



CRNA GORA  
MINISTARSTVO ZA LJUDSKA  
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# Socio-economic position of Roma and Egyptian population in Montenegro

Public opinion survey results

July-August 2020

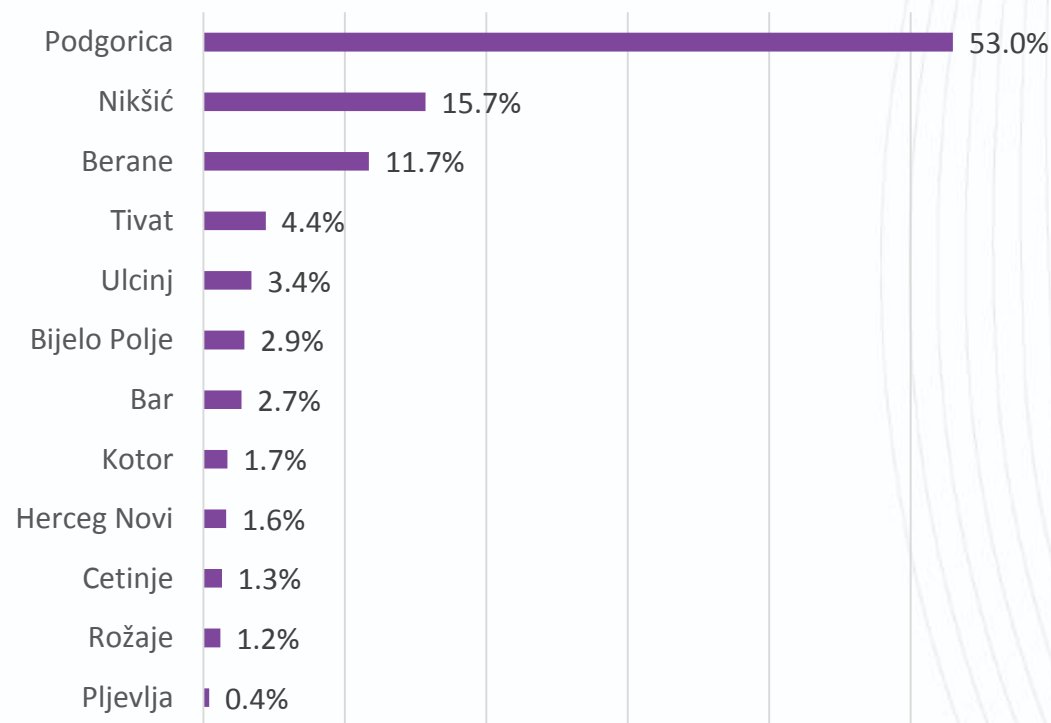


## Topics included in the survey:

- Economic position and employment
- Legal status and personal documents
- Health
- Problems caused by COVID-19 epidemic
- Housing
- Education
- Social welfare
- Participation in decision making
- Values and attitudes

## Method and data:

### Sample structure:



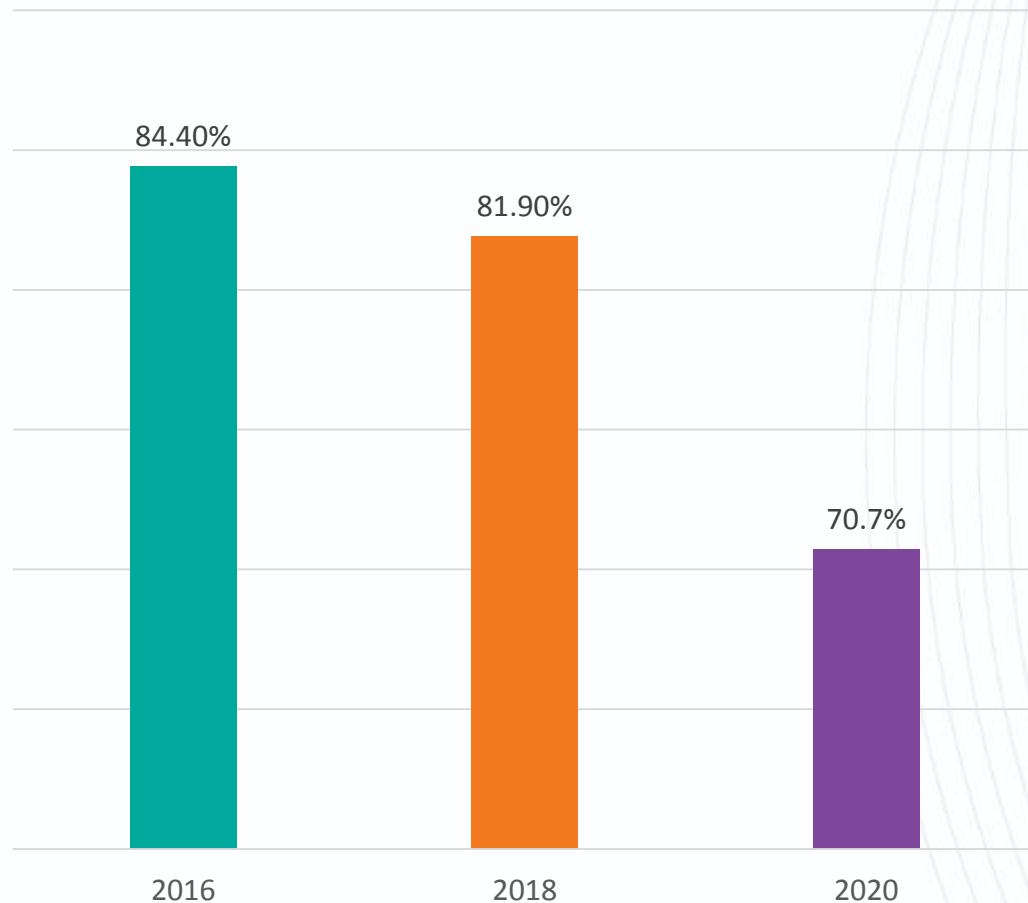
### Basic information:

- Sample structure is defined in line with Census 2011 data with certain corrections based on population migrations.
- Number of respondents was 1003.
- Questionnaire and data are comparable to the survey conducted in 2016 and 2018.
- Interviewers were recruited from Roma and Egyptian community.
- Strict protection measures against COVID-19 infection.

# Economic position and employment



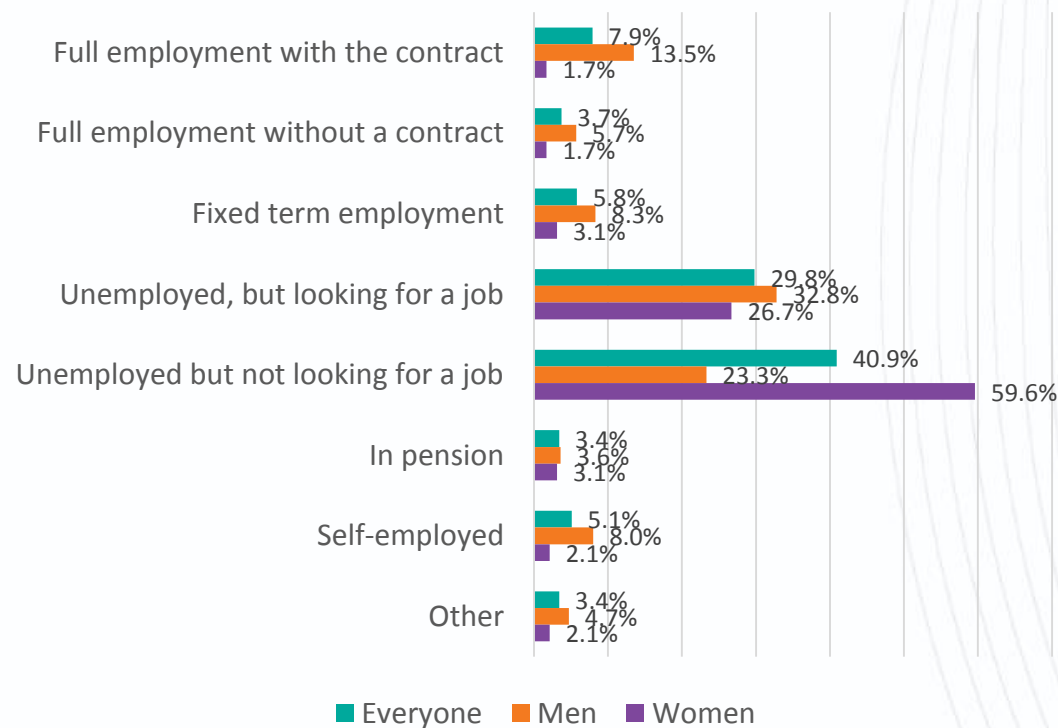
# Percentage of unemployed



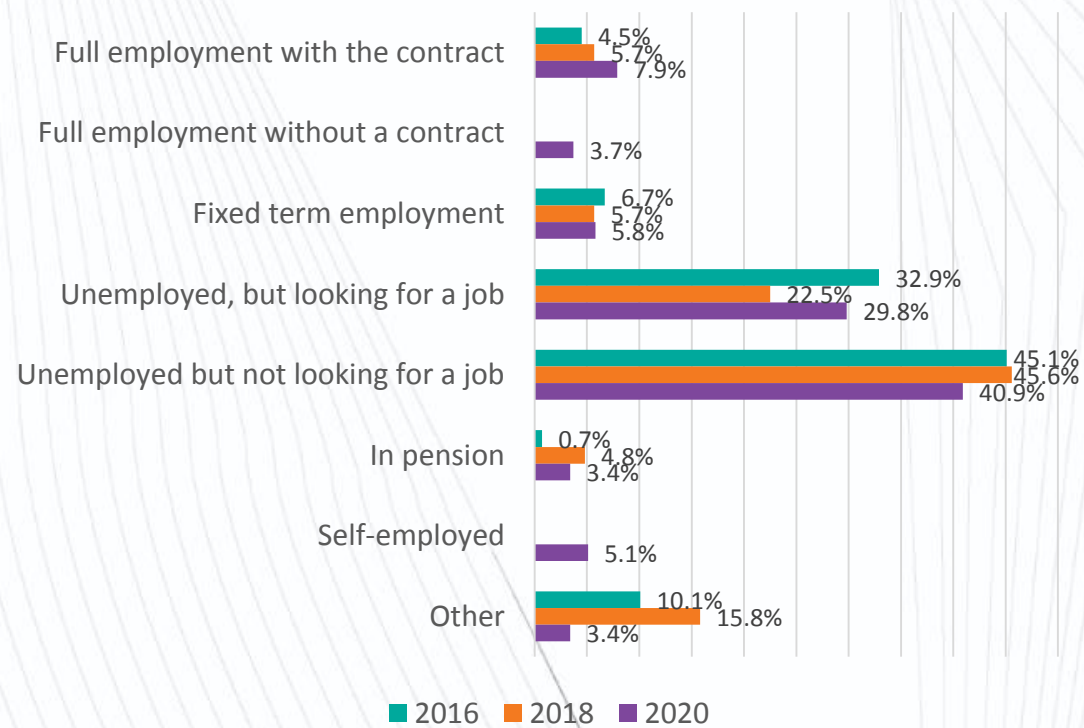
- Even though the total percentage of the unemployed (70%) is very high, we can detect a positive trend compared to 2016 and 2018 when the percentage was 84.4% and 81.9%, respectively.
- Unemployed rate for the general population in Montenegro in the first quarter of 2020 was 16.3%.

# Employment

## With regards to gender in 2020

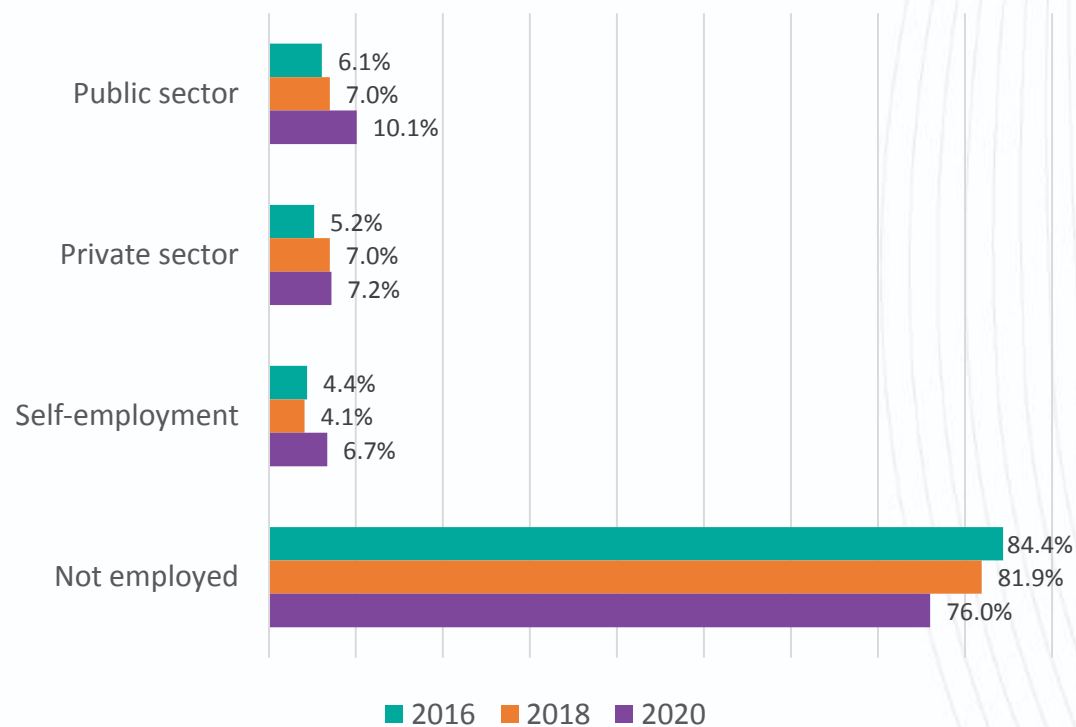


## Longitudinally

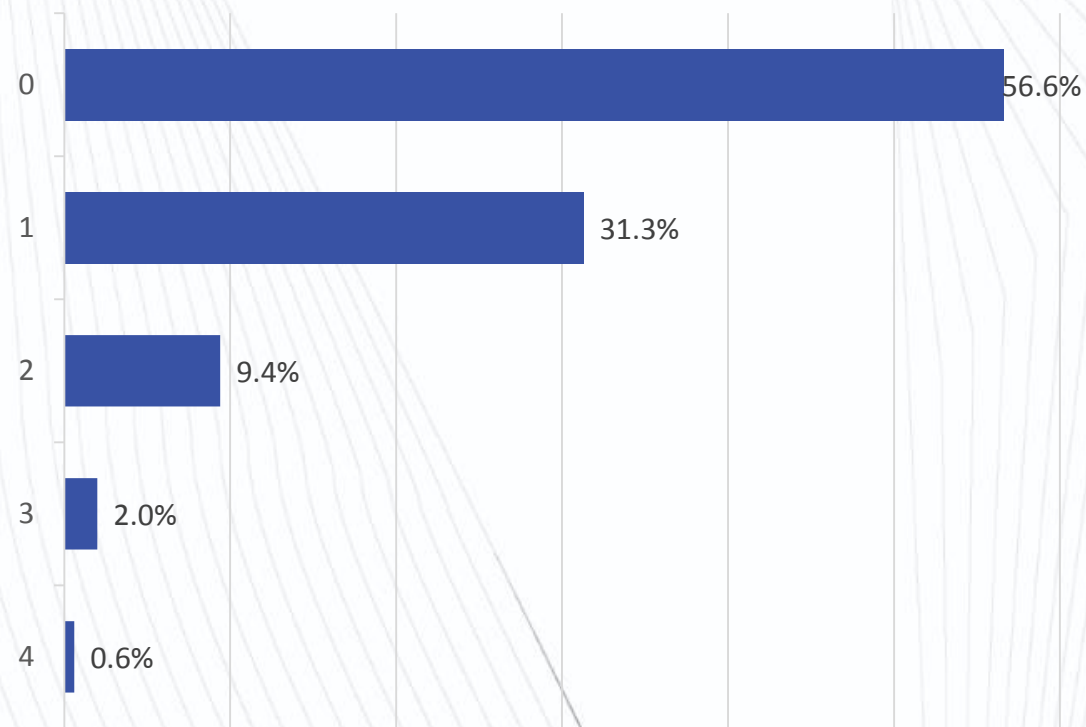


# Employment

## Sector in which a person is employed

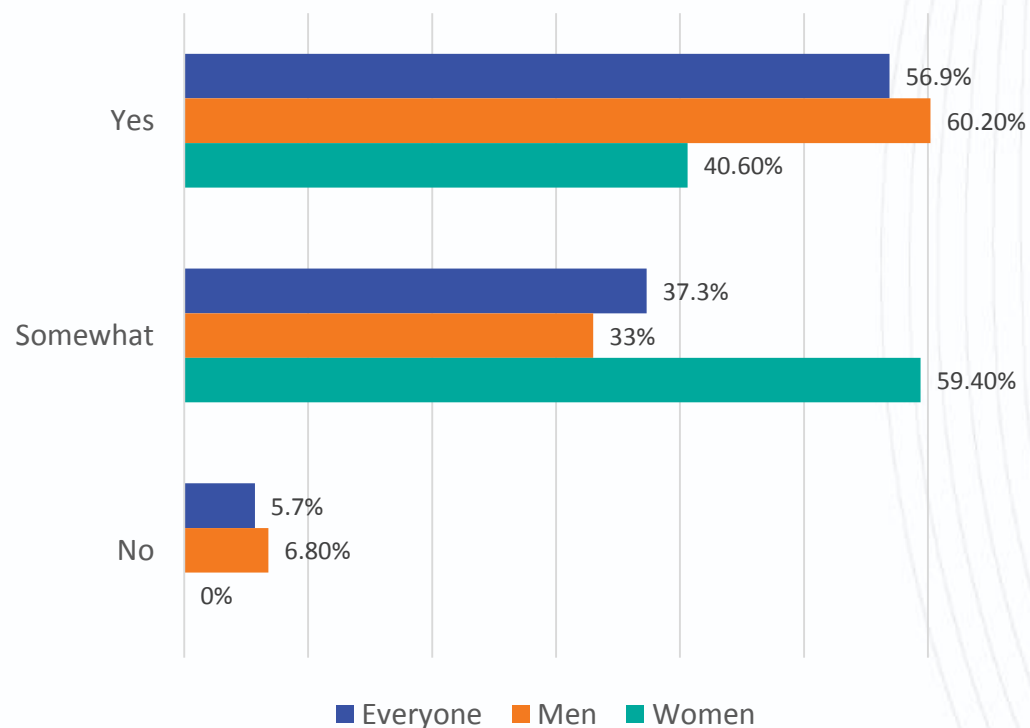


## Number of household members that work



# Feeling safe at work

## With regards to gender

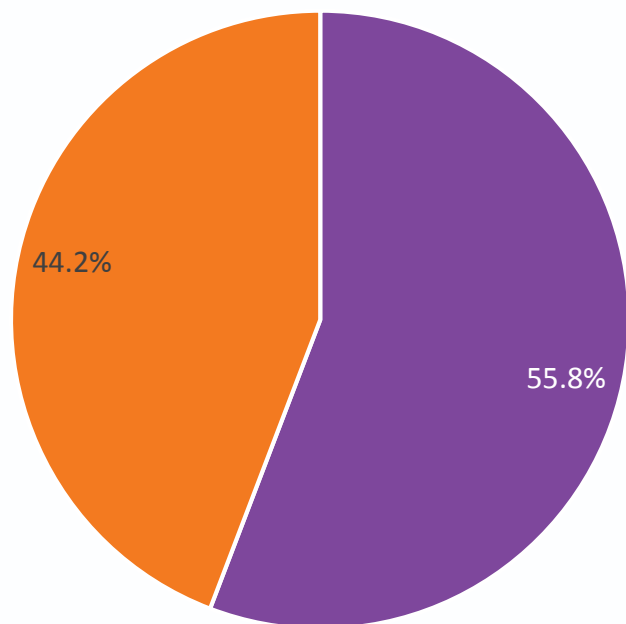


- When asked if they feel safe at work, most people respond positively. However, the percentage of people that respond negatively is not neglectable as well including 5.7% of those that say that they “do not feel safe at all”.
- There are statistically significant differences among men and women with regards to this question. Percentage of women that feel safe at work is lower.
- As a reason for not feeling safe, the respondents mention discrimination, bosses that are punishing them, nationalism, lack of protection at work, grey economy work...

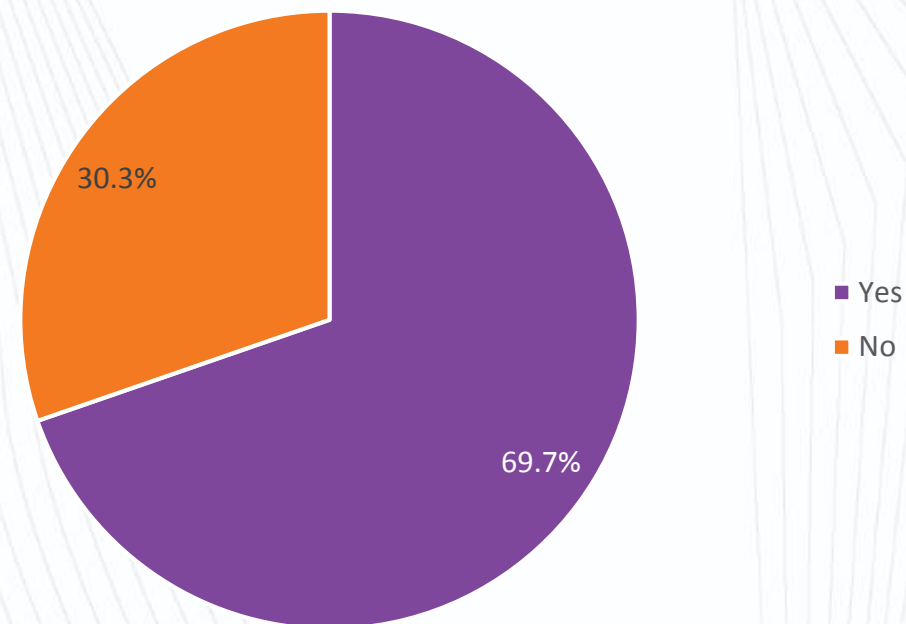


# Agency for employment

Are you registered at the Agency for employment?

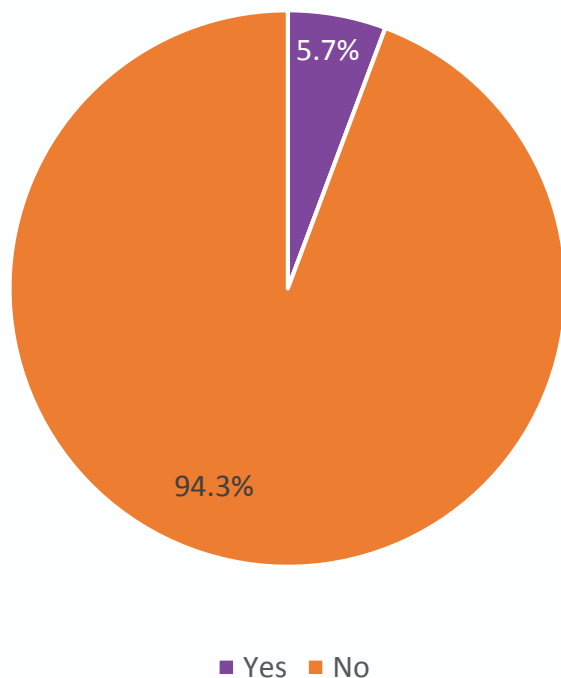


If the answer is „yes“, have you registered as a member of Roma or Egyptian community?

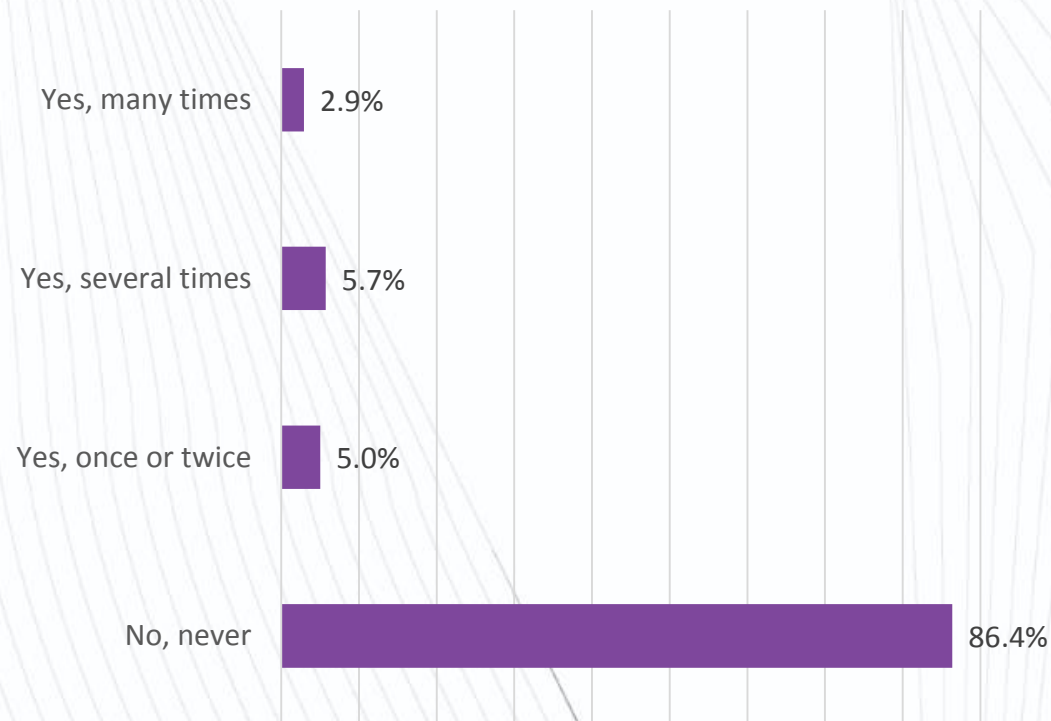


# Agency for employment

If you are registered with the Agency, have you received funds in the past four years from the Agency for self-employment or starting a business? (N=370)

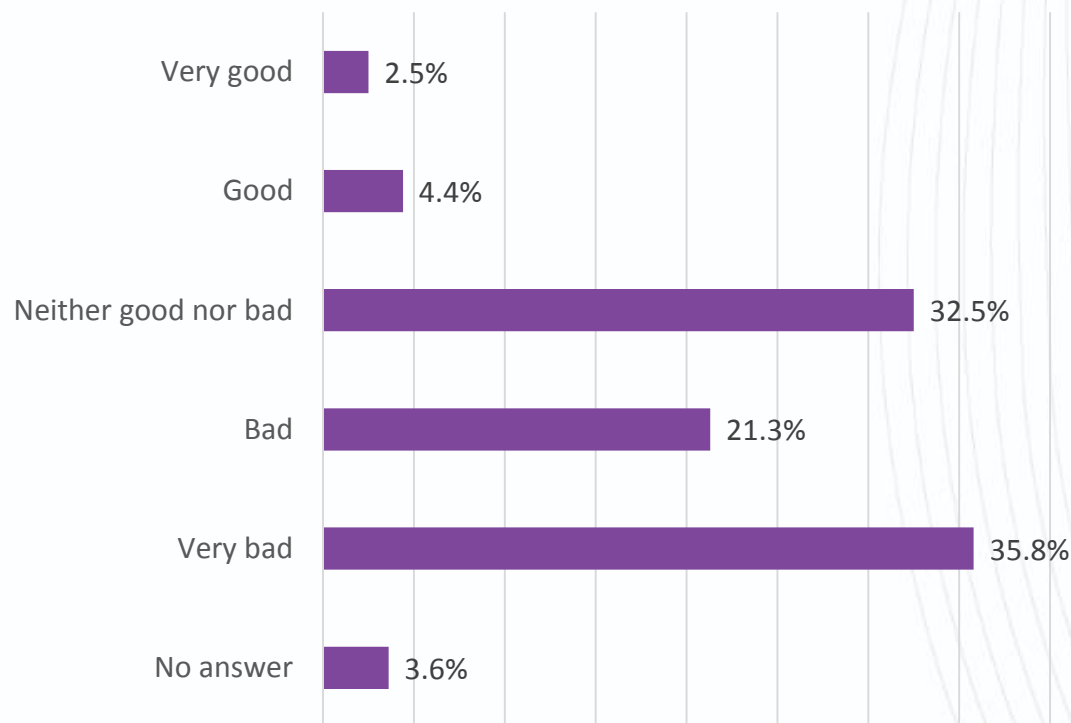


Have you every performed temporary jobs upon Agency's call (cleaning, physical labor, interviewing, etc.)? (only those that are registered with the Agency, N=559)

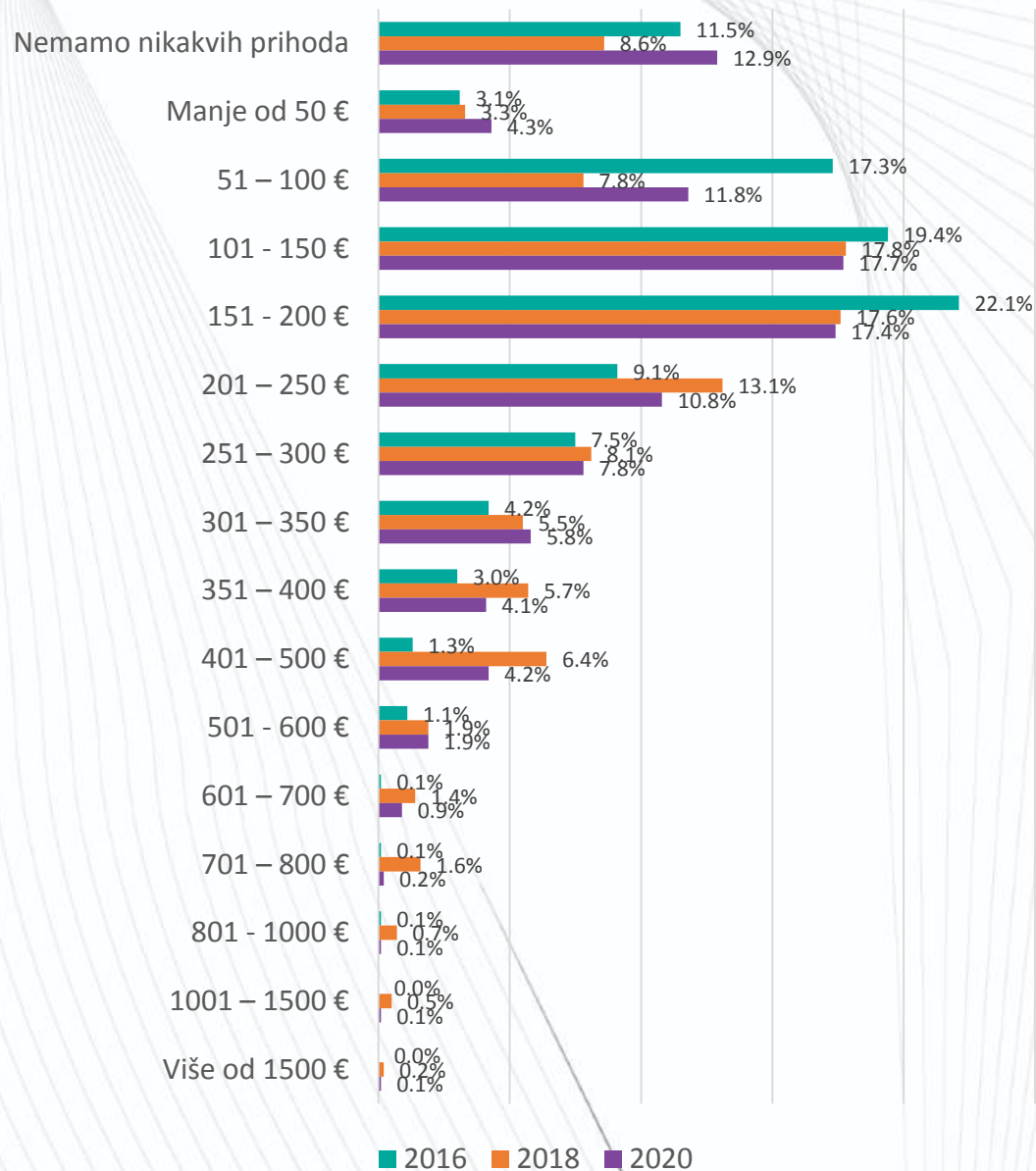


# Economic situation

How would you assess economic situation of Roma and Egyptian community in Montenegro?



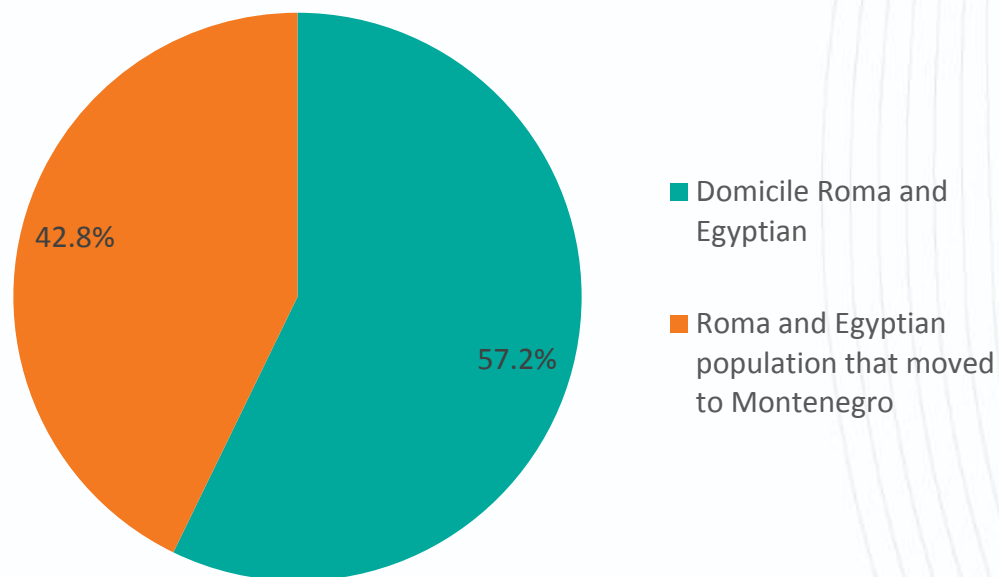
## Monthly income of the household



# Legal status and personal documents

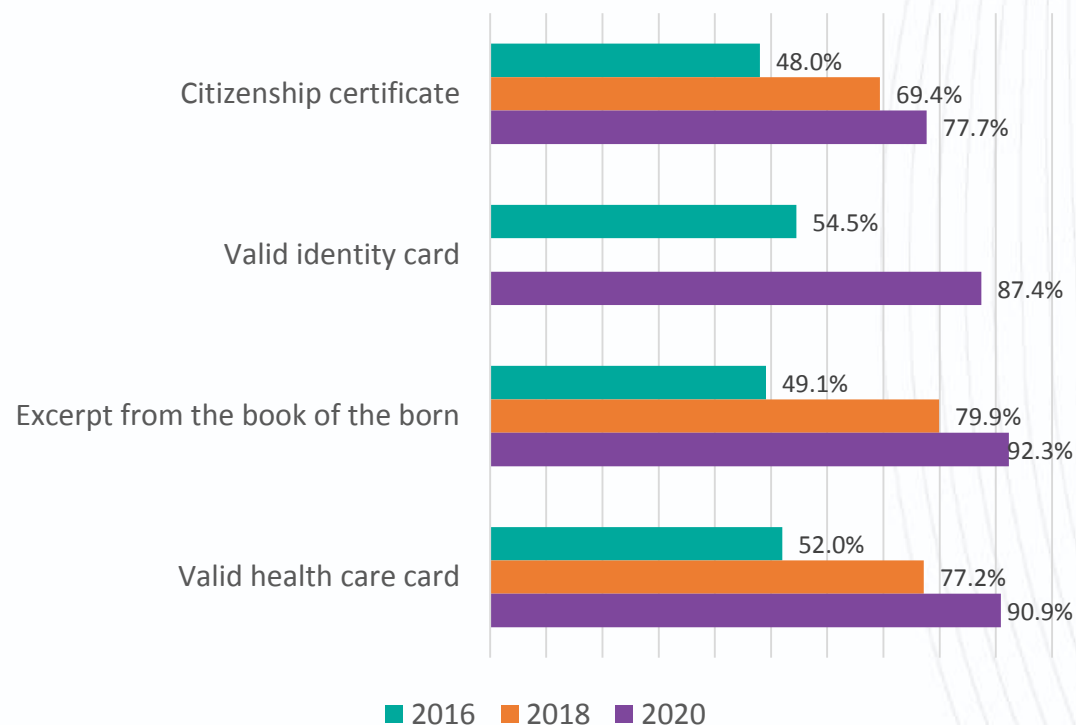


# Ancestry



- Asked if any of the household members have come back from abroad within the last 12 months, 14% of respondents answered positively, which indicates relatively high mobility of the members of this community.
- Community structure includes 57.2% of so-called domicile Roma and Egyptians while 42.8% claims to have moved to Montenegro.

# Legal documents

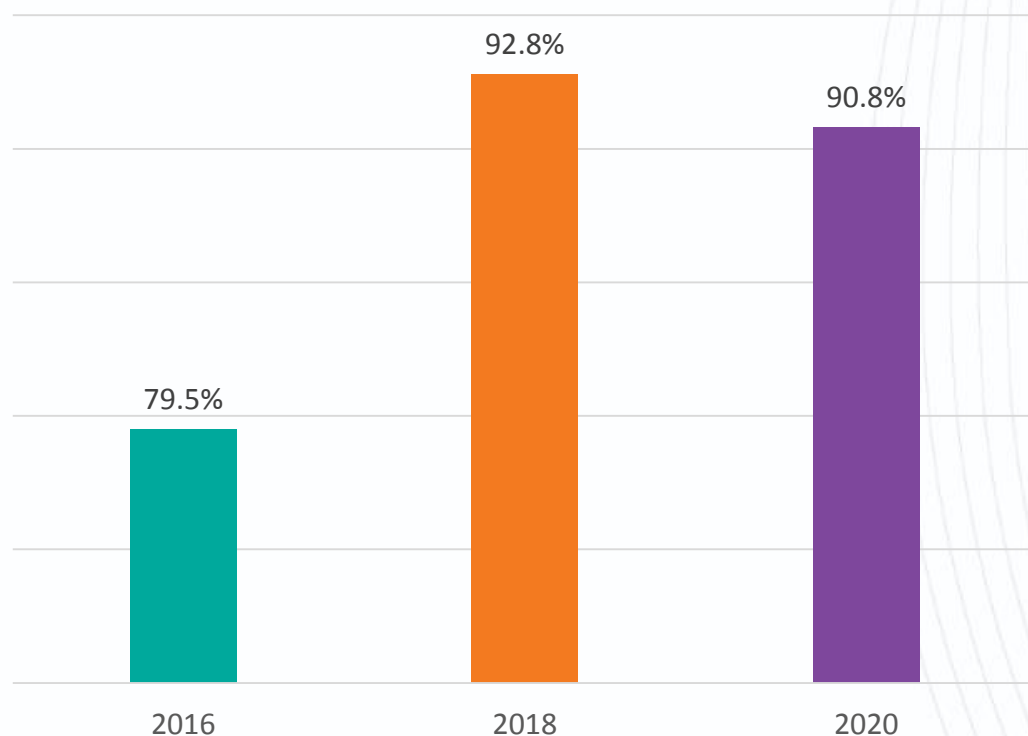


## The reasons for not possessing a valid identity card:

- „My children were born in another state “,
- „I have a refugee card “,
- „She had a blue card, and they didn't want to extend it “,
- „He has some problems with documents“,
- They don't know where to apply,
- Refugee cards have expired,
- They don't have enough money to go to Kosovo to obtain the documents,
- They do not have the citizenship,
- They are not registered anywhere,
- His father was late to submit the documents and apply for the status,
- The other parent doesn't allow that the child is registered.

# Legal documents

## Percentage of children registered when born



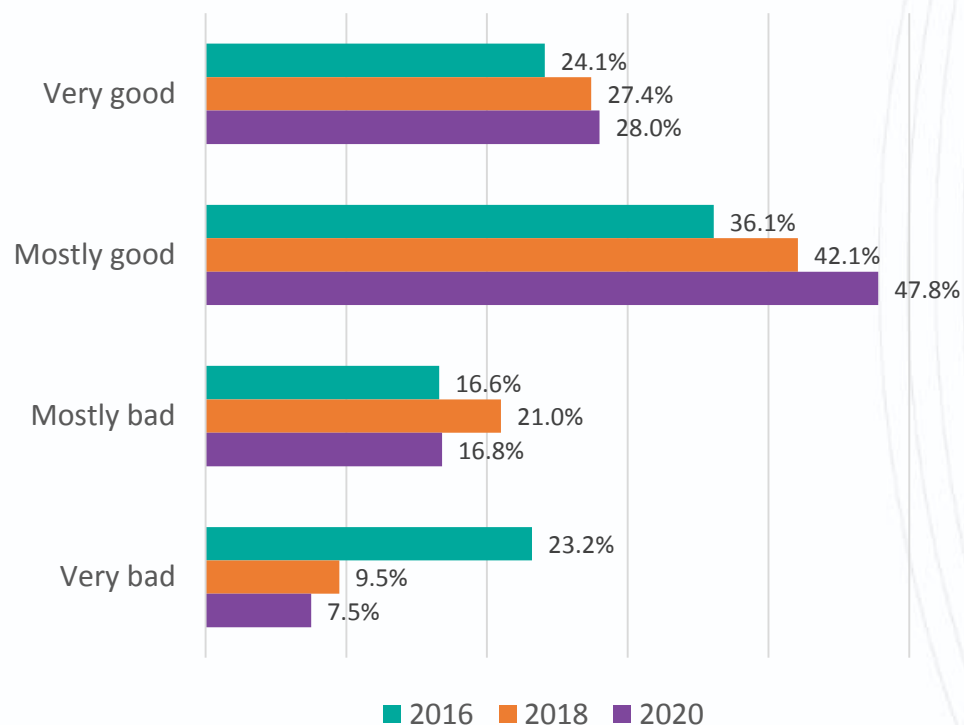
- There are no statistically significant differences when it comes to domicile and migrated Roma and Egyptians when it comes to possessing valid identity card and birth certificate.
- The differences are however statistically significant when it comes to valid health care card (97.9% of domicile Roma and Egyptians claims to possess it, as well as 93% of migrated Roma and Egyptians), registration of children when born (97.7% of domicile Roma and Egyptians claims that their children are registered while the same is true for 92.1% of migrated) and citizenship certificate (88.2% of domicile Roma and Egyptians claims to possess it, while the same goes for 79.6% of those that migrated to MNE).

# Health



# Evaluation of one's health conditions

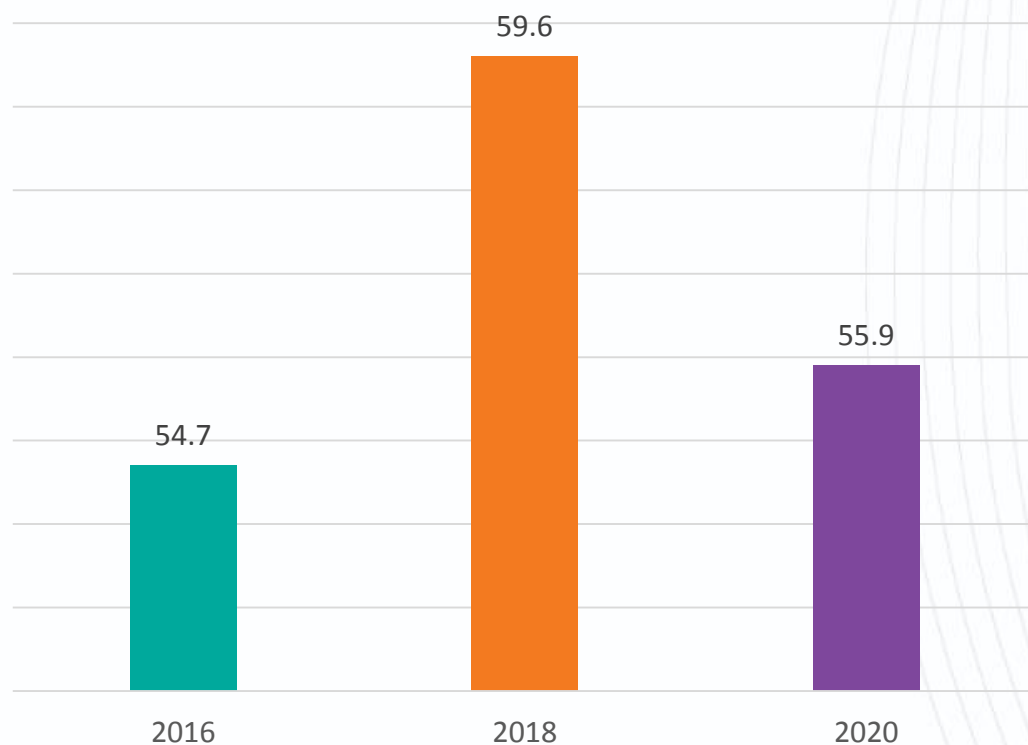
## How would you describe your health?



- Women on average describe their health conditions as worse than men's.
- 16.5% of the respondents claim that at least one person in their family lives with a difficult health condition or invalidity.

# Evaluation of one's health conditions

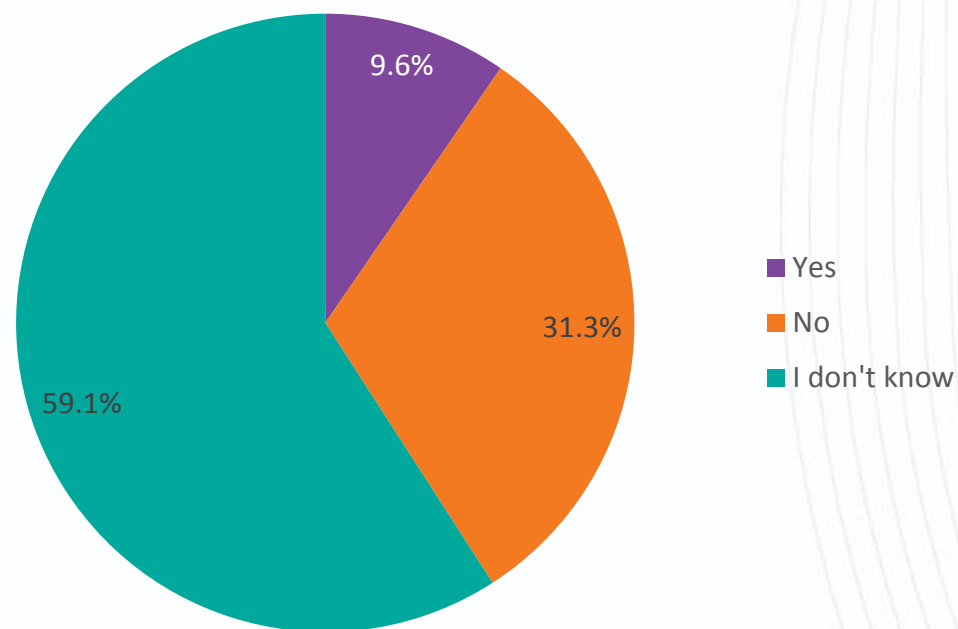
## Average age when people died in Roma and Egyptian community



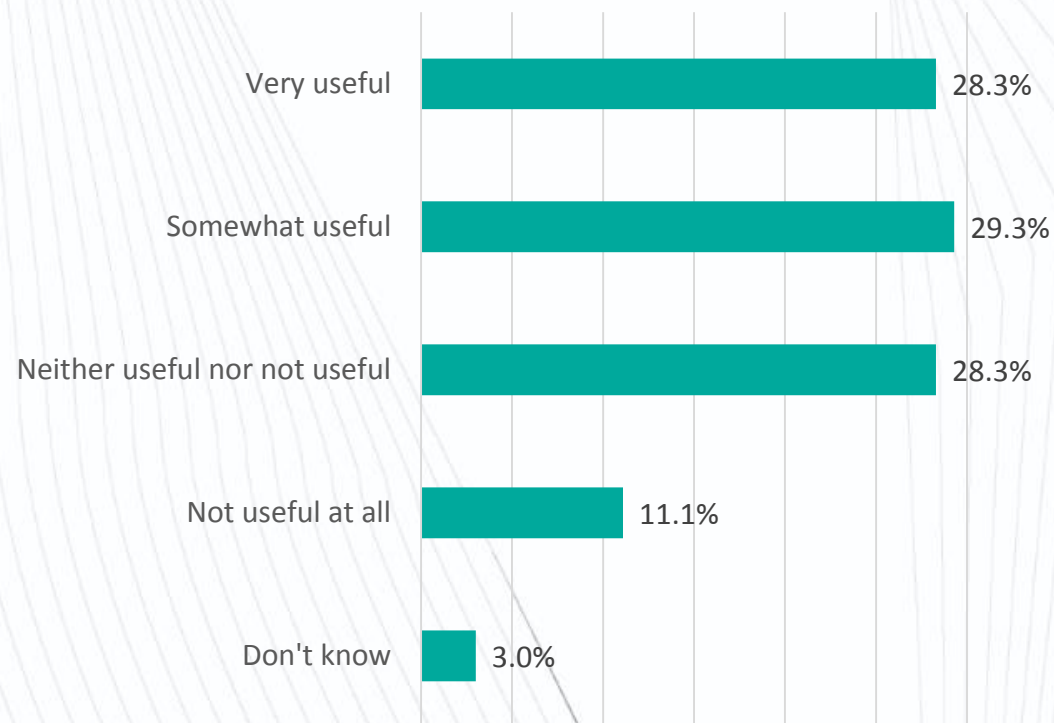
- When asked how old was a person that last died in their household, the respondents on average claim - 55.9 years old.

# Health care assistant

Is there a health care assistant in your community?



How useful is he or she to you?

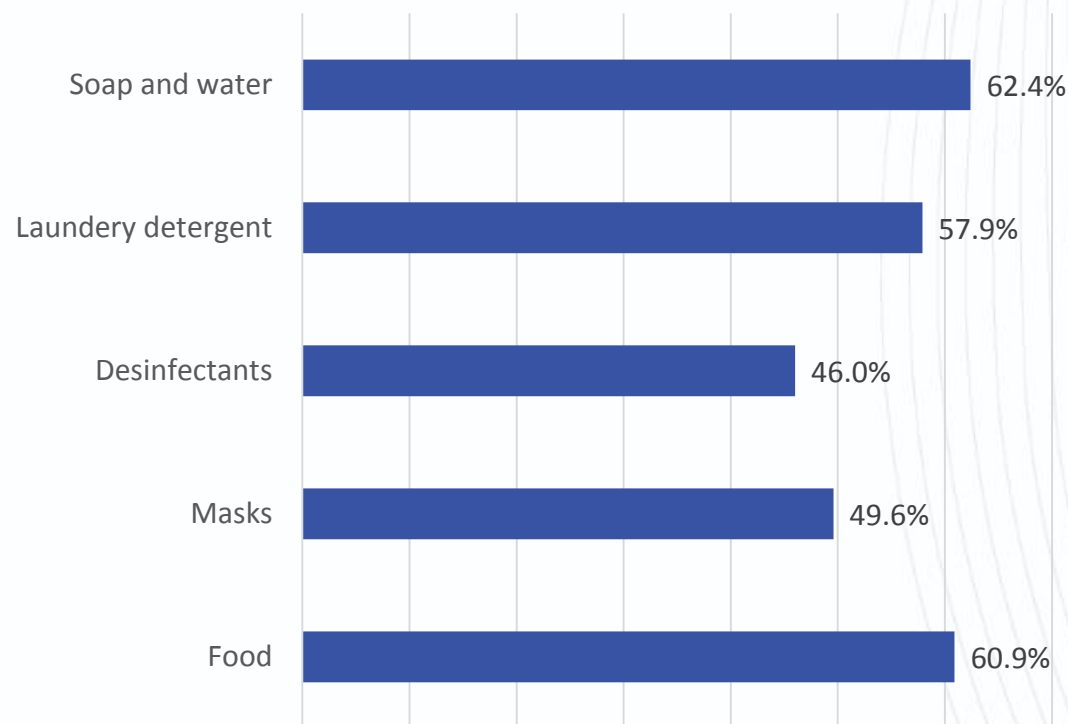


# Problems caused by COVID-19 epidemic

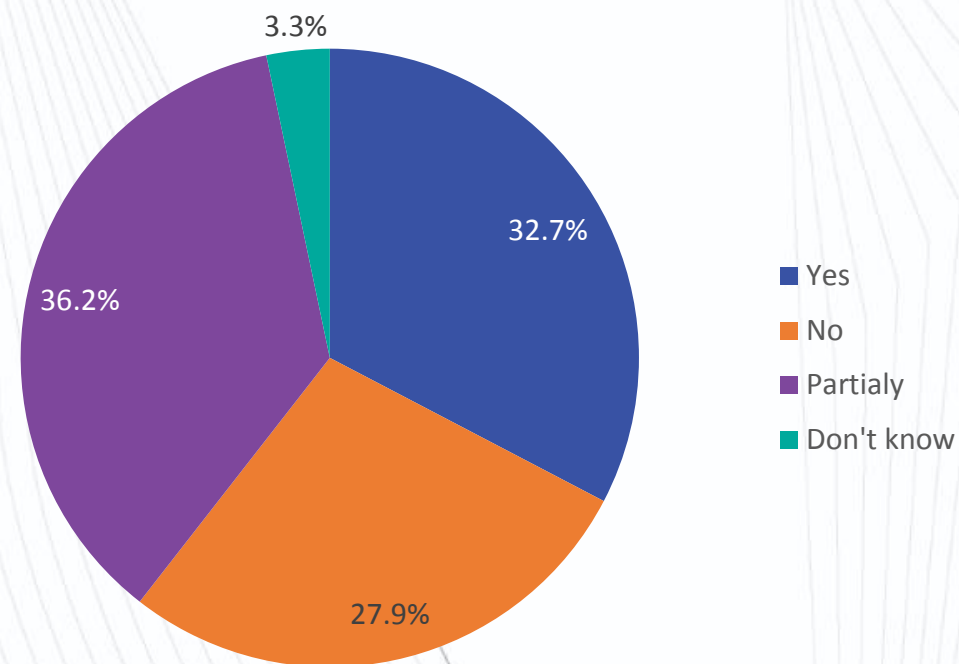


# COVID-19 in Roma and Egyptian community

During COVID-19 epidemic did you have enough of the following items (% of the “YES” answers)?



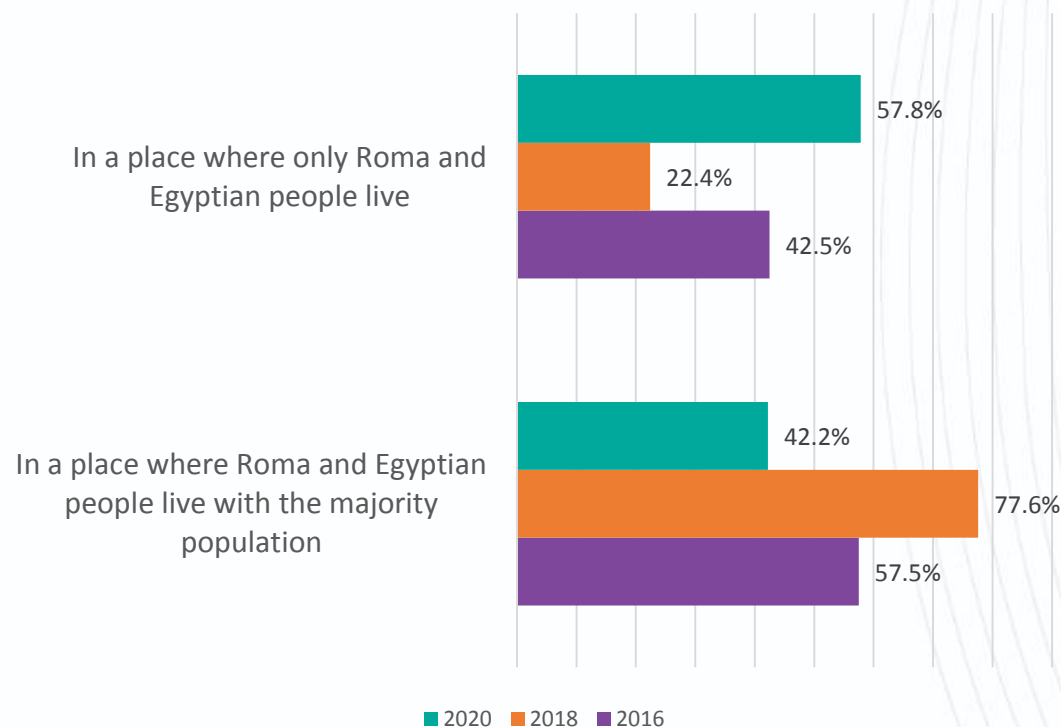
Have you lost your income source because of the corona epidemic in Montenegro?



# Housing

# Housing

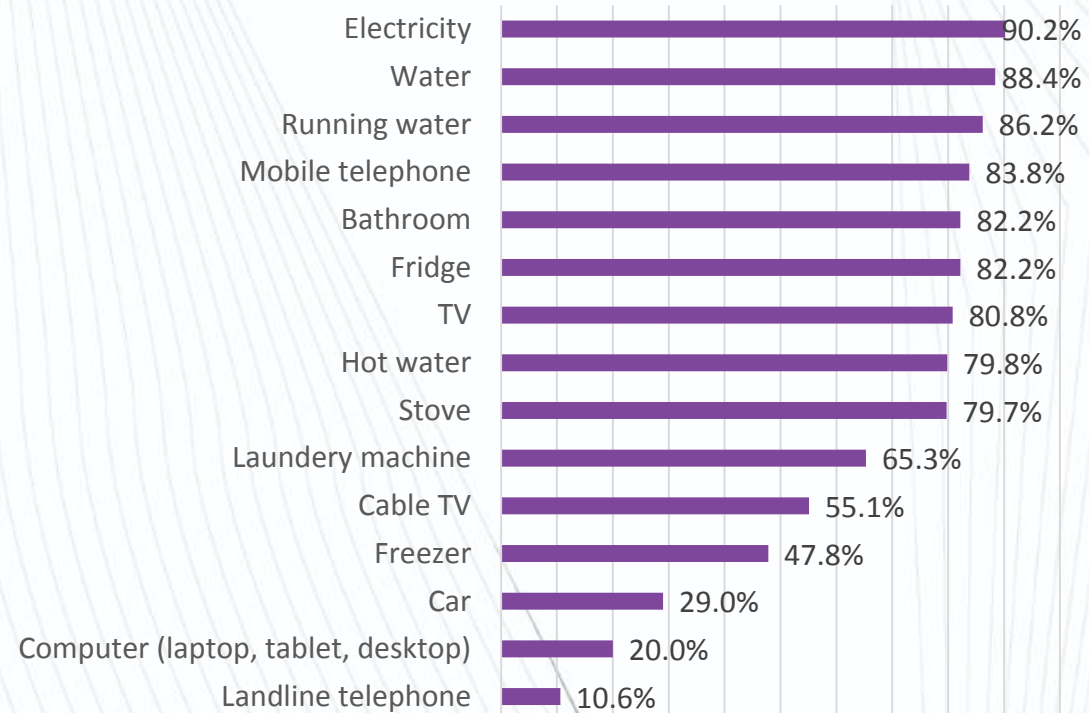
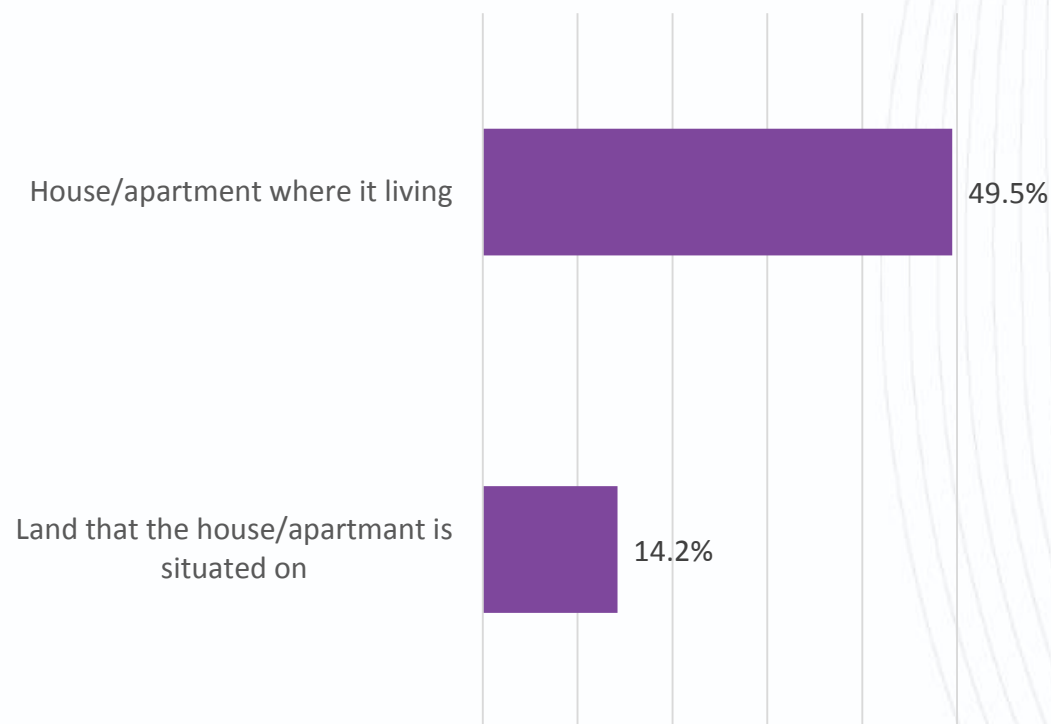
## Housing longitudinally



- Most Roma and Egyptian people live in the settlements where there are majority people as well, however, there are still 42.2% of those who live in settlements where there are no other people.
- The average number of household members in Roma and Egyptian families is 5.5.

# Housing

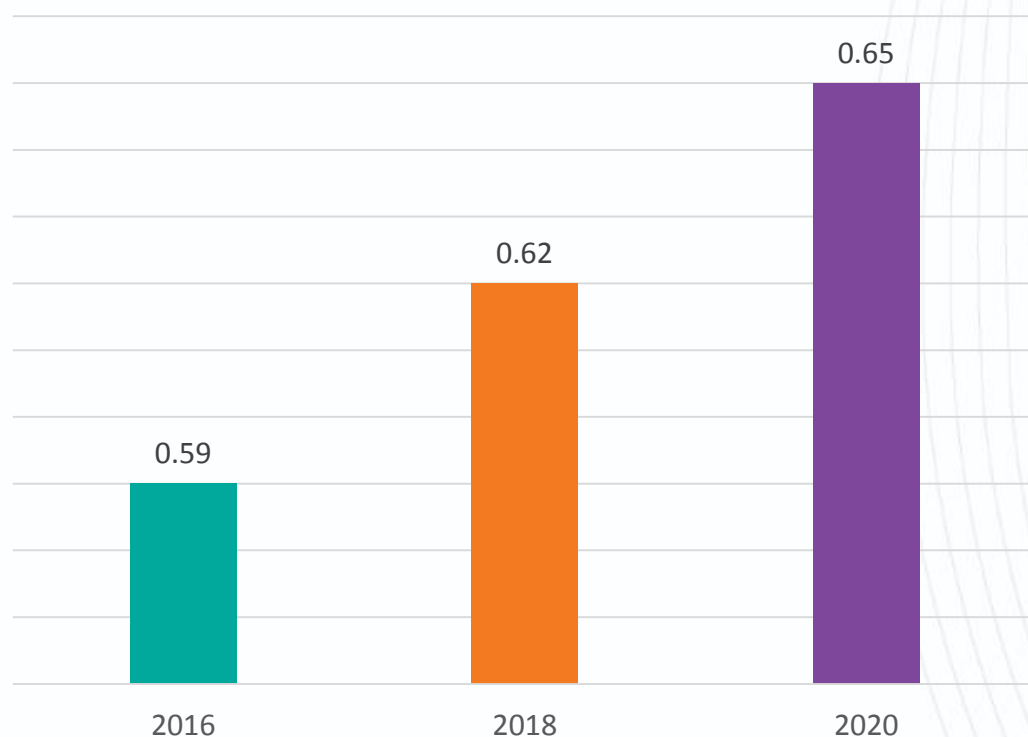
## Does your family possess





# Composite index of the material status

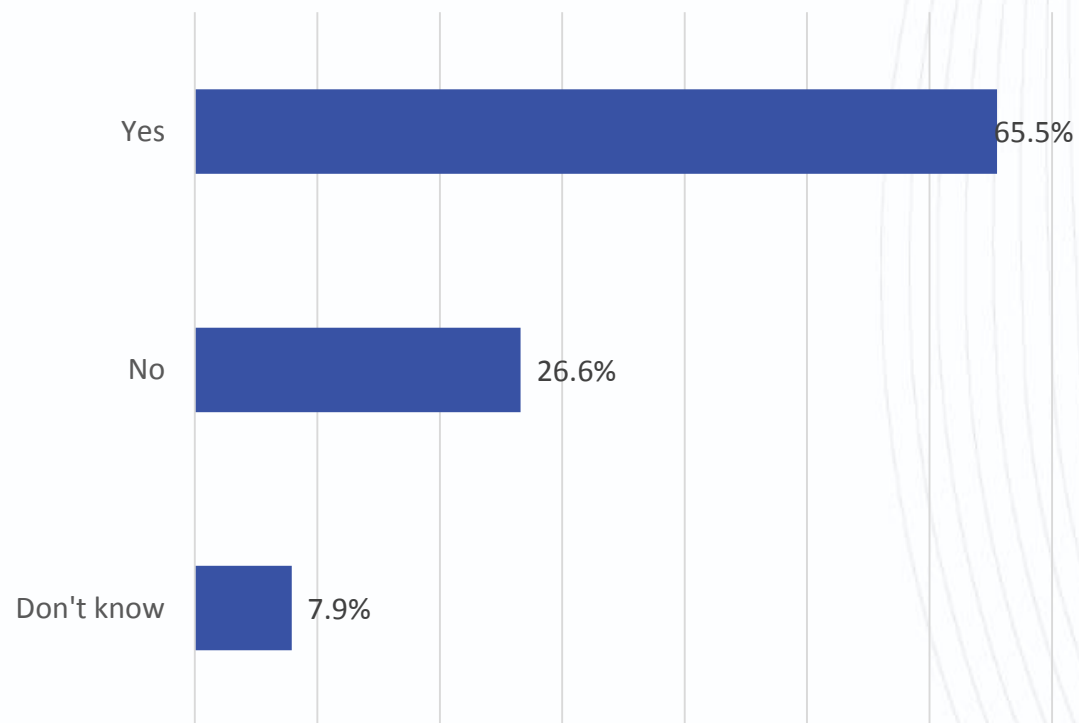
## Composite index of the material status



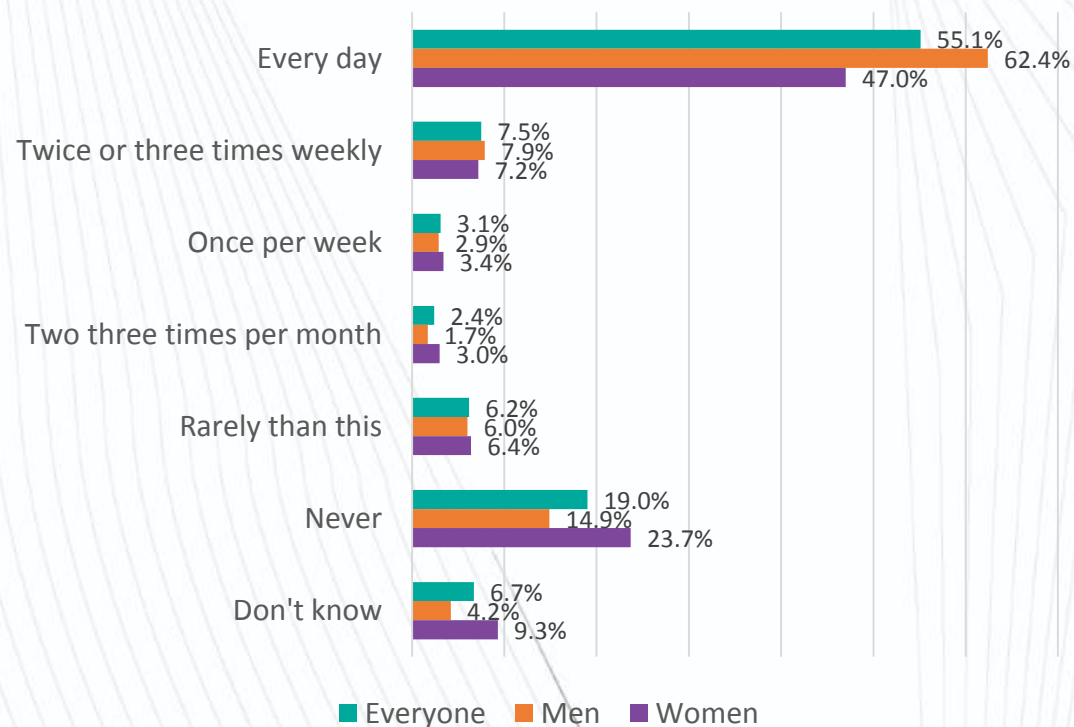
- This index was calculated based on data collected in 2016 and 2018.
- It is created as a score including variables about household equipment (electricity, water...) with values 0 meaning that a household doesn't possess a certain item and 1 which means that it does..
- Compared with 2016 and 2018 we can see that the index value has a slow positive trend of growth - from 0.59 to 0.65.

# Access to internet

## Access to the Internet in the household



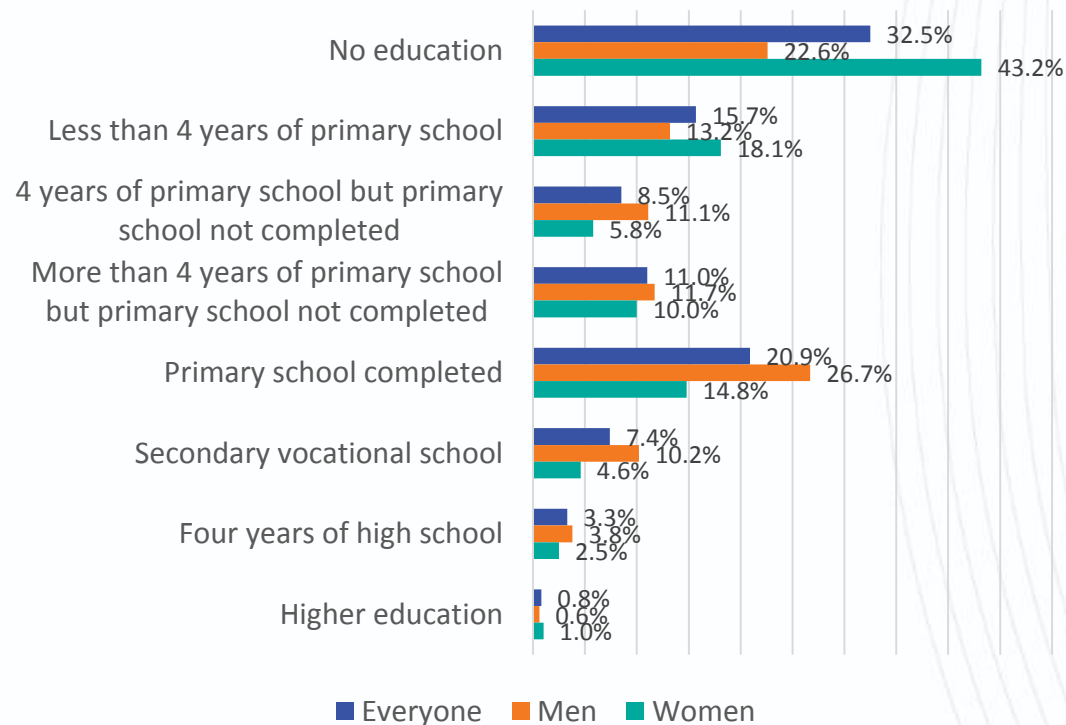
## How often do you use Internet disaggregated by gender



# Education

# Education

## Education of the respondents

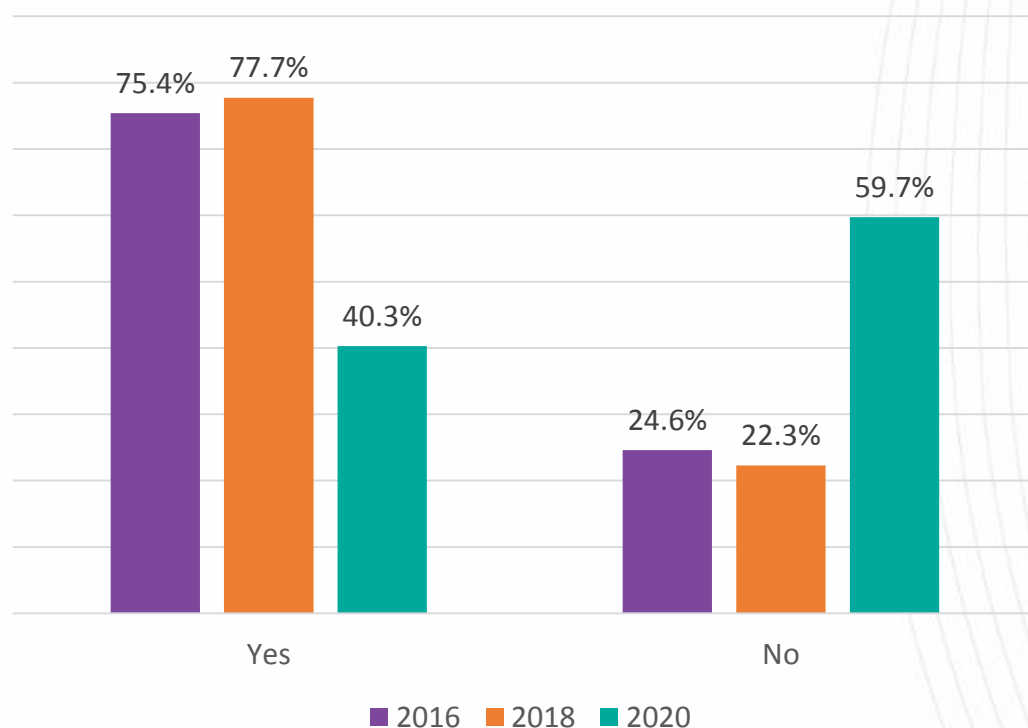


- There are statistically significant differences between men and women when it comes to the educational attainment.
- Percentage of women with no education or less than 4 years of primary education is significantly higher than men.
- For example, 43.2% of female participants claim not to have any education while the same is true for only 22.6% of men.
- These differences are reduced in the youngest generation (less than 34 years old), but they are still statistically significant. For example among younger respondents, 20.7% of men have no education while the same is true for 36.3% of women.



# Education

**Kindergarten attendance (only asked to those that have children of appropriate age N=511)**

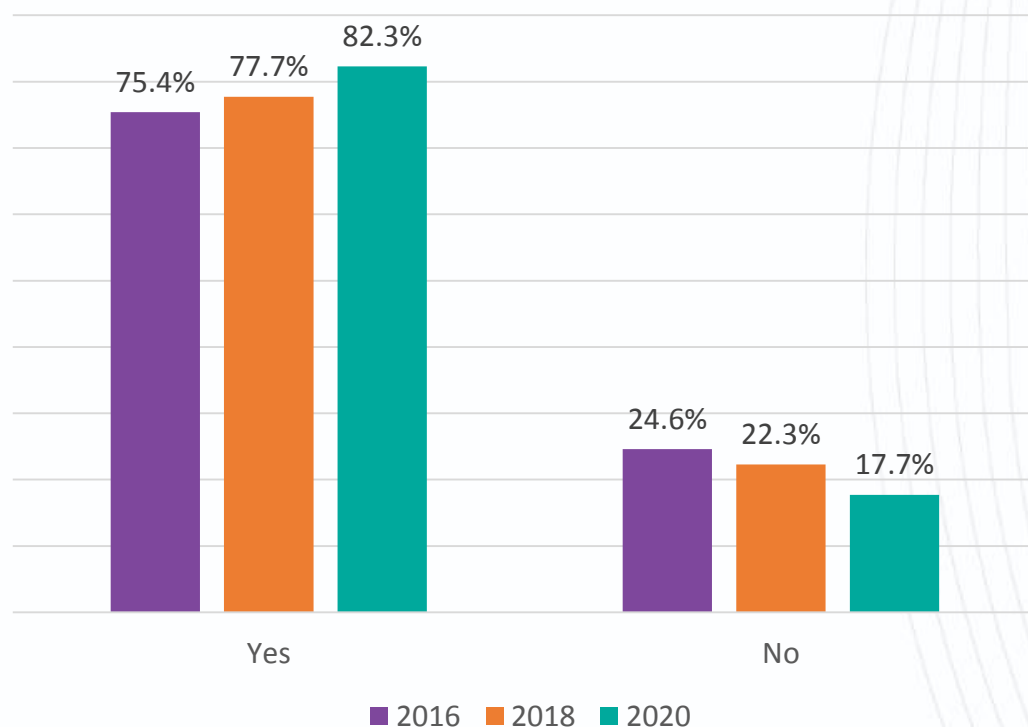


## Reasons why children do not go to kindergarten:

- It is too far, and the transportation is a problem,
- They are not registered,
- We are afraid of the virus,
- Mother doesn't work so "there's no need",
- The child is too small,
- „No one wants us“
- We cannot afford a kindergarten
- There is no one to take it to the kindergarten
- He is not immunized on time
- „He doesn't want to go because the other child is beating him there.“

# Education

**Attendance of the primary school (only asked to those that have children of appropriate age N=627)**

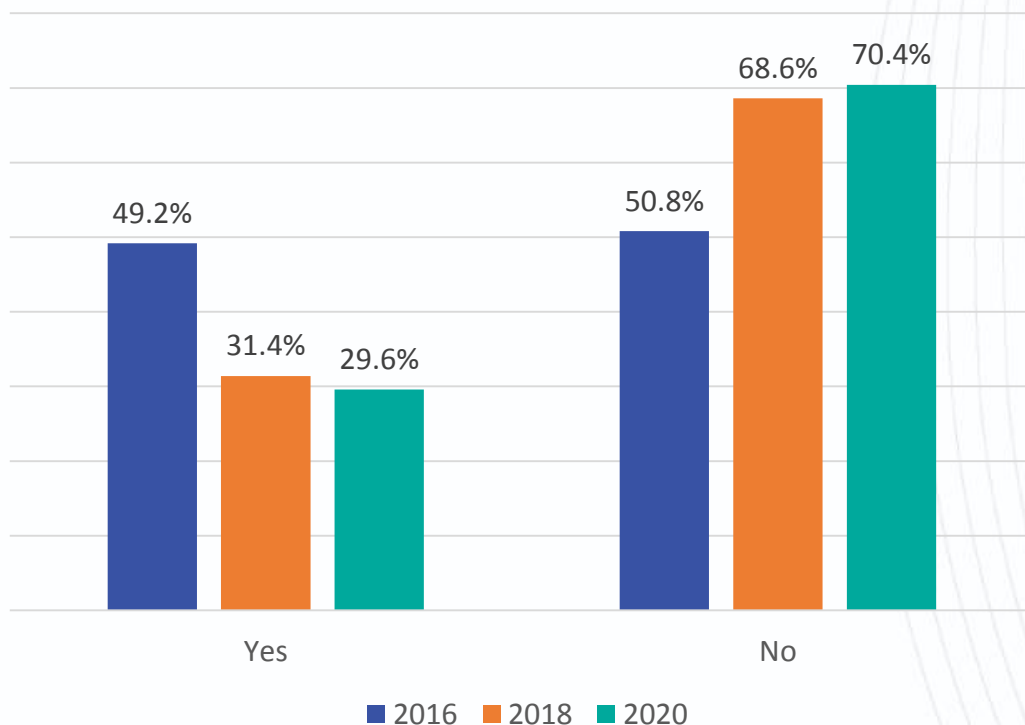


**The reasons why children don't go to primary school:**

- „documents“,
- „they are 8 years old and don't want to go to school“,
- „the school is too far away“,
- „they are older than“,
- „we cannot afford it“,
- „fear from virus“

# Education

**Attendance of high school (only asked to those that have children of appropriate age N=469)**

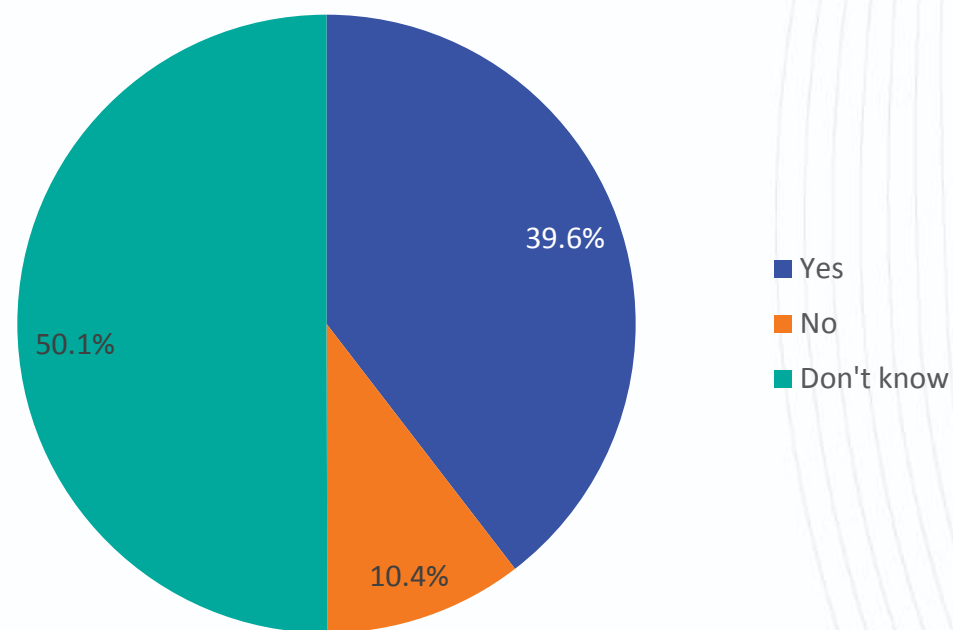


## The reasons why children do not go to high school:

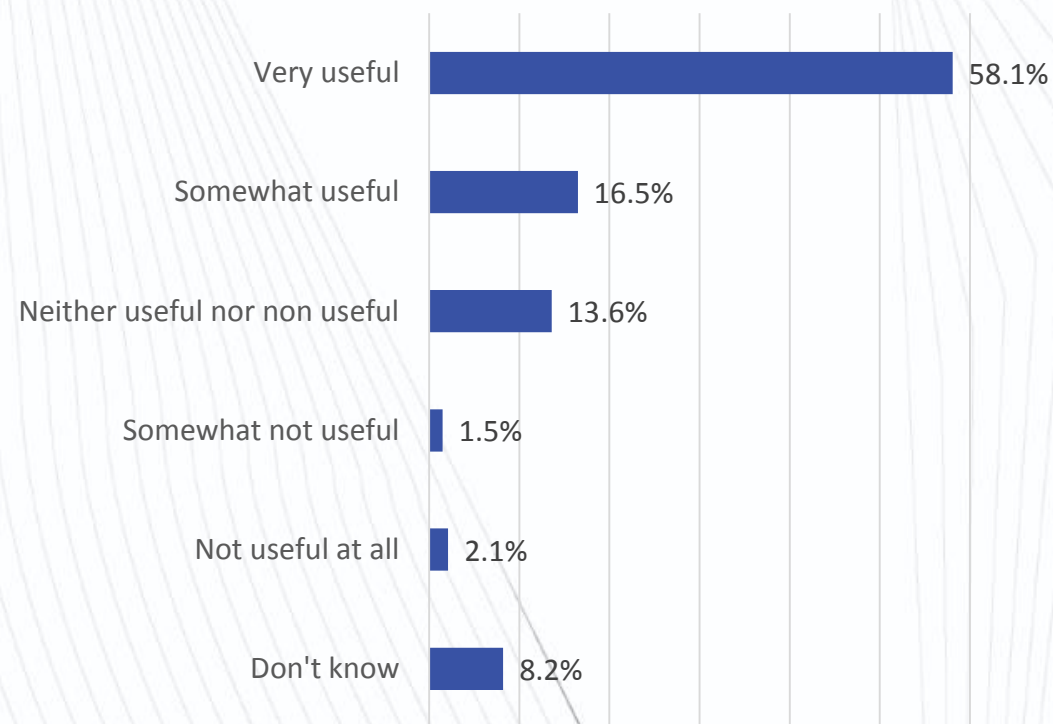
- As soon as a child is 10, the parents make him/her work,
- In order to get married at 11, 12,
- Because the parents are illiterate,
- Schools are too far away,
- They do not have money for the food, clothes, footwear and books,
- Discrimination,
- Education is in language that is not their mother tongue, language barrier,
- No transportation to the school,
- The parents do not believe in education system,
- Lack of possibility for hygiene maintenance,
- Other children do not accept them, they are afraid of violence and bullying,
- No one at home can help them with the homework.

# Education

Is there an assistant in education in your community?



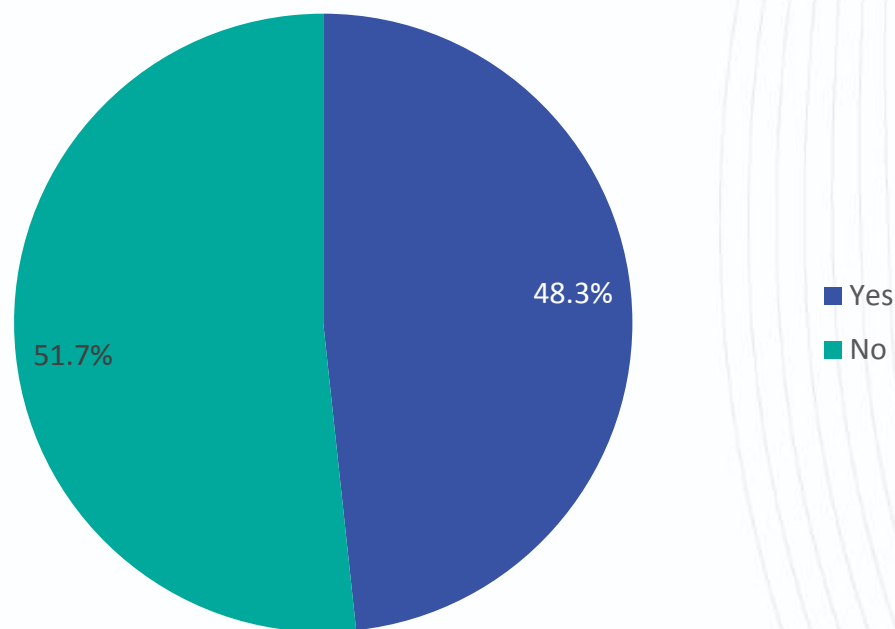
How useful is he/she for the respondents?





# Education

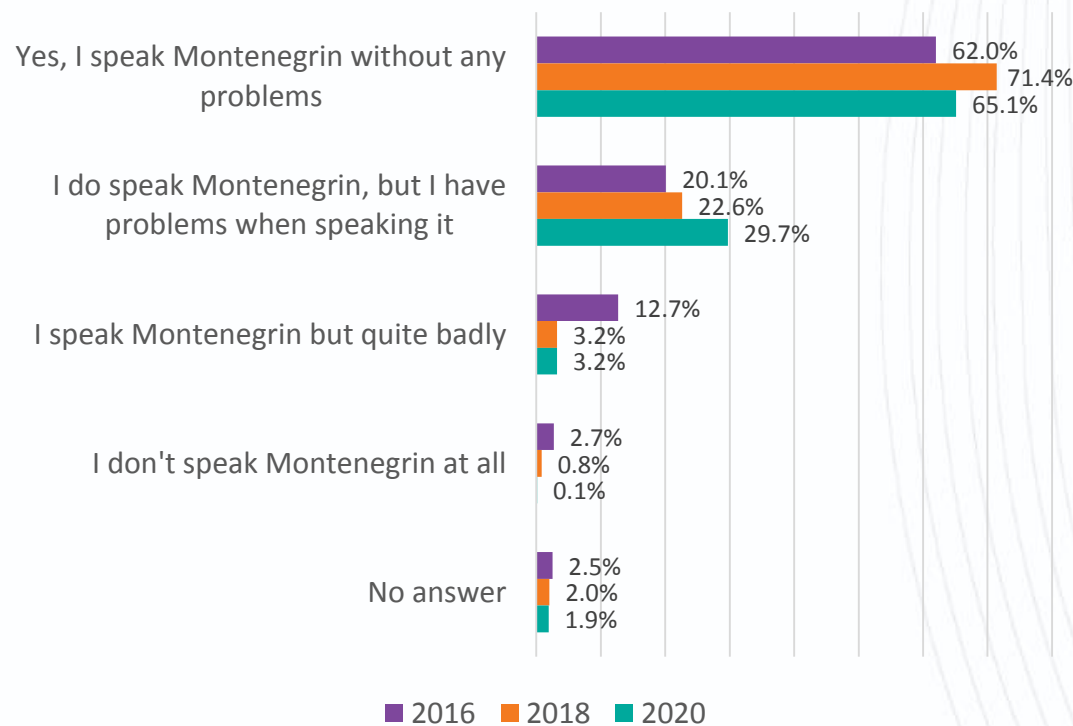
**If you have a child of school age, could she/he follow distance learning during the epidemic of corona virus?**



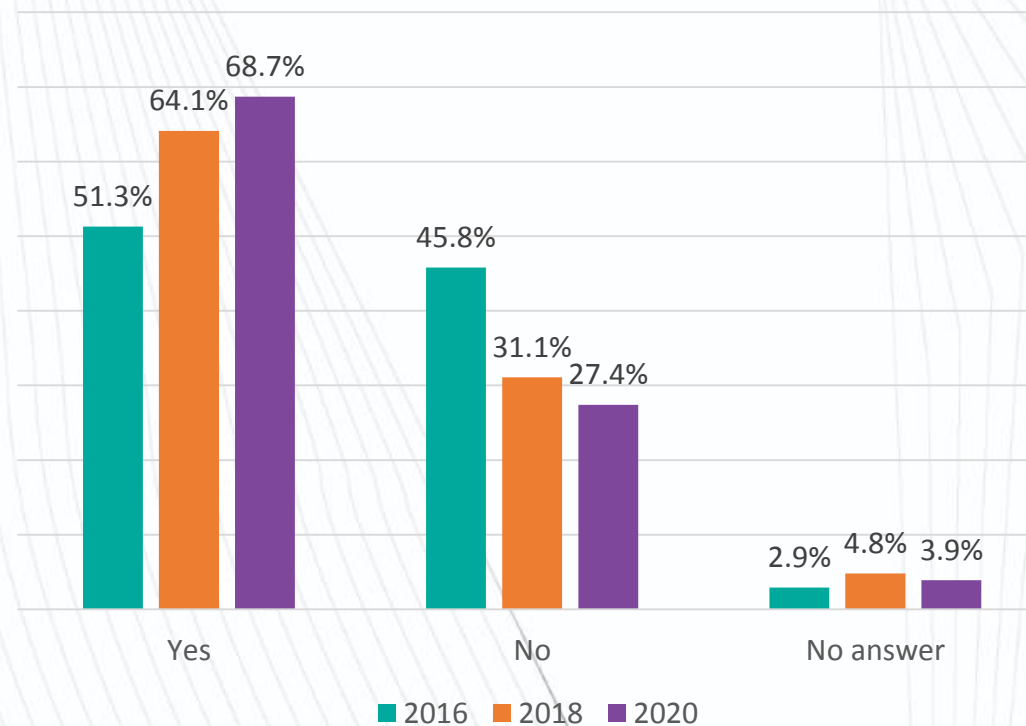
- When asked to explain the negative answers, the respondents mostly said that they did not know how to engage in online education, that they do not have telephone, Internet, or even electricity.
- Several respondents said that the assistants in education brought them printed materials in order to help, but it was still difficult since the parents are not educated enough.
- Some even said that no one told them that there was a distance learning system in place.

# Language

## Do you speak Montenegrin language?



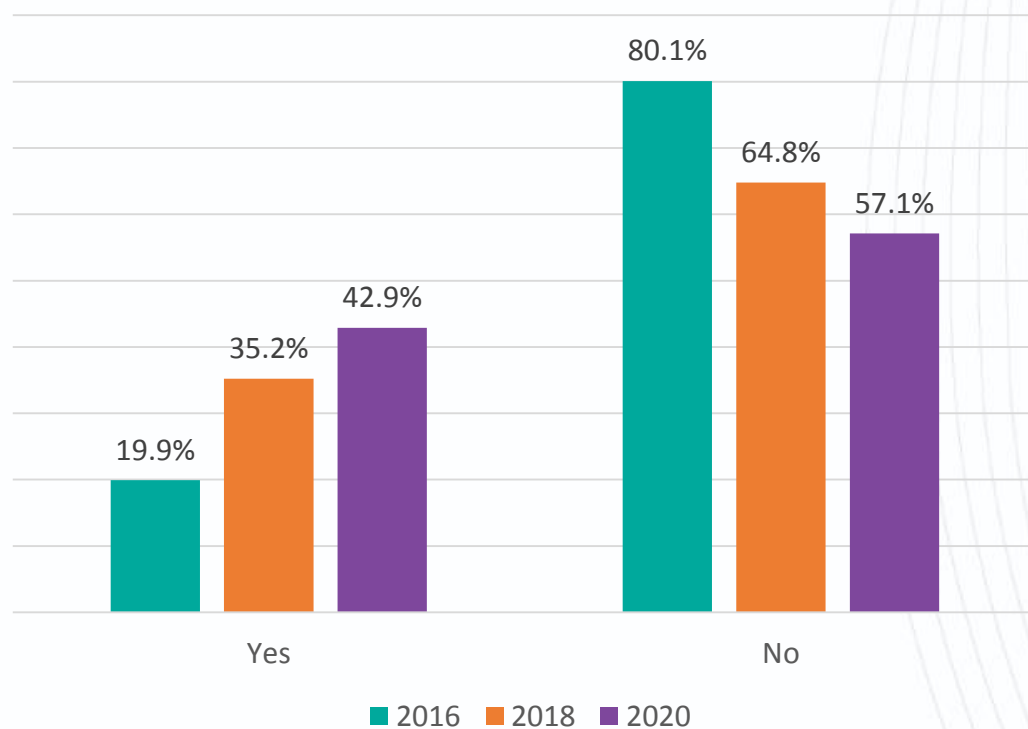
## Can you write in Montenegrin language?



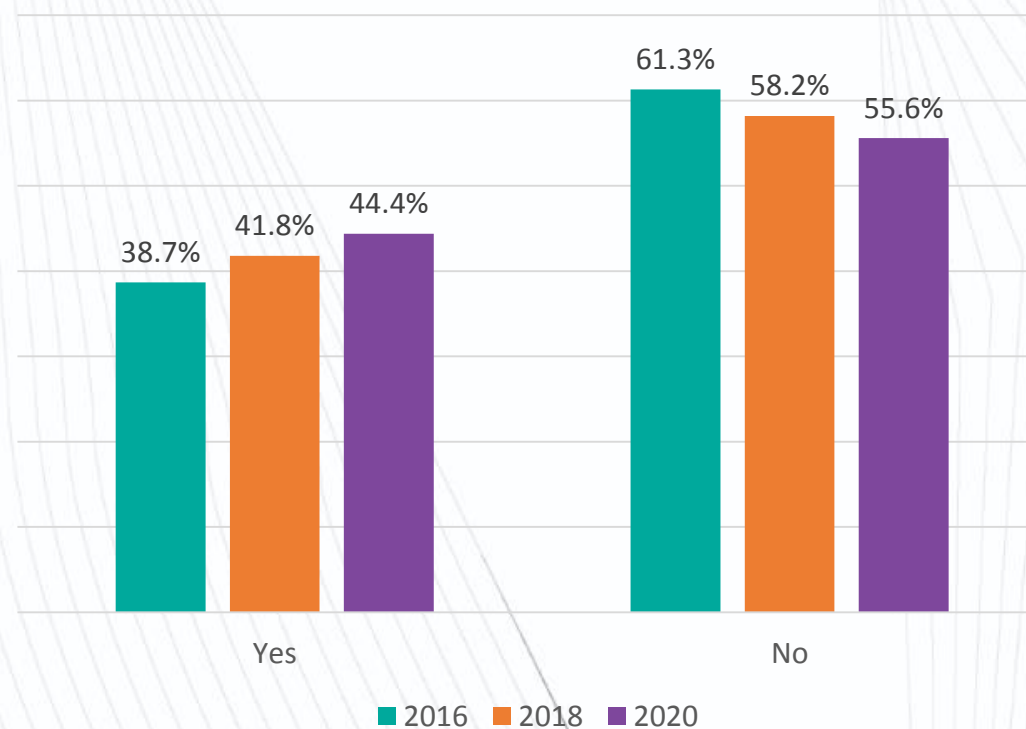
# Social welfare

# Social welfare

**Do you use services of the social welfare centers?**



**Have you received any kind of financial help from them?**

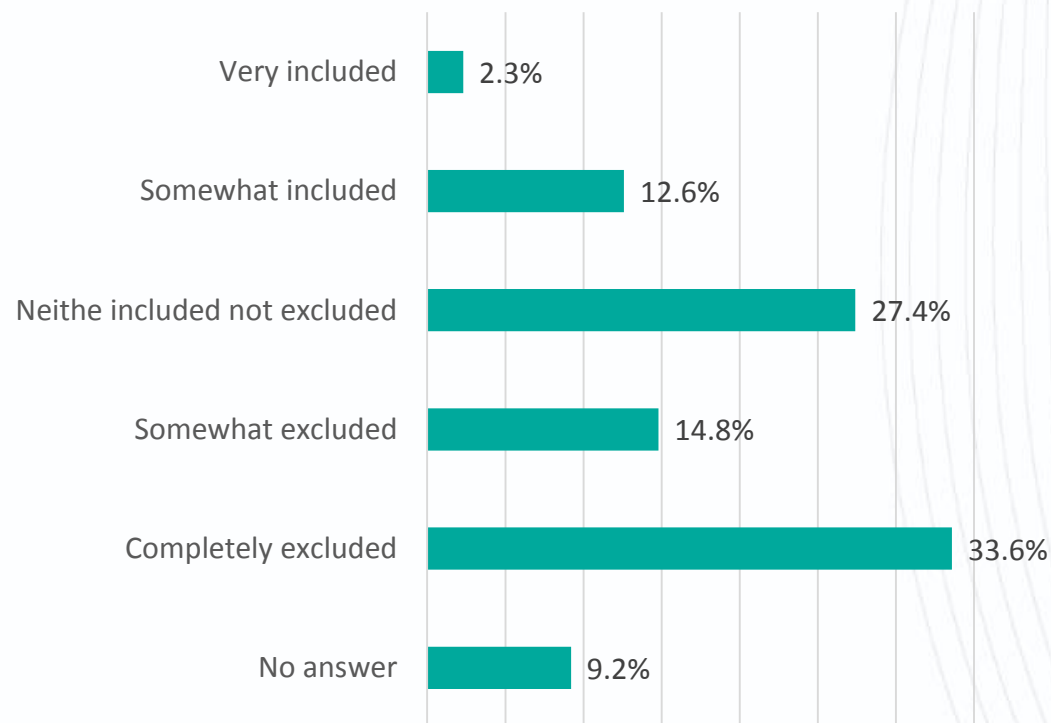




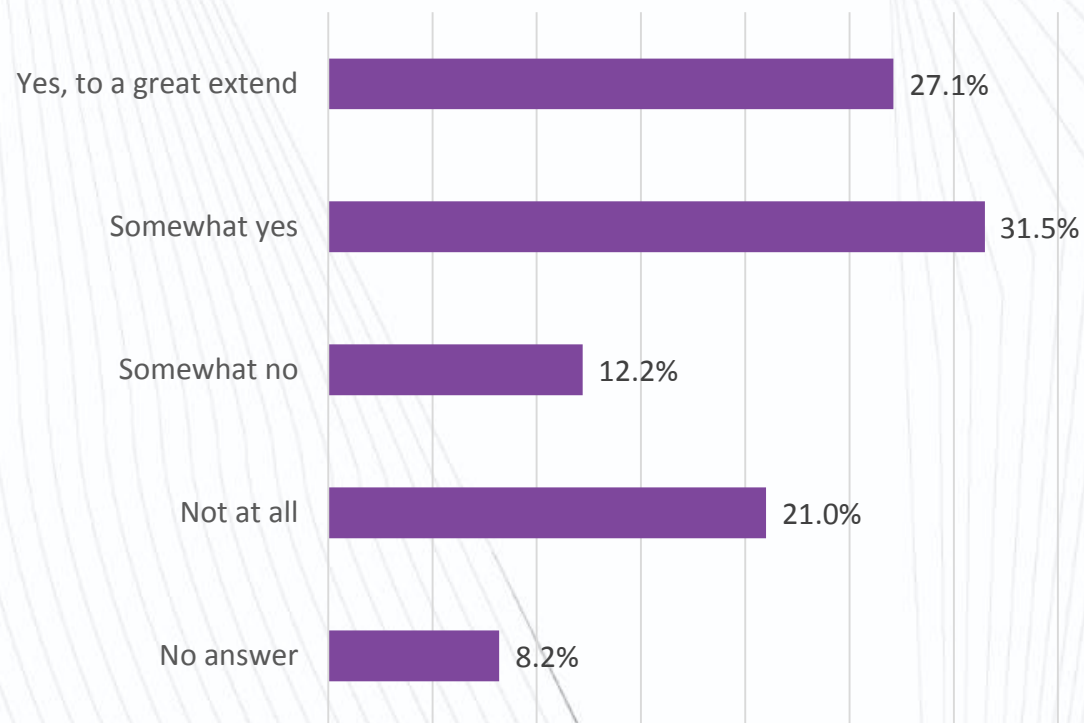
# Values and attitudes

# Social exclusion and discrimination

**To what extent is Roma and Egyptian community included in social life in Montenegro, according to your opinion?**

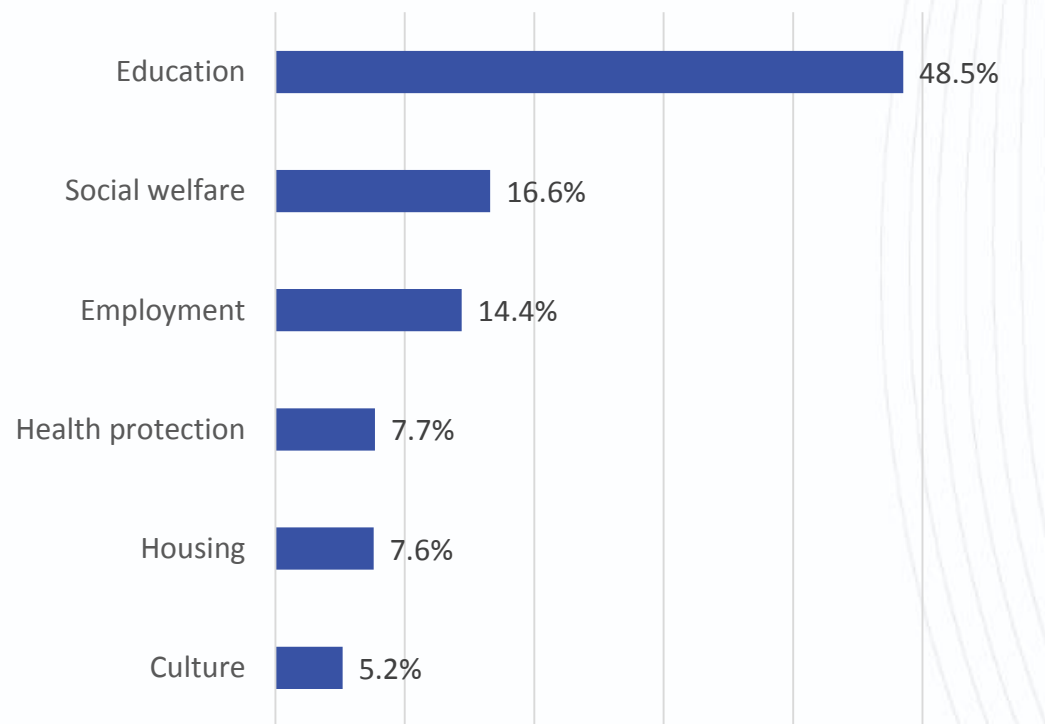


**Is there a discrimination against Roma and Egyptian people in Montenegro?**

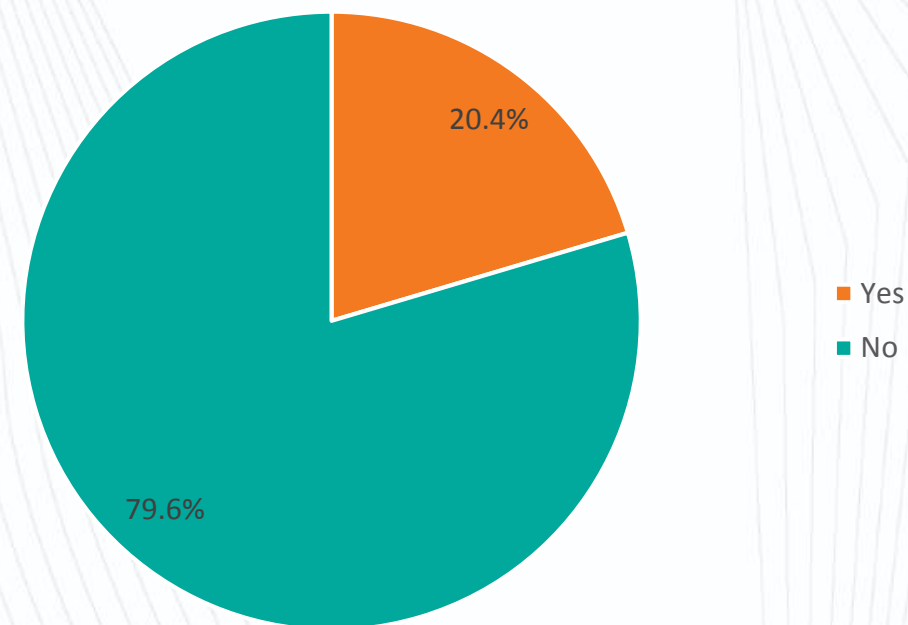


# Social exclusion and discrimination

**In which area is discrimination most present according to your opinion?**

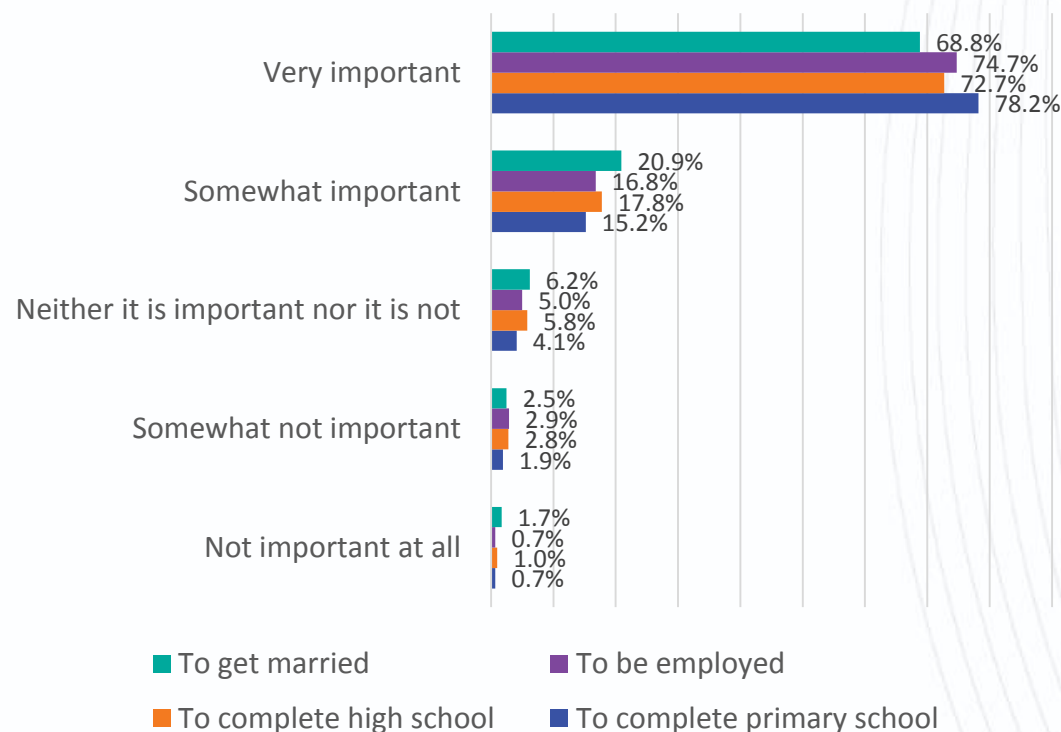


**Have you personally been differently treated because of your origin?**

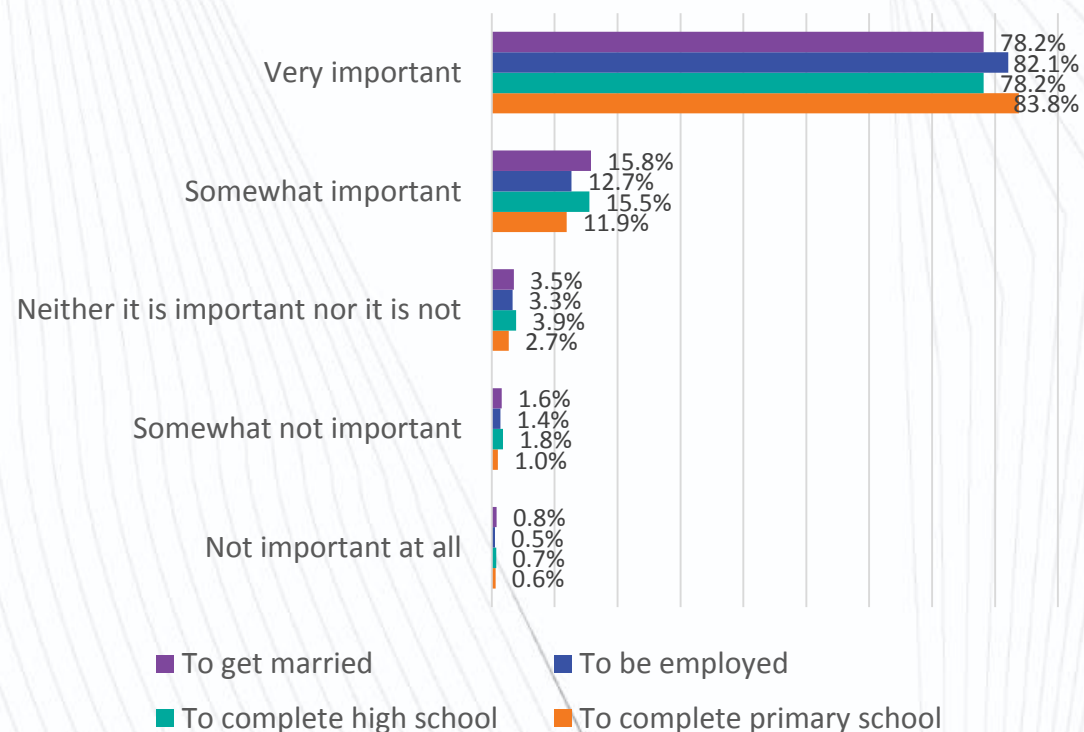


# How important is the following

## For a women from Roma and Egyptian community



## For a men from Roma and Egyptian community

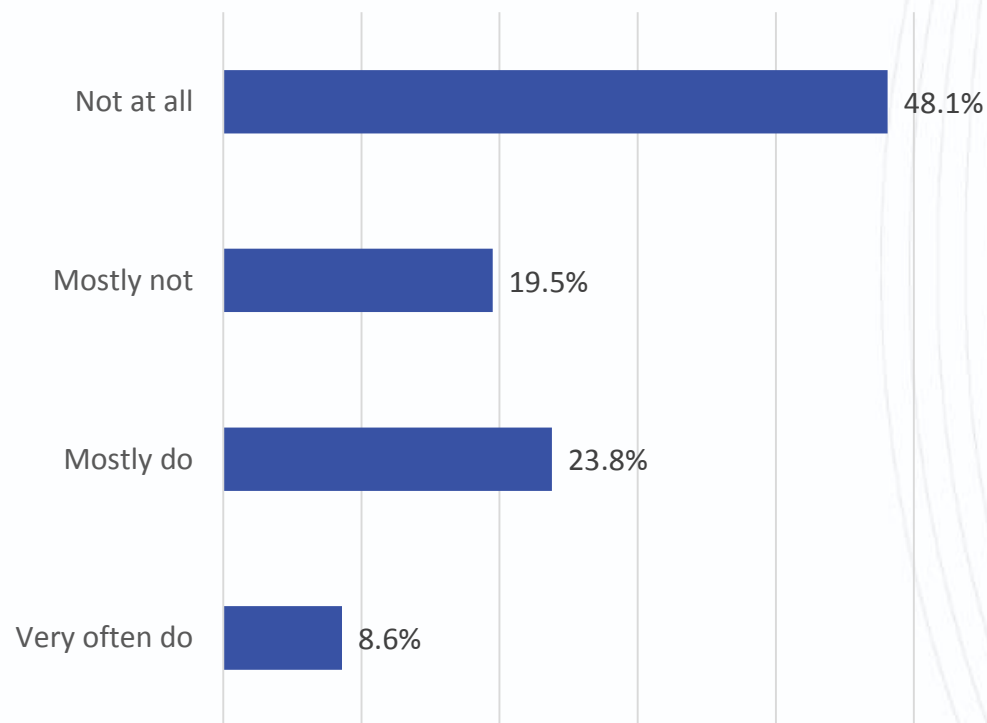


# Participation in decision making

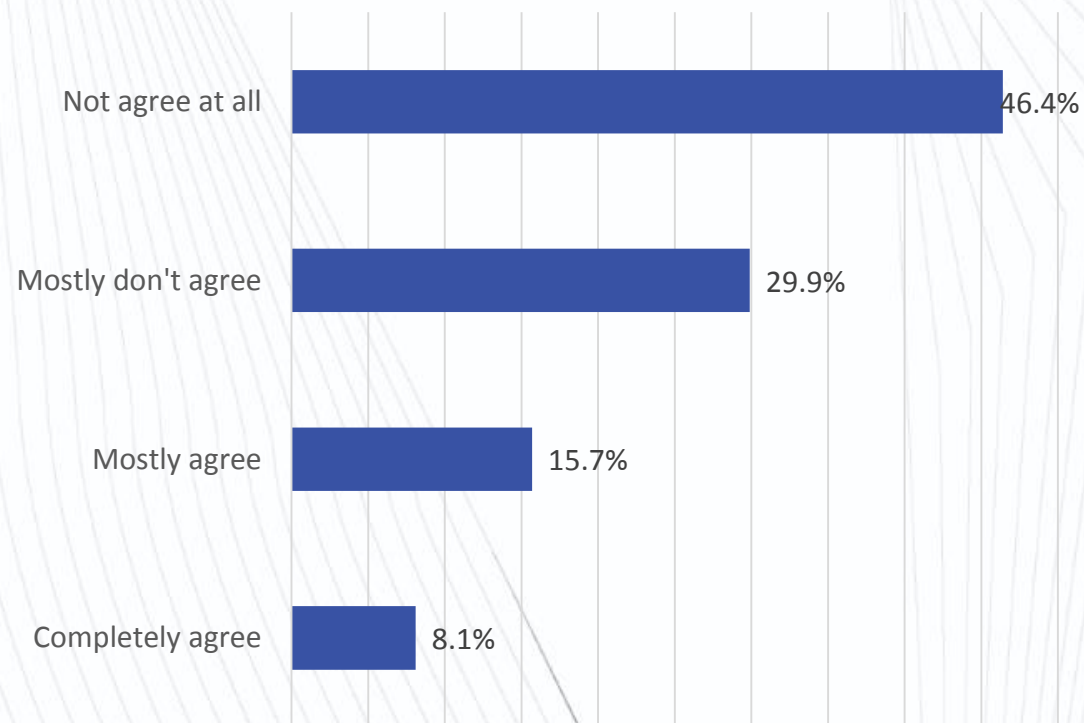


# Participation in decision making

How often do you follow politics?

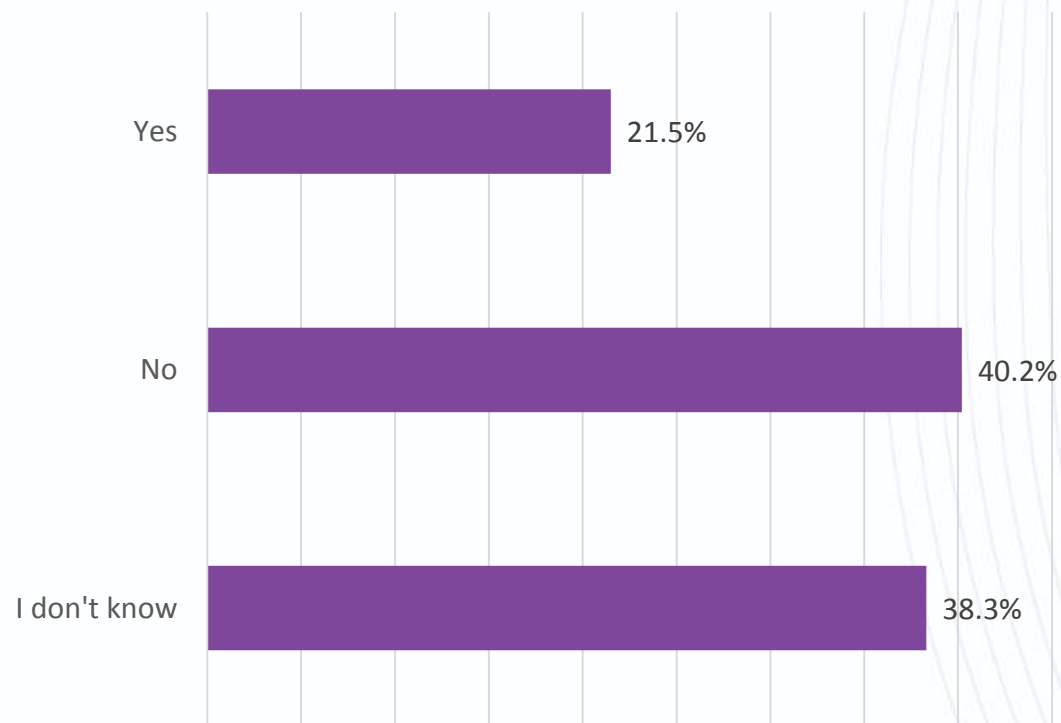


Do you agree with the statement: “I think I understand the main political issues in the society”

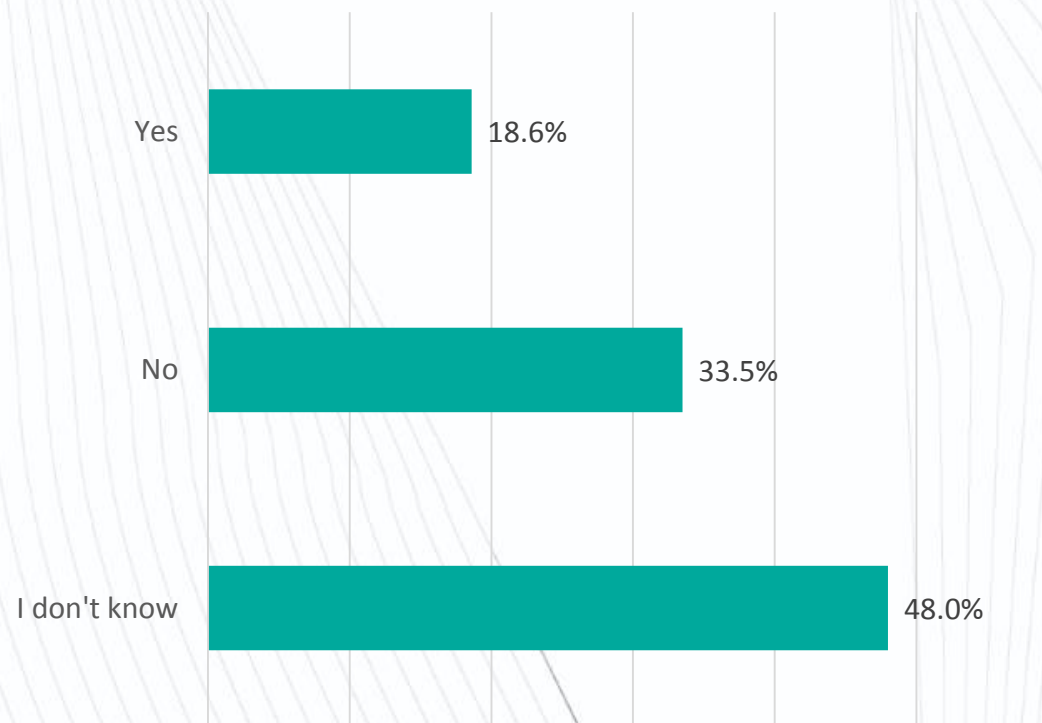


# Participation in decision making

Are there any politicians that you believe to?



Are there any politicians that advocate the rights of the Roma and Egyptian population in the right way?



# Key findings

# Key findings

## Economic position and employment

- Percentage of those that do not have employment is reducing but it is still way above the national average.
- The percentage of those that work in the public sector and that have full employment contract is increasing.
- Inactivity rate among Roma population is on the level of the national average, but it is significantly higher among Roma and Egyptian women.
- In every second household there is no one who works.
- Women from Roma and Egyptian community feel significantly less safe when working than men.
- Every second respondent is registered at the Agency for employment.
- The average Roma or Egyptian family lives of 100 - 200 EUR monthly, according to the survey.

## Legal status and personal documents

- Compared to 2016 and 2018, the percentage of the respondents that do not possess legal documents have been reduced.
- Although a lot of community members have solved this problem, there are still those that do not have any valid documents.
- Percentage of people without documents (valid health care document, birth registry entry and citizenship certificate) are higher among migrated Roma and Egyptians.



# Key findings

## Health

- Compared to 2016 and 2018, percentage of respondents who claim that their health is in a good condition have increased.
- Roma and Egyptian women on average claim to be of worse health than men.
- 16.5% of respondents claims that there is at least one person with significant health related difficulties or invalidity in their community. However, that number has decreased since the last survey.
- The average life expectancy in Roma and Egyptian population is almost 56 which is less than it was estimated in 2018, but more than 2016 estimation.
- Only 10% of respondents have heard that there is a health assistant in their community.
- Those that are aware that he/she exists mostly believe that he/she is very or somewhat useful for them (57.6%).

## Problems caused by COVID-19 epidemic

- 68.9% of the respondents claim that they lost their income completely or partially after the epidemic hit.
- Many respondents claim that they didn't have enough food and disinfectants during the epidemic - 54% claims that they didn't have disinfectants, 37.6% access to soap and water, 50.4% states that they didn't have enough protective masks.

# Key findings

## Housing

- Still, many Roma and Egyptian families live in settlements where there are no majority population.
- Every second respondent claims that his/her family owns house/apartment that they live in, but only 14% claims that they own the land that the house/apartment is situated on.
- Composite index of material status is in slow but positive trend.
- On average, 5.5 household members live together in a typical Roma or Egyptian family.
- High percentage of the households do not have conditions for decent living.

## Education

- One third of the adult Roma or Egyptian population have no education at all (32.5%).
- Women from Roma and Egyptian community are on average less educated than men.
- Percentage of children that attend kindergarten has reduced compared to the previous period, percentage of children who attend primary education have increased and percentage of children attending high school have remained similar to 2018.
- The main reasons for not going to schools, parents state poverty, inability to help them with the homework, distance from schools, language barriers, fear from discrimination, discrimination, traditions such as early marriages.
- Those that are aware that assistant in education exists are satisfied with how useful he/she is for them.
- Two thirds of the respondents claim to be able to functionally use Montenegrin language which is more than in the previous ways of the survey.

# Key findings

## Social welfare

- The number of the users of the services of centers for social welfare have increased, as well as number of persons that have used some sort of material assistance.
- Almost half of the respondents claim that they use services of the centers for social welfare. One third of the respondents claims that they receive financial help every month.
- It is important to notice significant increase of the percentage of users of the state help for children with disability.

## Values and attitudes

- Every second respondent claims that Roma and Egyptian community is not included in Montenegrin society.
- There are no significant differences among men and women when it comes to gender equally related attitudes, however, both men and women are expecting more from women.
- Most respondents claim that they have participated in trainings about employment and health and the least that they have participated in trainings about gender equality. Compared to the previous surveys, the respondents claimed to have participated in overall more trainings of all kinds.
- Compared to 2016 and 2018, percentage of respondents that have listened to or watched programs that are dedicated to Roma and Egyptian people, problems, culture and language has increased.



# Key findings

## Participation in decision making

- Only 21% respondents claim that there is at least one politician that they believe.
- Even less respondents state that there are any politicians that represent Roma and Egyptian community in the proper way (18%).
- 76% of respondents claim that they do not understand the most important political events in the country.





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# Socio-economic position of Roma and Egyptian population in Montenegro

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