

ROMA DATA:

Estimates are produced by the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme, based on the UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Surveys (2011 and 2017). The sampling frame for Roma settlements was based on information from the most recent population census available in the country, using the lowest administrative units with the equal or higher than national average proportion of Roma population on its total population. By following a similar procedure as the 2011 survey, the 2017 Regional Roma Survey allows for a level of comparability across time. At the first stage of sampling, a list of settlements from census data was used. In a second stage, external or outsider's identification (local people, NGOs, and experts) was used to pinpoint areas where Roma households are located in a given municipality. In a third stage, the explicit willingness of the household's head to participate in a survey on Roma population (internal or self-identification) was requested. The sample was purposefully not representative of all Roma in these countries, but rather focused on those communities where the Roma population's share equals or is higher than the national share of Roma population, the "marginalised Roma". The "non-Roma" refer to non-Roma population living in close vicinity to the marginalised Roma and are not representative of the total population in the country. The sample size for each country in each year is around 750 Roma households and 350 non-Roma households. All figures shown are based on unweighted survey data. Data for Kosovo* is only available for 2017.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: KEY INDICATORS, 2017**

	National	Roma	Non-Roma	Roma Female	Roma Male	Non-Roma Female	Non-Roma Male
Demographics							
Households with 4+ members (%)	15	38	13				
Dependency ratio: Children (0-14)/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.21	0.79	0.39				
Dependency ratio: Elderly 65+/Working-age (15-64) household members	0.18	0.05	0.14				
Share of households with female head (%)	26	25	26				
Average household size	2.90	4.12	2.77				
Education							
Adjusted net pre-primary enrolment rate (% of population, ages 3-6)	N/A	3	2	2	4	0	3
Adjusted net compulsory education enrolment rate (% of population, ages 7-15)	N/A	70	90	68	72	93	87
Completion rate in compulsory education (% of population, ages 18-21)	N/A	43	94	37	50	93	95
Completion rate in upper secondary education (% of population, ages 22-25)	94	21	86	19	24	85	87
Completion rate in tertiary education (% of population, ages 26-29)	26	0	21	0	0	26	17
Students attending segregated schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	7	3	8	7	4	3
Students attending special schools (% of students, ages 7-15)	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0
Labour Markets							
Employment (% of population, ages 15-64)	40	11	27	4	19	15	38
Labour force participation rate (% of population, ages 15-64)	54	26	39	13	39	24	54
Unemployment (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)	26	56	31	72	51	38	28
Not in education, employment or training (% of population, ages 18-24)	N/A	86	59	92	81	58	61
Health							
Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	72	94	73	70	95	93
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	32	15	39	24	16	14
Self-perceived health (% of population reporting good or very good health)	N/A	58	65	56	60	63	68
Use of preventive care (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	50	65	52	48	73	56
Housing							
Access to piped water inside the dwelling (% of population)	91	87	96	87	86	97	95
Access to public sewerage or waste water tank (% of population)	N/A	70	81	70	70	82	80
Access to toilet inside the dwelling (% of population)	93	84	96	84	84	96	96
Access to electricity (% of population)	100	90	98	90	90	98	98
Electricity used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	2	3	2	2	3	3
Solid fuels (coal or wood) used to heat dwelling (% of population)	N/A	97	86	97	97	84	88
Mobile phone or landline (% of population)	N/A	86	92	86	85	92	91
Computer (% of population)	58	25	55	26	24	56	55
Overcrowding rate (% of population)	N/A	66	26	65	67	27	24
Documentation							
Birth certificate (% of population)	N/A	98	100	98	99	100	100
ID card (% of population aged 16+)	N/A	93	96	93	93	96	96
Returned from abroad during the past 12 months (% of population)	N/A	1	0	1	1	0	0

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

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

***Data is from harmonised internationally comparable sources. Labour market national indicators are the latest available figures from World Bank, SEE Jobs Gateway (2016); for all other national indicators the source is World Bank, ECAPOV (2015). For Roma and non-Roma indicators, WB and UNDP estimates are based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey.

April 2018

ROMA AT A GLANCE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Photo: Jodi Hilton/UNDP



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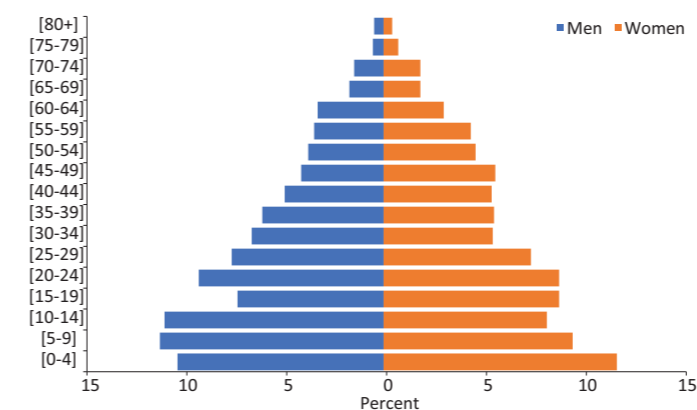
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

GDP per capita (current euros)	4,356	2016
Rural population (% of total population)	60	2016
Roma population (% of total population)	1.5	2012

Sources: Eurostat, World Development Indicators and Council of Europe

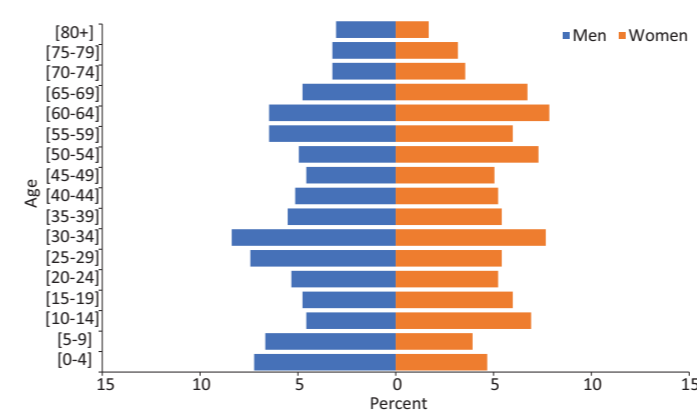
DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma distribution of male and female population by age (%), 2017



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

Non-Roma distribution of male and female population by age (%), 2017

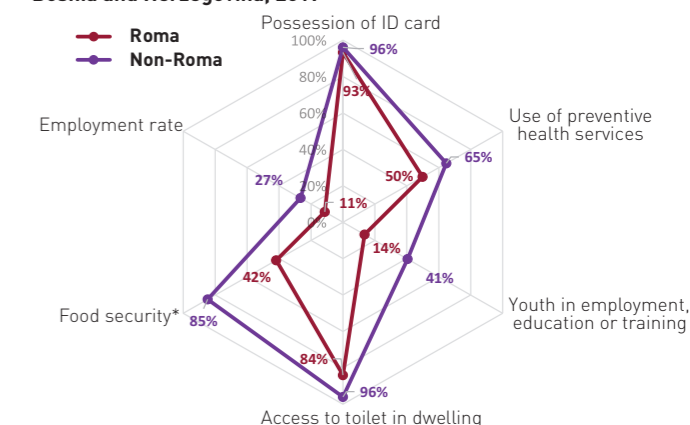


Source: WB and UNDP estimates based on 2017 UNDP-WB-EC Regional Roma Survey data.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF MARGINALISED ROMA

Marginalised Roma¹ face limited access to opportunities in virtually every aspect of human development, such as basic rights, health, education, housing, employment and standard of living.

Human capabilities and material well-being in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017



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

*Food security refers to share of people living in households in which no one went to bed hungry in the past month due to lack of money for food

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

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

Early marriage incidence for marginalised Roma women is persistent. Twenty-seven percent of marginalised Roma women aged 20-49 years in Bosnia and Herzegovina reported to have been married before they were 18 years old compared to 11 percent of neighbouring non-Roma women.

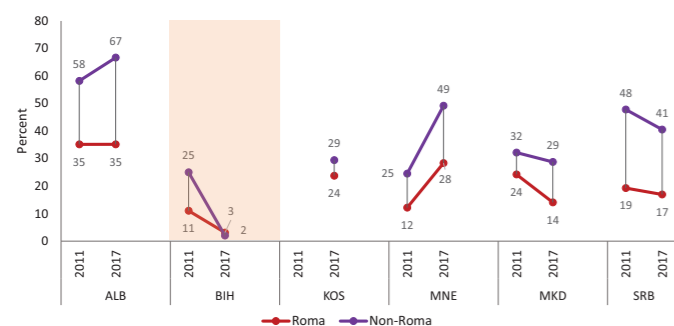
¹ The term "Roma" is used here to refer to a number of different groups (e.g. Roma, Sinti, Kale, Gypsies, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom, Abdal) and includes travellers, without denying the specificities of these groups. All these groups are considered under the wider "Roma" umbrella term under the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies. The term "marginalised Roma" refers to Roma populations living in areas with higher densities (or concentration) of Roma population than the national average. The "non-Roma" refer to non-Roma population living in close vicinity to the marginalised Roma and are not representative of the total population in the country.

² EU severe material deprivation index

EDUCATION

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

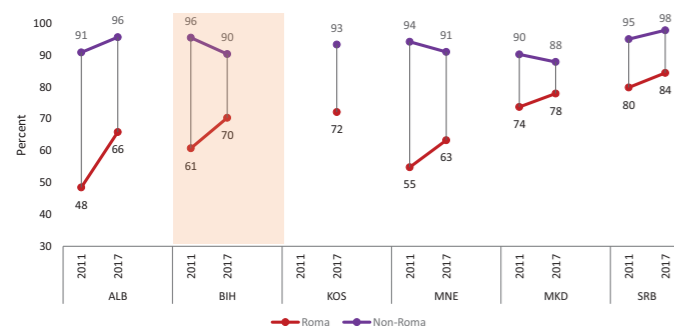
Adjusted net pre-primary education enrolment rate (% of population ages 3-6)



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

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

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



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

The increase in compulsory education enrolment between 2011 to 2017 did not translate into higher levels of completion: the completion rate of marginalised Roma remains the same as in 2011. A significant gender gap remains among marginalised Roma: only 37 percent of young marginalised Roma women aged 18-21 had completed compulsory education compared to 50 percent of young marginalised Roma men. This contrasts with their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts, among which the gender gap is neither statistically significant nor significant in magnitude.

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

No progress has been made in the completion of tertiary education of marginalised Roma; virtually no marginalised Roma aged 26-29 have completed tertiary education.

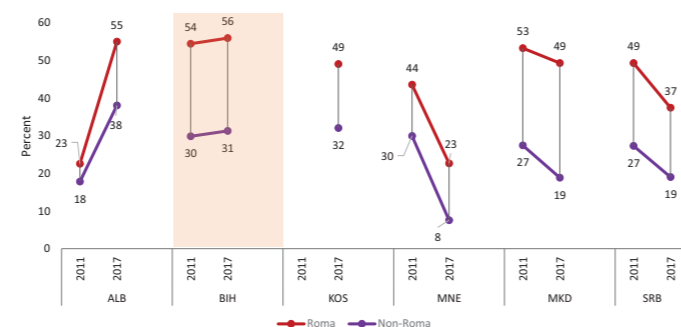
LABOUR MARKETS

Employment rates of both marginalised Roma and non-Roma neighbours in Bosnia and Herzegovina were among the lowest in the Western Balkans in 2011 and further decreased in 2017; a significant gap between the two groups remains. Although women are less likely to be employed than men in both groups, the very low employment rate of marginalised Roma women is worth noting: only 4 percent were employed in 2017 (versus 19 percent among marginalised Roma men).

Marginalised Roma are less likely to participate in the labour market than their neighbouring non-Roma counterparts; both groups experienced a decline in labour force participation between 2011 and 2017, but the gap is widening. A significant gender gap also exists: in 2017, the labour force participation of marginalised Roma women was only 13 percent, versus 39 percent among their male counterparts; this gap is also present among neighbouring non-Roma, though it is smaller.

The unemployment rate of marginalised Roma is much higher than that of neighbouring non-Roma; among marginalised Roma, the unemployment rate is the highest in the Western Balkans, closely followed by Albania. Unemployment particularly affects marginalised Roma females: their unemployment rates stood at 72 percent in 2017 compared to 51 percent of their male counterparts.

Unemployment rate (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)



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

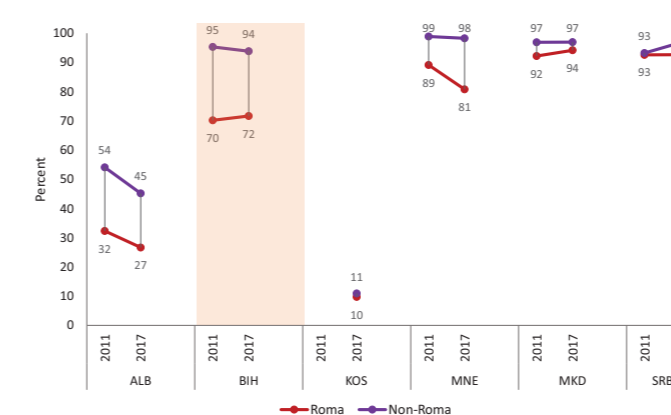
Informal employment among employed marginalised Roma fell between 2011 and 2017, leading to a decrease in the gap vis-à-vis non-Roma neighbours; however, the great majority of employed marginalised Roma continue to work in informal jobs.

The proportion of youth (ages 18-24) not in employment, education or training (NEET) rose between 2011 and 2017 for both marginalised Roma and their non-Roma neighbours; however, the increase was larger for non-Roma, resulting in a narrower gap between the two groups. A gender gap exists among marginalised Roma youth, with females being more likely to be NEET. However, while NEET rates remained high and relatively stable for young marginalised Roma women (92 percent in 2011 and 93 percent in 2017), there was a significant increase for young marginalised Roma men (from 71 percent in 2011 to 81 percent in 2017).

HEALTH

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

Health insurance coverage (% of population aged 16+)



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

Self-reported unmet need for medical care fell between 2011 and 2017 among both marginalised Roma and neighbouring non-Roma.

One-half of marginalised Roma used preventive health care services in 2017. Fifty percent of marginalised Roma aged 16 and over reported having had either a dental check-up; x-ray, ultrasound or other scan; cholesterol test; or heart check-up during the last 12 months; this proportion did not exhibit a statistically significant change from that of 2011 (46 percent). This contrasts with 65 percent of neighbouring non-Roma.

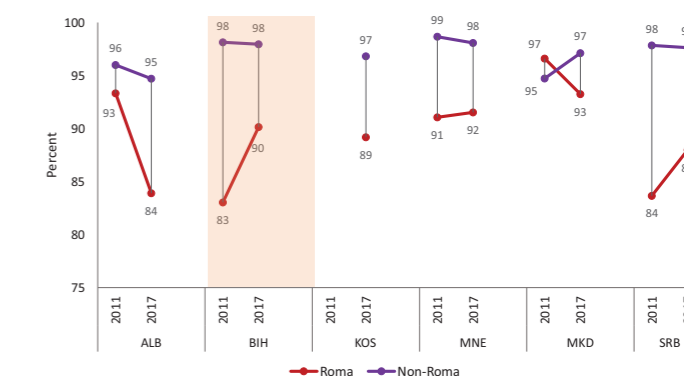
More Roma are reporting to have very good or good health in 2017. In 2017, 58 percent of marginalised Roma reported having very good or very good health, up from 55 percent in 2011. Among neighbouring non-Roma, the corresponding percentage was higher (65 percent in 2017).

HOUSING

Marginalised Roma are significantly more likely to live in overcrowded dwellings; overcrowding fell between 2011 and 2017, and the gap with respect to non-Roma also decreased. Higher overcrowding among marginalised Roma occurs not only because they have larger households (typically with a higher number of children), but also because the dwellings they live in have a smaller number of rooms. A reduction in household size and an increase in the number of rooms has led to the observed reduction in overcrowding. There is growing consensus that people's physical environment and housing conditions have important implications for development outcomes, particularly among children, such as health or education.

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

Access to electricity (% of population)



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

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

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

PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION AND RETURNEES

Almost all marginalised Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina have birth certificates, and the share of marginalised Roma with personal identification documents slightly increased. However, possessing personal identification does not necessarily imply having access to other documentation that may be necessary to be eligible for certain social services, including health services and credit.

The percentage of the marginalised Roma that reported having returned from abroad to Bosnia and Herzegovina during the past 12 months was 1 percent in 2017.