Roma and even lower is the rate of "severe deprivation".

HO15 Dwelling ownership**



Calculation of the indicator

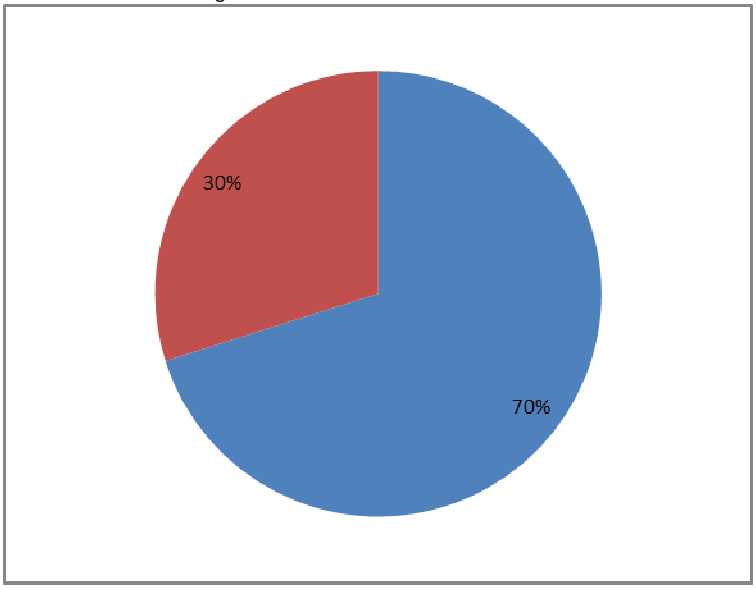
Share of people living in HHs by ownership p type as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Who is the owner of the dwelling in which you live?"" (HOUSE_q43_d4) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data reveals substantive differences in dwelling ownership – three times more non-Roma families own the dwellings, where they live. On the contrary share of municipal ownership is twice higher in the case of Roma. Moreover, more than half of Roma households live in the municipal dwelling. It may suggest that social housing (associated with municipal ownership of dwellings) is significantly developed in Czech Republic. But it doesn't necessarily mean higher level of housing security. Municipal housing stock is often subject to privatization and Roma families occupying such dwellings may end up evicted. Hence the 58% of Roma living in municipally-own dwellings could indicate higher risk in terms of housing security than it should suggest under the assumption that this is social housing.

HO16 Preference of living in mixed areas*



Calculation of the indicator

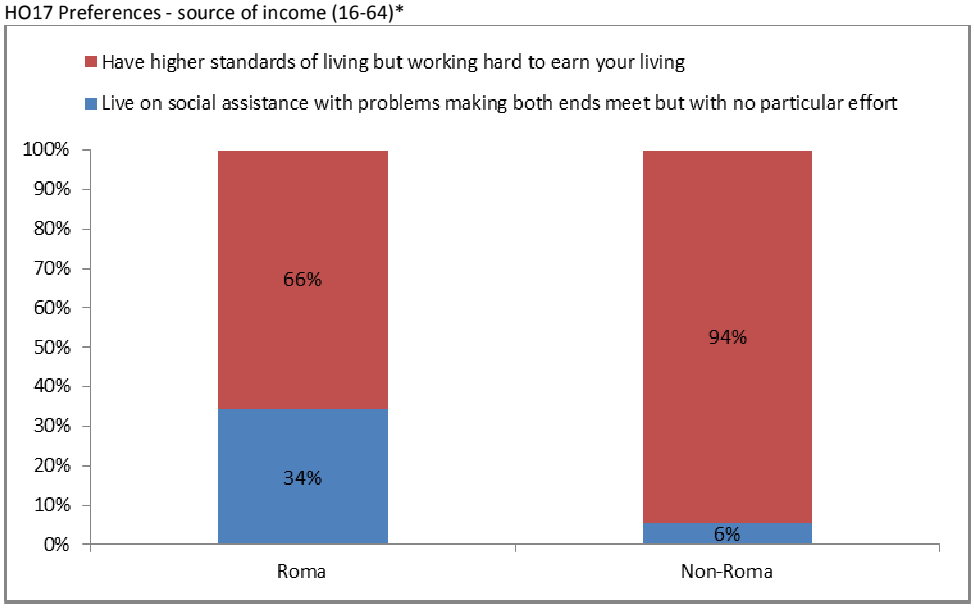
Share of adult (16+) Roma people who prefer to "live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population".

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6F) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

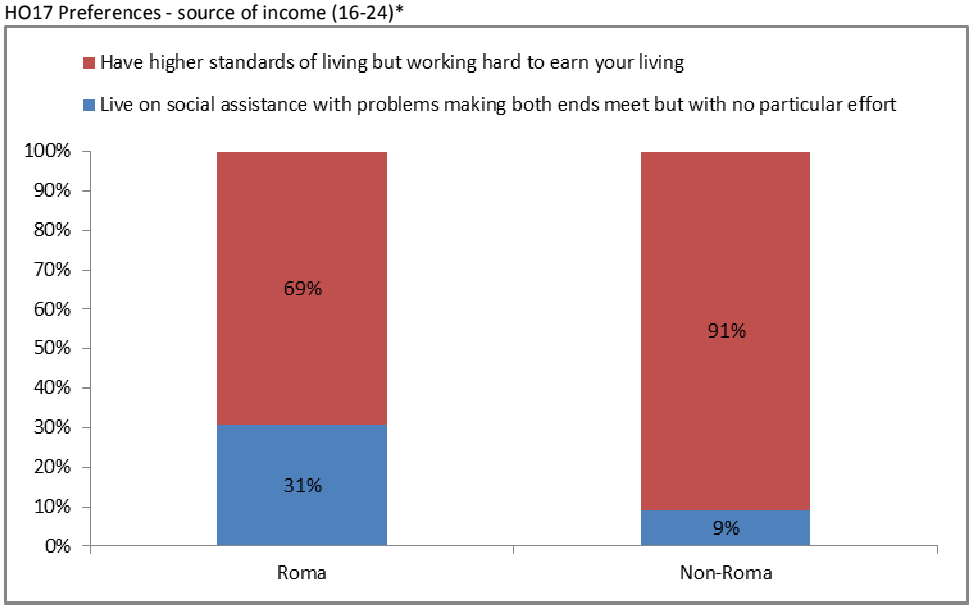
Interpretation

Data summarized in the graph delivers a powerful message: the majority of Roma (70%) are willing to live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population". This undermines the popular myth that Roma prefer not to mix with Gadze – even if the price for non-mixing is lower living standards. However, 30% would still prefer the other choice, which suggests that this attitude is not massively dominating and it can preconditioned by a number of factors such as higher level of personal security associated with "living with own kin" or lower level of prejudice.

HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-64)*



HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Live on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort" or "Have higher standards of living but working hard to earn your living" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6E) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

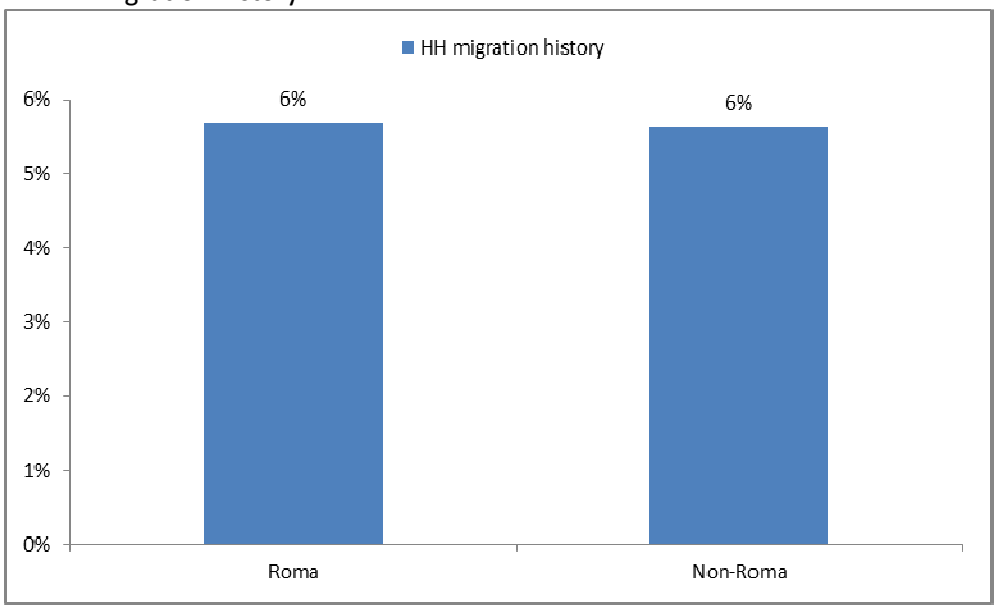
Interpretation

The two graphs shed light on another set of myths – that Roma prefer to live on social assistance and not embark on active life strategies. Some of them have, indeed, sunk into “dependency culture”. The question is “how much is too many?” Every third Roma preferring to live on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort instead of working hard to earn your living and have higher standards of living is among the highest “dependency propensity” in the region. But also among non-Roma there are people that manifest such attitudes as well (6%).

Another disturbing finding is the fact that the dependency-oriented mentality is only slightly less wide-spread among young Roma than among older ones. Interestingly enough, the contrary is the case with non-Roma group. Given the young profile of Roma population, 31% of them willing to survive on social benefits is definitely disturbing. This finding suggests that a combination of active labour market policies and introduction of welfare-to-work elements into the social safety system could be desirable.

Migration

M1 HH migration history



Calculation of the indicator

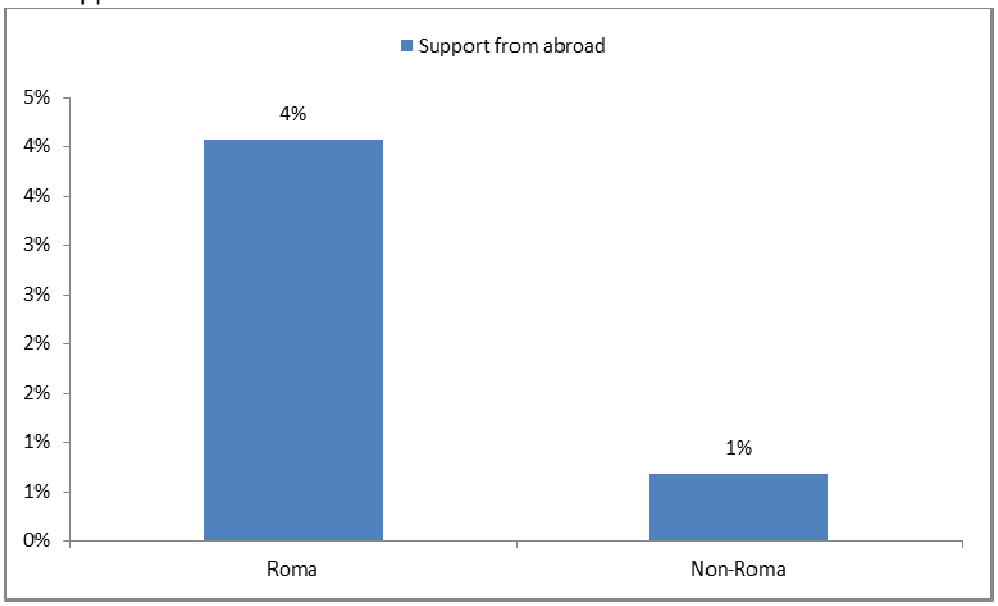
Share of people living in households which did not live in the same place 5 years ago.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Did your household live here, in this village/town, 5 years ago?" (q1.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Migration records are the same small for Roma and Non-Roma households. Only 6 percent of respondents from both groups indicated that they moved into current living location between 5 last years.

M2 Support from abroad



Calculation of the indicator

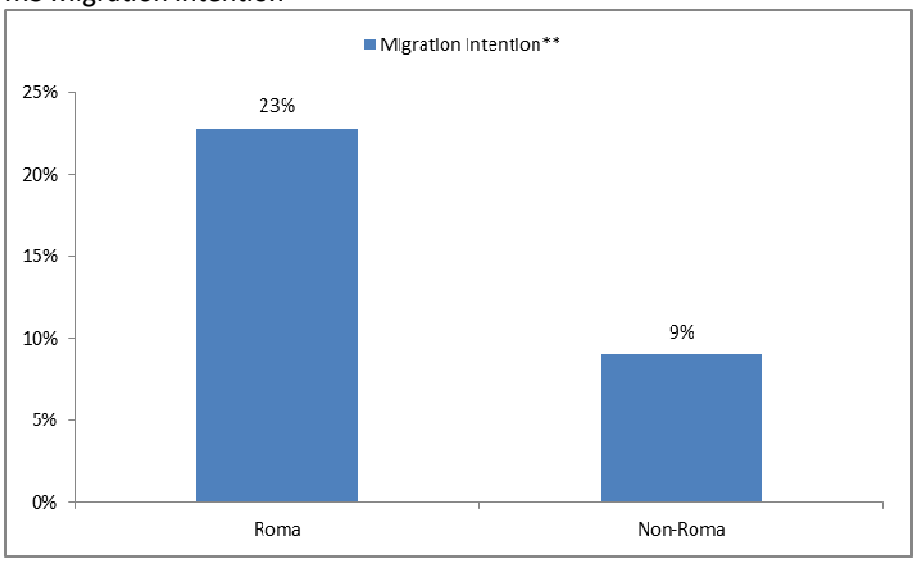
Share of people living in HHs which have some income from remittances as a percentage of total population living in the surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your household?" (q3.5a) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Number of people living in the households which responded positively to source: "Remittances (money transfers) received from friends and relatives living outside of country". The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The tendency of Roma communities to rely on remittances and financial support from their social networks abroad is slightly higher than of Non-Roma families, 4 percent versus 1 percent respectively. The difference between these two groups is insignificant and doesn’t reveal any serious dependency on remittances.

M3 Migration intention**



Calculation of the indicator

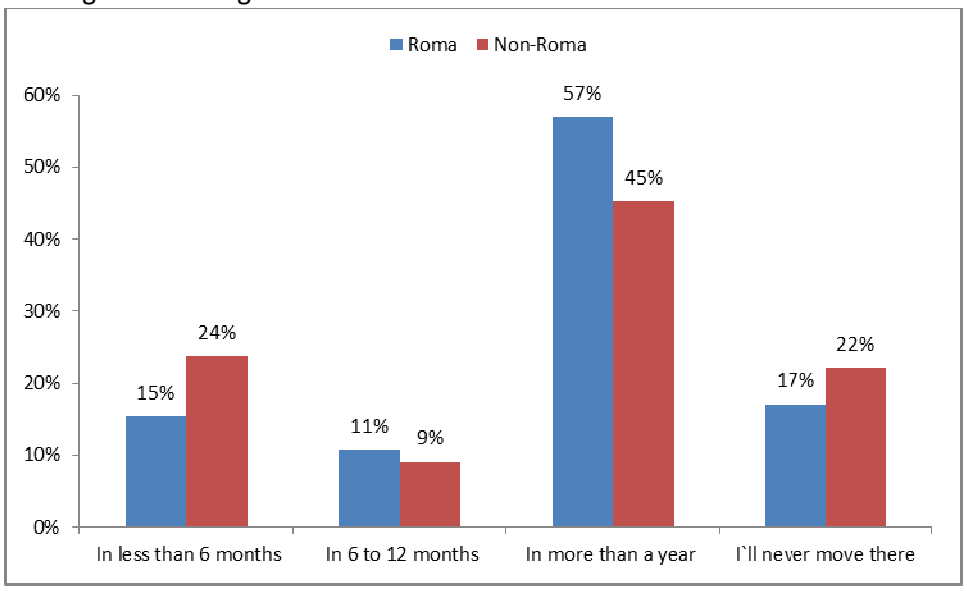
Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future as a percentage of total population replying to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Would you consider moving (AGAIN) to another country at some time in the future?"(MIGR_g20_g13) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

On average, around one quarter of Roma respondents over 16 years old positively consider an idea of moving to another country, while about one tenth of non-Roma respondents are willing to migrate. Data obviously shows that greater share of Roma population is more likely to migrate than Non-Roma. This foreseeable migration trend also suggests that better-off countries of Europe may expect an additional in-flux of Roma people from Czech Republic. This also signals that potentially 16 percent of labour force (16+) of both groups has an intension to seek better living and job opportunities outside the country.

M5 Migration timing**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future in a given time period as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Realistically, how soon would you consider to move there?"(MIGR_g20_g15) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Even though previous graph presented alarmingly big share of people willing to migrate (3 first best destination options), this graph tells us the story that Roma's intensions to move away leave lots of room for uncertainty, since 57% of respondents make it a long-term plan of over one year. Likewise, 45 percent of Non-Roma households plan to move in a longer run (in a year or longer) from the day of survey.

Interestingly that one quarter of Non-Roma respondents are more likely to move to another country in a short-term - within six months. This intension slows down in a mid-term when only 9 percent of Non-Roma respondents expressed their interest to migrate in 6-12 months.

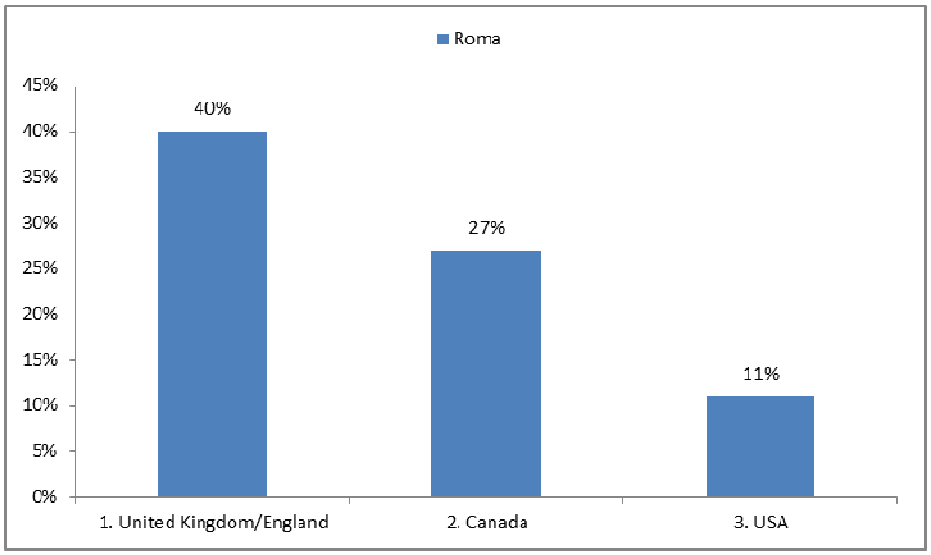
The short- and medium-term intensions of Roma respondents are quite opposite: 15 percent indicated their interest to move in 6 months and 11 percent – between 6 months to 1 year.

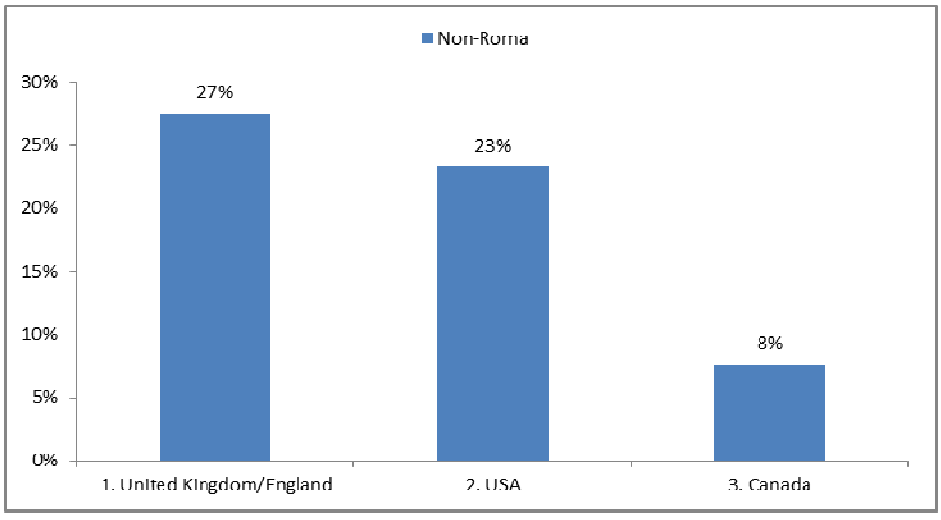
Finally 17 percent of Non-Roma and 22 per-cent of Roma respondents to this question are not planning to move to any of three countries of best choice (see M4 migration target graph)

M4 Migration targets**

Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to a given country in the future as a percentage of all adult persons who consider moving to another country in the future.
This indicator is calculated using the question "Which country would that be?"(MIGR_g21_g14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. Three destinations with largest shares are presented in the table for each category - Roma and non-Roma. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.



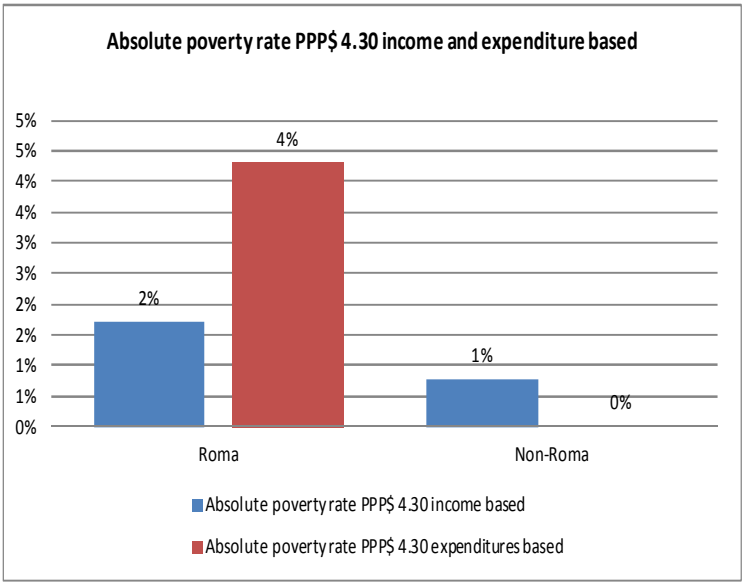


Interpretation

The most desired destination for migration among respondents in both groups is United Kingdom, making this country attractive for 40 percent of non-Roma and 27 percent of Roma labour force. The higher percentage of Roma chosing UK is suggesting higher migration intentions. It is alarming that roughly half of Roma population (40 percent) plan to migrate to UK.
The second best option for Non-Roma population is USA (23 percent), while for Non-Roma it is Canada (27 percent). These are significantly different destinations, and both outside European Union.
The third best choice for Non-Roma people is Canada, with 8 percent of this group putting it into their migration wish-list. For Roma population the third option is USA (11 percent).
Illustrated graph suggests that the third best country is rather optional, since the “choice” gap between first two options and the latter ones is remarkable: 15 percent for Non-Roma and 16 percent for Roma.

Hungary

Economic situation



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households where per capita income or expenditures are below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP respectively).

In the case of income indicator, it is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amount?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes. Finally, it is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

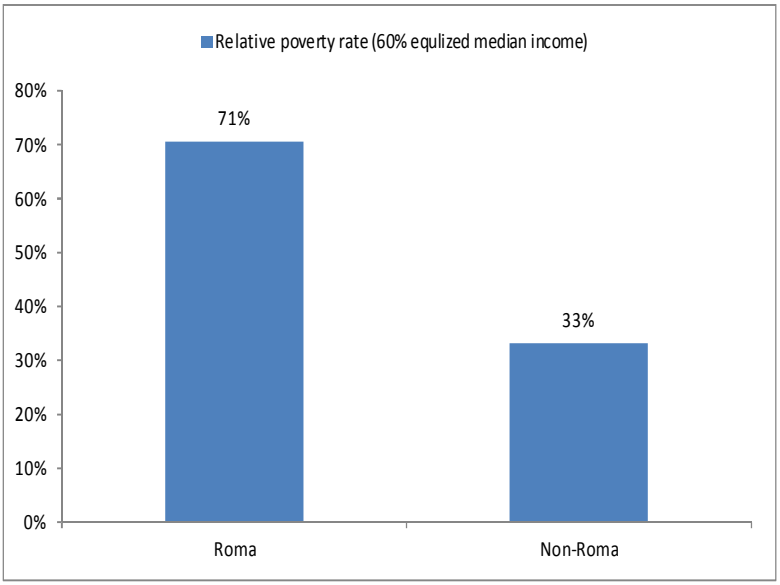
In the case of expenditure indicator, it is calculated using the question "And how much money did your household spend last month in total? Please include also items not mentioned in previous question." (q416) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The monthly expenditure is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes.

Similarly to income based poverty rate, the value is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data suggests that international poverty estimates based on PPP$ 2.15 and PPP$ 4.30 poverty rates are not relevant for Czech Republic. National measures and poverty thresholds should be applied.

EC5 Relative poverty rate (60% equalized median income)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households where per capita income is below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households (60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty).

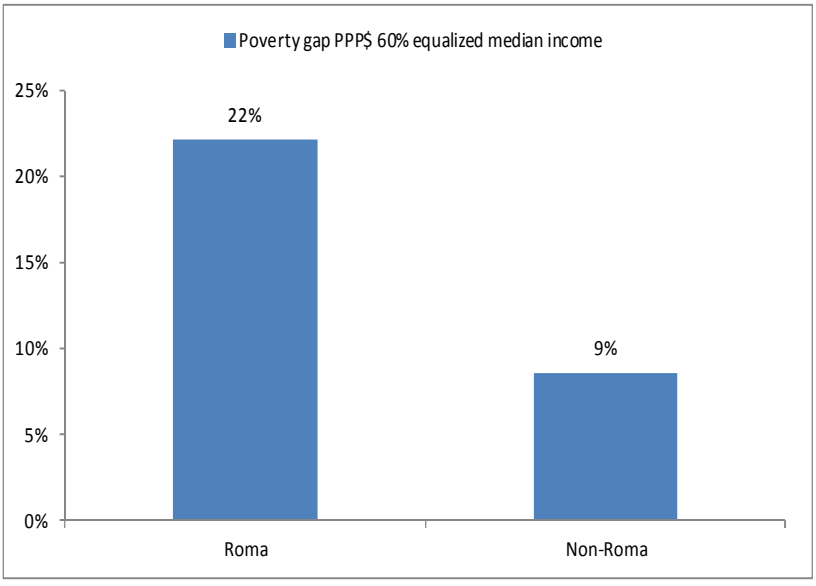
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is lastly compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Applying the national poverty pate (in this case – 60% of equivalised income) produces totally different poverty profile from than based on 4.40 and 2.14 $PPP thresholds. Poverty rate among Roma is more than two times higher than that for non-Roma..

EC8 Poverty gap PPP$ 60% equalized median income



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. The defined poverty line is 60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is then compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

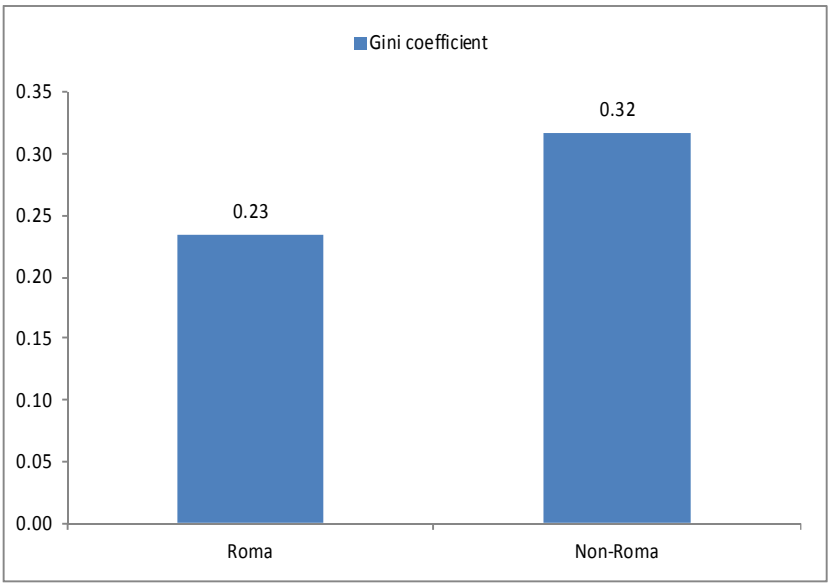
where where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - 60% of the median, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The poverty gap is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. It is a measure supplementing the poverty headcount. The higher the poverty gap, the deeper in poverty is the populations that are below the poverty line. The data summarized in this graph should be analysed in the context of the first two graphs (poverty rates. The graph shows that the share of Roma that are poor is not just higher – but the Roma

that are in poverty are in deeper poverty than non-Roma. For the non-Roma smaller effort would be required to get above the poverty line than for Roma.

EC9 Gini coefficient



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The Gini coefficient is then calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given country

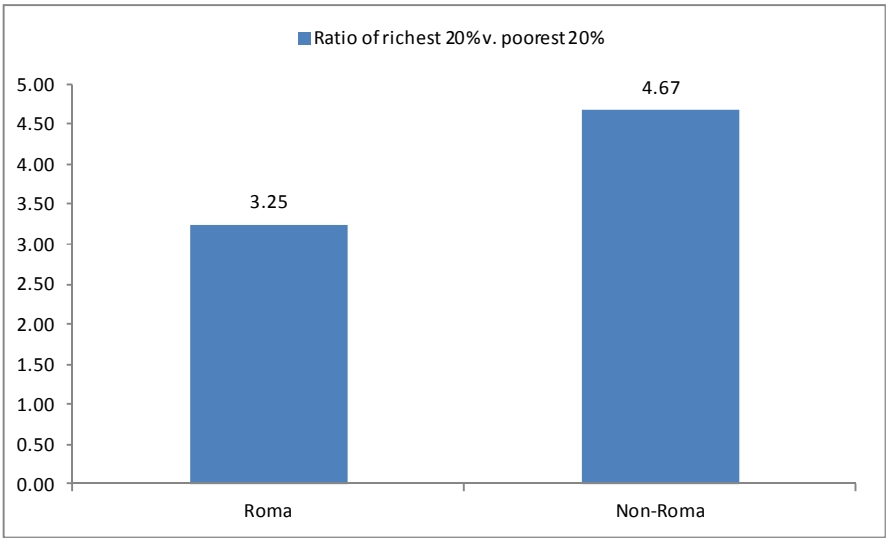
$(G = \frac{2\sum_i^N iy_i}{\mathrm{N}\sum_i^N y_i} - \frac{N+1}{N}$

where N is the number of persons, y_i is the monthly equivalized income for a person, indexed in non-decreasing order). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Intra--group inequality is important aspect of vulnerability to poverty. The poor are not equally poor. In the case of Hungary Roma income inequality is significantly lower than in the case of non-Roma GINI 0.23 versus 0.32). Additional research is necessary to ensure quality income estimates (and most of all, getting relevant estimates of the highest income decile).

EC10 Ratio of the richest 20% to the poorest 20%



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

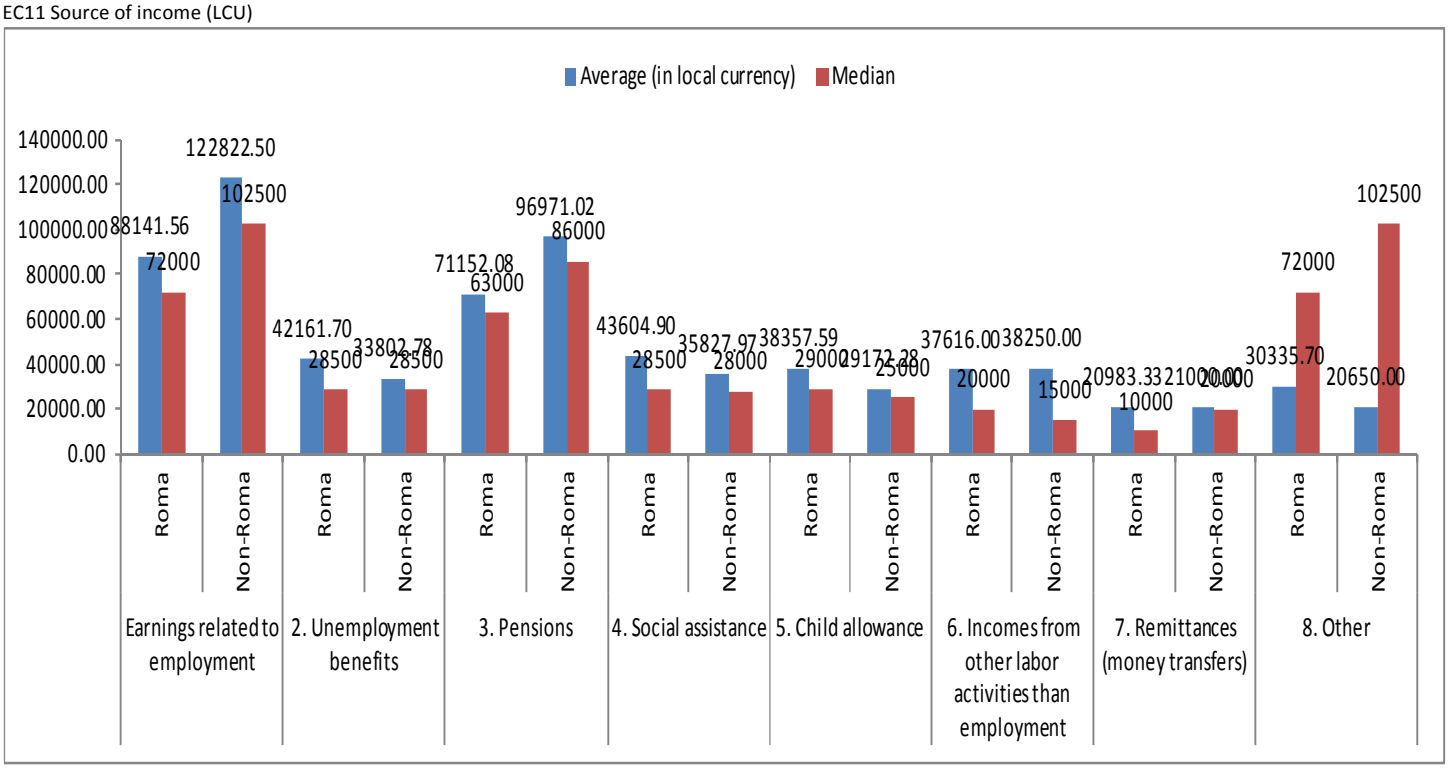
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* " The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The richest 20% of persons are then compared to the lowest 20% of persons to produce the ratio (R/P 20%). The ratio is calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given county. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is another dimension of income distribution and inequality. Again unequal distribution of income is slightly higher among non-Roma which suggests that the richest 20% is "capturing" higher share of the income of the group than the richest 20% of the Roma.

EC11 Source of income (LCU)



Calculation of the indicator

Average and median amounts related to individual sources of income for the household in the Local Currency Units (LCU)
This indicator is calculated using the question Q3.5 "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your households (estimate roughly). For each source: What was the approximate monthly amount?" from UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing

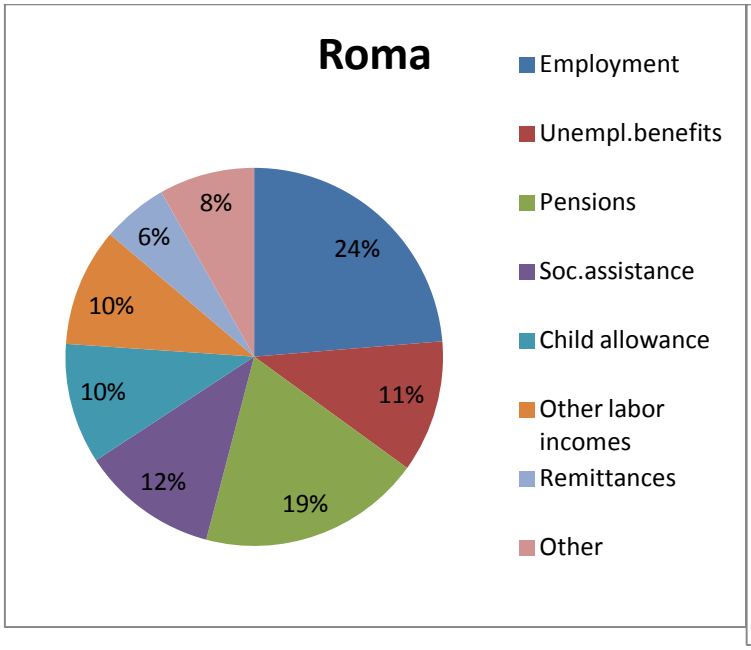
Interpretation

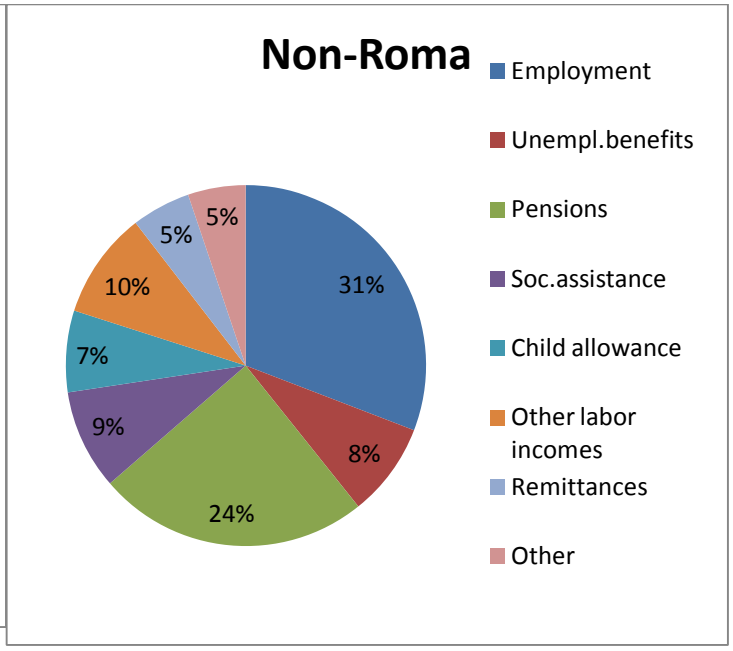
Structure of incomes is extremely informative of the households’ economic strategies. The graph indicates that on almost all categories (except partially from unemployment benefits, social assistance, child allowance and other) Roma get lower incomes than non-Roma. Worth noting is also the difference between average and the means of individual income sources. The higher the difference between the two, the deeper the intra-group diversity. For example, if one person has extraordinary high pension, the entire average will go up (but not the median). In that regard it is worth noting the differences between the average and the median for Roma earnings from employment and from “other labour activities than employment”. Another interesting finding is the similarity in remittances. However, for both groups they constitute small contribution to the household income suggesting low incidence of labour migration.

Structure of HHs incomes
EC22 Monthly income by source as a percentage of total monthly income (avg.)
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

Calculation of the indicator

This indicator is calculated using the question "For each source [of income] what was the approximate monthly amounts..." (Q35b_1; Q35b_2; Q35b_3; Q35b_4; Q35b_5; Q35b_6; Q35b_7; Q35b_8) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total income (sum of Q35b_1-Q35b_8). If a household did not receive any income from that source it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



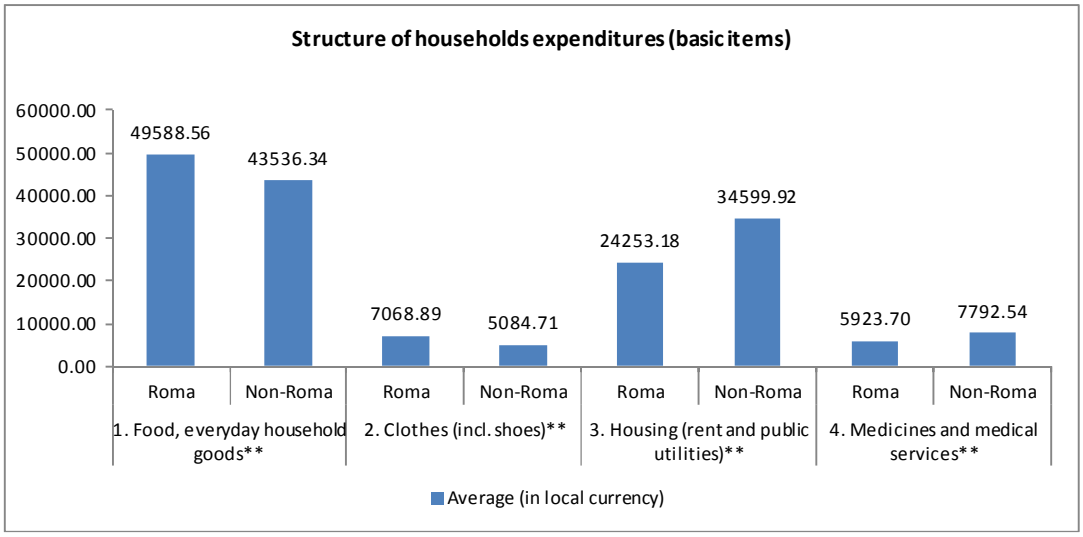


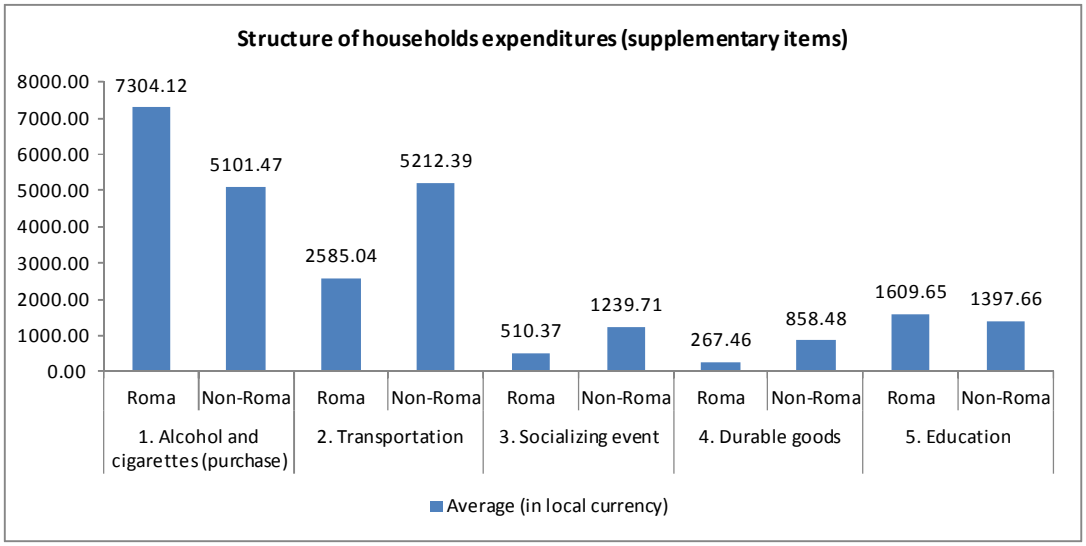
Interpretation

The graphs illustrate the structure of household incomes of Roma and non-Roma. Both show high dependence on state transfers (pensions, social assistance, child allowance, unemployment benefits). Social payments in the case of Roma (child allowance, social assistance and unemployment benefits) constitute 33% compared to 24% for non-Roma. The share of work-related incomes (earnings from employment and incomes from other labour related activity) is lower for Roma group. However, the share of "other labour activities" is equal for both groups suggesting informal sources of incomes.

EC12/EC13 Structure of HHs expenditures (LCU)
Average amounts related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

Calculation of the indicator
This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_2; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset and (ECON_q415) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset (items marked **). The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
The expenditures were divided into two categories – basic and supplementary.

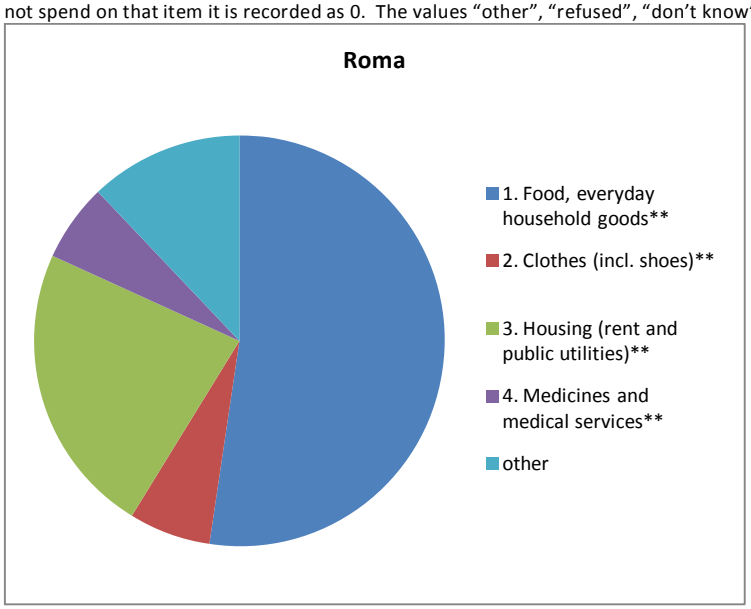


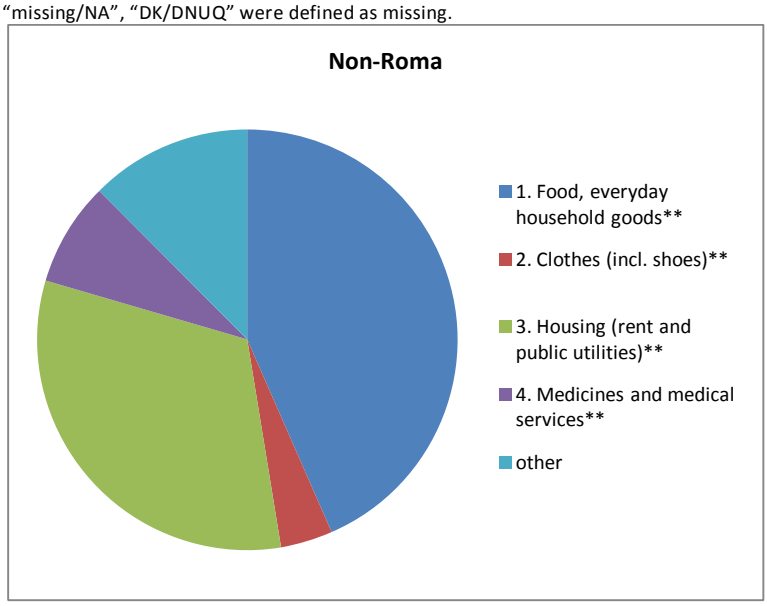


Interpretation
The two graphs present the average amounts of different expenditure items the households had incurred. For clarity of visualization the expenditures are divided into two groups – basic and non-basic. It should be noted that the scale of the graphs are different and the highest value of the non-basic group corresponds roughly to the lowest value of the basic group.
Worth noting is that the households from the two groups spend roughly the same amount of money on individual items of the first group. The differences are significant for the second group. They are not dramatically different however given the different scale of the graph.

EC21 Monthly expenditures as a percentage of total monthly expenditures (avg.)***
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

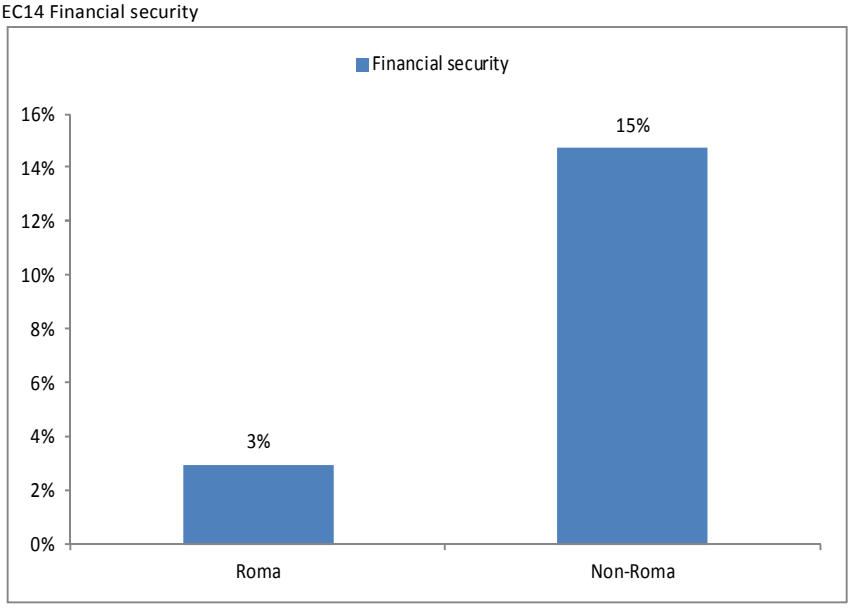
Calculation of the indicator
This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_1; Q4.15_2; Q4.15_3; Q4.15_4; Q4.15_5; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total expenditures (Q416). If a household did not spend on that item it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.





Interpretation
The graphs illustrate the structure of the Roma households devote substantively higher share expenditures for food, which is explicit sign of poverty. The share of expenditures on housing (rent, utilities etc.) is substantively lower than for non-Roma..

EC14 Financial security



Calculation of the indicator

Share of households which have some savings as a percentage of all surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household have any savings, such as cash or bank deposit, or highly valued commodity items like gold?" (Q3.7) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

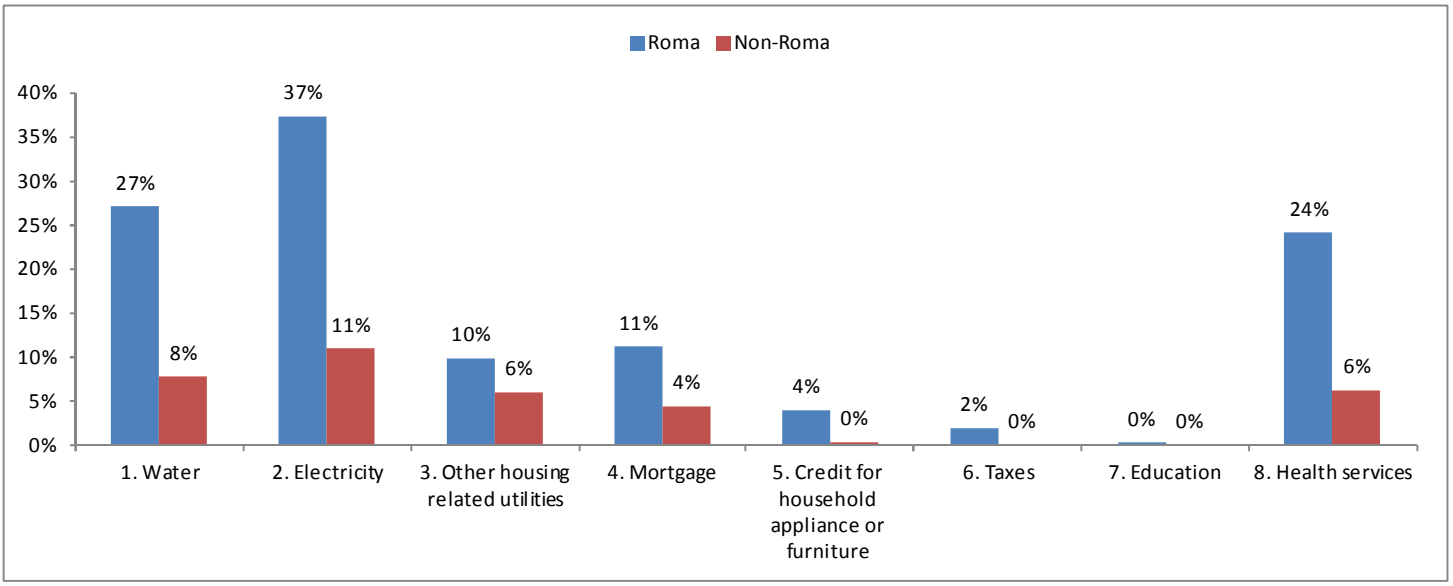
No savings is indicative of poverty and economic insecurity. The share of Roma with savings is insignificant. This is a worrying finding: lack of savings increases households' vulnerability to unexpected expenditures often forcing people into unaffordable debts to cover them.

EC16 Outstanding payments (share of people) - type

Share of people living in households which are in arrears for individual payments as a percentage of all surveyed people.

Calculation of the indicator

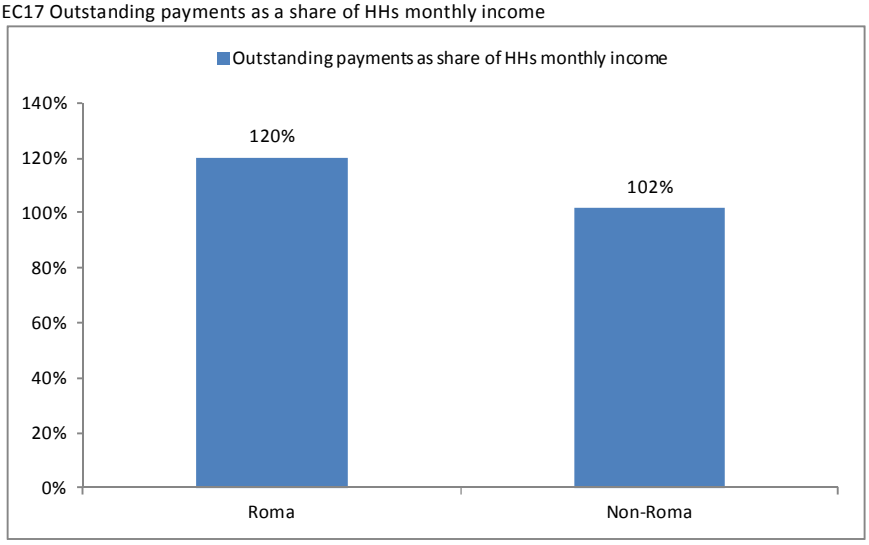
This indicator is calculated using the question "Are you in arrears / have outstanding payments for the...?" (Q4.20_1) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation

Data summarized in this graph complements and validates the interpretation of the low share of utilities payments in EC21. It is low because 27% of the Roma live in households which have arrears for water and 37% - for electricity. The issue that requires additional in-depth investigation is "outstanding payments for health services" – what kind of payments and to whom.

EC17 Outstanding payments as a share of HHs monthly income



Calculation of the indicator

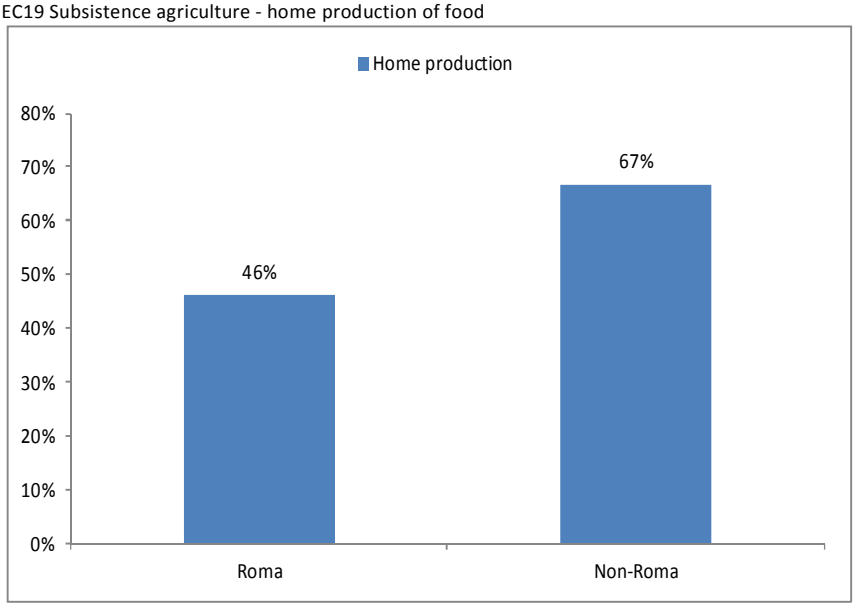
Average share of total outstanding payments as a percentage of monthly income.

The sum of total amounts that the household is due for individual categories (Q4.20_3) divided by the sum of amounts in the individual sources of income for the household (Q3.5b) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. N=households which are in arrears

Interpretation

The graph illustrates the extent of indebtedness of Roma and non-Roma households. Both groups demonstrate relatively low level of indebtedness: in order to repay all the debts, a Roma household should devote around one and a fifth of monthly income – and non-Roma should devote only one. However, the real depth of the problem can be assessed in relation to EC14. Roma have no savings cushion and have no realistic option to save – and reduce level of indebtedness in the long run.

EC19 Subsistence agriculture - home production of food



Calculation of the indicator

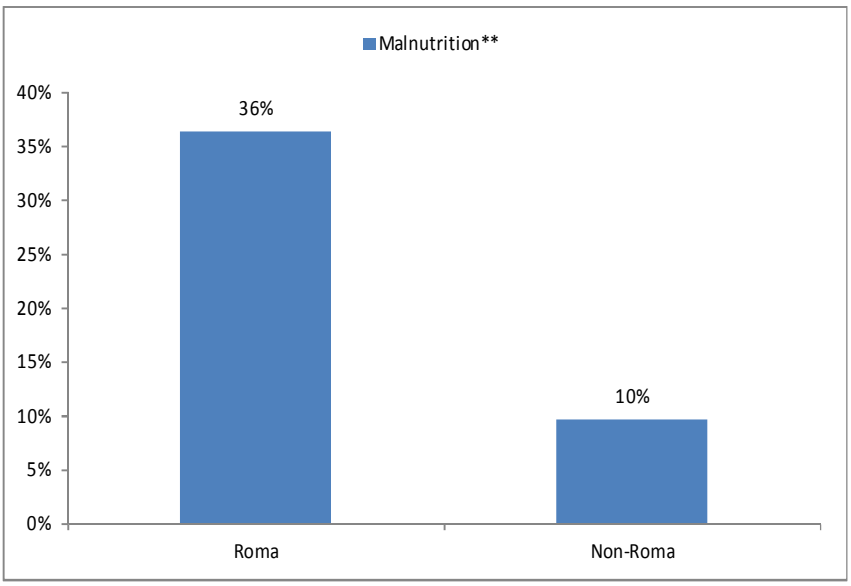
Share of people living in the households, which produce some agricultural products for home consumption as a percentage of all surveyed people.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household produce and grow for home consumption any of the following...a) vegetables; b) Fruits; c) Milk and dairy products; d) Eggs; e) Meat and meat products" (Q3.1) from UNDP-WB dataset. Production of alcohol was excluded from this calculation. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Food security is a major problem for poor households and subsistence agriculture is one possible solution. One would expect that poorer households would be relying more heavily on own produced food. However, it is not the case of Roma. Apart from need and want one needs to have also the resources (access to land, working capital) and skills. This is a major reason why lower number of Roma are involved in subsistence agriculture – being landless, with no access to capital and limited agriproduction skills, they are facing additional risk of even deeper poverty.

EC20 Malnutrition**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in households, which experienced that in the past month somebody ever went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food for them as a percentage of total population living in households replying to this question.

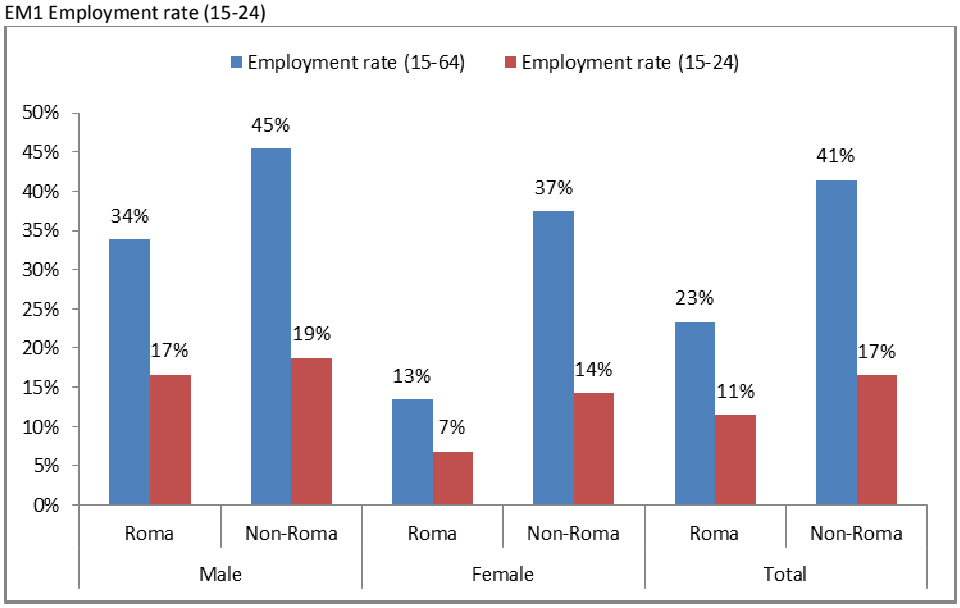
This indicator is calculated using the question "In the last month, did you or anyone in the household ever go to bed hungry because there was not enough money for food?" (ECON_q421_E5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The risk outlined in EC 19 is visualized in this graph. Roma households face the real threat of starvation even in Hungary. 36% of Roma population experienced at least once in the past month a case when somebody from the family went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food. Considering strong intra-family bonds in Roma communities, “somebody from the family” most probably means “the entire family”. The demographic structure of Roma families brings additional alarming dimension to the picture – high risk of child malnutrition.

Employment

EM1 Employment rate (15-64)
EM1 Employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the employed as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the age 15-24.

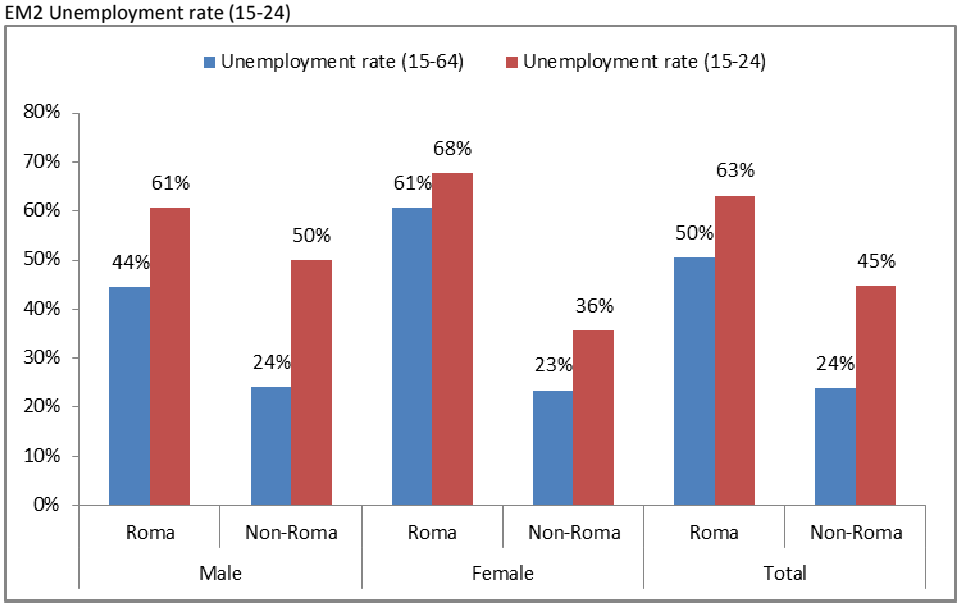
In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The employment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of employed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of employed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

The chart shows that working age Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more successful in the labor market. The employment rate for this group is 41 percent, 18 percent higher than working age Roma people where the employment rate is only 23 percent. Gender specific analysis of the employment rate in these two groups indicates the comparatively disadvantaged position of female Roma in getting a decent job (13 percent employment rate). Non-Roma females are almost three times as successful as Roma females and have a 37 percent employment rate. Lower employment rates among Roma can serve as proxy for less income to Roma families and lower overall well-being.

According to the data summarized in the chart, youth employment rates in both groups are very low – 11 percent (Roma) and 17 percent (Non-Roma). However, gender structures of the employed youth in the two groups confirm a higher success rate of young men gaining employment (17 percent employment rate in Roma and 19 percent employment rate in Non-Roma) than young women (7 percent employment rate in Roma and 14 percent employment rate in Non-Roma). Very low employment rates among the youth may result in different social and economic problems at a local and national level. As ILO states, “the longer young persons remain out of touch with the labour market, the more difficult – and costly – it is to return to productive employment. There are also a number of important social implications related to exclusion, including susceptibility to anti-social behaviour, including juvenile delinquency, and social unrest”.

EM2 Unemployment rate (15-64)
EM2 Unemployment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the unemployed as a percentage of those in the labor force (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the labor force in the age 15-24.

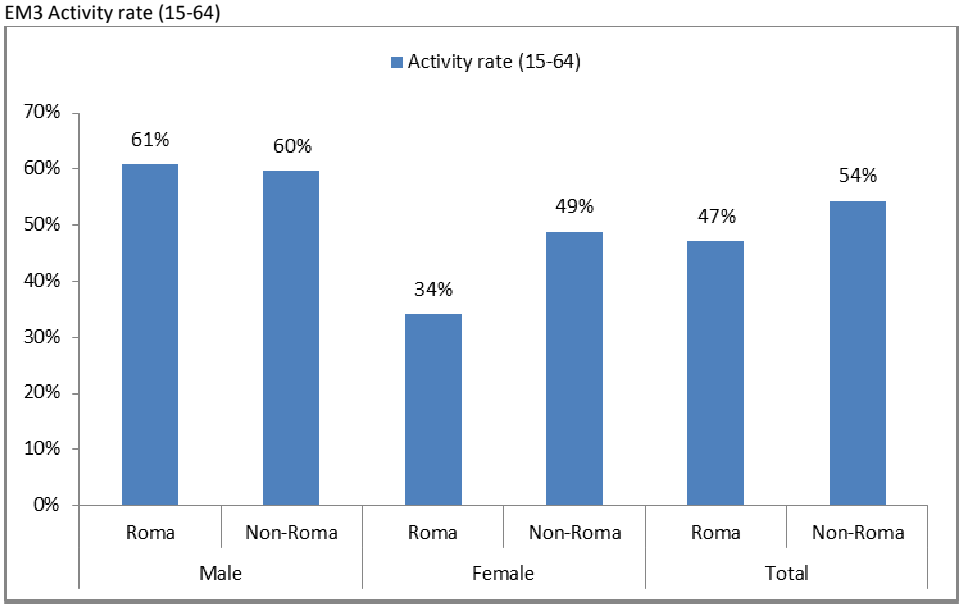
In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The labor force consists of employed persons and unemployed persons. Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

The unemployment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of unemployed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of unemployed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

The data derived from the survey indicates high unemployment rates among both Roma and Non-Roma respondents. However, the unemployment rate among working age Roma (50 percent) is twice as high as among working age Non-Roma (24 percent), which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma people in the labor market. Gender analysis of the unemployment rate in these two groups shows an even more gloomy picture as almost two-thirds (61 percent) of working age female Roma suffer from unemployment, while the same indicator among Non-Roma women is almost three times lower. At the same time the unemployment rate among Non-Roma women (23 percent) is slightly lower than the unemployment rate among Non-Roma men (24 percent). The current situation mostly indicates the overall weak economic situation and very limited employment opportunities for people, especially for those marginal groups like Roma.
According to the data summarized in the chart, youth unemployment rates in both groups are extremely high – 63 percent (Roma) and 45 percent (Non-Roma). Moreover, gender structures of the unemployed youth in the two groups confirm a highest unemployment rate to be among young Roma women – 68 percent. Such high rates of unemployment among youth, especially among young women, will make future employment opportunities of Roma youth and also Non-Roma youth uncertain due to a lack of work experience, but also cause different economic and social problems in local communities.

EM3 Activity rate (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of employed and unemployed (labor force) as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64).

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

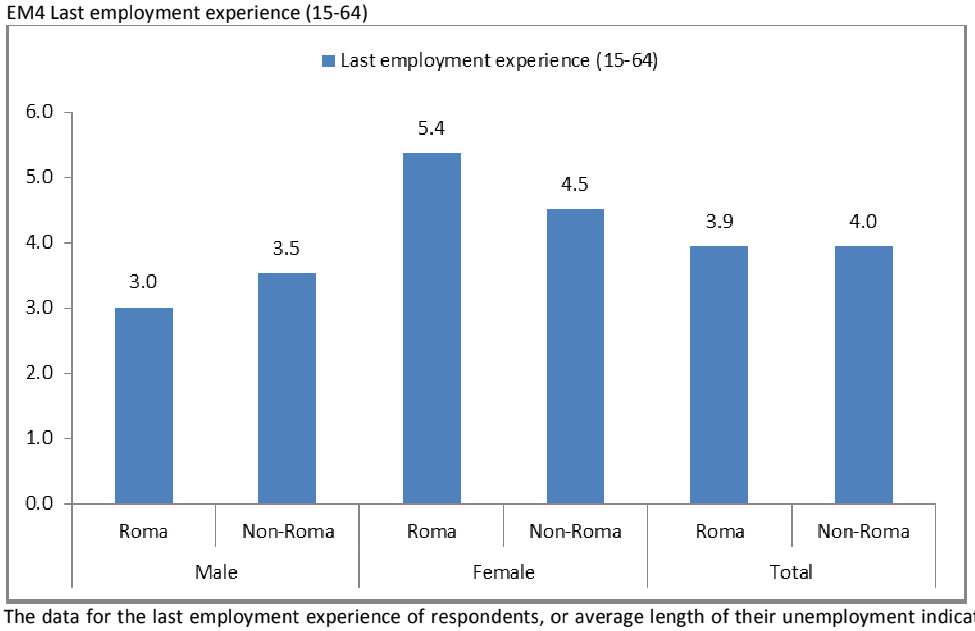
A person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a).

Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

The activity rate is calculated also for males and females separately.

The chart suggests that Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more economically active than Roma people, as their rate of economic activity is 7 percent higher than the economic activity rate of Roma. This can be attributed to different factors such as higher employment opportunities for Non-Roma, their comparative advantage in the labour market, a lower propensity of Roma people to participate in the labour market and a higher number of discouraged Roma workers, etc.
At the same time the chart shows the lower economic activity rates among working age women in both groups, however, it also indicates the economic activity rate among Roma women is 15 percent lower than among Non-Roma women. The overall situation with female respondents can be associated with different factors, such as women choosing to stay at home and look after children and the household rather than work. At the same time it is obvious that Roma women are less active in the labour market than Non-Roma women due to different stigmas, which discourage Roma women from seeking a formal job.

EM4 Last employment experience (15-64)



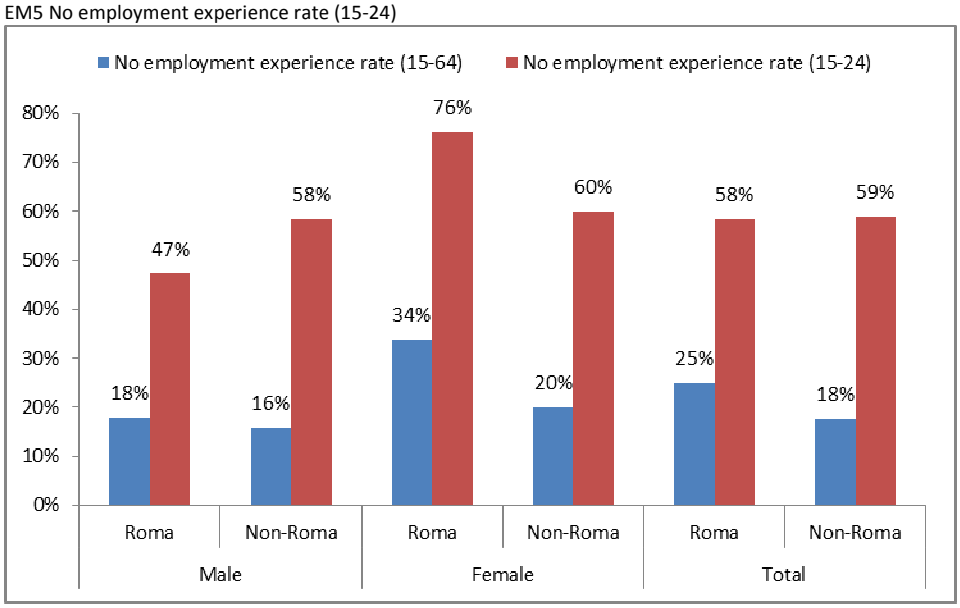
Calculation of the indicator

Average length of unemployment for those that have ever worked and are currently unemployed (as per the ILO definition) in the age group 15-64.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset subtracting the year of last work experience from 2011 (year of the survey's implementation).

The data for the last employment experience of respondents, or average length of their unemployment indicates existing long term unemployment within both Roma and Non-Roma unemployed, however, the length of this long term unemployment among Non-Roma is slightly longer (4.0 years) than Roma (3.9 years) by three percent. In contrary, Roma women have the longest average unemployment length - seven years, which indicates the more vulnerable position of female Roma job seekers, due to different factors among which could be lower educational levels and skills, unwillingness of employers to hire Roma due to different stigmas, etc. The effects of this long term unemployment are not only reduced income and financial hardship for families, but also psychological and emotional problems as well as significant barriers to future job finding due to diminishing employability.

EM5 No employment experience rate (15-64)
EM5 No employment experience rate (15-24)



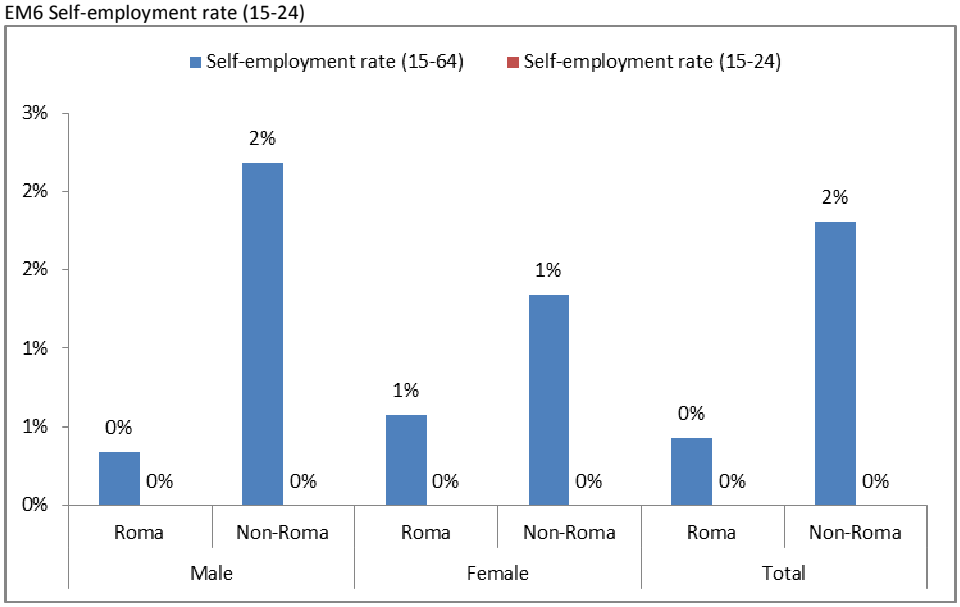
Calculation of the indicator

Share of those who have never worked as a percentage of unemployed population (as per ILO definition) in the age 15-64 and in the age 15-24.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset. taking the people who marked they have never worked.

The data summarized in the chart suggests that quarter of working age Roma unemployed has never had employment before, while only 18 percent of working age Non-Roma unemployed respondents have no work experience at all. A similar disparity is observed when unemployed Roma and Non-Roma are split in to gender groups, however, no employment experience rate among working age Roma women is the highest – 34 percent. This fact again indicates relatively limited opportunities for Roma people in the labor market. In contrary, analysis of previous work experience of unemployed youth shows that the share of Non-Roma youth without former employment is one percent higher than the share of young unemployed Roma that have no work experience.

EM6 Self-employment rate (15-64)
EM6 Self-employment rate (15-24)

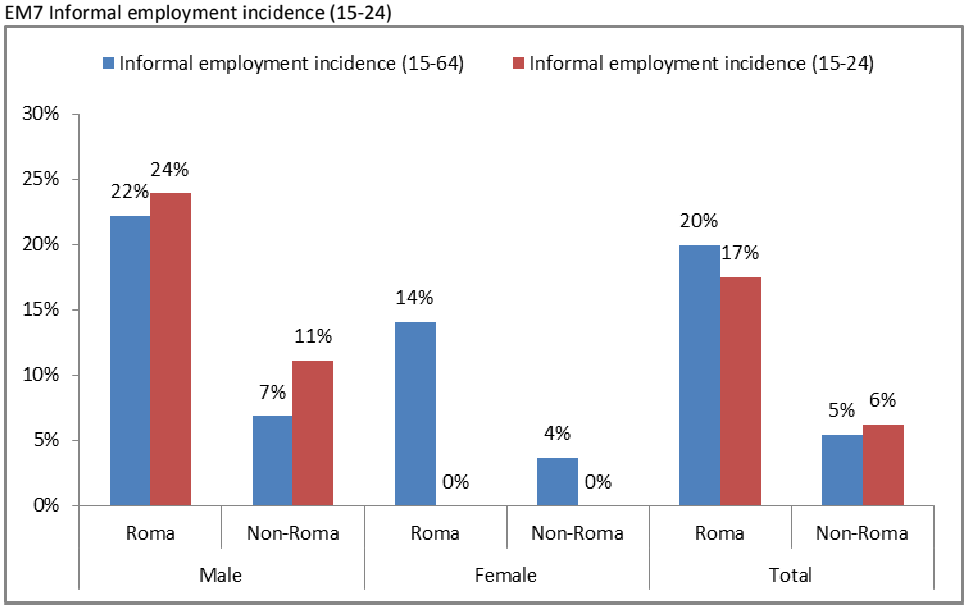


Calculation of the indicator

Share of self-employed in the labor force (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

A person is considered self-employed if they answered "already self-employed" to question "Are you interested in becoming self-employed and starting own business?" (E16) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Labor force consists of employed and unemployed as per ILO definitions.

EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-64)
EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-24)



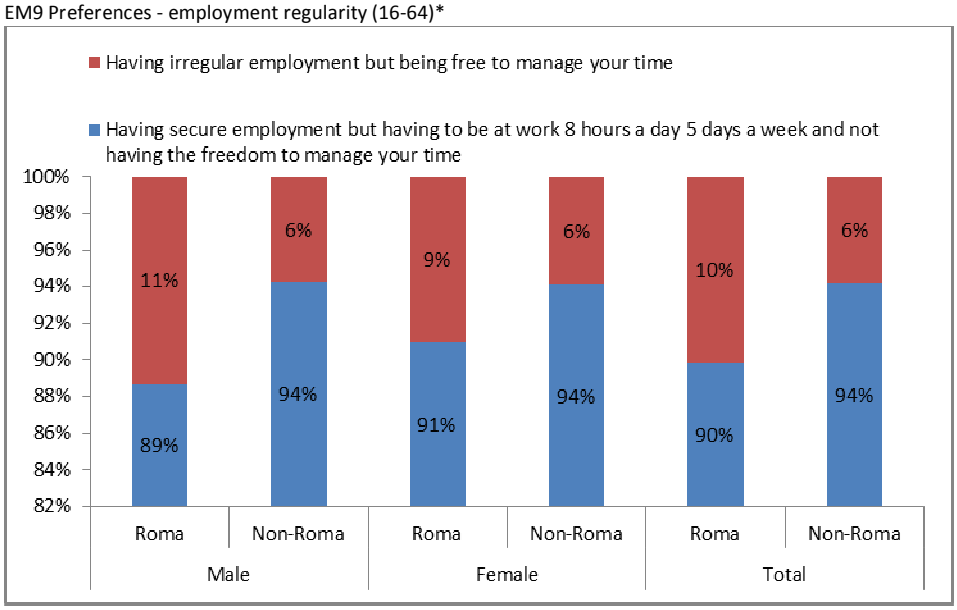
Calculation of the indicator

Share of employed people who do not have a written contract (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

Indicator is calculated from the positive answers to question "Do you have a written contract with your employer?" (E6) from the UNDP-WB dataset. This question is asked those people who are employed (as per questions E2 and E3) and are not the "employer in own business with employees" (answer category in question E5).

Survey data summarized in the chart indicates high informal employment rate among employed working age Roma (20 percent), while the share of workers without a formal contract among employed working age Non-Roma is only five percent. A similar situation is observed with employed Roma youth, 17 percent of which declared to be working without a written contract, while only six percent of employed Non-Roma youth claimed to have informal employment. This situation can be mostly connected with the disadvantaged position of Roma in the labor market due to which they are ready to opt for any possible job, even without a formal contract and low pay.

EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-64)*

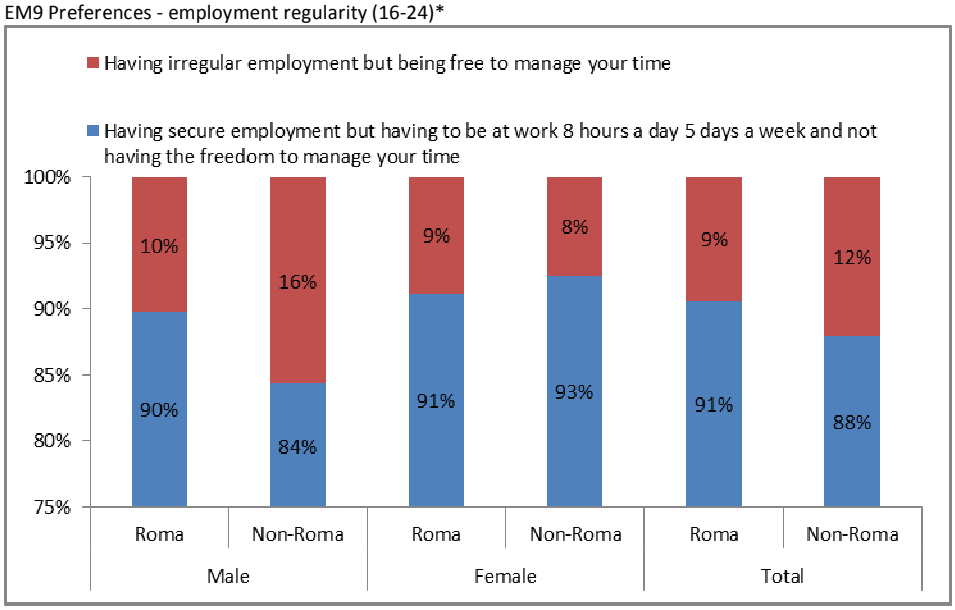


Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but having to be at work 8 hours a day 5 days a week and not having the freedom to manage your time" or "Having irregular employment but being free to manage your time" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6C) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

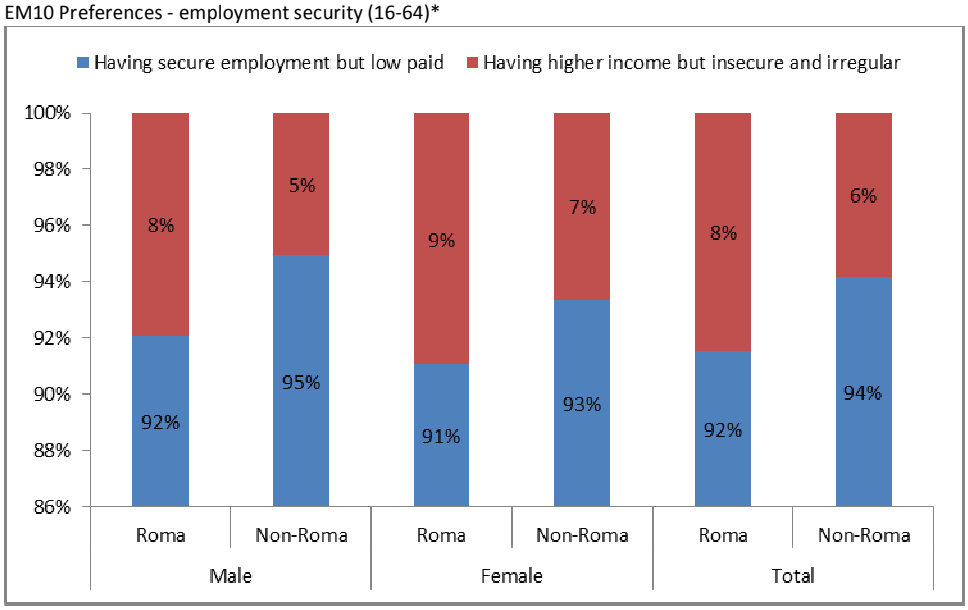
EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-24)*



Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a regular job or work time flexibility shows that lion share of both Roma (90 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (94 percent) at a working age opt for having a regular job with strict working days and hours rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. This fact shows that in unstable economic conditions and limited employment opportunities, people, especially those with dependents, choose to have a stable job and therefore income stability. At the same time, the data shows that a regular job is also very important for the youth in these two groups, which is different than preferences of the youth in other countries, who are willingfull to have more flexible time management.

EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-64)*

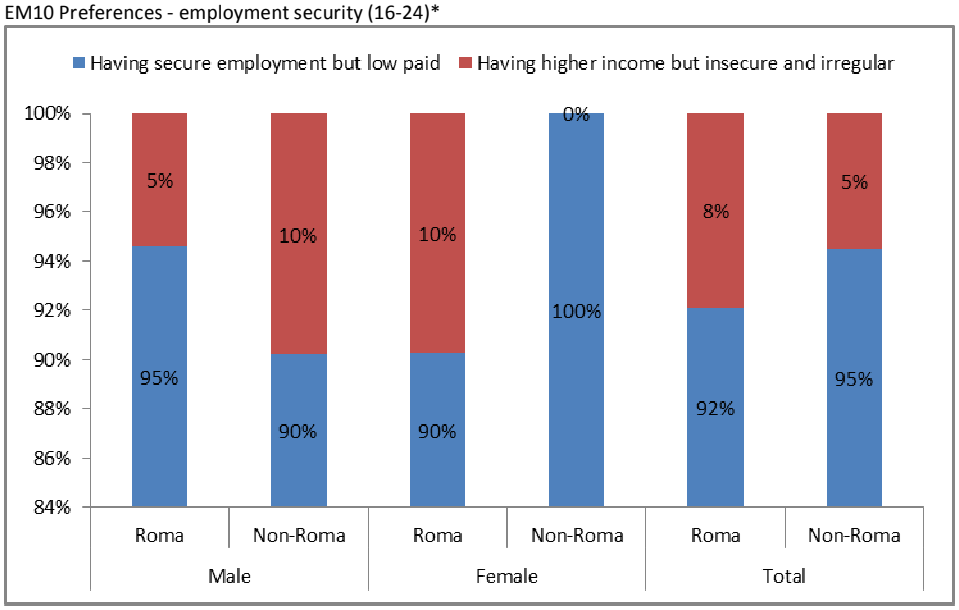


Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but low paid" or "Having higher income but insecure and irregular" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6B) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

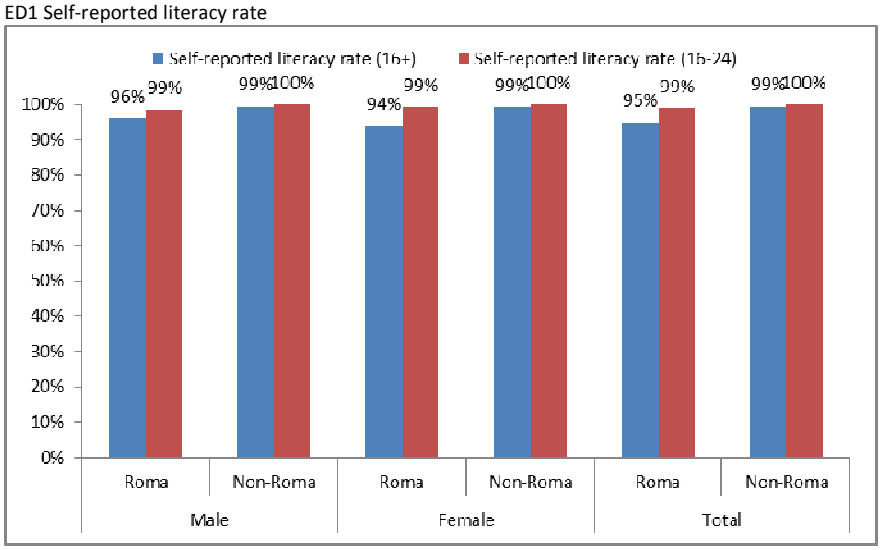
EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-24)*



A study of the preferences of respondents for a secure job with lower pay or insecure and irregular job with high payment shows that both Roma (92 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (94 percent) at a working age opt for having a secure job with lower pay rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. Almost the same results are observed in the youth group and gender division of the respondents. This fact shows that everyone is concerned about stable income (even lower) which is most probably driven by current realities of unstable economic conditions.

Education

ED1 Self-reported literacy rate



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged 16 and older wh reported to be able to read and write as share of the tot surveyed population aged 16 and older.

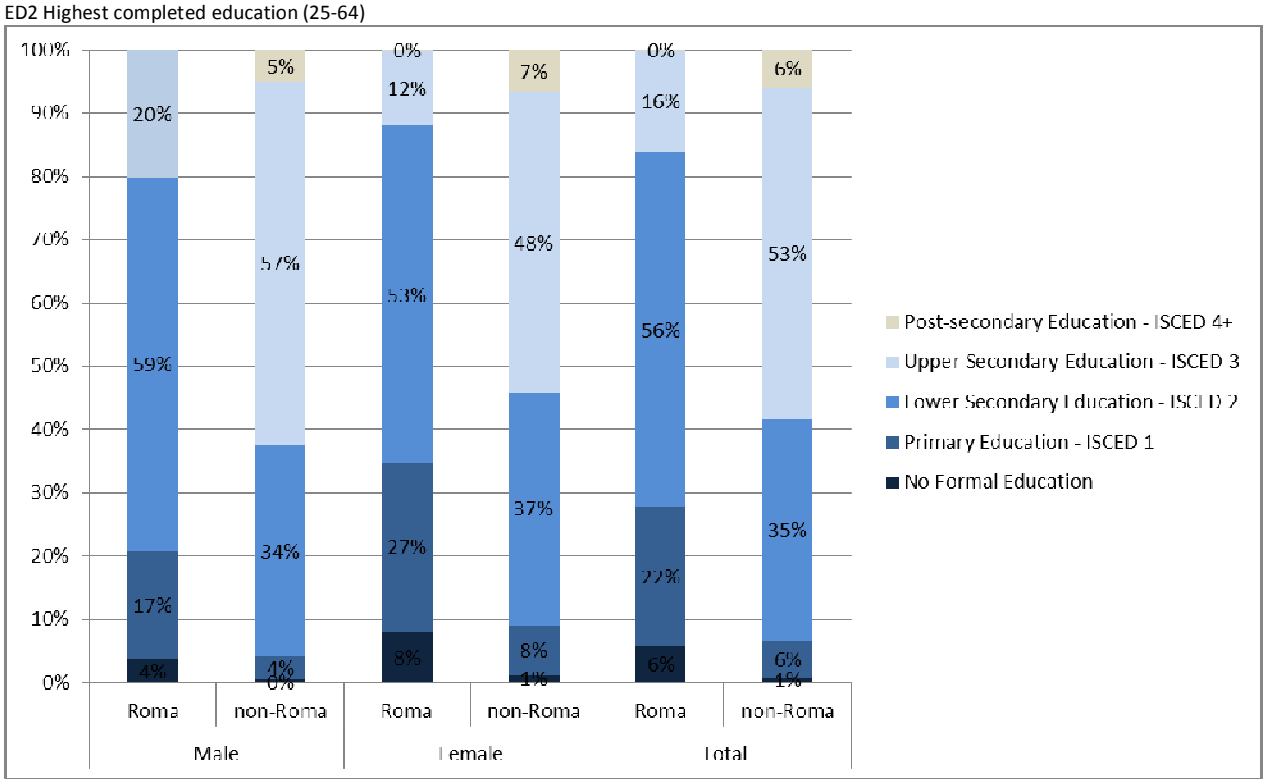
This indicator is calculated using the question "Can she/he rea and write?" (EDUC_b1_a11) from the UNDP-WB / FRA datase The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missin The indicator is based on the respondent's self-perception literacy.

Interpretation

The figure shows that self-reported literacy rates for Roma and non-Roma are close to 100%. Roma indicated slightly lower literacy rates than non-Roma. In comparison to respondents (aged 16+), younger respondents (aged 26 to 24) especially younger Roma indicated slightly higher literacy rates.

Data on self-reported literacy rates should be treated with caution as one cannot conclude that those who indicated to be literate have the functional literacy skills that might needed in a knowledge society.

ED2 Highest completed education (25-64)



Calculation of the indicator

Surveyed population aged between 25 and 64 by highest education completed defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

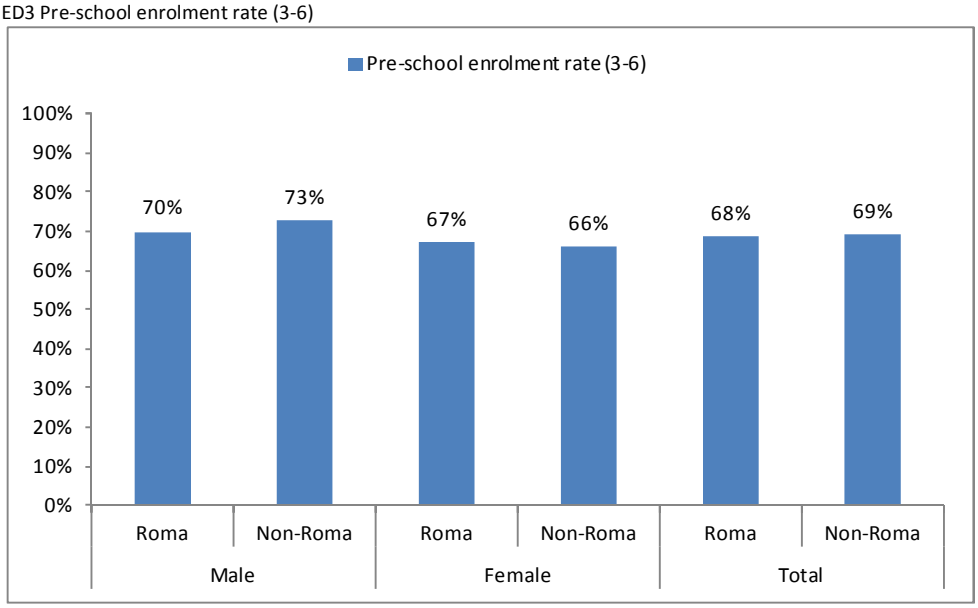
This indicator is calculated using the question "What is his/her highest attained education level?" (b2) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results were displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "No formal education" and "incomplete lower basic" were summarized as "No Formal Education". "Lower basic and incomplete upper basic" were summarized as "Primary Education – ISCED 1". The values "Upper

basic", "Incomplete secondary voc/technical" and "Incomplete secondary general" were summarized as Lower Secondary Education – ISCED 2". The values "Secondary voc/technical (1 or 2yr)", "Secondary voc/technical (3 or 4 yr)", "Secondary general (4 yr)", "Incomplete college or university" were summarized as Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "Associate (2yr) College", "Bachelor", "Masters", "PhD / Specialist" were summarized as "Post-secondary education – ISCED 4+". The translations of the questionnaire in national languages have been controlled for being in line with ISCED. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.
Primary education refers to the first four or five years of schooling and lower secondary education refers to four or five years of schooling following primary education. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. We use the age group 25 to 64 in order to make comparisons with the overall population possible (e.g. OECD 2009: Education at a Glance, p. 37).

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma aged between 25 and 64 have less frequently completed higher education levels (ISCED 3, 4+) than non-Roma. Just a small proportion of Roma (16%) have completed upper secondary while the majority of non-Roma respondents (59%) have completed those levels. Nearly every third Rom (28%) did not complete lower secondary education while just a minority of non-Roma (7%) did not complete this level. 6% Roma and 1% non-Roma did not complete any education level. Roma women completed less frequently higher education levels (ISCED 2, 3, 4+) than their male counterparts.

ED3 Pre-school enrolment rate (3-6)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population (not yet enrolled in school) aged between 3 and 6 who are enrolled in a preschool facility (kindergarten or preschool) as share of all surveyed population between 3 and 6 (not yet enrolled in school).

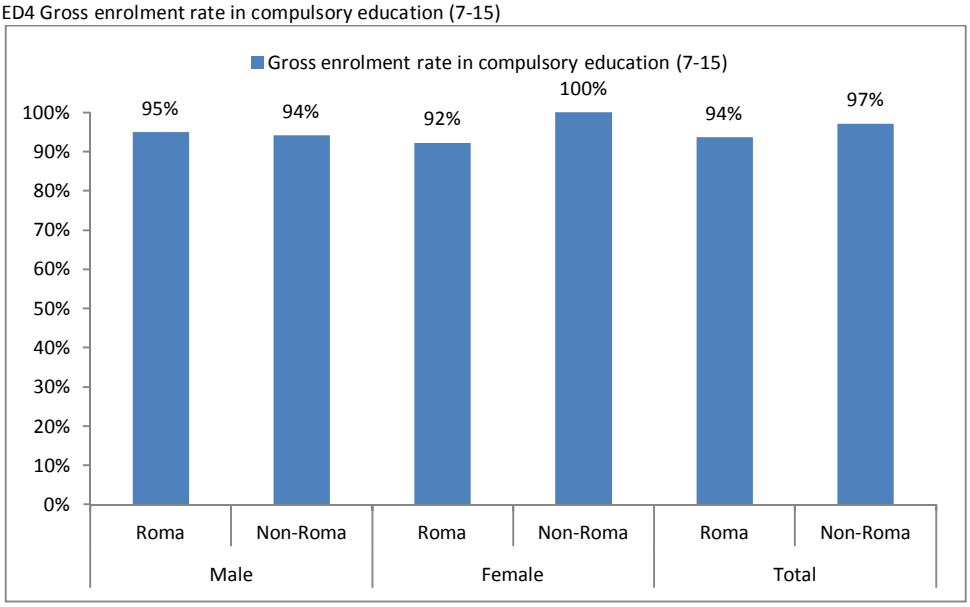
This indicator is calculated using the question "Has s/he ever attended pre-school?" (EDUC_b5_b14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused", "don't know" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. We use the age group 3 to 6 as this is the theoretical age for pre-primary (not nursery) education in most countries. Those being 5 or 6 years old and already enrolled in school have been left out of the calculation.

When comparing pre-school enrolment rates with national averages it should be considered that different data sources might not refer to the same age group.

Interpretation

The figure shows roughly equal pre-school enrolment rates between Roma and non-Roma (aged three to six).

ED4 Gross enrolment rate in compulsory education (7-15)



Calculation of the indicator

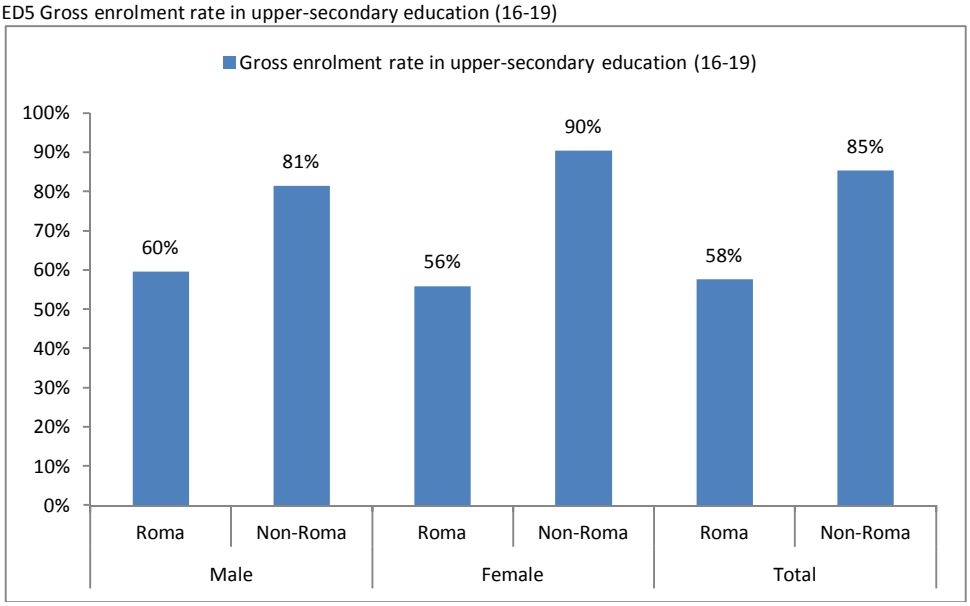
Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 7 and 15 who are enrolled in education as share of all 7 to 15 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age groups 7 to 15 as in this age schooling is compulsory in all surveyed countries. Six year olds are not included as many of them were not yet supposed to be enrolled in school when the survey took place. In some countries the period of compulsory schooling continues after the age of 15. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

The question does not distinct between those who are absent from school but still officially registered and those who might not even be officially registered. Thus, the respondents might have interpreted this question in different ways.

Interpretation
The figure shows that the share of Roma females who indicated to attend school is lower than the share of non-Roma females who indicated to attend school. About the same share of Roma and non-Roma males indicated to attend school.

ED5 Gross enrolment rate in upper-secondary education (16-19)

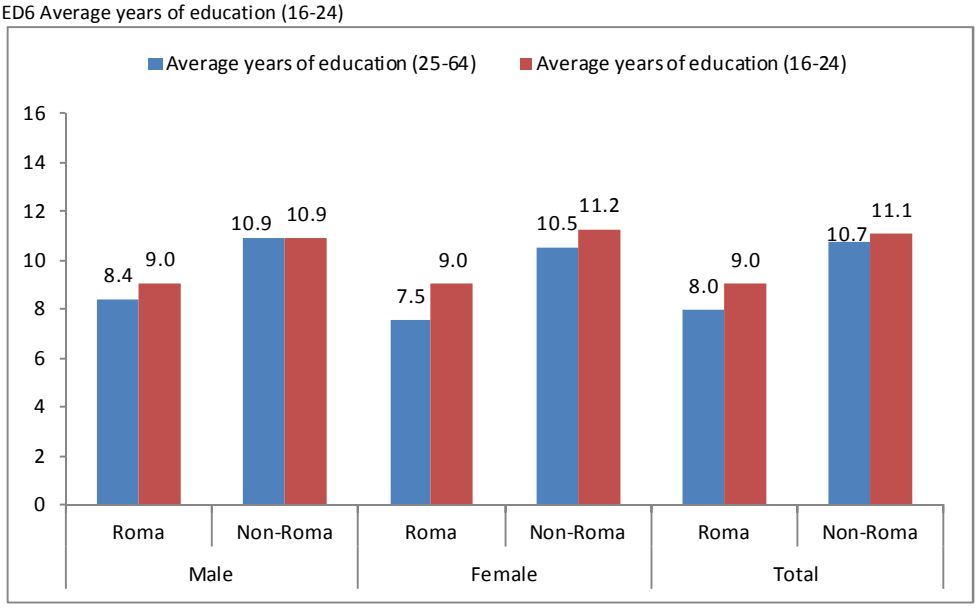


Calculation of the indicator
Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 16 and 19 who are enrolled in education as share of all 16 to 19 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age group 16 to 19 as this age period is part of the theoretical age for upper-secondary education in most countries. In some countries the period of upper-secondary education starts with in an earlier age or ends after the age of 19. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

Interpretation
The figure shows that Roma being in the theoretical age of upper secondary education (16 to 19) indicated lower attendance levels than non-Roma did. Especially striking are the discrepancies between Roma and non-Roma females. While non-Roma females indicated higher attendance than their male counterparts, Roma females indicated lower attendance than their male counterparts. Not even six out of ten Roma females between the age of 16 and 19 indicated to attend school

ED6 Average years of education (25-64)
ED6 Average years of education (16-24)

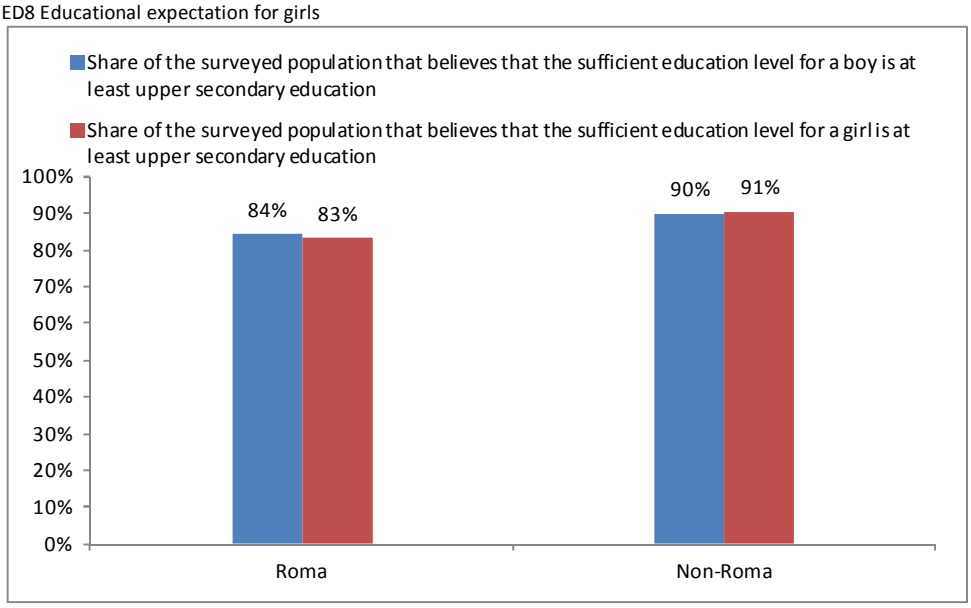


Calculation of the indicator
Share of the surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) that believes that the sufficient education level for a boy/girl is at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3).

This indicator is calculated using the question "How many years did s/he spend in school in total?" (b6) from the UNDP-WB dataset and computing the mean. We use the age group 25 to 64 and define this group as "adult population" in order to make comparison with a younger age cohort (people aged between 16 and 24) possible.

Interpretation
The figure shows that the average years spend in school differ slightly between Roma and non-Roma. Non-Roma indicated to spend on average roughly two years more in education than Roma did. People aged 16 to 24 indicated to spend on average slightly more years in education than people aged between 25 and 64 with the exception of non-Roma males.

ED7 Educational expectation for boys
ED8 Educational expectation for girls



Calculation of the indicator

Surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) by educational level that respondents believe that is sufficient for a boy/girl.

This indicator is calculated using the question "What do you believe is a sufficient level of education for a boy/girl?" (v7b/v7g) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results are displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "secondary vocational/technical/arts" and "general secondary" are summarized as "Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.

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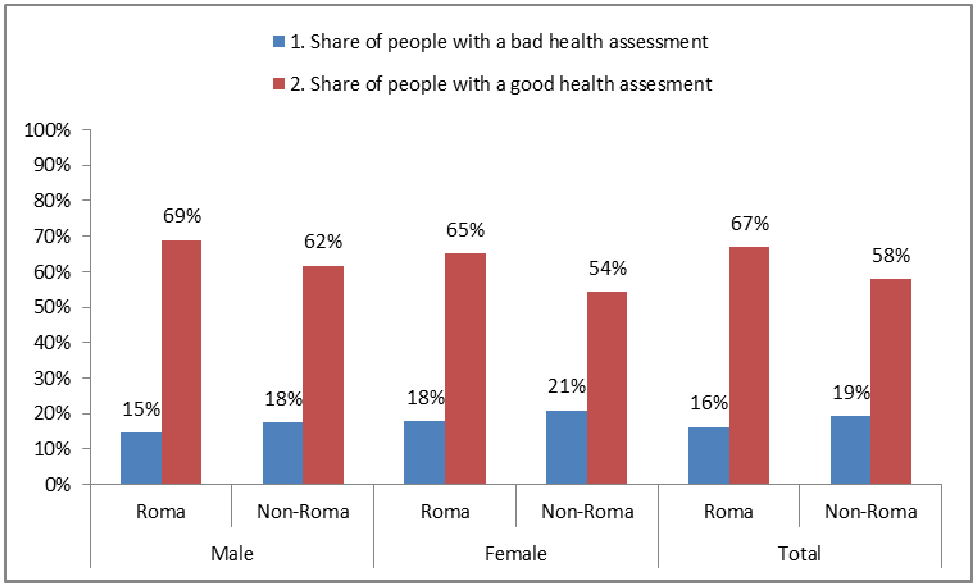
Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated higher educational aspirations than Roma did. However, the figure shows also that most Roma would like a boy / girl to finish at least upper secondary education: Less than one out of five Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for boys or girls. The result should be reflected against the low socio-economic status of most Roma families which is generally associated with lower aspirations and might fully explain the different aspirations between Roma and non-Roma

Health

H1 Health assessment



Calculation of the indicator

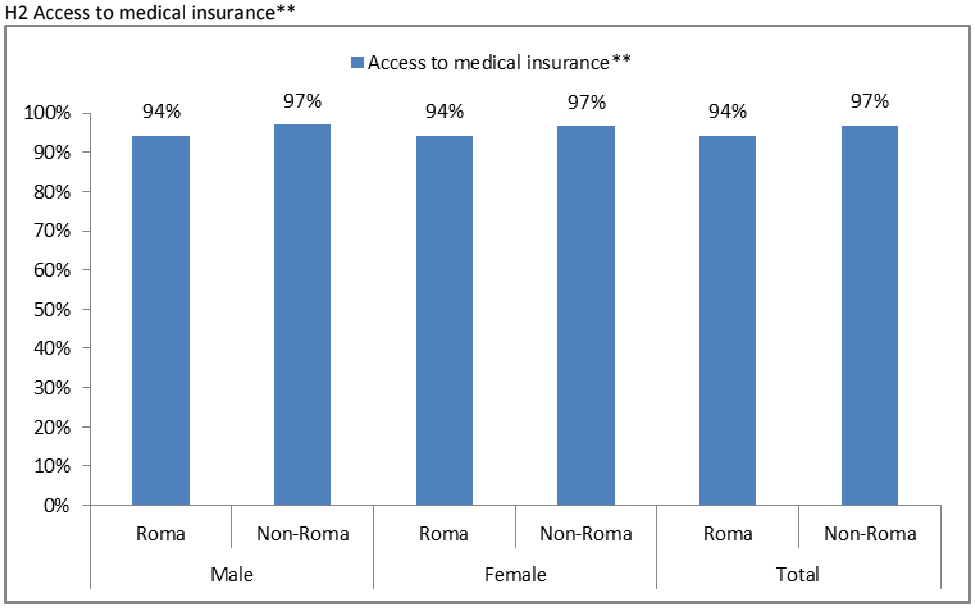
Share of those who have bad/very bad or good/very good health in general as a percentage of all surveyed population.

Indicator is based on question "How is your health in general?" (C1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph indicates that - based on respondents' self-assessment – appr. 2/3 of Roma and non-Roma declared satisfaction with their health (good/very good answers). Unfavourable assessment of health was indicated by a smaller share of Roma and non-Roma (16 % and 19 % respectively). These results are not significantly differentiated by sex.

H2 Access to medical insurance**



Calculation of the indicator

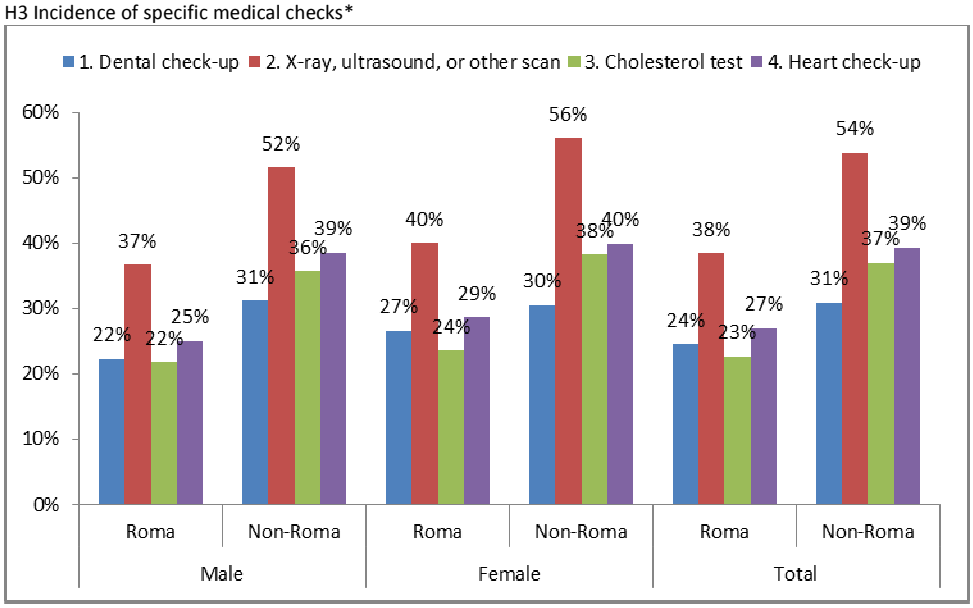
Share of adult persons (16+) who have medical insurance as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question ""Do you have any medical insurance either on your own name/other HH member?" (HEALTH_h4_i1) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that 94 % of Roma and 97 % of non-Roma indicated that they or some other member of the household have some kind of medical insurance. Sex is not differentiating the answers. This high share of positive answers among Roma might indicate a good management of health service in the country. However, it might also indicate that answers is biased by subjective interpretation of judgement what is 'medical insurance'.

H3 Incidence of specific medical checks*



Calculation of the indicator

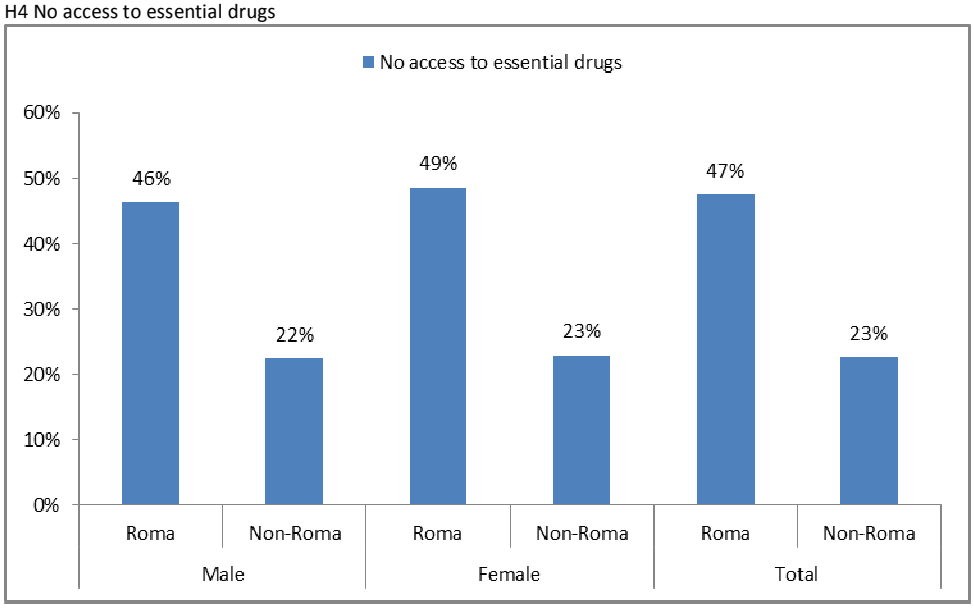
Share of adult persons (16+) who had a given medical test (dental check-up; x-ray, ultrasound or other scan; cholesterol test; heart check-up) in the last 12 months as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question H11 from the UNDP-WB dataset. Positive answers to question were considered not differentiating whether the check was own initiative, doctor's initiative or a screening program. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma from the sample had visited doctor for specific medical reasons. We see the significantly lower share of Roma respondents indicated that they have underwent medical checks as compared to non-Roma population. The frequency of visits to the doctor may indicate various facts: deteriorating health conditions, proximity or affordability of health care, but also fear of doctor and the like

H4 No access to essential drugs



Calculation of the indicator

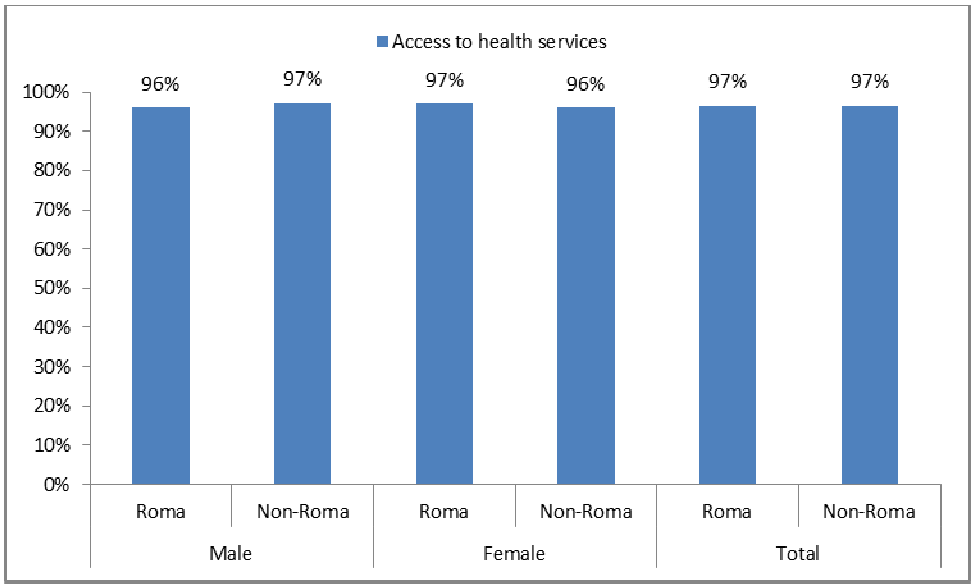
Share of people living in households which could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of this household as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Were there any periods in the past 12 months when your HH could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of your HH?" (Q2.3) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma have problems with paying for medicine. As we see, almost half of the Roma sample indicated that they were some periods in the last year when they could not afford to pay for the medicine. The share of non-Roma having the same experience was significantly lower. Sex of respondents does not differentiate among the answers.

H5 Access to health services



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households having access to health services when needed as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

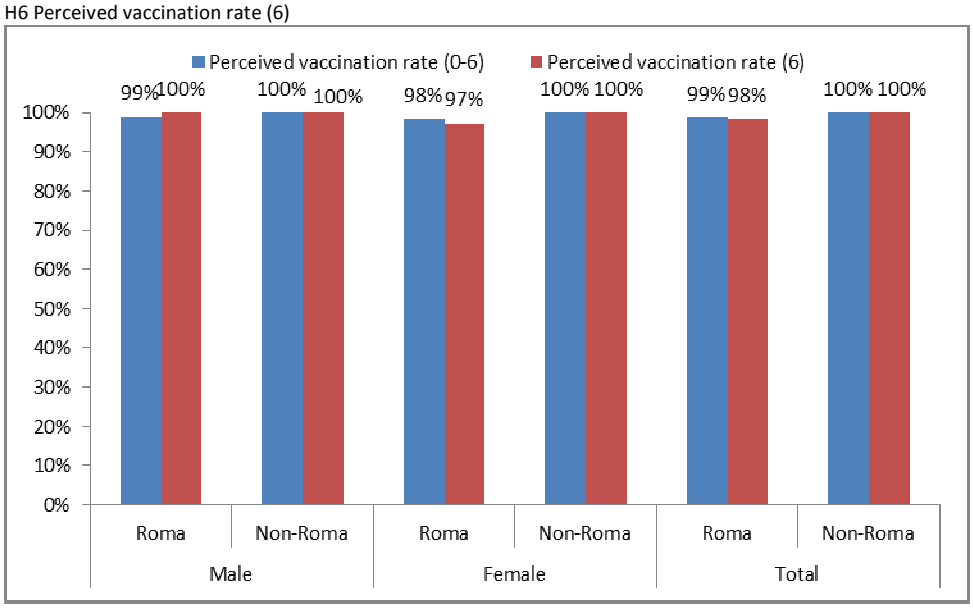
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Does your household have a doctor to approach when needed?" (Q2.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that almost all Roma and non-Roma (97 %) indicated that they have access to doctor when they needed. Sex of respondents does not differentiate among the answers. Very high share of positive answers by Roma may indicate that they were those who were likely living on the outskirts close to town or villages with better access to doctor. This may also indicated a good management of health care service in the country.

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (0-6)

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (6)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of children 0-6 or 6 years old who ever received any vaccination as a percentage of all children in these age groups.

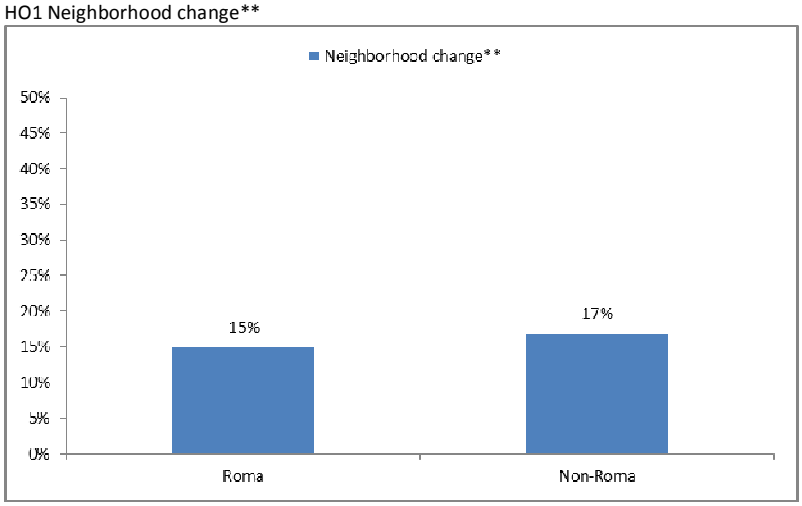
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Did s/he ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?" (EC4) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that practically 100 % of Roma and non-Roma children up to 6 years received some type of vaccination. Among Roma there is slightly lower share of female indicating vaccination but the difference is statistically insignificant. This high shares may suggest equal and good management of the health care system in country.

Housing

HO1 Neighborhood change**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households which in the last 5 years observed improvements in their neighbourhood as a percentage of all surveyed population.

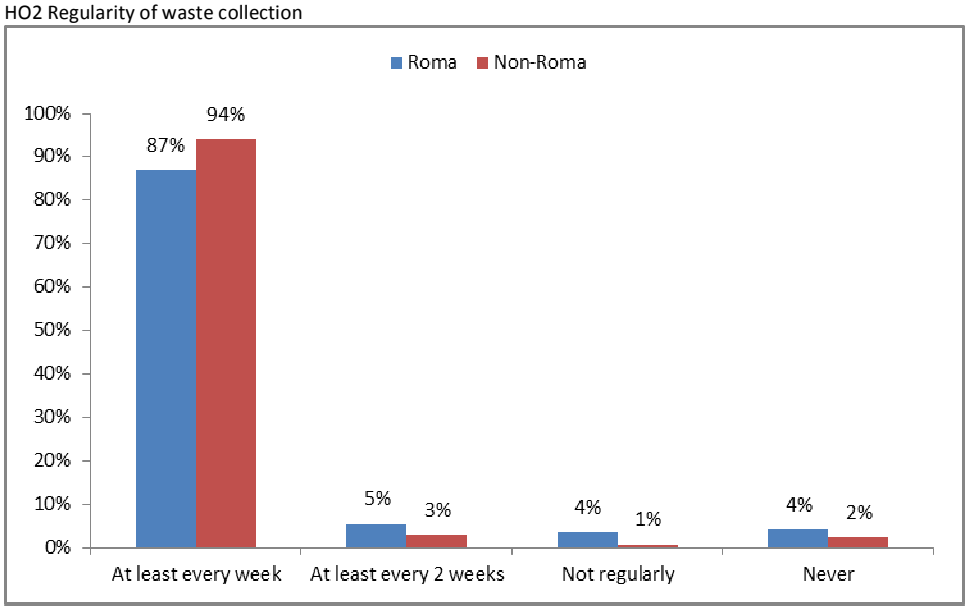
This indicator is calculated using the question "How has your neighbourhood changed in the last 5 years, or since you have been living here, as a place to live?"?" (NEIGH_q16_c4) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The results provided in this graph suggest that only small share of people – both from Roma and non-Roma samples – observe some improvement in their communities (higher than one tenth of the surveyed households). This suggests that both communities share the same level of "slow pace of improvement", which is relatively good news. It is better than having drastically different level of improvement for the communities populated by one group compared to the other. But the fact that the improvement is negligible is the pessimistic part of the story. This is "equality in deprivation".

The difference between the two groups is not significant. Seen in relative terms, this may mean that the non-Roma part was improving faster than the Roma part (because of the worse status of general community level infrastructure on the latter).

HO2 Regularity of waste collection



Calculation of the indicator

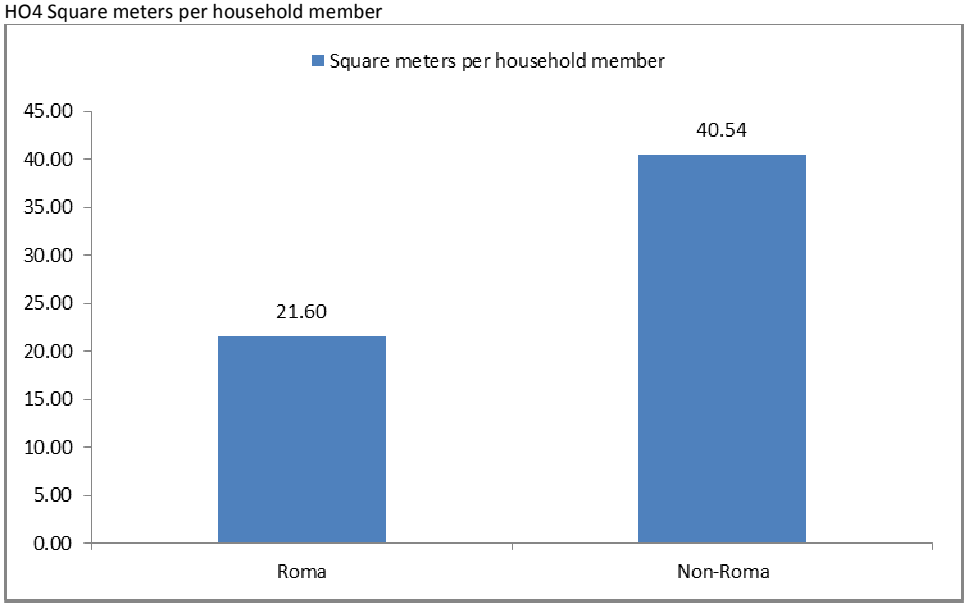
Share of people living in the households with a given frequency of waste collection as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question Q1.8 from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data indicates that both communities enjoy high level of access to communal services (such as garbage collection). Roma are lagging behind but the difference is insignificant – in both cases, that of Roma an dnon-Roma, garbage is being collected "at least every two weeks or more frequently" in more than 92% of the cases.

HO4 Square meters per household member



Calculation of the indicator

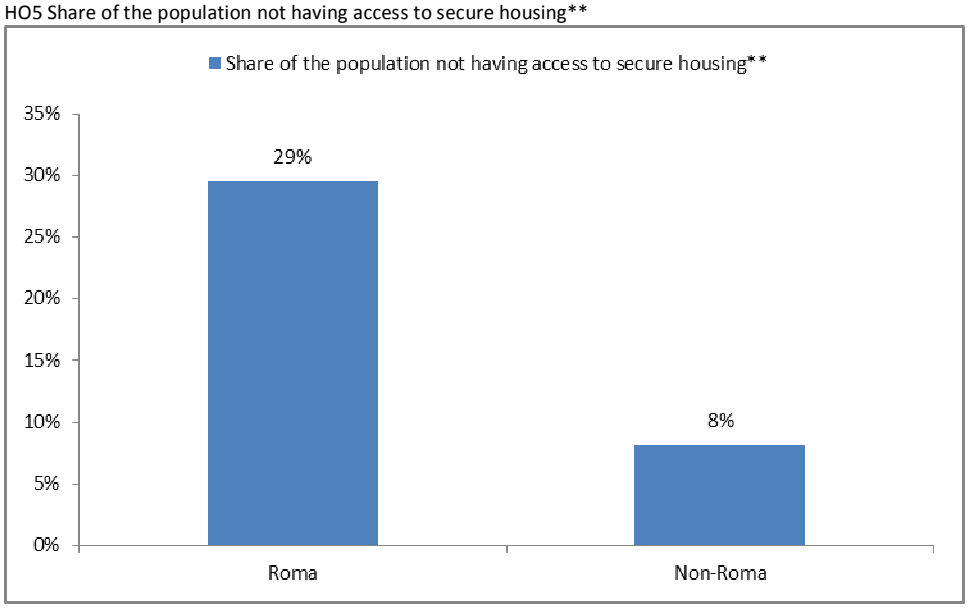
Average number of square metres of living space per household member .

This indicator is calculated using the question Q4.2 "How many square metres in total is the size of your current dwelling (living space)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset. Size of dwelling is divided by the number of household members. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data reveals that Roma households are almost twice more overcrowded than non-Roma. This indicator is important because of its direct implications for living standards and children's opportunities. A child, for instance, would be not be equally able to concentrate on schooling and education (doing his/her homework) when living in an overcrowded household. On the other hand, it doesn't necessarily imply twice smaller dwellings (the Roma families are more numerous than non-Roma). This indicators also should be seen it the context of the quality of the living space (and not just its footage).

HO5 Share of the population not having access to secure housing**



Calculation of the indicator

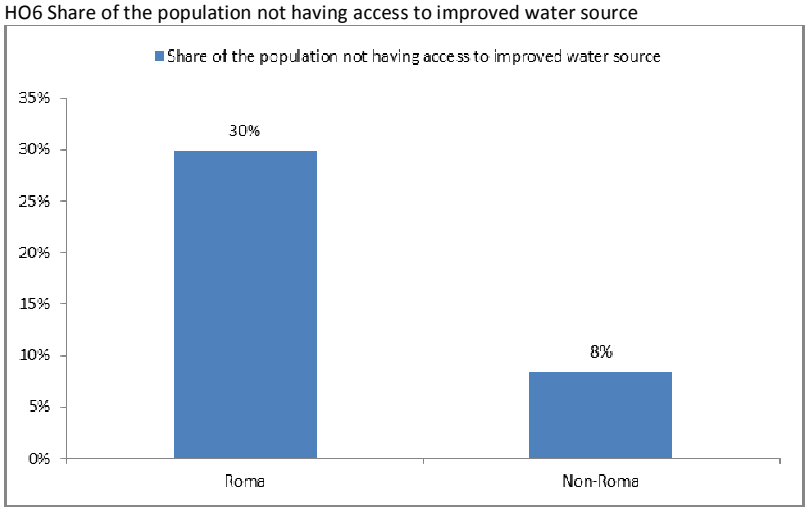
Share of people living in households which live in the ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "External evaluation of the HH`s dwelling" (HOUSE_m7a_m5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data presented in this graph suggests that Roma households are facing low level of housing security. More than every third of them is living in ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators). The latter is important – it is not how the quality of housing is perceived by the respondents (in some cases they may be satisfied with their housing conditions) but reflects the objective status of the dwelling.

HO6 Share of the population not having access to improved water source

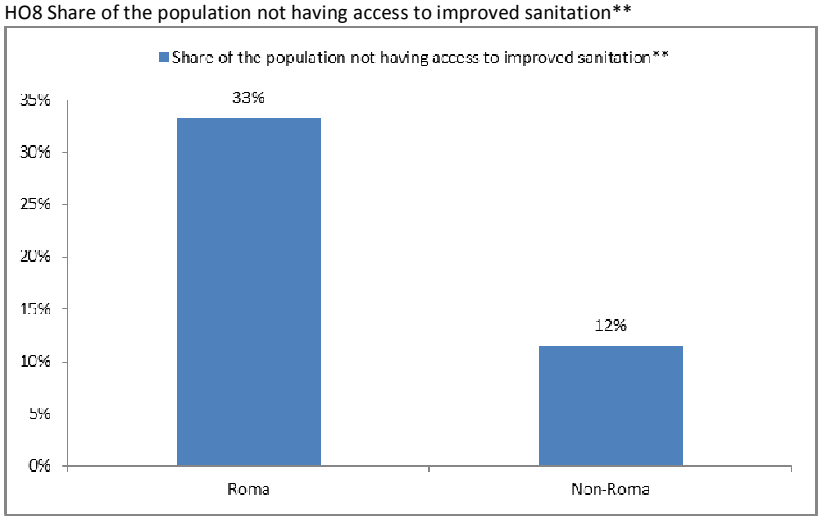


Calculation of the indicator

Share of population living in HHs not having piped water inside the dwelling or in the garden/yard as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which of the following is the main source of potable water your household uses" (Q4.10) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

HO8 Share of the population not having access to improved sanitation**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the population living in HHs not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

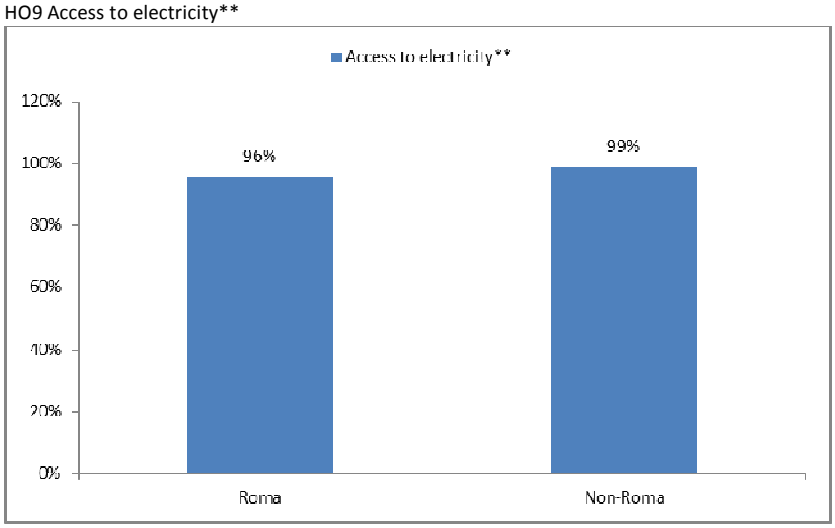
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? Toilet in the house; Shower or bathroom inside" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The two graphs illustrate important element of wellbeing – access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The share of Roma without access to improved water source is remarkably (almost four times) higher than non-Roma. The same is the problem with access to sanitation (not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling). It is logically correlated with lack of access to running water in house –indicator of deprivation unacceptable for an EU member state.

The similar level of lacking access to safe water inside the house and in general (for example, piped water from a street tap) suggests that in the case of access to water it is about access of the entire street to the infrastructure (and not just a matter of connecting individual houses to the settlement infrastructure).

HO9 Access to electricity**



Calculation of the indicator

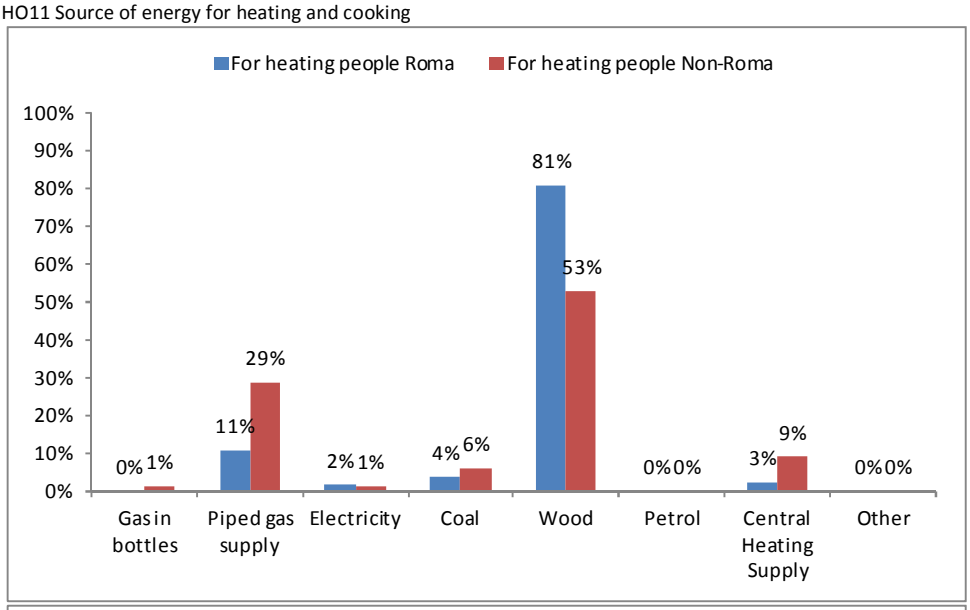
Share of the population living in HHs which have access to electricity in their dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

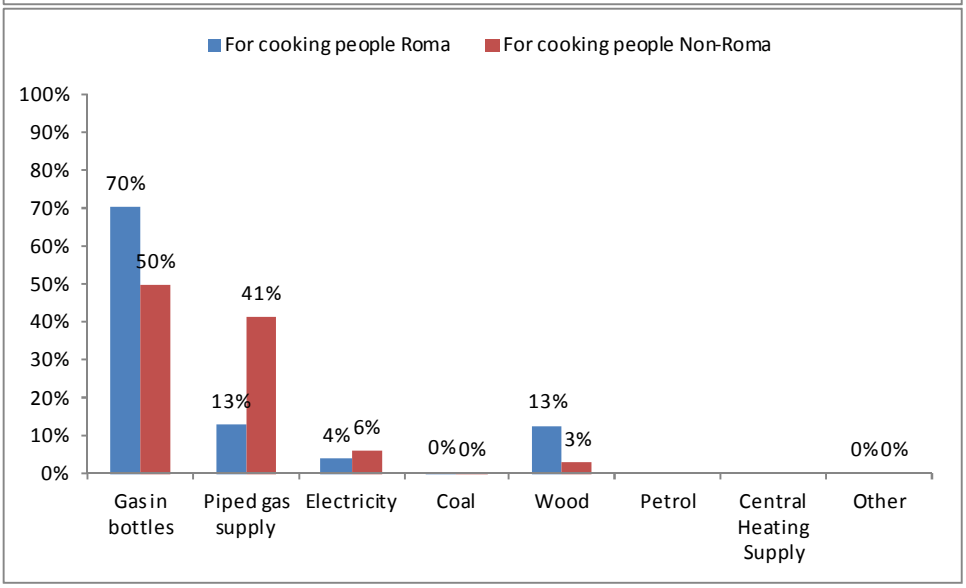
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? electricity supply" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Access to electricity is generally available for both groups. The problem is usually affordability of the service

HO11 Source of energy for heating and cooking





Calculation of the indicator

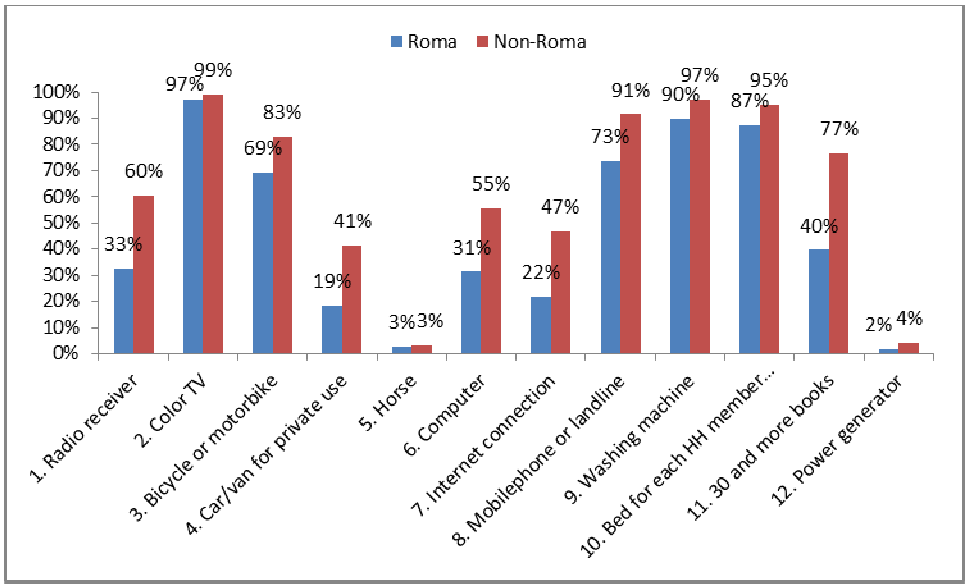
Share of people living in HHs using individual sources as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the questions “How do you usually heat your house?" (Q4.13), "On what do you usually cook in your household?" (Q4.12) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Wood emerges as a major source of energy for Roma households. Usage of wood is widespread in non-Roma group as well (slightly more than half of the surveyed households). This is indirect indicator of poverty – wood is one of the few energy sources that can be obtained relatively cheap or for free from the surrounding forest.

HO13 Access to various HH amenities**



Calculation of the indicator

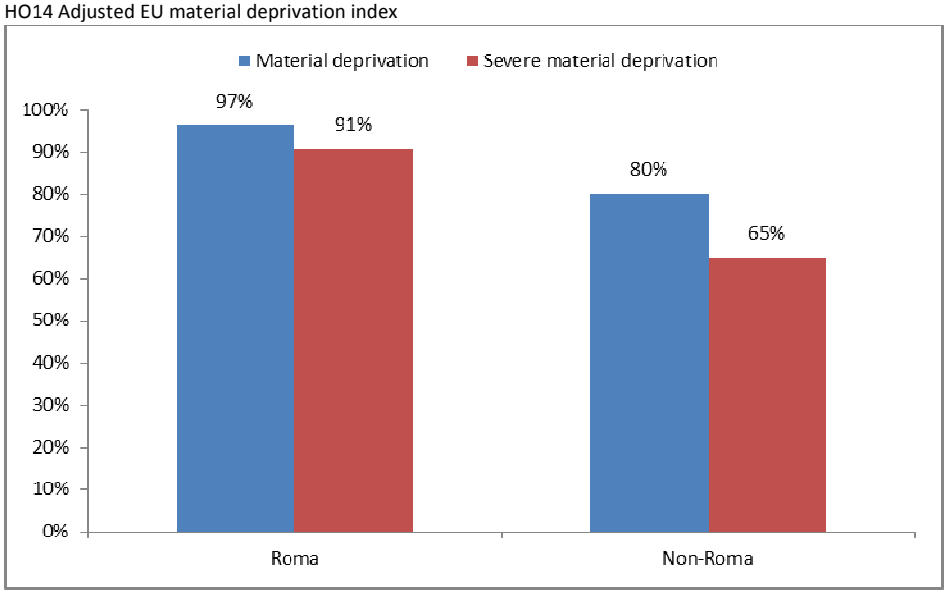
Share of people living in HHs possessing individual items as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "I am going to read some items a household can possess. Could you tell me whether your household has it in functioning order or your household does not have it?" (ECON_q48) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Difference in possession of different household items reveals not only level of poverty but also sheds light on survival strategies. It is not surprising that Roma households fall behind on most items – and drastically behind on items like computers, cars, books or internet access.

HO14 Adjusted EU material deprivation index



Calculation of the indicator

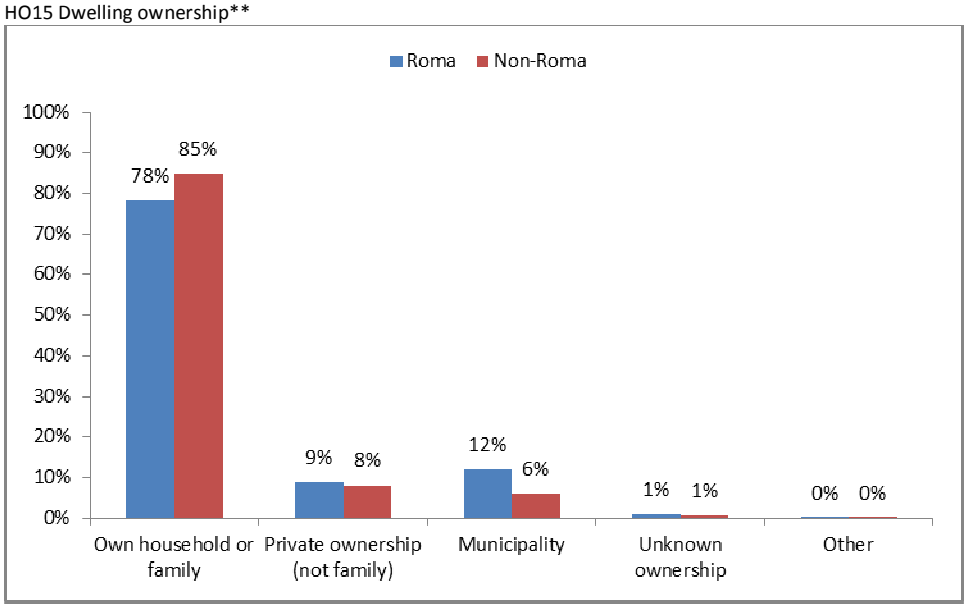
Share of people living in HHs which face at least 3 out of 8 deprivations (severe material deprivation is at least 4) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using questions from UNDP-WB dataset:
Q4.6 - Difficulties at present to pay on time due to financial difficulties mortgage, rent of utility bills
Q4.9_1 - Can you afford if you wish ....Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home?
Q4.9_2 - Can you afford if you wish ....Eating meat, chicken or fish every second day?
Q4.9_3 - Can you afford if you wish ....An unexpected required expenses and pay through its own resources?
Q4.8_2 - does your household possess - Color TV?
Q4.8_4 - does your household possess - Car/van for private use?
Q4.8_8 - does your household possess - mobile phone or landline?
Q4.14 - do you restrict yourself when heating your dwelling?
In comparison with the regular EU material deprivation index, adjusted index misses the possession of refrigerator in the household.
The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is a composite indicator reflecting wide array of aspects of human life. The data suggests that Roma are not just heavily deprived, but what is more important, most of those deprived fall under the category of "severe deprivation". However, non-Roma group demonstrates quite high level of deprivation as well.

HO15 Dwelling ownership**



Calculation of the indicator

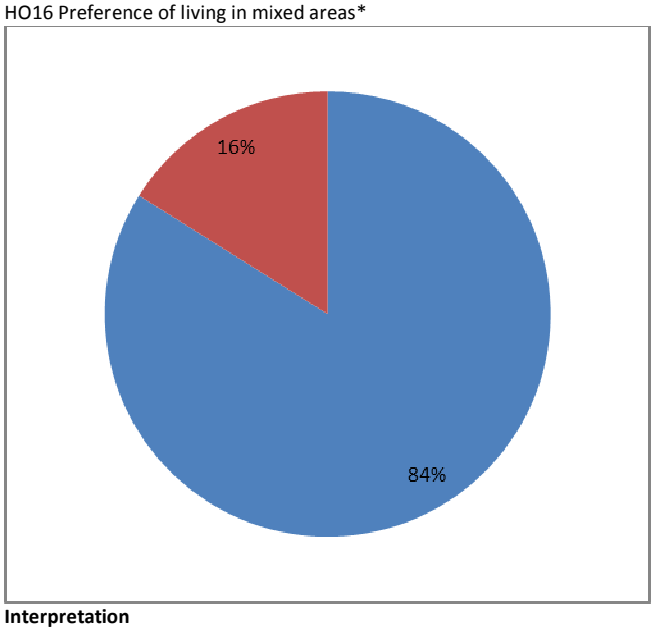
Share of people living in HHs by ownership p type as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Who is the owner of the dwelling in which you live?"" (HOUSE_q43_d4) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data suggests no substantive difference in dwelling ownership – in both cases (Roma and non-Roma) families own the dwellings they reside in. The share of municipal ownership is twice higher in the case of Roma: slightly higher than one tenth of the surveyed Roma households lives in municipal dwelling, which suggests that social housing (associated with municipal ownership of dwellings) is to some extent developed in Hungary.

HO16 Preference of living in mixed areas*



Calculation of the indicator

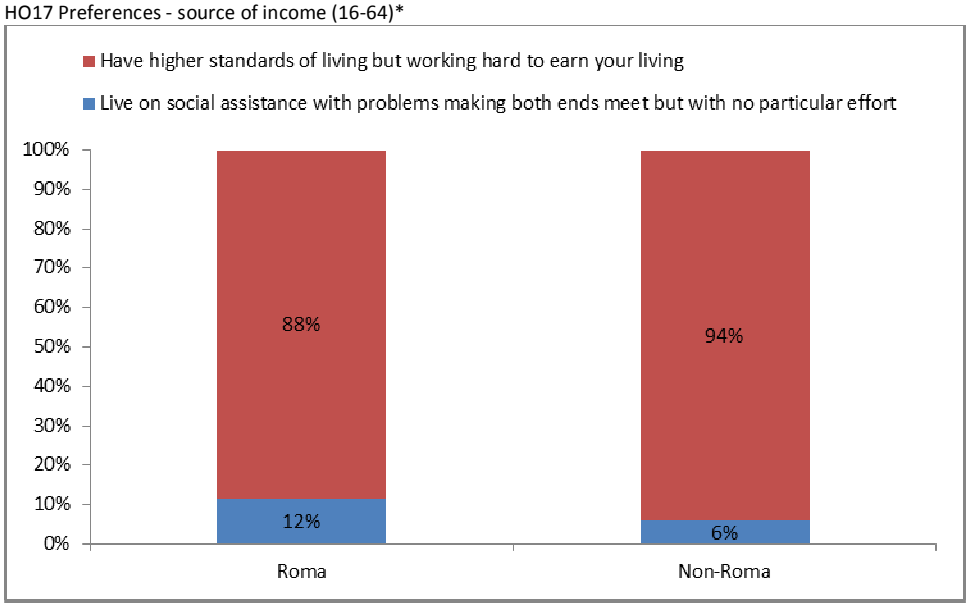
Share of adult (16+) Roma people who prefer to "live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population".

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6F) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

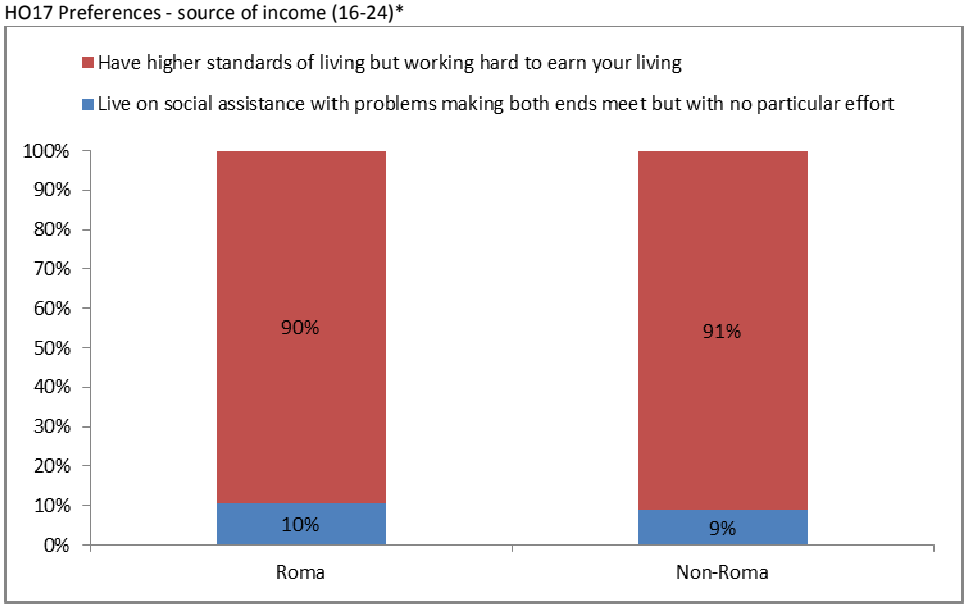
Interpretation

Data summarized in the graph delivers a powerful message: the overwhelming majority of Roma (84%) are willing to live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population". This rebuffs the popular myth that Roma prefer not to mix with Gadze – even if the price for non-mixing is lower living standards. But still, some 16% would prefer the other choice. It can be due to a number of factors that could include higher level of personal security associated with "living with own kin" or lower level of prejudice.

HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-64)*



HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-24)*



Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Live on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort" or "Have higher standards of living but working hard to earn your living" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6E) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

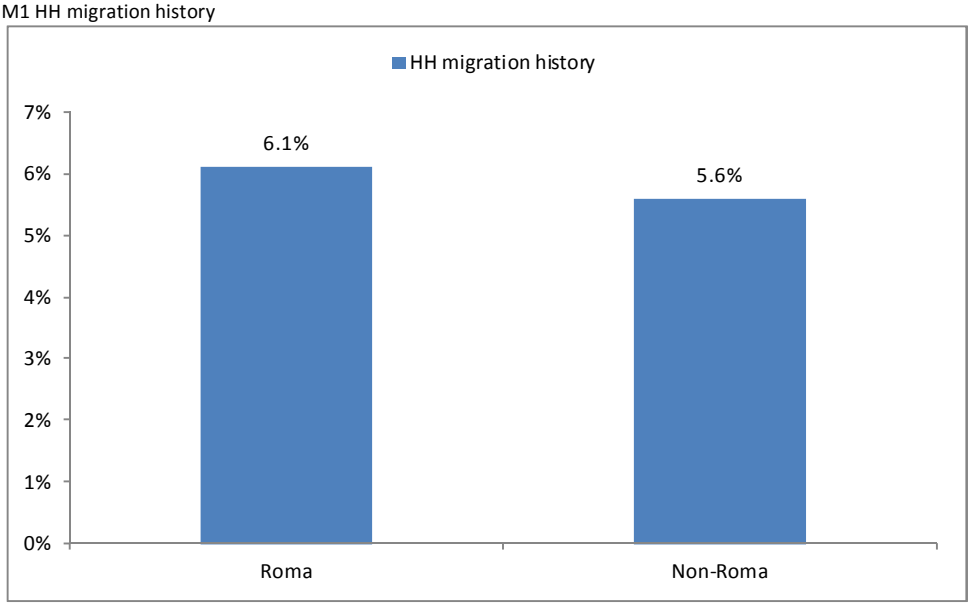
Interpretation

The two graphs shed light on another set of myths – that Roma prefer to live on social assistance and not embark on active life strategies. Yes, some of them have sunk into “dependency culture” but the share of those who prefer living on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort instead of working hard to earn your living and have higher standards of living is low (12%). Also among non-Roma there are people with similar attitudes (6%).

The really interesting finding however is related to the differences in those attitudes between different age groups. The dependency-oriented mentality is slightly less wide-spread among young Roma than among older ones, while contrary is the case with non-Roma group. Given the young profile of Roma population, this is an encouraging finding. It can suggest that more of the young generation become oriented to engaging in active life strategy, have skills and perspective of getting decent chance in life associated with decent work.

Migration

M1 HH migration history



Calculation of the indicator

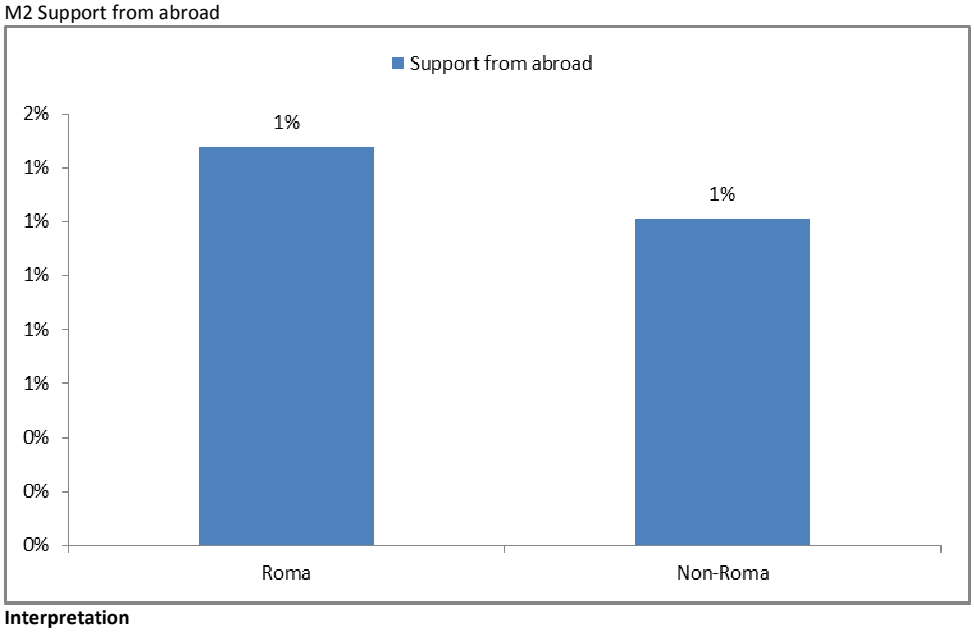
Share of people living in households which did not live in the same place 5 years ago.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Did your household live here, in this village/town, 5 years ago?" (q1.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The graph illustrates that migration records are nearly same small for Roma and Non-Roma households, whereby 6.1 percent of Roma and 5.6 percent of Non-Roma respondents indicated that they moved into current living location in 5 last years. It can be interpreted that migration flows are low across Hungary for both groups of households.

M2 Support from abroad



Calculation of the indicator

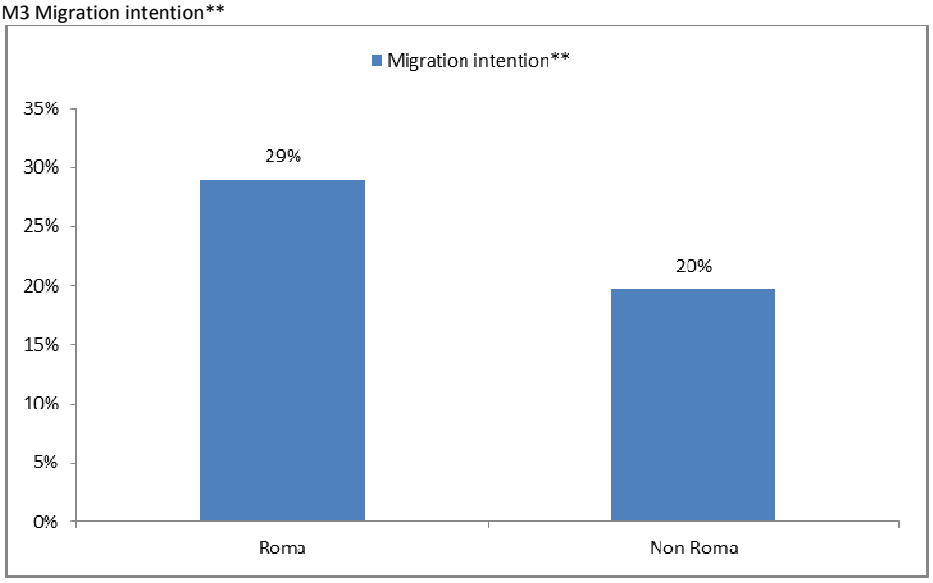
Share of people living in HHs which have some income from remittances as a percentage of total population living in the surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your household?" (q3.5a) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Number of people living in the households which responded positively to source: "Remittances (money transfers) received from friends and relatives living outside of country". The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

None of the groups reports receiving significant support from abroad.

M3 Migration intention**



Calculation of the indicator

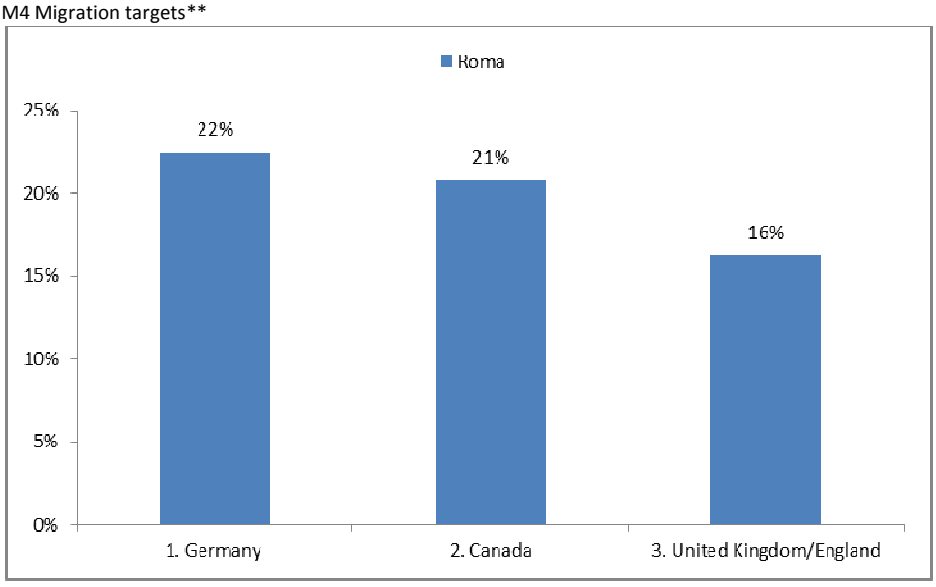
Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future as a percentage of total population replying to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Would you consider moving (AGAIN) to another country at some time in the future?"(MIGR_g20_g13) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

29 percent of Roma respondents over 16 years old positively consider an idea of moving to another country, while about one fifth of Non-Roma respondents are willing to migrate. This foreseeable migration trend suggests that better-off countries of Europe may expect an additional in-flux of Roma people from Hungary. This data also signals that potentially 24.5 percent of labour force (16+) in Hungary has an intension to seek better living and job opportunities outside the country. Notice should be given to the fact that Non-Roma's share of those, willing to more to another country is relatively high.

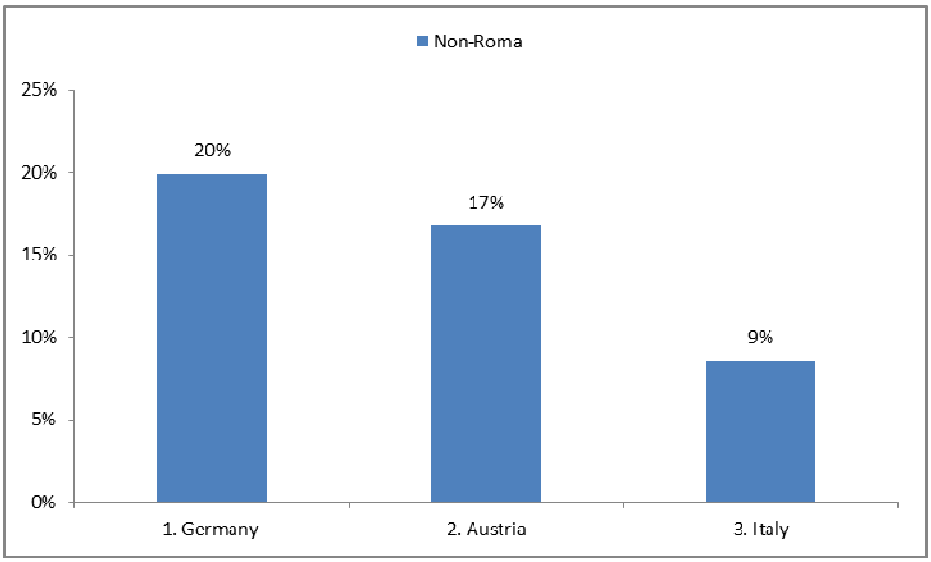
M4 Migration targets**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to a given country in the future as a percentage of all adult persons who consider moving to another country in the future.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which country would that be?"(MIGR_g21_g14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. Three destinations with largest shares are presented in the table for each category - Roma and non-Roma. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation

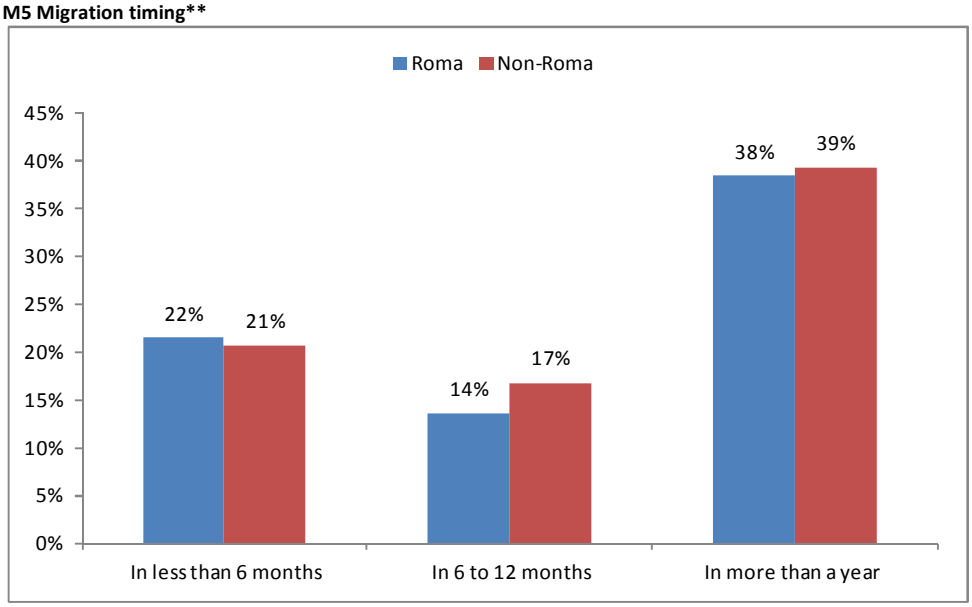
The most desired destination for migration among respondents in both groups is Germany, making this country attractive for 20 percent of Non-Roma and 22 percent of Roma labour force.

The second best option for Non-Roma population is Austria (17 percent), while for Non-Roma it is Canada (21 percent). These are significantly different destinations. When Non-Roma respondents indicated their intension to migrate within the European Union, presumably, staying closer to their friends and relatives in Hungary, Roma households are planning to move across the ocean.

The third best choice for Non-Roma people is Italy, with 9 percent of this group putting it into their migration wish-list. For Roma population the third option is United Kingdom (17 percent).

Illustrated graph suggests that the third best country for Non-Roma respondents is rather optional, since the "choice" gap between first two options and the latter ones is noticeable: 9 percent. At the same time Roma population is considering all three options at a relatively close scale: sliding down from second option only by 5 percent and being away from first option only by 6 percent.

M5 Migration timing**



Calculation of the indicator

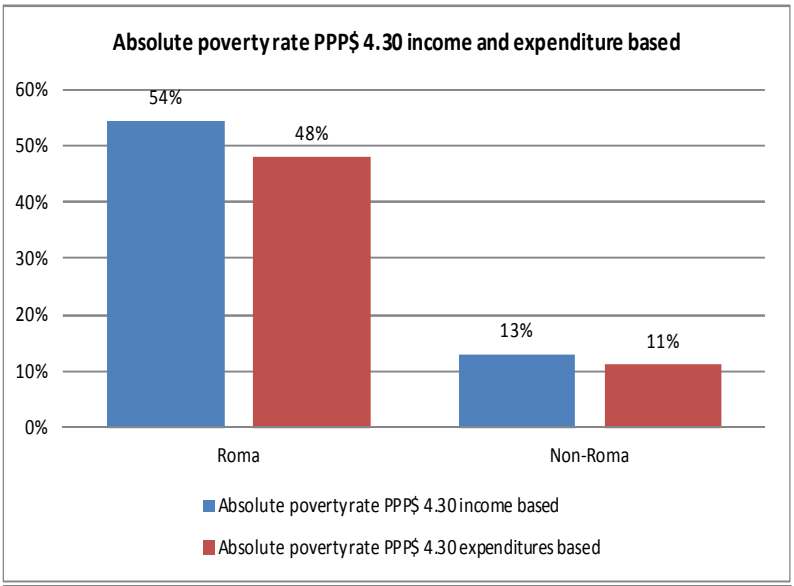
Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future in a given time period as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

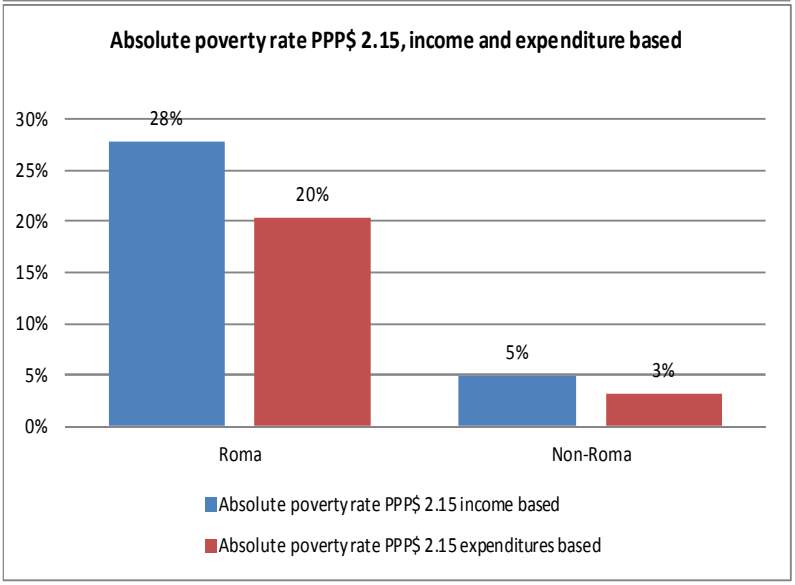
This indicator is calculated using the question "Realistically, how soon would you consider to move there?"(MIGR_g20_g15) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interestingly enough, intentions of both - Non-Roma and Roma respondents - to move to another country in a short-, mid- and long-term future are almost identical. Slightly over 20 percent of households in both groups are about to move in less than half a year. 14 percent of Non-Roma and 17 percent of Roma would like to use the opportunity to migrate within in 6 to 12 months from the date of the survey. And again, almost the same share of people in both groups (closer to 40 percent) put their migration plans aside to 1 year.

Romania

Economic Situation





Calculation of the indicators

Share of people living in the households where per capita income or expenditures are below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP respectively).

In the case of income indicator, it is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amount?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes. Finally, it is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

In the case of expenditure indicator, it is calculated using the question "And how much money did your household spend last month in total? Please include also items not mentioned in previous question." (q416) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The monthly expenditure is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes.

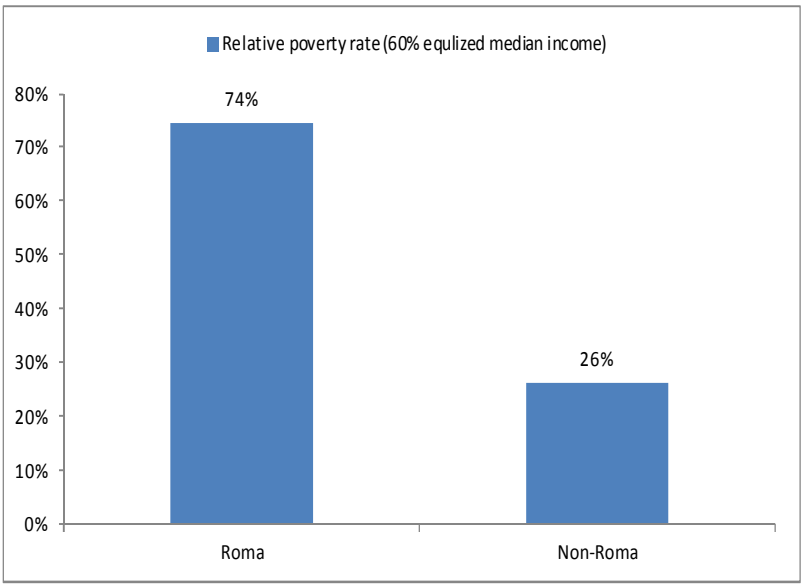
Similarly to income based poverty rate, the value is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data suggests that poverty is not just an issue for Roma population – but also extreme poverty as measured by PPP$ 2.15 poverty rate. 28% of the Roma are below this extreme poverty line estimated on the basis of the declared incomes. Using PPP$ 4.3 poverty rate more than half of Roma are poor. The poverty rate for Roma is four times higher than for non-Roma, while in case of extreme poverty difference is six-fold.

Another interesting finding is related to the differences between income and expenditure based estimates. People tend to be reluctant to report in full their incomes, so they appear "poorer" when assessed through incomes perspective than through the perspective of expenditures. But the difference in that regard is more pronounce in the case of Roma. This could mean that this group is more inclined to underreport incomes. This is usually attributed to higher involvement in informal income generation suggesting that those at the highest risk of poverty face also higher additional risks associated with informality (lack of income security, no social insurance etc.).

EC5 Relative poverty rate (60% equalized median income)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households where per capita income is below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households (60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty).

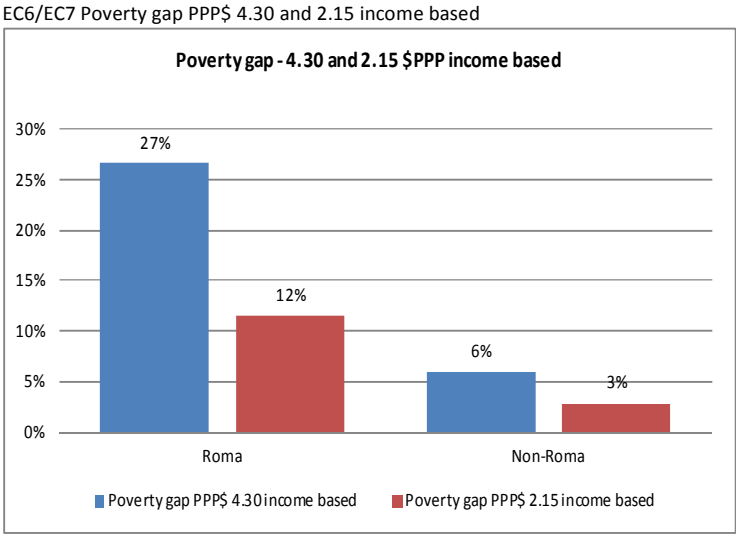
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is lastly compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Unlike absolute poverty rate, the relative poverty rate uses the value of the median income as a basis for estimating the poverty line. It means that the picture of poverty reflected in this indicator is highly correlated with income distribution. The data provided in the figure indicates that most Roma are not just poor but also that they dominate the lower sector of the income distribution.

EC6/EC7 Poverty gap PPP$ 4.30 and 2.15 income based



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes. Then, it is compared to the $4.30 (PPP) per day poverty line to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

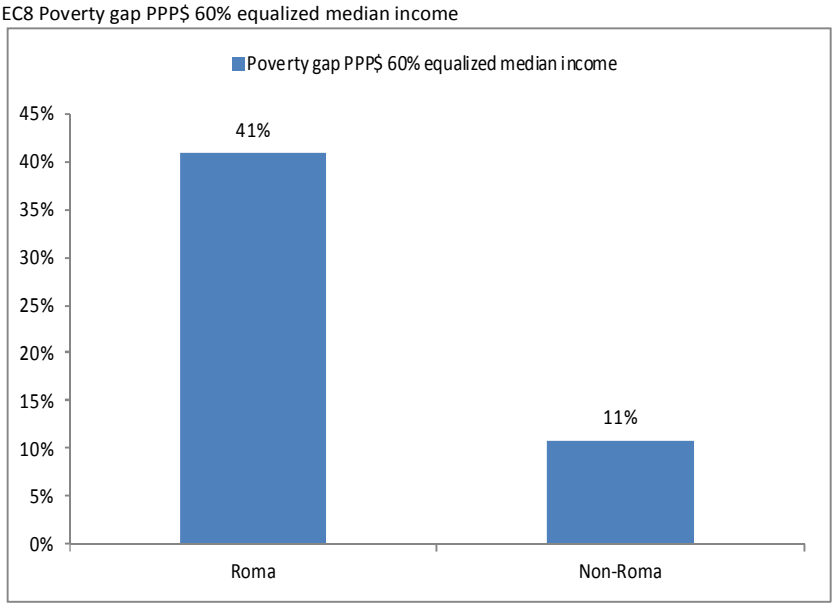
where where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - $4.30 and $2.15 respectively, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The poverty gap is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. It is an indicator supplementing the poverty headcount. The higher the poverty gap, the deeper in poverty is the population that is below the poverty line. The data presented in this graph should be analysed in the context of the first two graphs (poverty rates). The graph indicates that the share of Roma that are poor is

not just higher – but the Roma that are in poverty are in much deeper poverty than non-Roma. For the poor non-Roma smaller effort would be required to get above the poverty line than for the poor Roma.

EC8 Poverty gap PPP$ 60% equalized median income



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. The defined poverty line is 60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is then compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

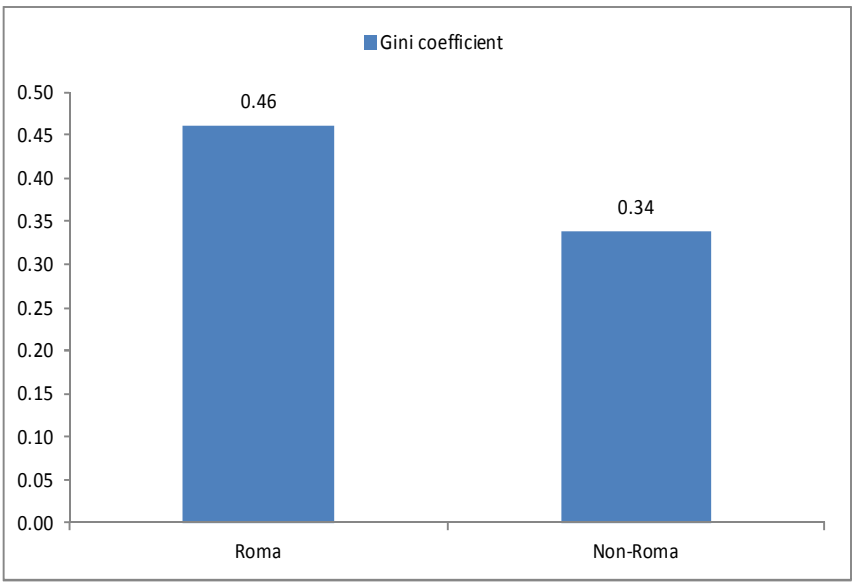
$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

where where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - 60% of the median, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The interpretation is the same as in the case of the graph above. The difference between the values of the poverty gaps for Roma for the two poverty estimates is preconditioned by (a) higher value of the 60% of the median than $PPP 4.30 and (b) the fact that Roma tend to occupy the lowest segment of the income distribution.

EC9 Gini coefficient



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The Gini coefficient is then calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given country

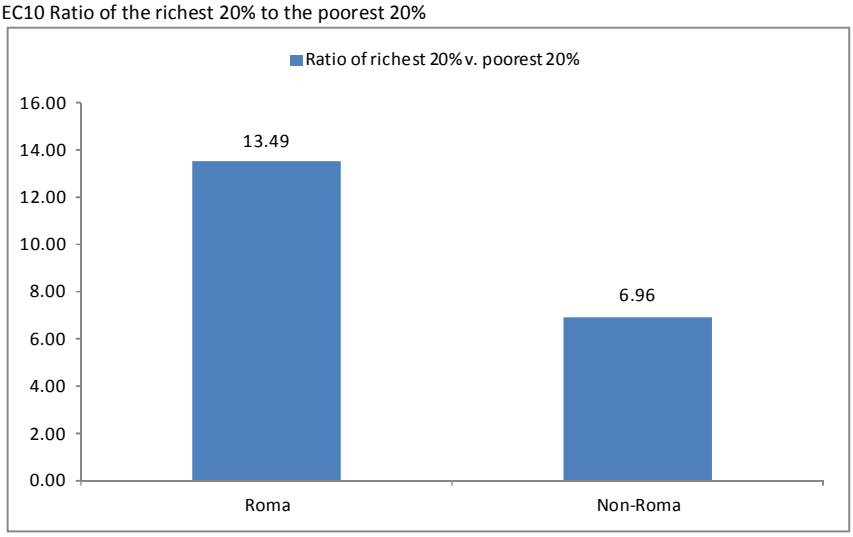
($G = \frac{2\sum_i^N iy_i}{N\sum_i^N y_i} - \frac{N+1}{N}$

where N is the number of persons, y_i is the monthly equivalized income for a person, indexed in non-decreasing order). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Intra-group inequality is important aspect of vulnerability to poverty. The poor are not equally poor. In the case of Roma income inequality is higher than in the case of non-Roma. This is indirect indicator of the complex intra-group dynamics, different access to opportunities as well as the complex structure of the very universe generally labelled as "the Roma". The high level of inequality is also preconditioned by the phenomena like informal ("shark") lending or intra-group exploitation. All those aspects are difficult to capture in quantitative sample survey but need to be taken into account when analysing the data. Combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches is required for this purpose.

EC10 Ratio of the richest 20% to the poorest 20%



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

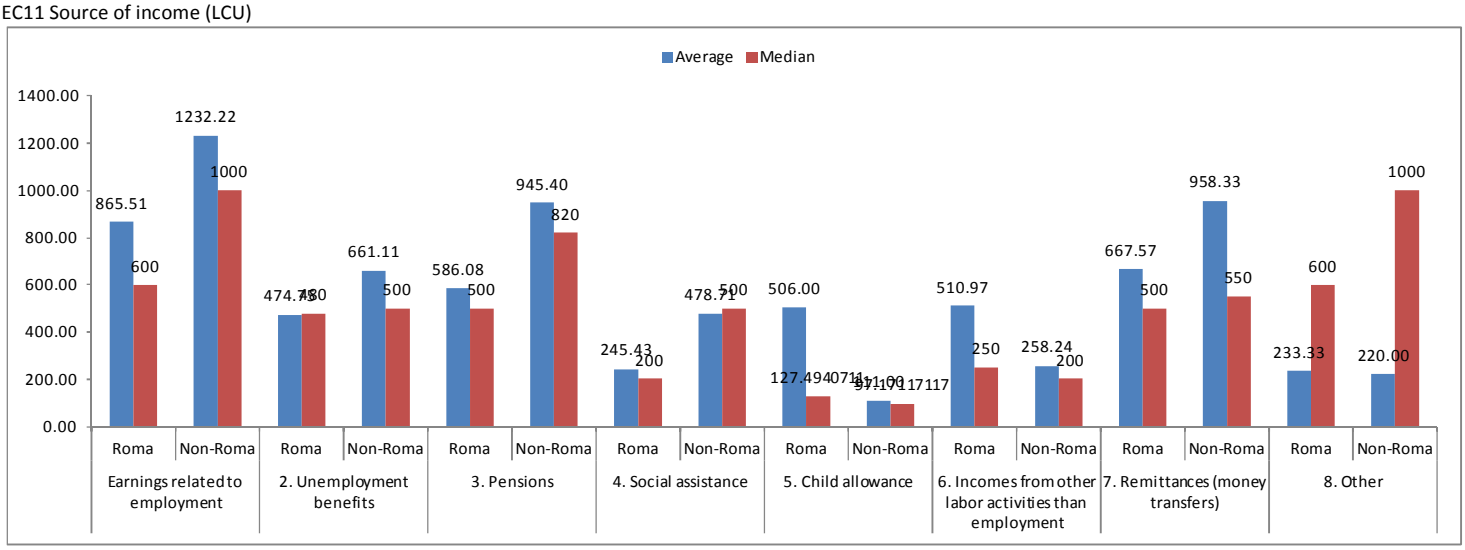
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* " The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The richest 20% of persons are then compared to the lowest 20% of persons to produce the ratio (R/P 20%). The ratio is calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given county. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is another aspect of income distribution and inequality. The more than twice the value of this ratio suggests the highly unequal distribution of income among Roma with the richest 20% "capturing", on average, more than 13 times the income of the poorest 20% compared to only 7 times higher for the non-Roma..

EC11 Source of income (LCU)



Average and median amounts related to individual sources of income for the household in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

Calculation of the indicator

This indicator is calculated using the question Q3.5 "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your households (estimate roughly). For each source: What was the approximate monthly amount?" from UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing

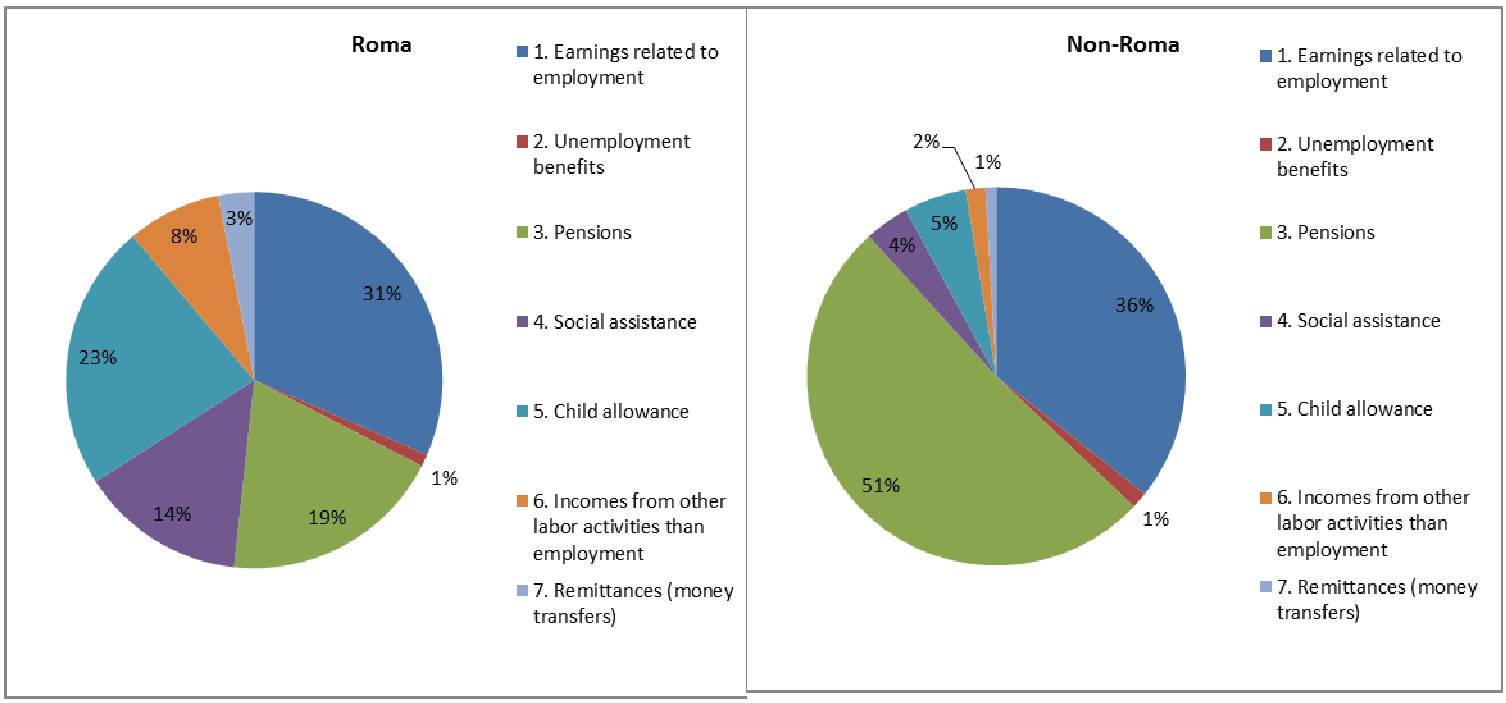
Interpretation

Structure of incomes is extremely informative of the households’ economic strategies. The graph shows that on almost all categories (except from child allowance, from other labour activities and other) Roma get lower incomes than non-Roma. Worth noting is also the difference between average and the means of individual income sources. The higher the difference between the two, the deeper the intra-group diversity. For example, if one person has extraordinary high pension, the entire average will go up (but not the median). In that regard is notable the differences between the average and the median for Roma earnings from employment, other labour activity and from child allowances. Another interesting finding is related to remittances. For both groups they constitute considerable contribution to the household income suggesting the high rate of labour migration (something not surprizing considering the disadvantaged status of the settlements both Roma and non-Roma sampled live).

Structure of HHs incomes
EC22 Monthly income by source as a percentage of total monthly income (avg.)
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

Calculation of the indicator

This indicator is calculated using the question "For each source [of income] what was the approximate monthly amounts..." (Q35b_1; Q35b_2; Q35b_3; Q35b_4; Q35b_5; Q35b_6; Q35b_7; Q35b_8) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total income (sum of Q35b_1-Q35b_8). If a household did not receive any income from that source it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation

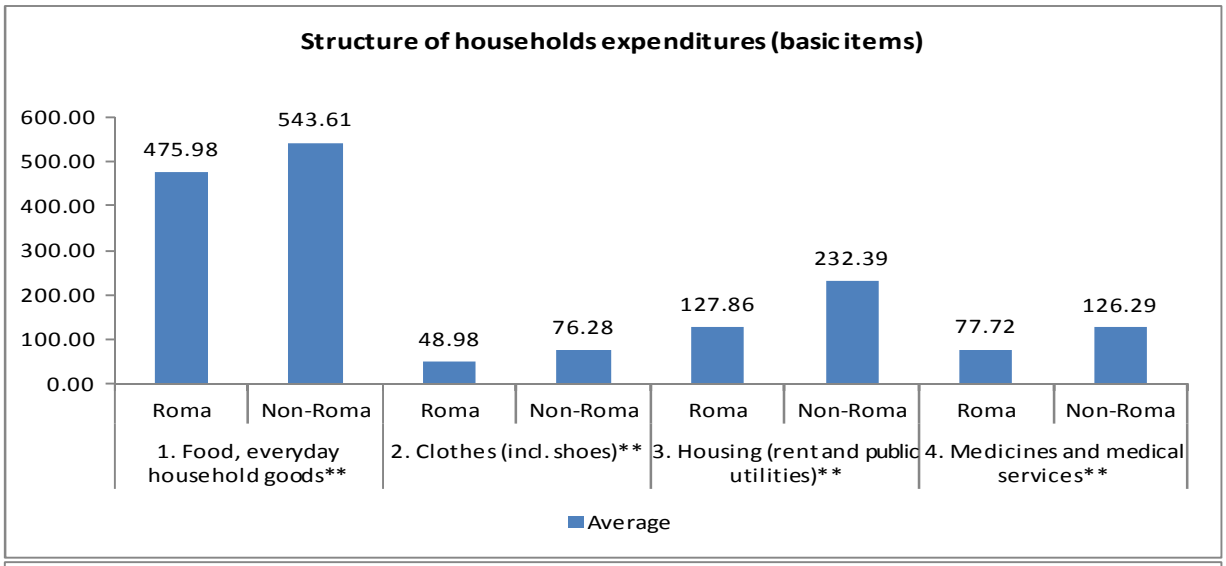
The graphs present the structure of household incomes of Roma and non-Roma. Both show high dependence on state transfers (pensions, social assistance, child allowance, unemployment benefits). For both groups such transfers constitute 61% of the household incomes. The internal structure of these transfers is however drastically different. In the case of non-Roma, it is dominated by pensions; in the case of Roma – by child allowances followed by social assistance. This difference can be only partially explained by the differences in demographic structure of the two groups (the Roma being younger). Another part of the explanation is relate dto the eligibility for pensions and the lower average values of pensions of Roma. This is related to the lower life expectancy of Roma (and thus lower share of people receiving pensions) and lower average pension (this conclusion is supported also by the low value of the median for Roma pensions in EC11, graph above).

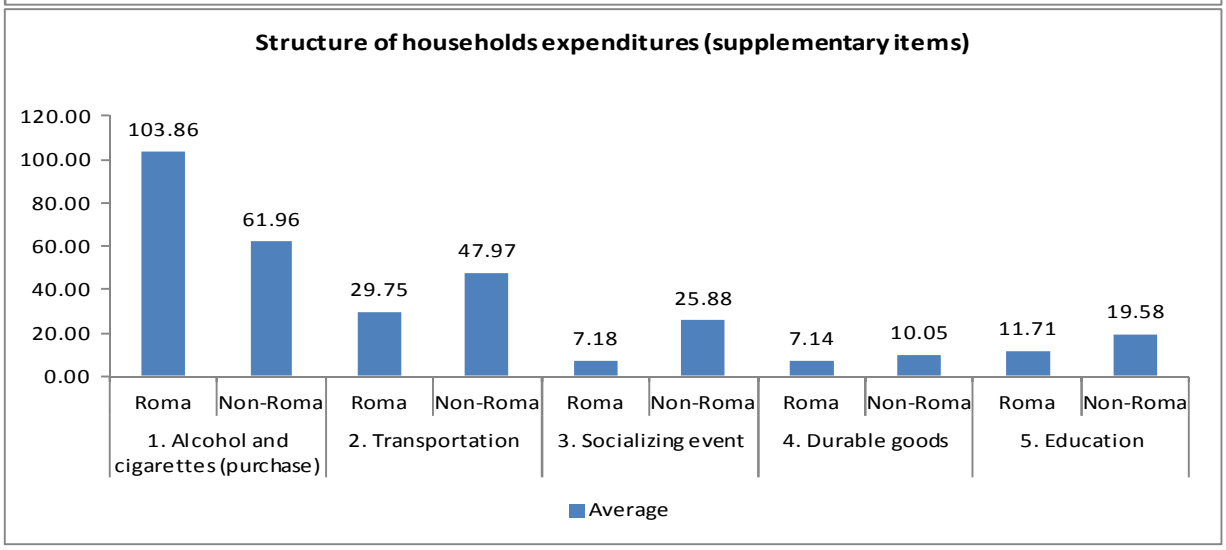
It is also interesting to observe that the labor-related incomes for both groups are similar as well (39% for Roma and 38% for non-Roma). In the case of Roma 8% comes from "other sources'" (from other activities than employment) suggesting higher incidence of informal sector.

EC12/EC13 Structure of HHs expenditures (LCU)
Average amounts related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

Calculation of the indicator

This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_2; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset and (ECON_q415) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset (items marked **). The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
The expenditures were divided into two categories – basic and supplementary.





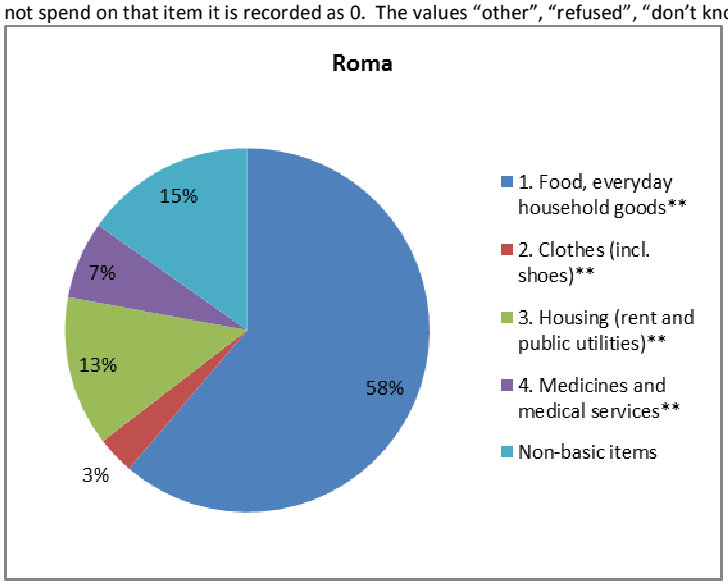
Interpretation

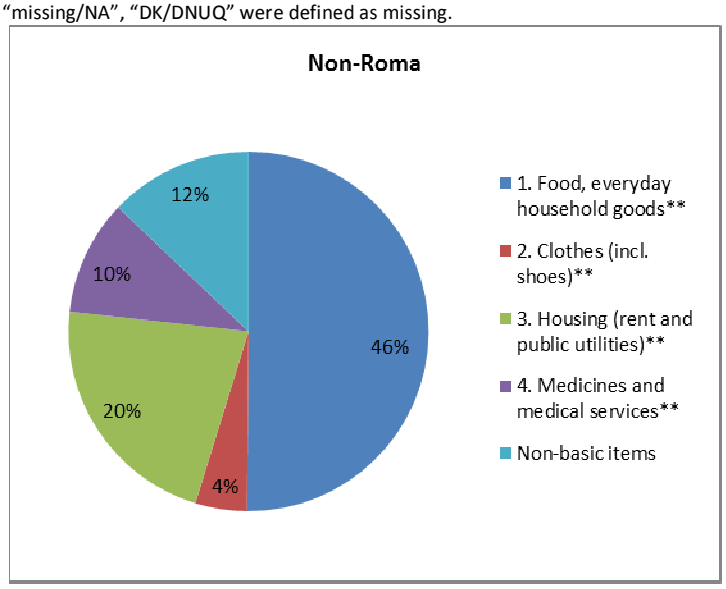
The two graphs represent the average amounts of different expenditure items the households had incurred. For clarity of visualization the expenditures are divided into two groups – basic and non-basic. It should be noted that the scale of the graphs are different and the highest value of the non-basic group corresponds roughly to the lowest value of the basic group.
Worth noting is that the households from the two groups spend roughly the same amount of money on individual items. However, "housing" (rent and public utilities) and "medicine" stand out among basic items, where Roma lag behind. This could be attributed to delays in payments for such services. The categories that are different in non-basic items is "transportation" (due to the fact that more non-Roma households own cars than Roma) and "socializing events". But the roughly same amounts spent per household are divided by different number of household members. Of special notice is "alcohol and cigarette"– only item, where Roma's expenditure exceeds that of non-Roma group and exceeds almost twice. This apparent "higher consumption" should be seen however in the context of bigger Roma households (and respectively higher number of adults). So the data doesn't support the possible hypothesis that Roma are spending on alcohol and cigarettes substantively more than non-Roma.

EC21 Monthly expenditures as a percentage of total monthly expenditures (avg.)***
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

Calculation of the indicator

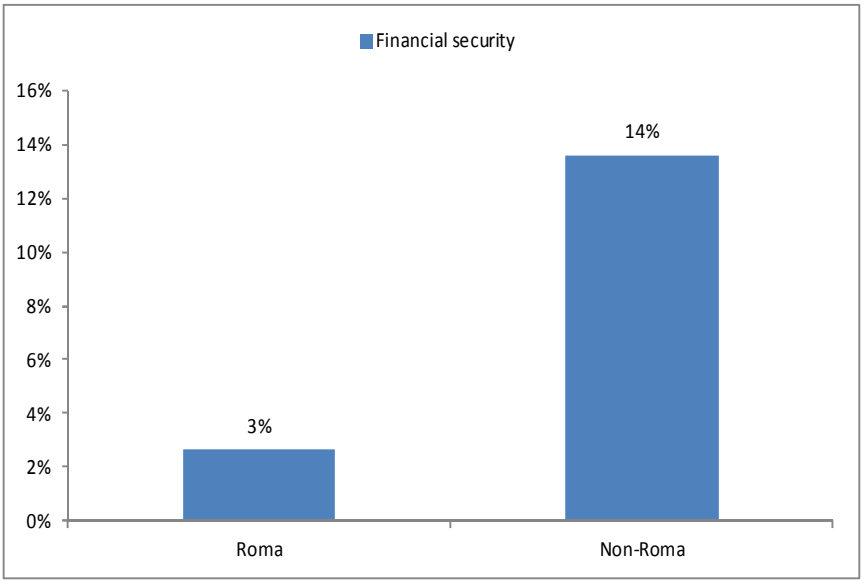
This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_1; Q4.15_2; Q4.15_3; Q4.15_4; Q4.15_5; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total expenditures (Q416). If a household did not spend on that item it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.





Interpretation
The graphs visualize the structure of the household expenditures described above. It is quite similar for both groups with one major difference: Roma households are spending much more on food than non-Roma (at the cost of housing expenditures). . The lower share of housing and utilities in the case of Roma could be related both to lower level of access/consumption of such services, to lower quality of housing (and thus lower costs) or arrears for some of the services. Again, different composition of the households should be taken into consideration.

EC14 Financial security



Calculation of the indicator

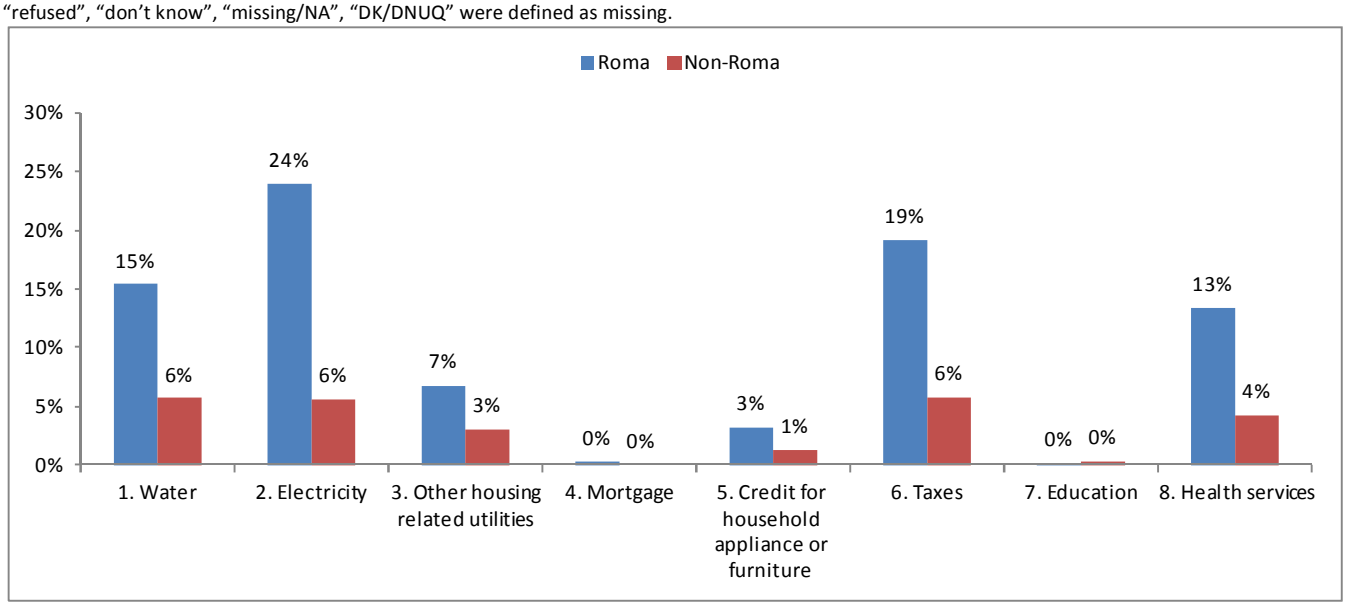
Share of households which have some savings as a percentage of all surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household have any savings, such as cash or bank deposit, or highly valued commodity items like gold?" (Q3.7) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation
Absence of savings point to poverty and economic insecurity. The share of Roma with savings is insignificant. This is a worrying finding: lack of savings increases households' vulnerability to unexpected expenditures often forcing people into unaffordable debts to cover them.

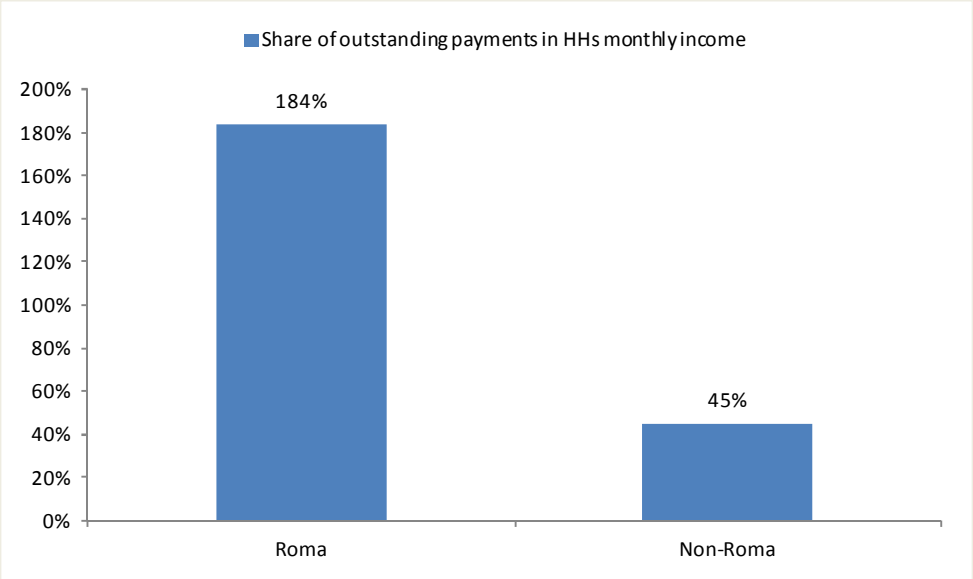
EC16 Outstanding payments (share of people) - type
Share of people living in households which are in arrears for individual payments as a percentage of all surveyed people.

Calculation of the indicator
This indicator is calculated using the question "Are you in arrears / have outstanding payments for the...?" (Q4.20_1) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.



Interpretation
Data presented in this graph complements and supports the interpretation of the low share of utilities payments in EC21.It is low because 24% of the Roma live in households which have arrears for electricity and 15% - for water. The issue that requires additional in-depth investigation is "outstanding payments for health services" – what kind of payments and to whom. It is also interesting to observe that high share of Roma has arrears for taxes (19%)

EC17 Outstanding payments as a share of HHs monthly income



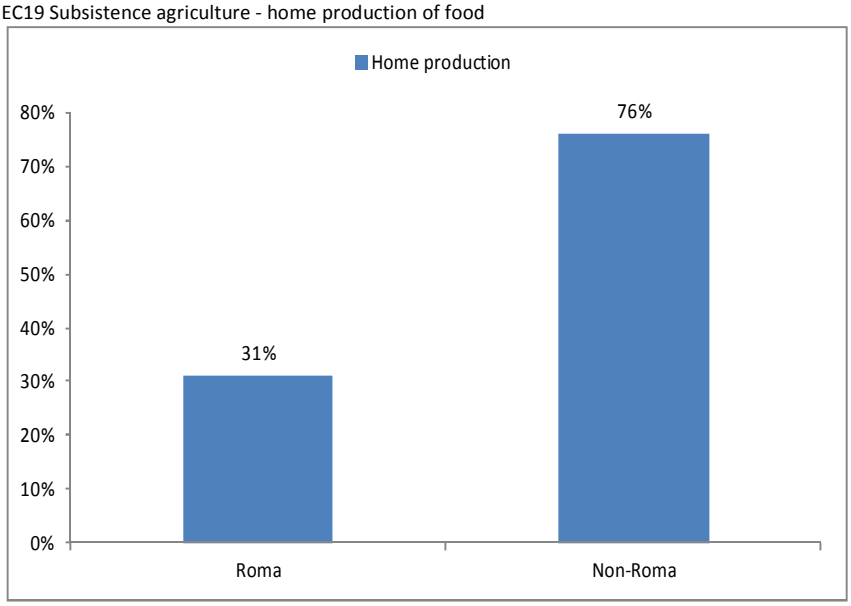
Calculation of the indicator

Average share of total outstanding payments as a percentage of monthly income.

The sum of total amounts that the household is due for individual categories (Q4.20_3) divided by the sum of amounts in the individual sources of income for the household (Q3.5b) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
N=households which are in arrears

Interpretation
The graph illustrates the level of indebtedness of Roma and non-Roma households. In order to repay all the debts, a Roma household should devote almost 2 monthly incomes only for that purpose – and non-Roma should devote less than half. But the real depth of the problem can be assessed in relation to EC14. Roma have no savings cushion and have no realistic option to save – and reduce level of indebtedness in the long run.

EC19 Subsistence agriculture - home production of food



Calculation of the indicator

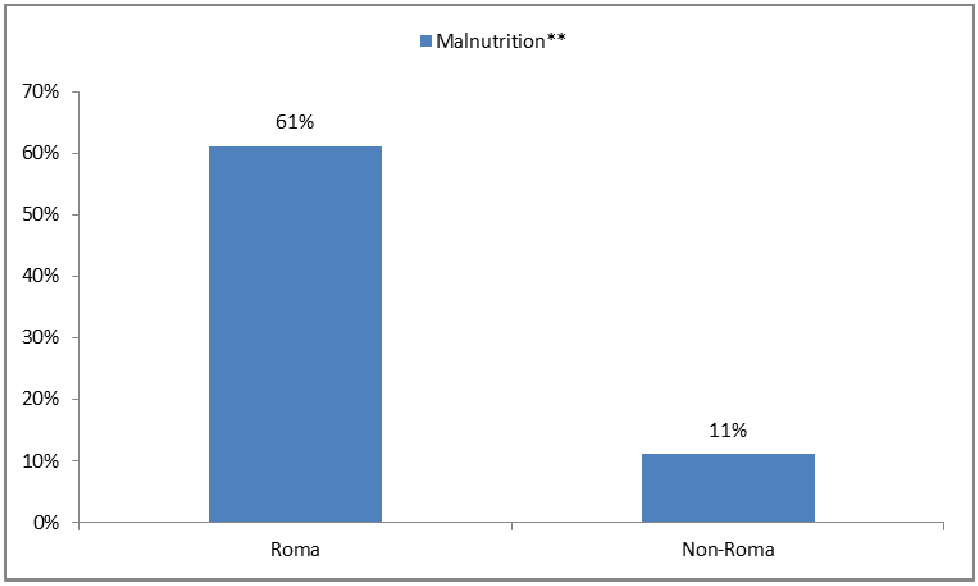
Share of people living in the households, which produce some agricultural products for home consumption as a percentage of all surveyed people.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household produce and grow for home consumption any of the following...a) vegetables; b) Fruits; c) Milk and dairy products; d) Eggs; e) Meat and meat products" (Q3.1) from UNDP-WB dataset. Production of alcohol was excluded from this calculation. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Food security is a major problem for poor households and subsistence agriculture is one possible solution. One would expect that poorer households would be relying more heavily on own produced food. However, it is not the case with Roma. Apart from need and want one needs to have also the resources (access to land, working capital) and skills. This is a major reason why lower number of Roma are involved in subsistence agriculture – being landless, with no access to capital and limited agriproduction skills, they are facing additional risk of even deeper poverty.

EC20 Malnutrition**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in households, which experienced that in the past month somebody ever went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food for them as a percentage of total population living in households replying to this question.

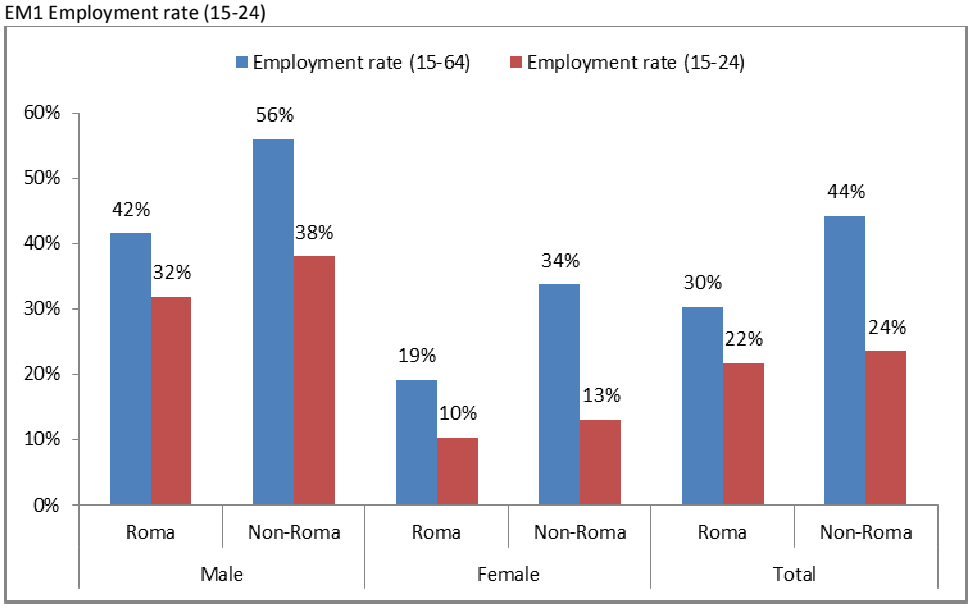
This indicator is calculated using the question "In the last month, did you or anyone in the household ever go to bed hungry because there was not enough money for food?" (ECON_q421_E5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The risk outlined in EC 19 is visualized in this graph. Roma households face shockingly high threat of starvation. Almost two thirds thirds (61%) of Roma population experienced at least once in the past month a case when somebody from the family went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food. Considering strong intra-family bonds in Roma communities, “somebody from the family” most probably means “the entire family”. The demographic structure of Roma families brings additional alarming dimension to the picture – high incidence of the risk of child malnutrition.

Employment

EM1 Employment rate (15-64)
EM1 Employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the employed as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The employment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of employed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of employed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

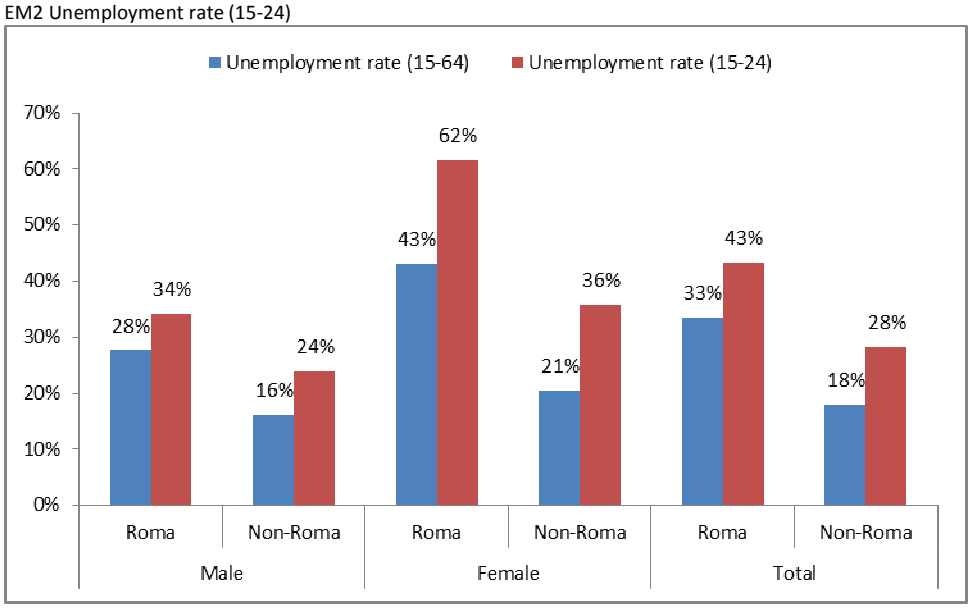
Interpretation

The data summarized in the chart show that working age Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more successful in the labor market. The employment rate for this group is 44 percent, 14 percent higher than working age Roma people where the employment rate is only 30 percent. At the same time the data indicates lower employment rates in Romania in comparison with the EU-27 average, which was 64.1 percent in 2010 (Eurostat)2. Gender specific analysis of the employment rate in these two groups indicates the comparatively disadvantaged position of female Roma in getting a decent job (19 percent employment rate). Non-Roma females who have a 34 percent employment rate are almost twice as successful as Roma females. Lower employment rates among Roma can serve as proxy for less income to Roma families and lower overall well-being.

According to the Chart (X), youth employment rates in both groups are very low – 22 percent (Roma) and 24 percent (Non-Roma), with an insignificant difference between the two groups. However, gender structures of the employed youth in the two groups confirm a higher success rate of young men in gaining employment (32 percent employment rate in Roma and 38 percent employment rate in Non-Roma) than young women (10 percent employment rate in Roma and 13 percent employment rate in Non-Roma), who have one third of the employment rate of young men. Very low employment rates among the youth may result in different social and economic problems at a local and national level. As ILO states, "the longer young persons remain out of touch with the labour market, the more difficult – and costly – it is to return to productive employment. There are also a number of important social implications related to exclusion, including susceptibility to anti-social behaviour, including juvenile delinquency, and social unrest".

2 http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tsiem010&language=en

EM2 Unemployment rate (15-64)
EM2 Unemployment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the unemployed as a percentage of those in the labor force (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the labor force in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The labor force consists of employed persons and unemployed persons. Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

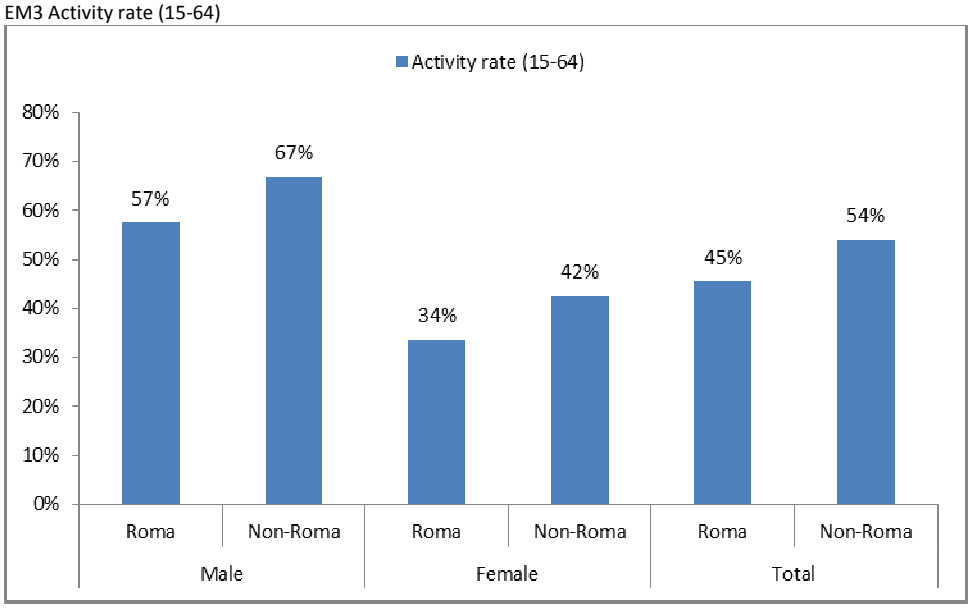
The unemployment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of unemployed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of unemployed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

Interpretation

The data derived from the survey indicates high unemployment rates among both Roma and Non-Roma respondents. However, the unemployment rate among Roma (33 percent) is almost twice as high as among Non-Roma (18 percent), which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma people in the labor market. Gender analysis of the unemployment rate in these two groups shows an even more gloomy picture as more than two-fifths (43 percent) of working age female Roma suffer from unemployment, while the same indicator among Non-Roma women is two times lower. The current situation mostly indicates the overall weak economic situation and very limited employment opportunities for people, especially for those marginal groups like Roma.

According to the chart, youth unemployment rates in both groups are very high – 43 percent in Roma and 28 percent in Non-Roma. Moreover, gender structures of the unemployed youth in the two groups confirm a higher unemployment rate among young women (62 percent in Roma and 36 percent in Non-Roma) than young men (34 percent in Roma and 24 percent in Non-Roma). Such high rates of unemployment among youth, especially among young women, will make future employment opportunities of Roma youth and also Non-Roma youth uncertain due to a lack of work experience, but also may cause different economic and social problems in local communities.

EM3 Activity rate (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of employed and unemployed (labor force) as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64).

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

A person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a).

Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

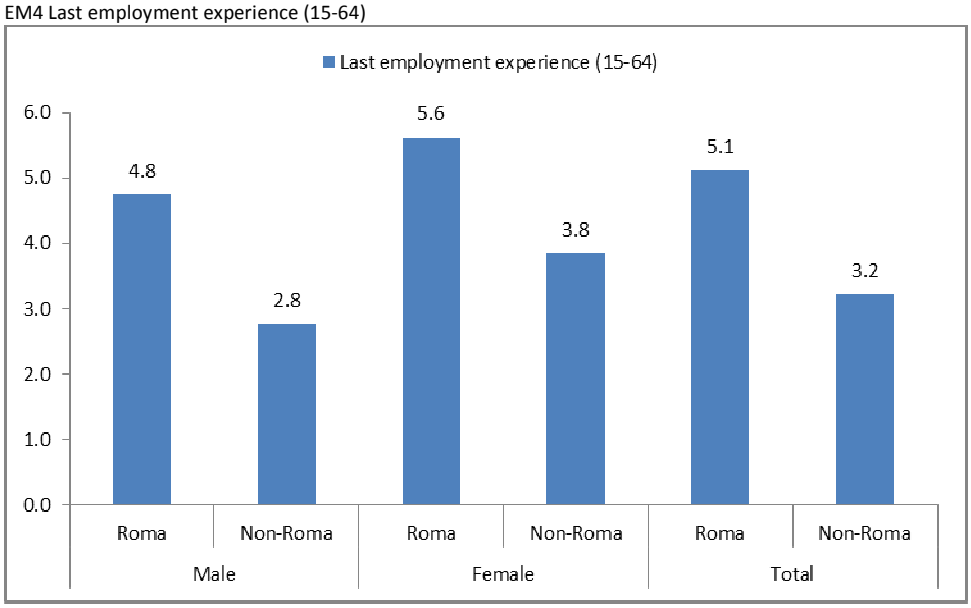
The activity rate is calculated also for males and females separately.

Interpretation

The chart) suggests that Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more economically active than Roma people, as their rate of economic activity is 9 percent higher than the economic activity rate of Roma. This can be attributed to different factors such as higher employment opportunities for Non-Roma, their comparative advantage in the labour market, a lower propensity of Roma people to participate in the labour market and a higher number of discouraged Roma workers, etc.

At the same time the chart shows the lower economic activity rates among working age women in both groups, however, it also indicates the economic activity rate among Roma women is 8 percent lower than among Non-Roma women. The overall situation with female respondents can be associated with different factors, such as women choosing to stay at home and look after children and the household rather than work. At the same time it is obvious that Roma women are less active in the labour market than Non-Roma women due to different stigmas, which discourage Roma women from seeking a formal job.

EM4 Last employment experience (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

Average length of unemployment for those that have ever worked and are currently unemployed (as per the ILO definition) in the age group 15-64.

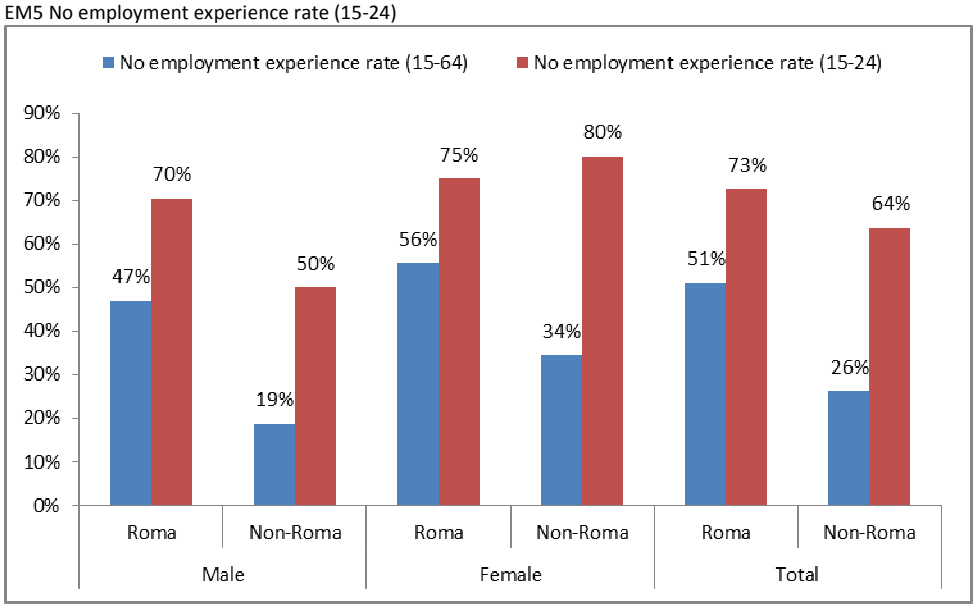
Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset subtracting the year of last work experience from 2011 (year of the survey's implementation).

Interpretation

The data for the last employment experience of respondents, or average length of their unemployment indicates existing long term unemployment within both Roma and Non-Roma unemployed, however, the length of this long term unemployment among Roma is longer (5.1 years) than Non-Roma (3.2 years) by 59 percent.

Roma women have the longest average unemployment length – 5.6 years, which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma job seekers, especially women, due to different factors among which could be lower educational levels and skills, unwillingness of employers to hire Roma due to different stigmas, etc. The effects of this long term unemployment are not only reduced income and financial hardship for families, but also psychological and emotional problems as well as significant barriers to future job finding due to diminishing employability.

EM5 No employment experience rate (15-64)
EM5 No employment experience rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

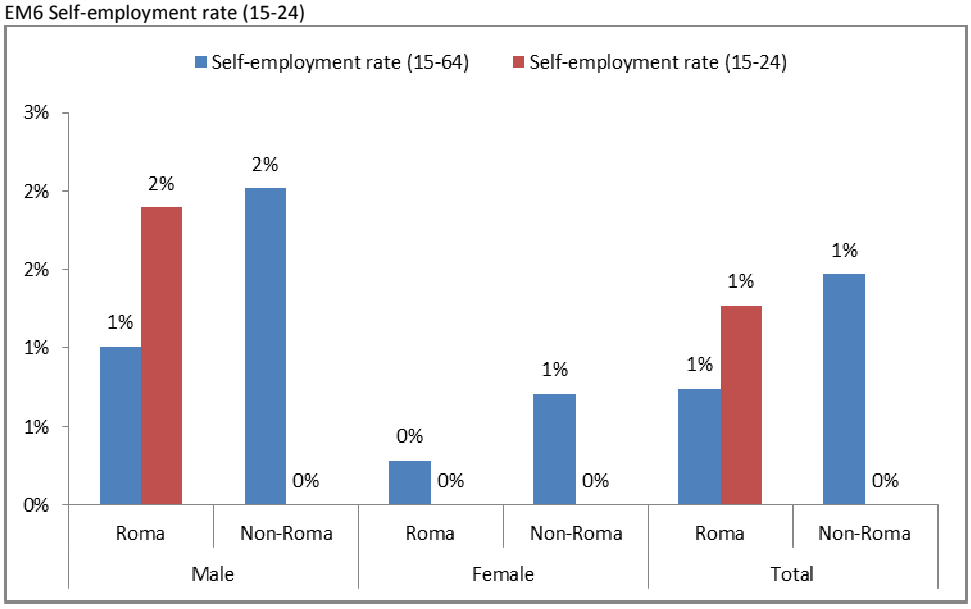
Share of those who have never worked as a percentage of unemployed population (as per ILO definition) in the age 15-64 and in the age 15-24.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset. taking the people who marked they have never worked.

Interpretation

The chart suggest that more than half of working age Roma unemployed has never had employment before, while 26 percent of working age Non-Roma unemployed respondents have no work experience at all, which is two times lower than in Roma group. A similar disparity is observed when unemployed Roma and Non-Roma are split in to gender groups. This fact again indicates relatively limited opportunities for Roma people in the labor market. However, analysis of previous work experience of unemployed young people shows that the share of both Roma and non-Roma youth who have never worked is very high - 73 percent in Roma and 64 percent in Non-Roma. At the same time, the share of Roma youth without previous work experience is still slightly higher.

EM6 Self-employment rate (15-64)
EM6 Self-employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

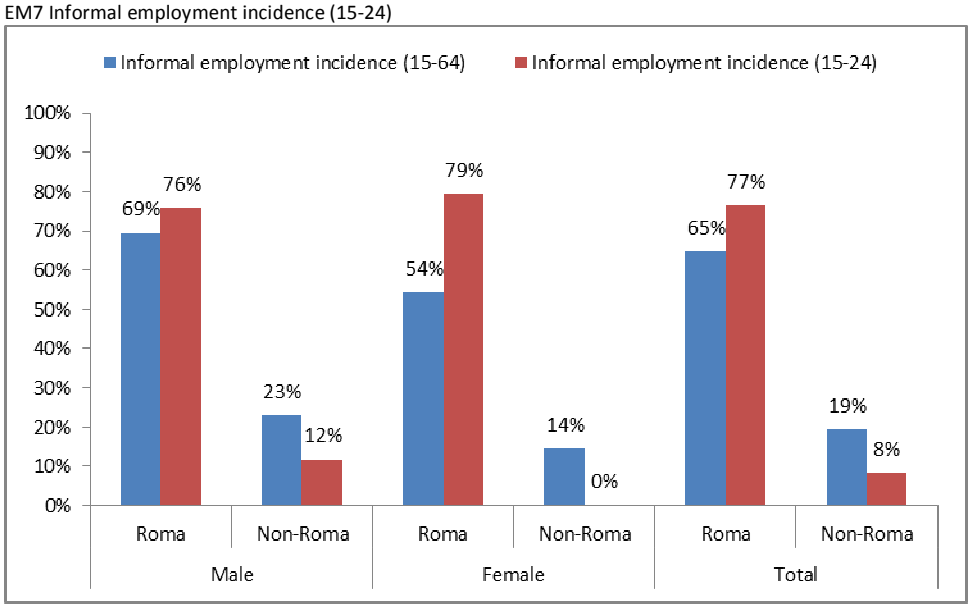
Share of self-employed in the labor force (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

A person is considered self-employed if they answered "already self-employed" to question "Are you interested in becoming self-employed and starting own business?" (E16) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Labor force consists of employed and unemployed as per ILO definitions.

Interpretation

The chart shows that the self-employment rate in both groups is not significant. This situation can be connected with different factors and conditions such as start-up capital for entrepreneurial activity, skills or knowledge to create own work, organizational and legal issues to be addressed in order to register for self-employment, etc., for all of which Roma people may have less resources to mobilize

EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-64)
EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

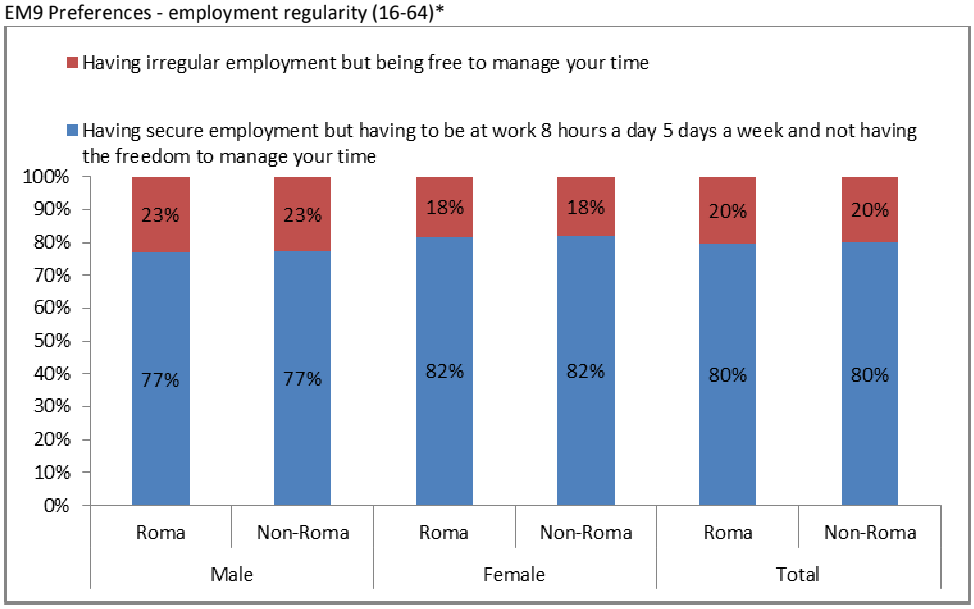
Share of employed people who do not have a written contract (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

Indicator is calculated from the positive answers to question "Do you have a written contract with your employer?" (E6) from the UNDP-WB dataset. This question is asked those people who are employed (as per questions E2 and E3) and are not the "employer in own business with employees" (answer category in question E5).

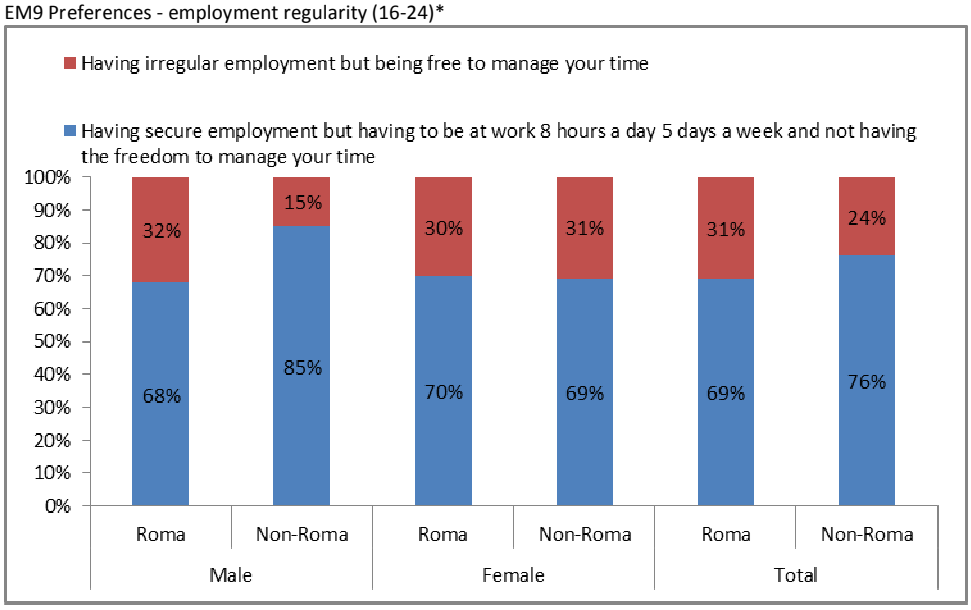
Interpretation

The survey data in the Chart indicates very high informal employment rate among employed working age Roma (65 percent), while the share of workers without a formal contract among employed working age Non-Roma is only 19 percent. A similar situation is observed with employed Roma youth, 77 percent of which declared to be working without a written contract, while only eight percent of employed Non-Roma youth claimed to have informal employment. This situation can be mostly connected with the disadvantaged position of Roma in the labor market due to which they are ready to opt for any possible job, even without a formal contract and low pay.

EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-64)*



EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

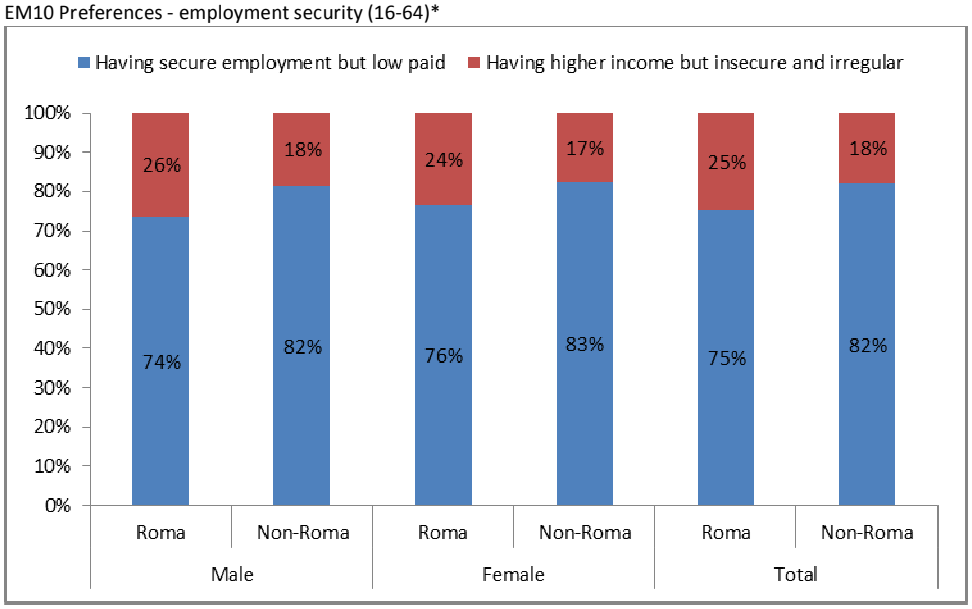
Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but having to be at work 8 hours a day 5 days a week and not having the freedom to manage your time" or "Having irregular employment but being free to manage your time" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6C) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

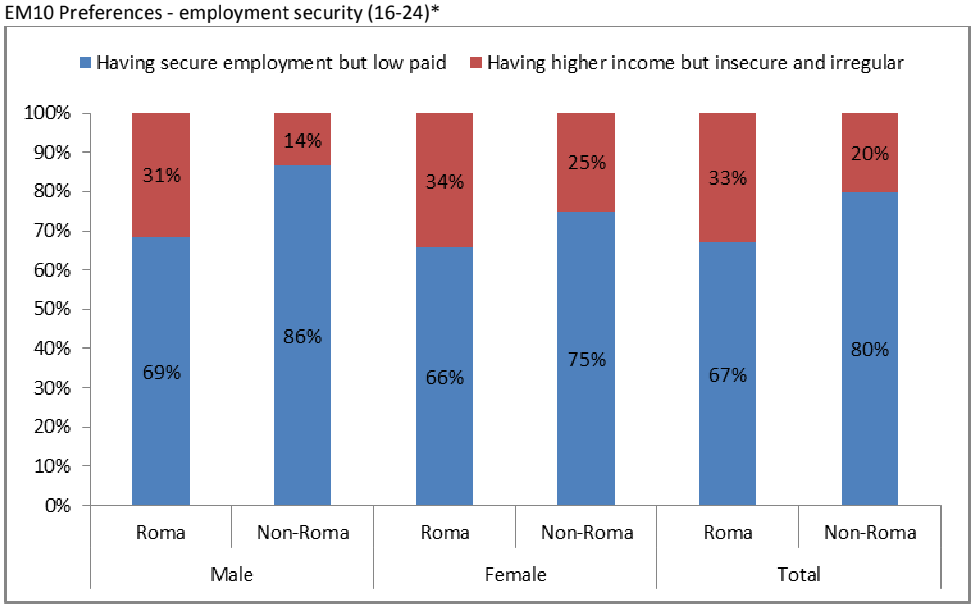
Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a regular job or work time flexibility shows that the biggest share or 80 percent of both Roma and Non-Roma respondents at a working age opt for having a regular job with strict working days and hours rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. This fact shows that in unstable economic conditions and limited employment opportunities, people, especially those with dependents, choose to have a stable job and therefore income stability. However, the data also shows that the significance of having a regular job is less important for Roma youth, as only 69 percent of them opted for it and 31 percent opted for the free management of their time with an irregular job. This can be justified with the willingness of young people to have more flexible time management in order to have a more active social life. Moreover, young people have less of a propensity to seek a regular job with strict working hours due to the fact that at this age (15-24) they do not have dependents to support. In contrary, the same study shows that Non-Roma youth are almost as willing to have regular jobs (76 percent) as Non-Roma respondents in general (80 percent).

EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-64)*



EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but low paid" or "Having higher income but insecure and irregular" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

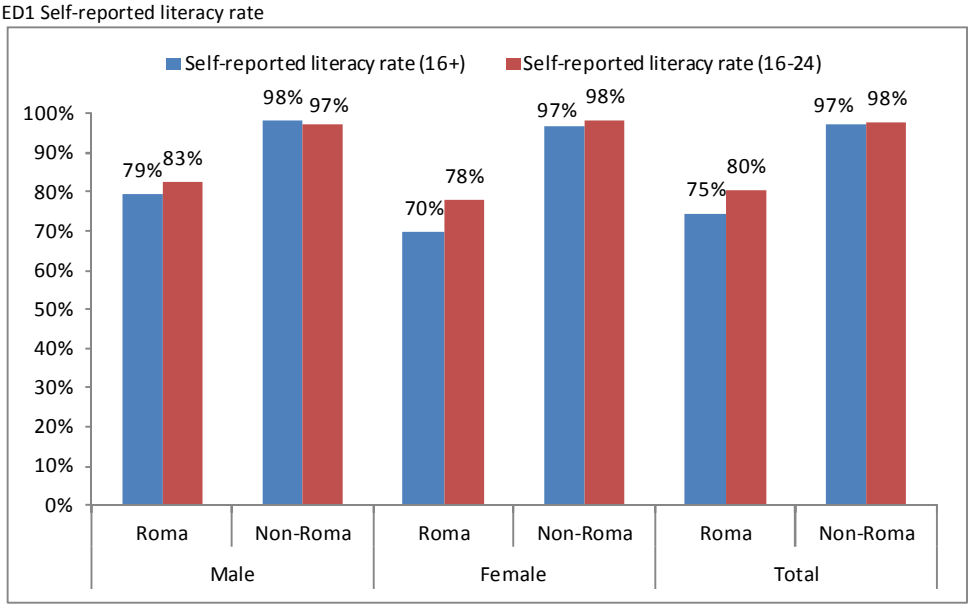
This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6B) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a secure job with lower pay or insecure and irregular job with high payment shows that the biggest share of both Roma (75 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (82 percent) at a working age opt for having a secure job with lower pay rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. Similar results are observed in the youth group and gender division of the respondents. This fact shows that everyone is concerned about stable income (even lower) which is most probably driven by current realities of unstable economic conditions.

Education

ED1 Self-reported literacy rate



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged 16 and older who reported to be able to read and write as share of the total surveyed population aged 16 and older.

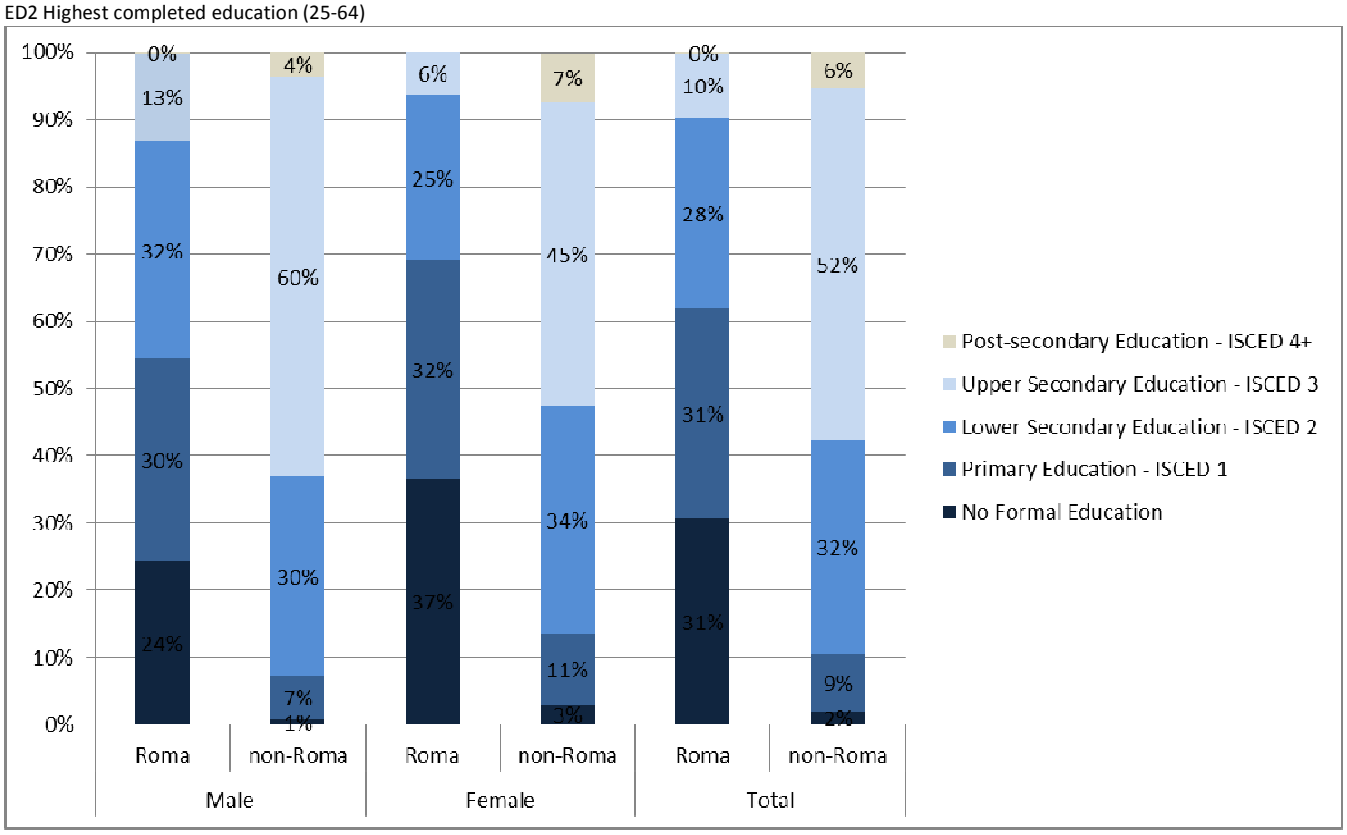
This indicator is calculated using the question "Can she/he read and write?" (EDUC_b1_a11) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. The indicator is based on the respondent's self-perception of literacy.

Interpretation

The figure shows that self-reported literacy rates for non-Roma are close to 100% while about one out of four Roma aged 16+ and one out of five Roma aged 16 to 24 reported not to be able to read and write. Indicated female literacy rates for Roma are below indicated male literacy rates.

Data on self-reported literacy rates should be treated with caution as one cannot conclude that those who indicated to be literate have the functional literacy skills that might be needed in a knowledge society.

ED2 Highest completed education (25-64)



Calculation of the indicator

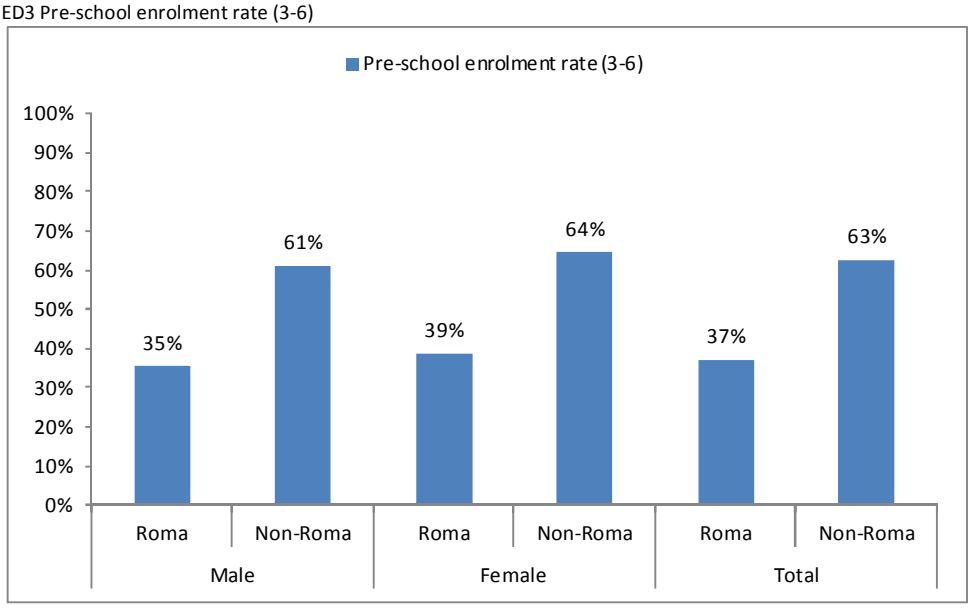
Surveyed population aged between 25 and 64 by highest education completed defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This indicator is calculated using the question "What is his/her highest attained education level?" (b2) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results were displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "No formal education" and "incomplete lower basic" were summarized as "No Formal Education". "Lower basic and incomplete upper basic" were summarized as "Primary Education – ISCED 1". The values "Upper basic", "Incomplete secondary voc/technical" and "Incomplete secondary general" were summarized as Lower Secondary Education – ISCED 2". The values "Secondary voc/technical (1 or 2yr)", "Secondary voc/technical (3 or 4 yr)", "Secondary general (4 yr)", "Incomplete college or university" were summarized as Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "Associate (2yr) College", "Bachelor", "Masters", "PhD / Specialist" were summarized as "Post-secondary education – ISCED 4+". The translations of the questionnaire in national languages have been controlled for being in line with ISCED. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.

Primary education refers to the first four or five years of schooling and lower secondary education refers to four or five years of schooling following primary education. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. We use the age group 25 to 64 in order to make comparisons with the overall population possible (e.g. OECD 2009: Education at a Glance, p. 37).

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma aged between 25 and 64 have less frequently completed higher education levels (ISCED 2, 3, 4+) than non-Roma. Just a small proportion of Roma have completed at least upper secondary while the majority of non-Roma respondents have completed this level. More than six out of ten (62%) Roma have not completed lower secondary education while just a minority of non-Roma (11%) have not completed this level. 31% Roma and 2% non-Roma have not completed any education level. Roma women have completed less frequently higher education levels (ISCED 2, 3, 4+) than their male counterparts.

ED3 Pre-school enrolment rate (3-6)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population (not yet enrolled in school) aged between 3 and 6 who are enrolled in a preschool facility (kindergarten or preschool) as share of all surveyed population between 3 and 6 (not yet enrolled in school).

This indicator is calculated using the question "Has s/he ever attended pre-school?" (EDUC_b5_b14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused", "don't know" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. We use the age group 3 to 6 as this is the theoretical age for pre-primary (not nursery) education in most countries. Those being 5 or 6 years old and already enrolled in school have been left out of the calculation.

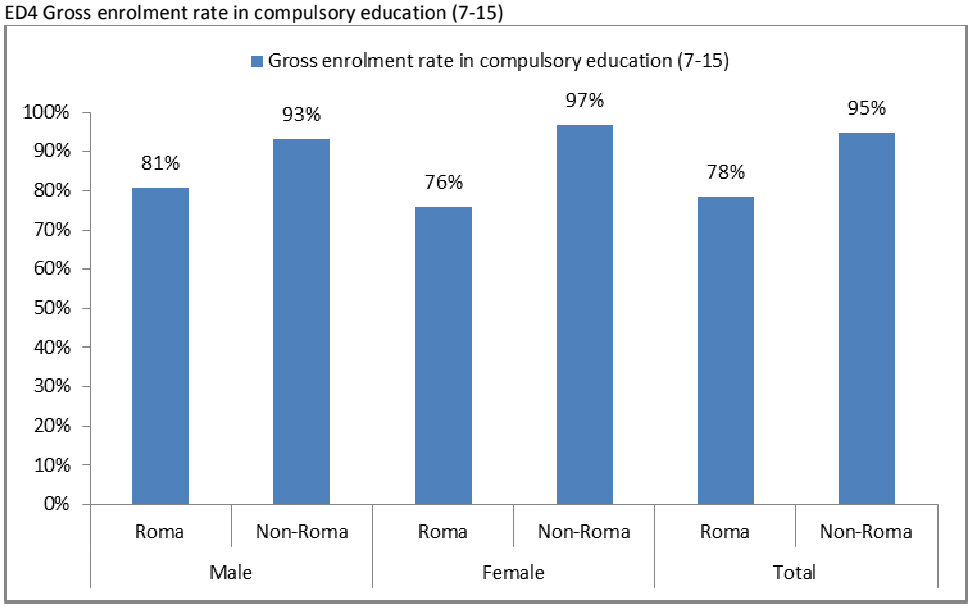
When comparing pre-school enrolment rates with national averages it should be considered that different data sources might not refer to the same age group.

Interpretation

The figure shows huge differences concerning pre-school enrolment rates between Roma and non-Roma (aged three to six). The share of non-Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education is 26 percentage points higher than the share of Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education. Not even four out of ten Roma children (aged three to six) indicated to be enrolled in pre-school.

Give the importance of pre-school education for a later school career the low pre-school enrolment rate might contribute to the huge disadvantages Roma children face when entering regular school.

ED4 Gross enrolment rate in compulsory education (7-15)



Calculation of the indicator

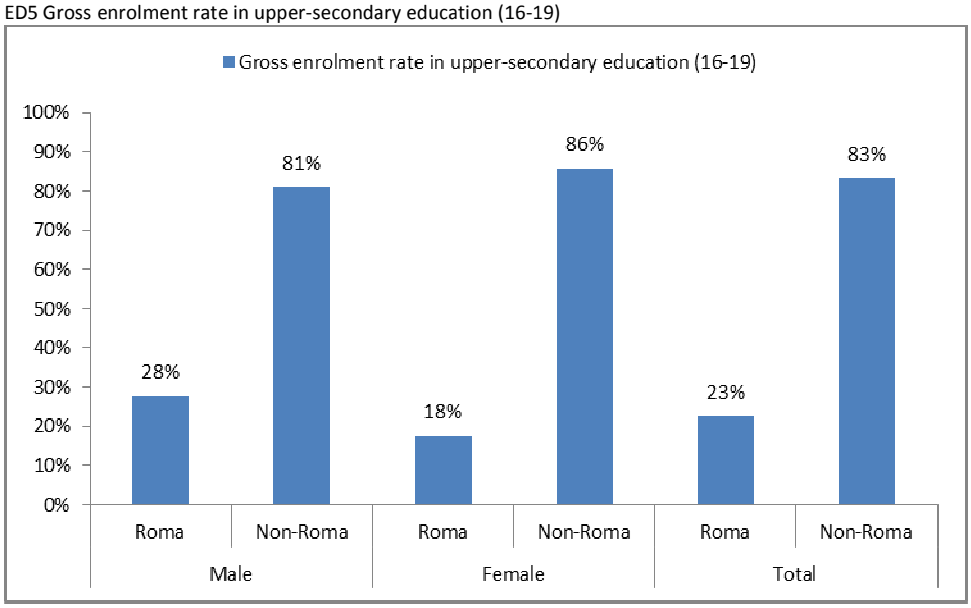
Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 7 and 15 who are enrolled in education as share of all 7 to 15 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age groups 7 to 15 as in this age schooling is compulsory in all surveyed countries. Six year olds are not included as many of them were not yet supposed to be enrolled in school when the survey took place. In some countries the period of compulsory schooling continues after the age of 15. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.
The question does not distinct between those who are absent from school but still officially registered and those who might not even be officially registered. Thus, the respondents might have interpreted this question in different ways.

Interpretation

The figure shows that the share of Roma who indicated to attend school is considerably lower than the share of non-Roma who indicated to attend school. More than every fifth Roma respondent indicated not to attend school. While the share of Roma females who indicated to attend school is lower than the share of Roma males, the share of non-Roma females who indicated to attend school is higher than the share of non-Roma males.

ED5 Gross enrolment rate in upper-secondary education (16-19)



Calculation of the indicator

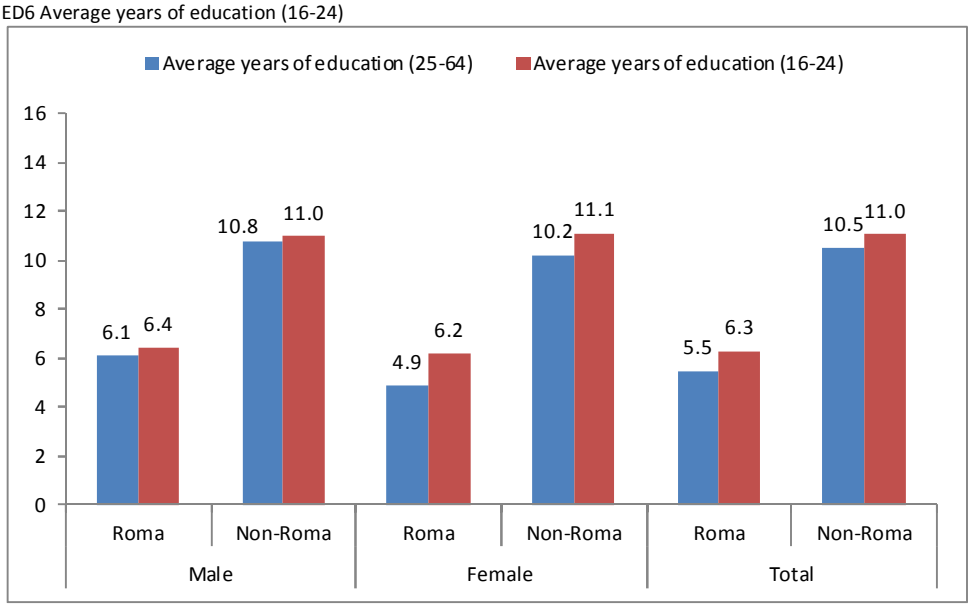
Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 16 and 19 who are enrolled in education as share of all 16 to 19 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age group 16 to 19 as this age period is part of the theoretical age for upper-secondary education in most countries. In some countries the period of upper-secondary education starts with in an earlier age or ends after the age of 19. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma being in the theoretical age of upper secondary education (16 to 19) indicated much lower attendance levels than non-Roma did. Especially striking are the discrepancies between Roma and non-Roma females. While non-Roma females indicated higher attendance than their male counterparts, Roma females indicated lower attendance than their male counterparts. Not even one out of five Roma females between the age of 16 and 19 indicated to attend school. The share of non-Roma females who indicated to attend school is nearly five times as high as the share of Roma females who indicated to attend school.

ED6 Average years of education (25-64)
ED6 Average years of education (16-24)



Calculation of the indicator

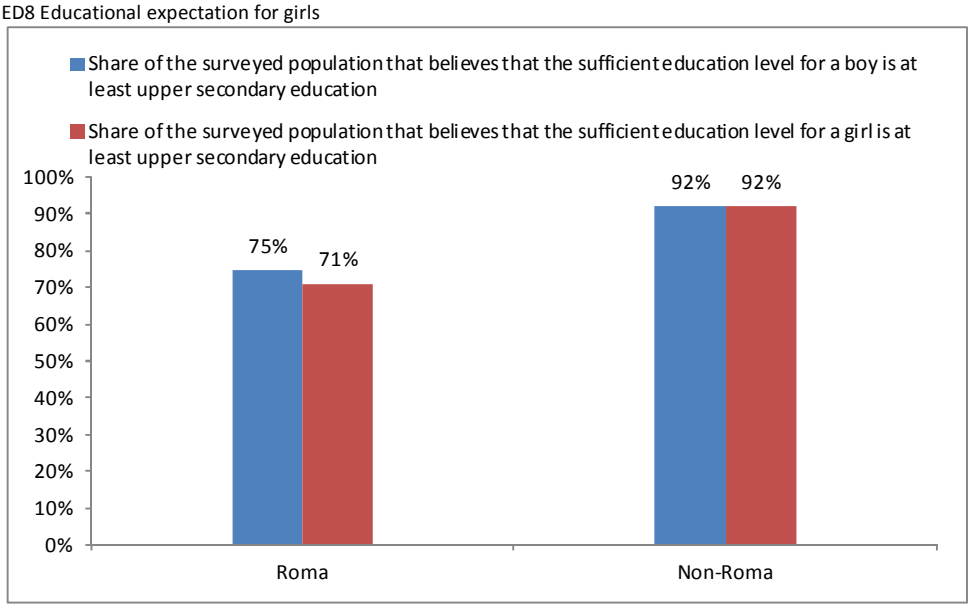
Share of the surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) that believes that the sufficient education level for a boy/girl is at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3).

This indicator is calculated using the question "How many years did s/he spend in school in total?" (b6) from the UNDP-WB dataset and computing the mean. We use the age group 25 to 64 and define this group as "adult population" in order to make comparison with a younger age cohort (people aged between 16 and 24) possible.

Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated to have spent more years in the education system than Roma did. Indicated differences in average years spend in school between Roma and non-Roma of 25 to 64 years of age account for five years. Indicated average differences between Roma and non-Roma aged 16 to 24 are slightly lower but still close to five years.

ED7 Educational expectation for boys
ED8 Educational expectation for girls



Calculation of the indicator

Surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) by educational level that respondents believe that is sufficient for a boy/girl.

This indicator is calculated using the question "What do you believe is a sufficient level of education for a boy/girl?" (v7b/v7g) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results are displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "secondary vocational/technical/arts" and "general secondary" are summarized as "Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.

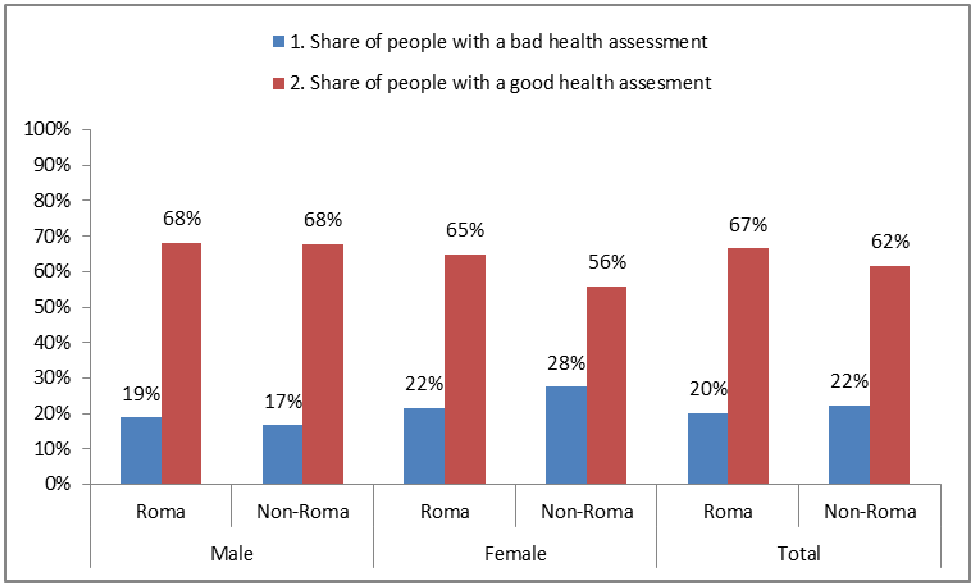
Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated higher educational aspirations than Roma did. However, the figure shows also that most Roma would like a boy / girl to finish at least upper secondary education: One out of four Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for boys. The share of Roma who indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for girls is slightly lower than for boys.

The result should be reflected against the low socio-economic status of most Roma families which is generally associated with lower aspirations and might fully explain the different aspirations between Roma and non-Roma.

Health

H1 Health assessment



Calculation of the indicator

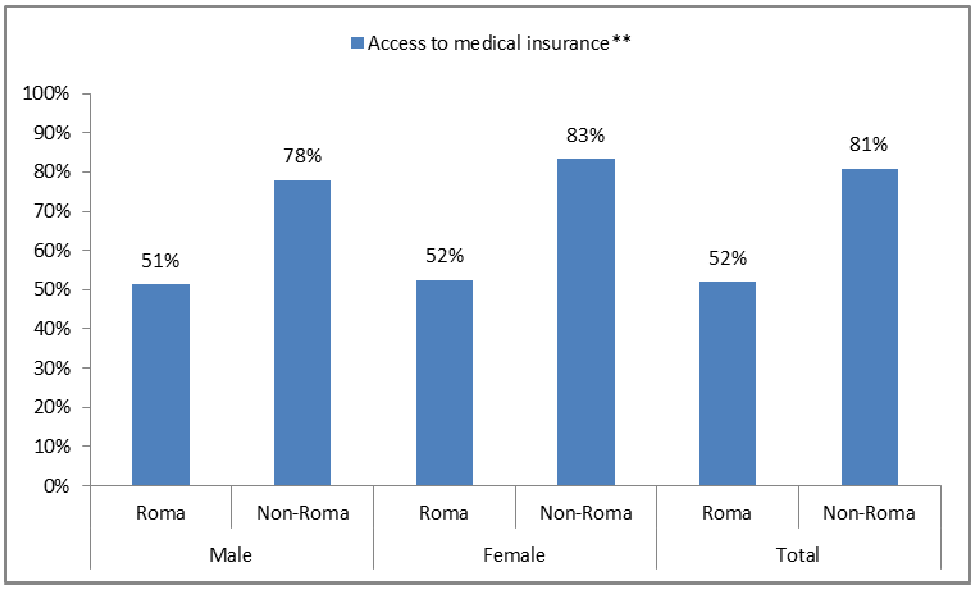
Share of those who have bad/very bad or good/very good health in general as a percentage of all surveyed population.

Indicator is based on question "How is your health in general?" (C1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph indicates that - based on respondents' self-assessment – appr. 2/3 of Roma and non-Roma declared satisfaction with their health (good/very good answers). Unfavourable assessment of health was indicated by a smaller share of Roma and non-Roma (20 % and 22 % respectively). These results are not significantly differentiated by sex.

H2 Access to medical insurance**



Calculation of the indicator

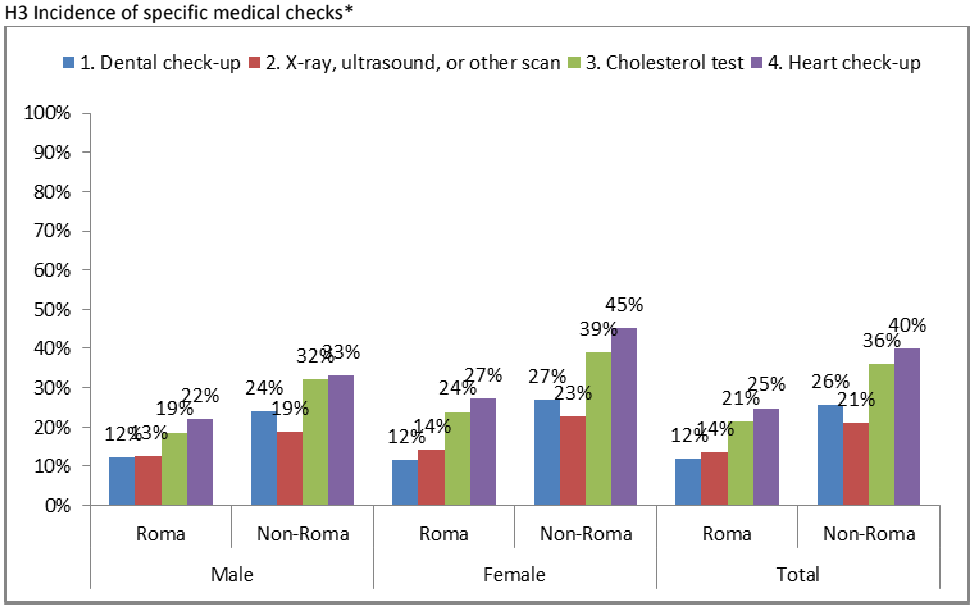
Share of adult persons (16+) who have medical insurance as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question ""Do you have any medical insurance either on your own name/other HH member?" (HEALTH_h4_i1) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that only half of Roma sample indicated that they or some other member of the household have some kind of medical insurance. Sex is not differentiating the answers. This share of answers among Roma might indicate that Roma does not have equal access to the health service in the country comparing non-Roma. However, respondents might report not having health insurance because s/he might simply not know.

H3 Incidence of specific medical checks*



Calculation of the indicator

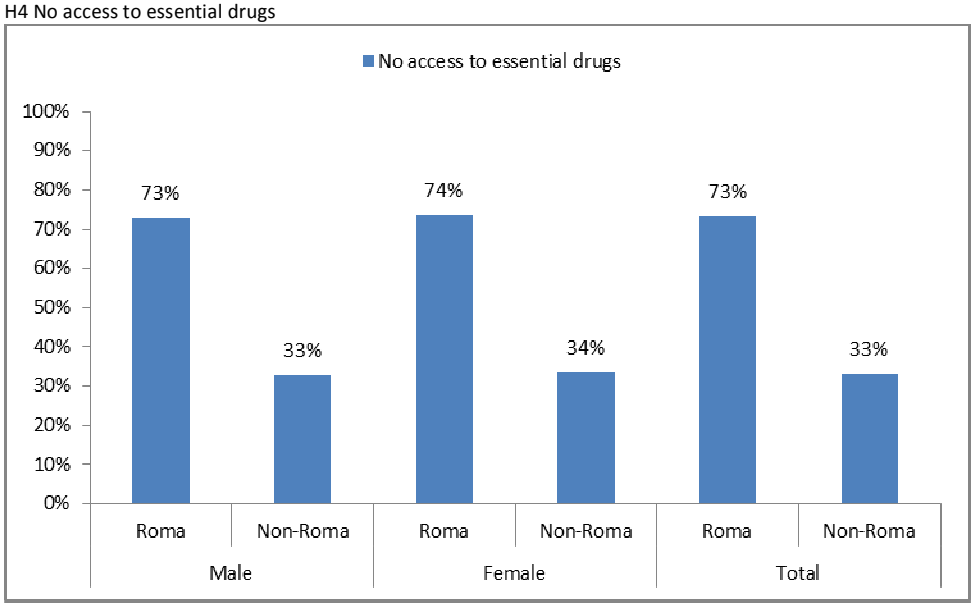
Share of adult persons (16+) who had a given medical test (dental check-up; x-ray, ultrasound or other scan; cholesterol test; heart check-up) in the last 12 months as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question H11 from the UNDP-WB dataset. Positive answers to question were considered not differentiating whether the check was own initiative, doctor's initiative or a screening program. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma from the sample had visited doctor for specific medical reasons. We see the significantly lower share of Roma respondents indicated that they have underwent medical checks as compared to non-Roma population. The frequency of visits to the doctor may indicate various facts: deteriorating health conditions, proximity or affordability of health care, but also fear of doctor and the like

H4 No access to essential drugs



Calculation of the indicator

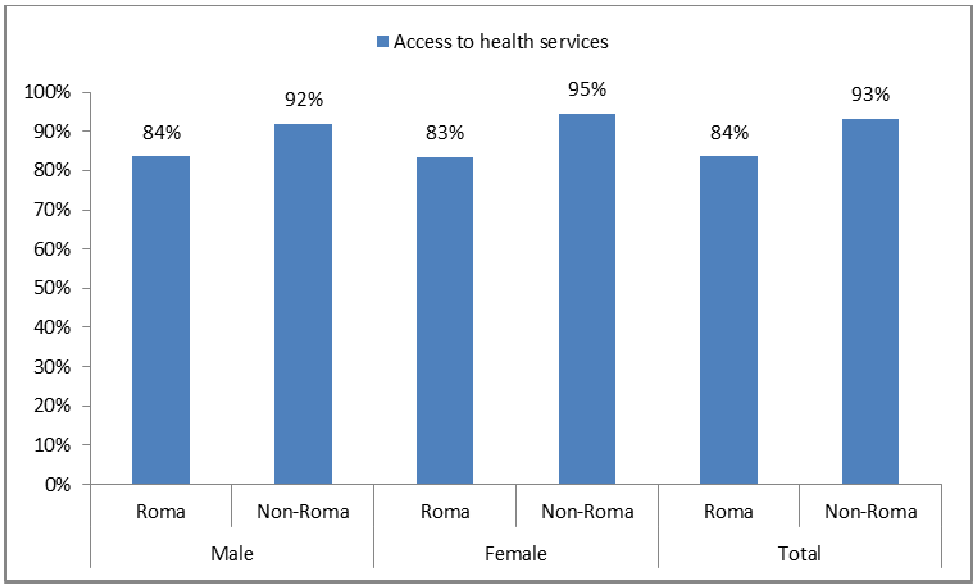
Share of people living in households which could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of this household as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Were there any periods in the past 12 months when your HH could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of your HH?" (Q2.3) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma have a problems with paying for medicine. As we see, almost 3/4 of the Roma sample indicated that they were some periods in the last year when they could not afford to pay for the medicine. The share of non-Roma having the same experience was significantly lower (1/3). Sex of respondents does not differentiate among the answers.

H5 Access to health services



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households having access to health services when needed as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

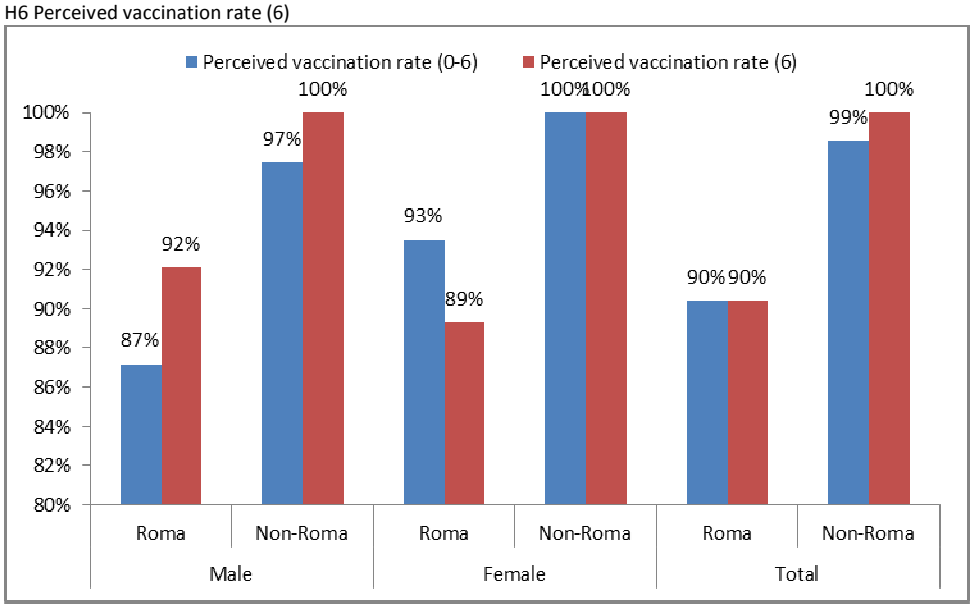
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Does your household have a doctor to approach when needed?" (Q2.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that 84 % of Roma and 93 % of non-Roma indicated that they have access to doctor when they needed. Sex of respondents does not significantly differentiate among the answers. High share of positive answers by Roma may suggest that they were those who were likely living on the outskirts close to town or villages with better access to doctor. This may also indicated a good management of health care service in the country

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (0-6)

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (6)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of children 0-6 or 6 years old who ever received any vaccination as a percentage of all children in these age groups.

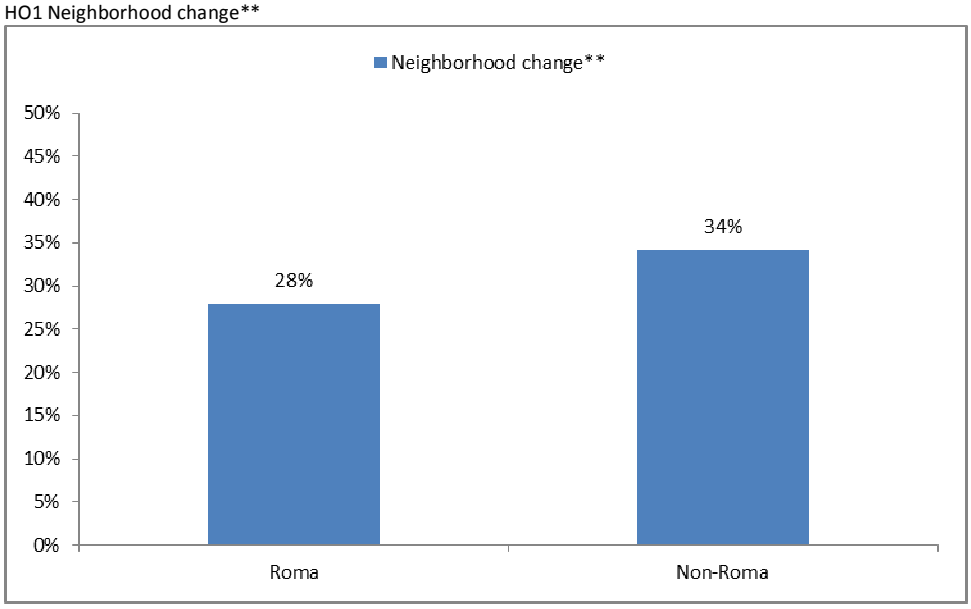
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Did s/he ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?" (EC4) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that 90 % of Roma and almost 100% of non-Roma children up to 6 years received some vaccination.

Housing

HO1 Neighborhood change**



Calculation of the indicator

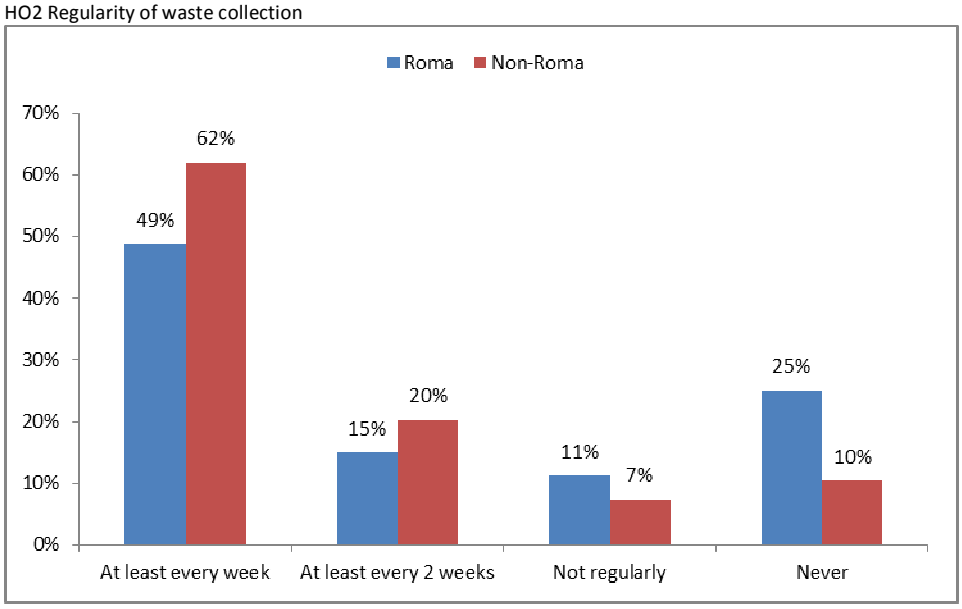
Share of people living in the households which in the last 5 years observed improvements in their neighbourhood as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "How has your neighbourhood changed in the last 5 years, or since you have been living here, as a place to live?"?" (NEIGH_q16_c4) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The results visualized in this graph reveal that the share of people – both from Roma and non-Roma samples – who observe some improvement in their communities, is not small (almost every third of the surveyed households). This suggests that both communities enjoy "high pace of improvement", which is a positive finding. However, Roma group slightly lags behind.

HO2 Regularity of waste collection



Calculation of the indicator

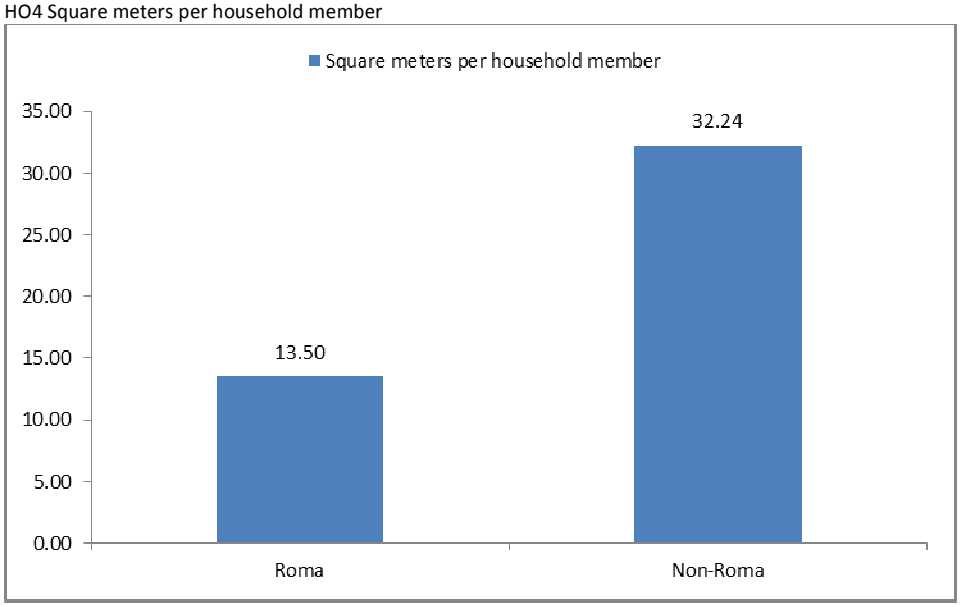
Share of people living in the households with a given frequency of waste collection as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question Q1.8 from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data suggests that although both communities share the same socioeconomic environment, they are not having the same access to communal services (as garbage collection). This is typical for Roma segregated settlements or neighbourhood. Even when they are located in the same village, the infrastructures (paved road, gas supply) usually stops just before the "Roma part". The same seems to apply for waste collection as well. Having a quarter of the Roma population without any garbage collection is one of the highest in the region.

HO4 Square meters per household member



Calculation of the indicator

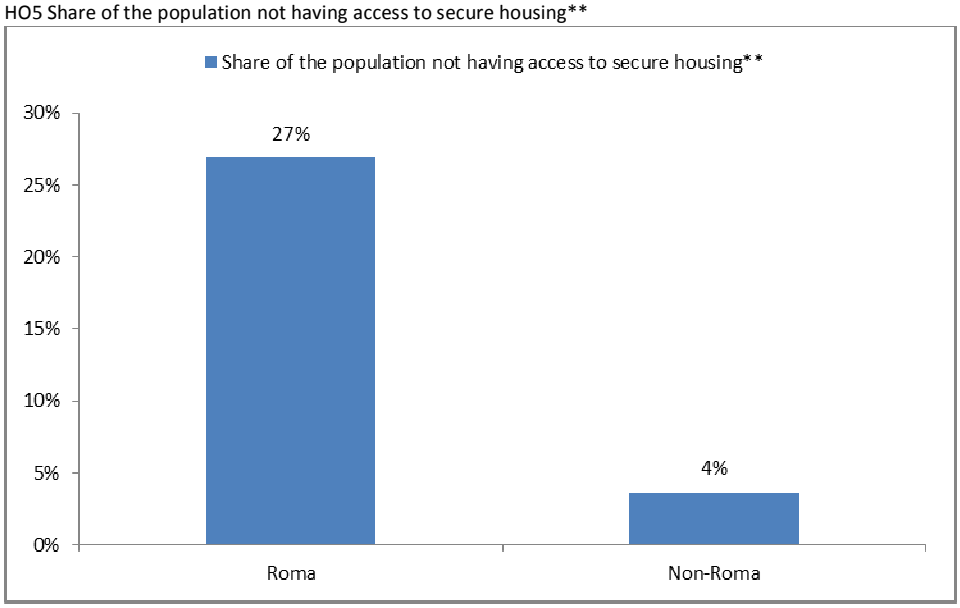
Average number of square metres of living space per household member.

This indicator is calculated using the question Q4.2 "How many square metres in total is the size of your current dwelling (living space)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset. Size of dwelling is divided by the number of household members. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data indicates that Roma households are more than twice overcrowded than non-Roma. This indicator is important because of its direct implications for living standards and children's opportunities. It is difficult to imagine for example that a child would be equally able to concentrate on schooling and education (doing his/her homework) when living in an overcrowded household.

HO5 Share of the population not having access to secure housing**



Calculation of the indicator

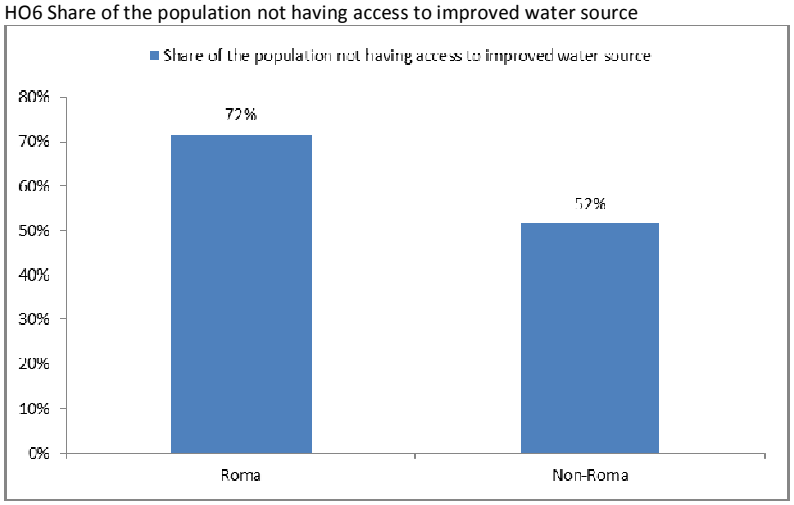
Share of people living in households which live in the ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "External evaluation of the HH`s dwelling" (HOUSE_m7a_m5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data summarized in this graph suggests that Roma households are facing low level of housing security. More than quarter of them is living in ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators). The latter is important, as it reflects the objective status of the dwelling and not how the quality of housing is perceived by the respondents (in some cases they may be satisfied with current housing conditions).

HO6 Share of the population not having access to improved water source

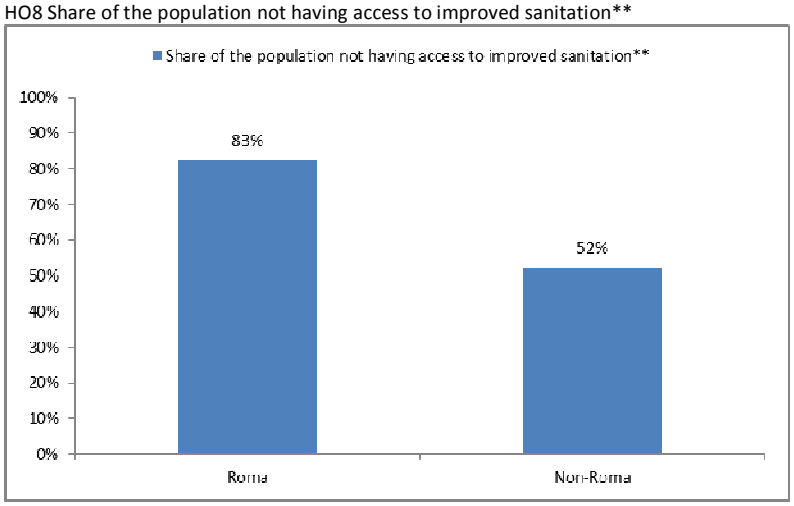


Calculation of the indicator

Share of population living in HHs not having piped water inside the dwelling or in the garden/yard as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which of the following is the main source of potable water your household uses" (Q4.10) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

HO8 Share of the population not having access to improved sanitation**



Calculation of the indicator

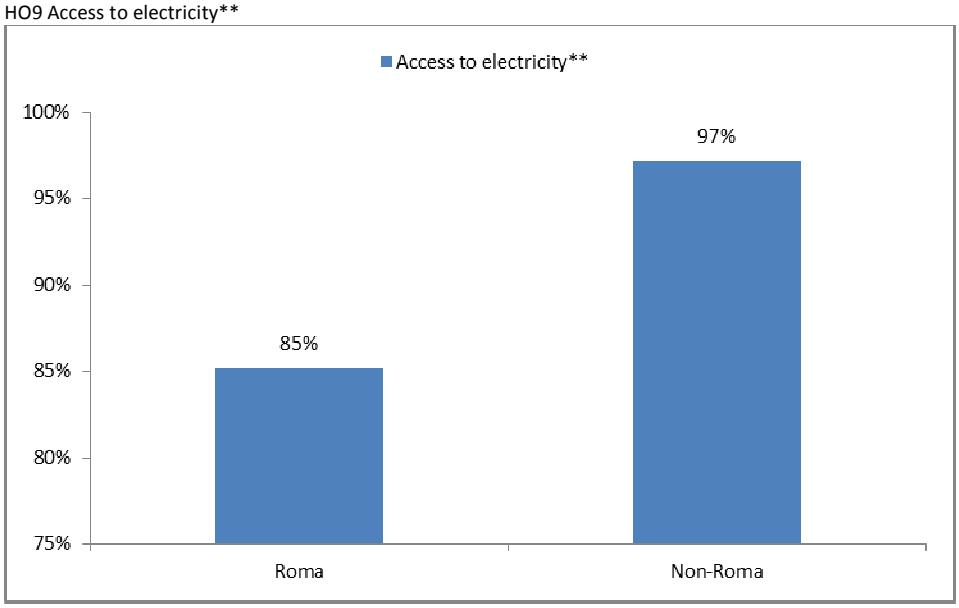
Share of the population living in HHs not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have…? Toilet in the house; Shower or bathroom inside" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The two graphs illustrate important element of wellbeing – access to safe drinking water and sanitation and the results are staggering. The share of both Roma and non-Roma without access to improved water source is drastically high and unacceptable for an EU member state. And within these high rates Roma's deprivation is still more pronounced. Here a Roma population is lagging behind already high portion of non-Roma sample. The same is the problem with access to sanitation (not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling). It is logically correlated with lack of access to running water in house – another indicator of deprivation unacceptable for an EU member state.

HO9 Access to electricity**



Calculation of the indicator

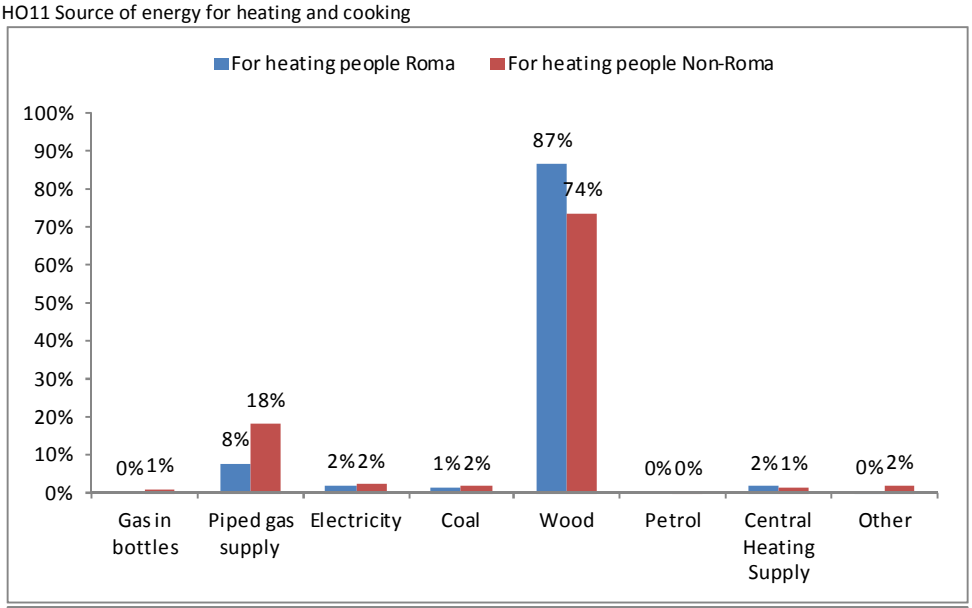
Share of the population living in HHs which have access to electricity in their dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

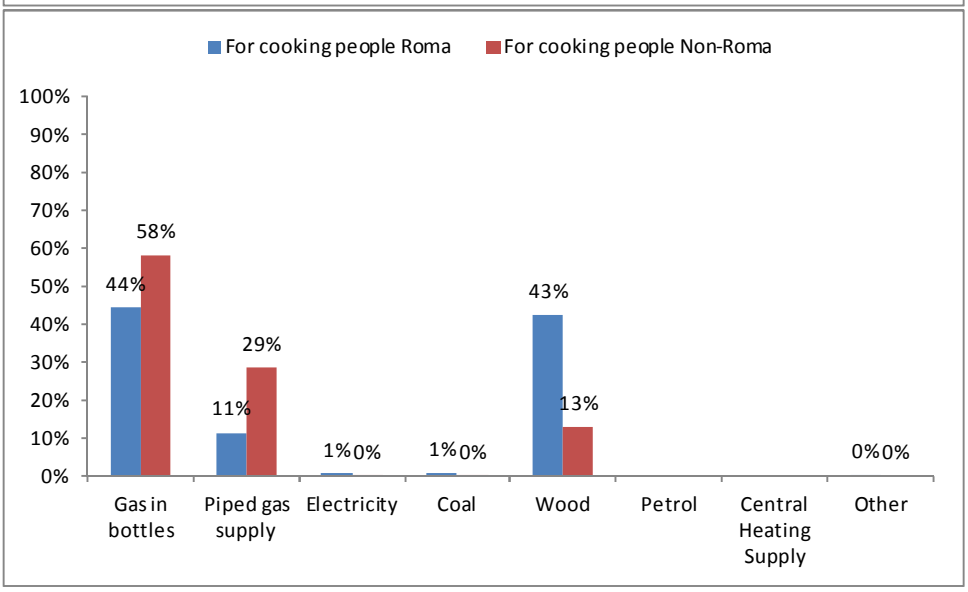
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? electricity supply" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Access to electricity is another indicator on which Roma are still lagging behind. 15% of Roma don't have electricity is huge for European country in the 21st century. It means no possibility to use basic household appliances, no computer, no internet. The implications of this deprivation go well beyond household wellbeing and comfort.

HO11 Source of energy for heating and cooking





Calculation of the indicator

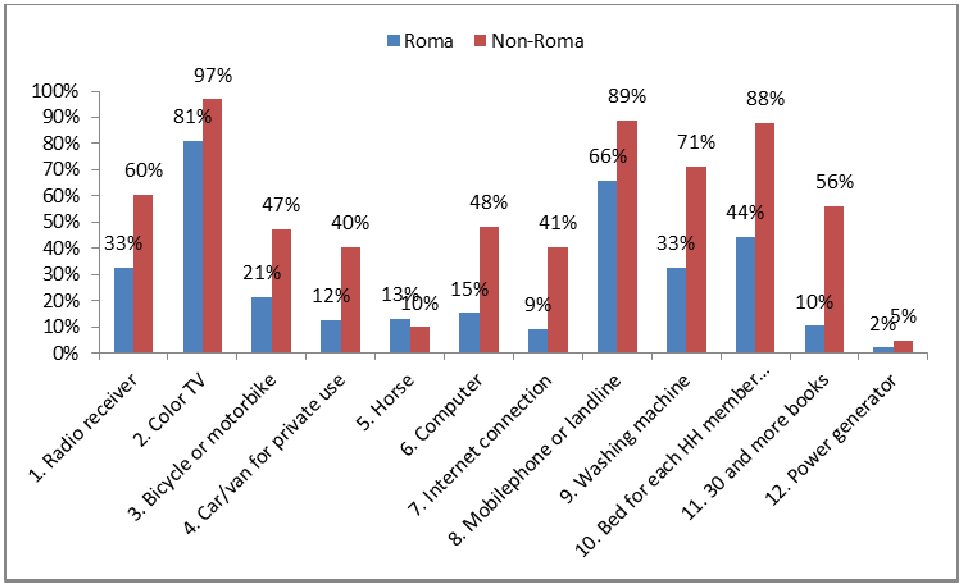
Share of people living in HHs using individual sources as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the questions “How do you usually heat your house?" (Q4.13), "On what do you usually cook in your household?" (Q4.12) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Wood emerges as a major source of energy for the both groups. This is indirect indicator of poverty – wood is one of the few energy sources that can be obtained relatively cheap or for free from the surrounding forest.

HO13 Access to various HH amenities**



Calculation of the indicator

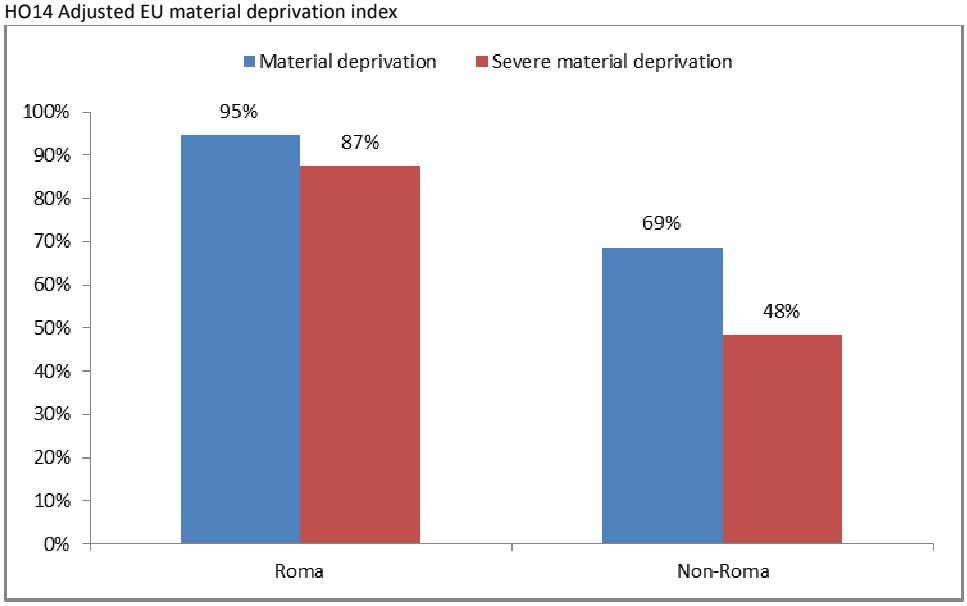
Share of people living in HHs possessing individual items as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "I am going to read some items a household can possess. Could you tell me whether your household has it in functioning order or your household does not have it?" (ECON_q48) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Difference in possession of different household items is indicative not just of level of poverty but also of survival strategies. It is not surprising that Roma households fall behind on most items – and drastically behind on items like computers, books or internet access. "Having a horse" is the only area in which Roma are better off compared to non-Roma – slightly higher than one tenth of the Roma households possess one, which is related to the pattern of their income generation strategies.

HO14 Adjusted EU material deprivation index



Calculation of the indicator

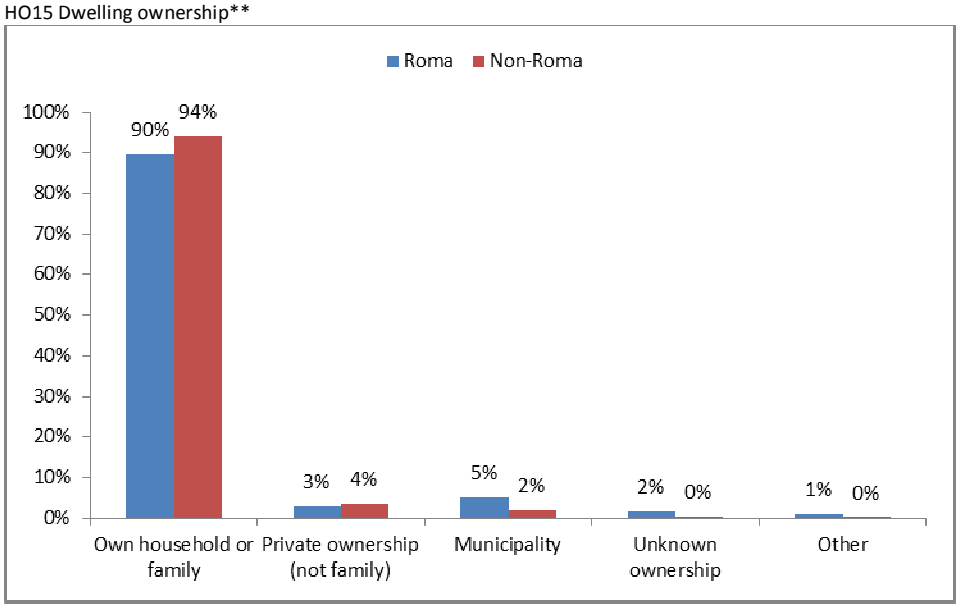
Share of people living in HHs which face at least 3 out of 8 deprivations (severe material deprivation is at least 4) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using questions from UNDP-WB dataset:
Q4.6 - Difficulties at present to pay on time due to financial difficulties mortgage, rent of utility bills
Q4.9_1 - Can you afford if you wish ....Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home?
Q4.9_2 - Can you afford if you wish ....Eating meat, chicken or fish every second day?
Q4.9_3 - Can you afford if you wish ....An unexpected required expenses and pay through its own resources?
Q4.8_2 - does your household possess - Color TV?
Q4.8_4 - does your household possess - Car/van for private use?
Q4.8_8 - does your household possess - mobile phone or landline?
Q4.14 - do you restrict yourself when heating your dwelling?
In comparison with the regular EU material deprivation index, adjusted index misses the possession of refrigerator in the household.
The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is a composite indicator reflecting wide range of aspects of human life. The data suggests that Roma are not just heavily deprived, but what is more important, most of those deprived fall under the category of "severe deprivation". Share of severely deprived is substantively smaller among the deprived of non-Roma group.

HO15 Dwelling ownership**



Calculation of the indicator

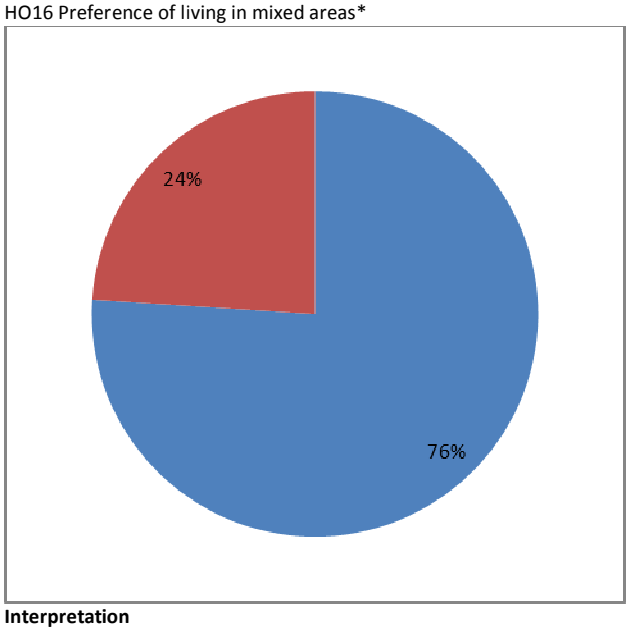
Share of people living in HHs by ownership p type as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Who is the owner of the dwelling in which you live?"" (HOUSE_q43_d4) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data suggests no substantive difference in dwelling ownership – in both cases (Roma and non-Roma) families own the dwelling they live in. The share of municipal ownership is twice higher in the case of Roma – but given the low share of such cases (5% in the case of Roma and 2% in the case on non-Roma) this is insignificant. It also means that social housing (associated with municipal ownership of dwellings) is low in Romania.

HO16 Preference of living in mixed areas*



Calculation of the indicator

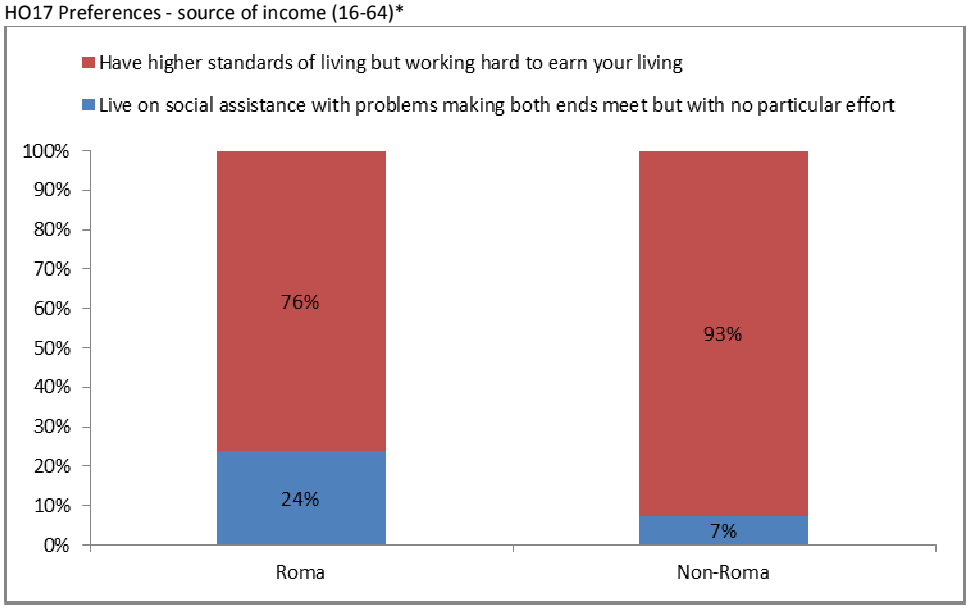
Share of adult (16+) Roma people who prefer to "live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population".

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6F) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data summarized in the graph conveys a powerful message: the majority of Roma (76%) are willing to live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population". This rebuffs the popular myth that Roma prefer not to mix with Gadze – even if the price for that non-mixing is lower living standards. But still, around a quarter of Roma would prefer the other choice. It can be attributed to a number of factors that could include higher level of personal security associated with "living with own kin" or lower level of prejudice.

HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-64)*

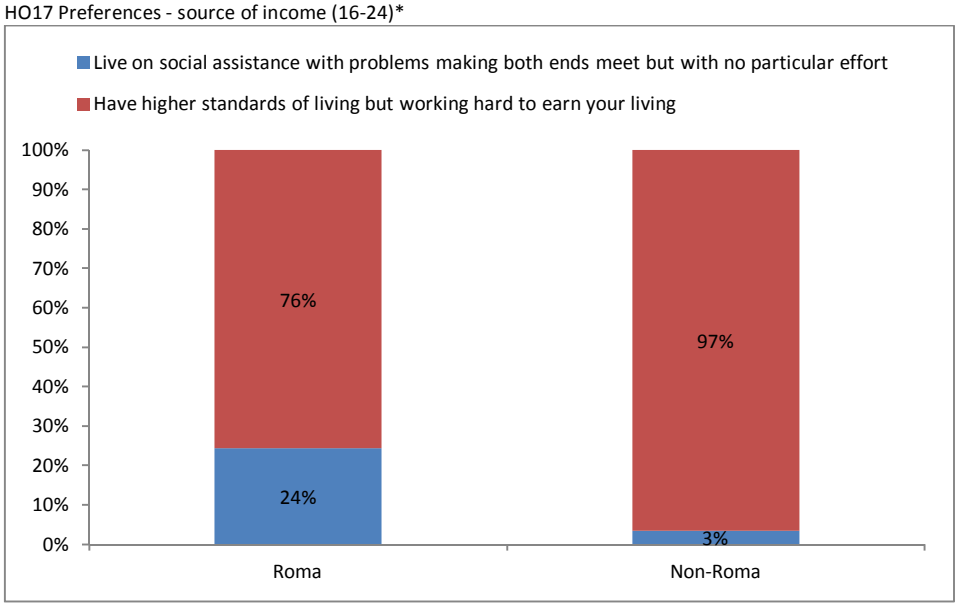


Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Live on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort" or "Have higher standards of living but working hard to earn your living" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6E) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-24)*



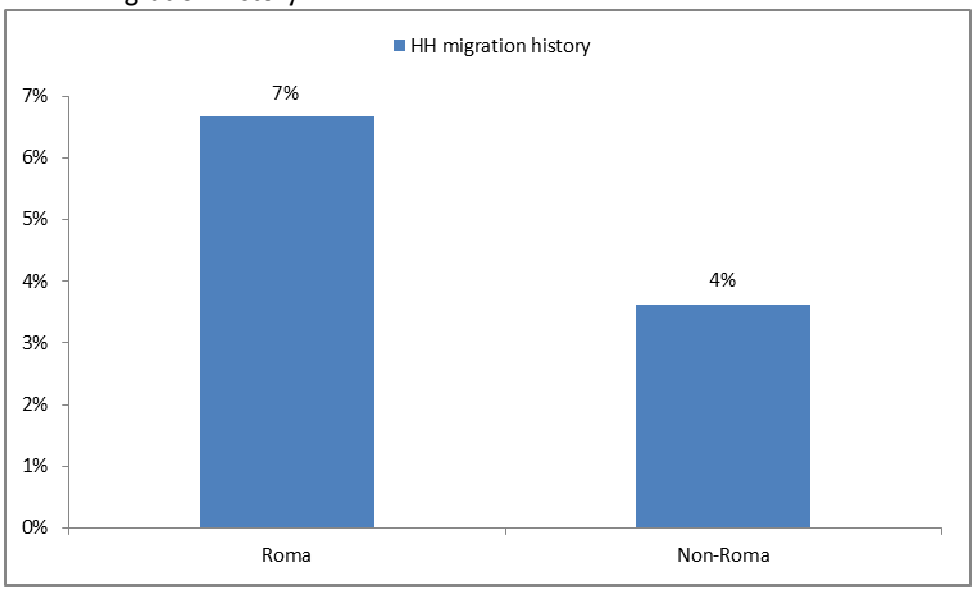
Interpretation

The two graphs shed light on another set of myths – that Roma prefer to live on social assistance and not embark on active life strategies. Some of them have, indeed, sunk into “dependency culture”: around a quarter of Roma prefer living on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort instead of working hard to earn your living and have higher standards of living. Also among non-Roma there are people with similar attitudes (7%).

Comparing those attitudes between different age groups provides additional perspective. The dependency-oriented mentality is lower among young non-Roma. However, this is not the case with Roma. Dependency mentality is the same wide-spread among young Roma as among older ones.

Migration

M1 HH migration history



Calculation of the indicator

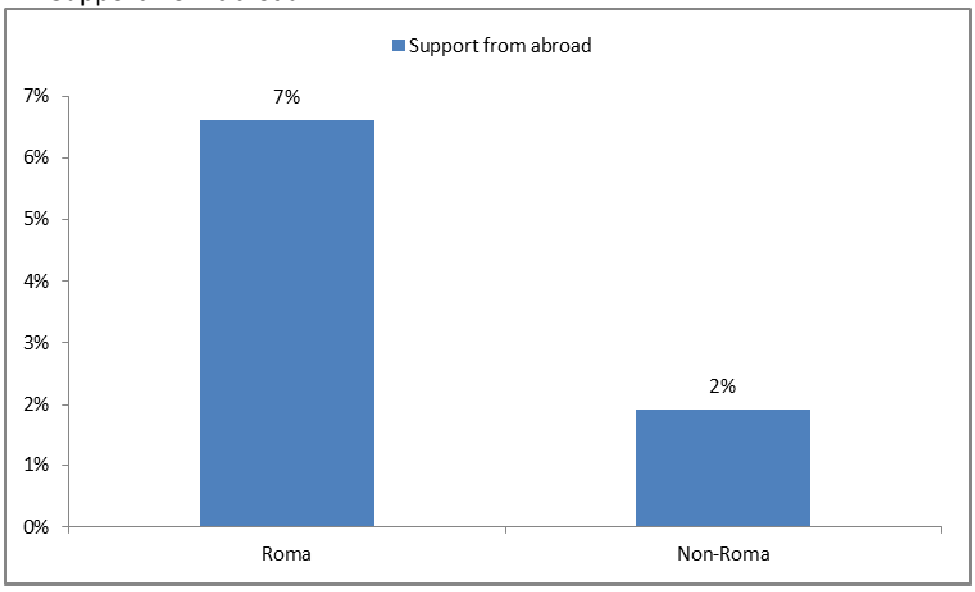
Share of people living in households which did not live in the same place 5 years ago.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Did your household live here, in this village/town, 5 years ago?" (q1.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The result displays insignificant difference between Roma and non-Roma households' movement trends – 7 and 4 percent respectively in last 5 years. It can be interpreted that migration flows are moderate across Romania for both groups of households with slightly higher record for Roma population.

M2 Support from abroad



Calculation of the indicator

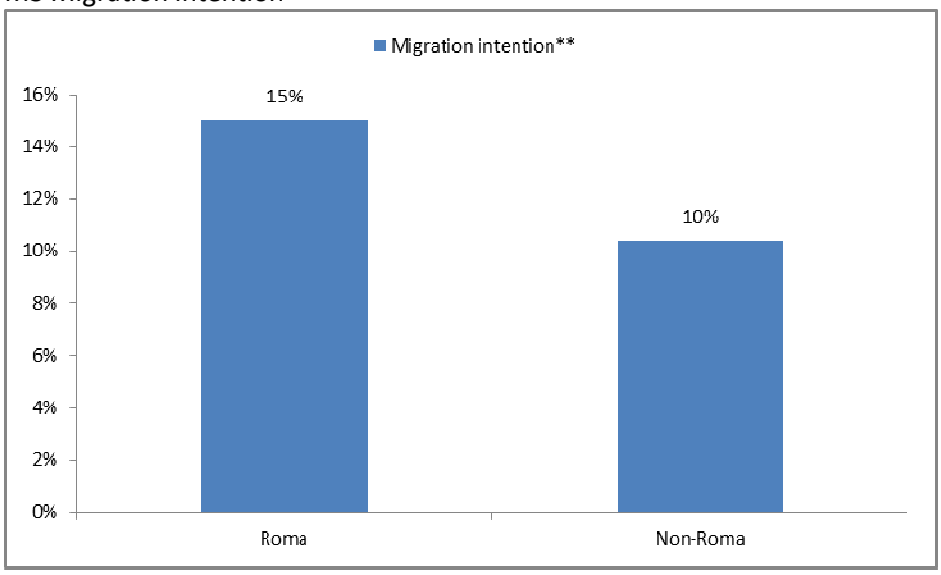
Share of people living in HHs which have some income from remittances as a percentage of total population living in the surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your household?" (q3.5a) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Number of people living in the households which responded positively to source: "Remittances (money transfers) received from friends and relatives living outside of country". The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The graph suggests that Roma communities tend to rely more on remittances and financial support from their social networks abroad than Non-Roma families. This fact demonstrates slight dependence of Roma on external income sources, which, if declined due to continuous financial crisis in Europe, may affect the quality of living in Roma households.

M3 Migration intention**



Calculation of the indicator

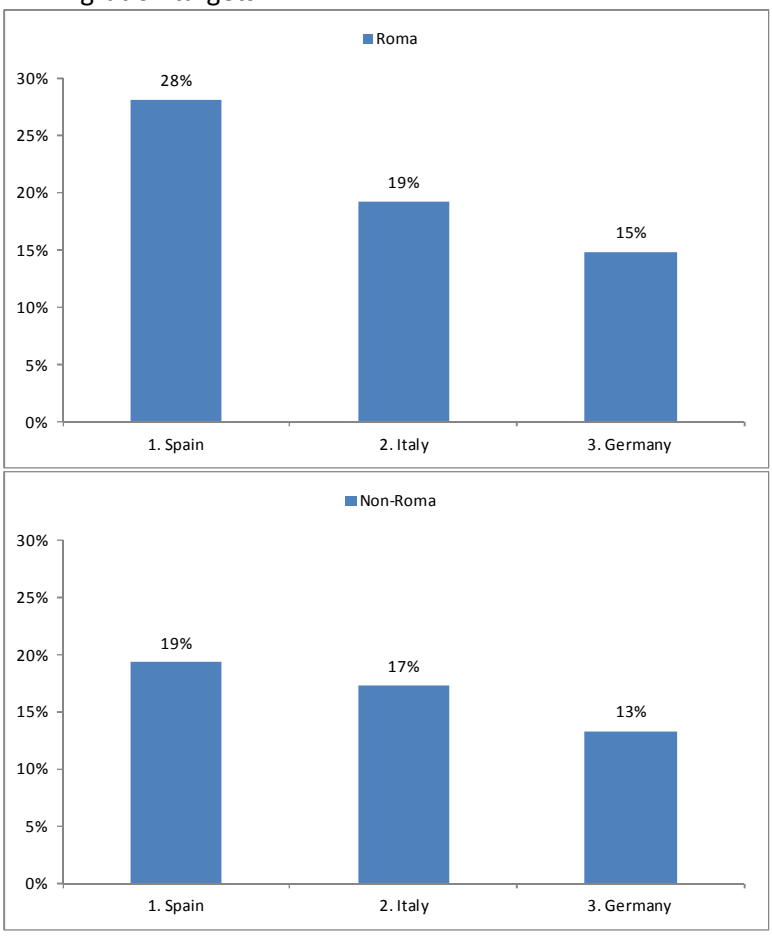
Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future as a percentage of total population replying to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Would you consider moving (AGAIN) to another country at some time in the future?"(MIGR_g20_g13) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

15 percent of Roma respondents over 16 years old positively consider an idea of moving to another country, while 10 percent of Non-Roma respondents are willing to migrate. Presented graph signals that potentially 12.5 percent of labour force (16+) in Romania has an intension to seek better living and job opportunities outside the country. Notice should be given to the fact that Roma's share of those, willing to more to another country is only 5 percent higher than of Non-Roma.

M4 Migration targets**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to a given country in the future as a percentage of all adult persons who consider moving to another country in the future.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which country would that be?"(MIGR_g21_g14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. Three destinations with largest shares are presented in the table for each category - Roma and non-Roma. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

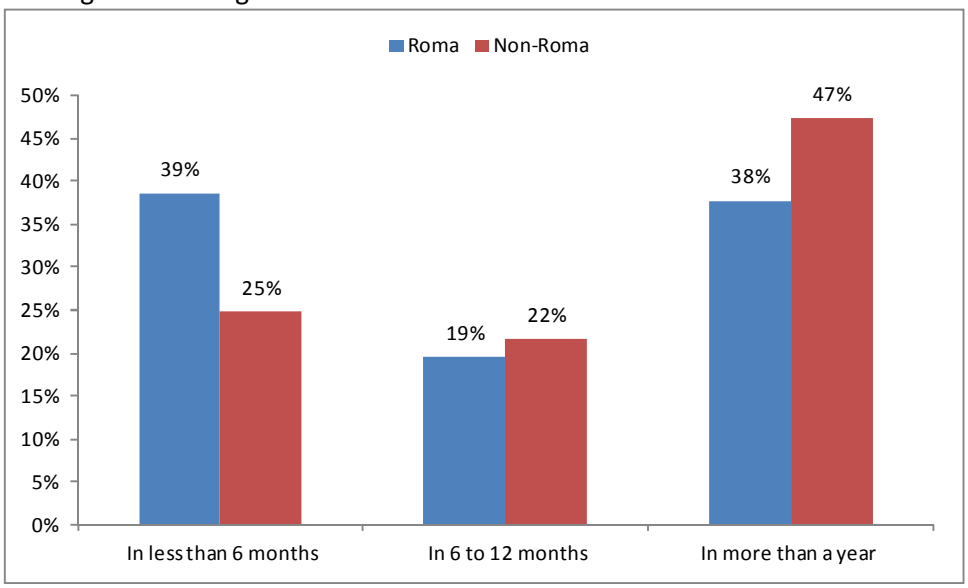
All three best choices are the countries of European Union with exactly the same list of options for Roma and Non-Roma households: Spain – best choice, Italy –second and Germany – third. Obviously, the tendency to migrate amongst Roma is higher than among Non-Roma, with Spain being the prevailing choice.

The most desired destination for migration among respondents in both groups is Spain, making this country attractive for 19 percent of Non-Roma and 28 percent of Roma labour force (16+). Data illustrates that Roma community in its majority prefers this option over any other country.

The second best option for both Non-Roma and Roma population is Italy, 17 and 19 percent respectively. The third best choice is Germany - 13 percent for Non-Roma and 15 percent for Roma respondents.

At the same time Non-Roma population is considering all three options at a relatively close scale: sliding down from 19 percent (Spain) through 17 percent (Italy) to 13 percent (Germany). While Roma clearly indicated Spain to be their likelihood destination of all options.

M5 Migration timing**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future in a given time period as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Realistically, how soon would you consider to move there?"(MIGR_g20_g15) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

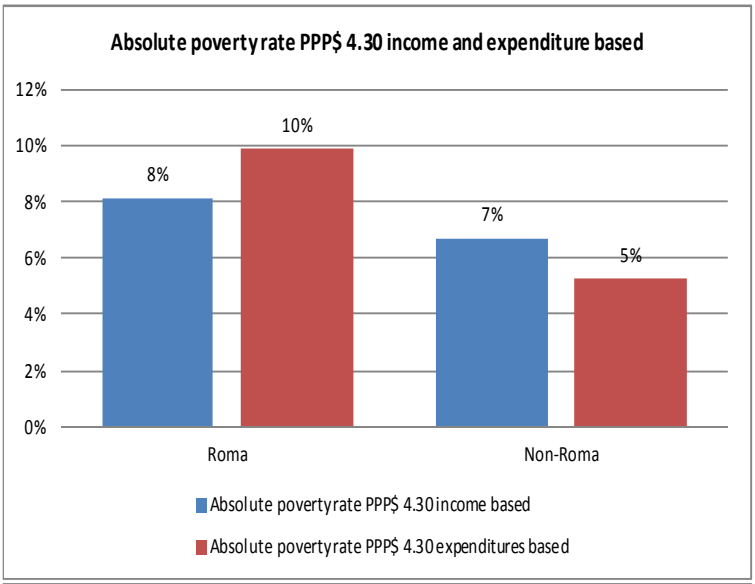
Interpretation

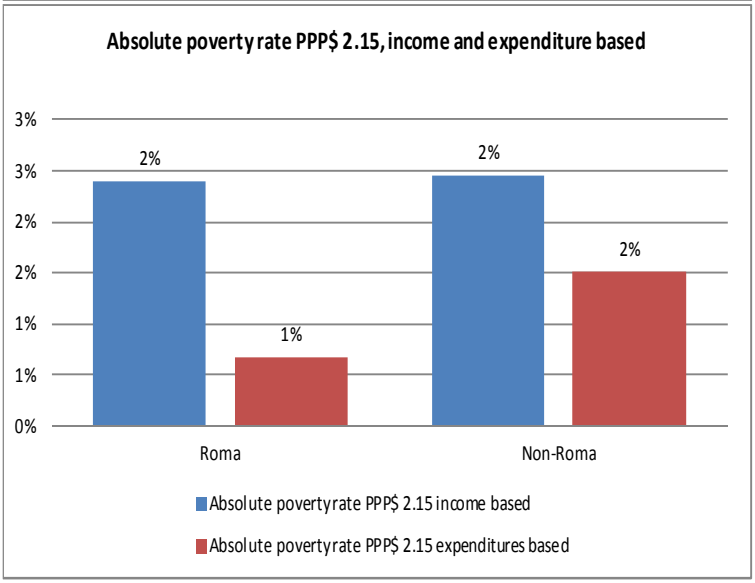
This graph summarises short, mid- and long-terms plans of respondents to migrate. In all three categories (less than 6 months, between 6-12 months and over 12 months) we observe high share of people from both groups of respondents, who are willing to move to another country. However Roma households are more determined to move already in 6 months from the day of survey (39 percent), while only 25 percent of Non-Roma expressed this short-term will. The picture changes as we look into longer term (over 6 and over 12 months from the date of survey). Here we observe that Non-Roma's plans to move grow over those of Roma: 22 percent of Non-Roma intend to leave in the mid-term and nearly half!!! of Non-Roma respondents (47 percent) are ready to migrate after a year or so.

We may conclude here that for Roma society is more prepared to move straight away, while huge share of Non-Roma are determined to migrate in a longer run.

Slovakia

Economic Situation





Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households where per capita income or expenditures are below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP respectively).

In the case of income indicator, it is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amount?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes. Finally, it is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

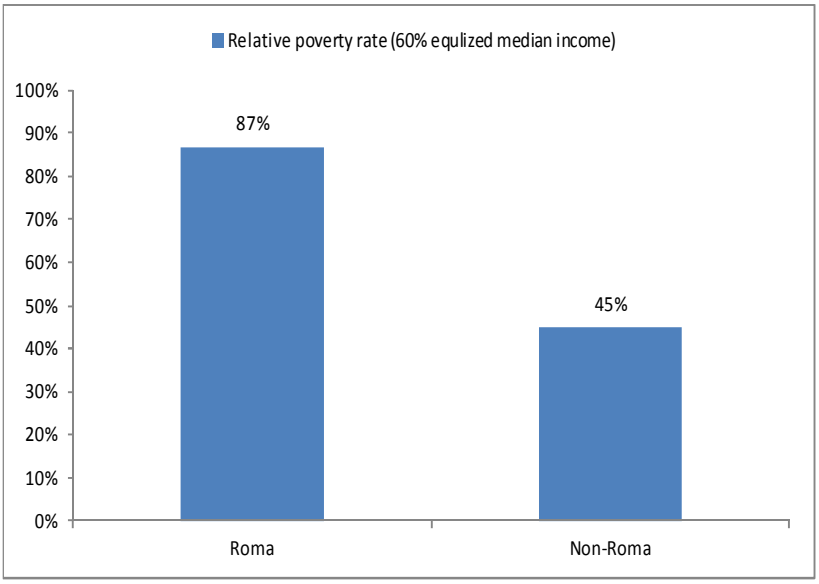
In the case of expenditure indicator, it is calculated using the question "And how much money did your household spend last month in total? Please include also items not mentioned in previous question." (q416) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The monthly expenditure is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs for UNDP purposes.

Similarly to income based poverty rate, the value is compared to the poverty line ($4.30 PPP or $2.15 PPP per day respectively) to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data suggests that poverty measured by international poverty standards using $PPP 4.30 poverty threshold is still an issue for both Roma and non-Roma. It is interesting that in the case of Roma expenditure-based poverty rate is higher than income-based (10 versus 8 percent). Extreme poverty as measured by PPP$ 2.15 poverty rate doesn't seem to be an issue, which is not surprizing for a country like Slovakia.

EC5 Relative poverty rate (60% equalized median income)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households where per capita income is below the defined poverty line in the total number of people in the interviewed households (60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty).

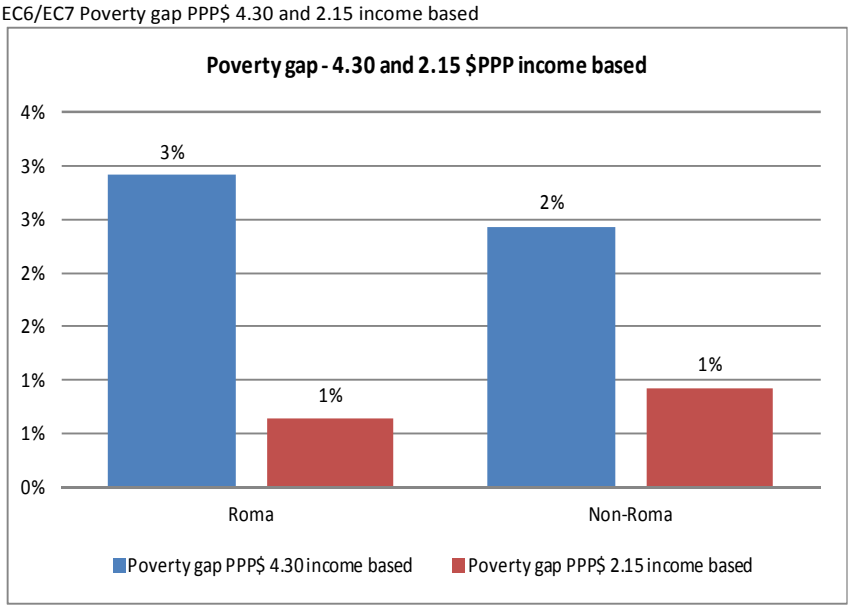
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is lastly compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Unlike absolute poverty rate, the relative poverty rate uses the value of the median income as a basis for estimating the poverty line. It means that the picture of poverty reflected in this indicator is highly correlated with income distribution. The data provided in the figure indicates that most Roma are not just poor but also that they dominate the lower sector of the income distribution.

EC6/EC7 Poverty gap PPP$ 4.30 and 2.15 income based



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

.

The monthly income is then converted into a daily per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and using the 2009 PPP conversion factor derived from the ICP 2005 estimates and extrapolated. This information is from the World Bank Indicators and was used to construct MDGs fo UNDP purposes. Then, it is compared to the $4.30 (PPP) per day poverty line to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

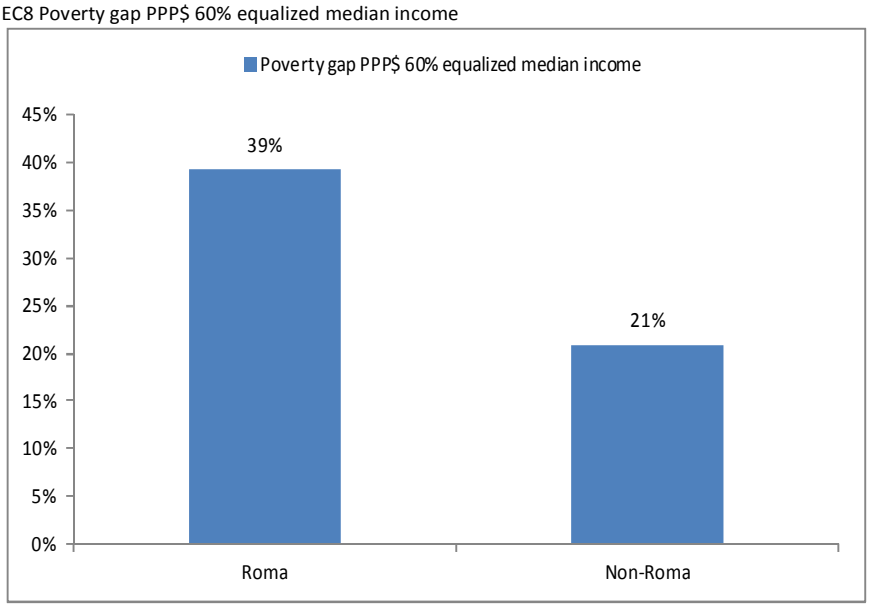
$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

where where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - $4.30 and $2.15 respectively, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing

Interpretation

The poverty gap is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. It is an indicator supplementing the poverty headcount. The higher the poverty gap, the deeper in poverty is the population that is below the poverty line. The data presented in this graph should be analysed in the context of the first two graphs (poverty rates). The graph indicates that the share of Roma that are poor and roughly "equally poor" as the non-Roma who are below the 4.30 $PPP threshold.
Poverty gap ate 2.15 $PPP is not an issue.

EC8 Poverty gap PPP$ 60% equalized median income



Calculation of the indicator

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the surveyed population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. The defined poverty line is 60% of the median equivalised disposable income= poverty.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were: 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly income is then converted into per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3) and left in local currency units (LCU). It is then compared to the EU SILC, CSU 2011, 60% of the median equivalised disposable monthly income for that country to determine whether the person is poor. Finally, the Foster, Greer, Thorbeck measure for determining the poverty gap is calculated

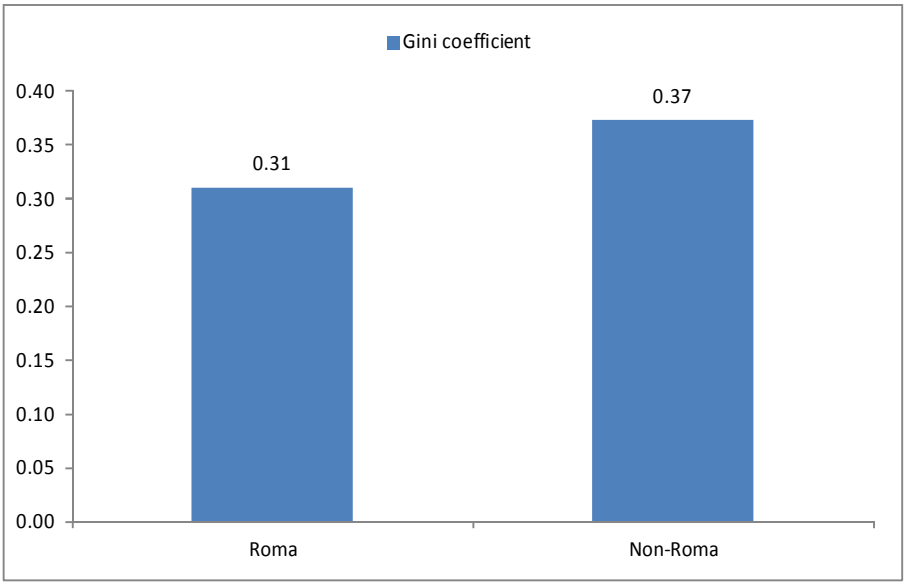
$FGT_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{H}(\frac{z-y_i}{z})$

where where N is the total population, H is the number of poor persons, z is the poverty line - 60% of the median, and y is the monthly equivalized income). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Unlike the case of the absolute (4.30 $PPP) poverty rate, poverty depth for the relative (60% of the median) shows significant difference between Roma and non-Roma, suggesting that the former are sunk deeper into poverty than the latter.

EC9 Gini coefficient



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* "The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The Gini coefficient is then calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given country

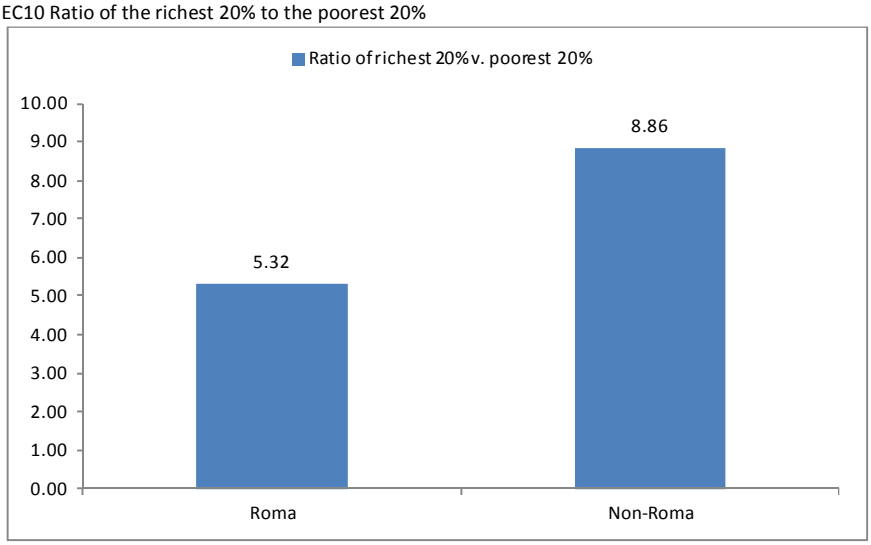
($G = \frac{2\sum_i^N iy_i}{\mathrm{N}\sum_i^N y_i} - \frac{N+1}{N}$

where ynN is the number of persons, y_i is the monthly equivalized income for a person, indexed in non-decreasing order). Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data for Slovakia suggests that level of inequality is roughly similar for the two groups (slightly higher for Non-Roma). These results call for additional in-depth research

EC10 Ratio of the richest 20% to the poorest 20%



Calculation of the indicator

Measure of income inequality for the population of Roma or Non-Roma within a given country.

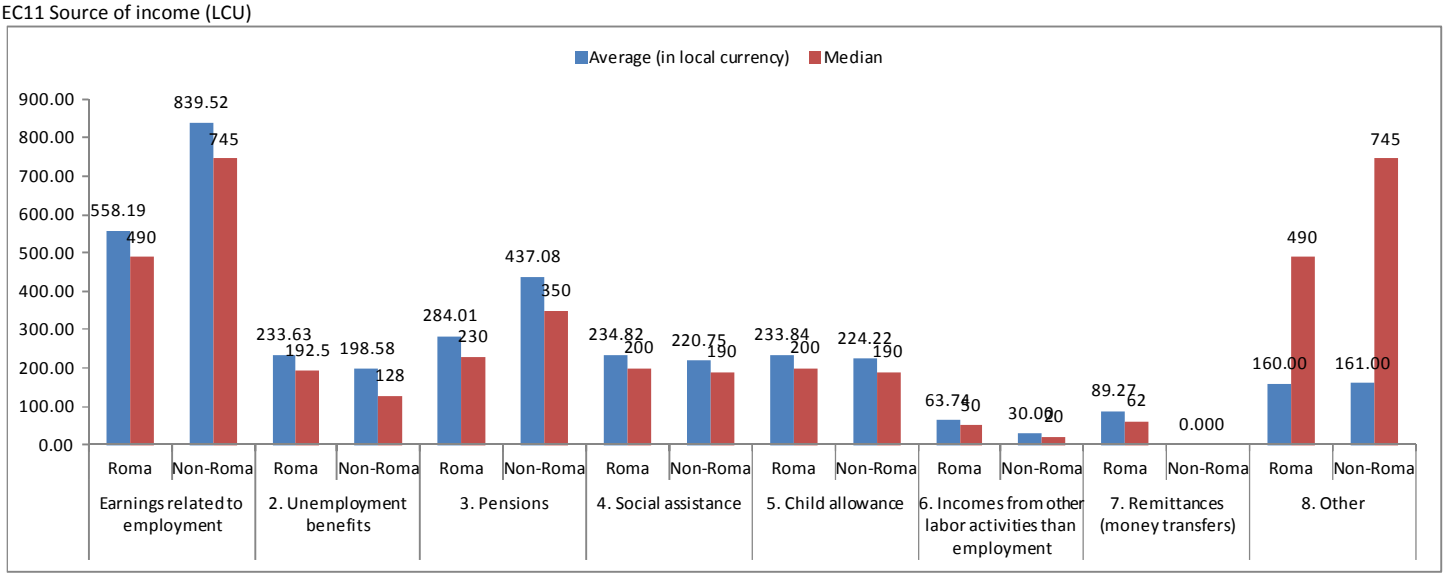
This indicator is calculated using the sum of the eight monthly income source questions (q35b_1-q35b_8) from the UNDP/WB dataset. The questions ask "Please tell me, what were the main sources of these incomes of your household (estimate roughly)? *Q3.5b* For each source: *What was the approximate MONTHLY amounts?* " The sources were 1. Earnings related to employment, 2. Unemployment benefits, 3. Pensions, 4. Social assistance, 5. Child allowance, 6. Incomes from other labor activities than employment. 7. Remittances, 8. Other, specify?

The monthly HH income is then converted into a monthly per capita measure using an OECD modified equivalence scale (1, 0.5, 0.3). The richest 20% of persons are then compared to the lowest 20% of persons to produce the ratio (R/P 20%). The ratio is calculated for the surveyed population of Roma and Non-Roma separately within a given county. Values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is another aspect of income distribution and inequality. The higher value of this ratio is indicative of highly unequal distribution of income among non-Roma with the richest 20% "seizing" higher share of the income of the group than the richest 20% of the Roma. These results can be also attributed to difficulties in reaching the "highest income decile" and should be analysed against the background of other research.

EC11 Source of income (LCU)



Average and median amounts related to individual sources of income for the household in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

This indicator is calculated using the question Q3.5 "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your households (estimate roughly). For each source: What was the approximate monthly amount?" from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing

Interpretation

Structure of incomes is extremely informative of the households' economic strategies. The graph shows that on almost all categories (except from child allowance, from other labour activities and other) Roma get lower incomes than non-Roma. Worth noting is also the difference between average and the means of individual income sources. The higher the difference between the two, the deeper the intra-group diversity. In Slovakia however this seems not to be the case.

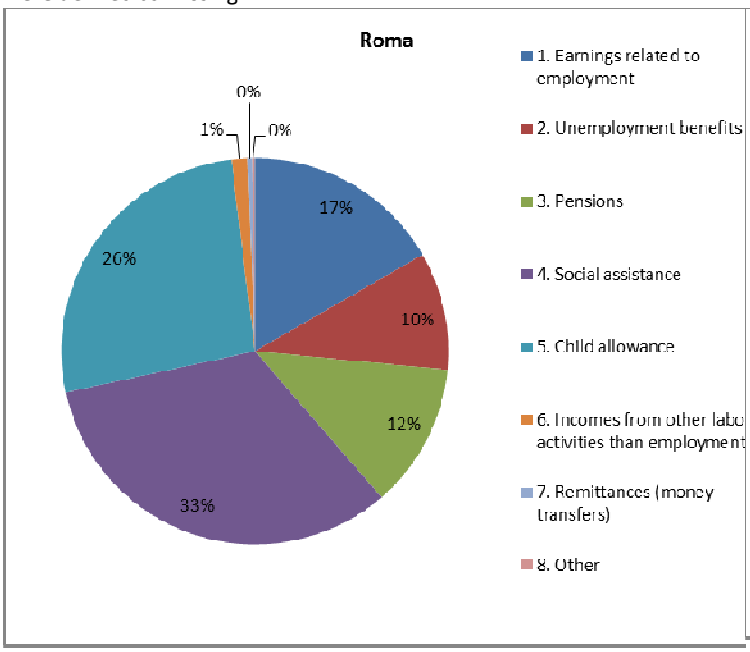
The absolute values should be analysed against the background of the household size (bigger in the case of Roma).

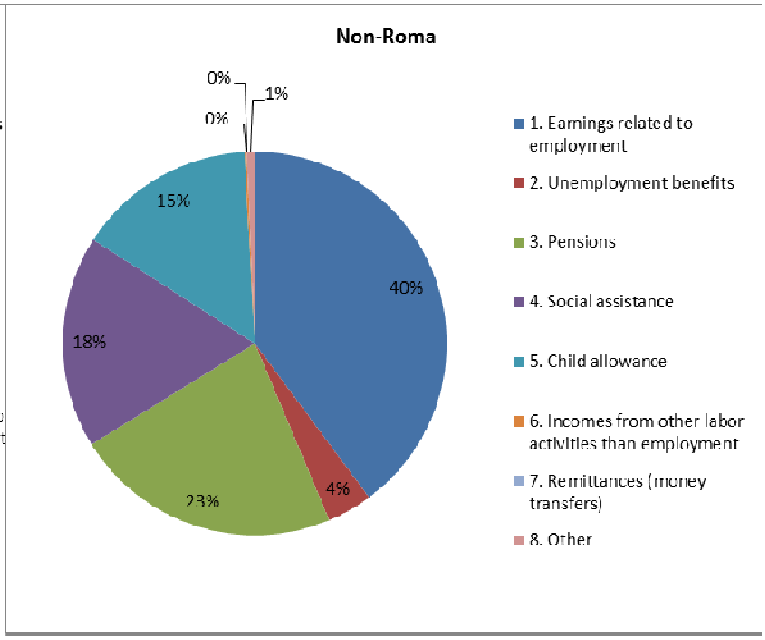
Structure of HHs incomes

EC22 Monthly income by source as a percentage of total monthly income (avg.)

Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

This indicator is calculated using the question "For each source [of income] what was the approximate monthly amounts..." (Q35b_1; Q35b_2; Q35b_3; Q35b_4; Q35b_5; Q35b_6; Q35b_7; Q35b_8) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total income (sum of Q35b_1-Q35b_8). If a household did not receive any income from that source it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.





Interpretation

The graphs present the structure of household incomes of Roma and non-Roma. Data suggests substantive difference between the two groups. The biggest is in the share of incomes related to employment (40 in the case of non-Roma and 17% in the case of Roma). Respectively, the share of social assistance is reverted: 33% in the case of Roma versus 18% in the case of non-Roma. The difference in the share of child allowances (26 in the case of Roma versus 15 in the case non-Roma) is also substantive.The total share of state transfers in the case of Roma (unemployment benefits, social assistance and child allowances) reaches 69% in the case of Roma versus 37% in the case of non-Roma. This suggests high level of dependency in the case of Roma, which has grave long-term implications for the inclusion of these populations. When dependency is matched by the limited opportunities, it can lead to a vicious cycle of low capabilities -> low aspirations, which fuels the cycle of dependency further leading to "dependency culture".

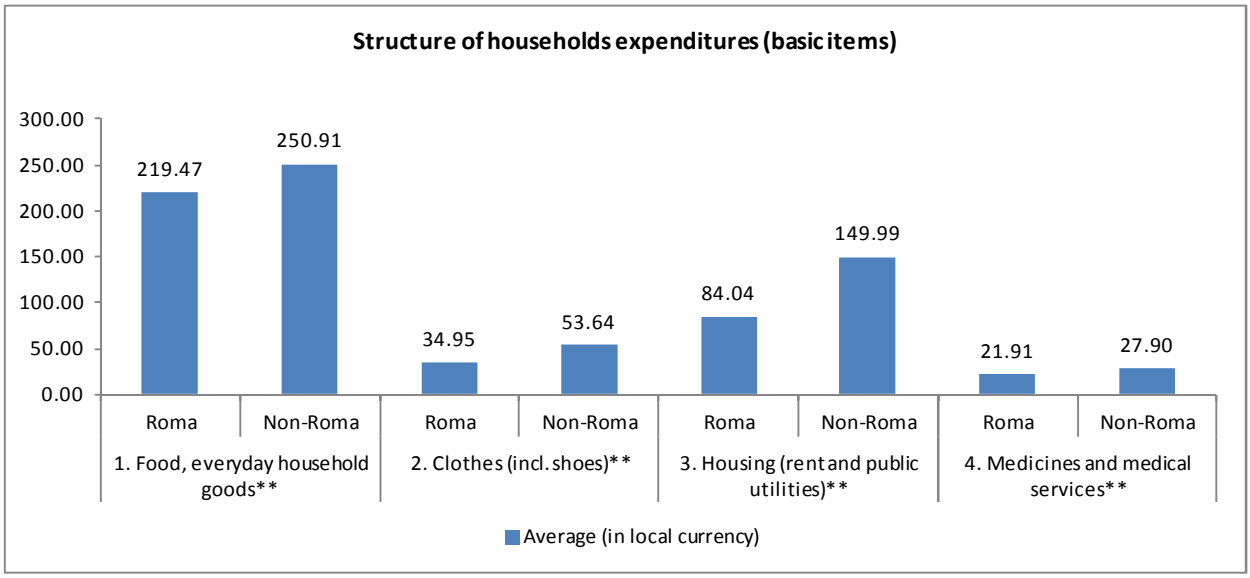
EC12/EC13 Structure of HHs expenditures (LCU)

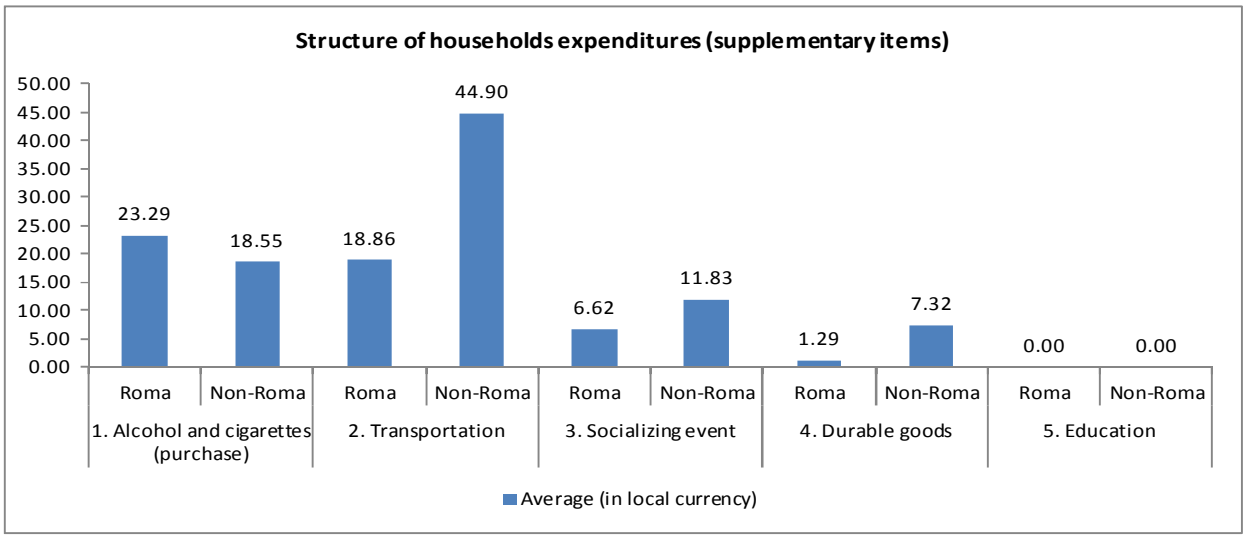
Average amounts related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month in the Local Currency Units (LCU)

Calculation of the indicator

This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_2; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset and (ECON_q415) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset (items marked **). The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

The expenditures were divided into two categories – basic and supplementary.





Interpretation

The two graphs represent the average amounts of different expenditure items the households had incurred. For clarity of visualization the expenditures are divided into two groups – basic and non-basic. It should be noted that the scale of the graphs are different and the highest value of the non-basic group corresponds roughly to the lowest value of the basic group.

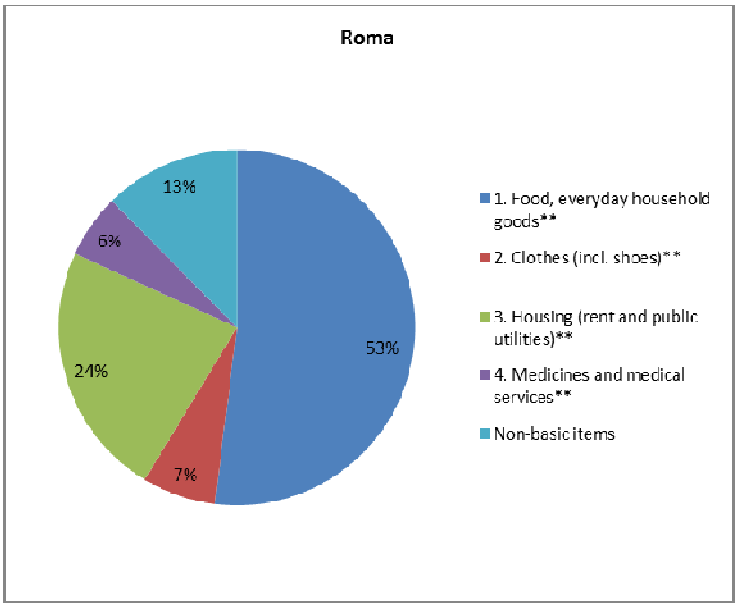
Worth noting is that the households from the two groups spend roughly the same amount of money on individual items. However, "housing" (rent and public utilities) and "medicine" stand out among basic items, where Roma lag behind. This could be attributed to delays in payments for such services. The categories that are different in non-basic items is "transportation" (due to the fact that more non-Roma households own cars than Roma) and "socializing events". But the roughly same amounts spent per

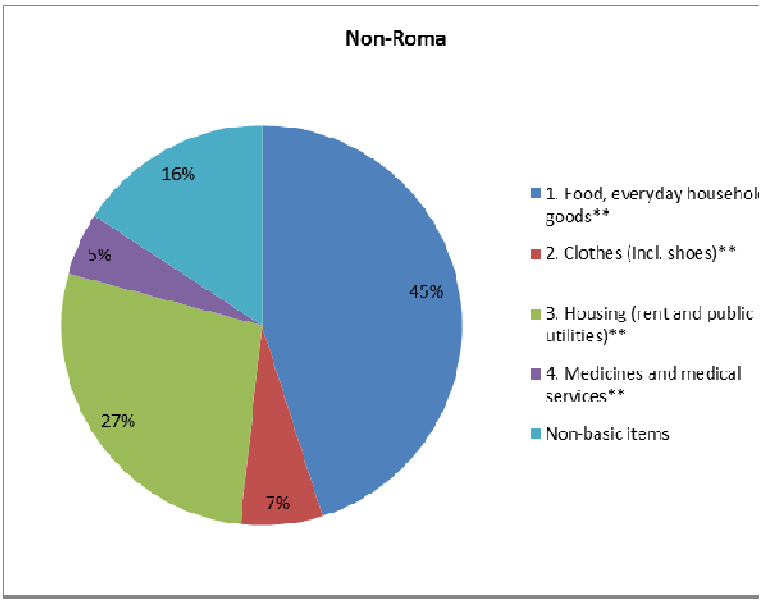
household are divided by different number of household members. Of special notice is "alcohol and cigarette"– only item, where Roma's expenditure exceeds that of non-Roma group and exceeds almost twice. This apparent "higher consumption" should be seen however in the context of bigger Roma households (and respectively higher number of adults). So the data doesn't support the possible hypothesis that Roma are spending on alcohol and cigarettes substantively more than non-Roma

EC21 Monthly expenditures as a percentage of total monthly expenditures (avg.)***
Average shares related to individual types of expenditures the households had in the last month

Calculation of the indicator

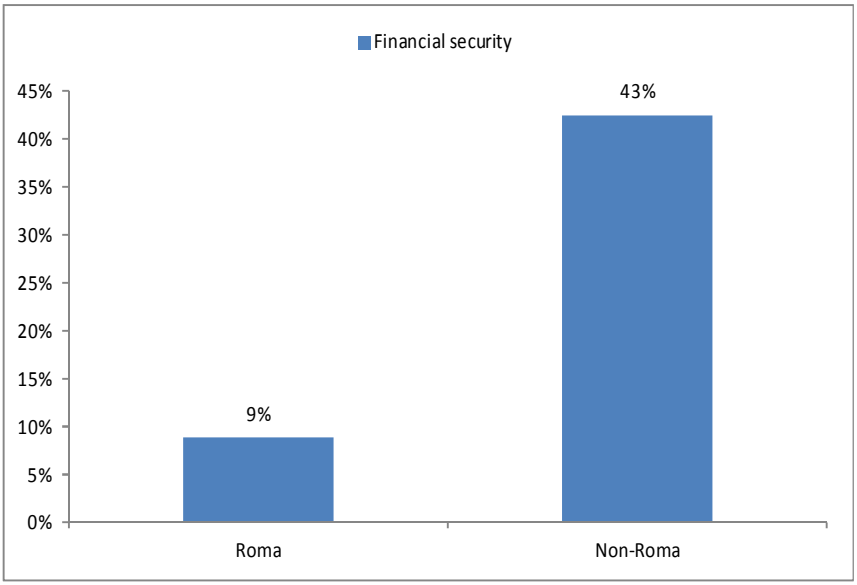
This indicator is calculated using the question "Approximately how much did your household spent last month on each of the following items..." (Q4.15_1; Q4.15_2; Q4.15_3; Q4.15_4; Q4.15_5; Q4.15_6; Q4.15_7; 1/12 of Q4.18; 1/12 of Q4.19) from UNDP-WB dataset. The share is out of total expenditures (Q416). If a household did not spend on that item it is recorded as 0. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.





Interpretation
The graphs visualize the structure of the household expenditures described above. It is quite similar for both groups with one major difference: Roma households are spending much more on food than non-Roma (at the cost of housing expenditures). . The lower share of housing and utilities in the case of Roma could be related both to lower level of access/consumption of such services, to lower quality of housing (and thus lower costs) or arrears for some of the services. Again, different composition of the households should be taken into consideration.

EC14 Financial security



Calculation of the indicator

Share of households which have some savings as a percentage of all surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household have any savings, such as cash or bank deposit, or highly valued commodity items like gold?" (Q3.7) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

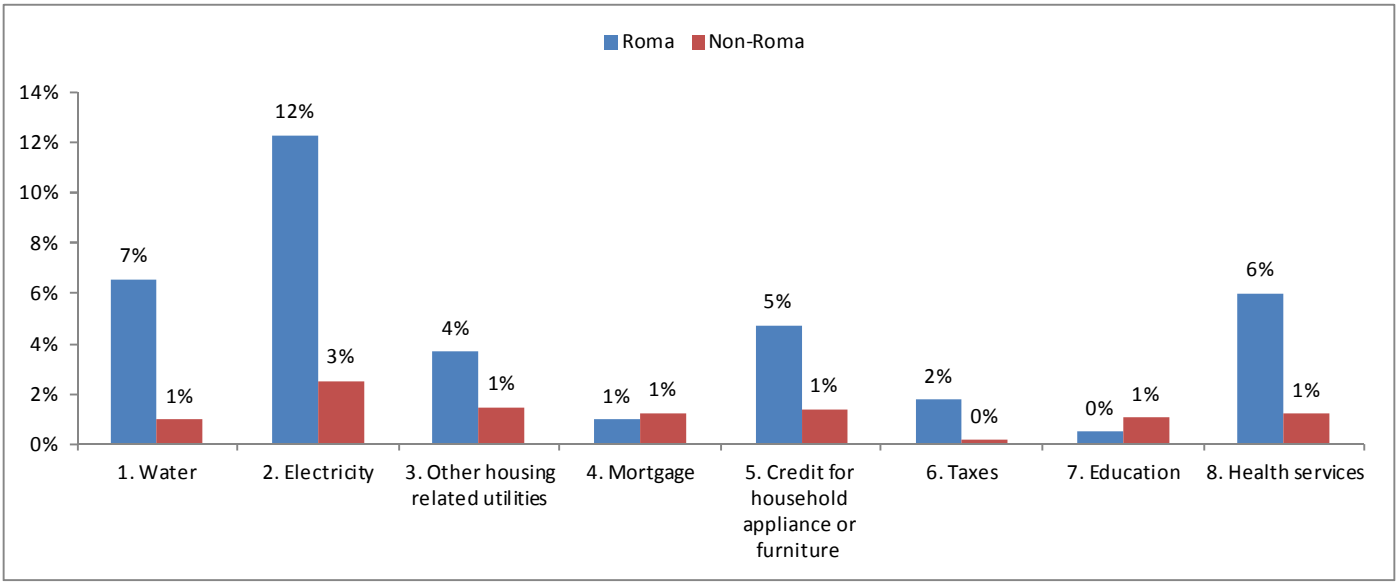
Absence of savings point to poverty and economic insecurity. The share of Roma with savings in Slovakia is insignificant and is almost five times lower than the same share for non-Roma. This is not just another indicator of deep poverty but also suggests higher vulnerability to unexpected expenditures often forcing people into unaffordable debts to cover them

EC16 Outstanding payments (share of people) - type

Share of people living in households which are in arrears for individual payments as a percentage of all surveyed people.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Are you in arrears / have outstanding payments for the...?" (Q4.20_1) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

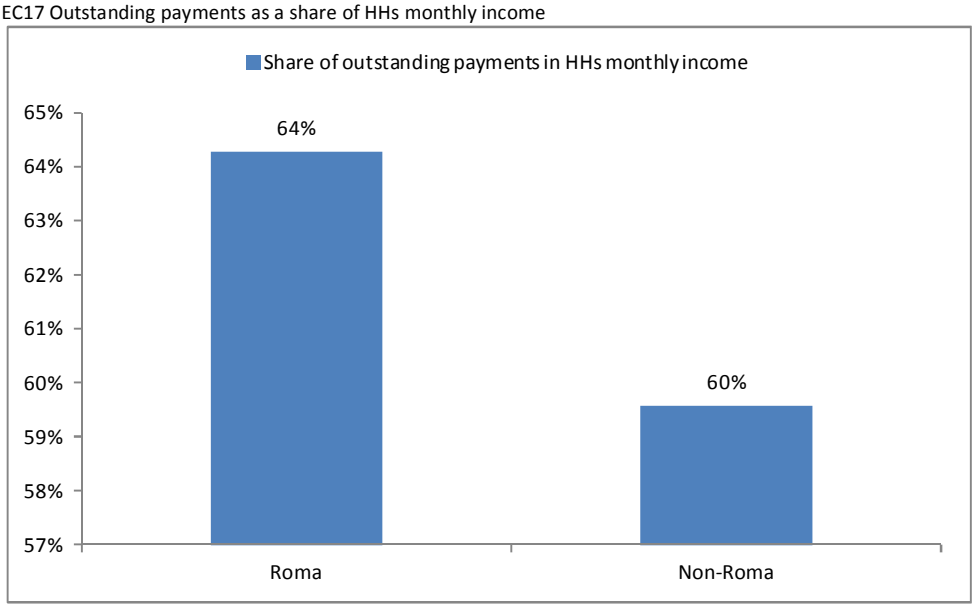
Calculation of the indicator



Interpretation

Data presented in this graph complements and supports the interpretation of the low share of utilities payments in EC21.It is low because 12% of the Roma live in households with arrears for electricity and 7% - for water. It is also interesting that the fourth category in terms of debts is for credits for purchased appliances and furniture. It is an issue worth additional in-depth investigation – what is the source of that credit (formal or informal lender) and what is the interest rate.

EC17 Outstanding payments as a share of HHs monthly income



Calculation of the indicator

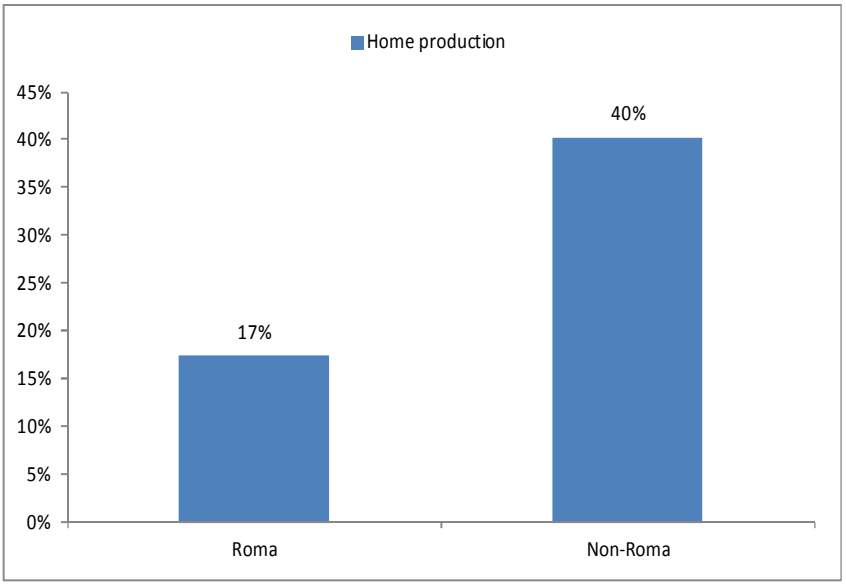
Average share of total outstanding payments as a percentage of monthly income.

The sum of total amounts that the household is due for individual categories (Q4.20_3) divided by the sum of amounts in the individual sources of income for the household (Q3.5b) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.
N=households which are in arrears

Interpretation

Data suggests no big difference in terms of outstanding payments relative to household monthly income. It means the debt is relatively under control (it is "relatively" particularly in the case of Roma households given their low incomes) targeted to meeting basic needs.

EC19 Subsistence agriculture - home production of food



Calculation of the indicator

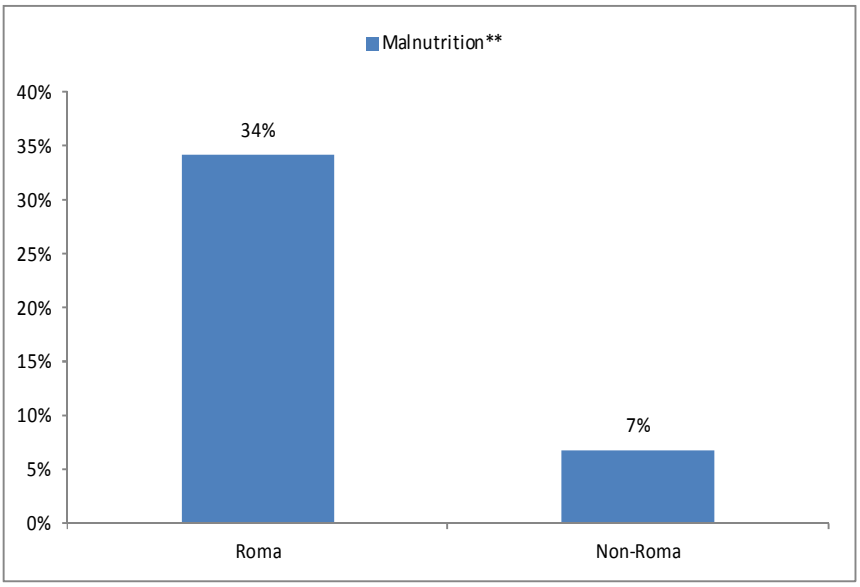
Share of people living in the households, which produce some agricultural products for home consumption as a percentage of all surveyed people.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does your household produce and grow for home consumption any of the following...a) vegetables; b) Fruits; c) Milk and dairy products; d) Eggs; e) Meat and meat products" (Q3.1) from UNDP-WB dataset. Production of alcohol was excluded from this calculation. The values “other”, “refused”, “don’t know”, “missing/NA”, “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Food security is a major problem for poor households and subsistence agriculture is one possible solution. One would expect that poorer households would be relying more heavily on own produced food. However, it is not the case with Roma in Slovakia. Apart from need and want one needs to have also the resources (access to land, working capital) and skills. This is a major reason why lower number of Roma are involved in subsistence agriculture – being landless, with no access to capital and limited agriproduction skills, they are facing additional risk of even deeper poverty.

EC20 Malnutrition**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in households, which experienced that in the past month somebody ever went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food for them as a percentage of total population living in households replying to this question.

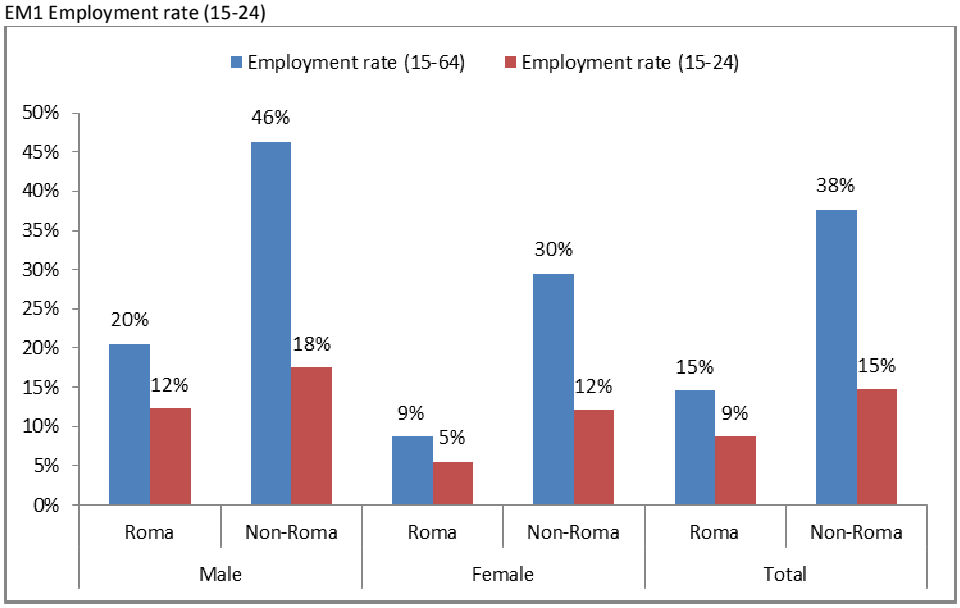
This indicator is calculated using the question "In the last month, did you or anyone in the household ever go to bed hungry because there was not enough money for food?" (ECON_q421_E5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The risk outlined in EC 19 is visualized in this graph. Roma households face shockingly high threat of starvation. Every third (34%) of Roma population experienced at least once in the past month a case when somebody from the family went to bed hungry because they could not afford enough food. Considering strong intra-family bonds in Roma communities, “somebody from the family” most probably means “the entire family”. The demographic structure of Roma families brings additional alarming dimension to the picture – high incidence of the risk of child malnutrition

Employment

EM1 Employment rate (15-64)
EM1 Employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the employed as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The employment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of employed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of employed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all employed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

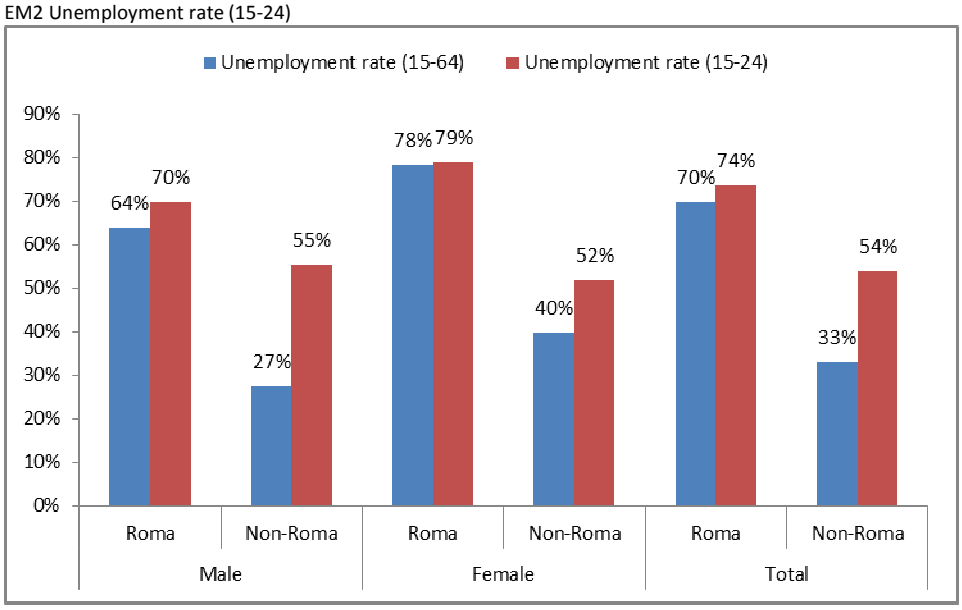
Interpretation

The chart shows that working age Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more successful in the labor market. The employment rate for this group is 38 percent, more than two times higher than working age Roma people where the employment rate is only 15 percent, which is extremely low indicator. At the same time the data indicates much lower employment rates in Slovakia in comparison with the EU-27 average, which was 64.1 percent in 2010 (Eurostat)[3]. Gender specific analysis of the employment rate in these two groups indicates the comparatively disadvantaged position of female Roma in getting a decent job (9 percent employment rate). Non-Roma females are more than three times as successful as Roma females and have a 30 percent employment rate. Lower employment rates among Roma can serve as proxy for less income to Roma families and lower overall well-being.

According to the Chart youth employment rates in both groups are extremely low as well – 9 percent (Roma) and 15 percent (Non-Roma), with an insignificant difference between the two groups. However, gender structures of the employed youth in the two groups confirm a relatively higher success rate of young men gaining employment (12 percent employment rate in Roma and 18 percent in Non-Roma) than young women (5 percent employment rate in Roma and 12 percent in Non-Roma). Very low employment rates among the youth may result in different social and economic problems at a local and national level. As ILO states, "the longer young persons remain out of touch with the labour market, the more difficult – and costly – it is to return to productive employment. There are also a number of important social implications related to exclusion, including susceptibility to anti-social behaviour, including juvenile delinquency, and social unrest".

3 http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tsiem010&language=en

EM2 Unemployment rate (15-64)
EM2 Unemployment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the unemployed as a percentage of those in the labor force (15-64); and as a percentage of those in the labor force in the age 15-24.

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

The labor force consists of employed persons and unemployed persons. Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

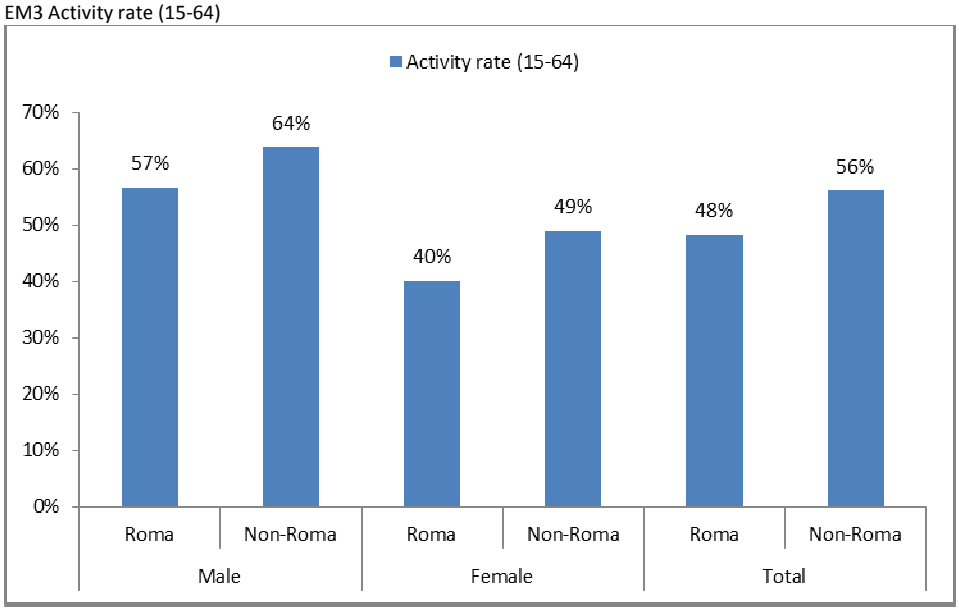
The unemployment rate is calculated also for males and females separately. In addition, the share of unemployed persons by the occupation (E14 - "What is/was occupation in your current job or your last job (if currently not working)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset) as a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated. The share of unemployed persons by the industry (E15 - "What is/was industry in this/that job?" from the UNDP-WB datasets a percentage of all unemployed persons in the age 15-64 was calculated as well.

Interpretation

The data derived from the survey indicates very high unemployment rates among both Roma and Non-Roma respondents. However, the unemployment rate among Roma (70 percent) is more than twice as high as among Non-Roma (33 percent), which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma people in the labor market. Gender analysis of the unemployment rate in these two groups shows an even more gloomy picture as more than three quarters (78 percent) of working age female Roma suffer from unemployment, while the same indicator among Non-Roma women is almost 2 times lower. The current situation mostly indicates the overall weak economic situation and very limited employment opportunities for people, especially for those marginal groups like Roma.

According to the Chart youth unemployment rates in both groups are very high as well – 74 percent (Roma) and 54 percent (Non-Roma). Moreover, gender structures of the unemployed youth in the two groups confirm a higher unemployment rate among young Roma women (79 percent) than young Roma men (70 percent), while the situation with Non-Roma youth is reverse. Such high rates of unemployment among youth, especially among young women, will make future employment opportunities of Roma youth and also Non-Roma youth uncertain due to a lack of work experience, but also may cause different economic and social problems in local communities.

EM3 Activity rate (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of employed and unemployed (labor force) as a percentage of those in the working age (15-64).

In line with the ILO definitions of Labor statistics, a person is "employed" if they answered they were paid either last week or said they were not but that they have a paid job (using questions E2 and E3) from the UNDP-WB dataset.

A person is "unemployed" if they said they were not in a paid job last week and they said they have a job sometime in the future OR they were not in a paid job last week and they said they were looking for a job within the last four weeks and they would be ready to start a job within the next two weeks. (using questions E2, E3, E10 and E10a).

Everybody who is not employed or unemployed is out of labor force.

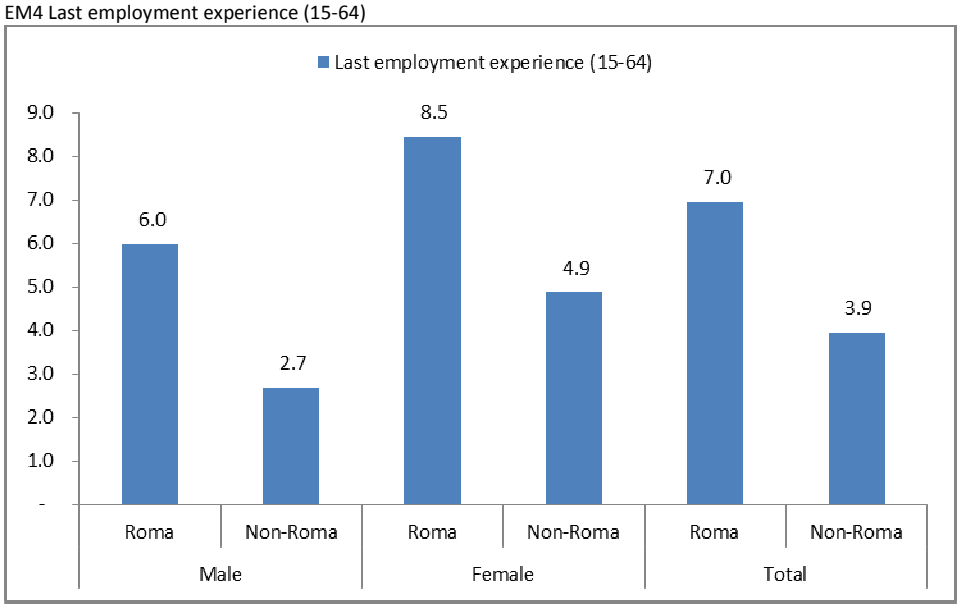
The activity rate is calculated also for males and females separately.

Interpretation

The chart suggests that Non-Roma people (who took part in the survey) are more economically active than Roma people, as their rate of economic activity is 8 percent higher than the economic activity rate of Roma. This can be attributed to different factors such as higher employment opportunities for Non-Roma, their comparative advantage in the labour market, a lower propensity of Roma people to participate in the labour market and a higher number of discouraged Roma workers, etc.

At the same time the chart shows the relatively lower economic activity rates among working age women in both groups, however, it also indicates the economic activity rate among Roma women is 9 percent lower than among Non-Roma women. The overall situation with female respondents can be associated with different factors, such as women choosing to stay at home and look after children and the household rather than work. At the same time it is obvious that Roma women are less active in the labour market than Non-Roma women due to different stigmas, which discourage Roma women from seeking a formal job.

EM4 Last employment experience (15-64)



Calculation of the indicator

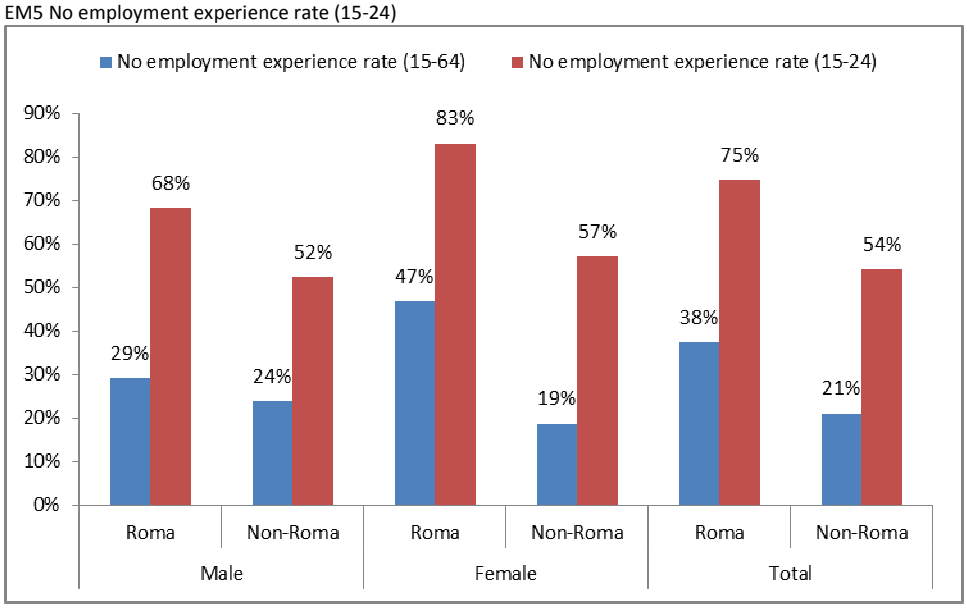
Average length of unemployment for those that have ever worked and are currently unemployed (as per the ILO definition) in the age group 15-64.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset subtracting the year of last work experience from 2011 (year of the survey's implementation).

Interpretation

The data for the last employment experience of respondents, or average length of their unemployment indicates existing long term unemployment within both Roma and Non-Roma unemployed, however, the length of this long term unemployment among Roma is longer (7.0 years) than Non-Roma (3.9 years) by almost two times. Roma women have the longest average unemployment length – 8.5 years, which again indicates the more vulnerable position of Roma job seekers, especially women, due to different factors among which could be lower educational levels and skills, unwillingness of employers to hire Roma due to different stigmas, etc. The effects of this long term unemployment are not only reduced income and financial hardship for families, but also psychological and emotional problems as well as significant barriers to future job finding due to diminishing employability.

EM5 No employment experience rate (15-64)
EM5 No employment experience rate (15-24)

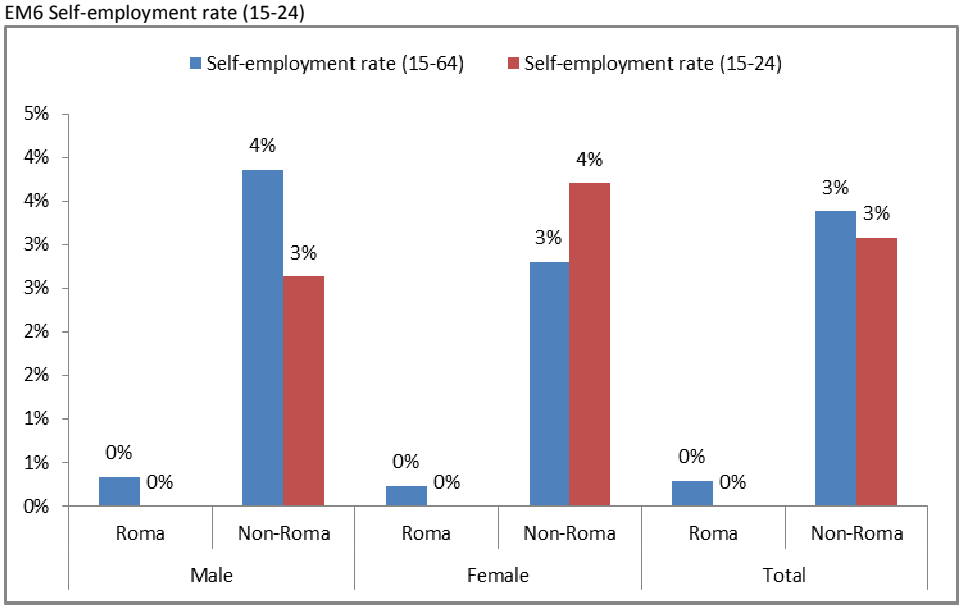


Calculation of the indicator

Share of those who have never worked as a percentage of unemployed population (as per ILO definition) in the age 15-64 and in the age 15-24.

Indicator is based on question "In what year did you last work? (marking separately if somebody had never worked)" (E12) from the UNDP-WB dataset. taking the people who marked they have never worked.

EM6 Self-employment rate (15-64)
EM6 Self-employment rate (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of self-employed in the labor force (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

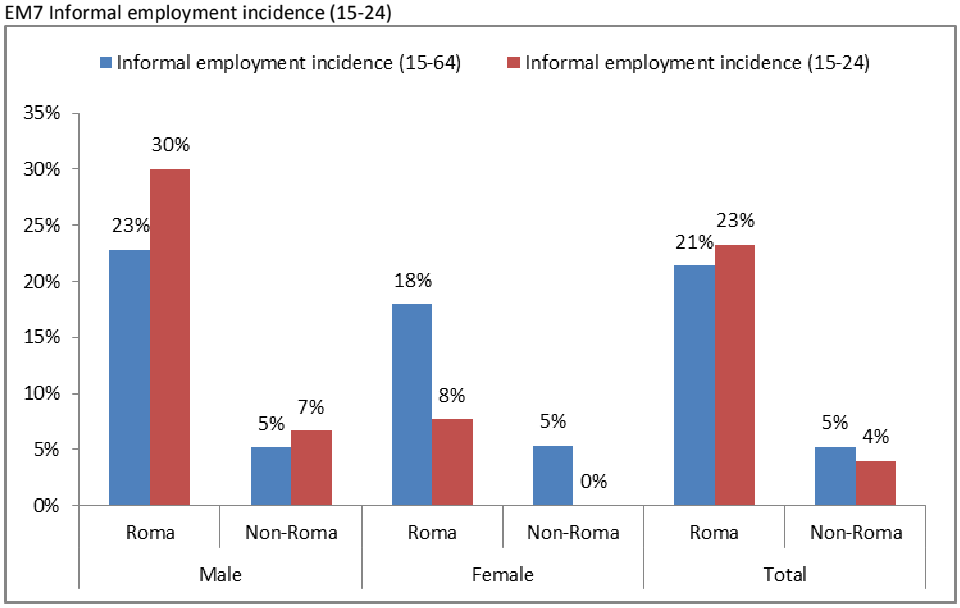
A person is considered self-employed if they answered "already self-employed" to question "Are you interested in becoming self-employed and starting own business?" (E16) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Labor force consists of employed and unemployed as per ILO definitions.

Interpretation

The chart (A) suggests that more than one third of working age Roma unemployed has never had employment before, while only 21 percent of working age Non-Roma unemployed respondents have no work experience at all. A similar disparity is observed when unemployed Roma and Non-Roma are split in to gender groups. This fact again indicates relatively limited opportunities for Roma people in the labor market. At the same time, analysis of previous work experience of unemployed youth shows that the share of Roma youth without former employment is 21 percent higher than the share of young unemployed Non-Roma that have no work experience.

Chart (b) shows insignificant self-employment rate for Non-Roma respondents, while the Roma have no self-employment at all. This situation can be connected with different factors and conditions such as start-up capital for entrepreneurial activity, skills or knowledge to create own work, organizational and legal issues to be addressed in order to register for self-employment, etc., for all of which Roma people may have less resources to mobilize.

EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-64)
EM7 Informal employment incidence (15-24)



Calculation of the indicator

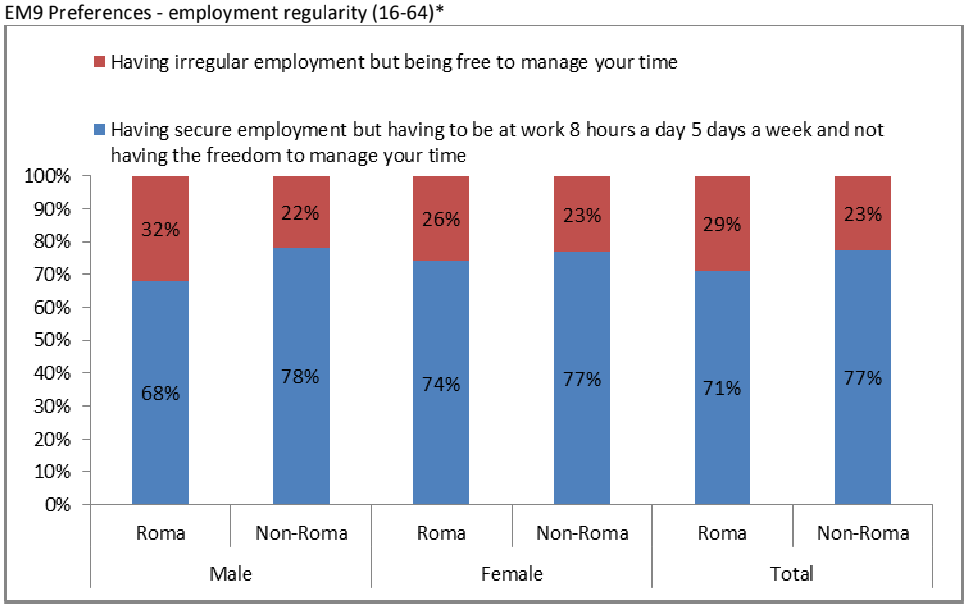
Share of employed people who do not have a written contract (ages 15-64 and 15-24).

Indicator is calculated from the positive answers to question "Do you have a written contract with your employer?" (E6) from the UNDP-WB dataset. This question is asked those people who are employed (as per questions E2 and E3) and are not the "employer in own business with employees" (answer category in question E5).

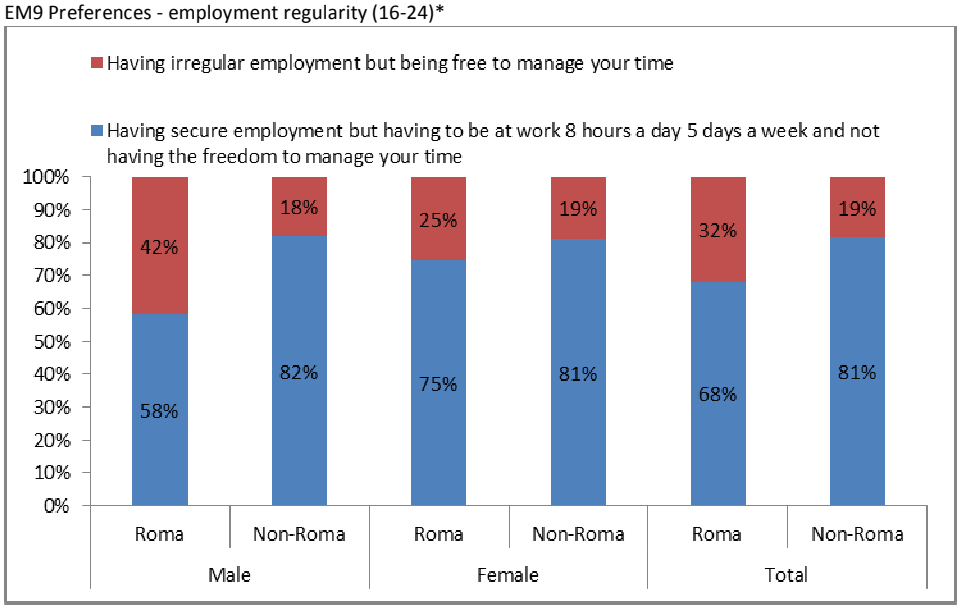
Interpretation

Survey data in the Chart (C) indicates high informal employment rate among employed working age Roma (21 percent), while the share of workers without a formal contract among employed working age Non-Roma is only five percent. A similar situation is observed with employed Roma youth, 23 percent of which declared to be working without a written contract, while only four all employed Non-Roma youth claimed to have formal employment. This situation can be mostly connected with the disadvantaged position of Roma in the labor market due to which they are ready to opt for any possible job, even without a formal contract and low pay.

EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-64)*



EM9 Preferences - employment regularity (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

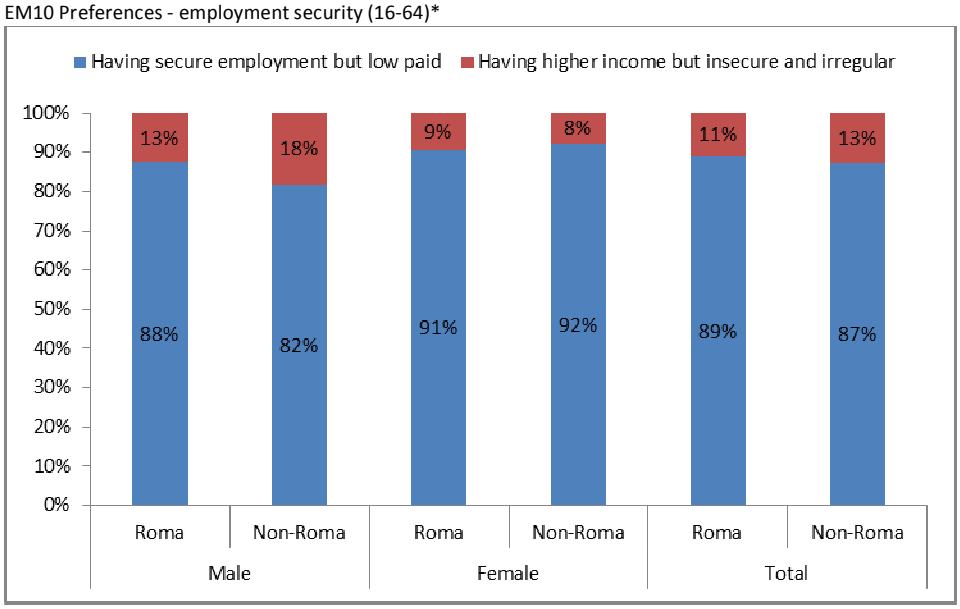
Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but having to be at work 8 hours a day 5 days a week and not having the freedom to manage your time" or "Having irregular employment but being free to manage your time" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6C) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

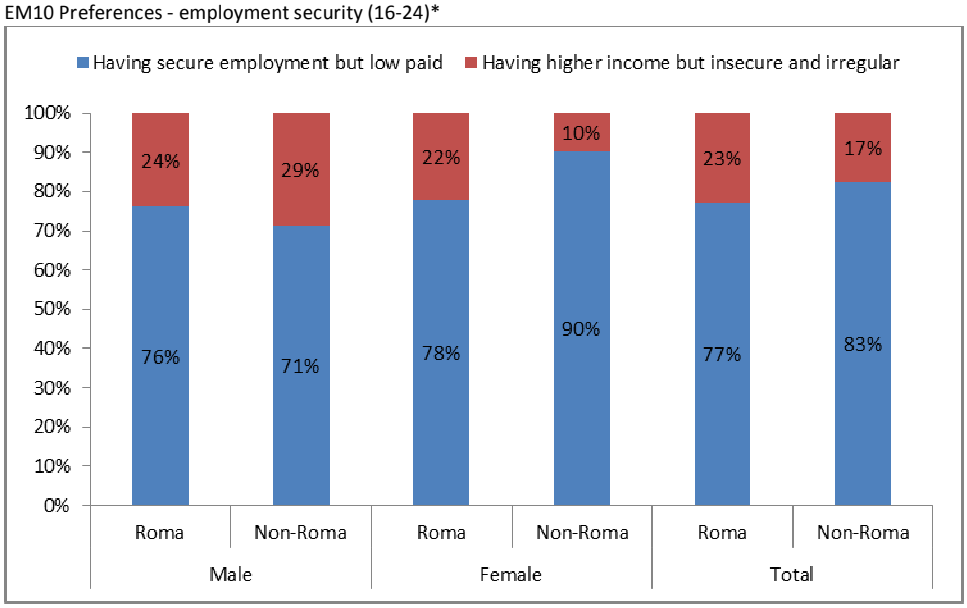
Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a regular job or work time flexibility shows that the biggest share of both Roma (71 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (77 percent) at a working age opt for having a regular job with strict working days and hours rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. This fact shows that in unstable economic conditions and limited employment opportunities, people, especially those with dependents, choose to have a stable job and therefore income stability. At the same time, the data also shows that a regular job is slightly less important for Roma youth, as 68 percent of them opted for it and 32 percent opted for the free management of their time with an irregular job, especially, the young Roma men, 42 percent of whom chose flexible time management. This can be justified with the willingness of young people to have more flexible time management in order to have a more active social life. Moreover, young people have less of a propensity to seek a regular job with strict working hours due to the fact that at this age (15-24) they do not have dependents to support. In contrary, the same study shows that Non-Roma youth is most willingfull to have regular jobs as 81 of them opted for it.

EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-64)*



EM10 Preferences - employment security (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Having secure employment but low paid" or "Having higher income but insecure and irregular" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

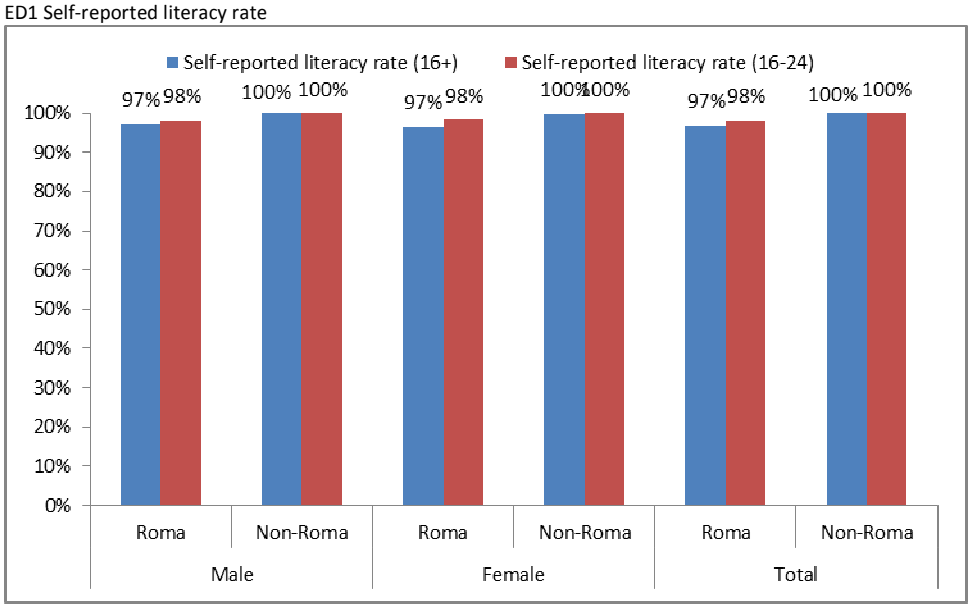
This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6B) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

A study of the preferences of respondents for a secure job with lower pay or insecure and irregular job with high payment shows that both Roma (89 percent) and Non-Roma respondents (87 percent) at a working age opt for having a secure job with lower pay rather than an irregular job with flexible time management. Similar results are observed in the youth group and gender division of the respondents. This fact shows that everyone is concerned about stable income (even lower) which is most probably driven by current realities of unstable economic conditions.

Education

ED1 Self-reported literacy rate



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged 16 and older who reported to be able to read and write as share of the total surveyed population aged 16 and older.

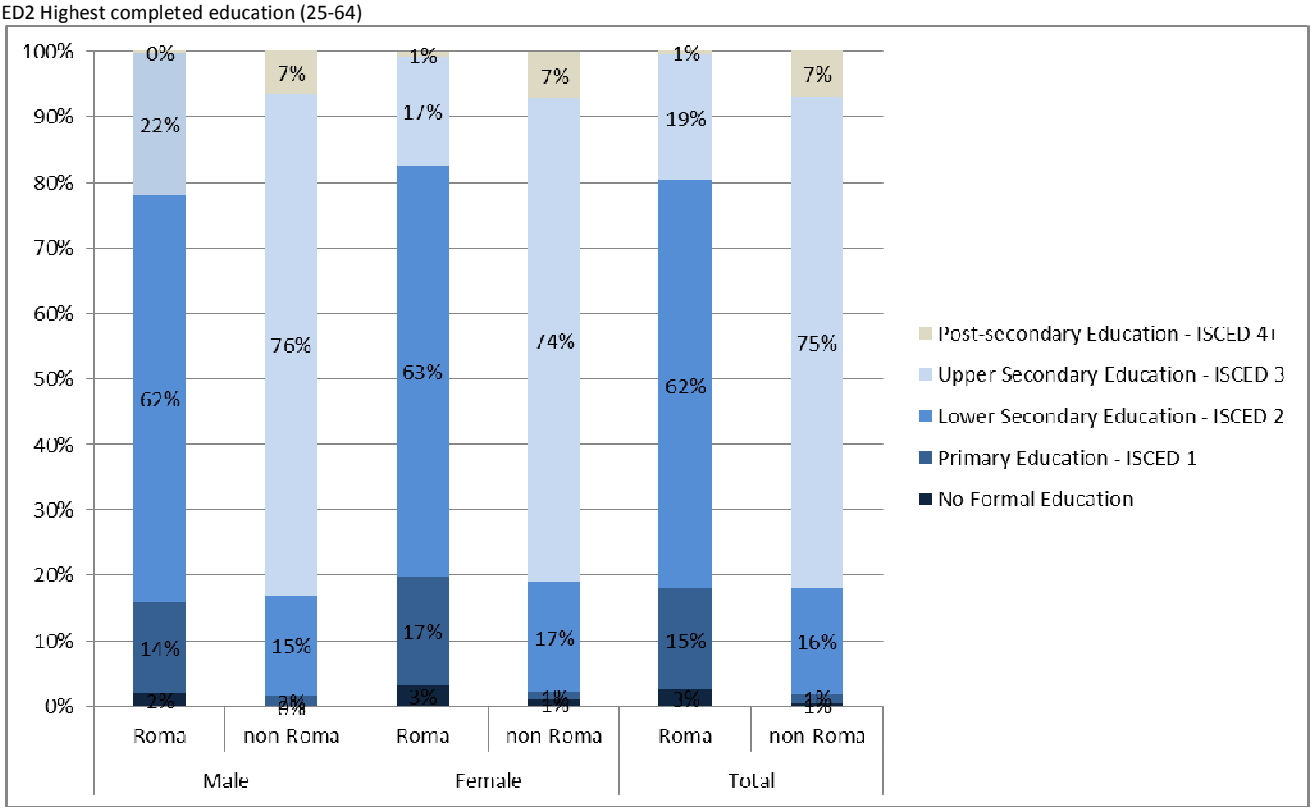
This indicator is calculated using the question "Can she/he read and write?" (EDUC_b1_a11) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. The indicator is based on the respondent's self-perception of literacy.

Interpretation

The figure shows that self-reported literacy rates for Roma and non-Roma are close to 100%. Roma indicated slightly lower literacy rates than non-Roma. In comparison to all Roma (aged 16+), younger Roma (aged 26 to 24) indicated slightly higher literacy rates.

Data on self-reported literacy rates should be treated with caution as one cannot conclude that those who indicated to be literate have the functional literacy skills that might be needed in a knowledge society.

ED2 Highest completed education (25-64)



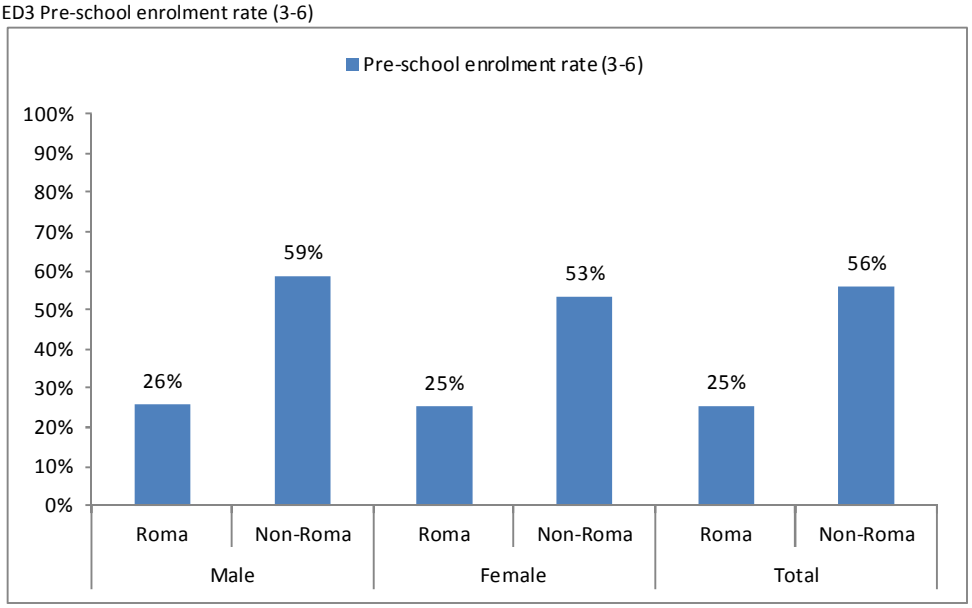
Calculation of the indicator

Surveyed population aged between 25 and 64 by highest education completed defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This indicator is calculated using the question "What is his/her highest attained education level?" (b2) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results were displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "No formal education" and "incomplete lower basic" were summarized as "No Formal Education". "Lower basic and incomplete upper basic" were summarized as "Primary Education – ISCED 1". The values "Upper basic", "Incomplete secondary voc/technical" and "Incomplete secondary general" were summarized as Lower Secondary Education – ISCED 2". The values "Secondary voc/technical (1 or 2yr)", "Secondary voc/technical (3 or 4 yr)", "Secondary general (4 yr)", "Incomplete college or university" were summarized as Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "Associate (2yr) College", "Bachelor", "Masters", "PhD / Specialist" were summarized as "Post-secondary education – ISCED 4+". The translations of the questionnaire in national languages have been controlled for being in line with ISCED. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.
Primary education refers to the first four or five years of schooling and lower secondary education refers to four or five years of schooling following primary education. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. Most countries have a single structure education system covering primary and lower secondary education in one school. We use the age group 25 to 64 in order to make comparisons with the overall population possible (e.g. OECD 2009: Education at a Glance, p. 37).

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma aged between 25 and 64 have less frequently completed higher education levels (ISCED 3, 4+) than non-Roma. One out of five Roma has completed at least upper secondary education while more than four out of five non-Roma respondents have completed this level. 3% Roma have not completed any education level and 15% have just completed primary education while 98% non-Roma have completed at least lower secondary education. Roma women have slightly less frequently completed higher education levels (ISCED 3, 4+) than their male counterparts.

ED3 Pre-school enrolment rate (3-6)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population (not yet enrolled in school) aged between 3 and 6 who are enrolled in a preschool facility (kindergarten or preschool) as share of all surveyed population between 3 and 6 (not yet enrolled in school).

This indicator is calculated using the question "Has s/he ever attended pre-school?" (EDUC_b5_b14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA dataset. The values "refused", "don't know" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing. We use the age group 3 to 6 as this is the theoretical age for pre-primary (not nursery) education in most countries. Those being 5 or 6 years old and already enrolled in school have been left out of the calculation.

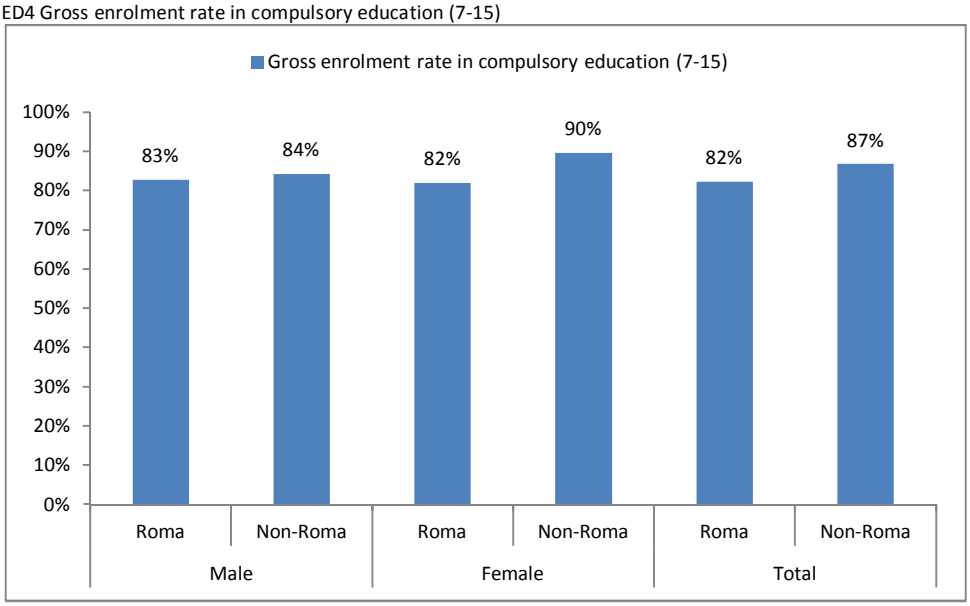
When comparing pre-school enrolment rates with national averages it should be considered that different data sources might not refer to the same age group.

Interpretation

The figure shows huge differences concerning pre-school enrolment rates between Roma and non-Roma (aged three to six). The share of non-Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education is more than twice as high as the share of Roma who indicated to be enrolled in pre-school education. Just one out of four Roma children (aged three to six) indicated to be enrolled in pre-school.

Give the importance of pre-school education for a later school career the low pre-school enrolment rate might contribute to the huge disadvantages Roma children face when entering regular school.

ED4 Gross enrolment rate in compulsory education (7-15)



Calculation of the indicator

Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 7 and 15 who are enrolled in education as share of all 7 to 15 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age groups 7 to 15 as in this age schooling is compulsory in all surveyed countries. Six year olds are not included as many of them were not yet supposed to be enrolled in school when the survey took place. In some countries the period of compulsory schooling continues after the age of 15. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

The survey question makes no distinction between pupils who are absent from school but still officially registered and pupils who are not officially registered. Thus, the respondents might have interpreted this question in different ways.

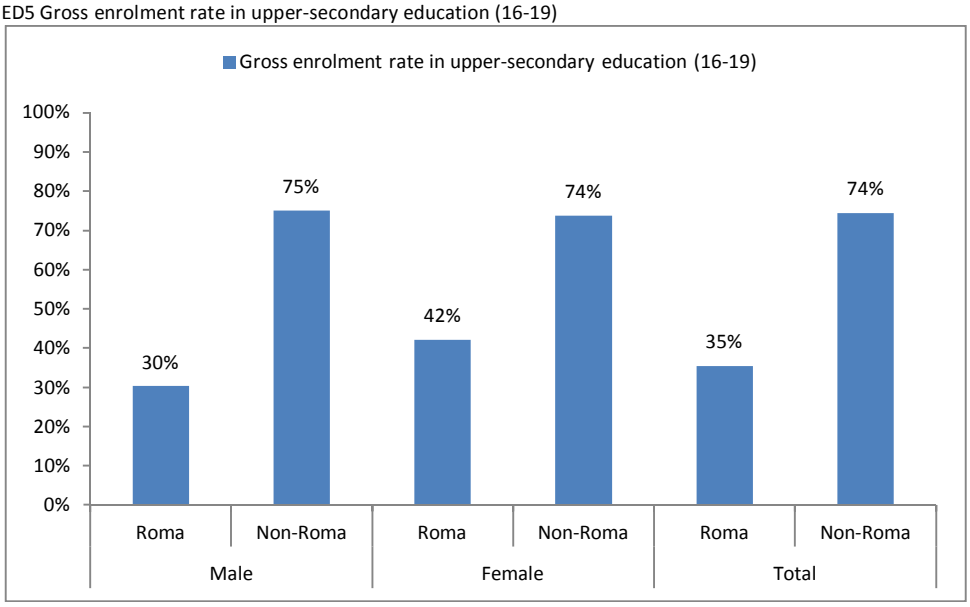
Interpretation

The figure shows that a remarkable percentage of both Roma and and non-Roma indicated to not attend school.

These finding should be treated with caution as other UNDP surveys have found much higher enrolment rates for both Roma and non-Roma. The national translation of the survey question (*Navštevuje ešte stále školu alebo kurz?*) suggests that people who were in the very moment of interviewing not attending school (for example because of illness or due to finished examinations) might have answered the question with "no". Most interviews in Slovakia were done in June 2011, thus shortly before the end of the school year. This could explain low attendance rates.

A survey conducted by UNDP in Slovakia in 2010 asking a slightly different question (*Do you visit school in the present school year?*) finds enrolment rates for Roma and non Roma above 95%.

ED5 Gross enrolment rate in upper-secondary education (16-19)



Calculation of the indicator

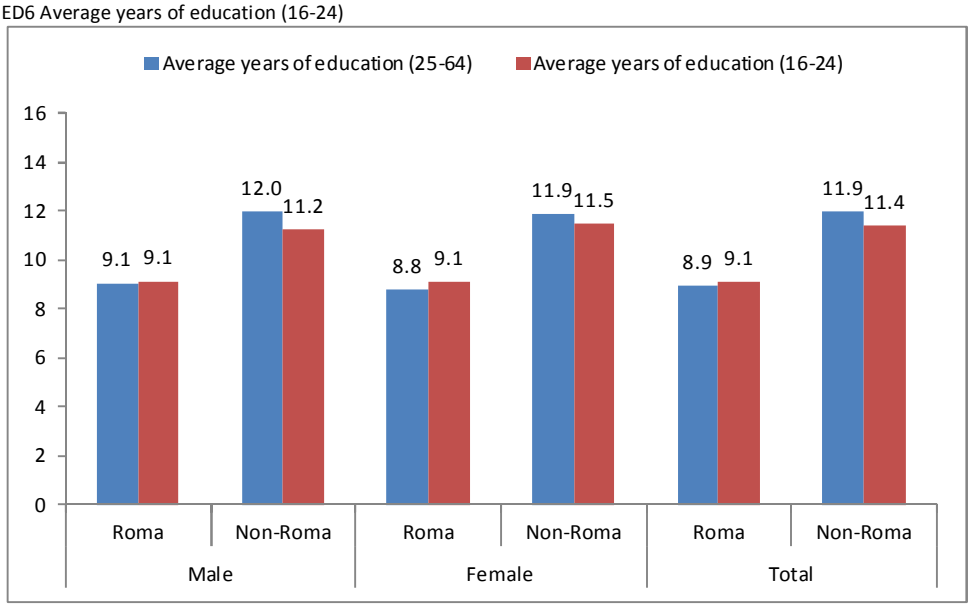
Ratio of the surveyed population aged between 16 and 19 who are enrolled in education as share of all 16 to 19 year olds.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does s/he still attend school or training?" (b9) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing. We use the age group 16 to 19 as this age period is part of the theoretical age for upper-secondary education in most countries. In some countries the period of upper-secondary education starts with in an earlier age or ends after the age of 19. However, the same age group was chosen for all countries. As no information about the grade was collected, we speak about gross instead of net ratios.

Interpretation

The figure shows that Roma being in the theoretical age of upper secondary education (16 to 19) indicated much lower attendance levels than non-Roma did. The share of non-Roma aged 16 to 19 who indicated to attend school is more than twice as high as the share of Roma who indicated to attend school. Notably, the share of Roma females aged 16 to 19 who indicated to attend school is 12 percentage points higher than the share of Roma males who indicated to attend school.

ED6 Average years of education (25-64)
ED6 Average years of education (16-24)



Average years of education

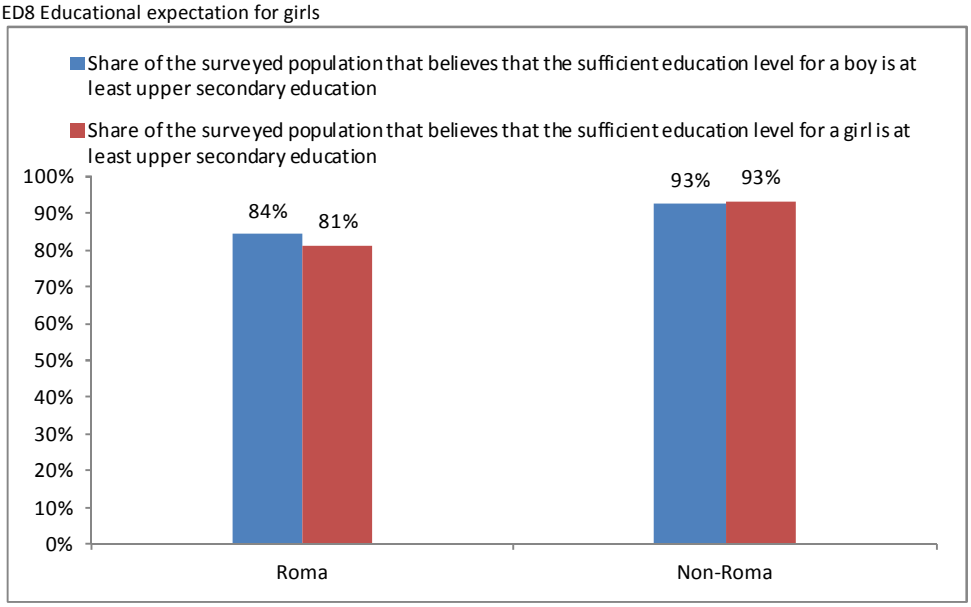
Share of the surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) that believes that the sufficient education level for a boy/girl is at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3).

This indicator is calculated using the question "How many years did s/he spend in school in total?" (b6) from the UNDP-WB dataset and computing the mean. We use the age group 25 to 64 and define this group as "adult population" in order to make comparison with a younger age cohort (people aged between 16 and 24) possible.

Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated to have spent more years in the education system than Roma did. Indicated differences in average years spend in school between Roma and non-Roma of 25 to 64 years of age account for three years. Indicated average differences between Roma and non-Roma aged 16 to 24 are lower but still account for more than two years.

ED7 Educational expectation for boys
ED8 Educational expectation for girls



Calculation of the indicator

Surveyed population (randomly selected adult person from the households (16+)) by educational level that respondents believe that is sufficient for a boy/girl.

This indicator is calculated using the question "What do you believe is a sufficient level of education for a boy/girl?" (v7b/v7g) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Results are displayed according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The values "secondary vocational/technical/arts" and "general secondary" are summarized as "Upper Secondary Education – ISCED 3". The values "refused" and "don't know" were defined as missing.

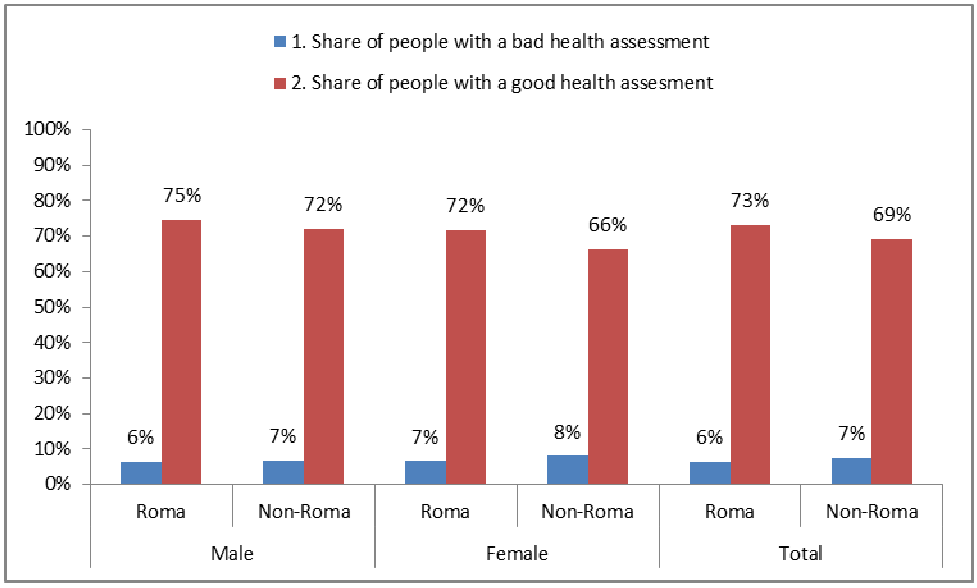
Interpretation

The figure shows that on average non-Roma indicated higher educational aspirations than Roma did. However, the figure shows also that most Roma would like a boy / girl to finish at least upper secondary education: Less than one out of five Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for boys and about one out of five Roma indicated to have lower expectations than upper secondary education for girls.

The result should be reflected against the low socio-economic status of most Roma families which is generally associated with lower aspirations and might fully explain the different aspirations between Roma and non-Roma.

Health

H1 Health assessment



Calculation of the indicator

Share of those who have bad/very bad or good/very good health in general as a percentage of all surveyed population.

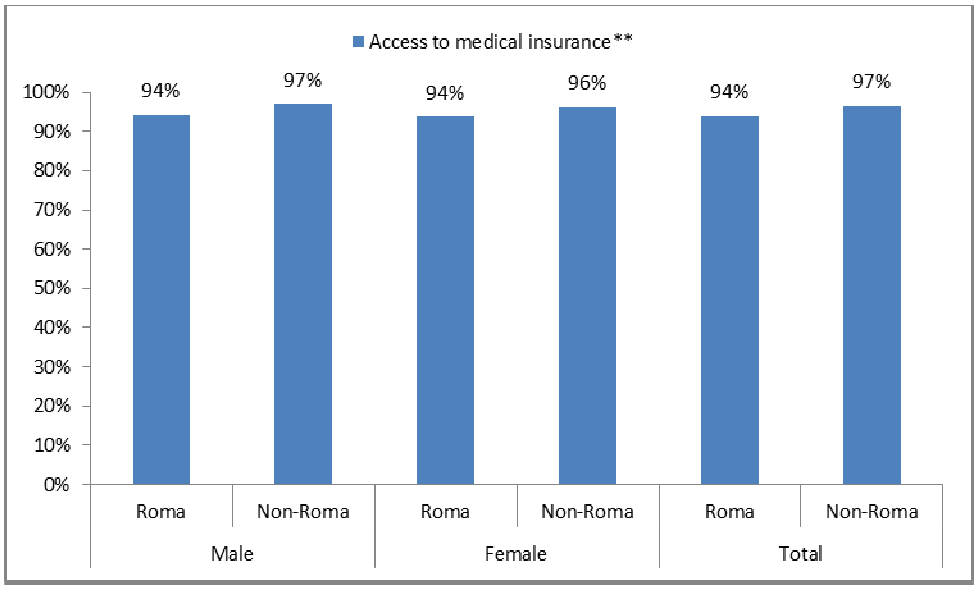
Indicator is based on question "How is your health in general?" (C1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph indicates that based on respondents' self-assessment almost ¾ of both Roma and non-Roma declared satisfaction with their health (good/very good answers). Unfavourable assessment of health was indicated only by a small share of Roma and non-Roma (6 % and 7 % respectively). These results are not significantly differentiated by sex.

High share of satisfactory answers by Roma may suggest that self-perception of health does not correspond to the objective verification by experts – rather it is biased by lack of information, prejudices, cultural norms etc.

H2 Access to medical insurance**



Calculation of the indicator

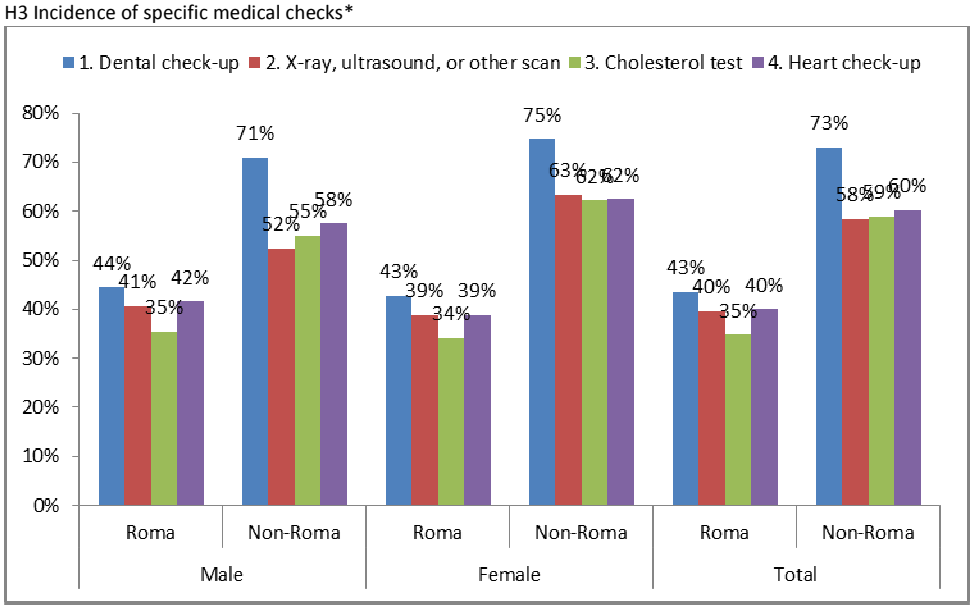
Share of adult persons (16+) who have medical insurance as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question ""Do you have any medical insurance either on your own name/other HH member?" (HEALTH_h4_i1) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that 94 % of Roma and 97 % of non-Roma indicated that they or some other member of the household have some kind of medical insurance. Sex is not differentiating the answers. This high share of positive answers among Roma might indicate a good management of health service in the country. However, it might also indicate that answers is biased by subjective interpretation of judgement what is 'medical insurance'.

H3 Incidence of specific medical checks*



Calculation of the indicator

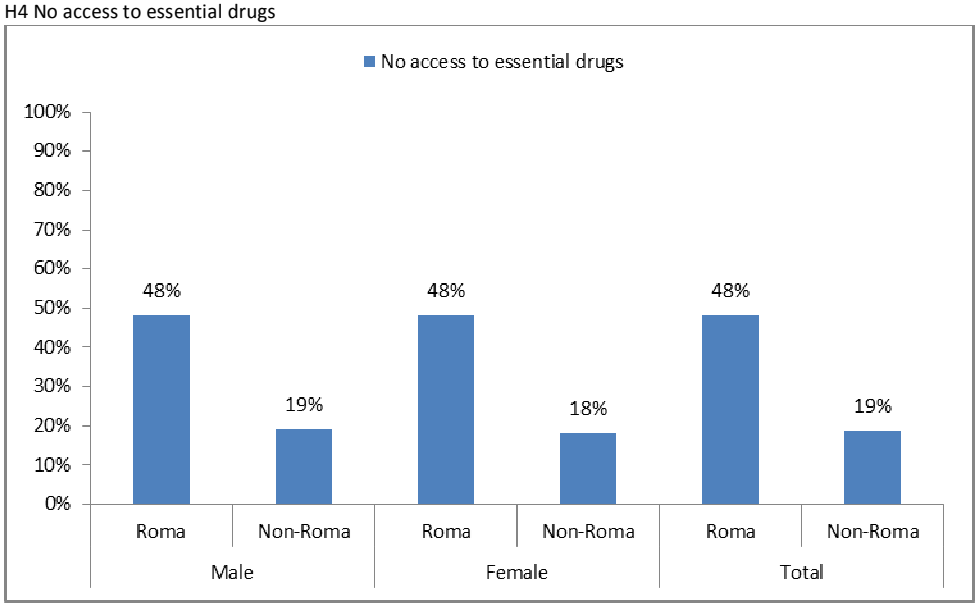
Share of adult persons (16+) who had a given medical test (dental check-up; x-ray, ultrasound or other scan; cholesterol test; heart check-up) in the last 12 months as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question H11 from the UNDP-WB dataset. Positive answers to question were considered not differentiating whether the check was own initiative, doctor's initiative or a screening program. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma from the sample had visited doctor for specific medical reasons. We see the significantly lower share of Roma respondents indicated that they have underwent medical checks as compared to non-Roma population. The frequency of visits to the doctor may indicate various facts: deteriorating health conditions, proximity or affordability of health care, but also fear of doctor and the like

H4 No access to essential drugs



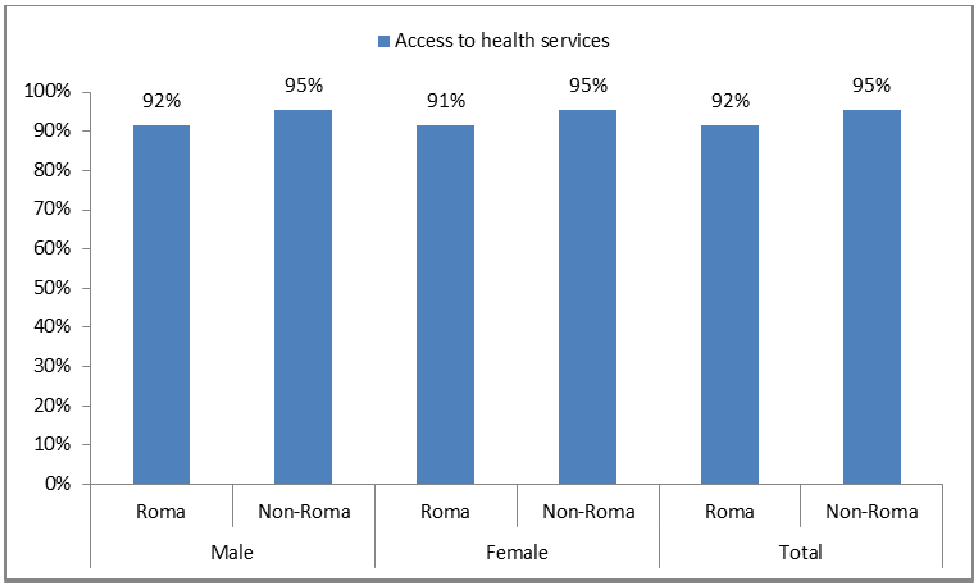
Share of people living in households which could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of this household as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Were there any periods in the past 12 months when your HH could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of your HH?" (Q2.3) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph show what share of Roma and non-Roma have problems with paying for medicine. As we see, almost half of the Roma sample indicated that they were some periods in the last year when they could not afford to pay for the medicine. The share of non-Roma having the same experience was significantly lower. Sex of respondents does not differentiate among the answers.

H5 Access to health services



Calculation of the indicator

Share of people living in the households having access to health services when needed as a percentage of all population living in households for which this question was replied.

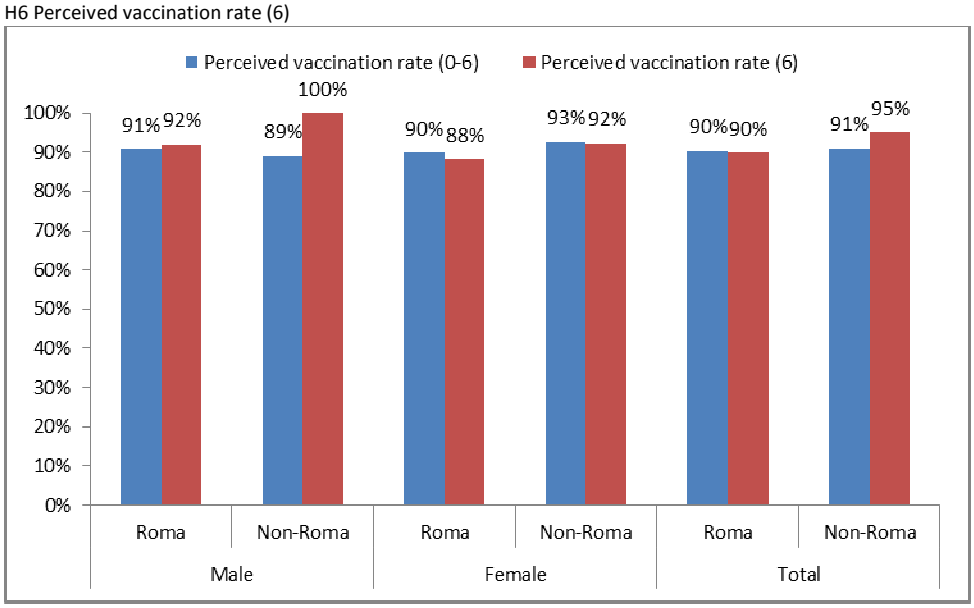
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Does your household have a doctor to approach when needed?" (Q2.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that more than 90 % of Roma and 95 % of non-Roma indicated that they have access to doctor when they needed. Sex of respondents does not significantly differentiate among the answers. Very high share of positive answers by Roma may indicate that they were those who were likely living on the outskirts close to town or villages with better access to doctor. This may also indicated a good management of health care service in the country.

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (0-6)

H6 Perceived vaccination rate (6)



Calculation of the indicator

Share of children 0-6 or 6 years old who ever received any vaccination as a percentage of all children in these age groups.

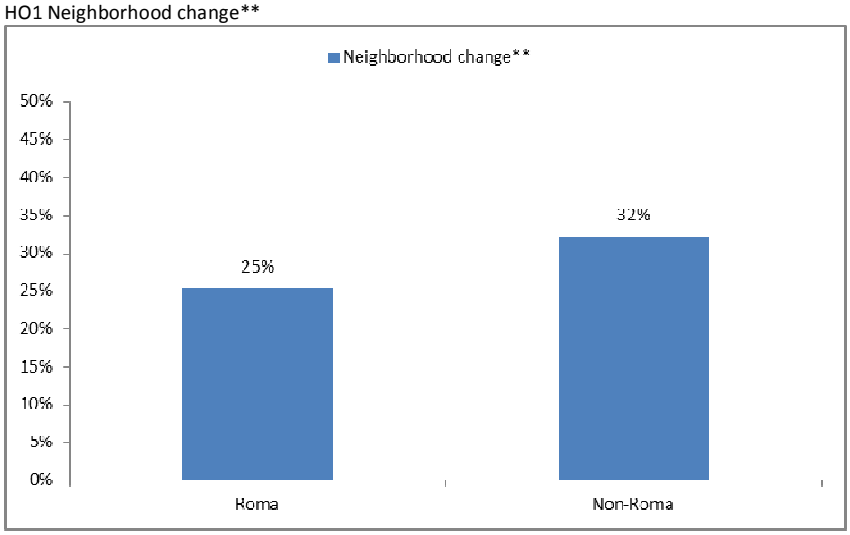
This indicator is calculated using positive answers to question "Did s/he ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?" (EC4) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph shows that more than 90 % of Roma and non-Roma children up to 6 years received some vaccination. Among Roma there is slightly lower share of female indicating vaccination but the difference is not statistically significant.

Housing

HO1 Neighborhood change**



Calculation of the indicator

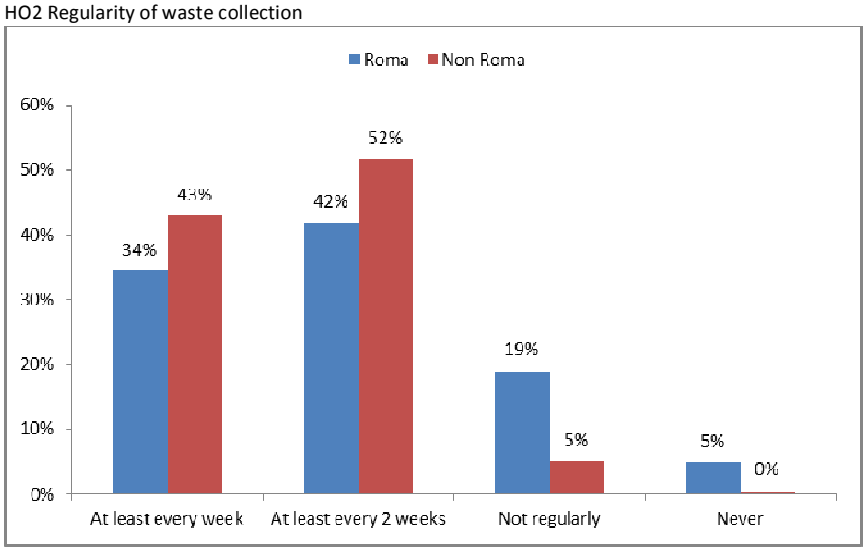
Share of people living in the households which in the last 5 years observed improvements in their neighbourhood as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "How has your neighbourhood changed in the last 5 years, or since you have been living here, as a place to live?"?" (NEIGH_q16_c4) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The results presented in this graph suggest that the share of people – both from Roma and non-Roma samples – who observe some improvement in their communities is not small, which is good news. However, the levels of improvement reported by Roma and Non-Roma samples differ: third of non-Roma as opposed to quarter of Roma sample, which is indicative of certain level of inequality.

HO2 Regularity of waste collection



Calculation of the indicator

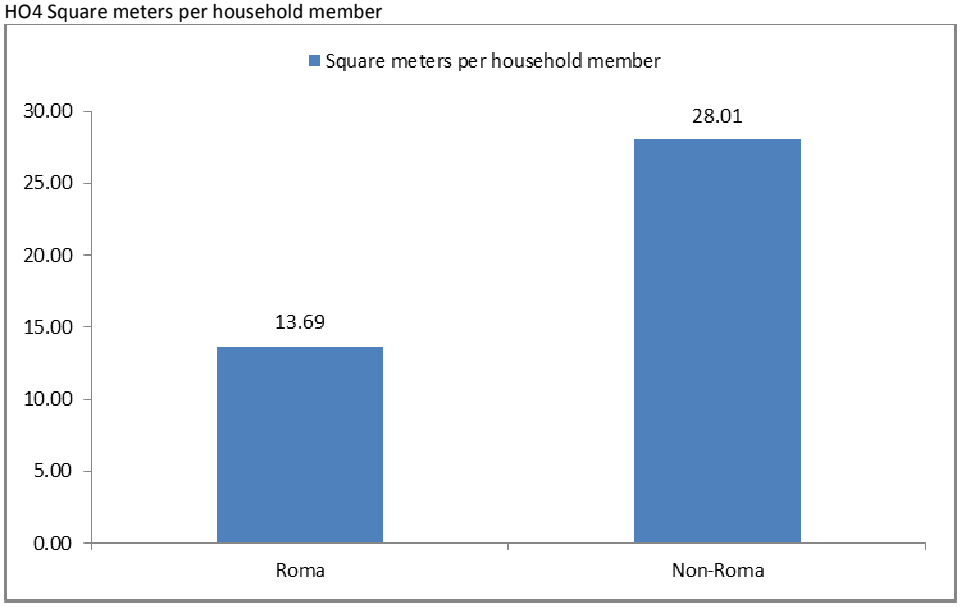
Share of people living in the households with a given frequency of waste collection as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question Q1.8 from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data suggests that both communities are lacking access to communal services (garbage collection). However, the level of deprivation in Roma is even higher, despite the fact that both communities share the same socioeconomic environment. This is typical for Roma segregated settlements or neighbourhood. Even when they are located in the same village, the infrastructures (paved road, gas supply) usually stops just before the "Roma part". The same seems to apply for waste collection as well.

HO4 Square meters per household member



Calculation of the indicator

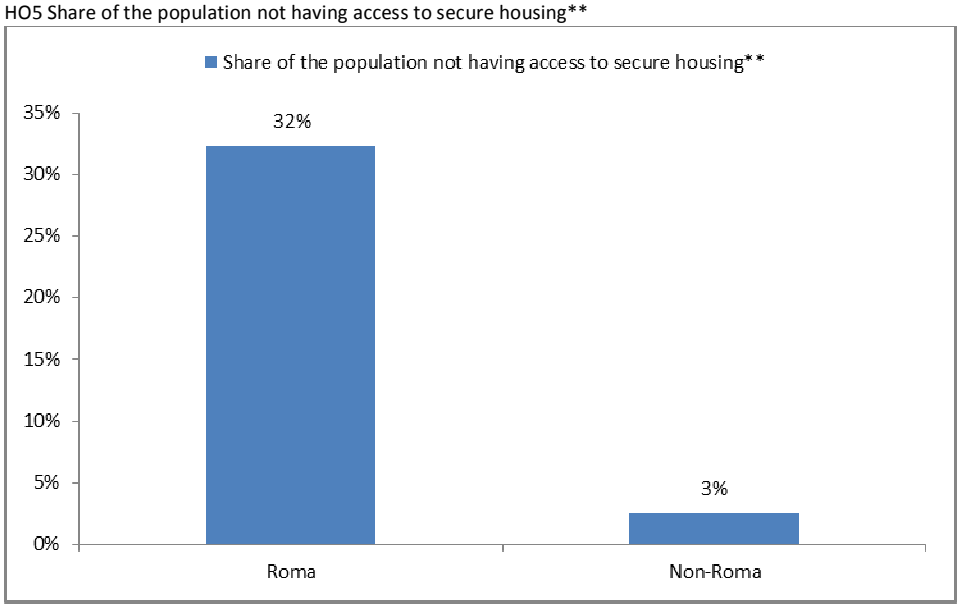
Average number of square metres of living space per household member .

This indicator is calculated using the question Q4.2 "How many square metres in total is the size of your current dwelling (living space)?" from the UNDP-WB dataset. Size of dwelling is divided by the number of household members. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data reveals that Roma households are twice more overcrowded than non-Roma. This indicator is important because of its direct implications for living standards and children's opportunities. A child, for instance, would not be equally able to concentrate on schooling and education (doing his/her homework) when living in an overcrowded household.

HO5 Share of the population not having access to secure housing**



Calculation of the indicator

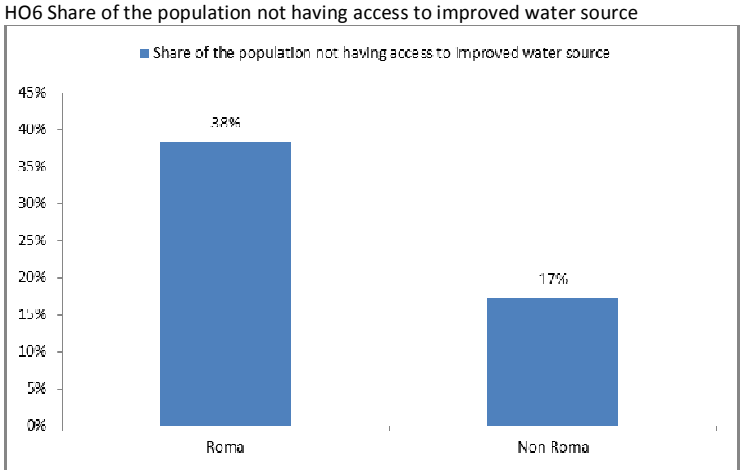
Share of people living in households which live in the ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "External evaluation of the HH`s dwelling" (HOUSE_m7a_m5) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The data presented in this graph suggests that Roma households are facing low level of housing security. Almost every third of them is living in ruined houses or slums (as evaluated by enumerators). The latter is important – it is not how the quality of housing is perceived by the respondents (in some cases they may be satisfied with their housing conditions) but reflects the objective status of the dwelling. At the same time the issue is almost non-existent for non-Roma. This difference reflects the fact that large part of Roma in Slovakia live in segregated settlements away from the "normal" villages.

HO6 Share of the population not having access to improved water source

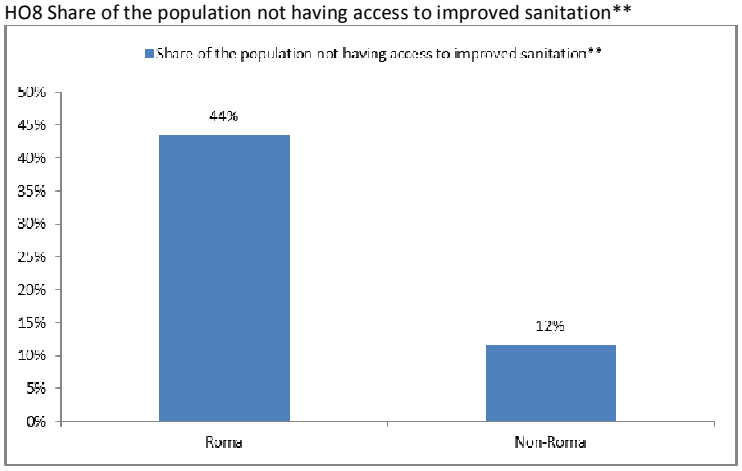


Calculation of the indicator

Share of population living in HHs not having piped water inside the dwelling or in the garden/yard as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which of the following is the main source of potable water your household uses" (Q4.10) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

HO8 Share of the population not having access to improved sanitation**



Calculation of the indicator

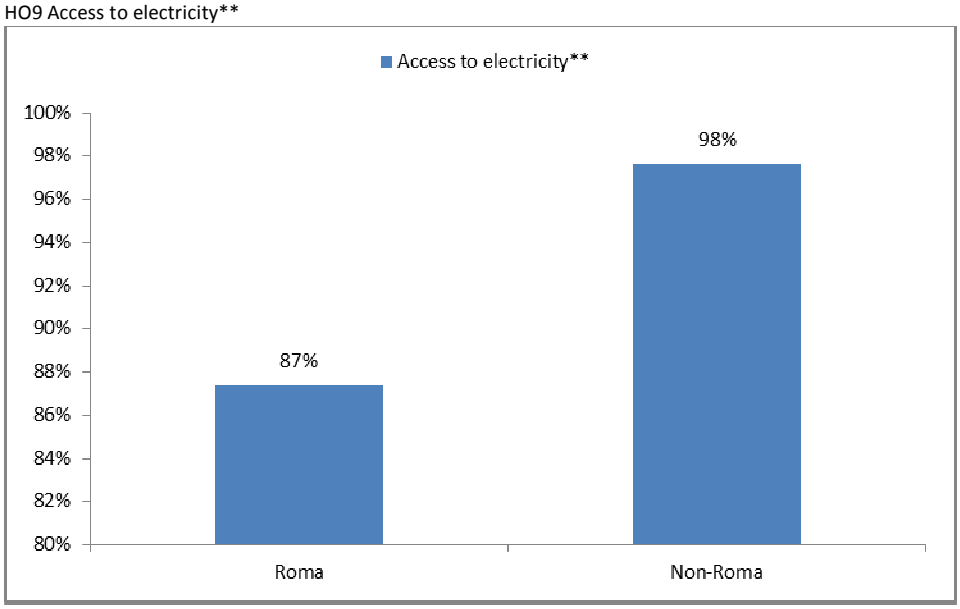
Share of the population living in HHs not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? Toilet in the house; Shower or bathroom inside" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The two graphs illustrate important element of wellbeing – access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The high share of non-Roma without access to improved water source (38%) is unacceptably high for an EU member state. It is considerably higher (more than twice) than in the case of non-Roma living in close proximity. Even worse is the situation on the indicator "access to sanitation" (not having a toilet or bathroom inside the dwelling). It is logically correlated with lack of access to running water in house – another indicator of deprivation unacceptable for an EU member state.

HO9 Access to electricity**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of the population living in HHs which have access to electricity in their dwelling as a percentage of all surveyed population.

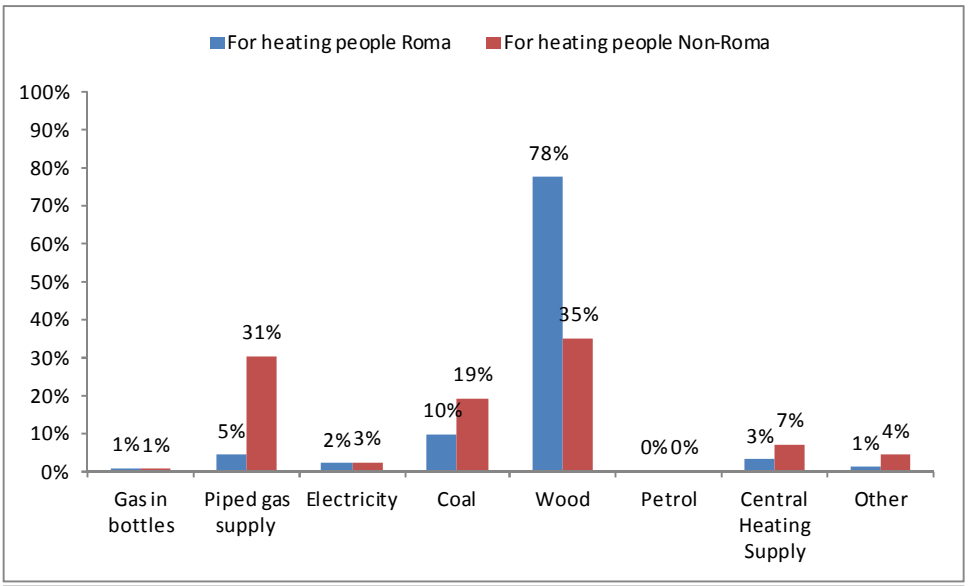
This indicator is calculated using the question "Does this dwelling in which you live have...? electricity supply" (HOUSE_q411) UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

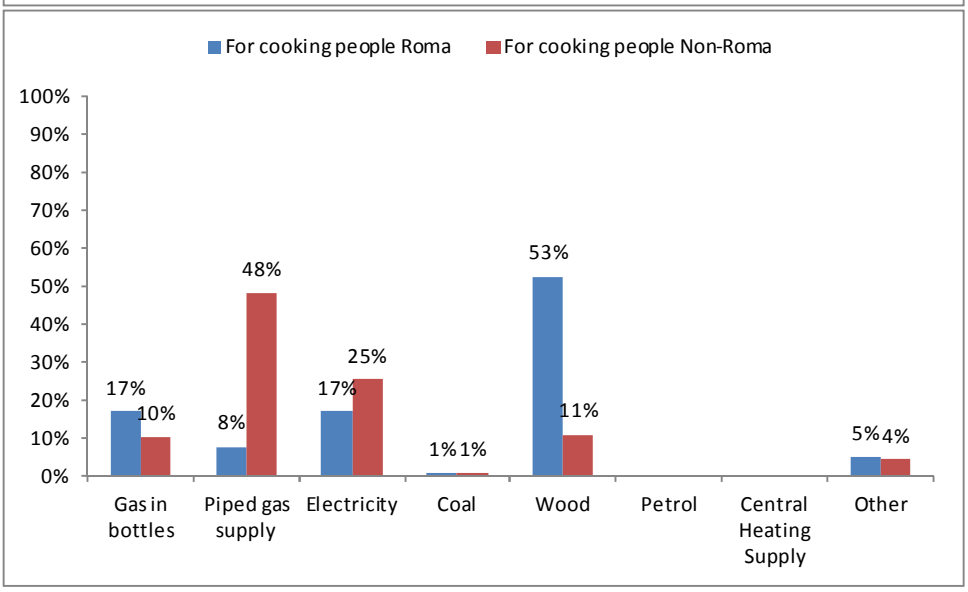
Interpretation

Access to electricity is generally available for both groups. However, Roma is still lagging behind. 13% of Roma don't have electricity is huge for European country in the

21st century. It means no possibility to use basic household appliances, no computer, no internet. The implications of this deprivation go well beyond household wellbeing and comfort.

HO11 Source of energy for heating and cooking





Calculation of the indicator

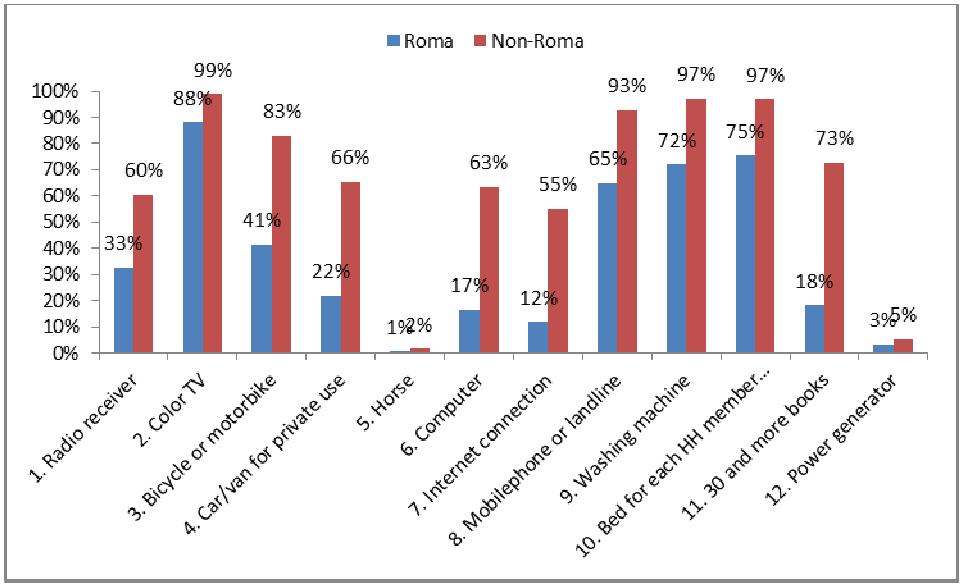
Share of people living in HHs using individual sources as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the questions "How do you usually heat your house?" (Q4.13), "On what do you usually cook in your household?" (Q4.12) from UNDP-WB dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Wood emerges as a major source of energy for the Roma group, while only third of non-Roma use wood for heating. Excessive reliance on wood is an indirect indicator of poverty – wood is one of the few energy sources that can be obtained relatively cheap or for free from the surrounding forest. The disproportionately higher usage of wood compared to non-Roma is consistent with the fact that majority of Rom alive in segregated settlements with basic infrastructure lacking.

HO13 Access to various HH amenities**



Calculation of the indicator

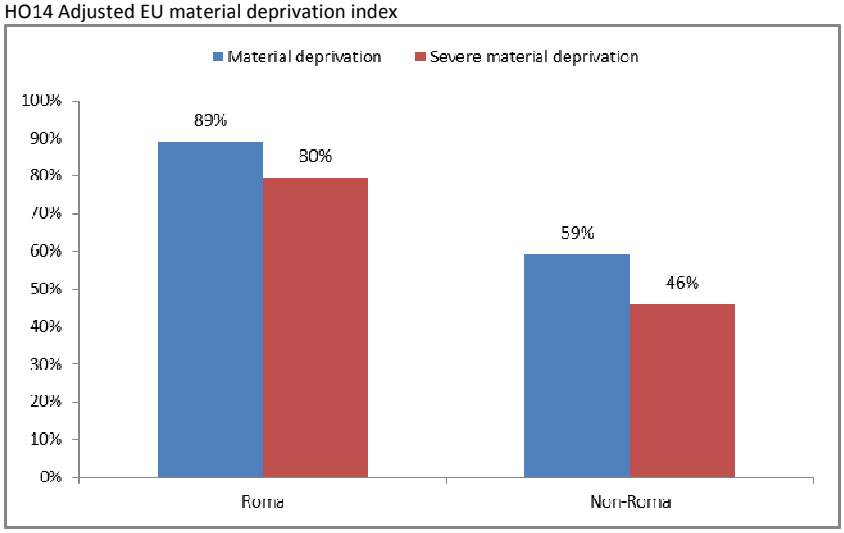
Share of people living in HHs possessing individual items as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "I am going to read some items a household can possess. Could you tell me whether your household has it in functioning order or your household does not have it?" (ECON_q48) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Difference in possession of different household items reveals not only level of poverty but it is also indicative of survival strategies. It is not surprising that Roma households fall behind on most items – and drastically behind on items like computers, cars, books or internet access.

HO14 Adjusted EU material deprivation index



Calculation of the indicator

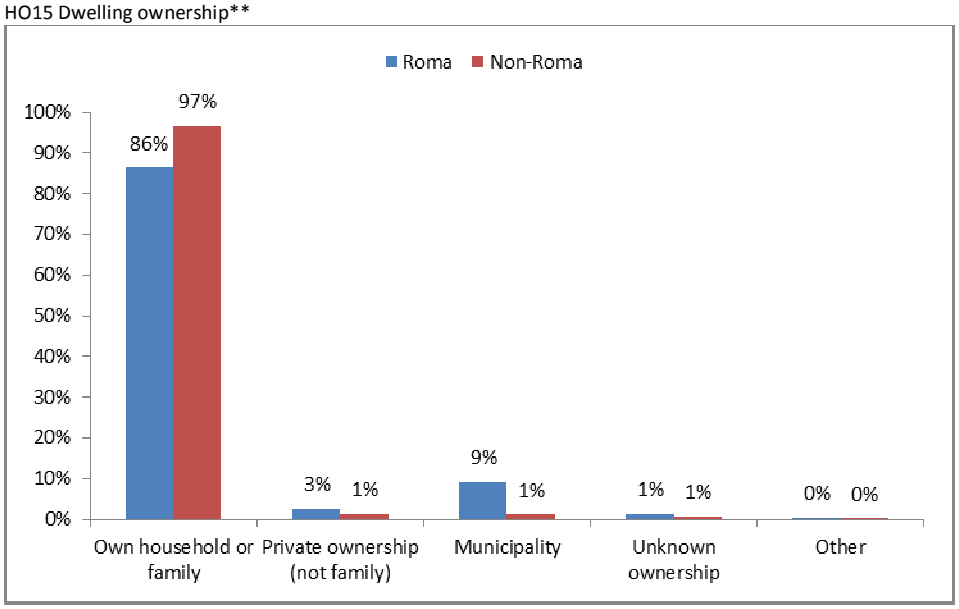
Share of people living in HHs which face at least 3 out of 8 deprivations (severe material deprivation is at least 4) as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using questions from UNDP-WB dataset:
Q4.6 - Difficulties at present to pay on time due to financial difficulties mortgage, rent of utility bills
Q4.9_1 - Can you afford if you wish ....Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home?
Q4.9_2 - Can you afford if you wish ....Eating meat, chicken or fish every second day?
Q4.9_3 - Can you afford if you wish ....An unexpected required expenses and pay through its own resources?
Q4.8_2 - does your household possess - Color TV?
Q4.8_4 - does your household possess - Car/van for private use?
Q4.8_8 - does your household possess - mobile phone or landline?
Q4.14 - do you restrict yourself when heating your dwelling?
In comparison with the regular EU material deprivation index, adjusted index misses the possession of refrigerator in the household.
The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This is a composite indicator reflecting wide range of aspects of human life. The data suggests that Roma are not just heavily deprived, but what is more important, most of those deprived fall under the category of "severe deprivation". The deprivation level is less in non-Roma and even lower is the rate of "severe deprivation".

HO15 Dwelling ownership**



Calculation of the indicator

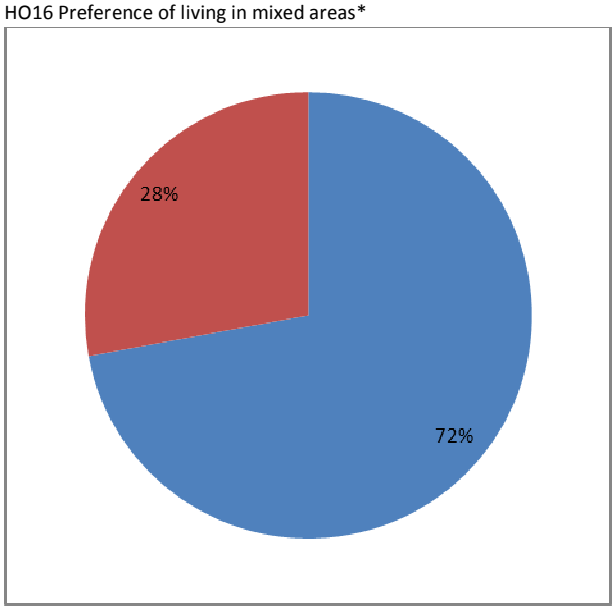
Share of people living in HHs by ownership p type as a percentage of all surveyed population.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Who is the owner of the dwelling in which you live?"" (HOUSE_q43_d4) from UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. The values "other", "refused", "don't know", "missing/NA", "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Data suggests no substantive difference in dwelling ownership – in both cases (of Roma and non-Roma) dwellings are owned by the family, which lives there. The share of municipal ownership is considerably higher in the case of Roma but overall still not significant (9% in the case of Roma and 1% in the case on non-Roma), which means that social housing (associated with municipal ownership of dwellings) is low in Slovakia.

HO16 Preference of living in mixed areas*



Calculation of the indicator

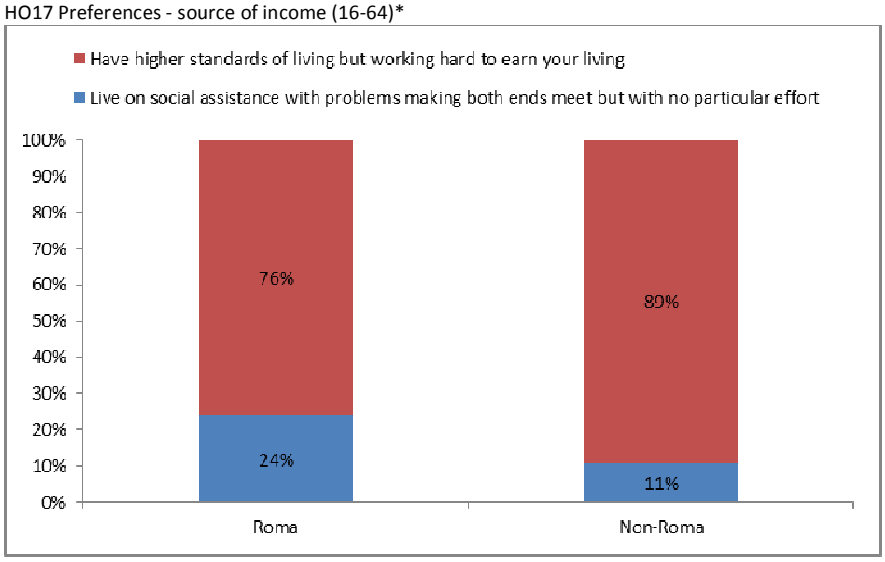
Share of adult (16+) Roma people who prefer to "live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population".

This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6F) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values "refused" and "DK/DNUQ" were defined as missing.

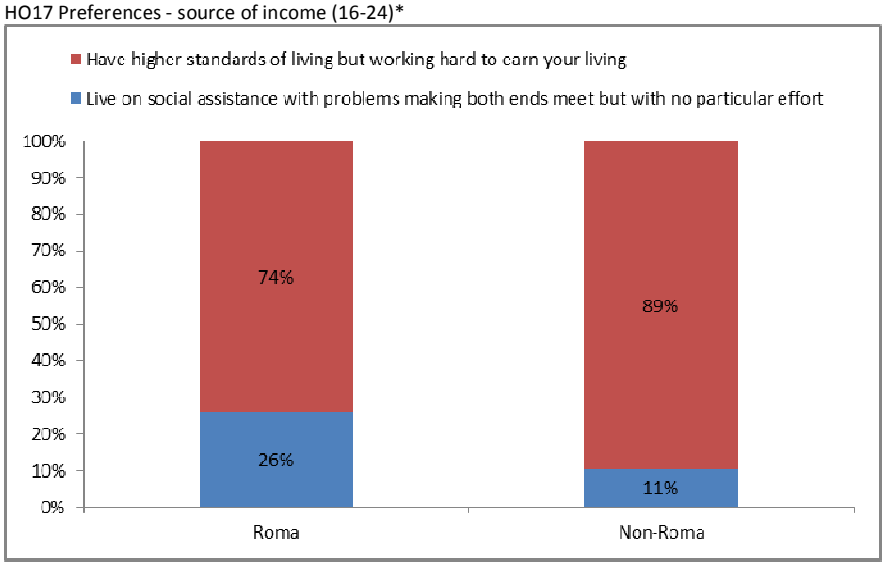
Interpretation

Data summarized in the graph conveys a powerful message: the majority of Roma (72%) are willing to live in a better conditions but surrounded by majority population" rather than to "live in a worse living conditions but surrounded by own population". This undermines the popular myth that Roma prefer not to mix with Gadze – even at a price of lower living standards. But still, this is not massively dominating attitude – 28% would still prefer the other choice. It can be due to a number of factors that could include higher level of personal security associated with "living with own kin" or lower level of prejudice.

HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-64)*



HO17 Preferences - source of income (16-24)*



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who prefer one of the two options - "Live on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort" or "Have higher standards of living but working hard to earn your living" as a percentage of the all adult persons answering to this question (ages 16-64 and 16-24).

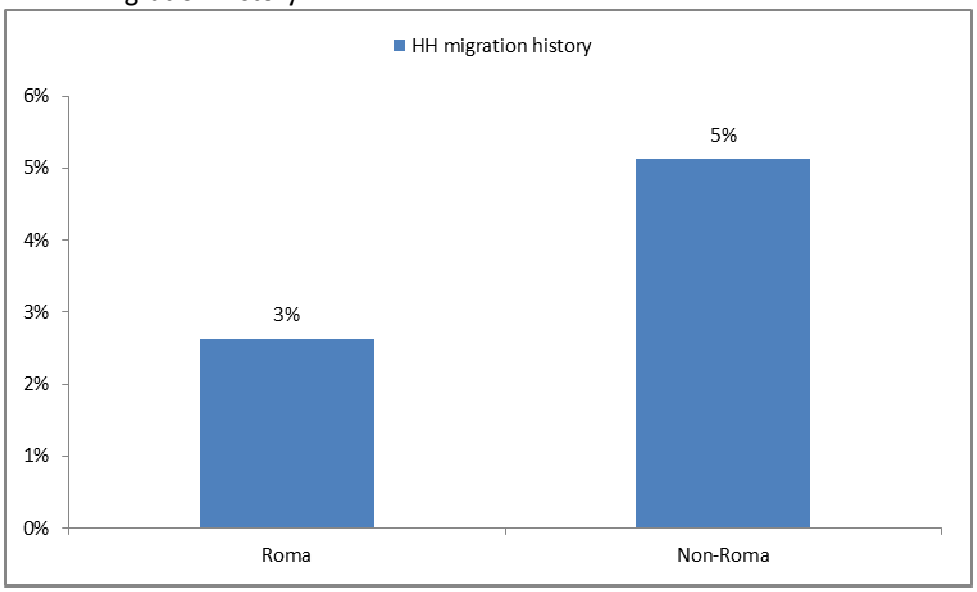
This indicator is calculated using the question "People often have to choose between different options in life. I will read you several possible choices. Which one would you choose if you face each of these options?" (V6E) from the UNDP-WB dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The two graphs shed light on another set of myths – that Roma prefer to live on social assistance and not embark on active life strategies. Yes, some of them have sunk into “dependency culture”. Indeed the share of those who prefer living on social assistance with problems making both ends meet but with no particular effort instead of working hard to earn your living and have higher standards of living is not too low (24%). Among non-Roma there are people manifesting similar attitudes as well (11%). The differences in those attitudes between different age groups reveal even more interesting finding. The dependency-oriented mentality is more wide-spread among young Roma than among older ones. Given the young profile of Roma population, this is deeply alarming sign. It can suggest that part of the young generation is “lost” – not having the opportunity to study, they lack skills and perspective of getting decent chance in life associated with decent work.

Migration

M1 HH migration history



Calculation of the indicator

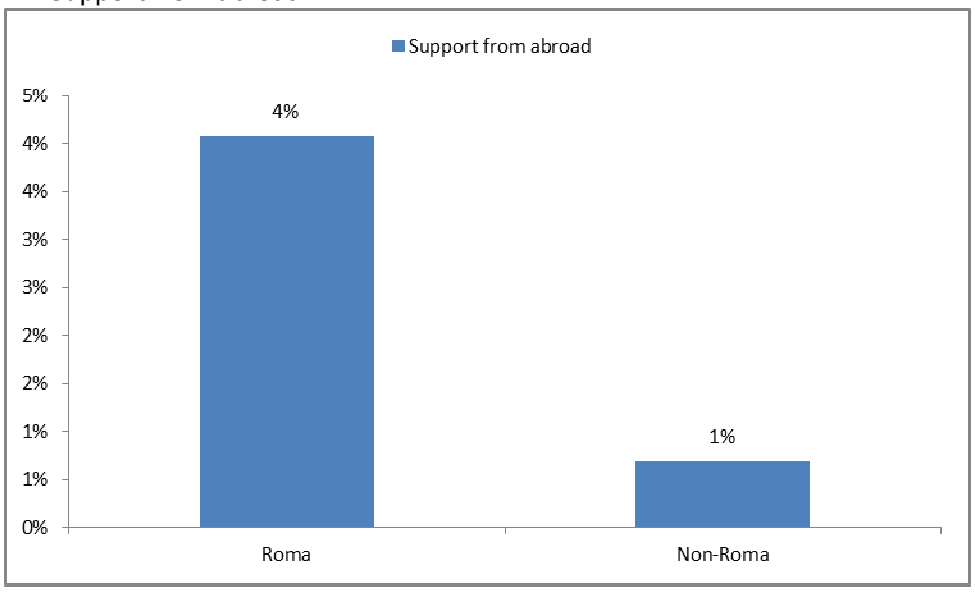
Share of people living in households which did not live in the same place 5 years ago.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Did your household live here, in this village/town, 5 years ago?" (q1.1) from the UNDP-WB dataset. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

Slovakia is the only country among those surveyed where movement records are higher for Non-Roma (5 percent) than those of Roma respondents (3 percent). However it can be interpreted that in general migration flows in last 5 years are moderate across Slovakia for both groups of households.

M2 Support from abroad



Calculation of the indicator

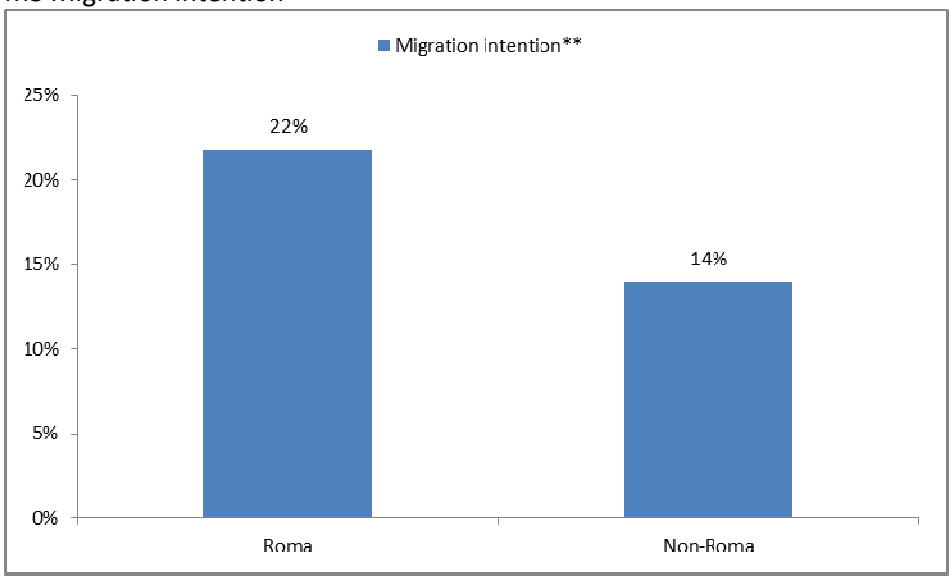
Share of people living in HHs which have some income from remittances as a percentage of total population living in the surveyed households.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Please tell me, what were the sources of these incomes of your household?" (q3.5a) from the UNDP-WB dataset. Number of people living in the households which responded positively to source: "Remittances (money transfers) received from friends and relatives living outside of country". The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The graph suggests that Roma communities tend to rely more on remittances and financial support from their social networks abroad than Non-Roma families, 4 and 1 percent respectively. This fact demonstrates slight dependence of Roma on external income sources. But the share for both groups is insignificant.

M3 Migration intention**



Calculation of the indicator

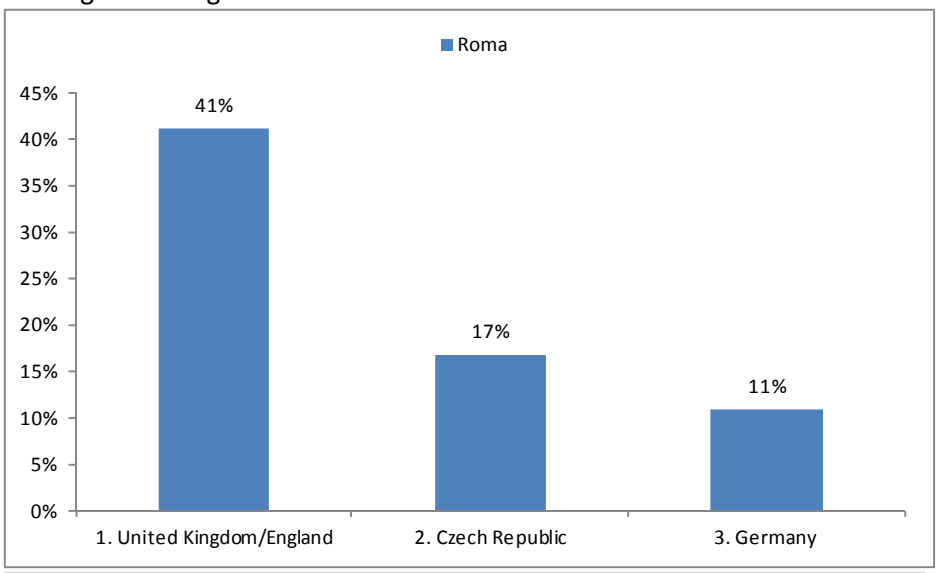
Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future as a percentage of total population replying to this question.

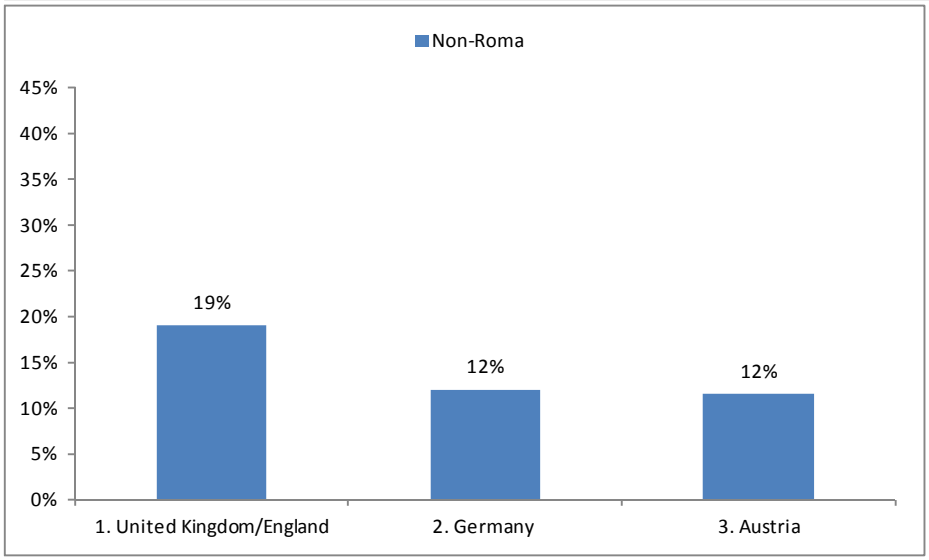
This indicator is calculated using the question "Would you consider moving (AGAIN) to another country at some time in the future?"(MIGR_g20_g13) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

22 percent of Roma respondents over 16 years old positively consider an idea of moving to another country, while 14 percent of Non-Roma respondents are willing to migrate. Presented graph signals that potentially 18 percent of labour force (16+) in Slovakia has an intension to seek better living and job opportunities outside the country. Notice should be given to the fact that Roma’s share of those, willing to more to another country is 8 percent higher than of Non-Roma.

M4 Migration targets**





Calculation of the indicator

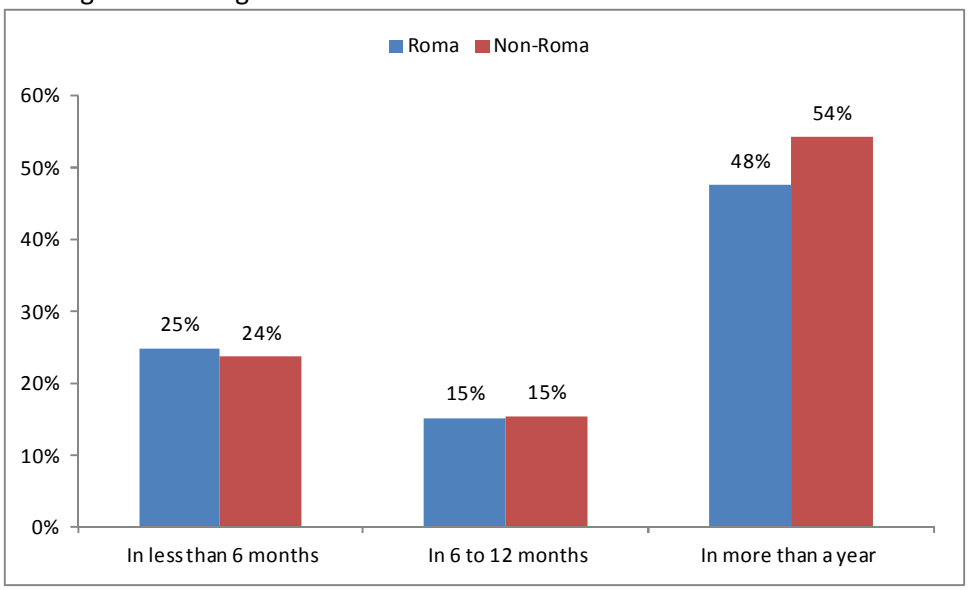
Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to a given country in the future as a percentage of all adult persons who consider moving to another country in the future.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Which country would that be?"(MIGR_g21_g14) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. Three destinations with largest shares are presented in the table for each category - Roma and non-Roma. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

The most desired destination for migration among both groups is United Kingdom, making this country attractive for 19 percent of Non-Roma and 41 percent of Roma labour force. Data illustrates that Roma community in its overwhelming majority prefers this option over any other country and UK may potentially face the inflow of Roma from Slovakia.
The second best option for Non-Roma population is Germany (12 percent), while for Roma it is Czech Republic (17 percent). The third best choice for Non- Roma people is Austria, with 12 percent of households putting it into their migration wish-list. For Roma population the third option is Germany (11 percent).
Illustrated graph suggests that countries of second and third choice for both groups of respondents is rather optional, since the “choice” gap between first option and others is remarkable, especially for Roma population – 24 percent.

M5 Migration timing**



Calculation of the indicator

Share of adult persons (16+) who are considering moving to another country in the future in a given time period as a percentage of all adult persons who replied to this question.

This indicator is calculated using the question "Realistically, how soon would you consider to move there?"(MIGR_g20_g15) from the UNDP-WB / FRA merged dataset. From each household only one adult person was selected randomly to reply this question. The values “refused” and “DK/DNUQ” were defined as missing.

Interpretation

This graph summarises short, mid- and long-terms plans of respondents to migrate. Interestingly enough, intentions of both - Non-Roma and Roma respondents - to move to another country in a short-, mid- and long-term future are nearly identical. In all three categories (less than 6 months, between 6-12 months and over 12 months) we observe high share of people from both groups of respondents, who are willing to move to another country.

The picture changes as we look into longer term (over 6 and over 12 months from the date of survey). Here we observe that Non-Roma’s plans to move grow over those of Roma: 54 percent of Non-Roma intend to leave in the mid-term and 48 percent of Roma respondents are ready to migrate after a year or so.