



DECADE OF
ROMA INCLUSION
2005-2015

www.romadecade.org

July 1, 2003, Budapest:

Roma in an Expanding Europe: Challenges for the Future

Host:

Hungarian Government

Co-sponsored by:

Open Society Institute

World Bank

European Union

Participating governments:

Bulgaria

Croatia

Czech Republic

Hungary

Macedonia

Romania

Serbia and Montenegro

Slovakia



Sandor Csuday, Hungary



Sandor Naske, Hungary



Kincso Salat, Romania

Roma at a Glance

Country	Total population (official, million) ¹	Roma population		Poverty ²				Unemployment rate (%)	Primary education ²	
		official no, % ¹	non-official no, % (estimated)	% of Roma living in households below \$4.30 per day (PPP)		% of Roma living in households below \$2.15 per day (PPP)			Enrolment rate (%)	Literacy rate (%)
				Income based	Expenditure based	Income based	Expenditure based			
Albania	3.07	1,261 0.04%	90,000-100,000 2.9%-3.2% ³	72	78	29	39	45 ³	48	68
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.83	8864 0.23%	40,000-50,000 1%-1.3% ³	26	27	7	6	52 ³	50	72
Bulgaria	7.93	370000 4.68%	700,000-800,000 9%-10.4% ³	49	46	13	12	60 ³	77	81
Croatia	4.44	9463 0.21%	30,000-40,000 0.7%-0.9% ³	11	10	2	2	62 ³	89	86
Czech Republic	10.23	11,746 0.11%	160,000-300,000 1.6%-3% ⁴	\$11 per day 25	\$11 per day 45	not available	not available	11.7 ⁸	97	95
Hungary	10.1	189,984 1.9%	550,000-600,000 5.3%-5.8% ⁵	8	9	not available	not available	45.5 ⁹	95	91
Kosovo	2	34,000 1.7%	36,000-40,000 1.8%-2% ³	79	59	47	17	not available	63	65
Macedonia	2.02	53,879 2.69%	220,000-260,000 10.7%-12.7% ³	52	33	22	9	71 ³	76	84
Montenegro	0.67	2,601 0.43%	20,000 3.2% ³	33	27	7	4	53 ³	38	59
Romania	21.7	535,140 2.5%	1,800,000-2,000,000 8.3%-11.5% ³	67	66	22	20	44 ³	76	69
Serbia	7.5	108,400 1.44%	450,000-500,000 6%-6.7% ³	58	57	30	26	51 ³	74	86
Slovakia	5.4	89,920 1.67%	350,000-380,000 6%-7% ⁶	not available	not available	not available	not available	46 ⁷	not available	not available

¹ OSII (2006). Monitoring Education for Roma

² UNDP. Vulnerable Groups in Central and Southeast Europe (statistical profiles). <http://vulnerability.undp.sk/>

³ UNDP (2006). At Risk: Roma and the Displaced in Southeast Europe [The primary universe under study consists of: all the households in Roma settlements or areas of compact Roma population]

⁴ REF (2007). Advancing Education of Roma in Czech Republic: Country Assessment

⁵ REF (2007). Advancing Education of Roma in Hungary: Country Assessment

⁶ UNDP (2007). Report on the Living Conditions of Roma Households in Slovakia

⁷ OSII (2009). The Cost of Non-Inclusion

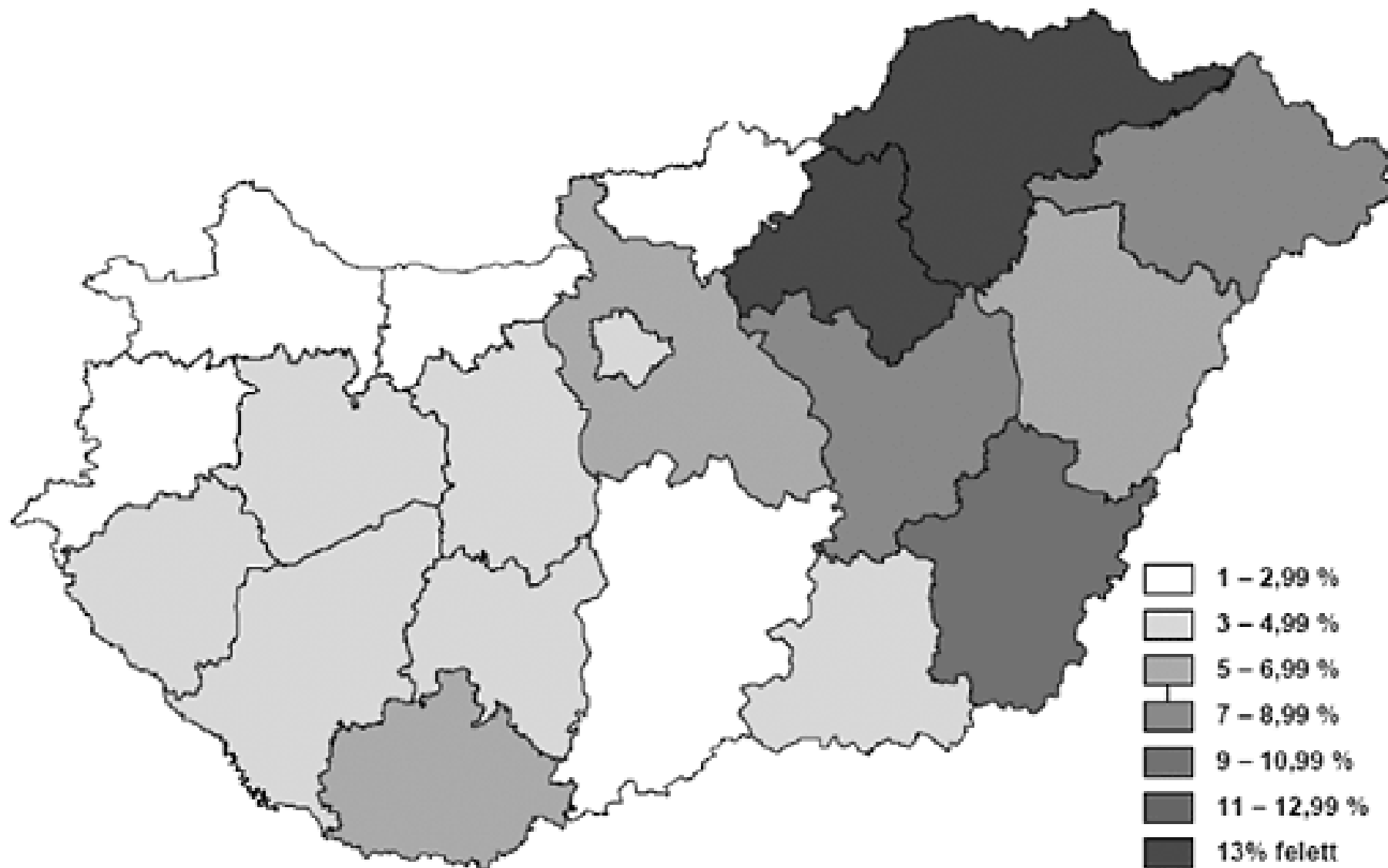
⁸ World Bank (2008). Czech Republic: Improving Employment Chances of the Roma

⁹ Kertesi, Gabor and Gabor Kezdi (2007). Roma Employment in Hungary after the Post-Communist Transition

Percentage of Roma in different age groups
Hungary, 2003.

age group	%
0 - 14	36,8
15 - 19	10,3
20 - 24	9,1
25 - 29	8,7
55 - 59	2,5
60 - 64	1,6
65 - 69	1,3

source: Kemény et al



(updated: 14/09/2010)	Total country population	Official number	Minimum estimate	Maximum estimate	Average estimate	% of total population
	(July 2009)	(last census)				(from average figure)
Bulgaria	7 262 675	370 908 (2001)	700 000	800 000	750 000	10,33%
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	2 061 315	53 879 (2002)	135 500	260 000	197 750	9,59%
Slovak Republic	5 455 407	89 920 (2001)	400 000	600 000	500 000	9,17%
Romania	22 246 862	535 140 (2002)	1 200 000	2 500 000	1 850 000	8,32%
Serbia (excl. Kosovo)	7 334 935	108 193 (2002)	400 000	800 000	600 000	8,18%
Hungary	9 930 915	190 046 (2001)	400 000	1 000 000	700 000	7,05%
Albania	3 619 778	1261 (2001)	80 000	150 000	115 000	3,18%
Montenegro	678 177	2 826 (2003)	15 000	25 000	20 000	2,95%
Moldova	4 324 450	12 280 (2004)	15 000	200 000	107 500	2,49%
Czech Republic	10 220 911	11 718 (2001)	150 000	250 000	200 000	1,96%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4 590 310	8 864 (1991)	40 000	60 000	50 000	1,09%
Poland	38 500 696	12 731(2002)	15 000	60 000	37 500	0,10%

Document prepared by the Council of Europe Roma and Travellers Division



Georgi Mitkov, Bulgaria

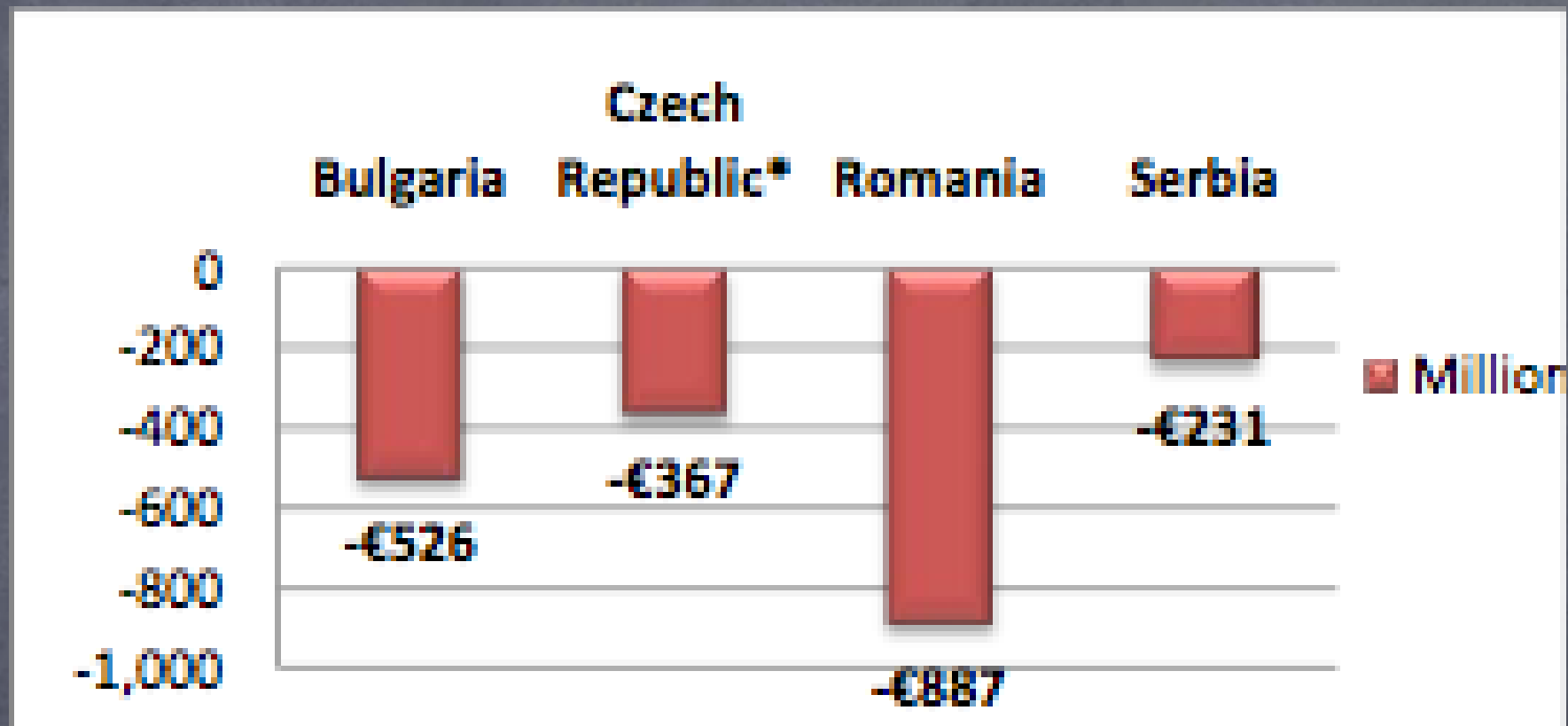


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Figure 4. Economic Cost of Roma Exclusion: Annual Productivity Costs

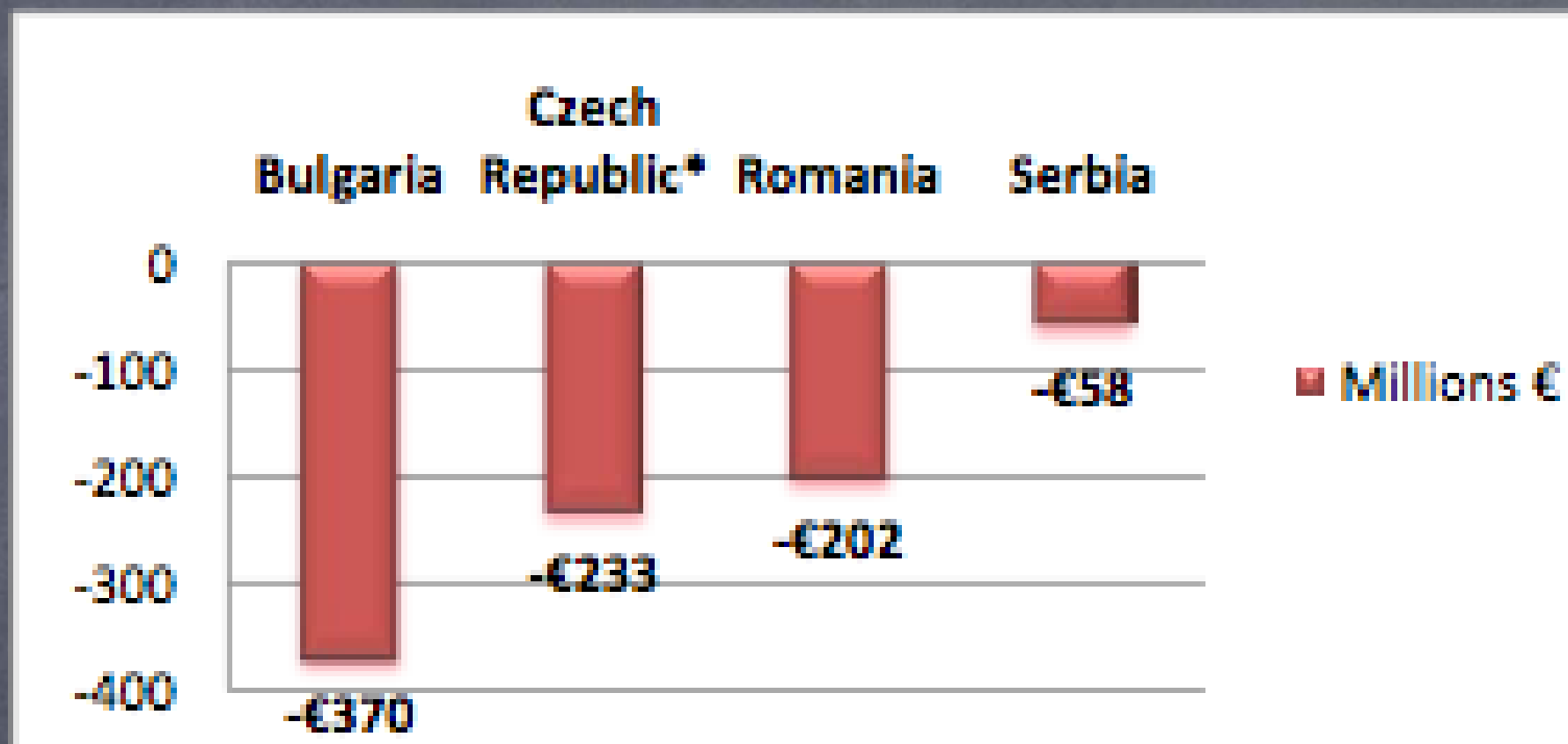


* These costs are lower bounds based on official population estimates. If the higher estimates are used by others, the costs are two to four times larger.

source: Economic Costs of Roma Exclusion

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/EXTROMA/0,,contentMDK:22526807~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:615987,00.html>

Figure 5. Economic Cost of Roma Exclusion: Annual Fiscal Costs^a

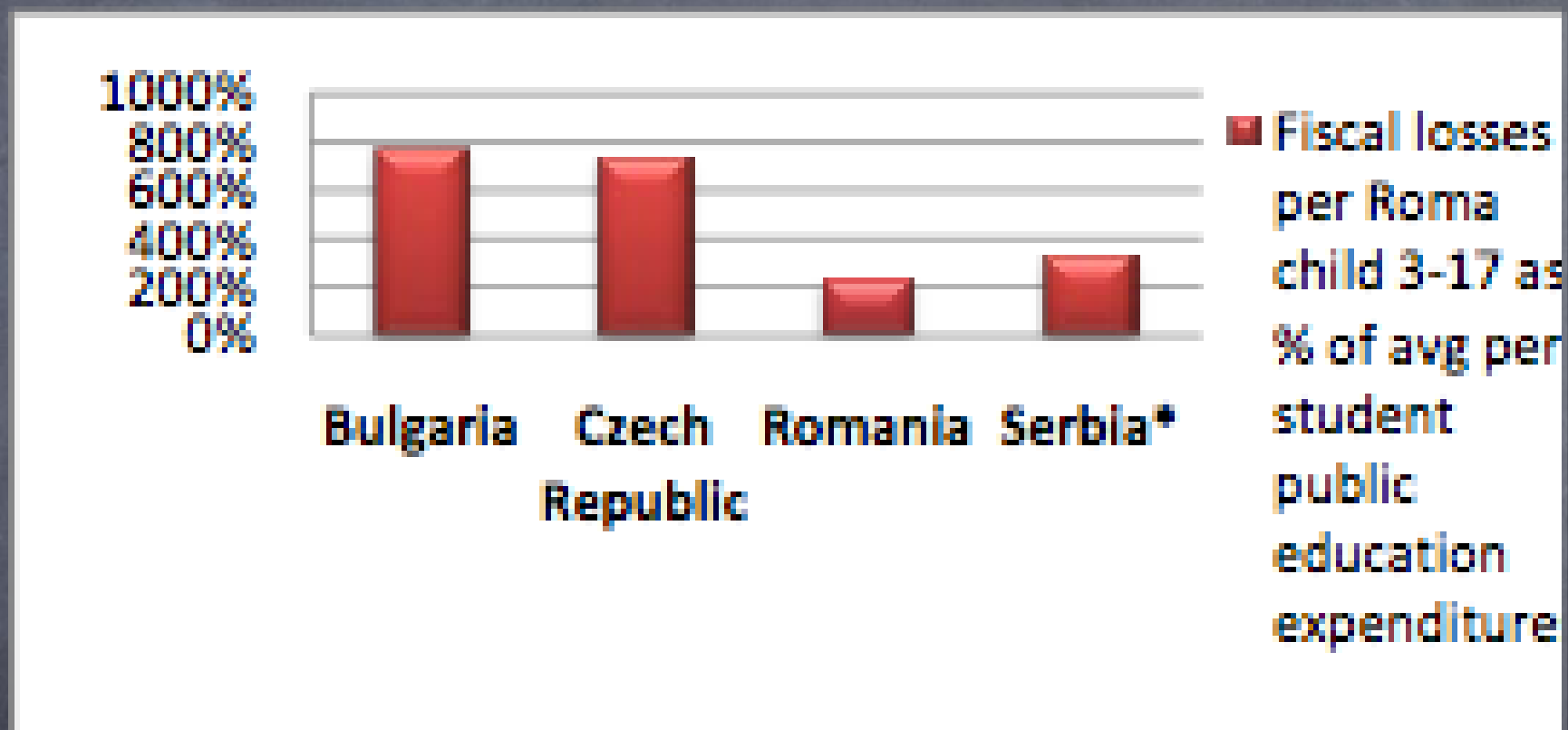


^a These costs are lower bounds based on official population estimates. If the higher estimates are used by others, the costs are two to four times larger.

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<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/EXTROMA/0..contentMDK:22526807~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:615987,00.html>

Figure 7: Comparing Fiscal Losses with Public Education Expenditures



source: Economic Costs of Roma Exclusion

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/EXTROMA/0,,contentMDK:22526807~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:615987,00.html>



Janos Kummer, Hungary



Ognien Adamovski, Serbia



Pavlo Calasan, Montenegro

Sources / Resources:

<http://www.romadecade.org/>

<http://photo.romadecade.org/index.php?content=23>

<http://chachipe.org/>

World Bank

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/EXTROMA/0,,menuPK:615993~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:615987,00.html>

Roma in Expanding Europe:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTROMA/Resources/roma_in_expanding_europe.pdf