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ROMA COMMUNITIES AND ROMA SOCIAL
MAPPING**

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SOCIAL MAPPING REPORT

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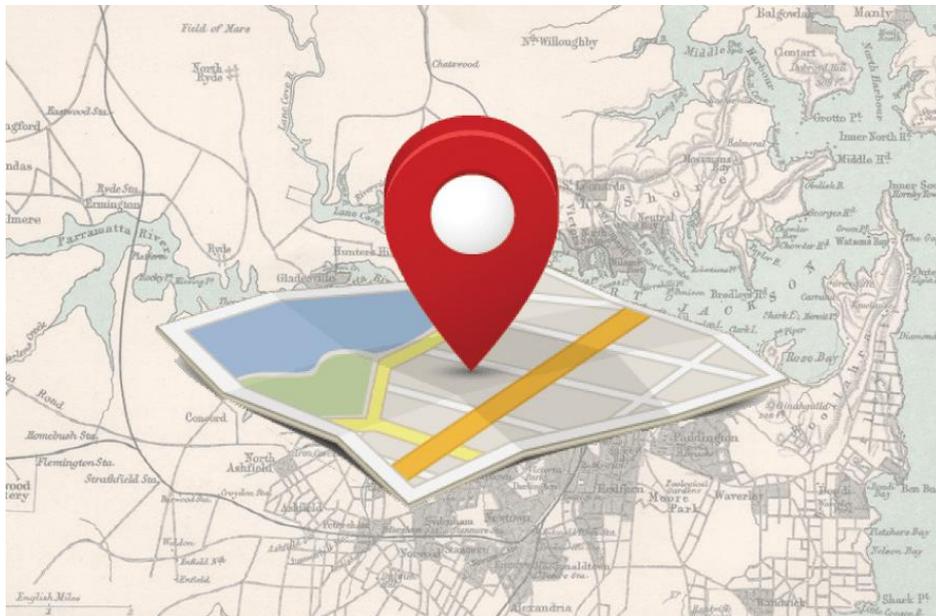
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Social Mapping Report

Project No. 2018/395950/1



Presented by

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALMP	Active Labour Market Policies
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DUP	Detailed Urban Plans
ESA	Employment service agency
EU	European Union
EVN	Power distribution and supply company in the Republic of North Macedonia
GUP	General Urban Plans
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession
MKD	Macedonian Dennyar
MoLSP	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RIC	Roma Information Centres
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

INTRODUCTION

The need for data for measuring the outcomes of the measures undertaken by the government regarding the integration of Roma has been widely discussed since 2010, but little progress has been made in that direction. The monitoring reports¹ on the implementation of the National Roma strategy and action plans for Roma, pointed out the lack of system of monitoring and evaluation as the main obstacle for assessing the progress of the country in realizing inclusive policies for Roma. The report on the Roma inclusion index 2015, notes that *"participating governments as the main responsibility bearers, have not succeeded in establishing effective mechanisms to measure the outcomes of their Roma inclusion policies on a regular basis, comparable over time and geography, that would meaningfully inform policy making processes"* (Roma Inclusion Index, 2015).

The lack of data about Roma communities in The Republic of North Macedonia remains still one of the main obstacles to conducting any detailed assessment on Roma communities' state in terms of occurrence of any improvements or worsening of their situation, identification of the effects as resulting from implementation of the policies, programs and projects undertaken in the communities and future interventions that have to be implemented so that the communities are better off. Improving the process of gathering data about the living standards and conditions of Roma communities is an achievable goal that can have an immediate and long-term impact on projects, policies, and people. The support and resources for collecting data for such an effort exist. Without comprehensive data to evaluate government or donor efforts and guide policies, the situation of Roma is likely to remain dire. The midterm review of the National strategies on Roma, as well as the evaluation of the Implementation of the National Strategy of Roma in the Republic of North Macedonia clearly indicated that there is a need for evidence-based policies with an ultimate purpose to plan and design actions, measure the impact and progress of the designed interventions.

However, despite the absence of systematic data collection by the official national institutions, international donors such as the World Bank, EU, UNDP have made considerable efforts in 2004, 2011 and 2017 to support large administrative surveys on Roma in 12 countries, including North Macedonia. The surveys collected basic socio-economic data on household as well as individual household members and data of selected adult members from each household, covering 750 Roma households and approximately 350 non-Roma households living in the proximity of Roma communities, in each targeted country. The survey provides large set of comparative data of Roma across the country but also determine the situation of Roma in the countries establishing the ground for data collection and basic study for further comparison.

In 2016, under the framework of the IPA project "Local Integration of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Minority Groups², it was developed a social mapping methodology for conducting comprehensive social inclusion survey which provided the means for standardized data generation regarding social issues of the Roma population living in the 12 municipalities. Therefore in 2018, the

¹See more at the - Shadow report: The implementation of the Roma strategy in the Republic of Macedonia for 2016 and 2017, CEA & Romalítico 2017 available at <http://romalitico.org/new/images/Shadow-report-Roma-strategy.pdf> ; Comparative analyses – The use of National policies for Roma at the local level, InSoC 2017 available at <http://insoc.org.mk/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/COMPARATIVE-ANALYSIS-APPLICABILITY-OF-NATIONAL-POLICIES-FOR-ROMA-AT-THE-LOCAL-LEVEL-MK.pdf>; Civil Society Report on the Implementation of the National Roma integration strategy and Decade action Plans in Macedonia, InSoC 2012 available at <http://insoc.org.mk/2017/10/20/civil-society-monitoring-report/>

² Project funded by the European Union and implemented by EPTISA in consortium with CARE, MCIC and the Roma Education Fund in partnership with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy

European Commission provided the support for conducting the Social Mapping of Roma in North Macedonia, within the frame of the contract THEMATIC EVALUATION OF EU SUPPORT TO ROMA COMMUNITIES AND ROMA SOCIAL MAPPING -2018/395950/1³.

The Social Mapping of Roma is conducted by AECOM in coordination with the Delegation of the European Union Skopje along with the Ministry of Labour and Social Politics and the Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio responsible for implementation of the Roma strategy, as final beneficiaries of the report. The social mapping component address the existing lack of clear and comprehensive data as regards to the main geographical, social characteristics and standards of living of Roma in the neighborhoods. The main aim of the social mapping is to provide reliable presentation of the community structures and situation, as well as to give an overview and basic characteristics of the households in the Roma communities in terms of education, employment, health, housing, infrastructure and other socioeconomic characteristics. In addition, the aim of the social mapping is to provide the relevant national institutions (Ministries, Agencies, CSOs) with a reliable data on Roma communities and their situation in order to design better policies targeting the community as a whole, rather on focusing on individual level. From the other side, it should provide information on the needs of the Roma communities under which National and EU funds should be allocated for programs and projects aiming at social inclusion of Roma in the society, at national and local level.

³ FWC BENEFICIARIES 2013 - LOT 9: Culture, Education, Employment and Social

The social mapping is presenting the community situation and structure in the Roma settlements in **14 municipalities** and gives a summary of the socio-economic status and conditions of Roma in those municipalities. The municipalities have been chosen based on the highest distribution of Roma, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, also taking into consideration the regional character of the distribution of Roma. The Municipalities targeted by the social mapping are presented below:

Table 1: Targeted municipalities

1.Tetovo	2.Prilep	3.Stip	4.Vinica	5.Strumica
6.Gostivar	7.Kumanovo	8.Kocani	9.Debar	10.Kavadarci
11.Shuto Orizari	12.Bitola	13.Kicevo	14.Veles	

The methodology approach combines **qualitative participatory** approach and **quantitative methods** based on representative probability sampling in order to provide more relevant insights on the situation of the Roma communities but also describe the characteristics of the average Roma in terms of housing, education, health, employment, infrastructure etc.

The qualitative method is based on an adjusted participatory rural appraisal approach enabling thus, the collecting of relevant information that will provide insights about Roma people and the communities in which they live in the territory of Republic of North Macedonia. The participatory qualitative approach was ensured by organization of consultation meetings and focus groups with the Roma representatives of the local communities, representatives of the municipalities, NGOs and other community groups such as Local Action Groups, RIC, Roma mediators available in the municipalities. The focus groups and individual consultations were held in each of the 14 targeted Municipalities.

Table 2: Qualitative approach

Participatory Appraisal Method	Participatory Appraisal is a methodology for interacting with members of a community, understanding them and learning from them. It involves a process of communicating with them using a set of menus of methods that seek community participation.
Objective	They are especially valuable in gathering information that will provide insights about people and the communities in which they live. These insights will, in turn, enable projects to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customize interventions according to the needs and circumstances of the particular communities • Better focus questions for quantitative surveys that may be carried out to complement the qualitative research, • Refine the approach and activities mid-stream as information is gathered for monitoring purposes, • Improve follow-on activities and inform future projects as a result of what is learned in evaluations.

Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social map - A map that is drawn by the participants and which shows the social structures and institutions in one targeted area. It focuses on drawing a map, household enumeration and location, trends in housing – decreasing or increasing, nearby population, religious group, migration and social structures • Infrastructure and Resource map – Developing the content of the map with the community infrastructure (description of the neighborhood context, water and sanitation, access to electricity, road infrastructure, physical assets and availability of the resources. • Wealth and income perceptions – most important source of income, expenditure structure, income variation during the year, main occupation of the community • Venn Diagram on institutions – mapping the institutions that are around the community as well as the distance of the community to the basic service providers – kindergarten, schools, hospital, bus station,
Participants	Community members representatives NGOs Local municipalities
Technique	Consultation meetings and Focus groups

The quantitative method consisted of one survey that was conducted in August – September 2018 on a random sample of Roma households in the targeted 14 municipalities⁴ following settlement approach. In each of the 14 municipalities, approximately 550 Roma households were interviewed. The survey questionnaire was designed jointly by the experts contracted by AECOM, with a reference of adjusting the previous questionnaire designed within the frame of the project “Local Integration of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Minority Groups⁵”, but also in consultation with stakeholders that possess a relevant expertise in data collection such as, UNDP and Habitat for Humanity Macedonia. The Questionnaire is structured on 4 components with key questions on **housing and community infrastructure, employment, health and education.**

The unit for analysis for the section of housing and community infrastructure are households, while unit of analyses for the employment are individual respondents. For the education and health, the unit of analysis are both households and individuals.

The survey was implemented by the NGO “INSOC”⁶ by applying an adjusted methodology in the 14 municipalities, thus allowing for the development of a common data-set on core indicators and ensuring comparability and consistency of the results. The survey includes a total of 550 Roma households with approximately 2,200 household members covering 14 municipalities with the highest distribution of Roma.

⁴ The municipalities are chosen based on the highest distribution of Roma, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, also taking into consideration the regional character of the distribution of Roma.

⁵ Project funded by the European Union and implemented by EPTISA in consortium with CARE, MCIC and the Roma Education Fund in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

⁶ Subcontractor

Table 3: Quantitative approach

Survey	The social mapping survey includes information on the socio-economic situation of individual households living in a particular (geographical) area of interest and provides information about households' relative wellbeing based on a set of pre-defined indicators of interest.
Objective	The survey is especially valuable in gathering quantitative information of Roma households that allows to draw conclusion on the entire population by deploying a sample methodology and interference methods and techniques. Customize interventions according to the needs and circumstances of the particular communities.
Principles	Representative sample that has strong external validity in relationship to the target population in order the sample to be large enough meaning to represent the population. The findings from the survey can be generalized with confidence to the population of interest. Randomness – subset of statistical population in which each unit has an equal probability of being chosen.
Sample universe	The households in Roma settlements or areas of compact Roma population; representatives of Roma population who implicitly identify themselves as Roma
Sample frame	List of settlements on a municipal level from the Census with a significant share of Roma urban population updated with information from other sources (local experts who are knowledgeable about this minority population).
Type of sample	Three stage random representative sample stratified based on the distribution of the Roma population in the municipal level
1st stage	Clusters drawn randomly from each stratum municipal by number of sections (starting addresses)
2nd stage	Households chosen with equal probabilities, and selected by the method of random start or equal random walk
3rd stage	Household member 16+, and selected by first birthday technique
Sample size	550 Households
Sampling error	n_{\min} = 384 households Response rate = 70% Confidence interval = 95% Sample error = +/- 5%
Technique	Survey Questionnaire
Data collection method	Through trained Enumerators with a mixed structure of Roma information centers' staff and health mediators

As seen from the above table, the sample frame consists of a list of settlements on a municipal level using data as resulted from the last Census 2002, with a high share of Roma urban population, updated with the information from other sources – local experts who are knowledgeable about this minority population. While being aware that the Roma population is migrating, but also taking into consideration the increased number of cardboard settlements, a panel of expert meeting with the representatives of the NGOs was held for defining the sample frame of Roma settlements in a given municipality.

The sampling method is a stratified using a three-stage procedure with a cluster drawn randomly from each stratum municipal by number of sections (starting addresses). In order to have more targeted approach in recruiting Roma respondents to take part in the survey, the survey team (under the leadership of the survey expert) teamed up with local NGOs/local institutions in identifying Roma inhabited settlements within the selected municipalities. The procedures followed a selection stratified proportionally to size in a municipal stratum. In each of the strata were selected settlements, and in them - primary sample units (voting sections or other relevant units). The objective of the second stage was to select the individual respondent. The first step in this stage was selecting the starting address, using routing procedures for random selection, different for the local types of settlements. The second step was to select one respondent, with a quota selection procedure, ensuring that easy to reach people will not be overrepresented. Therefore, from each household one member was interviewed based on the principle of the closest birthday of the adult member who provided information also for the other members.

Table 4 presents the municipalities, with the estimated sample of 550 households with an estimation of above 2200 persons /population exposed to the social mapping.

Table 4: Sampling by municipality

No.	Municipalities	Total Population	% in total pop	Households	Weighting	Sample approx.	Estimated Pop.
1	Shuto Orizari	13,342	25%	3,336	34%	186	744
2	Prilep	4,433	8%	1,108	11%	62	247
3	Kumanovo	4,256	8%	1,064	11%	59	237
4	Bitola	2,613	5%	653	7%	36	146
5	Tetovo	2,357	4%	589	6%	33	131
6	Gostivar	2,237	4%	559	5%	31	125
7	Stip	2,195	4%	549	5%	31	122
8	Kocani	1,951	4%	488	5%	27	109
9	Kicevo	1,630	3%	408	4%	23	91
10	Vinica	1,230	2%	308	3%	17	69
11	Debar	1,080	2%	270	3%	15	60
12	Veles	800	1%	200	2%	11	45
13	Kavadarci	679	1%	170	2%	9	38
14	Strumica	651	1%	163	2%	9	36
total				9,865	100%	550	2,200

Source: Census 2002

SOCIAL MAPPING REPORT

The analysis and presentation of the data resulted from the social mapping will be on two levels: Firstly, on **national level** providing general information on the whole sample of households including demographic information, housing conditions, employment, education and health on national level. This data defines the situation of Roma in the four priority areas and serves also for comparison with previous findings from other reports.

The **second** part focuses on analyzing the data collected in the targeted Municipalities, in the above-mentioned areas, and presentation of the results on the **municipal level**. The data and findings on municipal level are further broken down on a **settlements'** level. This approach allows for formulation of conclusions on differences between municipalities, on one hand but also on differences at **settlements** level, identifying the main **settlements** where intervention or investments are required in order to eradicate the disparities at municipality level. As regards the **analysis of data at the settlements' level**, a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods are used. The data collected based on survey are analyzed together with the findings from the **focus groups**, in terms of infrastructure on a community level, proximity distance of the institutions from the Roma communities, income perception and employment.

NATIONAL LEVEL

This section of the report presents the general picture of the socio-economic status in the fourteen (14) targeted municipalities, where around 90 % of the Roma population lives.

Figure 1: Municipalities included in the Social Mapping



The fourteen (14) municipalities were selected based on the highest distribution of Roma in the Republic of North Macedonia, but also correlated with the municipalities selected in the ROMACTED project. The ROMACTED PROGRAMME "Promoting Good Governance and Roma Empowerment at Local level" is joint initiative of the Council of Europe and the European Union which aims to build up political will and sustained policy engagement of local authorities to enhance democratic local governance and improve and expand the institutions' commitment, capacities, knowledge and skills in working for Roma inclusion. The program is implemented in 12 municipalities with an ultimate aim to create synergies with existing initiatives and therefore allocate resources and ensure political commitment for advancing the position of Roma on a local level.

Demographics

Though, for the 550 households estimated to participate in the social mapping, an initial group of 2200 persons was estimated, based on the statistical information available, in the end, as result of the social mapping, 2773 persons were identified for all 550 group of households. As regards to the age and gender categories, out of 2,773 Roma persons in total, 49 % were women. As regards the age criteria, the highest distribution is in range 19 – 64 years (almost 60%). The figure below shows that only 3% of the persons included in the survey are over 64 years old.

Figure 2: Population pyramid

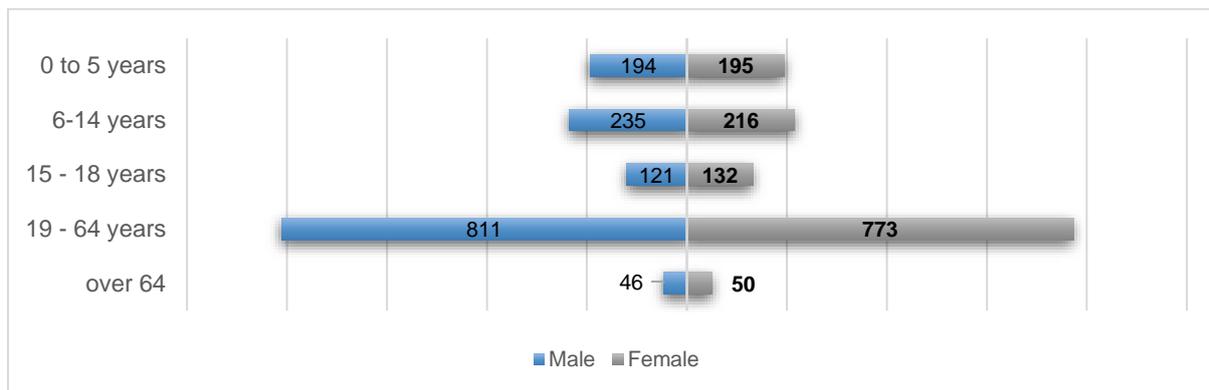
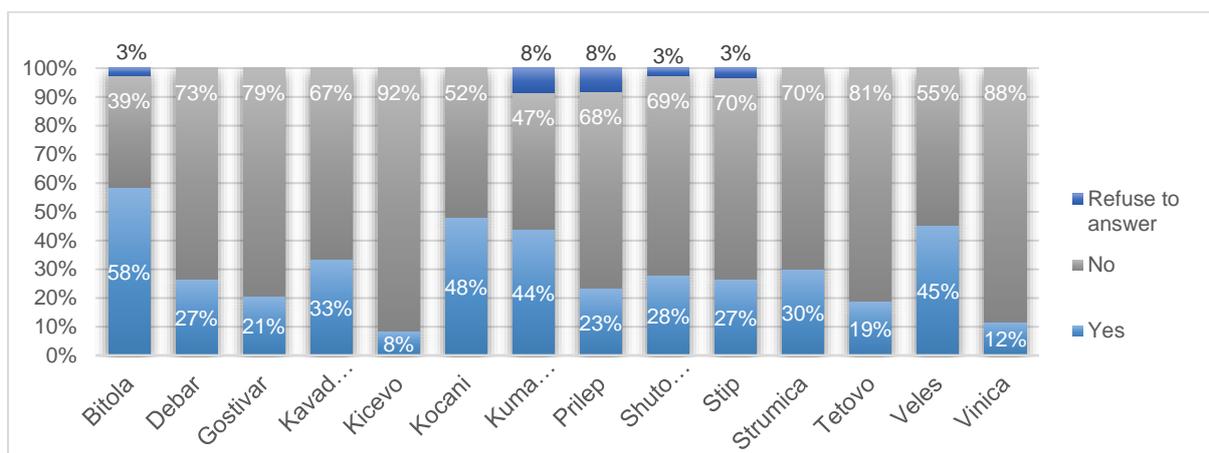


Figure 3 presents the asylum seekers per municipality per household, including at least one person who asked asylum in some of the EU countries. The highest number of the asylum seekers are from Bitola (58%), Kocani (48%), Kumanovo (44%) and Strumica (12%). Whereas municipalities Kicevo, Tetovo and Vinica are the ones with the lowest number of asylum seekers.

Figure 3: Asylum seekers since 2009

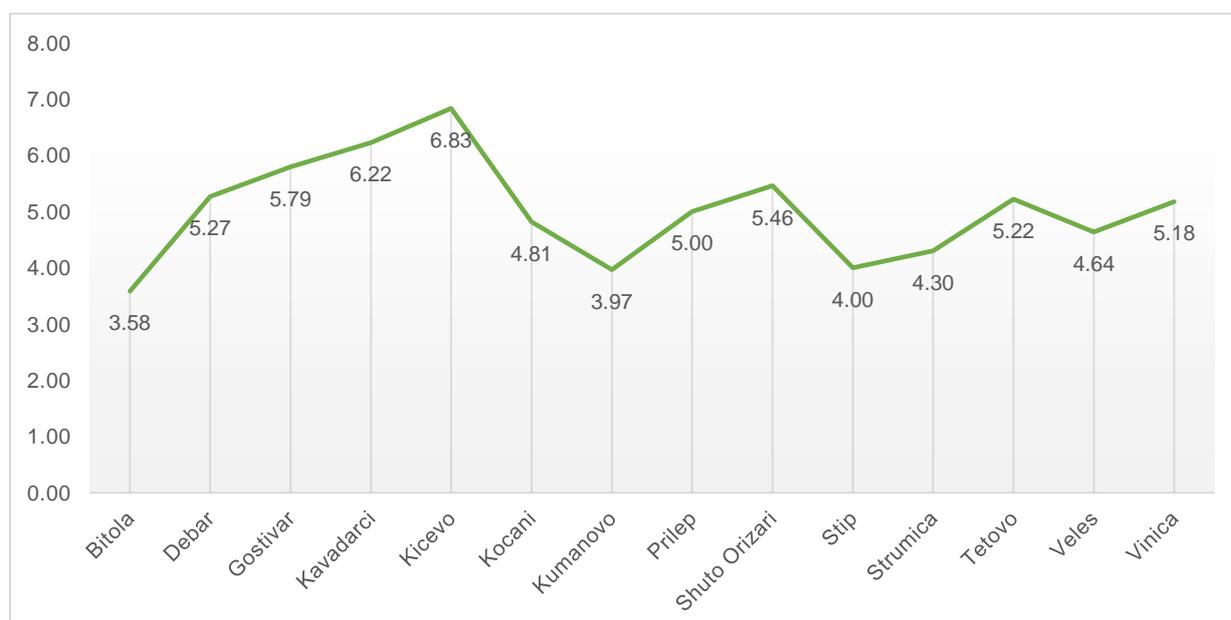


The right to **adequate housing** is one of the essential rights, and both international and national legal and policy frameworks include standards and measures that are highly relevant for providing adequate housing to Roma communities. Therefore, the state is obliged to follow the standards and measures included in the International covenant and create the conditions for a proper exercising of the economic, social and cultural rights. The criteria include security of tenure, access to services, affordability, habitability, accessibility, suitability of location and cultural adequacy.⁷

The housing is also one of the priority areas of *The Strategy for the Roma in Republic of Macedonia 2014-2020*. The Strategy draws attention on the provisions of The Law on Housing⁸ that divides the housing into two categories: **minimal** and **adequate housing**: *under Article 8, the minimum housing includes minimum space requirements, equipment of the apartment with basic communal infrastructure such as electricity, water and drainage and road connectivity to the apartment with the neighborhood or the city, as well as legal certainty of possession or use of apartment. The adequate housing besides the elements of minimum housing includes and appropriate privacy and space, physical accessibility, security, constructive stability and durability, lighting, heating and ventilation, basic infrastructure such as water supply, drainage and waste collection, environmental quality and health-related factors and accessibility related to work and basic services.*

On average, there are 5.0 person living in one Roma household in the 14 municipalities included in the report. According to figure 4, the highest number in a given household is noted in Kicevo (6.83 person in one household); Kavadarci (6.22), Gostivar (5.79) and Shuto Orizari - 5.46 persons in one household.

Figure 4: Average number of persons per household



⁷ United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), *Affordable Land and Housing in Europe and North America*, Nairobi, 2011, pp. 9-11

⁸ „Official. Gazette” no. 99/09, 57/10, 36/11, 54/11, 13/12, 38/12, 55/13, 163/13, 42/14,

Table 5 shows the size of the household (in total square meters) reported by the Roma in the 14 municipalities. As shown in the table below (table 5), around 44% of the Roma population live in dwelling less than 50m². Taking into consideration that on average in one household there are 5 members, it can be concluded that there is high rate of overcrowding. Based on the municipal level, high overcrowding can be noticed in Bitola and Strumica (over 80% of the population); moderate overcrowding is present in Kavadarci, Shuto Orizari, Prilep, Vinica (over 47% of the population). On average, around 28% of the population live in dwellings that are more than 71m². In the municipalities Stip, Kicevo and Veles are the ones that have more available space for living.

Table 5: Size of the dwelling by municipality

	Less than 10 m2	10 m2 - 16 m2	17 m2 - 30 m2	31 m2 - 50 m2	51m2 - 70 m2	71 m2 - 90 m2	More than 90 m2	Total
Bitola	0%	8%	50%	28%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Debar	0%	0%	0%	27%	20%	20%	33%	100%
Gostivar	6%	9%	15%	18%	18%	17%	17%	100%
Kavadarci	0%	0%	34%	22%	22%	22%	0%	100%
Kicevo	8%	17%	0%	13%	25%	8%	29%	100%
Kocani	0%	7%	11%	16%	48%	7%	11%	100%
Kumanovo	0%	8%	12%	15%	39%	15%	11%	100%
Prilep	0%	4%	17%	23%	33%	15%	8%	100%
Shuto Orizari	1%	11%	6%	29%	32%	12%	9%	100%
Stip	0%	0%	7%	13%	50%	27%	3%	100%
Strumica	0%	10%	30%	40%	10%	10%	0%	100%
Tetovo	0%	0%	9%	38%	16%	9%	28%	100%
Veles	0%	0%	9%	0%	55%	36%	0%	100%
Vinica	0%	0%	18%	29%	12%	41%	0%	100%
Average	1%	5%	16%	22%	28%	17%	11%	

As presented bellow, 63% respondents have their own yard. But as further question explores, most of the Roma households who lives in the above municipalities have small backyards. The smallest backyard have the respondents from Veles (55% have a backyard smaller than 10m²), while in Bitola (47%) and Shuto Orizari (39%) their yards are up to 16m². This is an exeption in Prilep where the backyards are bigger than 90m² (17%).

Table 6: Dwellings with a backyard

	1) Yes, common courtyard with neighbours	2) Yes, own yard	3) No
Shtip	3%	94%	3%
Bitola	11%	78%	11%
Debar	7%	73%	20%
Gostivar	44%	41%	15%
Kavadarci	22%	56%	22%
Kichevo	25%	67%	8%
Kochani	0%	100%	0%
Kumanovo	24%	51%	25%

Prilep	20%	78%	2%
Shuto Orizari	20%	63%	17%
Strumica	30%	10%	60%
Tetovo	28%	50%	22%
Veles	9%	73%	18%
Vinica	41%	41%	18%
Average	20%	63%	17%

The ownership of the dwelling⁹ is another indicator that demonstrates the housing conditions of the Roma community. Table 7 presents the ownership structure of the Roma household in the municipalities. However, when discussing the relatively high rate of housing ownership in most of the municipalities, one should consider that this particular survey question could have been misunderstood. Namely, they report regular incidence of situations in which Roma individuals, **informally consider themselves owners** of a certain property, to which they, in fact, do not have legal title.

It can be noticed that there is a relatively high percentage of Roma persons that informally declared their ownership of their dwellings – almost 90% of the Roma - 88% of them own their house, while 2% of them own apartments. Only 10% of the Roma do not own the dwellings, where 5% of the Roma live in a house belonging to their relatives, 2% in rented dwellings, 1 % are in houses under mortgage, and 1% in improvised dwellings.

According to the table below, the highest rate of dwelling ownership is in Veles (100%), Kumanovo (98%), Kicevo and Kocani (96%), Stip (93%), and Strumica and Prilep (90%).

From the 1% of Roma that reported that they live in improvised dwellings, the highest percentage is in Shuto Orizari, Prilep, Stip and Gostivar. These areas should be considered with priority for housing-type interventions, as they register the highest rates of improper living conditions and a high rate of persons in vulnerable situations.

Table 7: Informal ownership structure of the dwelling by municipality

	Other	Improvised dwelling (cardboard house or similar)	The house that belongs to another owner (relative)	Refuse to answer	Tenant in the house	Tenant in an apartment	Own apartment	Own house	Own house under a mortgage	The apartment belongs to another owner (relative)
Bitola	3%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	0%	0%
Debar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	86%	0%	0%
Gostivar	0%	3%	5%	0%	0%	0%	9%	82%	0%	1%
Kavadarci	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	89%	0%	0%

⁹ The ownership of the dwelling is based on the question Which of the following statements best describes your dwelling – where respondents had to choose several categories (own house, rented house, house belonging to family member etc).

	Other	Improvised dwelling (cardboard house or similar)	The house that belongs to another owner (relative)	Refuse to answer	Tenant in the house	Tenant in an apartment	Own apartment	Own house	Own house under a mortgage	The apartment belongs to another owner (relative)
Kicevo	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%	0%
Kocani	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%
Kumanovo	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%
Prilep	2%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	0%	2%
Shuto Orizari	0%	3%	8%	0%	4%	0%	0%	82%	1%	2%
Stip	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%
Strumica	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	0%	0%
Tetovo	1%	0%	9%	0%	3%	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%
Veles	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Vinica	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	71%	0%	0%
Average	1%	1%	5%	0%	2%	0%	2%	88%	1%	1%

The table below shows the legalization of the dwellings, denoting the households that have legal ownership documentation. Only 49% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 1% have rented house. Around 19% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization.

Table 8: Legalization of dwellings by municipality

Municipalities	I do not know, I'm a tenant	Yes	No	Only one part, the other part is in the process of legalization	In the process of legalization	Refuse to answer
Bitola	6%	16%	67%	0%	11%	0%
Debar	0%	67%	13%	0%	13%	7%
Gostivar	0%	41%	35%	0%	24%	0%
Kavadarci	11%	33%	45%	11%	0%	0%
Kicevo	0%	46%	38%	12%	4%	0%
Kocani	0%	96%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Kumanovo	0%	11%	53%	0%	36%	0%
Prilep	0%	68%	15%	0%	13%	4%
Shuto Orizari	2%	41%	22%	2%	30%	3%
Stip	0%	90%	3%	0%	7%	0%
Strumica	0%	50%	40%	0%	10%	0%
Tetovo	0%	25%	6%	3%	56%	10%
Veles	0%	64%	9%	0%	27%	0%
Vinica	0%	41%	59%	0%	0%	0%
Average (national level)	1%	49%	29%	2%	17%	2%

From those houses there are in the process of legalization the highest percentage is in Tetovo (56%), Kumanovo (36%), Shuto Orizari (30%), Veles (27%) and Gostivar (24%). **Despite this, there is moderately high percentage of dwellings that are not legalized (29%) and they present a potential case for eviction if their status is not solved soon.** This should trigger intervention from the responsible stakeholders, as these cases may represent those dwellings that cannot get legalized due to technical standards (potentially unstable zone). Therefore, possible dislocation and securing new houses might be an option for solving the housing issue. From those houses that are not legalized, the highest percentage is in Bitola (67%), Vinica (59%), Kumanovo (53%), Kavadarci (44%), Strumica (40%), Kicevo (38%) and Shuto Orizari (22%).

As regards the quality of the dwellings, several questions were asked to explore the conditions in which the Roma communities live. The question had multiple answers, allowing respondents to choose more than one option for each of the stated problems. From the given statements, 53% of the Roma households reported that have moisture in their dwellings. In this regard, the high incidence of moisture in the dwelling greatly influence the health status of the Roma, especially the health of the children as moisture directly affects the respiratory system. Among the municipalities, the highest incidence of moisture is present in Shuto Orizari (14%); Kumanovo (7%), Bitola (5%) whereas in all the rest of the municipalities the incidence is less than 10%.

Table 9: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households by municipality

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material	Do not have access to electricity	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Bitola	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Debar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gostivar	5%	1%	2%	0%	2%
Kavadarci	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Kicevo	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kocani	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kumanovo	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Prilep	4%	1%	1%	0%	4%
Shuto Orizari	14%	6%	2%	1%	2%
Stip	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Strumica	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Tetovo	5%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Veles	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vinica	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Total (national level)	53%	15%	6%	3%	12%

Also, as regards to the quality of the dwelling 15% of the Roma reported they do not have enough lighting in the house, whereas the highest incidence is reported in Shuto Orizari and Vinica.

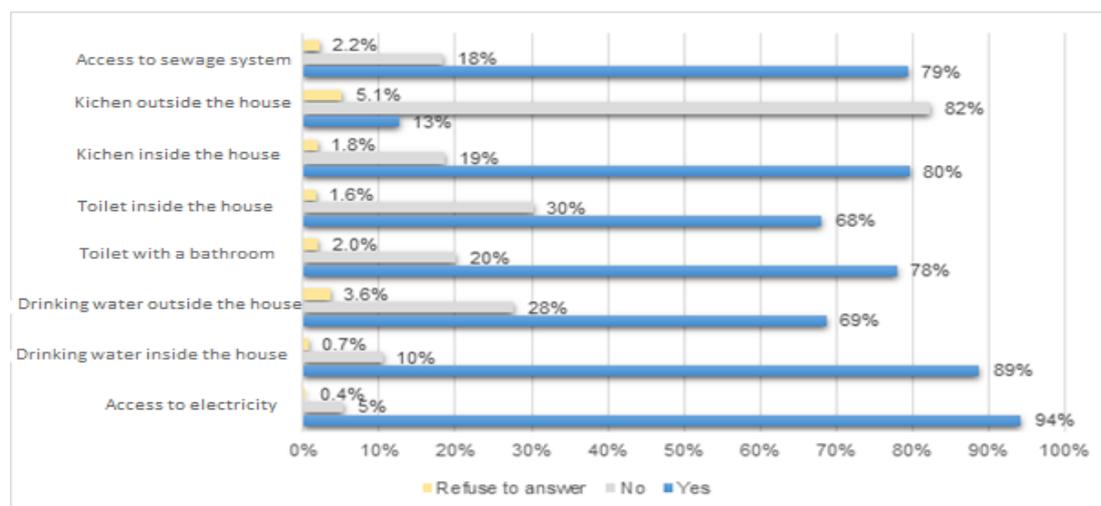
The quality of the dwelling is closely related to the material of which the house is built. Thus, around 6% reported that their dwelling is built of inadequate material. Among the municipalities, the highest frequency is noticed in Shuto Orizari, Prilep, Gostivar and Vinica. The access to electricity is also important indicator of the quality of the dwelling – only 3% of the Roma communities reported that they do not have access to electricity. Among the municipalities, around 1% of the households reported that they do not have access to electricity in Kavadarci, Shuto Orizari and the municipality of Vinica.

The last indicator in terms of the housing conditions, at community' level is related to the public infrastructure, whether the community has access to asphalt roads. Around 12% of the respondents

reported that their houses do not have access to asphalt road. Among the municipalities the highest frequency is reported in Prilep, Shuto Orizari, Vinica, Gostivar.

The last part as regards to the quality of housing conditions is related to access to different facilities. As shown in the figure 5 below, 18% of the households do not have access to sewage system, 30% of them do not have toilet inside the house, 20% of them do not have toilet with a bathroom and around 10% of the Romani households do not have drinking water inside the house. On the municipal level, the most vulnerable situation was registered in Shuto Orizari, Prilep, and Kumanovo.

Figure 5: Average of the household access to different facilities in targeted municipalities



Employment

One of the most important indicators as a measure of the extent to which available labor resources are being used is the employment rate¹⁰. The working age population 15-64 years¹¹ constitute 54% of the total population included in the survey. The employment rate is 23%, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality. The employment rate on national level is 44%¹², almost twice higher than the employment rate for Roma included in the survey. As regards to the gender, on average the employment rate for Roma male is 15% whereas the national average is 54%¹³. For women the employment rate is even lower, for Roma women the employment rate is 8%, while the national average for non-Roma female is 35%¹⁴.

Table 10: Working age population and employment of the Roma by municipality

¹⁰ The employment rate follows the standard definition of the ILO including those people that during the survey reported that they worked for money during the week for at least one hour; temporarily absent from work but were formally employed and persons who were helping on family estate or family enterprise without pay. The employment rate is calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality, in accordance to the definition of the State Statistical office, participation of the number of employed in the working age population aged 15 years and over

¹¹ The working age population includes the all the person aged 15 – 64 or 18 – 64

¹² Labor Force Survey, State statistical office, 2017 available at <http://www.stat.gov.mk/Publikacii/2.4.18.03.pdf>

¹³ ibid

¹⁴ ibid

	Working age population	Employed Roma		Employed Male		Employed female	
Bitola	94	21%	20	12%	11	9%	9
Debar	60	25%	15	15%	9	10%	6
Gostivar	125	6%	8	2%	3	4%	5
Kavadarci	35	11%	4	11%	4	0%	0
Kicevo	103	16%	16	11%	11	5%	5
Kocani	81	33%	27	21%	17	12%	10
Kumanovo	156	32%	50	27%	42	5%	8
Prilep	180	18%	32	10%	18	8%	14
Shuto Orizari	686	24%	167	15%	102	9%	65
Stip	85	27%	23	12%	10	15%	13
Strumica	25	12%	3	8%	2	4%	1
Tetovo	101	29%	29	19%	19	10%	10
Veles	35	40%	14	23%	8	17%	6
Vinica	54	24%	13	20%	11	4%	2
Total	1820		421		267		154
Average			23%		15%		8%

Based on the municipal level, the highest frequency of employment in the Roma communities is reported in Veles (40%), Kumanovo (32%), Kocani (33%), Shuto Orizari (24%) and Stip (27%) (all above 20%). Among the lowest employment rate is reported in Prilep (18%), Kavadarci (11%), Strumica (12%) and Gostivar (6%). Based on the gender statistics, the situation of the Roma women in the labor market is quite critical as almost for the employment rate is below 20% in the municipalities.

Although the employment rate is very low among the Roma communities, the incidence of the informal work in the Roma communities is high – on average 25% of the population is informally working. However, the frequency for informal working is higher for the Roma males 15%, while for the Roma women is 10%. Among the municipalities, the highest occurrence for informal work can be noticed in Bitola (65%), Kumanovo (47%), Prilep (37%), Veles and Shuto Orizari with 37% and 45% respectively. By gender, the informal work among Roma women have highest occurrence in Bitola 33%, Kumanovo 19% and Shuto Orizari and Strumica with 20%.

Table 11: Working age population and employment of the Roma by municipality¹⁵

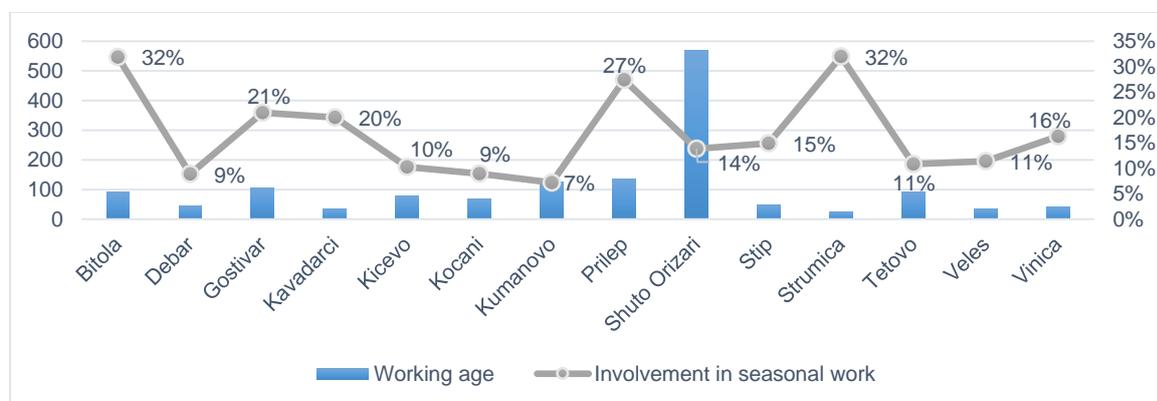
	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work - Female
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¹⁵ The informal work rate is calculated as the number of informally employed persons divided by the total number of the population for the age group 15–64, expressed as percentage

Bitola	65%	32%	33%
Debar	10%	8%	2%
Gostivar	37%	24%	13%
Kavadarci	5%	0%	5%
Kicevo	0%	0%	0%
Kocani	5%	4%	1%
Kumanovo	47%	28%	19%
Prilep	37%	24%	13%
Shuto Orizari	37%	20%	16%
Stip	13%	6%	7%
Strumica	40%	20%	20%
Tetovo	6%	6%	0%
Veles	42%	29%	13%
Vinica	11%	11%	0%
Average	25%	15%	10%

The most common informal work for the Roma male population is in trade, taxi services, as well as construction and agricultural fields. However, for the Roma women the most common job is in trade and cleaning services. Figure 6 below presents the involvement in seasonal work of the working age population. On average, around 16% of the working age population was involved in seasonal work. The highest share of seasonal workers can be noticed in Bitola and Strumica (32%) mostly related to the agricultural work (in the country and/ or abroad, mostly in Greece). Follows, Prilep with (27%), Gostivar (21%), Kavadarci (20%) and Vinica (16%).

Figure 6: Involvement in seasonal work by municipality



Involvement in seasonal work is a form of income that many Roma families rely on during the summer period in the harvest seasons. In this regard, the highest incidence is in those regions that have developed agriculture, or that are close to the border with the other countries.

The financial security of the Roma families is also an important issue which greatly influences their quality of life and decision to stay in the country or move abroad.

The table below presents the monthly income of the households in the municipalities as reported by the head of the household for all the family members. It was calculated as percentage of the reported category over the total household included in the survey. As it can be seen from the table 12, around 36% are in the income range below 12,000 MKD per month, 31% of the household are in range between 12,000 – 24,000 MKD, while 18% in the range between 24,000 – 40,000 MKD.

Only 5% of the Roma households have income higher than 40,001 MKD. Taking into consideration that on average there are 5 members living in one household, it comes that there are 160 MKD (2.6 EUR) per day per person for 36% of the Roma population. The calculation is done based on the average of persons living in one household compared with the total number of respondents in each municipality.

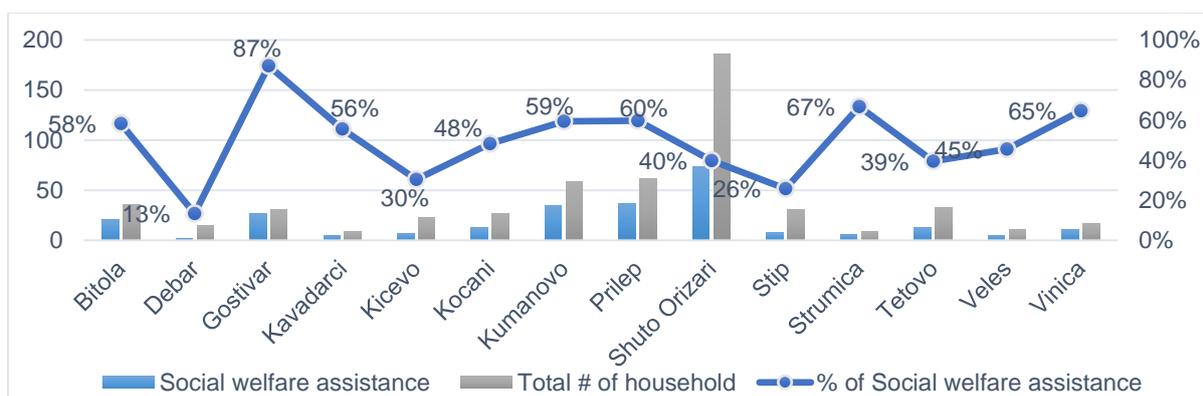
Table 12: Monthly income in a Roma household by municipality/ in Macedonian denars (MKD)

Municipalities	0 - 5,000	5,001 - 12,000	12,001 - 24,000	24,001 - 40,000	40,001 - 70,000	More than 70,000	Refuse to answer
Bitola	11%	44%	36%	3%	6%	0%	0%
Debar	7%	13%	27%	13%	7%	0%	33%
Gostivar	0%	6%	26%	38%	26%	0%	3%
Kavadarci	0%	11%	56%	22%	0%	11%	0%
Kicevo	29%	33%	29%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Kocani	0%	19%	67%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Kumanovo	32%	47%	19%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Prilep	20%	32%	30%	10%	0%	0%	8%
Shuto Orizari	6%	18%	30%	37%	6%	1%	3%
Stip	13%	20%	43%	17%	7%	0%	0%
Strumica	40%	30%	10%	10%	0%	10%	0%
Tetovo	3%	9%	9%	9%	16%	50%	3%
Veles	0%	36%	18%	45%	0%	0%	0%
Vinica	6%	12%	35%	35%	6%	0%	6%
Average	12%	24%	31%	18%	5%	5%	5%

In all municipalities, top three (3) priorities on which each household budget is spent are **food**, **medicines** and **utility bills** (electricity is the most important).

The social welfare (benefits) is also an important source for income for the Roma families. Around 48% of the Roma families are recipients of social welfare assistance, where the highest incidence is in Gostivar 87%, 67% in Strumica, 65% in Vinica and almost 60% in Prilep and Kumanovo. The lowest number of recipients of social welfare assistance is noticed in Debar (13%) and Stip with 26% of recipients of social welfare.

Figure 7: Social welfare assistance by municipality



However, even though there is high number of recipients of social welfare the amount that one family gets is very low ranging from 2.153 to 6.150 MKD (35 to 100 EUR) per month in a given household, which is not sufficient to cover the basic living costs. **For illustration, the consumption basket in Macedonia is around 32,000 MKD¹⁶ (520 EUR) which is well beyond what an average Roma family earns.**

The other important indicator for the labor market performance is the unemployment rate¹⁷. The unemployment rate for Roma is **67%**, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. The highest unemployment level is reported in Gostivar (88%), Shtip and Strumica (81%), Kicevo (78%), Bitola (79%) but also in Kavadarci, Prilep, Shuto Orizari, Veles and Tetovo where the unemployment rate is higher than 60%. **Compared with the national average, where the unemployment rate is around 22%, the unemployment rate among Roma is almost two to three times higher in the Roma communities.**

Table 13: Unemployment of Roma in 14 municipalities

Municipalities	Labor force[1]	Unemployed		Unemployed - Male-		Unemployed - Female-	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Bitola	91	79%	72	40%	36	39%	36
Debar	45	64%	29	22%	10	42%	19
Gostivar	108	88%	95	43%	46	45%	49
Kavadarci	35	74%	26	29%	10	46%	16
Kicevo	80	78%	62	38%	30	40%	32
Kocani	67	60%	40	23%	15	37%	25
Kumanovo	125	58%	72	24%	30	34%	42
Prilep	135	69%	93	31%	42	38%	51

¹⁶ Syndicate consumption basket, available at:

http://www.ssm.org.mk/sites/default/files/files/dokumenti/2018/12/vrednosta_na_smk_za_juni_2018_godina.docx

¹⁷ The unemployment rate calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. Workers are considered unemployed if they currently do not work, despite the fact that they are able and willing to do so.

Municipalities	Labor force[1]	Unemployed		Unemployed - Male-		Unemployed - Female-	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Shuto Orizari	591	62%	369	31%	183	31%	186
Stip	47	81%	38	30%	14	51%	24
Strumica	21	81%	17	33%	7	48%	10
Tetovo	92	61%	56	27%	25	34%	31
Veles	35	60%	21	29%	10	31%	11
Vinica	43	47%	20	21%	9	26%	11
Total	1,515		1,010		467		543
Average		67%		31%		36%	

Note: Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the interviewees about their employment status. It does not follow the ILO methodology and therefore differences are possible compared to other surveys.

Regarding the gender structure of the unemployment, the data shows that Roma women have higher rate of unemployment compared with the men (5% higher). The highest unemployment level for Roma women is noticed in Stip (51%), Strumica (48%), Kavadarci (46%), Gostivar (45%), Debar (42%) and Kicevo (40%), with more than 40 %.

However, defining the unemployment according the national law specifies two types of job seekers – active and passive job seekers. According to the Law "unemployed person"¹⁸ is a person *who is not employed and who is actively seeking work and "other job seeker" as a person who is economically active or inactive which is recorded in Employment agency but does not seek work and /or not ready to accept work.* However, regarding the registration, the terminology that is applied among the Roma community is person who registers at the Agency every month and person who registers every six months. Therefore, the table below presents the unemployment status according to the law – active and passive job seekers.

Around 31% of the working age population are active job seekers, regularly seeking for job and registering in the Agency for employment, while 32% are passive job seekers. Based on the municipal level, the highest frequency is noticed in Kumanovo (48%) and Vinica (45%), moderately high in Kocani (40%) and Strumica (36%). By gender, as it can be seen Roma men are more active job seekers than women. It can be concluded that Roma women are more registered as passive job seekers and might be related to lack of opportunities, traditional role and discrimination.

¹⁸ Law on employment and insurance in case of unemployment, Official Gazette of RM no. 37/1997; 25/2000; 101/2000; 50/2001; 25/2003; 37/2004; 4/2005; 50/2006; 29/2007; 102/2008; 161/2008; 50/2010; 88/2010; 51/2011; 11/2012; 80/2012; 114/2012; 39/2014; 44/2014; 113/2014; 56/2015; 129/2015; 147/2015; 154/2015; 27/2016; 119/2016 и 21/2018

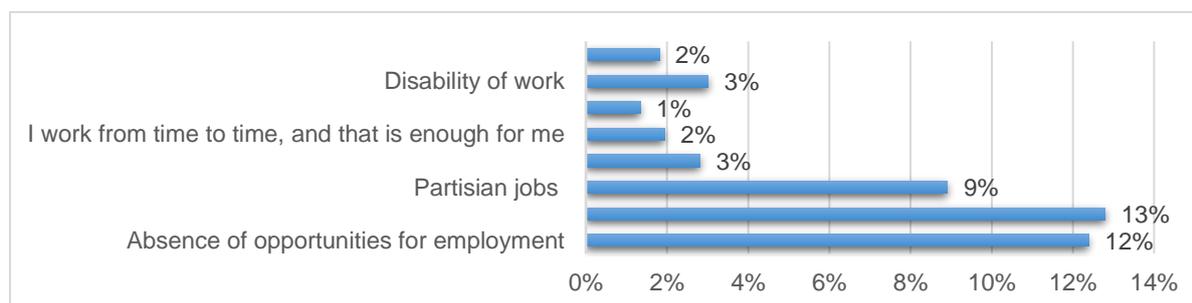
Table 14: Average of the unemployment rate in targeted municipality

Municipalities	Active Job Seekers	Active Job Seekers - Female	Active Job Seekers - Male	Passive Job Seekers - Female	Passive Job Seekers - Male	Not registered in the Agency – Male	Not registered in the Agency - Female
Bitola	34%	16%	18%	26%	7%	3%	11%
Debar	8%	4%	4%	18%	2%	4%	22%
Gostivar	32%	15%	17%	31%	0%	4%	15%
Kavadarci	23%	20%	3%	17%	6%	3%	23%
Kicevo	27%	10%	17%	19%	4%	5%	13%
Kocani	40%	12%	28%	31%	6%	9%	13%
Kumanovo	48%	22%	26%	34%	2%	6%	18%
Prilep	33%	17%	16%	32%	4%	6%	19%
Shuto Orizari	18%	6%	12%	6%	9%	4%	7%
Stip	34%	2%	32%	40%	15%	15%	19%
Strumica	36%	24%	12%	40%	0%	0%	24%
Tetovo	30%	1%	29%	28%	5%	8%	10%
Veles	17%	0%	17%	20%	6%	6%	17%
Vinica	45%	12%	33%	30%	7%	9%	21%
Average	30%	12%	19%	27%	5%	6%	17%

Note: Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the interviewees about their employment status. It does not follow the ILO methodology and therefore differences are possible compared to other surveys.

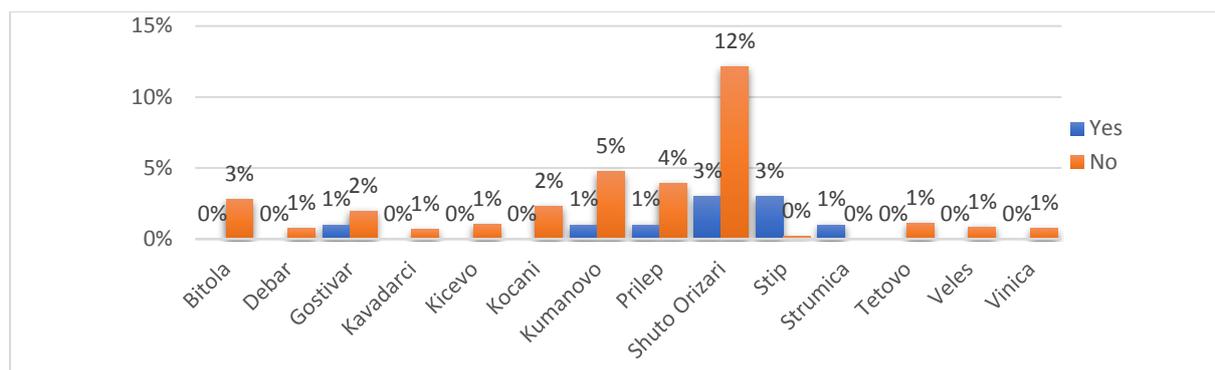
Around 23% of the Roma are not registered in the agency, as they perceive that they do not have benefits for registering in the Agency. Again, 17% of the Roma women are not registered in the Agency while only 6% of the Roma males are not registered. Based on the municipality and gender, the highest occurrence for not registering is for the Roma women from Strumica (24%), Kavadarci (23%) and Debar (22%).

Figure 8: Perceived reason for Unemployment



When asked about the reasons for unemployment, 13% of the Roma reported that they are unemployed because they do not possess the right education and skills and 12% of the Roma declared that there are no opportunities for employment in the labor market. Also, 9% of the Roma people perceive as obstacle the lack of transparent, non-partisan hiring, small percentage of Roma (3%) are not looking for a job and same percentage have some disability and are not able to work.

Figure 9: Application to some of the Active labour market measures by municipality



The active labour market policies of the government are designed to tackle the unemployment in general and as such participating in some of the programs increases the chances for employment. Therefore, it is of particular importance to observe to what extent Roma are applying for these measures. The figure 9 demonstrates that in general 33% of the unemployed Roma are not applying, while only 9% of the them have applied for some of the measures, such as: self-employment program, program for creating new jobs, trainings, internship schemes, work engagement programs and different services.

Education

The situation of the Roma community regarding the educational level and access to education, has been significantly improved since 2005, and is widely documented in all EU progress reports, but also in the reports from the NGO sector. For the purpose of the social mapping, several indicators regarding the preschool, primary, secondary and tertiary education have been asked during the survey. As regards to the preschool education, there were 226 Roma children included in the survey at the age of kindergarten.

Table 15: Families with school – age children

Municipalities	Families with children at age of kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Bitola	10	26
Debar	5	9
Gostivar	21	12
Kavadarci	6	3
Kicevo	6	17
Kocani	13	14
Kumanovo	15	44
Prilep	25	30
Shuto Orizari	84	97
Stip	12	18
Strumica	5	5
Tetovo	16	13
Veles	2	9
Vinica	6	9
Total	226	306

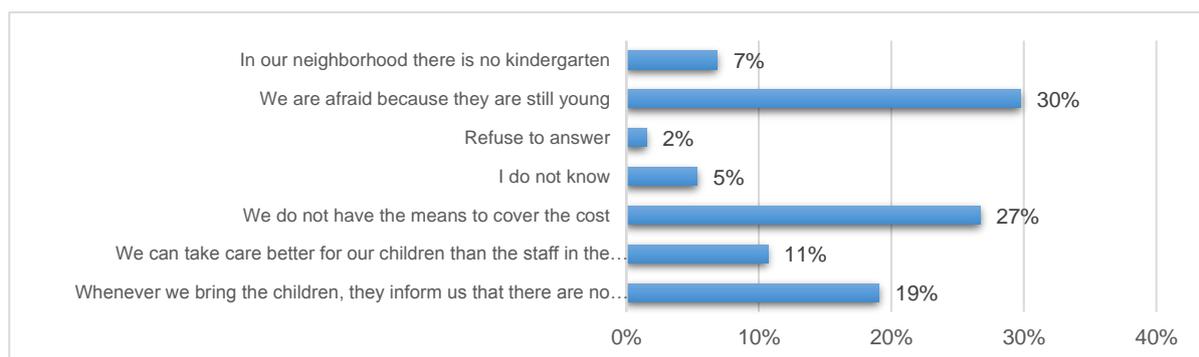
The table below presents the Romani children attendance in kindergarten by the municipality. On average around 17% of the children that are at the age of kindergarten, are attending the kindergarten. Around 83% of the Roma children at the age of kindergarten are not enrolled in the kindergarten. The highest rate of enrollment of children is in the municipality of Vinica, Kocani and Shuto Orizari where around 30% of the children are enrolled. The lowest rate of enrollment is in Kavadarci, Kicevo, Bitola, Strumica, and Veles. In some of the municipalities such as Kavadarci, Strumica and Kicevo the enrollment rate is low.

Table 16: Romani children enrollment in kindergarten by municipality

Municipalities	Yes, but some of them	Yes, all of them	No
Bitola	0%	0%	100%
Debar	20%	0%	80%
Gostivar	10%	10%	81%
Kavadarci	0%	0%	100%
Kicevo	0%	0%	100%
Kocani	23%	15%	61%
Kumanovo	0%	20%	80%
Prilep	4%	0%	96%
Shuto Orizari	12%	17%	71%
Stip	0%	8%	92%
Strumica	0%	0%	100%
Tetovo	19%	6%	75%
Veles	0%	0%	100%
Vinica	33%	33%	33%
Average	9%	8%	83%

In the figure 10 below are presented some of the obstacles that prevent the Romani children to be enrolled in preschool education (kindergarten). The first reason is related to the mindset of the Roma families, as they perceive that their children are too young to start the formal education/ kindergarten.

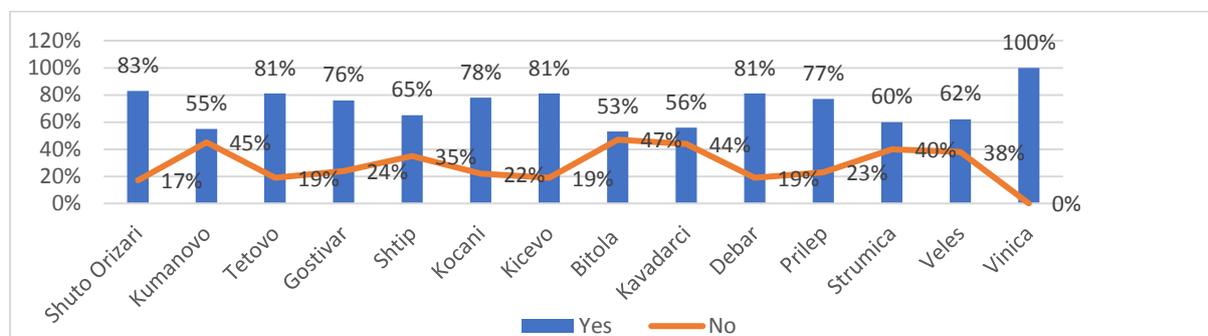
Figure 10: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten



The second obstacle is represented by the lack of financial means for covering the cost for participation in education, where 27% of the families that reported not attending the kindergarten consider this as an important factor. Around 19% of the Roma families consider that it is difficult to find an available place in the kindergarten and consider it as an obstacle for enrolling their children.

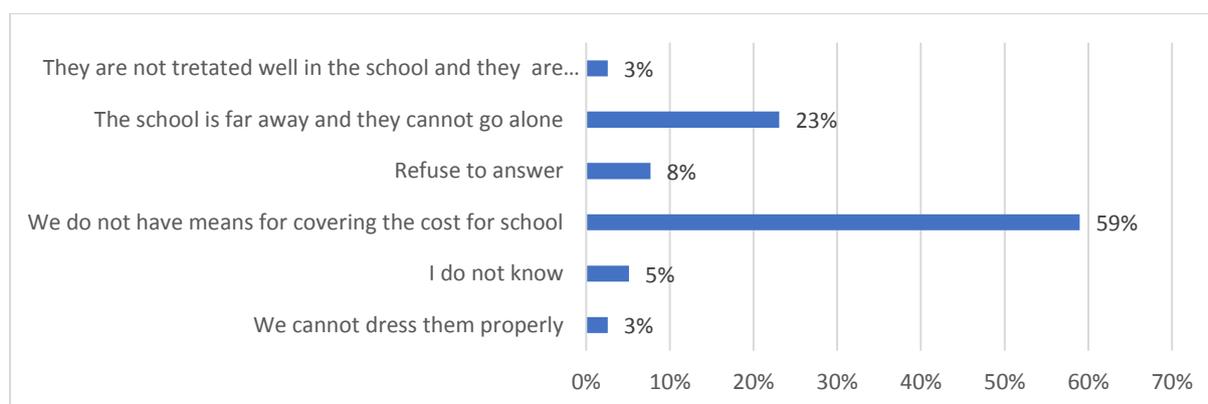
As regards to the enrolment in primary and secondary school, as shown in the figure 11 below, 75% of the Roma children at age 6-18 years old are enrolled in schools, while around 15% are not included in the school system. The highest number of children who are not enrolled in the educational system are in Kumanovo, Bitola, Kavadarci and Strumica. These groups should represent the primary target groups for the interventions in the field of education aiming at increasing the access to education.

Figure 11: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary school by municipality



As shown in figure 12, below, the most common reason for not enrolling the children in the primary and secondary school is the lack or insufficient financial means for covering the cost related to education. The second most common reason as reported by the parents is that the school is far away from their settlement, and the children cannot go alone.

Figure 12: Obstacles for enrolling in primary and secondary education



In order to check the level of discrimination in the educational system, parents were asked whether their child has complained about discrimination from the professor or from their classmates. As it can be seen in the table below, in average 8% of the Roma families have reported cases of discrimination of their children. Around 3% of them reported that they were discriminated from both – their professors and their classmates, 3% reported discrimination from their professors and 2% from their classmates.

On a municipal level, the highest number of reported cases of discrimination from their professors, were in Vinica (23%), Tetovo (12%), Shuto Orizari (4%) and Gostivar (3%). The highest number of reported cases of discrimination from their classmates, were recorded in Kocani, Gostivar, Prilep, Tetovo and Shuto Orizari.

Table 17: Discrimination reported in primary and secondary education by municipality

Municipalities	Yes, from both	Yes, from the professor	Yes, from a classmate	Total Yes	No/Do not know	Refuse to answer
Bitola	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	69%
Debar	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	47%
Gostivar	0%	3%	6%	9%	47%	44%
Kavadarci	17%	0%	0%	17%	67%	16%
Kicevo	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	79%
Kocani	4%	0%	11%	15%	37%	48%
Kumanovo	0%	0%	3%	3%	14%	83%
Prilep	0%	5%	4%	9%	40%	51%
Shuto Orizari	1%	4%	2%	7%	48%	45%
Stip	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	97%
Strumica	10%	0%	0%	10%	30%	60%
Tetovo	3%	12%	3%	18%	19%	63%
Veles	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	55%
Vinica	0%	23%	0%	23%	69%	8%
Average	3%	3%	2%	8%	37%	55%

Health

In terms of health, Roma have poorer health status than the general population. According to basic health indicators, life expectancy of Roma people is 10 years shorter than the national average; infant mortality among Roma is 13,1/1000 (general population 10,3/1000), and differences exist also in the age at which chronic non-communicable diseases first emerge, in immunization coverage, regular health exams, especially among women during the reproductive period, as well as in health information access¹⁹.

However, there is a little evidence for the improvement of the situation, as health statistics from the institutions is absent due to the lack of administrative data based on ethnicity. There are data available from the NGO surveys, but those are related to self-perception survey. Therefore, the results as regard to the health status are based on the subjective judgement of the respondents.

Table 18 presents the perceived health status of the Roma families at municipal level on a scale from 1 to 5 (1-poor and 5 very good). Around 18% of the Roma, report their situation as moderately poor, while 26% perceive that their situation is good, and 55% of them report that their situation is quite good. It is interesting to notice that, despite the socio-economic needs they are confronted with, the Roma families are quite optimistic about their health, especially the Roma from the municipalities of Shuto Orizari, Prilep and Kumanovo.

¹⁹ Improving the health and social status of the Roma population in Republic of Macedonia by introducing Roma health mediators, Ministry of labor and social policy available at http://www.mtsp.gov.mk/WBStorage/Files/Strategic_%20Framework.doc

Table 18: Perceived health status (1 – poor; 5 very good) by municipality

Municipalities	1	2	3	4	5	Refuse to answer	Total
Bitola	0%	14%	33%	39%	14%	0%	100%
Debar	0%	0%	33%	53%	13%	0%	100%
Gostivar	0%	3%	47%	29%	21%	0%	100%
Kavadarci	0%	11%	11%	78%	0%	0%	100%
Kicevo	0%	8%	21%	33%	33%	4%	100%
Kocani	4%	15%	41%	15%	26%	0%	100%
Kumanovo	2%	17%	20%	47%	14%	0%	100%
Prilep	0%	20%	23%	23%	33%	0%	100%
Shuto Orizari	4%	9%	17%	47%	24%	1%	100%
Stip	3%	43%	37%	10%	7%	0%	100%
Strumica	10%	30%	20%	10%	30%	0%	100%
Tetovo	0%	31%	53%	9%	0%	6%	100%
Veles	0%	0%	0%	36%	55%	9%	100%
Vinica	6%	29%	47%	0%	18%	0%	100%
Average	2%	16%	29%	31%	20%	1%	100%

The subjective character of the answers can be noticed when it comes to the reason for the poor health status. Thus, around 36% of the respondents rate their status as poor because of their current health conditions.

Table 19: Perceived reason for poor health status by municipality

Municipalities	Hereditary family disease	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Bitola	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Gostivar	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Kavadarci	0%	1%	4%	1%	0%
Kicevo	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Kocani	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Kumanovo	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%
Prilep	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%
Shuto Orizari	2%	7%	9%	4%	1%
Stip	0%	0%	1%	1%	15%
Strumica	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Tetovo	2%	1%	4%	1%	2%
Veles	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Vinica	1%	6%	2%	1%	0%
Total	6%	22%	23%	13%	36%

The second reason is related to the means for covering the cost for their medical treatment (22%) and the same percentage reported their health status as poor due to the unhealthy living conditions. Around 13% reported their health status as poor because they had serious disabilities/health problems while 6% reported poor health as a result of hereditary family diseases. It is important to

notice that the health status of the Roma community is also determined by the other fields and factors such as housing, employment, education as these factors determine to a large extent the quality of life, the lifestyle, healthy habits etc.

The distance from hospital or health unit is one of the determinants for access to public hospital/ health services. In this regard, around 27% of the Roma communities reported that the hospital is more than 2 km far from their place of living, which is too far in case of emergencies and affordability to travel. The longest distance from the hospital or other medical units is reported in the municipality of Bitola, Shuto Orizari, and Prilep.

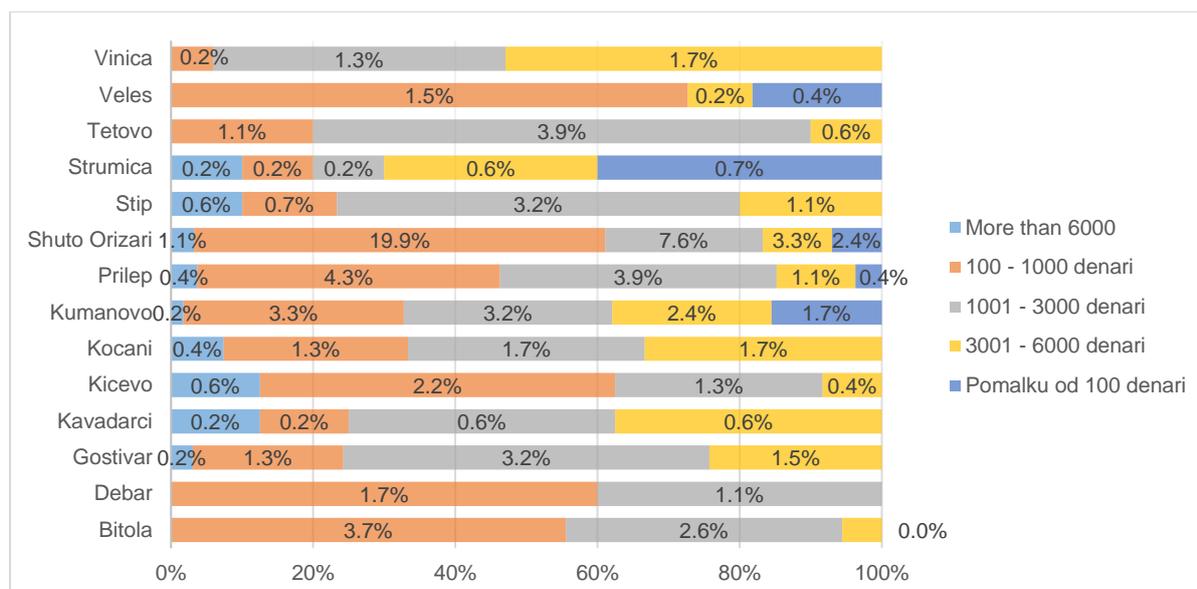
Table 20: Distance from hospital/ health unit by municipality

	100m - 500m	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km	more than 5km
Bitola	0%	2%	5%	1%	0%
Debar	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Gostivar	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%
Kavadarci	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Kicevo	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Kocani	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Kumanovo	5%	2%	4%	0%	0%
Prilep	0%	0%	4%	6%	1%
Shuto Orizari	3%	8%	15%	7%	0%
Stip	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%
Strumica	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Tetovo	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Veles	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Vinica	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Total	14%	23%	34%	24%	5%

Around 37 % reported that the hospital is around 1km away from their community, whereas 34% reported that the hospital is within 1-2km range from their communities.

The expenditures on medicines in a given household also indicates the access to health of the Roma families. On average, 41% of the Roma population spend their budget in the limits of 100 – 1000 MKD/ month for buying medicines, where the highest frequency is in Shuto Orizari. Around 33% of the population allocates 1000 – 3000 MKD/ month for medicines, while 15% are spending around 3,000 – 6,000 MKD/ month.

Figure 13: Expenditures on medicines by municipality/ month, in MKD



The Table 21 below presents the % of the members of the households in the targeted municipalities with and without health insurance. Even the access of the health protection is a constitutional right, the data shows that only small number of Roma have an access to the health insurance (17% on national level).

The lack of access to health insurance is dramatically high –in average, 80% of the respondents declared the lack of health insurance, therefore a limited access to healthcare services. The reasons might be various (for example, the fear that if they have any income it is obligatory to pay for health insurance montly), but it is evidenced that Roma population is not informed that everyone has an access to free primary health care. Further assesment of this situation is needed and action on national and municipal level in order to reach Roma community and to ensure their access to health protection.

Table 21: Members of households with health insurance

	Yes	No	Refuse to answer
Bitola	19%	81%	0%
Debar	0%	80%	20%
Gostivar	0%	97%	3%
Kavadrci	33%	67%	0%
Kichevo	8%	38%	54%
Kochani	0%	100%	0%
Kumanovo	2%	88%	10%
Prilep	0%	98%	2%
Shtip	3%	97%	0%
Shuto Orizari	6%	90%	4%
Strumica	0%	70%	30%
Tetovo	25%	69%	6%
Veles	0%	45%	55%
Vinica	0%	100%	0%
Average	7%	80%	13%

Municipality of Shuto Orizari

BACKGROUND

Figure 14: Bordering municipalities of Shuto Orizari



Shuto Orizari is one of the ten municipalities that make up the City of Skopje, the capital of the Republic of North Macedonia. According to Article 8 of the Law on the City of Skopje, the border line of Shuto Orizari starts from the crossroads of the three border lines of the municipalities of Butel, Shuto Orizari and Cucer Sandevo. The municipality of Shuto Orizari covers an area of 7,48 km² and has a population density of 2,943 inhabitants / km². It is the second smallest municipality of Skopje behind Čair and the least populated.

Shuto Orizari is located to the North of central Skopje, at approximately 5 km of Macedonia Square. The municipality is at the northern edge of the urban unit and comprises some agricultural land.

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Figure 15: Municipality of Shuto Orizari



The municipality comprises three distinct settlements: Shuto Orizari, Dolno Orizari and Gorno Orizari. The first is an urban settlement forming part of the urban unit and located inside the Skopje, where majority of the population are Roma. The second is a small village which comprised only 454 inhabitants in 2002. Gorno Orizari is located between Shuto Orizari and the rest of the city. As an ethnic minority forms more than 20% of the population, its language is also official in the municipality, thus both Romani and

Macedonian are official languages in Shuto Orizari.

In terms of the institutional capacities, there is one kindergarten "8mi April" which now is under construction. There are also two primary schools in the municipality of Shuto Orizari – "Brakja Ramiz Hamid" and "26 Juli"; and one secondary school "Saip Jusuf" which was officially opened in 2015. In terms of social protection there is a Centre for social work in Shuto Orizari where the Roma can exercise their rights in terms of social protection. For preventive health care there is a health unit

“Shuto Orizari”, where one unit for gynaecology is functioning since 2017. As for the participation of Roma in the decision-making process on the local level, there are 15 Roma councilors; around 14 Roma participate in the council committees, and 18 Roma are members in the Board in the local schools and kindergarten.

Table 22: Participation of Roma in the decision making on local level

Council committees	14
Board of directors in primary schools	7
Board of directors in secondary schools	6
Board of directors in public institutions	0
Board of directors in kindergarten	5

Source: Access to public information

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

The general picture of the population in the municipality of Shuto Orizari, according to the census of the population, households and dwellings in the North Republic of Macedonia, as of 2002 is given in the table below. As it can be seen, nearly half of the Roma population is living in the City of Skopje, constituting 4.63% of the total population. According to the census, 13,342 Roma or 60.6% of the total population in the municipality of Shuto Orizari is of Roma ethnicity. However, based on the focus group discussions, the number is estimated to be between 35,000 – 40,000 Roma, taking into consideration that there are 8,000 submitted applications for legalization²⁰.

Table 23: Population of the City of Skopje and Shuto Orizari based on ethnicity

	<i>City of Skopje</i>	%	<i>Shuto Orizari</i>	%
Macedonians	338,358	66.75%	1,438	6.53%
Albanians	103,891	20.49%	6,675	30.32%
Turkish	8595	1.696%	56	0.25%
Roma	23,475	4.63%	13,342	60.60%
Vlach	2557	0.504%	0	0%
Serbians	14,298	2.82%	67	0.30%
Bosnians	7,585	1.50%	177	0.80%
Other	8,167	1.61%	262	1.19%
Total population	506,926		22,017	

Source: Census 2002

In the municipality of Shuto Orizari as of the census 2002, there is almost equal distribution of Roma women and men (50%). There are around 5,102 households and 5,263 apartments where on average live 4.3 members in one household²¹. Shuto Orizari is the densest municipality in which around 2,943

²⁰ The estimation is done by multiplying the number of average Roma household with the number of applications for legalization: 8,000 x 4.5 people per household = 36,000. There should be added also the number of households (5-10%) that already have been legalized, 250 – 350 houses.

²¹ Population in Shuto Orizari, available at

<https://sutoorizari.gov.mk/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5/>

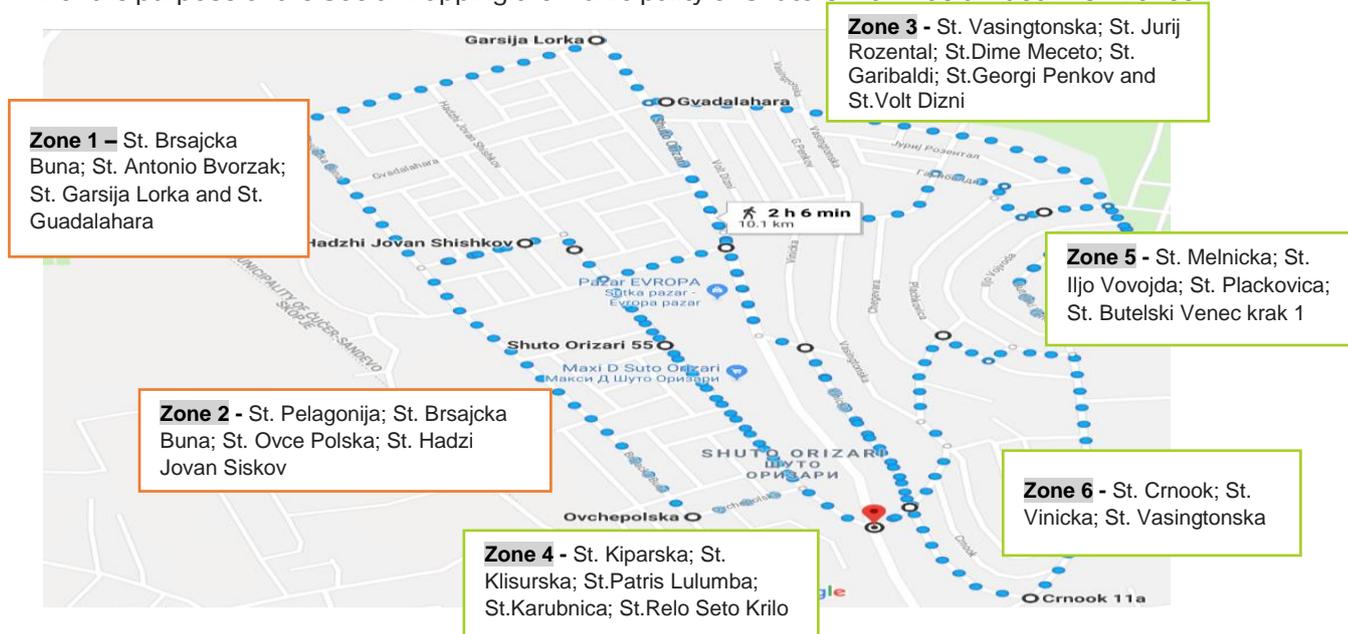
inhabitants reside per km². However, the density of population is even higher if we consider the estimated population, where around 5,348 inhabitants live per km².

Based on the number of request for legalization, it can be estimated that there are around 36,000 – 40,000 Roma in Shuto Orizari.

Table 24: Density of Roma population

	Inhabitants	Density of population inhabitants/km ²
Shuto Orizari – 7.48 km²		
Population - Census 2002	22,017	2,943
Estimated population (2015)	36,000 - 40,000	5,348

For the purpose of the Social mapping the municipality of Shuto Orizari was divided in six zones:



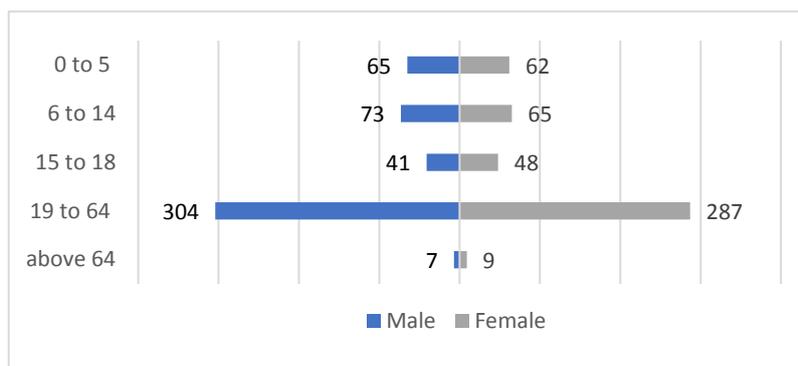
In order to estimate the trends in the populations, during the focus group held in Shuto Orizari, participants were asked to assess whether the population in the above defined zones has increased/declined in the last three years. Table 25 summarizes the opinions of the participants, and it can be concluded that in general, the number of households in Shuto Orizari has increased, however many of the new houses are empty as the inhabitants have moved/re-located in some of the EU countries.

Table 25: Population trends in the zones

Zone 1	It is assumed that the number of inhabitants is reduced by 15-20%, due to fact that many Roma migrated abroad.
Zone 2	Although, considerable amount of Roma went abroad to seek asylum, most of them are returning and they build or renovate houses.
Zone 3	It is considered that number of population and households is increased, in 1996 there were only 1000 citizens, and now there are around 3500 up to 4000 citizens (in the complex named "Baraki").
Zone 4	The number of households is increasing, as young people get married and create their own families and started building new houses

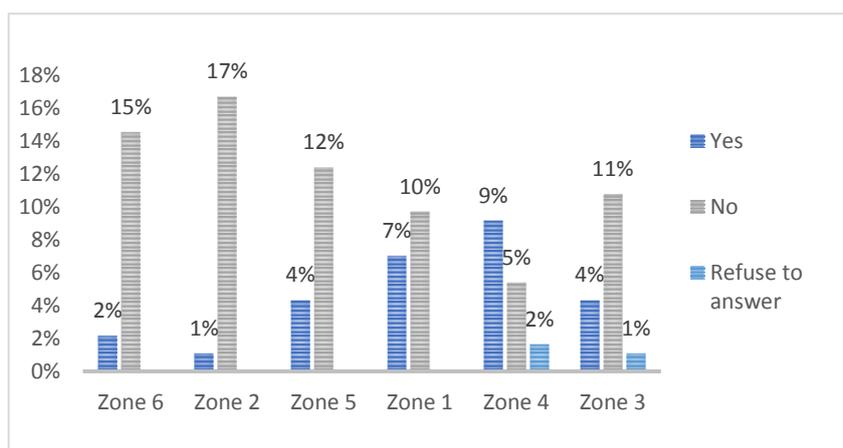
Zone 5	There is a divided opinion – some of the participants noticed that the number of inhabitants has reduced because they move abroad, others that it has increased due to the expansion of families.
Zone 6	There is an increased number of inhabitants as a result of expansion of families in terms of births

Figure 16: Population pyramid in Shuto Orizari



The figure 16 presents the distribution of the Roma population by age groups in Shuto Orizari. The Roma population in Shuto Orizari as presented is relatively young, around 40% of the population are at the age range 0 to 14 years; 58% at the range 19 – 64 years, and only 2% over 64.

Figure 17: Asylum seekers per Zone



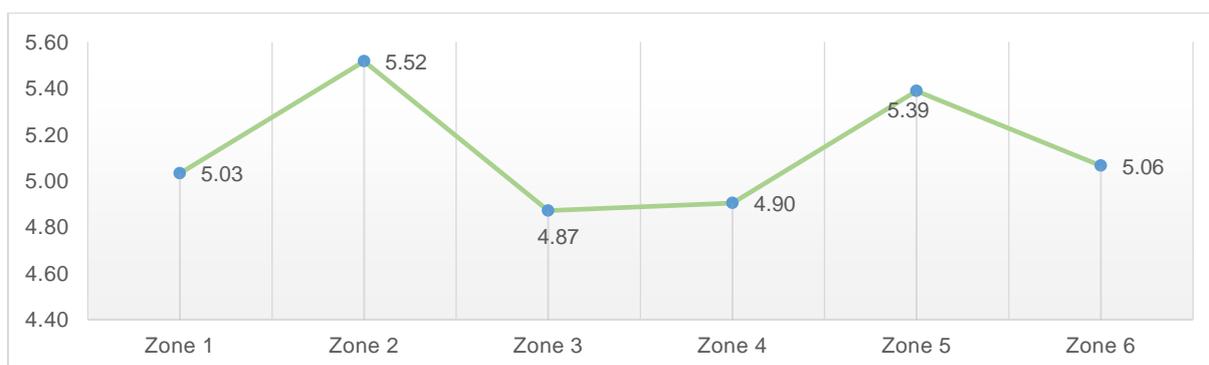
With respect to the asylum seekers per zone per household (including at least one person who asked asylum in some of the EU countries), the highest number of the asylum seekers are from Zone 4 (9%), Zone 1 (7%), Zone 3 and Zone 5 (4%). However, in the Zone 2 and Zone 6 are the ones with

the lowest number of asylum seekers (see Figure 17).

HOUSING

The housing situation in Shuto Orizari, on one hand can be characterized with **poor infrastructure in terms of quality of roads, atmospheric sewage, access to water and electricity**. On the other hand, in terms of quality of houses, the situation is different (ranging from poor/cardboard house to good quality houses). In general, the **average number of members per household in Shuto Orizari is 5**, with the highest incidence of member per household in Zone 2 and Zone 5. The lowest number of members/ households is in Zone 3 and Zone 4.

Figure 18: Average number of inhabitants per household based on zones



The table below present the size of the dwelling summarized by zone and categories. In terms of the size of dwelling (in m²), around 47% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m² per household. Based on zones, the most vulnerable zone (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) are in Zone 1, where 10% of the dwellings are under the category 17-30m² and Zone 3 where 4% of the dwellings are under the category 17-30m². The zones with the largest dwellings are in Zone 5 where 9% of the population live in dwellings that are over 71m², and zone 6 where 5% live in dwellings larger than 71m².

Table 26: Size of the dwelling

	Less than 10 m ²	10 - 16 m ²	17 - 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51 - 70 m ²	71 - 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²	Refuse to answer	Total
Zone 1	1%	7%	2%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	17%
Zone 2	0%	2%	0%	7%	6%	2%	1%	0%	18%
Zone 3	0%	2%	2%	5%	5%	2%	0%	0%	16%
Zone 4	0%	0%	2%	5%	5%	3%	1%	0%	16%
Zone 5	0%	0%	1%	4%	3%	4%	4%	0%	16%
Zone 6	0%	0%	1%	3%	7%	3%	2%	1%	17%
Total	1%	11%	8%	27%	29%	14%	9%	1%	100%

As regards the ownership structure of the Roma household in Shuto Orizari (see Table 27), there is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 83% of the Roma own their house (2% own house under mortgage). Around 17% of the Roma do not own the dwellings, where 9% of the Roma live in house/ apartment belonging to their relatives, 5% in renting dwellings, and 3% in improvised dwelling. **However, the high rate of dwelling ownership should be taken with caution due to the fact that many Roma report their ownership even though they do not have any legal document that certifies the ownership** The highest rate of dwelling ownership is in Zone 3 (16%) and Zone 5 (13%), while the highest incidence of Roma that live in improvised dwellings (cardboard) is in Zone 1 and Zone 3

Table 27:Ownership structure of the dwelling

	Improved dwelling (cardboard houses, etc ..)	House which belongs to another owner (relative)	Rented house	Own house	Own house under mortgage	Apartment belonging to another owner (relative)	Total
Zone 1	1%	2%	0%	12%	0%	2%	17%
Zone 2	2%	2%	3%	11%	0%	0%	18%
Zone 3	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	16%
Zone 4	0%	1%	1%	12%	2%	0%	16%
Zone 5	0%	2%	1%	13%	0%	0%	16%
Zone 6	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	17%
Total	3%	7%	5%	81%	2%	2%	100%

- ⇒ As regards to the improvised dwellings (cardboard settlements) the following observation were pointed out during the focus groups:
- ⇒ **Zone 1 and Zone 2: There are cardboard settlements, 1500 citizens live in those settlements.**
 - ⇒ **Zone 3 - There are about 30 houses that can be classified as cardboard houses**

Although it was reported that Roma own 83% of the dwellings, from the table below can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Only 38% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 30% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization and 4% answered that only one part of the dwelling is legalized. Around 22% of the dwellings are not legalized. According to the zones, in zone 5 and zone 6 there is the highest % of legalized houses, while in Zone 1 and Zone 3 are the houses with the highest incidence that are not yet legalized (11 % and 5%), respectively.

Table 28: Legalization of the dwellings

	Yes	No	Refuse to answer	Only one part is legalized	In the process of legalization	Total
Zone 1	3%	11%	1%	0%	2%	17%
Zone 2	7%	3%	0%	2%	6%	18%
Zone 3	4%	5%	2%	1%	4%	16%
Zone 4	7%	2%	1%	0%	6%	16%
Zone 5	11%	1%	1%	1%	3%	17%
Zone 6	6%	0%	1%	0%	9%	16%
Total	38%	22%	6%	4%	30%	100%

According to the focus groups, the process of legalization is going slow due to the large number of applications – 8,000 in total as stated with the focus group with the municipal officials. The following findings regarding the legalization were pointed out in the focus groups:

- ⇒ The municipality is not yet completely urbanized, but the tendency is in that direction. In order to achieve this, a change in the General and Detailed Urbanistic Plans is needed, which requires additional resources.
- ⇒ **Zone 1 and Zone 2** – 3,000 households are legalized (about 40% out of total number of households), 20% cannot be legalized due to technical reasons – for example the stairs of the houses are built on the street (illegal constructions).
- ⇒ **Zone 3** - 10% are legalized, they have a problem with legal regulations and not clear ownership structure – there are cases where the land where Roma families have built houses was planned for green areas.
- ⇒ **Zone 4** - The houses in street Indira Gandhi are almost 100% legalized, but the upgrades (additional rooms, or extension of the rooms) of the houses are not. The houses in street Vinicka are also legalized (80% of them), houses in the street Makedonska Kosovska Brigada up to 70% legalized.
- ⇒ **Zone 5 and Zone 6** – Around 85% - 90% of the houses are legalized, but there are houses where different improvements or additional construction works were carried out and those are not legalized.

In terms of quality of houses, several questions regarding the problems and quality of the houses were asked to the participants in the survey. In the table below are presented the households that reported some problems, denoting that those households not reporting any problems are not presented in the table. One household could choose multiple problems. Among the problems, as it can be seen from table 29, one of the biggest problems is the moisture. Around 42% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture with the highest percentage in Zone 1 (12%), Zone 2 (11%) and Zone 4 (10%), while the Roma from Zone 6 do not have such a problem.

Among the other problems, 20% reported that they do not have enough light – 4% in Zone 1 and Zone 2; 8% in Zone 4. As regards to the quality of the houses, 8% reported that their house is built with inadequate material, with the highest incidence in Zone 1 and Zone 3. Around 3% reported that they do not have access to electricity – 2% in Zone 1 and 1% in Zone 4. Also, around 5% reported that they do not have access to asphalt road, with the highest frequency in Zone 1, Zone 1 and Zone 4.

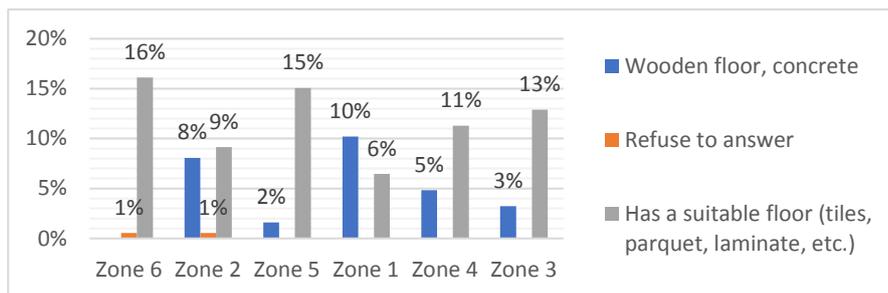
Table 29: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material	Access to electricity	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Zone 1	12%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Zone 2	11%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Zone 3	5%	2%	2%	0%	1%
Zone 4	10%	8%	1%	1%	1%
Zone 5	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Zone 6	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Total	42%	20%	8%	3%	5%

Regarding the access to asphalt road, the participants in the focus group reported the following:

- ⇒ **Zone 1 and Zone 2** - 1 – Partial access to asphalt road, except for Brsajicka Buna where there is not asphalt road.
- ⇒ **Zone 3** – There is access to asphalt road, however the streets are in poor condition (10 out of 16 streets are in poor condition)
- ⇒ **Zone 4** – The street Macedonian Kosovar Brigade does not have adequate asphalt to the center of the Municipality.
- ⇒ **Zone 5 and Zone 6** – it has access to asphalt road, but the asphalt is damaged, there are many holes. Inside

Figure 19: Type of floor in the dwellings



In terms of the quality of the floor, 28 % of the Roma in Shuto Orizari reported that they do not have suitable floor, their floors are on ground or concrete. The highest % is reported in Zone 1

(10%), Zone 2 (8%), and Zone 4 (5%).

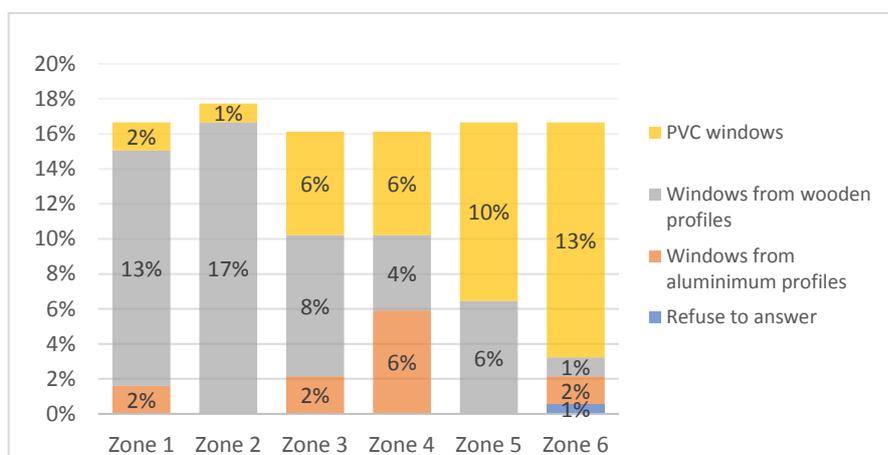
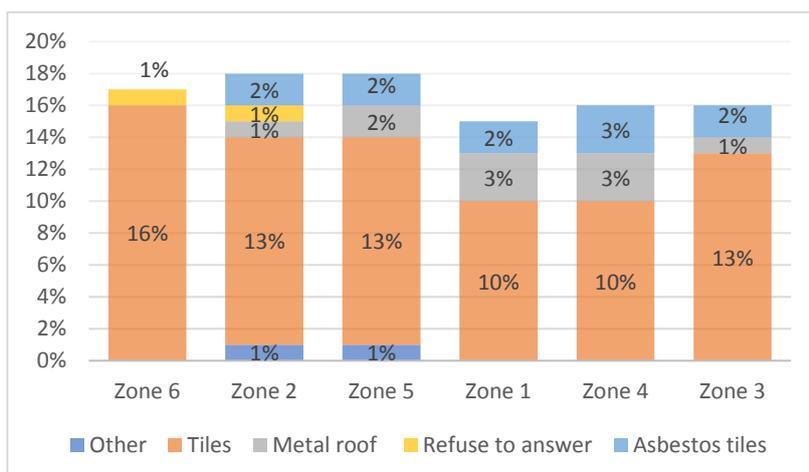


Figure 20: Type of windows in the dwellings

As regards to the type (quality) of windows in the dwellings, 49% of the Roma reported that they have windows from wooden profile. According to the zones, the highest % reported in Zone 2 – 17%, follows

zone 1 with 13% and 8% in zone 3. Around 10% reported that they have windows from aluminum profiles, with the highest % reported in zone 4 (see Figure 20).

Figure 21: Roof type in the dwelling



In terms of the quality of the roof, 75% of the household reported that their roof is made from tiles, with the highest % reported in Zone 6 and Zone 5. Around 10% reported that they have metal roof -3% in Zone 1 and 3% in Zone 4, 2% in Zone 5 and 1% in Zone 1 and Zone 3. Also, 11% reported that their roof is with asbestos tiles, almost equal distribution in Zone 1 to Zone 5 (see Figure 21).

The table below presents the access to different facilities in terms of infrastructure in the houses. Around 1% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity, with the highest incidence in Zone 4. As it can be seen, 2% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to drinking water in the house, with the highest incidence in Zone 1 (6%). Around 7 % of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water outside with the highest percentage in Zone 2 (9%), Zone 4 (9%), Zone 1 (8%). As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 4% of the households reported that they do not have access. The households in the neighbourhood Zone 2 and Zone 1 have the highest incidence of no access of toilet in household. Around 3% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses, 8% of the houses in Zone 2, 7% in Zone 1. Regarding the sewage system, 4% of the Roma in Shuto Orizari reported that they do not have access. The highest incidence is noticed in Zone 1 (8%).

Table 30: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom			Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house			Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Zone 1	100%	0%	94%	6%	90%	8%	2%	88%	10%	2%	92%	8%	96%	7%	1%	89%	11%	92%	8%	
Zone 2	99%	1%	95%	5%	91%	9%	0%	85%	13%	2%	91%	9%	92%	8%	0%	98%	2%	98%	2%	
Zone 3	100%	0%	99%	1%	93%	7%	0%	98%	2%	0%	98%	2%	97%	2%	1%	89%	11%	98%	2%	
Zone 4	98%	2%	100%	0%	91%	9%	0%	100%	0%	0%	99%	1%	100%	0%	0%	89%	11%	94%	6%	
Zone 5	99%	1%	99%	1%	96%	3%	1%	99%	1%	0%	97%	3%	98%	1%	1%	86%	14%	98%	2%	
Zone 6	100%	0%	99%	1%	94%	6%	0%	100%	0%	0%	99%	1%	100%	0%	0%	88%	12%	98%	2%	
Average	99%	1%	98%	2%	92%	7%	1%	95%	4%	1%	96%	4%	96%	3%	1%	90%	10%	96%	4%	

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Regarding the sewage system, 22% of the Roma in Shuto Orizari reported that they do not have access. The highest incidence is noticed in Zone 1 (8%) and Zone 4 (6%). Also, the participants in the focus group pointed out the followings regarding the access to electricity and access to sewage system:

- ⇒ **Access to electricity** - Around 80% of the households have access to electricity, but around 20% have encountered various problems – although they have access, they are facing problems as EVN requires around 500 euros to switch to new installation, so there are cases where some of the houses are illegally connected.
- ⇒ **Access to sewage system** – Around 80% of the houses in Zone 1 and Zone are connected with water and sewage network, but the existing networks do not meet the needs of the settlements.

Table 31 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to exist in one household. As it can be noticed there is high percentage of the population that do not have access to internet (38%) and computer (51%), however around 95% of the population have mobile phones. In terms of having basic appliances, around 25% of the Roma households do not have washing machines, where the highest percentage is in Zone 1 (9%) and Zone 2(11%). Similar percentage (24%) do not have fridge in their houses, again with highest percentage in Zone 1 and Zone. Around 94% of the population have access to stove (electric or gas stove).

Table 31: Lack of access to different home appliances

No access to	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Total
TV	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	4%
Satellite/ Cable TV	15%	13%	9%	12%	8%	7%	63%
Internet	13%	13%	4%	3%	3%	1%	38%
Computer/ laptop	15%	16%	5%	6%	7%	2%	51%
Telephone	14%	16%	9%	10%	6%	10%	65%
Mobile phone	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	5%
Washing machine	9%	11%	2%	2%	1%	0%	25%
Drying machine	15%	17%	12%	11%	16%	13%	84%
Iron	7%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	16%
Fridge	10%	10%	2%	2%	1%	0%	24%
Vacuum cleaner	8%	9%	1%	1%	2%	0%	20%
Electric stove	5%	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%	13%
Stove on gas	16%	17%	12%	11%	13%	13%	82%
Dining table	12%	9%	5%	3%	5%	1%	35%
Bed for each member of the family	8%	12%	5%	5%	5%	0%	34%
Car	16%	17%	10%	11%	6%	8%	68%

Also, 35% of the people do not have dining table – 12% in Zone 1; 9 % in Zone 5; and 5% in Zone 3 and Zone 5. Almost the same percentage (34%) reported that they don't have bed for each family member of the houses, with the highest incidence in Zone 1 and Zone 2. Lastly, around 68% of the Roma household reported they do not have car.

Figure 22: Does your dwelling face with some of the following problems

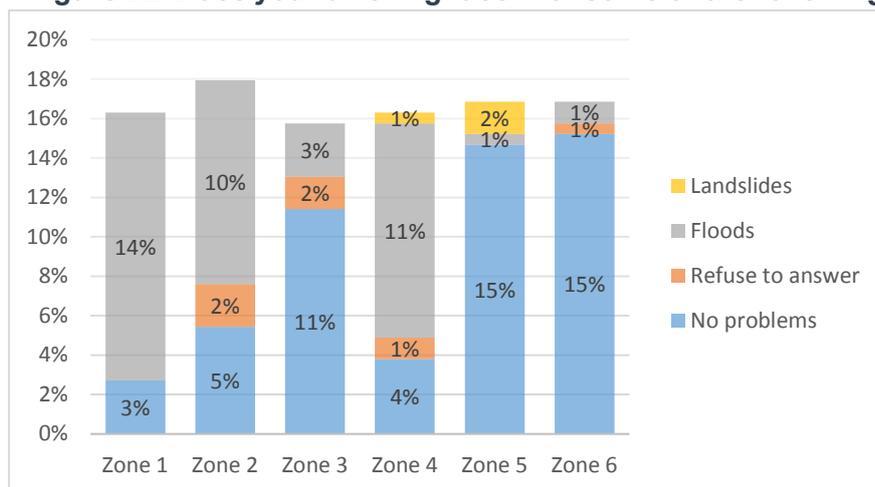


Figure 22 shows the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides.

Around 39% of the dwellings reported that they are confronted with floods, where houses in Zone 1 and Zone 2 are the ones that are most affected from floods.

The high incidence of floods is strongly correlated to the absence of atmospheric sewage in the municipality, as during the rainy season houses that are in the down part of the municipality are flooded. **This is one of the problems which require serious investments for improving the situation of the Roma in the municipality.** Around 3% of the dwellings reported that they have problems with landslides, with the highest incidence in zone 5 and zone 4.

EMPLOYMENT

In the municipality of Shuto Orizari there is one of the biggest street markets, which is the primary source of income to many Roma families. During the focus group the participants pointed out the following things as regarding to the employment activity.

- ⇒ **Zone 1 and Zone 2:** The market is the only source of income for the Roma, but also there are many people working as taxi drivers. The market has around 300 stalls, while in the outer buildings there are 500 stalls and boutiques. Around, 0.05% of Roma employed in state administration and up to 200 people are employed as employees in a public utility company for collecting garbage.
- ⇒ **Zone 3** – Around 10% are employed in the state administration, large part around 50 to 60% are collecting plastic bottles, and most of population from zone 3 are unemployed.
- ⇒ **Zone 4** – Most of the Roma men are taxi drivers and collecting plastic bottles and scrap metals. Part of the women are employed in the cleaning companies, but also a large part of the women is cleaning houses for private owners or offices in the city.
- ⇒ **Zone 5 and Zone 6** – Most of the people from this area are well-off, working in the state administration or having private businesses.

The employment rate for Shuto Orizari, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality is 24%. The highest incidence of employment is in Zone 5 and Zone 6, matching with the findings from the focus groups. The lowest incidence of employment is in Zone 1, where only 3% from the working age population in Zone 1 are employed, while in Zone 2 and Zone 3 less than 10% of the people are employed. By gender, men, on average, have higher employment rate for 6% (the

employment rate for men is 15% while for women is 9%). The lowest percentage of employed women is in Zone 1, where only 1% of the women are working.

Table 32: Employment rate

Shuto Orizari	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Zone 1	106	4%	4	3%	3	1%	1
Zone 2	105	13%	14	10%	11	3%	3
Zone 3	110	13%	14	8%	9	5%	5
Zone 4	111	14%	15	11%	12	3%	3
Zone 5	111	56%	62	30%	33	26%	29
Zone 6	143	41%	58	24%	34	17%	24
Total	686		167		102		65
Employment rate/ Municipality		24%		15%		9%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

Although the employment rate was very low, **the informal work rate is very high – around 46% on average the Roma from Shuto Orizari are working informally.** The informal work rate is higher for 5% for the men – 25%, while 21% of the women declared informal employment. The highest rate is in Zone 1 (80%) and in zone 2 where the informal work rate is 63%. The lowest informal rate is in Zone 5 and Zone 6.

Table 33: Informal work

Zone	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work – female
Zone 1	80%	41%	39%
Zone 2	63%	34%	29%
Zone 3	39%	22%	17%
Zone 4	37%	28%	9%
Zone 5	25%	11%	14%
Zone 6	31%	16%	15%
Average	46%	25%	21%

Figure 23: Seasonal work

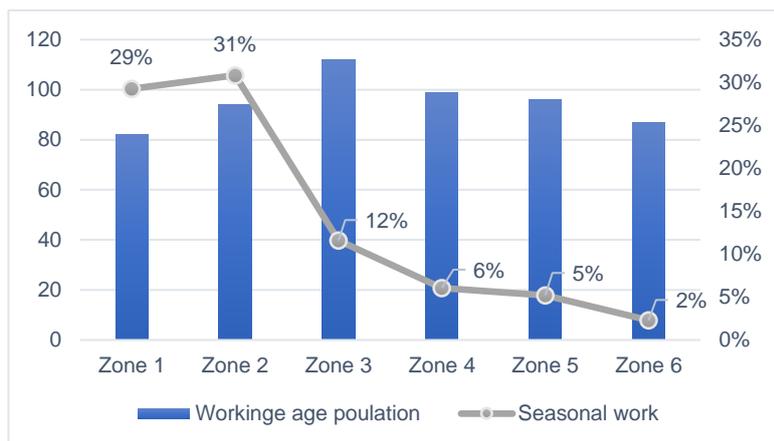
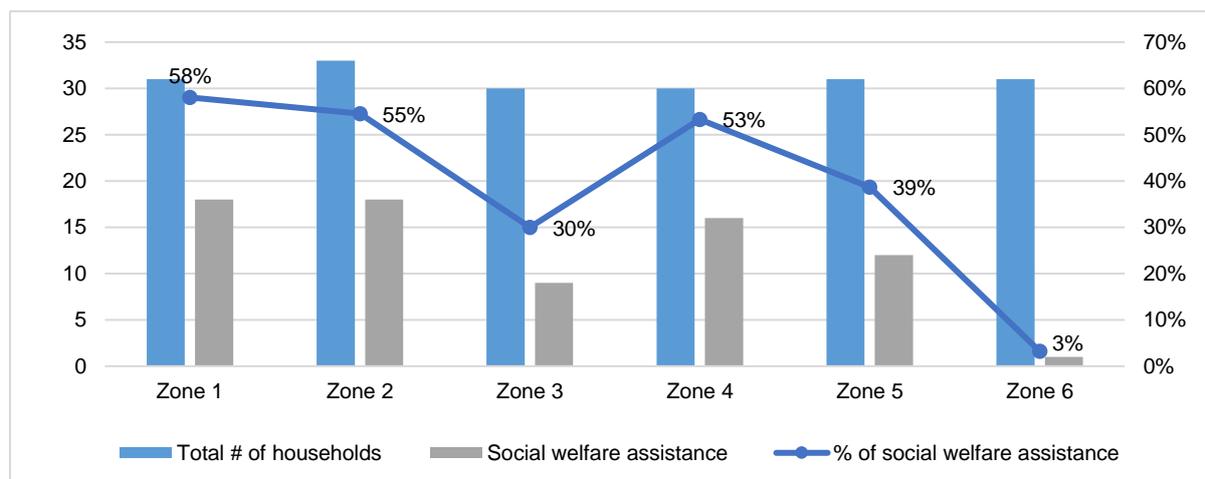


Figure 23 presents the percentage of the Roma people that were involved in seasonal work. As shown below, 31% of the Roma people from Zone 2 have been involved in seasonal work and around 29% from the Zone 1. The lowest share in seasonal work is in Zone 5 and Zone 6.

As the seasonal work is one important income source for the

Roma families, also the social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure below shows that around 40% of the households are recipients of some kind of social welfare assistance. The highest share is in Zone 1 and Zone 2, where around 58% and 55% of the households are beneficiaries, followed by Zone 4 where 53% of the households are receiving social assistance/benefits. The lowest number of households of social welfare assistance is in Zone 6.

Figure 24: Social welfare assistance



The table below presents the monthly income in households participating in the survey. From the range of options from 0 to 70,000 MKD, households were asked to choose one category that corresponds with the sum of all the incomes of the family members. The percentage is calculated as chosen category by household divided with the total numbers of households included in the survey. Around 55% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while only 7% have income higher than 40,001 MKD.

Table 34: Monthly income in the household (in MKD)

	0 - 5000	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	40001 - 70000	More than 70000	Total
Zone 1	2%	5%	2%	8%	0%	0%	17%
Zone 2	0%	1%	4%	11%	2%	0%	18%
Zone 3	2%	2%	7%	4%	1%	0%	16%
Zone 4	2%	6%	6%	2%	0%	0%	16%
Zone 5	1%	3%	5%	4%	2%	1%	16%
Zone 6	0%	2%	5%	8%	2%	0%	17%
Total	7%	19%	29%	37%	7%	1%	100%

The other indicator for the labor market performance is the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality, i.e. people that declared that are unemployed but looking for job in Shuto Orizari is 62%. The highest unemployment level is reported in Zone 1 (98%), Zone 2 (88%), and Zone 3 (87%) while moderately high unemployment can be notice in Zone 4 (53%), Zone 5 and Zone 6 with 35%. Similar pattern is valid for female's and male's unemployment.

Table 35: Unemployment rate

Shuto Orizari	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%
Zone 1	76	75	98%	37	48%	38	50%
Zone 2	92	81	88%	37	40%	44	48%
Zone 3	92	80	87%	39	42%	41	45%
Zone 4	99	52	53%	30	30%	22	23%
Zone 5	99	35	35%	18	18%	17	17%
Zone 6	133	46	35%	22	17%	24	18%
Total	591	369		183		186	
Unemployment rate/ Municipality			62%		31%		31%

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

Table 36 summarizes the reasons for unemployment, as declared by the respondents in the survey. Participants in the survey could choose more than option from the given categories. The highest percentage of Roma (44%) reported that they do not have the proper education and skills for employment (the highest rate for the inhabitants are from Zone 1 and Zone 2). For 38% of the Roma population the main reason for unemployment is the absence of job opportunities; where the highest incidence is among those Roma from Zone 4. Around 30% of the Roma reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties. The highest percentage of reporting this reason are Roma from Zone 6 and Zone 3.

Table 36: Reason for unemployment

	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs	I don't look for a job	I work from time to time, and that is enough for me	I will lose the social assistance if I work	Disability of work
Zone 1	4%	11%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Zone 2	6%	9%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%
Zone 3	6%	7%	10%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Zone 4	11%	8%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Zone 5	8%	4%	8%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Zone 6	3%	5%	2%	3%	2%	0%	2%
Total	38%	44%	30%	10%	10%	5%	8%

Table 37 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Shuto Orizari. The data are available from the website of the Employment Agency. In total there are around 1,119 registered active Roma job seekers in the agency, out of which 58% are men. Also, around 720 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 53 % are men. One can conclude that there is relative low number of Roma that are registering in the Employment Agency.

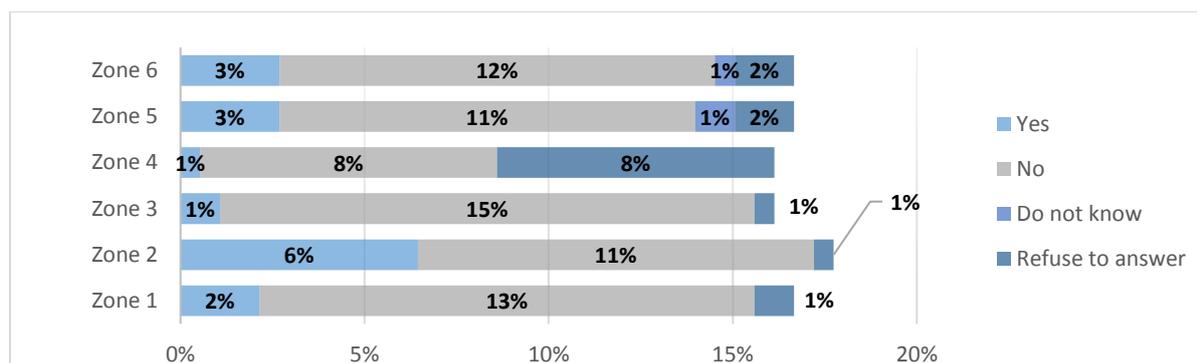
Table 37:Active and Passive job seekers

Shuto Orizari	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1119	695	424	720	382	338

- ⇒ **Zone 1 and Zone 2:** About 80% are unemployed, there is a large part of the population that is not registered, about 30 – 60%.
- ⇒ **Zone 3.** Around 50% people working on stalls and collectors of waste materials, there is high unemployment rate and people who do not register with the Employment Agency
- ⇒ **Zone 4.** Around 70% are unemployed (but they manage, with trade, collecting bottles). Inactive population 4-5%.
- ⇒ **Zone 5 and Zone 6.,** Around, 25-30% are pensioners, 25% are unemployed

Figure 25 present the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, around 16% know about the measures, 70% of the population is not acquainted, while 13% refuse to answer. Roma from Zone 2 and Zone 5 and 6 are the most knowledgeable about the ALMP, while the Roma from Zone 1 and Zone 3 and 4 are not very well acquainted with the measures offered by the Agency for Employment.

Figure 25: Acquainted with the active labor market policies



EDUCATION

In terms of the educational status, several indicators regarding the preschool, primary, secondary and tertiary education were examined. As regards to the preschool education, in terms of infrastructure the kindergarten is placed in the secondary school "Saip Jusuf", after certain classrooms were adapted after the kindergarten burnt in March 2017.

In total there are 181 children in the municipality of Shuto Orizari, out of which 84 children are at the age of kindergarten (46%).

Table 38: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age of kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Zone 1	14	15
Zone 2	23	10
Zone 3	12	17
Zone 4	23	5
Zone 5	10	21
Zone 6	2	29
Total	84	97

As it can be seen in the table below, around 29% of the children are enrolled in the kindergarten, while 71% of the children are not enrolled in the kindergarten. The enrollment rate of the children should further be examined as the preschool education is one of the crucial steps in the process of integration and inclusion. The highest percentage of children that are not enrolled are from Zone 1 (14%), Zone 2 (20%) and Zone 4 (18%)

Table 39: Enrolled children in kindergarten

	Yes, some of them	Yes, all of them	Not enrolled
Zone 1	2%	1%	14%
Zone 2	6%	1%	20%
Zone 3	1%	5%	10%
Zone 4	1%	8%	18%
Zone 5	1%	2%	8%
Zone 6	1%	0%	1%
Total	12%	17%	71%

Among the main reasons, around 30% of the parents whose children are not enrolled in the kindergarten consider the lack of means and financial resources as the major obstacle. Also, around 20% consider that the kindergarten is far from their house.

Table 40: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	We cannot dress them properly	Do not know	We do not have the means to cover the cost	Refuse to answer	The kindergarten is far away, and we cannot take them there
Zone 1	0%	0%	20%	10%	0%
Zone 2	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Zone 3	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Zone 4	10%	0%	10%	0%	0%
Zone 6	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%
Total	10%	20%	30%	20%	20%

There is a large percentage of respondents that refused to answer (20%) and marking the option do not know (20%) The reason for low enrollment rate in pre-school education, despite the ongoing funded projects for encouraging the participation in preschool education, should be further explored.

Table 41: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Zone 1	50	11	22%	10	20%
Zone 2	50	15	30%	15	30%
Zone 3	38	14	37%	4	11%
Zone 4	40	17	43%	6	15%
Zone 5	30	14	47%	0	0%
Zone 6	19	12	63%	0	0%
Total	280	162		118	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			58%	42%	

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

With respect to the enrollment of children in the primary and secondary education even is obligatory, as presented above (see Table 41), around 58% of the children are enrolled in primary and secondary education, while 42% of the children are not enrolled. The highest percentage of non-enrollment is in Zone 3 (64%) and Zone 1 (54%). However, Zone 4, Zone 5 and Zone 6 are best performing in terms of enrollment in primary or secondary education.

In terms of discrimination, around 12% of the parents reported cases of discrimination in the school. Around 8% reported discrimination from the professors, 3% from the classmates, while 1% from both sides. In terms of Zones, the highest number of reported cases are from Zone 3 and Zone 4.

Table 42: Discrimination in primary and secondary education

	Yes, from both sides	Yes, from the professor	Yes, from the classmate	No
Zone 1	1%	0%	1%	17%
Zone 2	0%	1%	0%	24%
Zone 3	0%	1%	0%	15%
Zone 4	0%	3%	2%	13%
Zone 5	0%	3%	0%	8%
Zone 6	0%	0%	0%	12%
Total	1%	8%	3%	88%

In the primary school in Shuto Orizari, children have the possibility to choose to study the Romani language as a non-mandatory subject of school curriculum. Around 90% of the parents reported that their children have chosen the Romani language.

HEALTH

Around 14% of the Roma, report their situation as moderately poor, while 17% perceive their situation as good, while 69% of them report that their situation is quite good. It is interesting to notice that the Roma families are quite optimistic about their health, especially residents from Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3, despite the fact they are potentially more vulnerable, if we look to the values of indicators for measuring the quality of housing and participation to employment.

Table 43: Perceived health status (1 – poor; 5 excellent)

	1	2	3	4	5
Zone 1	0%	3%	2%	10%	2%
Zone 2	0%	2%	4%	11%	0%
Zone 3	0%	1%	1%	11%	4%
Zone 4	4%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Zone 5	0%	1%	4%	3%	8%
Zone 6	0%	1%	2%	8%	5%
Total	4%	10%	17%	46%	23%

For those 14% that consider their situation was moderately poor (answered 1st and 2nd option), further questions were asked in order to see what the issue in terms of their health status is. As it can be seen from the table below, 38% of them reported that they don't benefit by a good health because they have unhealthy conditions, among them participants from Zone 2 and Zone 4 have the highest percentage. Among the other reasons, the lack of financial means for the medical treatments was highly reported by the respondents, with the highest frequency reported from the responds in Zone 4.

Table 44: Reasons for the poor health status

	Hereditary family disease	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Zone 1	0%	6%	6%	6%	3%
Zone 2	3%	6%	12%	3%	0%
Zone 3	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%

	Hereditary family disease	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Zone 4	6%	15%	18%	3%	3%
Zone 5	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Zone 6	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Total	9%	29%	38%	18%	6%

The next question regarding the health condition is the distance of the Roma settlements from the hospital, which is considered as important indicator for the access to health. As shown in the table below, around 21% of the respondents are more than 2km away from the hospital while 32% are 1 km distance from hospital.

Table 45: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	100m - 600m	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km	More than 5km
Zone 1	0%	3%	9%	5%	0%
Zone 2	5%	1%	4%	7%	0%
Zone 3	1%	3%	5%	7%	0%
Zone 4	0%	8%	9%	0%	0%
Zone 5	1%	4%	11%	0%	0%
Zone 6	2%	6%	7%	1%	1%
Total	9%	25%	45%	20%	1%

The expenditures on medicines in a given household also indicates the access to health of the Roma families. On average, around 65% of the Roma population spent their budget in the range of 0 – 1000 MKD for medicines, with the highest frequency is Zone 2 (17%) and Zone 1 (14%). Around 22% of the population spent 1001 – 3000 MKD, highest percentage in Zone 4,5 and 6 while 13% are spending more than 3,001 MKD for medicines, with the highest percentage in Zone 3,4 and 5.

Table 46: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	Less than 100	100 - 1000	1001 - 3000	3001 - 6000	More than 6000
Zone 1	1%	14%	1%	1%	1%
Zone 2	0%	15%	0%	1%	1%
Zone 3	0%	12%	3%	2%	1%
Zone 4	1%	5%	6%	4%	0%
Zone 5	3%	2%	6%	3%	2%
Zone 6	2%	7%	5%	1%	0%
Total	7%	55%	21%	12%	5%

Municipality of Prilep

BACKGROUND

Municipality of Prilep is in the central southern area of the North Republic of Macedonia and covers an area of 1,195 km² in area. **The municipality includes 59 neighborhoods – Prilep and 58 villages.** In terms of the number of residents, the municipality is in the fifth place out of 84 municipalities. Prilep has 24,398 households and 29,673 apartments. In addition, Prilep is located 128 km from Skopje.

Figure 26: Border line of the Prilep municipality



As part of the southern administrative region, the municipality of Prilep borders the municipality of Caska and Dolnени to the north, Kavadarci to the east, Krivogastani, Mogila and Novaci municipalities to the west and Greece to the south. The agriculture in Prilep is one of the most developed industries. The most common crops are tobacco, cereals and horticulture. Prilep is the second Municipality in the North Republic of Macedonia according to the number of Roma population, and its share about 6.0% of the total number of inhabitants according to official statistics. However, unofficially, the percentage of Roma in the municipality ranges from 8% to 12%.

Figure 27: Trizla and Roma neighborhoods



Most of the Roma population are living in the part Trizla in 7 settlements: Novo Selo and Berovska (Meksiko) settlements are the largest settlements, follows Dabnicka and Deboj, Debarca, Tri Bagremi and Umrensko maalo.

In terms of the institutional capacities, there are 4 kindergartens, 14 primary school - out of which 6 are regional ones, and 5 secondary schools. Also, there is Economic Faculty and Institute for tobacco. In terms of other institutions that provide public goods and services, there are decentralized offices of the

respective ministries, agencies and other institutions. As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there are 2 Roma councilors; around 2 Roma participate in the council committees, and 11 Roma are members in the Board in the local schools and kindergarten.

Table 47: Participation of Roma in the decision making on local level

Council committees	2
Board of directors in primary schools	2
Board of directors in secondary schools	6
Board of directors in public institutions	0
Board of directors in kindergarten	5

 DEMOGRAPHICS
Roma population and settlements

According to the latest official data from the 2002 census, the municipality of Prilep covers an area of 1,675 km² with 76,768 inhabitants, out of which 73,351 are in the city. According to the last census in 2002, Roma compose 6% of the total population of the municipality.

Table 48: Population of Prilep based on ethnicity

	<i>Prilep</i>	<i>%</i>
Macedonians	70,878	92.3%
Albanians	22	0.03%
Turkish	917	1.19%
Roma	4,433	6%
Vlach	17	0.02%
Serbians	172	0.2%
Bosnians	86	0.011%
Other	243	0.32%
Total population	76,768	

Unofficial data by the NGOs indicated around 1,000 – 1,200 Roma households. **Roma in Prilep live in the urban part of the municipality. There are 2 areas composed of 7 settlements in which Roma live in Prilep. According to the data, Roma live in settlements which are identified according to street names and settlement territory: Novo Selo and Berovska (Meksiko) settlements are the largest in which most of Roma live (300 households each). After these 2 settlements, Dabnicka and Deboj have around 150 households each, and Debarca which has around 100 households.**

Based on the estimation from the State statistical office, there is less population in Prilep as from the previous census, where proportionally it is estimated the population of Roma. However, according to the focus group organized in Prilep and NGO reports, **the population of Roma is estimated in the range 6,000 – 8,000 Roma.**

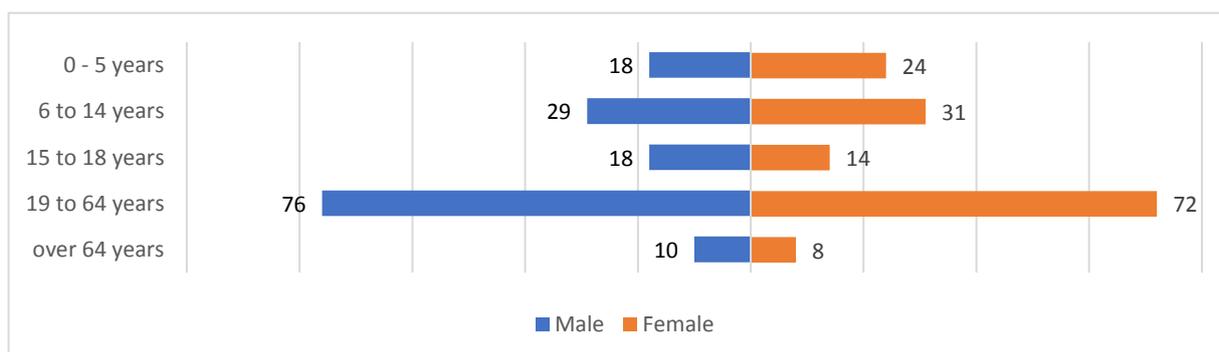
Table 49: Estimated population

	<i>Inhabitants</i>
Estimated population (2015)	75,484
Estimated population as percentage in total population 6% (2015)	4,529
Estimated population from the focus groups	6,000 – 8,000

In the last three years, the number of households remained the same in Prilep according to the focus groups conducted in the municipality. Yet it is also noted that there is a tendency for migration of Roma in the age 30 to 45 to EU countries, as well as internal migration for seasonal work. On the issue related to persons without personal documentation, the focus groups confirmed that the process of identification is underway, and people cannot state any number.

In addition, the focus groups also confirmed that there is friendly relationship with other ethnicities in the municipality. Participants stated that Roma are often connected to other ethnicities even in family ties regardless in which settlement they live. The communication between Roma and non-Roma is also assessed as good, however participants stated that Macedonians living in these 7 settlements are selling their households and moving to a settlement which is populated with Macedonians. They also identified problems in the education, non-Roma are enrolling their children in schools that do not have Roma students.

Figure 28: Population pyramid – Roma population in Prilep



The figure 28, shows the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Prilep. There is a high distribution of Roma population in the age category 15 to 18 years and 6 to 14 years, while the population over 64 years is identified in a rather small percentage.

Figure 29: Asylum seekers per settlement

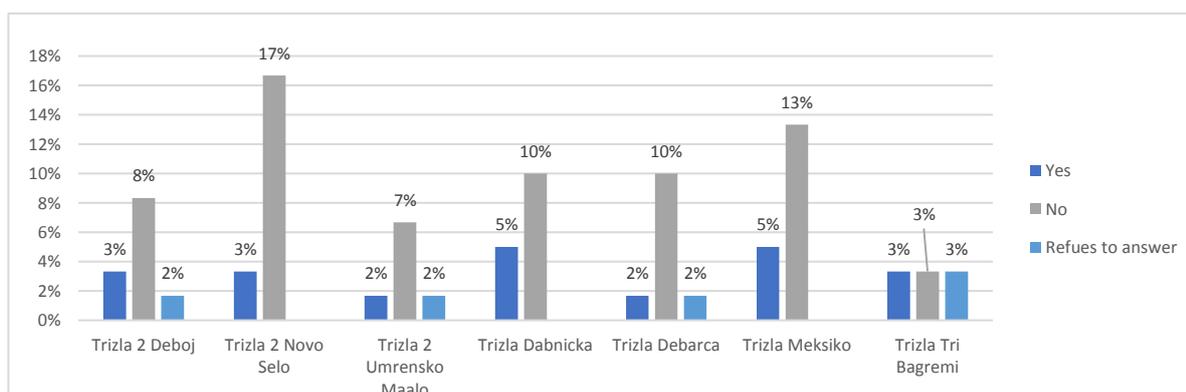
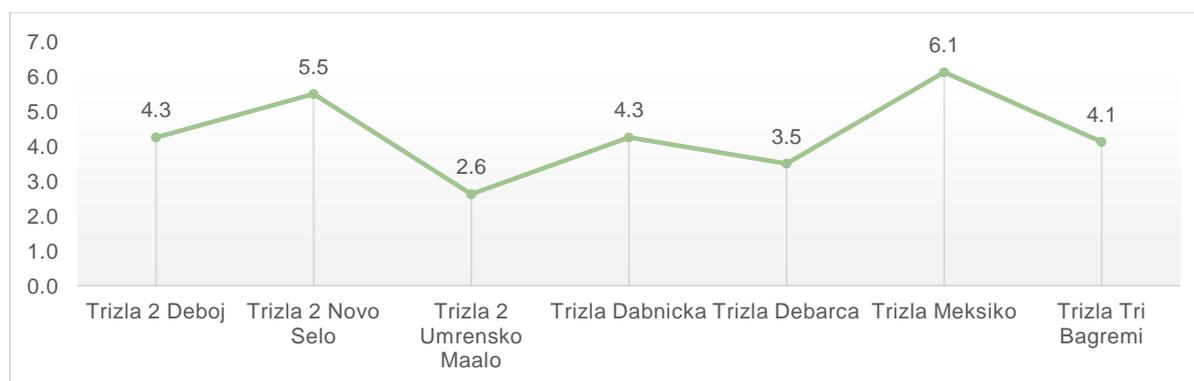


Figure 29 shows the asylum seekers per zone per household (including at least one person who ask asylum in some of the EU countries). The highest number of the asylum seekers are from Trizla Dabnicka settlement (5%), and Trizla Meksiko (5%). However, Trizla 2 Novo Selo and Trizla 2 Meksiko settlement are the ones with the lowest number of asylum seekers.

HOUSING

On average, 5 people live in one household in Prilep, with the highest incidence of member per household in Trizla Meksiko and Trizla Novo Selo. The lowest number of members per household is in the so called Umrensko Maalo and Dabnicka settlements.

Figure 30: Average number of inhabitants per household based on zones



The table below summarizes the answer on category level and settlement level. In terms of the size of dwelling, around 43% of the dwellings are less than 50m² per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) are noticed in Novo Selo (2%) and Tri Bagremi (2%). Around 17% of the dwellings are under the category 17-30m² (mostly in in Debarca and Tri Bagremi) and around 22% of the dwellings are under the category 30-50m² (highest rate in Novo Selo). Around 34% of the dwellings are with size range 51-70 m², with a distribution of 7% each in Debarca and Dabnicka; and 5% in Deboj, Umrensko maloo and Meksiko. The zones with the largest dwellings are in Meksiko settlement (7%), Novo Selo (5%) 9 live in dwellings that are larger than 71m², and in Umrensko Malo, Dabnicka and Meksiko around 8% 5 live in dwellings larger than 71m².

Figure 5031: Size of the dwelling

	10 - 16 m ²	17 - 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51 - 70 m ²	71 - 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²	Total
Trizla 2 Deboj	0%	3%	3%	5%	2%	0%	13%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	2%	0%	10%	3%	5%	0%	20%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	0%	2%	2%	5%	0%	1%	10%
Trizla Dabnicka	0%	0%	3%	7%	2%	3%	15%
Trizla Debarca	0%	5%	1%	7%	0%	0%	13%
Trizla Meksiko	0%	2%	2%	5%	7%	3%	19%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	2%	5%	1%	2%	0%	0%	10%
Total	4%	17%	22%	34%	16%	7%	100 %

The table below shows the ownership structure of the Roma households in Prilep. There is a relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 88% of the Roma own their house. Around 11% of the Roma do not own the dwellings, where 8% of the Roma live in house/ apartment belonging to their relatives, and 3% in improvised dwelling. However, the high rate of dwelling ownership should be taken with caution because many Roma report their ownership even though they do not have any legal document. The highest rate of dwelling ownership is in Novo Selo (20%) and Meksiko settlements (15%) and Dabnicka, Debarca and Deboj more than 12% each, while the highest

- ⇒ *As regards to the improvised dwellings (cardboard settlements) the following information was pointed out during the focus groups:*
- ⇒ **Debarca: There are cardboard settlements, around 50 citizens live in those settlements.**
- ⇒ **Tri Bagremi - There are about 10-15 houses that can be classified as cardboard houses**

incidence of Roma that live in improvised dwellings is in the settlement Tri Bagremi.

Table 50: Ownership structure of the dwelling

	Other	Improvised dwelling (cardboard houses, etc ..)	House which belongs to another owner (relative)	Own house	Apartment belonging to another owner (relative)	Total
Trizla 2 Deboj	1%	0%	0%	12%	0%	13%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	20%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	0%	0%	2%	8%	0%	10%
Trizla Dabnicka	0%	0%	2%	13%	0%	15%
Trizla Debarca	0%	1%	0%	12%	0%	13%
Trizla Meksiko	0%	0%	2%	15%	2%	19%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	10%
Total	1%	3%	6%	88%	2%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 90% of the dwellings, from the figure below can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Around 65% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 16% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization. Around 15% of the dwellings are not yet legalized. According to settlements, in Novo Selo, Meksiko and Deboj there is the highest % of the legalized houses, while in Debarca and Tri Bagremi are the houses that are not yet legalized (around 7% in each of the settlements).

Table 52: Legalization of houses

	Yes	No	Refuse to answer	In process of legalization	Total
Trizla Deboj	11%	0%	0%	2%	13%
Trizla Novo Selo	14%	2%	2%	2%	20%
Trizla Umrensko Maalo	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Trizla Dabnicka	10%	0%	2%	3%	15%
Trizla Debarca	4%	7%	0%	2%	13%
Trizla Meksiko	14%	0%	0%	5%	19%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	2%	6%	0%	2%	10%
Total	65%	15%	4%	16%	100%

In terms of quality of houses, the Roma household's biggest problem is the moisture. Around 38% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture with the highest percentage in Tri Bagremi (10%), Debarca (8%) and Novo Selo and Dabnicka (5%), while less than 3% of households from Deboj and Umrensko Maloo reported this problem.

Table 53: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

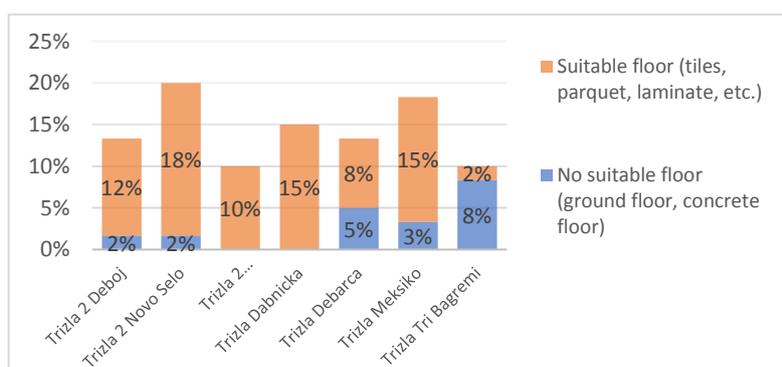
	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material	Access to electricity	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Trizla 2 Deboj	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	5%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	2%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Trizla Dabnicka	5%	2%	0%	0%	7%
Trizla Debarca	8%	2%	4%	0%	7%
Trizla Meksiko	5%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	10%	3%	8%	2%	10%
Total	38%	11%	12%	2%	37%

Among the other problems, 11% reported that they do not have enough light – 3% in Tri Bagremi and 2% in each of the other except Meksiko and Novo Selo. As regards to the quality of the construction materials, 12% reported that their house is built with inadequate material, with the highest incidence in Tri Bagremi and Debarca. Around 2% of the households in Tri Bagremi reported that they do not have access to electricity. Also, around 37% reported that they do not have access to asphalt road, with the highest frequency in Tri Bagremi, Zone Meksiko, followed by Debarca and Dabnicka.

- ⇒ In terms of infrastructure, respondents pointed out that **Roma households have problems with accessible roads and asphaltting the existing roads**. All the settlements also have problem with inner streets which are old and there are dumps in the roads. Only a few of the existing houses in Debarca neighborhood are built from inappropriate materials. In addition, **illegal dumpsites are also serious problem in the Roma settlements**.
- ⇒ In Berovska (part of the neighborhood -Meksiko), at the entrance of this neighborhood where ethnic Macedonians live there is asphalt but is damaged. This asphalt is constructed till the shops of ethnic Macedonians, after that part of the settlement there is no asphalt. **Some of the households do not have water, there are narrow streets because of illegal constructions or extensions. There are no house numbers in this settlement and therefore often the post office does not arrive in time or at all.**
- ⇒ **In Deboj there is no asphalt**. This settlement has narrow streets, the rain goes through the streets and makes a problem for some of the households in this settlement
- ⇒ **Regarding the electricity and power grid, the focus groups participants pointed out that all of the houses are connected to the power grid.**

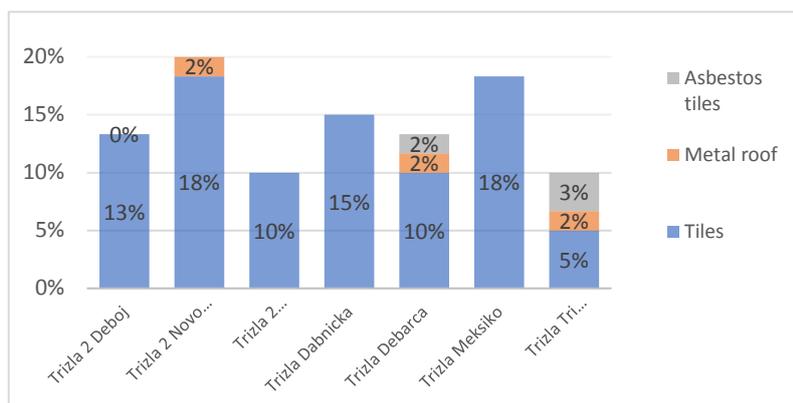
- ⇒ Participants in the focus groups reported that one of the general problems in the municipality is the legalization of the households, as well as the adoption of GUP and DUP for the settlement Trizla 2. The houses are partially legalized, while some are waiting for their legalization. Municipality of Prilep in some areas do not have DUP, therefore the land where the Roma households are located is not legalized.
- ⇒ Due to the lack of communication between the representatives of the local self-government and residents from the settlement Trizla 2, there are illegal constructions allowed and damaged streets, that narrowed the streets, thus, obstructing the access of vehicles for emergency situations.
- ⇒ Participants did not have an answer about the possibility to legalize the land, there was no answer if there are technical standards for the legalization of the land. In addition, participants did not know about the percentage of legalized homes in Prilep, but they felt enthusiastic and reported that the legalization of the rest of the households is underway.

Figure 32: Type of floor in the dwellings



In terms of the quality of the floor, 20 % of the Roma in Prilep Orizari reported that they do not have suitable floor, their floors are on ground or concrete. The highest % is reported in Tri Bagremi (8%), Debarca (5%),

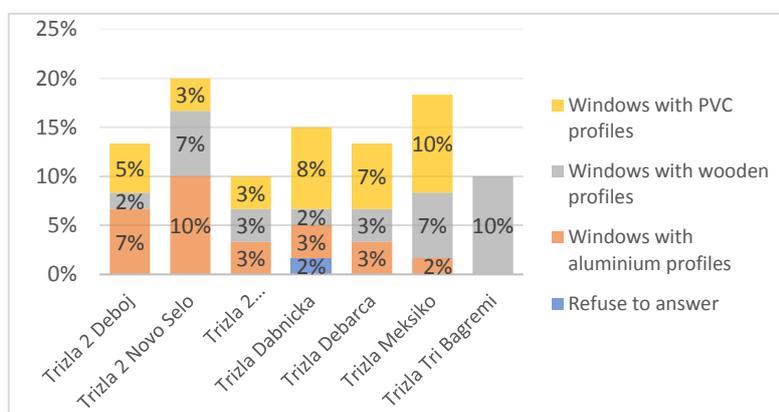
Figure 33: Roof type in the dwelling



In terms of the quality of the roof, 90% of the household reported that their roof is made from tiles, with the highest % reported in Novo Selo and Meksiko. Around 6% reported that they have metal roof - 2% in Novo Selo, Tri Bagremi and Debarca. Also, 5% reported that their roof is with asbestos tiles, almost equal distribution in

Debarca and Tri Bagremi.

Figure 34: Type of windows in the dwellings



As regards to the type of windows in the dwellings, 33% of the Roma reported that they have windows from wooden profile. According to the settlements, the highest % is reported in Tri Bagremi and Meksiko. Around 28% reported that they have windows from aluminum profiles, with the highest % reported in zone Deboj and Novo Selo. Around 37%

reported that have PVC windows.

Table 53 presents the access of the household to different facilities. Around 3% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity, with the highest incidence in Tizla Tri Bagremi (17%). Around 12% of the dwelling reported that they do not have access to drinking water inside the house, with the highest incidence in Tizla Tri Bagremi (83%). As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 20% of the household reported that they do not have access. The households in the settlements Tizla Tri Bagremi (83%), Tizla Umrensko Malo (33%) and Tizla 2 Deboj (13%) have the highest % of households without bathroom. However, 33% of the household reported that do not have toilets inside the house, around 100% in Tizla Tri Bagremi and 50% in Tizla 2 Novo Selo. Around 18% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses, 83% of the houses in Tizla Tri Bagremi and 17% Tizla Umrensko Malo. Regarding the sewage system, 34% of the Roma in Prilep reported that they do not have access to sewage system. The highest incidence is noticed in Tizla Tri Bagremi (100%) and Tizla Debarca (100%).

Table 54: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity			Drinking water inside the house			Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom			Kitchen inside the house			Toilet inside the house			Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system			
	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	
Tizla Tri Bagremi	83%	17%	0%	17%	83%	0%	83%	17%	0%	17%	83%	0%	17%	83%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Tizla 2 Deboj	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	87%	13%	0%	87%	13%	0%	75%	25%	0%	13%	87%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Tizla 2 Novo Selo	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	92%	8%	0%	92%	8%	0%	50%	50%	0%	8%	92%	0%	80%	20%	0%	0%
Tizla Debarca	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Tizla Debarca	100%	0%	0%	97%	3%	0%	97%	3%	0%	98%	2%	0%	97%	3%	0%	95%	5%	0%	100%	0%	0%	93%	7%	0%	0%
Umrensko maalo	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	83%	17%	0%	67%	33%	0%	83%	17%	0%	67%	33%	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Trizla Meksiko	90%	0%	10%	90%	0%	10%	80%	10%	10%	90%	0%	10%	90%	0%	10%	70%	20%	10%	0%	90%	10%	80%	10%	10%	0%
Average	96%	3%	1%	86%	12%	1%	92%	7%	1%	79%	20%	1%	81%	18%	1%	65%	33%	1%	22%	77%	1%	65%	34%	1%	0%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Also, the participants in the focus group pointed out the following observation regarding the access to the different facilities:

- ⇒ **In Debarca, the problem is the sewage system**, the formation of illegal dumpsites and the lack of communication and supervision of the local self-government in the implementation of the laws
- ⇒ **In Debarca there are around 5-6 houses that do not have access to clean water**. They also said that one part of Berovska has dysfunctional sewage connection, while in Dabnicka there is an illegal sewage connected to a river.
- ⇒ **Novo Selo has narrow streets, sewage problems and illegal dumpsites**
- ⇒ **At Dabnicka, one part of the settlement has no sewage system, while in the other part the sewage system is not functioning**. There are often illegal dumpsites. In this settlement there is a bridge, which is a problem for the urban arrangement of that part of the settlement, the municipality makes efforts to reach an agreement with few of the houses
- ⇒ In Deboj the problem with the sewage system is solved.

Table 55 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have them in one household. There is a high percentage of the population that do not have access to internet (28%) and computer (53%), although around 88% of the population have mobile phones. In terms of having basic appliances, around 12% of the Roma household do not have washing machines, where the highest percentage is in Tri Bagremi (8%) and Deboj and Debarca (2% each). In addition, 85% of the population do not have drying machines; 10% do not have iron (highest incidence in Tri Bagremi and Debarca). Around 99% of the population have access to stove (electric or gas stove).

From the basic facilities, 43% of the household reported that do not have dining table – highest percentage in Debarca and Tri Bagremi (8% each); Dabnicka, Deboj and Umrensko maalo (7% each of them), 5% in Meksiko settlement and 2% in Novo Selo.

Table 55: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Trizla 2 Deboj	Trizla 2 Novo Selo	Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	Trizla Dabnicka	Trizla Debarca	Trizla Meksiko	Trizla Tri Bagremi	Total
TV	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Satellite/ Cable	3%	8%	2%	3%	5%	8%	10%	40%
Internet	2%	3%	3%	5%	5%	0%	10%	28%
Computer/ laptop	3%	12%	5%	10%	8%	5%	10%	53%
Telephone	5%	10%	7%	15%	13%	12%	10%	72%
Mobile phone	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%	2%	12%
Washing machine	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	8%	12%
Drying machine	13%	17%	8%	10%	12%	15%	10%	85%
Iron	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	5%	10%
Fridge	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	5%
Vacuum cleaner	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	8%
Electric stove	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	3%	8%
Stove on gas	12%	20%	8%	10%	13%	18%	10%	92%
Dining table	7%	2%	7%	7%	8%	5%	8%	43%
Bed for each family member	2%	5%	2%	3%	2%	3%	10%	27%
Car	8%	15%	8%	7%	7%	13%	10%	68%

Around 27% reported that they don't have bed for each family member of the houses, with the highest incidence in Tri Bagremi (10%), while in the other settlements 2-3% each of the households. Lastly, around 68% of the Roma household reported they do not have car.

Figure 35: Does your dwelling face with some of the following problems

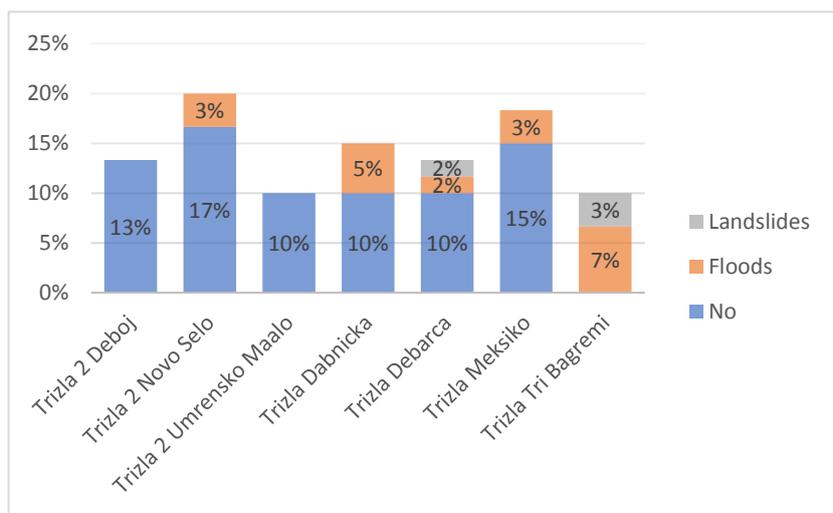


Figure 35 shows the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides. As it can be seen, 20% of the dwellings reported that they have floods, where houses in Tri Bagremi and Dabnicka are the ones that are most affected from floods.

Around 5% of the dwellings reported that they have problems from landslides,

with the highest incidence in Tri Bagremi and Debarca.

EMPLOYMENT

According to the data from the focus groups in the area of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma in Prilep are collecting waste materials, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work.

- ⇒ In addition, the participants from the focus groups reported that there are around 10 employees from Debarca settlement that work in a factory while the rest are registered as unemployed.
- ⇒ In Berovska (part of the neighborhood of Mexico) there are around 50 to 60 employees that work in a factory and bazars, not all are registered as unemployed.
- ⇒ In Novo Selo settlement, there are around 50 to 60 employees, all those who take social benefits register as active jobseekers.
- ⇒ In Dabnicka settlement there are around 20 to 30 employees, all those who receive social benefits register as active jobseekers.
- ⇒ In Deboj settlement there are around 20 to 30 employees, all those who receive social benefits register as active jobseekers

The employment rate in Prilep, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality, is 18%. The highest share of employed people in relation to the working age population is in Umrensko maalo and Deboj.

Table 56: Employment rate in Prilep

Prilep	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Trizla 2 Deboj	21	24%	5	14%	3	10%	2
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	26	19%	5	12%	3	8%	2

Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	13	46%	6	15%	2	31%	4
Trizla Dabnicka	48	19%	9	13%	6	6%	3
Trizla Debarca	18	6%	1	6%	1	0%	0
Trizla Meksiko	35	11%	4	9%	3	3%	1
Trizla Tri Bagremi	19	11%	2	0%	-	11%	2
Total	180		32		18		14
Employment rate/ Municipality		18%		10%		8%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

The lowest incidence of employment is in Debarca, where only 6 % of the working age population are employed, while in Meksiko and Tri Bagremi settlement 11%; Deboj 24% and Novo Selo 19%. Regarding the gender, there is almost equal distribution of employment. The lowest percentage of employed women is in Debarca and Meksiko settlements, where less than 3% of the women are working.

According to the areas in which individual households are employed, 3,7% of them were identified working in agriculture, hunting and forestry, 2,4% in manufacturing and processing industry, 0,8% in construction, and 0,4% in trade repair and technical service of cars, personal items and households as well as in other activities that serve the public and individuals and exterritorial organizations or religions.

Table 57: Informal work

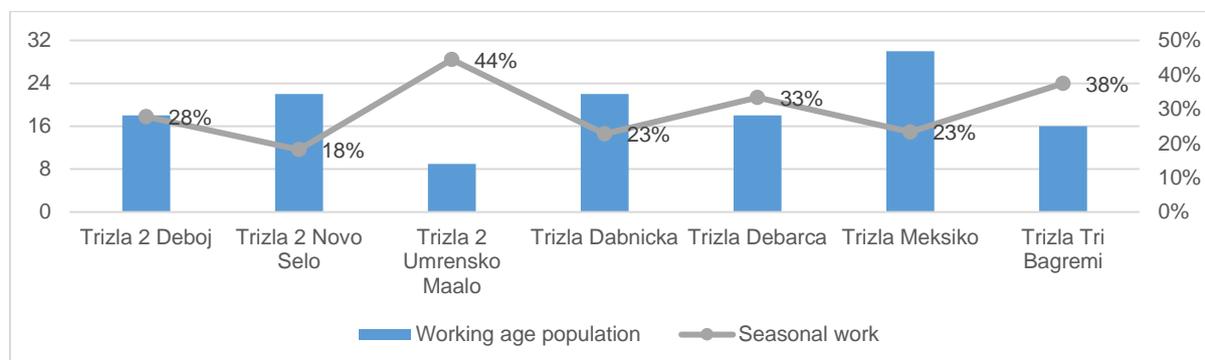
	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work - female
Trizla 2 Deboj	45%	28%	17%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	50%	27%	23%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	33%	0%	33%
Trizla Dabnicka	27%	18%	9%
Trizla Debarca	56%	44%	11%
Trizla Meksiko	47%	30%	17%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	94%	69%	25%
Total/ averages	51%	31%	20%

Although the employment rate was very low, the informal work rate is very high – around 51% on average the Roma from Prilep are working informally. The informal work rate is higher for men – 31% of the men are working informally, while 19% of the women. The highest rate is in Tri Bagremi (94%) of the Roma living there, Debarca (56%) and Novo Selo (50%). The lowest informal rate is in Dabnicka (27%) and Umrensko Maalo (33%).

Figure 36 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 30% of the Roma people have been involved in seasonal work, with the highest

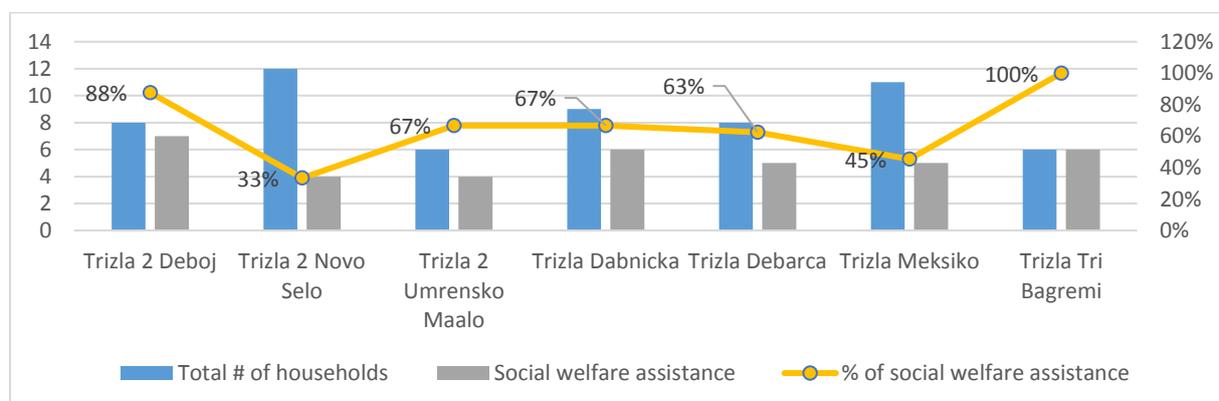
percentage in Umrensko maalo, Debarca and Tri Bagremi, above 30%. The lowest share in seasonal work is in Novo Selo (18%) and Dabnicka (23%)

Figure 36: Seasonal work



As the seasonal work is important source for the Roma families, also the social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure below, presents that around 66% of the households are recipients of social welfare assistance. The highest share is in Tri Bagremi (100%) and Deboj (88%), where almost of all the families are social welfare receivers, then follow Umrensko Maalo and Dabnicka with 67%. The lowest number of recipients of social welfare assistance is in Novo Selo (33%) and Meksiko (45%).

Figure 37: Social welfare assistance



In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 50% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 32% have income higher than 40,001 MKD.

Table 58: Monthly Income /in MKD

	0 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	40001 - 70000	Refuse to answer
Trizla 2 Deboj	0%	8%	2%	3%	0%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	2%	2%	3%	8%	5%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	2%	7%	0%	2%	0%
Trizla Dabnicka	5%	3%	2%	5%	0%
Trizla Debarca	7%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Trizla Meksiko	3%	8%	2%	3%	2%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	2%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Total	20%	30%	10%	32%	8%

The other indicator for the labour market performance is the unemployment rate, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. The unemployment rate for the Roma in Prilep is 69%. The highest unemployment level is reported in Novo Selo (82%), Meksiko (87%) and in all of the other settlements more than 45%. By gender, the unemployment rate for women is higher – 38% reported to be unemployed while 30% of the men. The highest share of unemployment for the women is in Umrensko maalo and Novo Selo, reaching more than 50%.

Table 51: Unemployment rate in Prilep

Prilep	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Trizla 2 Deboj	18	61%	11	22%	4	39%	7
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	22	82%	18	32%	7	50%	11
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	9	78%	7	22%	2	56%	5
Trizla Dabnicka	22	45%	10	23%	5	23%	5
Trizla Debarca	18	67%	12	33%	6	33%	6
Trizla Meksiko	30	87%	26	40%	12	47%	14
Trizla Tri Bagremi	16	56%	9	38%	6	19%	3
Total	135		93		42		51
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		69%		31%		38%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

Table 60 summarizes the reasons for unemployment, from the perspective of respondents. The highest percentage of Roma (33%) reported that they do not have the proper education and skills required for employment. By this criterion/reason, the highest rate of the inhabitants are from Tri Bagremi, Novo Selo and Deboj. For 15% of the Roma population the main reason for unemployment

is the absence of job opportunities; where the incidence is almost equally distributed among the settlements. Around 23% of the Roma reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties. The highest percentage of reporting this as a reason, are Roma from Umrensko maalo, Debarca and Meksiko. Around 18% of the households reported that they are not looking for job, where the highest percentage is in Meksiko settlement.

Table 60: Reasons for unemployment

	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs	I don't look for a job	I work from time to time, and that is enough for me	Disability of work
Trizla 2 Deboj	2%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	2%	8%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	2%	2%	5%	3%	0%	0%
Trizla Dabnicka	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Trizla Debarca	3%	5%	5%	2%	0%	0%
Trizla Meksiko	2%	2%	5%	8%	0%	0%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	2%	7%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Total	15%	33%	23%	18%	2%	2%

Table 61 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Prilep. The data are taken from the Employment Service Agency. Thus, in total there are around 748 registered active Roma job seekers in the Agency, out of which 58% are men. Also, around 502 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 62 % are women. It can be concluded that around 13-20% of the Roma are registered in the Employment Agency, while women are mainly registered as passive job seekers.

Table 61: Active and Passive job seekers

Prilep	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	748	416	332	502	192	310

Source: Request for public information (Agency for Employment)

Table 62 shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, around 12% know about the measures, 70% of the population is not acquainted, while 12% refuse to answer. Roma from Meksiko settlement are the most knowledgeable about the ALMP, while the Roma from Deboj, Novo Selo, Dabnicka and Tri Bagremi are not very well acquainted with the measures offered by the Employment Agency.

Table 62: Acquainted with the active labor market policies

	Yes	No	I do not know	Refuse to answer
Trizla 2 Deboj	2%	10%	2%	0%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	3%	12%	2%	3%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	2%	7%	2%	0%
Trizla Dabnicka	2%	17%	5%	2%
Trizla Debarca	0%	5%	0%	0%
Trizla Meksiko	3%	10%	2%	2%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	0%	10%	0%	0%
Total	12%	71%	13%	5%

EDUCATION

One of the identified priorities for the municipality of Prilep is the education - according to the focus groups participants. They noted that there is a trend of non-Roma parents enrolling their children in schools with less or any Roma in their classes. In addition, households in Novo Selo settlement are only speaking Romani language.

Table 63: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age for kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Trizla 2 Deboj	4	4
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	4	5
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	2	4
Trizla Dabnicka	4	4
Trizla Debarca	4	4
Trizla Meksiko	4	6
Trizla Tri Bagremi	3	3
Total	25	30

In total there are 55 Roma children in the municipality of Prilep, out of which 25 children are at the age for kindergarten (45%). As it can be seen in the table below, around 4% of the children that are at the age for kindergarten are enrolled, while 96% of the are not enrolled. The highest percentage of children that are not enrolled are from Deboj, Dabnicka, Meksiko, Debarca, Tri Bagremi.

Table 52: Enrolled children in kindergarten

	Yes, but not all of them	No
Trizla 2 Deboj	0%	16%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	4%	12%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	0%	8%
Trizla Dabnicka	0%	16%
Trizla Debarca	0%	16%
Trizla Meksiko	0%	16%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	0%	12%
Total	4%	96%

Among the reasons, a dominant one is the lack of means for covering the cost – around 30% of the parents whose children are not enrolled in the kindergarten consider this is the major obstacle. Around 20% consider that the kindergarten is far from their place of living. Household data from Prilep showed that 8,3% of the households said they are afraid to let their children go to kindergarten because they are still young, 5% of the households reported that there are no enough available places in kindergartens and that they should wait a long time to enroll children in kindergarten, 6,6% did not have the means to pay for their stay in a kindergarten, while the rest 8% refused to answer/ answered with *do not know*.

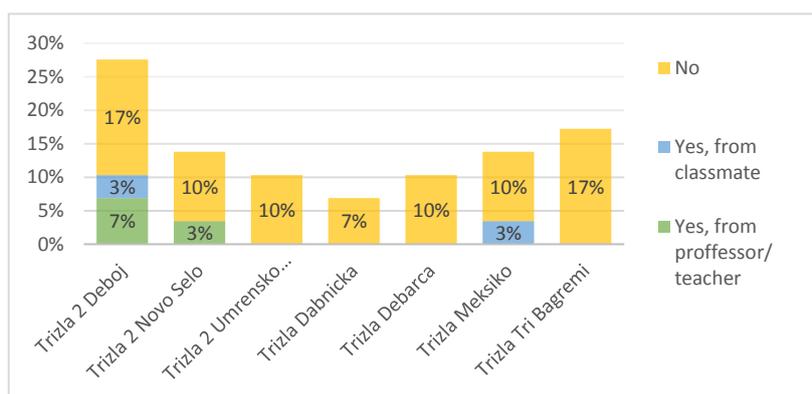
Furthermore, within the education sector, 48,3% of the households have children aged 6 to 18 years attending school. As it can be seen around 77% of the children at school age are enrolled in primary and secondary education, while 23% are not enrolled. Among those who do not attend, the highest percentages are in Novo Selo, Meksiko and Tri Bagremi.

Table 53: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Tizla Tri Bagremi	13	10	77%	3	23%
Tizla 2 Deboj	10	10	100%	0	0%
Tizla 2 Novo Selo	6	5	80%	1	20%
Tizla Dabnicka	3	3	100%	0	0%
Tizla Debarca	2	2	100%	0	0%
Tizla 2 Umrensko maalo	3	3	100%	0	0%
Trizla Meksiko	15	7	47%	8	53%
Total	52	40		12	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			77%		23%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

Figure 38: Discrimination in primary and secondary education



While on the question of whether the child complained that s/he was discriminated by a teacher/professor, school employee or a pupil in primary and secondary education, 5% stated that their child was discriminated by a teacher, 4% by a classmate, 40% did not have such an experience, while 51% refused to answer.

Furthermore, within the education sector, all households responded that their children did not attend Roma language classes in the previous school year. While on the question related to scholarships for university students, there is only one student receiving scholarship from REF.

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data show how households assess the state of their health, where in the scale from 1 to 5 they evaluated - 1 is poor and 5 excellent. According to the data, none of the households rate their health as poor; 20% reported their health as moderately poor (2), while 23% rate their health as good and very good, and the highest 33% reported it as excellent. From the settlements, 5% reported as moderately poor in Novo Selo, while around 2-3% in the other settlement rated their health as moderately poor.

Table 546: Perceived health status (1 – poor; 5 excellent)

	2	3	4	5
Trizla 2 Deboj	2%	2%	6%	3%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	5%	0%	3%	12%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	2%	3%	5%	0%
Trizla Dabnicka	3%	8%	2%	2%
Trizla Debarca	3%	2%	2%	7%
Trizla Meksiko	2%	7%	3%	6%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	3%	2%	2%	3%
Total	20%	24%	23%	33%

For those 20% that consider their situation was moderately poor, further question were asked in order to see what the issue in terms of their health status is. Most of the respondents (60%) said they don't know why their health is (moderately) poor. As shown in the table below, 2% of them reported that they consider their health poor because they have unhealthy living conditions, among them participants in Tri Bagremi have the highest percentage. Among the other reasons, the financial means for the medical treatment also have stake in the poor health, with the highest frequency is reported from the responds in Dabnicka and Debarca

Table 67: Reasons for the poor health status

	Do not know	Other	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Trizla 2 Deboj	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	13%	2%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Trizla Dabnicka	8%	0%	2%	0%	2%	3%
Trizla Debarca	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Trizla Meksiko	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	7%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%
Total	60%	7%	4%	2%	4%	23%

The last question regarding the health condition is the distance of the Roma settlements from the hospital, which is considered as important indicator for the access to health. As it can be seen from the table below, around 62% of the respondents are more than 2km in distance from the hospital while 35% are about 1 km far from the hospital.

Table 558: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km	more than 5km	Do not know
Trizla 2 Deboj	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	0%	8%	12%	0%	0%
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	0%	2%	8%	0%	0%
Trizla Dabnicka	2%	10%	3%	0%	0%
Trizla Debarca	0%	3%	3%	5%	2%
Trizla Meksiko	0%	5%	13%	0%	0%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	0%	0%	3%	7%	0%
Total	2%	35%	49%	12%	2%

The last question from the section on health was related to how many households spend per month on their budget for the needs of health care for members of their family. On this issue, 3% said that they spend 0 or less than 100 MKD, 38% said that they spend from 100 MKD to 1,000 MKD, 35% reported that they spend from 1,001 MKD to 3,000 MKD, 10% of the households answered that they spend from 3,001 MKD to 6,000 MKD, 3,3% spends more than 6,000 MKD, while 10%, do not know.

Table 9: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	Less than 100 MKD	100 - 1000 MKD	1001 - 3000 MKD	3001 - 6000 MKD	More than 6000 MKD	Do not know
Trizla 2 Deboj	2%	3%	7%	0%	2%	0%
Trizla 2 Novo Selo	0%	8%	5%	0%	2%	5%

	Less than 100 MKD	100 - 1000 MKD	1001 - 3000 MKD	3001 - 6000 MKD	More than 6000 MKD	Do not know
Trizla 2 Umrensko Maalo	0%	2%	7%	2%	0%	0%
Trizla Dabnicka	0%	3%	8%	2%	0%	2%
Trizla Debarca	0%	7%	3%	2%	0%	2%
Trizla Meksiko	0%	8%	2%	5%	0%	1%
Trizla Tri Bagremi	2%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Total	4%	36%	35%	11%	4%	10%

Among the municipalities, 5% of the households from Meksiko settlement spend more than 3,000 MKD on buying medicines, while 2% of the households from Deboj and Novo Selo spend more than 6,000 MKD for medicines.

Municipality of Kumanovo

BACKGROUND

Figure 39: Municipality of Kumanovo



southwestern border.

Located in the northeastern part of the Republic of Macedonia, Kumanovo is situated at the crossroads of the two most important corridors in the country (Corridor 8 - Corridor 10). According to the number of inhabitants, Kumanovo is the largest municipality in Macedonia, covering an area of 509.48 km².

With its location in the south it borders the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Kosovo, to the west with the Municipality of Cucer Sandevo and the municipalities of Butel and Gazi Baba in Skopje, while the Municipality of Aracinovo is on the

Figure 40: Roma settlements in Kumanovo



The Roma population is distributed in 5 settlements. The largest Roma settlement in Kumanovo is Sredorek, situated in the town center.

There are also smaller Roma settlements: Baraki, Bavci, Zivkova Karpa (Stari Lozja), Parmakovi Nivi. Some Roma also live outside of these Roma settlements in the city center. In terms of the institutional capacities, there is 1 kindergarten, 16 primary school - and 5 secondary schools, and there is one private university. In terms of other institutions that provide public goods and services,

there are decentralized offices of the respective ministries, agencies and other institutions. As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, around 4 Roma participate in the council committees, and 2 Roma are members in the Board in the public institutions and kindergarten.

Table 70: Participation of Roma in the decision making on local level

Council committees	4
Board of directors in primary schools	0
Board of directors in secondary schools	0
Board of directors in public institutions	1
Board of directors in kindergarten	1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

According to the latest official data from the 2002 census, the municipality of Kumanovo covers an area of 510 km² with 105,484 and is the biggest municipality in terms of population. According to the last census in 2002, Roma compose 4% of the total population of the municipality. **Unofficial data by the NGOs indicated around 5000 - 8000 Roma people.** Roma in Kumanovo live in the urban part of the municipality.

Table 71: Population in the municipality of Kumanovo based on ethnicity

<i>Kumanovo</i>		
Macedonians	63,746	60%
Albanians	27,290	26%
Turkish	292	0%
Roma	4,256	4%
Vlach	147	0%
Serbians	9,062	9%
Bosnians	20	0%
Other	671	1%
Total population	105,484	100%

Source: Census Data, 2002

Based on the estimation from the State statistical office, there is slight increase of the population in Kumanovo as from the previous census and based on it - proportionally it is estimated the population of Roma. However, according to the focus group and NGO reports the population of Roma is estimated in the range of 6,000 – 8,000 Roma.

Table 72: Estimated population

	<i>Inhabitants</i>
Estimated population (2015) – State statistical office	108,942
Estimated population as percentage in total population 4% (2015)	4,357

Table 73 provides overview of the estimation from the focus groups. The largest share of Roma in Kumanovo is estimated in Srederek with estimated size around 2,800 to 4,500 people. According to the focus groups, there are also some new settlements such as Parmakovi nivi and Zivkova karpa, where Roma population started to populate.

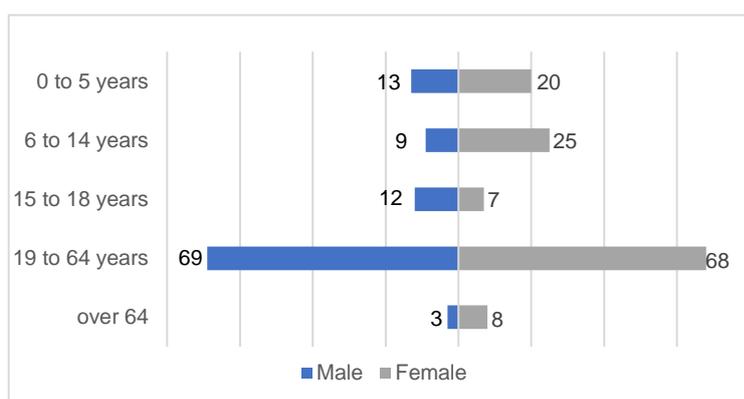
Table 563: Estimated population according to the focus groups

Settlement	Household	Estimated population
Bedinje	20-30	80-100
Cigansko Sokace	15-18	30-60`
Bavci	150	1,000
Baraki	150-200	700-900
Parmakovi Nivi	50-70	150-200
Srederek	660 – 1,100	2,800 – 4,500
Stari Lozja – Zivkova karpa	70-150	600 – 800
Total	1,115 – 1,568	5,360 – 7,580

When asked if the number of Roma households has increased or decreased in the past 3 years, the focus group participants noted the following:

- ⇒ the number of Roma households has significantly dropped, especially in the settlements of Baraki and Bavchi, due to migration abroad.
- ⇒ The population of Sredorek has dropped in the past 3 years because people left abroad for seasonal work and some of them apply for permits for permanent stay there. After several years abroad they build houses in the settlement. In the most recent Roma settlement, Zivkova Karpa, the number of houses has increased, however part of the inhabitant is abroad. It can be concluded that the number of households has decreased. The focus group respondents noted that there is internal migration to other settlements from the settlements of Baraki and Bavchi due to economic reasons. There is also a trend of seasonal migration, where Roma work for several months each year in other Macedonian towns.
- ⇒ Many Roma migrate abroad – young people get married abroad, some work for 3 months and then return. A large number went for asylum and significant number of Roma youngsters marry aboard. The Roma return in Macedonia on holiday and invest in real estate or expand their existing homes.

Figure 41: Population pyramid in Kumanovo



The figure 41 shows the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Kumanovo. The Roma population in Kumanovo as presented is relatively young, the highest distribution of people is on 19 to 64 age category and the smallest distribution on the category over 64 years.

Table 74 shows the situation in terms of number of asylum seekers per settlement per household, including at least one person who ask asylum in some of the EU countries. The highest number of the asylum seekers are from Sredorek (25%), Baraki (8%), Bavci (7%) and Stari Lozja Zone (3%).

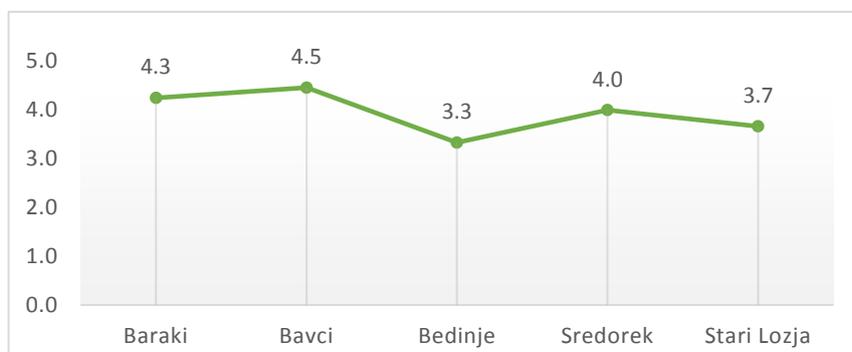
Table 74: Asylum seekers per settlement

	Yes	No	Refuse to answer
Baraki	8%	3%	2%
Bavci	7%	15%	0%
Bedinje	0%	5%	0%
Sredorek	25%	17%	7%
Stari Lozja	3%	7%	0%
Total	44%	47%	8%

HOUSING

The housing situation of Roma in Kumanovo, is characterized with poor infrastructure in terms of quality of roads, sewage system, access to water and electricity and a high rate of not legalized households.

Figure 42: Average number of inhabitants per household based on settlements



In general, the average number of members per household in Kumanovo is 3.9 inhabitants per household, with the highest incidence of member per household in the settlements Bavci and Baraki. The lowest number

of members per household, within the municipality is in Bedinje (3,3) and Stari Lozja (3,7).

In terms of the size of the dwelling, around 36% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m² per household. Based on zones, the most vulnerable settlements in this term that are under the category 0 – 30m² (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) are noticed in Baraki (7%); Bavci with 10% of the dwellings and Sredorek with 2% of the dwellings. The zones with the largest dwellings are in the settlement Stari Lozja where 8% of the population live in dwellings that are more than 71m², and Sredorek where 10% live in dwellings more than 71m².

Table 75: Size of the dwellings

	10 - 16 m ²	17- 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51 - 70 m ²	71 - 90 m ²	more than 90 m ²	Total
Baraki	5%	2%	5%	2%	0%	0%	14%
Bavci	2%	8%	5%	3%	4%	0%	22%
Bedinje	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	5%
Sredorek	2%	0%	5%	32%	3%	7%	49%
Stari Lozja	0%	2%	0%	0%	5%	3%	10%
Total	9%	12%	15%	39%	15%	10%	100%

Figure 43: Ownership structure

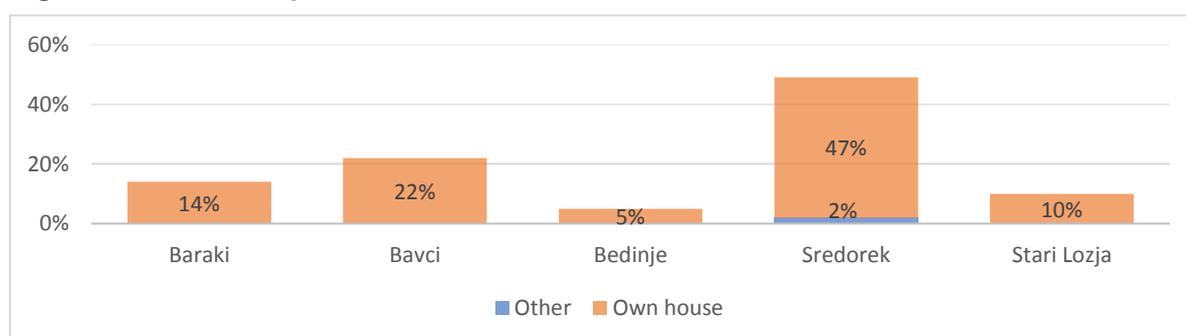


Figure 43 shows the ownership structure of the Roma household in Kumanovo. There is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 98% of the Roma own their house. Around 2% of the Roma do not own the dwellings.

Table 76: Legalization of the dwellings

	Yes	No	In the process of legalization	Total
Baraki	0%	12%	2%	14%
Bavci	0%	17%	5%	22%
Bedinje	5%	0%	0%	5%
Sredorek	2%	22%	25%	49%
Stari Lozja	5%	2%	3%	10%
Total	12%	53%	35%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 98% of the dwellings, from the table above can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Only 12% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 35% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization. Around 53% of the dwellings are not legalized. According to the settlement, in Sredorek, Bavci and Baraki are the houses with the highest % of the unlegalized houses, while in Stari Lozja and Bedinje are the houses that are legalized.

- ⇒ The settlement Baraki could be urbanized / legalized according to technical standards and part of the settlement (several houses) have been legalized, some have submitted request for legalization and are waiting for an answer.
- ⇒ The settlement Bavci could be legalized and enter into the DUP and GUP. Several people have already legalized their houses, and majority of the household requests have been submitted waiting an answer.
- ⇒ Sredorek is planned as a green area and therefore cannot be legalized. Several attempts have been made to legalize the area but unsuccessful. If a house owner in Sredorek wants to legalize the part where he/she can if he/she signs a statement that in case of natural catastrophes the municipality is not responsible. So far, no Roma have accepted to sign such a statement.
- ⇒ In Stari Lozja over 20 houses are legalized and for others the process is ongoing, 60% are illegal buildings. A large part of them submitted a request for legalization. Most have submitted a legalization procedure but there are household that do not want to legalize, or the owners passed away.

In terms of quality of houses, several questions regarding the problems they face were asked to the participants in the survey. As it can be seen from table 77, for the Roma households, the biggest problem is the moisture. Around 68% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture with the highest percentage in Sredorek (42%), Bavci (14%) and Baraki (8%), while only 2% of the Roma from Stari Lozja reported the moisture as a problem. Among other problems, 3% from Sredorek reported that they do not have enough light; while 5% reported that do not have access to asphalt road.

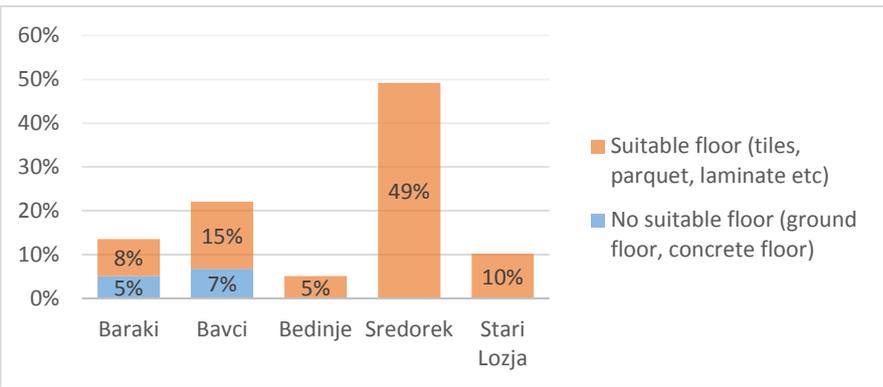
Table 577: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Baraki	8%	0%	0%
Bavci	14%	0%	2%
Bedinje	2%	0%	0%
Sredorek	42%	3%	0%
Stari Lozja	2%	0%	3%
Total	68%	3%	5%

Regarding the access to asphalt road, the participants in the focus group reported the following:

- ⇒ The Baraki settlement has asphalt that is falling due to poor quality. The road from the city center to the settlement is asphalted.
- ⇒ The settlement of Bavchi has no asphalted streets. The settlement is close to the October Revolution Boulevard and when you turn to the Roma neighborhood, there is no asphalt.
- ⇒ Settlement Sredorek, the wider road is asphalted, and the narrow streets are not, the settlement is 5 minutes from the city center to the bus station itself.
- ⇒ In Stari Lozja the road is asphalted only on the main street while the rest are not.

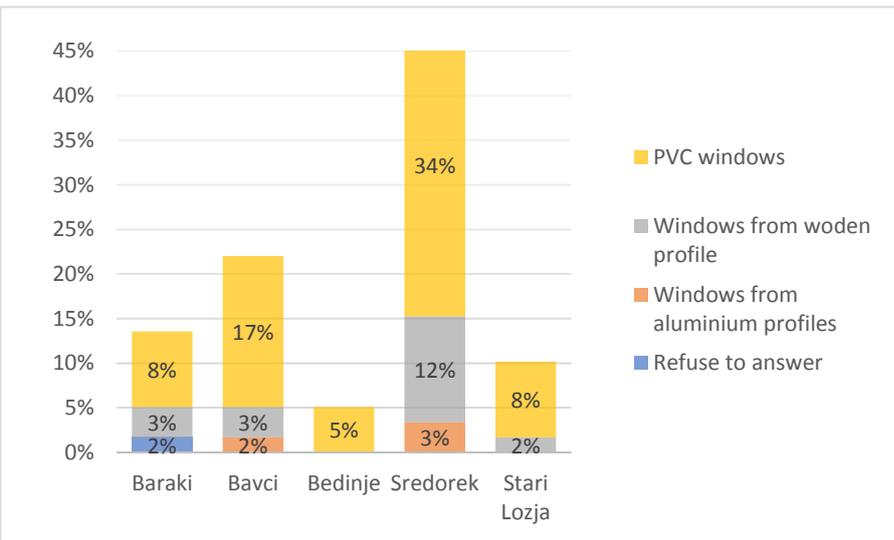
Figure 44: Type of floor in the dwellings



In terms of the type the floor, 14 % of the Roma in Kumanovo 12% reported that they do not have suitable floor. The highest % is reported in the settlement Bavci and Baraki. As regards to the type of roof, 98% reported that they have

roof from tiles while 2% metal roofs.

Figure 45: Type of windows in the dwellings



As regards to the type of windows in the dwellings, 20% of the Roma reported that they have windows from wooden profile. According to the settlements, the highest % reported in Sredorek – 12%, follows Bavci and Baraki with 3% each. Around 5% reported that they have windows from aluminum profiles, with the

highest % reported in Sredorek and Bavci.

Table 588: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Baraki	100%	0%	100%	0%	88%	13%	100%	0%	75%	25%	75%	25%	13%	88%	100%	0%
Bavci	100%	0%	100%	0%	92%	8%	85%	15%	100%	0%	92%	8%	8%	92%	100%	0%
Bedinje	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	33%	100%	0%
Sredorek	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	4%	97%	97%	4%
Stari lozja	83%	17%	100%	0%	83%	17%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	67%	33%
Average	97%	3%	100%	0%	92%	8%	97%	3%	95%	5%	93%	7%	18%	82%	93%	7%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Table 78 presents the access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen, 3% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity, with the highest incidence in Stari Lozja (17%). Around 8% of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water outside the house, with the highest percentage in Stari Lozja (17%). As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 3% of the households reported that they do not have access. Around 5% of the household do not have access to toilette inside the house. Around 7% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses, 25% of the houses in Baraki, 8% in Bavci. As regards to the access to kichen outside the house, 82% do not have access. Regarding the sewage system, 7% of the Roma in Kumanovo reported that they do not have access.

Also, the participants in the focus group pointed out the following observation regarding the access to electricity and access to sewage system:

Access to sewage system

- ⇒ The Baraki settlement is connected to the water supply network and part of the houses are connected to the sewage network but there is a section that still does not have sewage system.
- ⇒ In the settlement Bavchi all houses wasted water are direct discharged into the river. A large part is connected to the water supply network, there are some still, using water pumps.
- ⇒ Sredorek, many households are connected to the water and sewage network, there are several houses that have water pumps, the sewage system is connected directly to the river.
- ⇒ In Stari Lozja, the houses are connected to the water supply network, many of them are connected illegally without the consent of Vodovod-water supply company. They do not have access to sewage system, and they all dig the pits for the wastewater.

Access to electricity

- ⇒ Baraki and Bavchi, in both settlements all households are connected to the electricity grid, they are often are excluded due to unpaid debts. People complain about flax voltage.
- ⇒ In Sredorek all houses are connected to the power grid.
- ⇒ In Stari Lozja all the houses are connected to the electricity network.

Table 79 presents the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered regular in one household. As it can be noticed there is a moderately low percentage of the population that do not have access to internet (15%) and computer (34%), however around 45% of the population have mobile phones. In terms of having basic appliances, around 10% of the Roma households do not have washing machines. Around 6% of the household do not have a fridge. Around 7% of the population reported that do not have a bed for each member of the family. The highest % is reported in the settlements Bavci and Stari Lozja.

Table 79: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Baraki	Bavci	Bedinje	Sredorek	Stari Lozja	Total
Satellite/ Cable TV	10%	10%	2%	0%	3%	25%
Internet	2%	8%	2%	0%	3%	15%
Computer/ laptop	7%	19%	2%	3%	3%	34%
Telephone	12%	20%	2%	3%	8%	45%
Mobile phone	0%	8%	3%	0%	0%	11%
Washing machine	0%	5%	0%	3%	2%	10%
Drying machine	10%	22%	3%	39%	8%	82%
Iron	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	7%
Fridge	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	6%
Vacuum cleaner	3%	7%	2%	0%	3%	15%
Electric stove	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%	7%
Dinning table	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Bed for each member of the family	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	7%
Car	14%	22%	2%	36%	7%	81%

Table 80 illustrates the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides. As it can be seen, 61% of the dwellings reported that they have floods, where houses in Sredorek and Bavci are the ones that are most affected. Around 3% of the houses reported that they have landslides, with the highest occurrence in the settlement Bavci.

Table 8059: Does your dwelling face with some of the following problems

	No	Refuse to answer	Floods	Landslides
Baraki	10%	0%	3%	0%
Bavci	2%	0%	17%	3%
Bedinje	5%	0%	0%	0%
Sredorek	2%	7%	41%	0%
Stari Lozja	10%	0%	0%	0%
Total	29%	7%	61%	3%

As regards the infrastructure, the focus group participants reported the following aspects:

- ⇒ **The streets in the settlement of Baraki have inadequate asphalt coverage, and only one part is connected to the sewage network.** There is no street lighting, the settlement is next to a railroad that is currently under construction. There are houses at only several meters from the railroad – the authorities promised to relocate them; however, they have not fulfilled this promise yet.
- ⇒ **The settlement of Bavchi is** situated next to the river, however flooding is no longer an issue as the river has been regulated. On the other hand, the streets in this settlement are not asphalted, which is a problem during periods of increased precipitation as the streets turn to mud, which compromises the mobility of the inhabitants. There is no sewage system, the pipes channel is directly connected to the river. Part of the local population has access to drinkable water from the water supply grid, while a portion of the inhabitants still use water pumps. There is a total absence of street lighting. The settlement has electricity; however, several households are disconnected due to unpaid bills. There are several improvised bridges that residents use to cross the river, however these bridges are extremely unsafe.
- ⇒ Sredorek is a settlement with a unique configuration as it is built between two rivers. In both the Detailed and the General Urbanization Plan of the municipality of Kumanovo this settlement is listed as a green belt between the rivers and therefore has not been urbanized. There is some basic infrastructure in place. The streets inside the settlement are very narrow and inaccessible to ambulances and fire trucks in case of an emergency. The households are connected to the water supply grid; however, they drain wastewater is connected directly into the river. There is no street lighting. All households have access to electricity; however, a substantial number do not pay electrical bills at all.
- ⇒ The settlement of Zivkova Karpa is a more recently built settlement which has no asphalted streets, no sewer or street lighting and the households dispose the sewage in septic pits.

EMPLOYMENT

The working age population in Kumanovo is measured as the share of the population 15-64 in the total population is 53%. The employment rate for Roma, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality is 32% measured as the portion of employed people in the working age population. The highest rate of employment is in the settlements Bedinje and Stari Lozja. The lowest rate for employment is in Sredorek.

Table 81: Employment rate in Kumanovo

Kumanovo	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Baraki	21	33%	7	24%	5	10%	2
Bavci	38	32%	12	32%	12	0%	0
Bedinje	7	43%	3	14%	1	29%	2
Sredorek	73	29%	21	25%	18	4%	3
Stari Lozja	17	41%	7	35%	6	6%	1
Total	156		50		42		8
Employment rate/ Municipality		32%		27%		5%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

By gender, there is significant difference between employment of women and men. On average, around 27% of men are employed, whereas only 5% of the women are employed. Similar pattern as for the total employment in the settlements can be noticed for the gender as well.

Table 602: Informal work in Kumanovo

	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work - female
Baraki	38%	38%	0%
Bavci	41%	41%	0%
Sredorek	69%	30%	39%
Stari Lozja	70%	60%	10%
Average	54%	42%	12%

Although the employment rate was very low, the informal work rate is very high – around 55% on average the Roma from Kumanovo are working informally. The informal work rate is higher for men – 42%, while 12% of the women are working informally.. The highest rate is in Stari Lozja and Sredorek around 70%. While the lowest informal rate is in Baraki (28%) and Bavci (33%).

- ⇒ According to the focus group respondents, 18 individuals in the settlements of Baraki and Bavchi work as civil servants, 50 individuals work in the private sector and a number of people work as collectors of secondary raw materials, paper and iron. Majority of the individuals from both settlements are registered as active job seekers as they are recipients of social welfare. A smaller number of individuals are not registered at the employment office. A substantial portion of the passive job seekers or individuals that do not report at the employment office at all are women, as the precondition for receiving welfare is that only the head of the household shall be an active job seeker. Over 90% of the inhabitants of both settlements are unemployed and recipients of state welfare.
- ⇒ A small number of residents of the settlement of Sredorek are formally employed in the Public Enterprise for waste collection and water supply. Most residents of the settlement work in the grey sector. There is only a small number of active job seekers, due to the requirement for monthly registering at the employment office. Therefore, most of the work-capable population is registered as passive job seekers. The non-working population is substantial and there are only 2 Roma that use the active employment assistance measures of the employment office.
- ⇒ Most inhabitants of the Zivkova Karpa settlement are unemployed welfare recipients, and as such they are registered as active job seekers. A number of residents do not apply at the employment office at all, and a very small number of women apply at all. Around 10 individuals have started their own businesses.
- ⇒ Several work-capable individuals in the settlements of Baraki and Bavchi are collectors of plastics and iron. They work as manual laborers and seasonal fruit pickers. A few individuals work at the public enterprises for waste collection and water supply. Younger inhabitants of the settlements work as loggers. The primary occupation of the settlements is manual laborer, secondary raw material collector, illegal taxi driving etc.

Figure 46: Seasonal work

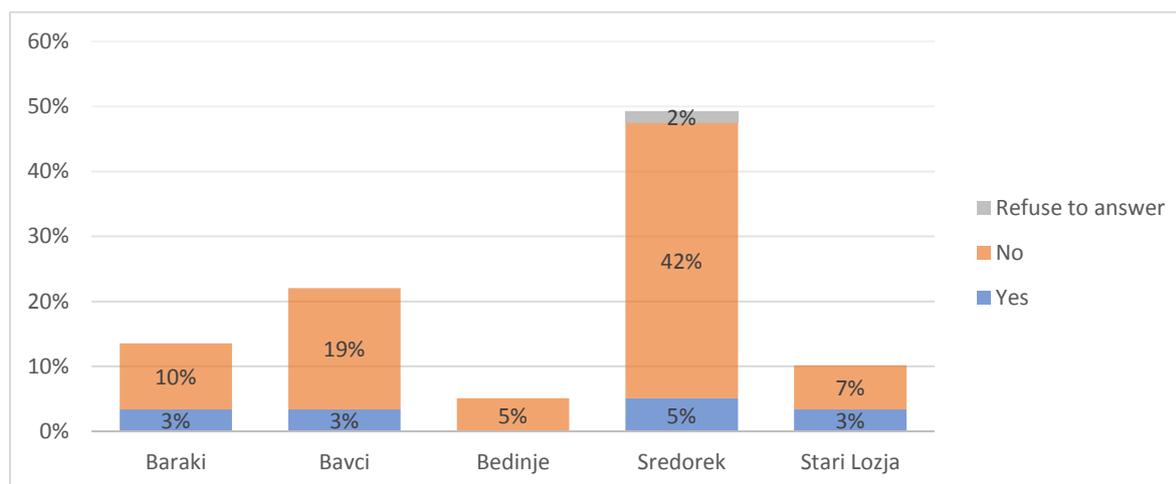
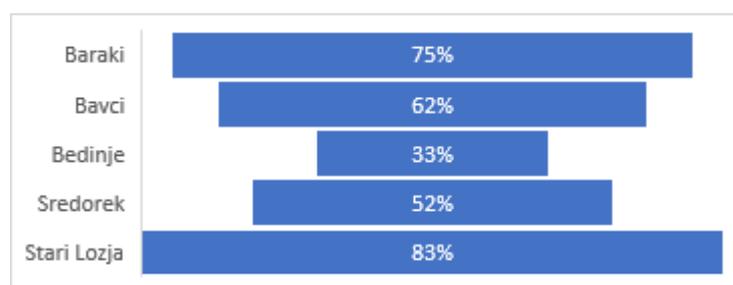


Figure 46 presents percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 15% of the Roma people have been doing some seasonal work, with the highest percentage noticed in Sredorek (42%), and Bavci settlement (19%). The lowest share in seasonal work is Bedinje (10%) and Stari Lozja (7%)

Figure 47: Social welfare assistance



As it can be seen, on average 61% of the Roma households receive social welfare assistance. The highest share is in Stari Lozja (83%), and Baraki (75%), Bavci (62%) and Sredorek (52%), where above 50% of the households received social welfare assistance. The settlement Bedinje

have the lowest percentage of the social welfare recipients (33%).

The financial security of the Roma families is also an important issue which greatly influences their quality of life and decision to stay in the country or move abroad. The table below presents the monthly income of the households in Kumanovo, calculated as percentage of household that choose certain range of monthly income over the total number of households included in the survey. As it can be seen from the table, around 78% are in the income range below 12,000 MKD per month, and only 20% reported that they have income between 12,000 – 24,000 MKD.

Table 83: Monthly income of Roma in Kumanovo/ MKD

	0 – 5000	5001 - 12000	12001 – 24000	Refuse to answer
Baraki	7%	5%	2%	0%
Bavci	15%	5%	2%	0%
Bedinje	2%	3%	0%	0%
Sredorek	2%	31%	15%	2%
Stari Lozja	5%	3%	1%	0%
Total	31%	47%	20%	2%

The unemployment rate in Kumanovo is relatively high, on average 58% of the population reported that they are unemployed. The highest percentage is reported in Sredorek, where around 70% of the Roma are unemployed, following are Bavci and Bedinje with 48% and Baraki 46%. Regarding the gender, the unemployment rate for women is higher for 10, where the biggest difference can be noticed in Sredorek where the women are almost twice unemployed compared with men.

Table 61: Unemployment rate

Kumanovo	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Baraki	13	46%	6	19%	2	27%	4
Bavci and Bedinje	29	48%	14	28%	8	20%	6
Sredorek	70	70%	49	27%	19	43%	30
Stari Lozja	10	30%	3	12%	1	18%	2
Total	125		72		30		42
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		58%		24%		34%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

Table 85 summarizes the reasons for unemployment, as declared by the respondent's participants in the survey. The highest percentage of Roma (59%) reported that there is a lack of opportunities for employment (the highest incidence is reported from Sredorek). For 14% of the Roma population the main reason for unemployment is the absence of education and skills for employment; where the highest incidence is among those Roma from Bavci settlement. Around 20% of the Roma reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties. Also 31% reported that they have some disability and therefore cannot work.

Table 85: Reasons for unemployment

	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs	I work from time to time, and that is enough	I will lose the social assistance if I work	Disability of work
Baraki	3%	3%	5%	2%	1.7%	2%
Bavci	14%	7%	7%	2%	3.4%	2%
Bedinje	0%	0%	2%	0%	0.0%	2%
Sredorek	34%	0%	5%	0%	1.7%	22%
Stari Lozja	8%	3%	2%	0%	0.0%	3%
Total	59%	14%	20%	3%	6.8%	31%

Table 86 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Kumanovo. In total there are around 408 registered active Roma job seekers in the agency, out of which 68% are men. Also, around 168 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 46% are men.

Table 86: Active and Passive Job seekers in Kumanovo

Kumanovo	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	408	280	128	168	78	90

Figure 48: Acquainted with the active labor market policies

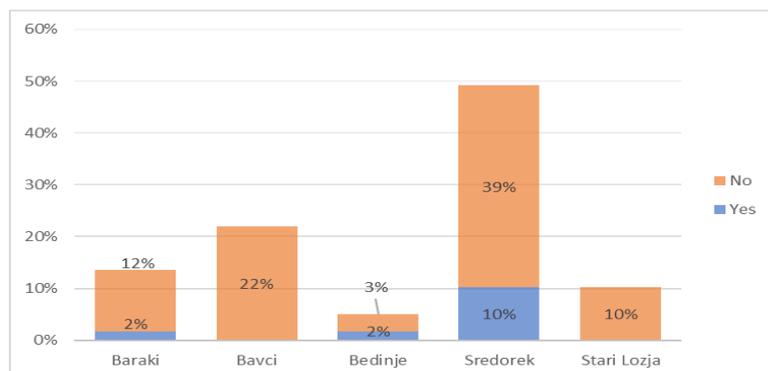


Figure 48 present the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, around 14% know about the measures and 86% of the population is not acquainted. The highest rate of familiarity with the ALPM is from Sredorek 10%, Bedinje and Baraki with 2%. It general there is very low awareness of the Roma population for the ALMP.

EDUCATION

Table 87 illustrates the families with school -age children. In the whole sample in Kumanovo there were around 59 children, out of which 15 are at the age of kindergarten.

Table 87: Families with preschool – age children

	Families with children at age of kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Baraki	4	4
Bavci	4	9
Bedinje	0	3
Sredorek	6	23
Stari Lozja	1	5
Total	15	44

Around 20% of the children that are at the age of kindergarten are enrolled, while 80% of them are not enrolled. The highest percentage of children that are not enrolled are in the settlements – Sredorek (33%), Bavci (27%) and Baraki (13%).

Table 88: Enrollment of children in preschool education

	Yes, all of them	No
Baraki	13%	13%
Bavci	0%	27%
Bedinje	0%	0%
Sredorek	7%	33%
Stari Lozja	0%	7%
Total	20%	80%

The lack of financial means for covering the cost is considered one major obstacle by about 7% of the parents whose children are not enrolled in the kindergarten. Around 5% consider as obstacle the lack of pre-school facility (there is no kindergarten nearby their houses), while 6% of the Roma have declared that they can take better care of their children, since they are too young.

Table 629: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	Other	We can take better care than in the kindergarten	We do not have the means to cover the cost	Do not know	We are afraid because they are young	In our settlement there is no kindergarten
Baraki	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Bavci	0%	2%	2%	0%	3%	0%
Bedinje	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sredorek	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
Stari Lozja	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Total	2%	4%	7%	2%	3%	5%

The nearest school is 11 Oktomvri, however each year it accepts only 11 Roma pupils, and therefore the parents are forced to enroll their children at schools that is at larger distance from their homes. This leads to several children being left out of the education process. Although the municipality has promised Roma organized school transport, this has not been achieved to date.

Table 90 demonstrates the enrollment in primary and secondary education. In total there are around 27 children at age of schools, out of them 55% are enrolled in primary and secondary education, while 45% are not enrolled. The highest incidence of non-enrollment is in Sredorek (23%) and 9% each in Baraki and Bavci settlement.

Table 90: Enrolled children in primary or secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Baraki	10	3	30%	7	70%
Bavci	15	11	73%	4	27%
Sredorek	23	10	43%	13	57%
Stari lozja	5	3	60%	2	40%
Total	53	27		26	
Average/ Municipality			52%		48%
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			51%		49%

As regards to the perceived discrimination in primary and secondary education, around 3% of the interviewed household reported that their children were subject to discrimination from their classmates.

Table 91: Perceived discrimination in primary and secondary education

	Yes, from classmate	No	Refuse to answer
Baraki	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Bavci	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%
Bedinje	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sredorek	1.7%	5.1%	5.1%
Stari Lozja	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Total	3.4%	13.5%	5.1%

HEALTH

Based on the data reported by the respondents, the health condition is considered as good by a rather high number of participants in the survey. The highest number of Roma people that declared they are in a good and very good health condition are from Sredorek (29%) and Bavci (14%), while only 2% of people reported their health condition as poor.

Table 92: Perceived health status (1 – poor; 5 excellent)

	1	2	3	4	5
Baraki	0%	5%	3%	0%	5%
Bavci	2%	2%	2%	14%	3%
Bedinje	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Sredorek	0%	5%	12%	29%	3%
Stari Lozja	0%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Total	2%	17%	21%	47%	13%

As shown in the table below, on average, 17% of the Roma people (calculated as average for all settlements) declared a worsened health situation (their worsened health in general) is the main reason for rating their health as poor.

Table 63: Reasons for the poor health status

	Other	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Baraki	0%	0%	5%
Bavci	2%	0%	3%
Bedinje	0%	0%	2%
Sredorek	0%	2%	3%
Stari Lozja	0%	0%	3%
Total	2%	2%	17%

As regards the distance to the hospital or medical units, again, the highest number of people that declared that are living in the proximity of medical units is from Sredorek (46%), followed by Roma people from Baraki (12%) who declared that the closest medical unit is 600m-1 km far from their homes. Around the 17% of people from Bavci and 10% from Stari Lozja, reported that the closest medical unit is at distance of 1km-2 km.

Table 94: Distance from hospital/ medical unit

	100m - 500m	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	Refuse to answer
Baraki	0%	12%	2%	0%
Bavci	0%	2%	17%	3%
Bedinje	5%	0%	0%	0%
Sredorek	46%	3%	0%	0%
Stari Lozja	0%	0%	10%	0%
Total	51%	17%	29%	3%

The total budget allocated for medicines (expenditures) varies between less than 100 MKD and more than 6000 MKD, whereas the largest number of people declared that the budget for medicines if of 100-1000 MKD (Bavci) and 1001-3000 MKD (Sredorek).

Table 64: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	Do not know	Less than od 100 mkd	100 - 1000	1001 - 3000	3001 - 6000	More than 6000
Baraki	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Bavci	0%	2%	15%	0%	5%	0%
Bedinje	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Sredorek	0%	10%	5%	22%	11%	0%
Stari Lozja	0%	2%	5%	2%	2%	0%
Total	2%	15%	30%	29%	22%	2%

Municipality of Bitola

BACKGROUND



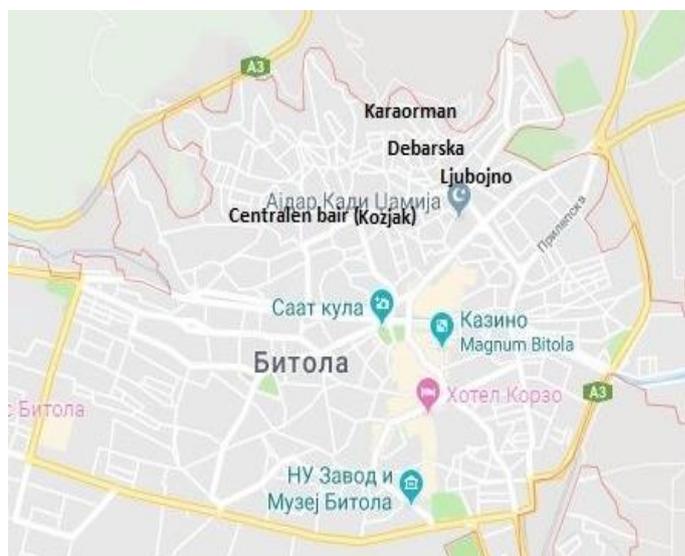
Bitola is in the southwestern part of the Republic of North Macedonia, at the foot of Mount Baba with the peak Pelister. The municipality borders with Resen, Demir Hisar, Mogila and Novaci, while on the south it borders with Greece.

The municipality of Bitola is comprised from the city of Bitola and 65 nearby villages, with a territory of 794 km². The density of the population is 768 inhabitants per km².

In terms of the institutional capacities, there are 2 kindergartens, 12 primary school - and 7 secondary schools, and there is one state university.

In terms of other institutions that provide public goods and services, there are decentralized offices of the respective ministries, agencies and other institutions

Figure 49: Roma neighborhood in Bitola



Around 95% of the Roma population is distributed in one neighbourhood Bair, which is divided in three parts: Centralen Bair, Ljubojno and Karaorman.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there is 0 Roma involved in the council of the municipality as well as in any decision-making body.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

The 2002 census shows that the municipality of Bitola has 86.408 inhabitants living in 33.232 dwellings, distributed in 24 settlements. Bitola is located 170 km from Skopje. **The number of Roma population that lives in Bitola is 2.613 which consists 3,4% of the total population** which makes this ethnic community second in numbers in comparison to the other ethnic communities.

Table 96: Population of Bitola based on ethnicity

City of Bitola		
Macedonians	66.038	88,5%
Albanians	2.360	3,1%
Turkish	1.562	2,0%
Roma	2.577	3,4%
Vlachs	997	1,3%
Serbians	499	0,6%
Bosniaks	20	0,02%
Other	497	0,6%

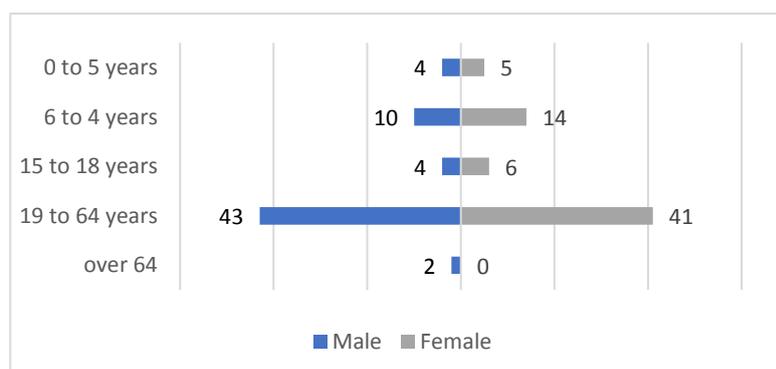
According to the representatives of the local NGOs, it is estimated estimates that there are around 5.000 Roma inhabitants. Around 95% of the Roma population is mostly concentrated in the settlement "Bair" and the other 5% are scattered in the settlements. The settlement "Bair" is divided in three areas: "Centralen Bair", "Ljubojno" and "Karaorman".

Table 97: Estimated population

	Households	Estimated Population
Centralen Bair	600 – 700	2400 – 2800
Ljubojno	200 – 300	800 – 1200
Karaorman	175 – 200	700 – 800
Other	50 – 100	200 - 400
Total	1025 – 1300	4100 - 5200

According to the Focus Group participants, 60% of the Roma live in "Centralen Bair" (approx. 600 households), 20% in "Ljubojno" (approx. 200 households) and 15% in "Karaorman" (Petocna Voda) approx. 175 households) and 50 Roma households in other settlements/areas.

Figure 50: Population pyramid – Bitola



The figure 50 presents the distribution of the Roma population by age groups in Bitola. Among the surveyed, 33% were in the age range 0 to 18 years, the Roma population in Bitola as presented is relatively young, around 65% of the population are in the age range 19 – 64 years, and only 1% over 64.

According to the same source, the low numbers of Roma living in Bitola are due to the trends of migration caused by the lack of financial opportunities in the city and the country in general. Most of the inhabitants that leave the city are young married couples aged 20-30 years old. In terms of possession of personal documents, the findings show that 200 people lack personal documentation.

Figure 51: Asylum seekers per settlement

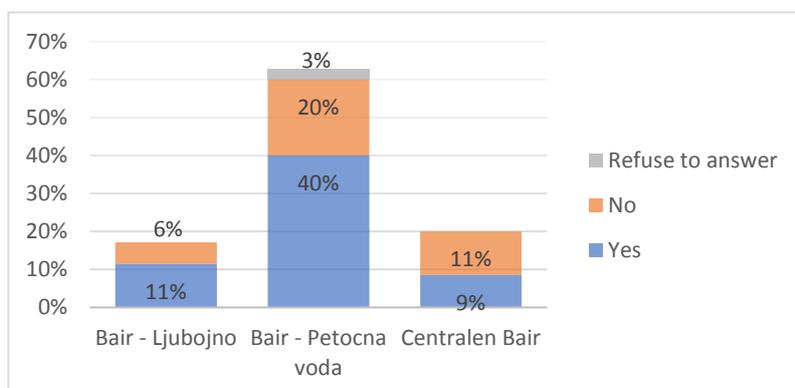


Figure 51 shows the asylum seekers per settlement per household, including at least one person who ask asylum in some of the EU countries.

The highest number of the asylum seekers are from Bair – Petocna voda (39%), then follows Ljubojno 11%, and Central Bair (9%).

HOUSING

In general, the average number of members per household in Bitola is 3.8, with the highest incidence of member per household in Bair – Ljubojno. The lowest number within the municipality is spot in Central Bair – 3.1

Figure 52: Average number of inhabitants per household based on neighbourhoods



In terms of the size of dwelling, around 45% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 30m² per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone in this term (the settlement where there are the smallest size dwellings) are noticed in Bair Petocna voda (43%) where dwellings are under the category 17-30m²; Centralen Bair with 11% of the households under the category 17-30m². The zones with the biggest dwelling are in Bair – Ljubojno and Bair – Petocna voda, where 6% of the households are within the size 51 – 70m².

Table 98: Size of the dwelling

	10 - 16 m ²	17 - 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51-71 m ²	Total
Bair - Ljubojno	0%	3%	8%	6%	17%
Bair - Petocna voda	9%	35%	15%	5%	64%
Centralen Bair	0%	11%	5%	3%	19%
Total	9%	49%	28%	14%	100%

Table 99 shows the ownership structure of the Roma household in Bitola. It can be noticed that there is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 86% of the Roma own their house, while 11% declared that houses are owned by their relatives and the rest of 3% have chosen the option *other*. However, the high rate of dwelling ownership should be taken with caution due to the fact that many Roma report their ownership even though they do not have any legal document. The highest rate of dwelling ownership is in settlement – Petocna voda 3.

Table 99: Ownership structure of the houses

	Other	House that belong to other (relative)	Own house	Total
Bair - Ljubojno	0%	0%	17%	17%
Bair - Petocna voda	0%	11%	53%	64%
Centralen Bair	3%	0%	16%	19%
Total	3%	11%	86%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 86% of the dwellings, from the table below can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Only 17% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 11% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization and while 66% reported that their houses are not legalized. The highest percentage of houses that are not legalized is in Bair – Petocna voda, where 58% of the houses are not legalized.

Table 100: Legalization of the dwellings

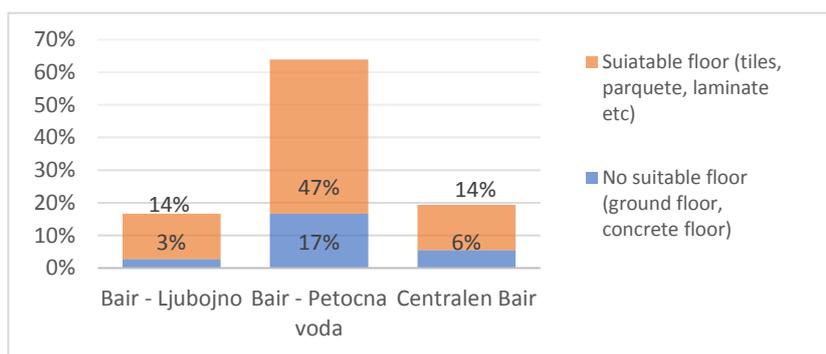
	Other	Yes	No	In the process of legalization	Total
Bair - Ljubojno	0%	3%	8%	6%	17%
Bair - Petocna voda	3%	3%	58%	0%	64%
Centralen Bair	3%	11%	0%	5%	19%
Total	6%	17%	66%	11%	100%

In terms of the issues faced by the Roma population with their dwellings, 78% of the households stated that they have issues with the moisture. In terms of having lack of light in their dwellings, 14% answered that they have that kind of issue, while 6% reported that their house is built from inadequate material and do not have access to electricity. Only 3% reported that they do not have asphalt road.

Table 101: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material	Access to electricity	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Bair - Ljubojno	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bair - Petocna voda	58%	8%	6%	6%	3%
Centralen Bair	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Total	78%	14%	6%	6%	3%

Figure 53: Type of floor in the dwellings



As regards to the quality of floor in the dwellings, 54% of the households reported that they have suitable floors, while 26% do not have suitable floor. The highest percentage is in the settlement called Bair – Petocna voda.

As regards to the type of windows in the dwellings, 61% of the Roma reported that they have windows from wooden profile. According to the settlements, the highest % is reported in Petocna voda 53%, followed by the other two settlements with 6%. Around 22% reported that they have windows from aluminum profiles, almost equally distributed among the settlements. Only 14% of the households have PVC windows.

Table 102: Type of windows

	Refuse to answer	Windows from wooden profiles	Windows from aluminum profiles	PVC windows	Total
Bair - Ljubojno	0%	6%	8%	3%	17%
Bair - Petocna voda	0%	53%	8%	3%	64%
Centralen Bair	3%	6%	4%	6%	19%
Total	3%	65%	22%	15%	100%

Table 103 shows the situation of access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen, 18% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity, with the highest incidence in Petocna Voda (53%). Around 13% of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water inside or outside the house, with the highest percentage in Centralen Bair (33%), till 5% reported that do not have access to drinking water outside the house. As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 19% of the households reported that they do not have access. The households in the neighbourhood Bair-Ljubojno (100%) and Petocna voda – Baraki (84%) have the highest incidence of no access of toilet in household. Around 19% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses, 55% of the houses in Petocna Voda - baraki, 3% Centralen Bair. Regarding the sewage system, 1% of the Roma in Bitola reported that they do not have access. The highest incidence is noticed in Centralen Bair (3%).

Table 103: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Bair - Ljubojno	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Centralen Bair	100%	0%	67%	33%	94%	6%	100%	0%	1	42%	97%	3%	9%	88%	3%	91%	3%	6%
Petocna voda - baraki	48%	53%	95%	5%	91%	10%	43%	57%	17%	84%	45%	55%	7%	93%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Average	83%	18%	87%	13%	95%	5%	81%	19%	25%	75%	81%	19%	5%	94%	1%	97%	1%	2%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Other findings as resulted from the foicus-groups:

- ⇒ **Centralen Bair is an urbanized settlement** with legalized dwellings and solid infrastructure (asphalted streets, water, sewage, electricity, household waste collection.) The Roma from this area are educated and working in various craft and service industries.
- ⇒ **"Ljubojno" is an area in the settlement "Bair"**, where only part of the houses is legalized, the streets are partially asphalted, and one part do not have access to water and sanitation. The houses are on a steep hill which it is difficult to access. Because the surrounding forest is cut down, the households often suffer from floods, land erosion and fires of burnt grass.
- ⇒ **Petocna Voda is an area inhabited by the poorest part of the Roma community.** The area has two parts, one that is before and under the regional road Prilep - Resen, and in which about 150 households live in improvised and so-called "Cardboard dwellings". The second part is above the regional road Prilep - Resen with two parts: left with asphalted street and right part without basic infrastructure. The main problem for the members of the Roma community is that in the summer and winter period, due to low pressure there is no water. As for electricity, almost all households are connected to the power supply system. Due to the low capacity of the power station, it often happens for a few days

Table 104 below presents the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have in a household. The results show that there is high percentage of the population that do not have access to internet (55%) and computer (78%), however around 81% of the population have mobile phones. In terms of having basic appliances, around 28% of the Roma households do not have washing machines. Around 8% percentage do not have fridge in their houses, while around 11% of the population do not have access to stove (electric or gas stove). In addition, 75% of the households reported they do not have dining table, 68% of the households do not have bed for each family member. Lastly, 83% of the households do not have cars.

Table 654: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Bair - Ljubojno	Bair - Petocna voda	Centralen Bair	Total
Satellite/ Cable Tv	14%	47%	6%	67%
Internet	3%	44%	8%	55%
Computer/ laptop	11%	56%	11%	78%
Telephone	8%	58%	14%	80%

	Bair - Ljubojno	Bair - Petocna voda	Centralen Bair	Total
Mobile phone	0%	19%	3%	22%
Washing machine	3%	19%	6%	28%
Drying machine	14%	56%	14%	84%
Iron	3%	22%	6%	31%
Fridge	0%	6%	3%	9%
Vacuum cleaner	3%	28%	6%	37%
Electric stove	0%	8%	3%	11%
Dining table	11%	56%	8%	75%
Bed for each family member	6%	56%	6%	68%
Car	11%	58%	14%	83%

EMPLOYMENT

⇒ The findings from the Focus Group show that about 30% of working-age Roma are employed in factories, private companies and other economic entities with paid contributions for health and pension insurance. The remaining 70% of the working age population are involved in the grey economy, working the most difficult physical work in construction, agriculture and service industries or collecting secondary raw materials. Most of these 70%, are recipients of social financial assistance.

The employment rate for Roma in Bitola, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality is 21%. The highest share of employed Roma is in Centralen Bair – 50%, while the lowest employment is in Bair – Petocna voda where only 4% of the Roma are working. Regarding the gender, the employment rate for Roma male is 12%, while for the female is 9%.

Table 105: Employment rate of Roma in Bitola

Bitola	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No. of Roma employed	%	No. of Roma employed	%	No. of Roma employed
Bair - Ljubojno	20	40%	8	25%	5	15%	3
Bair - Petocna voda	56	9%	5	4%	2	5%	3
Centralen Bair	14	50%	7	29%	4	21%	3
Total	94		20		11		9
Employment rate/ Municipality		21%		12%		9%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

Table 106 presents the informal work rate in Bitola. As it can be seen, there is very high informal work rate for Roma – almost 57% of the Roma in Bitola are working informally. The highest incidence is noticed in Bair – Petocna Voda (78%) and Bair – Ljubojno (58%). As for the gender, there is a higher

rate of females working informally – 29% of the women with the highest distribution in Bair – Petocna Voda. Also, in Centralen Bair the informal work rate for female is higher than the male, while in Bair – Ljubojno the employment rate for male is higher for 6%.

Table 666: Informal work of Roma in Bitola

	Working age population	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work - female
Bair - Ljubojno	19	58%	32%	26%
Bair - Petocna voda	58	78%	38%	40%
Centralen Bair	14	36%	14%	21%
Average		57%	28%	29%

Figure 54: Seasonal work

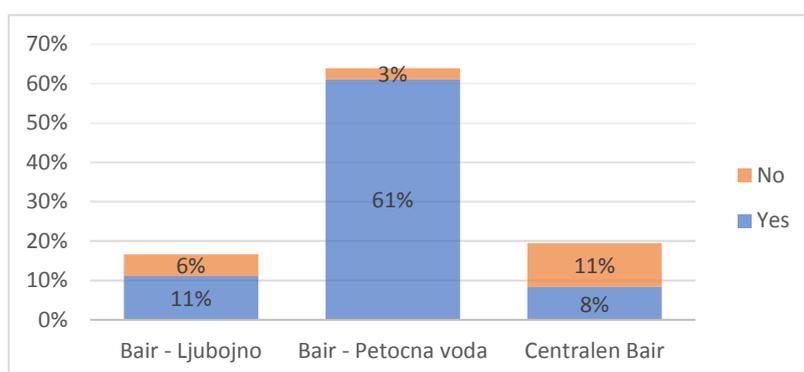
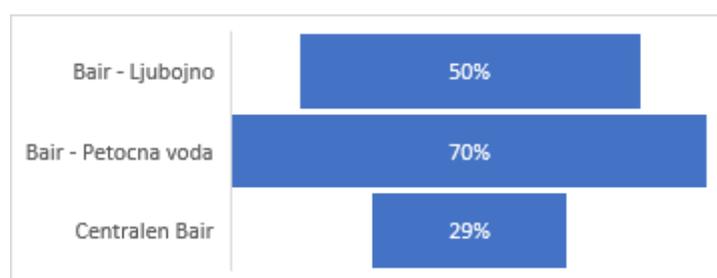


Figure 54 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 80% of the Roma people have been involved, with the highest percentage in Bair – Petocna voda, where around 61% of the Roma have worked some seasonal work, while in other settlements the

percentage is significantly lower, 11% in Bair – Ljubojno and Centralen Bair – 8%

Figure 55: Social welfare assistance



The figure 55 presents that on average around 50% of the households are recipients of social welfare assistance. The highest share is in Bair – Petocna Voda, where around 70 of all the families are social welfare recipients, followed by Bair – Ljubojno with 50% and Centralen Bair – 29%.

Table 107: Monthly income in the household in MKD

	0 – 5000	5001 – 12000	12001 – 24000	24001 – 40000	40001 – 70000
Bair – Ljubojno	0%	5%	6%	3%	3%
Bair – Petocna voda	6%	39%	19%	0%	0%
Centralen Bair	5%	3%	8%	0%	3%
Total	11%	47%	33%	3%	6%

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, household members were asked how much they earn, in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 91% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD. The most critical in terms of income are the families below 5,000 MKD distributed in Bair – Petocna Voda (6%) and Centralen Bair (5%). Around 3% of the families have income between 24,001 – 40,000 MKD, and 6% between 40,001 – 70,000 which according to the consumer basket expenditure is considered as satisfactory.

The second most important indicator for the labor market performance is the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for Roma in Bitola is 79%, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. The highest share of unemployment is reported in Bair – Petocna voda (93%) and Bair – Ljubojno (58%). As for gender, the share of unemployed female is higher for 6% points. The biggest difference between female and male unemployment is in Centralen Bair, where the unemployment rate for female is 36%, almost 2.5 times higher than for males.

Table 108: Unemployment rate in Bitola

Bitola	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Bair – Ljubojno	19	58%	11	32%	6	26%	5
Bair – Petocna voda	58	93%	54	48%	28	45%	26
Centralen Bair	14	50%	7	14%	2	36%	5
Total	91		72		36		36
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		79%		40%		39%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

Table 109 summarizes the reasons for unemployment, as declared by the respondent's participants in the survey. The highest percentage of Roma (25%) reported that there is a lack of opportunities for employment (the highest incidence is reported from Bair – Petocna voda). For 19% of the Roma population the main reason for unemployment is the absence of education and skills for employment; where the highest incidence is among those Roma from Bair – Petocna voda. Around 17% of the Roma reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties. Also 17% reported that they have some disability and therefore cannot work.

Table 109: Reasons for unemployment

	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs	I don't look for a job	I work from time to time, and that is enough for me	I will lose the social assistance if I work	Disability of work
Bair Ljubojno	6%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	3%
Bair Petocna voda	17%	17%	11%	3%	6%	0%	14%
Centralen Bair	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Total	25%	19%	17%	3%	8%	3%	17%

Table 110 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Bitola. In total there are around 444 registered active Roma job seekers in the agency, out of which 49% are men. Also, around 284 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 42 % are men. One can conclude that only 20%-30% of the Roma are registered in the Employment Agency.

Table 67: Active and Passive job seekers in Bitola

Bitola	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	444	221	223	284	122	162

Figure 56: Acquainted with the active labor market policies

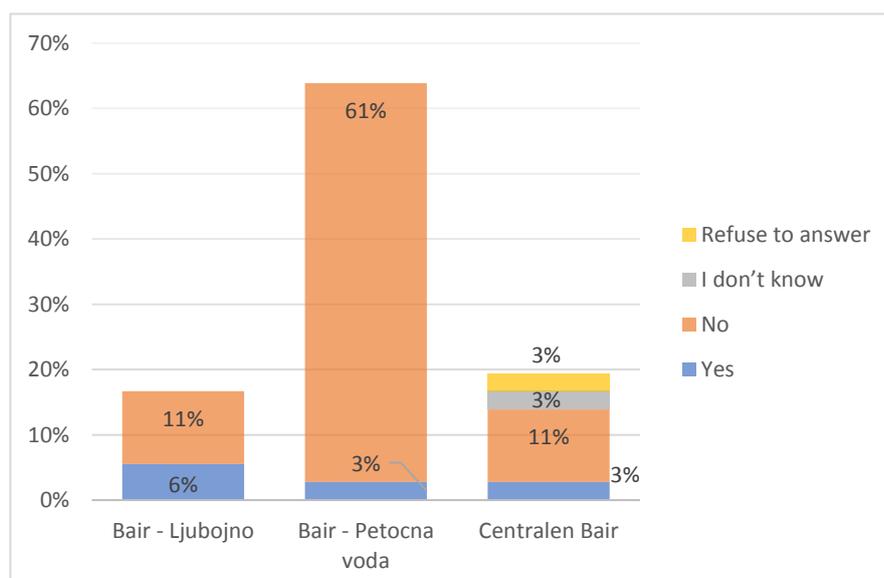


Figure 56 presents the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, around 12% know about the measures, 83% of the population is not acquainted, while 3% refuse to answer or they do not know. As it can be seen, the Roma from Bair – Ljubojno are most familiar with the Active labor market policies.

EDUCATION

From the survey data, in Bitola there are 36 children – out of which 10 children are in the age of kindergarten. **The data shows that none of the children that are at the age of kindergarten are enrolled.**

Table 111: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age of kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Bair - Ljubojno	1	5
Bair - Petocna voda	8	15
Centralen Bair	1	6
Total	10	26

As answers to the question *why their children don't go to kindergarten*, the households stated, mainly that they do not have the financial means to cover the costs - 14%, while 5% reported as obstacle the limited capacity of the kindergarten to admit new children and in this regards **the quota that the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy set for each municipality each year should be expanded.**

Table 112: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	When we bring the staff inform us that there are no places and that we have to wait for long period	We do not have means to cover the cost	Do not know	In our neighbourhood there is no kindergarten
Bair - Ljubojno	3%	0%	0%	0%
Bair - Petocna voda	3%	14%	3%	3%
Centralen Bair	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	6%	14%	3%	3%

The enrollment of children in primary and secondary education is presented in the table 113. There are 32 children at age for primary and secondary education, out of which 53% are included in the education and 47% are not enrolled in education.

Table 683: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Centralen Bair	6	6	100%	0	0%
Petocna voda – baraki	26	11	42%	15	58%
Total	32	17		15	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			53%		47%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

For those households that have responded that their children do not go to school, the stated reasoning was related to lack of means to pay for the additional costs for accessories and one household stated that the school is far from their home. Regarding discrimination of Roma children at schools, a positive fact is that all the households have stated that their children have not complained of being discriminated in the schools.

As regards to the Roma language, none of the children in the household have Romani language classes while 36% households have stated that they would want it, and only 1 has stated that is unsure of that.

HEALTH

Table 114 shows the perceived health status of the Roma families by the municipalities on a scale 1 to 5. Around 14% of the Roma, report their situation as moderately poor, while 33% perceive that their situation is good, while 53% of them report that their situation is quite good. It is interesting to notice that the Roma families are quite optimistic about their health, especially residents from Petocna Voda.

Table 114: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	2	3	4	5
Bair - Ljubojno	0%	14%	3%	0%
Bair - Petocna voda	14%	7%	37%	6%
Centralen Bair	0%	13%	6%	0%
Total	14%	34%	46%	6%

For those who rated their health as moderately poor, table 114 shows the reasons declared related for their health status. Around 6% reported that they consider their health moderately poor because they do not have the means to pay for the medical treatments; the same percentage rated their health status moderately poor because they have some serious injury.

Table 695: Reasons for the poor health status

Row Labels	Other	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Bair - Ljubojno	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bair - Petocna voda	3%	3%	3%	6%	6%
Centralen Bair	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Total	3%	6%	3%	6%	6%

Related to the health situation, the proximity of hospital also plays significant role as it is also related to the financial situation of the families, means of transportation and acting urgently in a certain

situation. In this regard, 20% reported that the hospital is up to 1 km, 73% that it is in the range from 1 to 2 km, and 7% of the household reported that it is up to 2 -5 km.

Table 706: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	100m - 600m	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km
Bair - Ljubojno	0%	6%	11%	0%
Bair - Petocna voda	3%	2%	56%	3%
Centralen Bair	0%	9%	6%	4%
Total	3%	17%	73%	7%

The last question from the section on health was related to how much the households spend per month on their budget for the needs of health care for members of their family. The results are as follows:

Table 717: Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD

Row Labels	100 - 1000	1001 - 3000	3001 - 6000
Bair - Ljubojno	11%	6%	0%
Bair - Petocna voda	39%	19%	6%
Centralen Bair	6%	13%	0%
Total	56%	38%	6%

Around 56% of the households reported that they spent between 100 – 1000 MKD and 38% reported between 1,001 – 3,000 MKD. Only 6% of the households reported that they spend budget between 3,001 – 6,000 MKD, with the highest percentage in Bair – Petocna voda.

Municipality of Tetovo

BACKGROUND

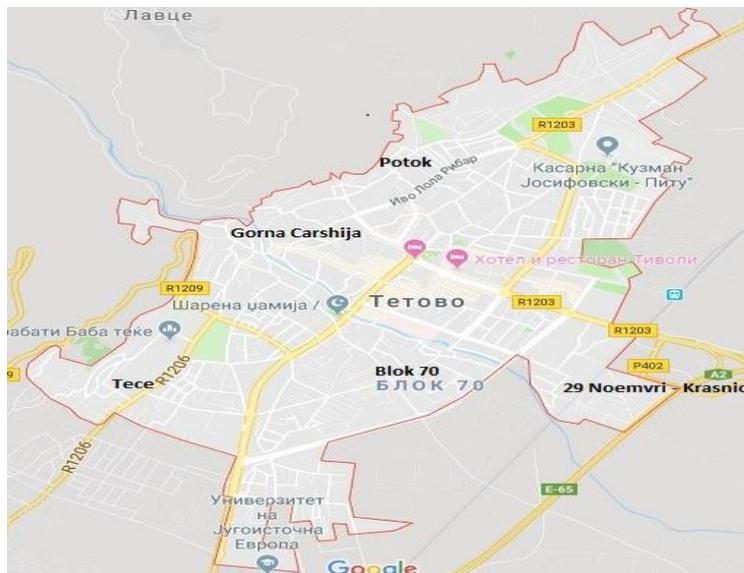
The municipality of Tetovo is the administrative center of the Polog region and occupies an area of 262 km². It covers the city of Tetovo, Popova Shapka, as well as 19 villages. In spatial terms, it borders with Republic of Kosovo and with the following municipalities: Bogovinje, Brvenica, Zhelino, Tearce and Jegunovce.



The conducted census from 2002 shows that the municipality of Tetovo has 86.580 inhabitants living in 22.592 dwellings. Tetovo is located 39 km from Skopje. The number of Roma population that lives in Tetovo is 2.537 which consists 3,02% of the total population which makes this ethnic community third in numbers in

comparison to the other ethnic communities.

Figure 57: Roma settlements in Tetovo



In terms of the institutional capacities, there is 1 kindergarten, 12 primary school - and 5 secondary schools, and there are two university. In terms of other institutions that provide public goods and services, there are decentralized offices of the respective ministries, agencies and other institutions.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there is one (1) Roma participates in the council committees.

The Roma population in Tetovo is not dominating a certain settlement in numbers except on the street "29 Noemvri". The Roma are scattered in numerous settlements including: "Tekje", "146", "29 Noemvri", "Pruga", "Blok 70" and "Potok".

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

The number of inhabitants in the Municipality of Tetovo as of August 1, 2014 from the State statistical office, was 90,800, out of which 45,618 were men and 45,182 were women. In recent years, the number of residents in the Municipality slightly increased of about 1% annually. According to the number of populations, Tetovo is the third largest municipality in the country, immediately after Kumanovo and Skopje. The population density is about 328 inhabitants per km², and each household has about 4.3 inhabitants. The largest part (about 61%) of the total population of the Municipality lives in Tetovo. In Tetovo according to the last census data there are 2,357 Roma.

Table 728: Population of Tetovo based on ethnicity

Tetovo		
Albanians	60,686	70%
Macedonians	20,053	23%
Turkish	1,882	2%
Roma	2,357	3%
Vlachs	15	0%
Serbian	604	1%
Bosniaks	156	0%
Other	627	1%

According to the Focus Group participants, 25-30% of the Roma live in "Potok" (above 300 households), 20% in "Pruga" (above 50 households), 32 households in "29 Noemvri" which is dominated by Roma population and also Roma live in other settlements/areas but not in a significant number in comparison to the other ethnic groups.

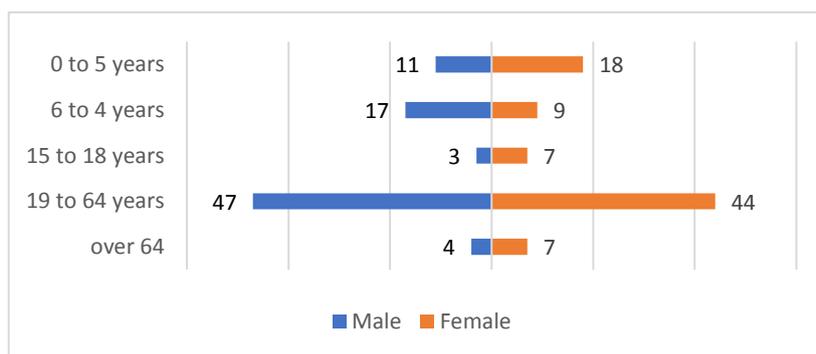
It is estimated that in Tetovo, there are around 4,000 Roma. The method for calculation is based on the estimation of the State statistical office for the total population, where the same percentage for Roma is applied on the general population.

Table 739: Estimated population

	<i>Inhabitants</i>
Estimated population)	90,800
Estimated population as percentage in total population 4.5% (2015)	4,086

According to the same source, due to lack of employment and after the visa liberalization and ease of access to work in Germany, a large number of Roma are moving away abroad or going for seasonal work in Germany, especially the young, regardless of their education. In terms of possession of personal documents, the findings show that persons who do not have personal documentation are from the settlement "November 29" and "146", there is also a small number of people who do not have personal documentation from the other settlements. The exact number for now is unknown.

Figure 58: Population pyramid in Tetovo



The figure 58 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Tetovo. The Roma population in Tetovo as presented is relatively young, around 38% of the population are in the age range 0 to 14 years; 54% in the range 19 – 64 years, and only 6% over 64.

Figure 59: Asylum seekers per household in Tetovo

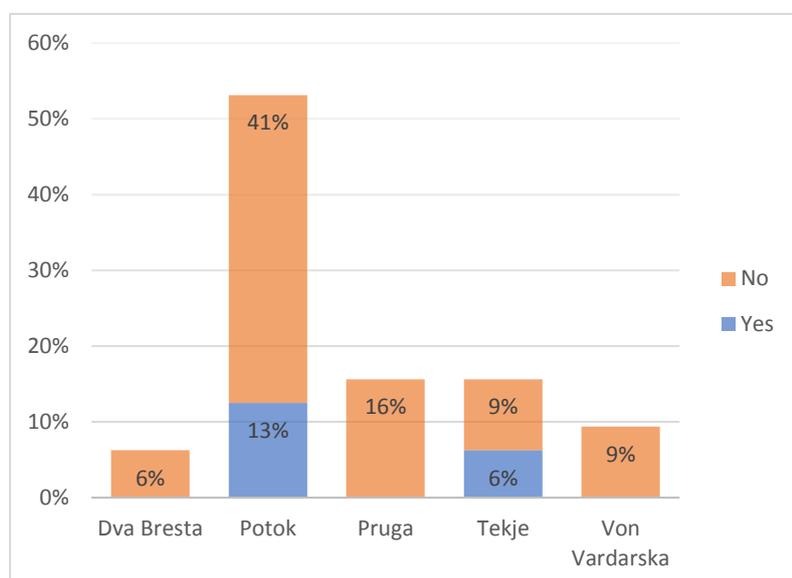
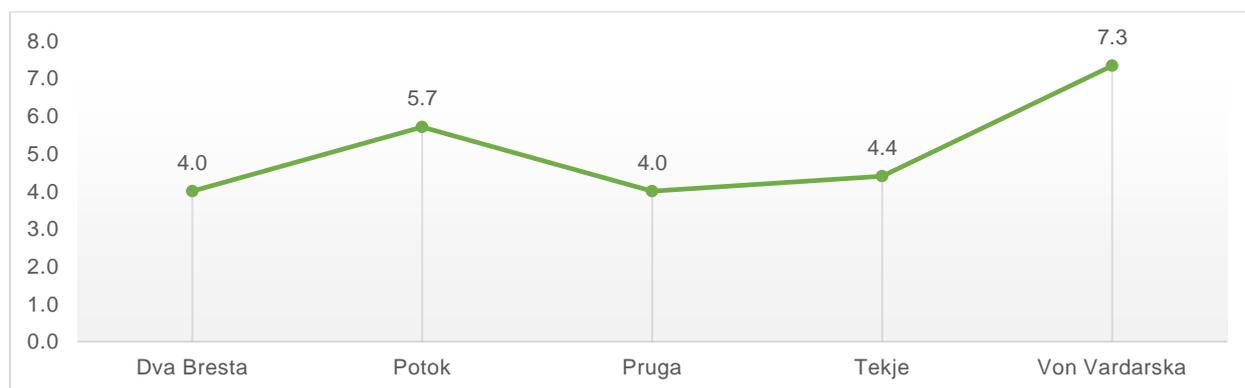


Figure 59 shows the asylum seekers per zone per household, including at least one person who seeks asylum in some of the EU countries. The highest number of the asylum seekers are from Potok (13%), and Tekje settlements (6%). However, in the settlements Dva bresta, Pruga and Von vardarska there were not reported cases.

HOUSING

In general, on average 5.08 people live in one household in Tetovo, with the highest incidence of member per household in Von Vardarska and Potok. The lowest number within the municipality is in the so called Dva Bresta and Pruga.

Figure 60: Average number of inhabitants per household based on settlements



In terms of the size of dwelling, around 47% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m² per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) are noticed in Von Vardarska (7%), Tekje (9%) and Potok (16%). Around 53% of the dwellings are with size range 51-71 m², with a distribution of 9% in Potok and 6% in Pruga. The settlements with the biggest dwelling are in Potok (25%) and Tekje (3%).

Table 120: Size of the dwelling

	17- 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51-70 m ²	71 - 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²	Total
Dva Bresta	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Potok	3%	13%	9%	3%	25%	53%
Pruga	0%	9%	7%	0%	0%	16%
Tekje	3%	6%	0%	4%	3%	16%
Von Vardarska	3%	4%	0%	2%	0%	9%
Total	9%	38%	16%	9%	28%	100%

Table 121 presents the ownership structure of the Roma household in Tetovo. It can be noticed that there is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 88% of the Roma own their house. Around 12% of the Roma do not own the dwellings, where 9% of the Roma live in house belonging to their relatives, and 3% in rented apartments. The highest rate of dwelling ownership is in Potok (53%) and 13% in each settlement – Tekje and Pruga. Around 6% of the household in Von Vardarska belong to relatives and 3% live in apartments in Pruga.

Table 741: Ownership structure

	The house belongs to other (relative etc.)	Tenant in rented apartment	Own house	Total
Dva Bresta	0%	0%	6%	6%
Potok	0%	0%	53%	53%
Pruga	0%	3%	13%	16%
Tekje	3%	0%	13%	16%
Von Vardarska	6%	0%	3%	9%
Total	9%	3%	88%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 88% of the dwellings, from the table above can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Only 25% of the Roma reported that

they have legalized houses, while 56% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization. Around 6% of the dwellings are not yet legalized and 3% reported that they are in the process of legalization for one part of the house. Also, 10% of the households refused to answer on this question.

Table 752: Legalization of houses

	Yes	No	Refuse to answer	Just one part is in process of legalization	In the process of legalization	Total
Dva Bresta	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%
Potok	16%	3%	0%	3%	31%	53%
Pruga	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	16%
Tekje	6%	4%	6%	0%	0%	16%
Von Vardarska	3%	0%	3%	0%	3%	9%
Total	25%	7%	9%	3%	56%	100%

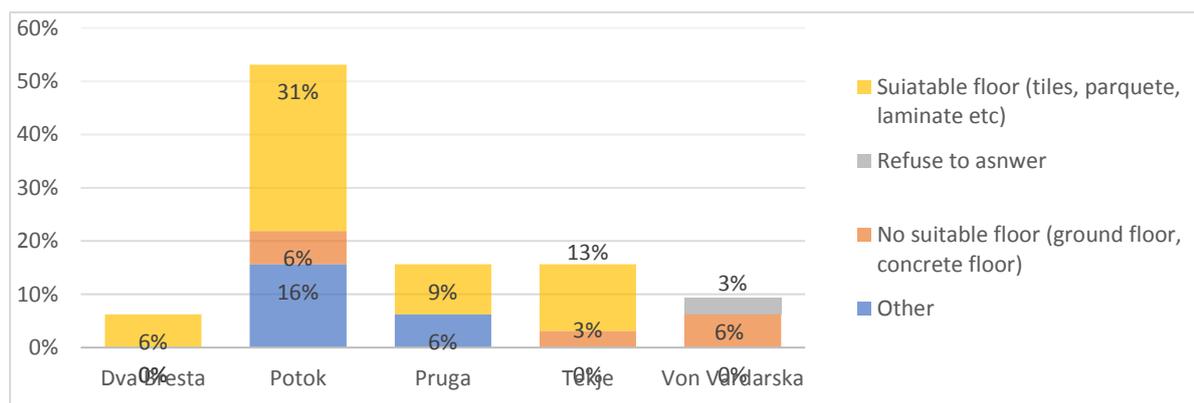
- ⇒ In terms of legalization, there is a large number of submitted requests for legalization, but the procedure takes long. The settlements "146", "29 Noemvri", and part of the settlement "Pruga" have some issues regarding legalization. Many Roma, due to lack of knowledge of the procedures, think that their houses have been legalized, and in fact they have only an archive number that a procedure for legalization of their facilities. Around 60-70% of the houses in the settlement "29 Noemvri" are illegal.
- ⇒ The Roma households from the settlement "146" do not have submitted documentation

Table 763: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house do not have enough lighting	The house has not access to asphalt road
Dva Bresta	6%	0%	0%
Potok	41%	13%	0%
Pruga	9%	0%	9%
Tekje	13%	0%	3%
Von Vardarska	9%	6%	6%
Total	78%	19%	18%

In terms of the problems that the household face, the highest percentage – 78% reported that they have moisture, with the highest incidence in the Potok and Tekje. Around 19% of the household reported that they do not have enough lighting, 13% in Potok and 6% in Von Vardarska. In addition, 18% of the respondents reported that they do not have access to asphalt road, with the highest percentage in Pruga (9%), Von Vardarska (3%) and Tekje (3%).

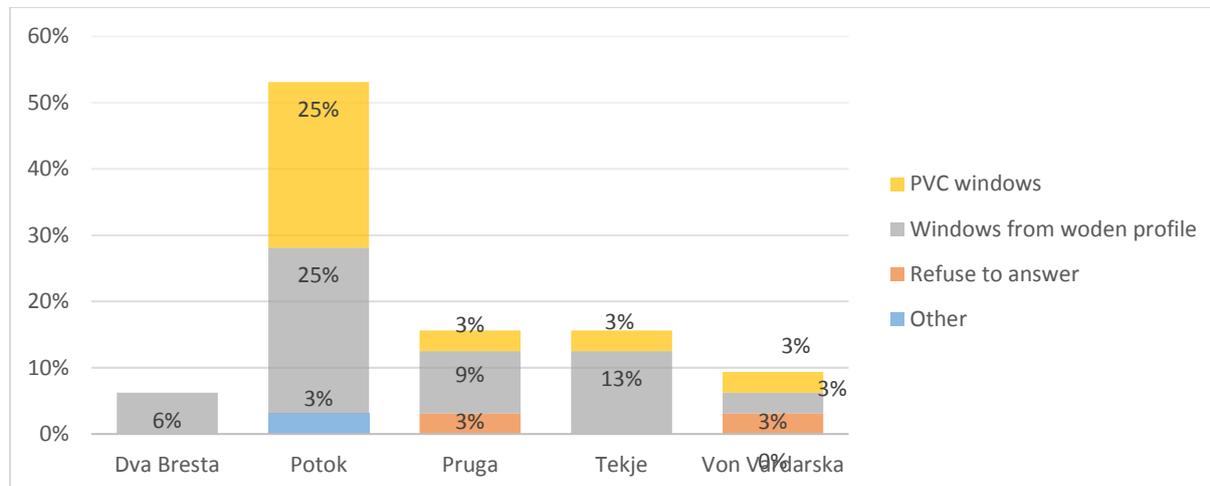
Figure 61: Type of floor in the dwellings



As per the quality of the household, questions regarding the floor, roof, windows and access to different appliances have been addressed. Around 15% of the households do not have suitable floor, with highest incidence in Potok and Tekje. Also 22% of the household said that they have other type of floor.

As regards to the windows, 34% of the houses have PVC windows – which are the most quality ones; 56% of the houses have windows from wooden profiles. Only 3% have chosen the option other, while 6% also refused to answer. The highest percentage of PVC windows holders are from Potok.

Figure 62: Type of windows in the dwelling



In the table below is presented the situation in terms of access to different facilities. Almost 93% of the households said that they have access to electricity.

Around 10% of the household do not have access to drinking water inside the house, till 44% of the household reported that they do not have access to drinking wather outside the house.

Around 30% reported that they do not have toilets with bathroom and toilets inside their houses. As it can be seen, 88% of the household reported that they do not have access to kichen outside the house.

In addition, 29 % of the households do not have access to sewage system with the highest incidence in Pruga (80%) and Von Vardarska (67%).

Table 774: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity			Drinking water inside the house			Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom			Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house			Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system		
	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Dva Brestla	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Potok	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	88%	12%	0%	65%	35%	0%	71%	29%	0%	100%	0%	0%	6%	94%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Pruga	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%	80%	20%
Tekje	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	0%	50%
Von Vardarska	67%	0%	33%	67%	0%	33%	67%	0%	33%	0%	67%	33%	33%	33%	33%	50%	0%	50%	0%	67%	33%	0%	67%	33%
Average	93%	0%	7%	83%	10%	7%	49%	44%	7%	63%	30%	7%	63%	30%	7%	90%	0%	10%	1%	88%	11%	50%	29%	21%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

- ⇒ "29-ti Noemvri" is urbanized, some parts of the settlement where houses are inhabited by the Romani population, do not have asphalted streets, access to sewage network and water. In addition, many houses are illegally connected to electricity. In this settlement, the houses are old.
- ⇒ The households in "146" do not have access to water, some of the Roma households are not connected to the sewage network, the settlement where the Roma population lives is considered a densely populated area and therefore, they do not have access to electricity and water. The houses are illegally built (without proper permission and documents) and the settlement cannot be urbanized because it is not placed within the Detailed Urban Plan. The streets are not asphalted. A few houses in this settlement are difficult to approach because the streets are narrow, and a large number of houses are illegally connected to electricity. The houses built in this settlement are old.
- ⇒ The settlement "Potok" is urbanized, there is only one part or several houses that are facing problems due to landslides from the mountain. The entire settlement has access to the sewage network except in one street where there are several Roma and non-Roma houses. However, in the upper parts of the settlement the Roma face problems regarding the water supply network. In terms of access to electricity, no issues have been noted. In the settlement "Potok", generally the houses are newer, but there are certain parts of the streets where Roma live and whose homes are dilapidated. Generally, the other homes are built with solid materials.
- ⇒ The settlement "Pruga" has asphalted streets but the Romani population that lives there do not have access to sewage network and water. In this settlement the Roma households are connected to the electricity network, but there is a problem with some Roma who build houses in this settlement. "EVN" (the electricity supplier) requests additional funds for connection to the electricity network and according to the Focus Group participants, the requested sum amounts to 520 euros. All the houses that are built in the settlement are new and built with solid materials.
- ⇒ The situation in the remaining settlements is relatively fair/good. There are no "cardboard" settlements in Tetovo.

Table 125 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular in one household. As it can be noticed in terms of Internet access, only 19% reported that do not have access which comparable with the other municipalities is better. However, in terms of having computer/ laptop 78% of the household reported they do not have it, which is alike the other

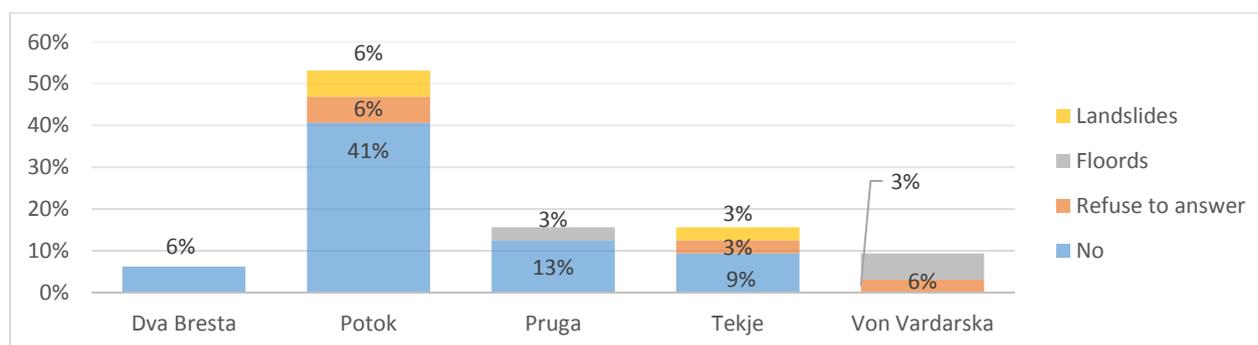
municipalities. As reported, 100% of the households have mobile phones and 56% of the households have landline which reflects a better situation than in other municipalities. In addition, only 6% reported that do not have washing machine and 3% that do not have iron, which is better than in the other municipalities. However, 13% of the households reported that they do not have electric stove.

Table 785: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Dva Bresta	Potok	Pruga	Tekje	Von Vardarska	Grand Total
Satellite/ Cable Tv	0%	3%	9%	6%	6%	25%
Internet	0%	6%	6%	3%	3%	19%
Computer/ laptop	6%	34%	16%	16%	6%	78%
Phone	0%	25%	16%	9%	6%	56%
Washing machine	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	6%
Drying machine	6%	44%	16%	16%	6%	88%
Iron	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Fridge	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%
Vacuum cleaner	0%	3%	3%	3%	0%	9%
Electric stove	0%	0%	3%	6%	3%	13%
Dining table	6%	19%	13%	6%	6%	50%
Bed for each family member	0%	9%	6%	3%	6%	25%
Car	6%	34%	16%	16%	6%	78%

From the basic facilities, 50% of the household reported they do not have dining table – highest percentage in Potok and Pruga. Around 25% of the households do not have bed for each family member and 78% do not have car.

Figure 63: Does your dwelling face with the following problems



The last question regarding the housing is related to the problems that a household faces in terms of some natural upheavals. Around 9% reported that they face landslides, mostly in Potok and Tekje. Floods are present in the settlements close by the river, so Pruga and Von vardarska have problems with floods in the rainy seasons.

EMPLOYMENT

- ⇒ The findings from the Focus Group show that in the settlement “Potok” there are a lot of craftsmen, plumbers, tinsmiths, locksmiths, carpenters, mechanics, gypsum makers, painters, marketers, etc.
- ⇒ “Tekje” has many families dealing with music (drummers). Other settlements also have handicraftsmen, but they are generally workers. The most common occupation especially for the Roma woman from all settlements is related to the area of cleaning service.
- ⇒ Other participants of the Focus Groups stated that in general, the Roma from the settlements deal with crafts or music, and this is the only survival income in the households. Part are engaged in the sale of textiles. However, according to some, 90% are unregistered, unemployed.

As regards to survey results, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality, the employment rate is around 29% which is very low compared to the employment rate on national level. The share of unemployed Roma woman is 10% which is critical compared to the national and municipal level for other ethnic minorities. The most critical situation is for the Roma in Von Vardarska Maala, where is reported 0% employment for the males and females. The highest employment rate is reported in Dva Bresta and Potok.

Table 796: Employment rate in Tetovo

Tetovo	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Dva Bresta	8	50%	4	37%	3	13%	1
Potok	58	27%	16	17%	10	10%	6
Pruga	15	33%	5	20%	3	13%	2
Tekje	12	33%	4	25%	3	8%	1
Von Vardarska	8	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Total	101		29		19		10
Employment rate/ Municipality		29%		19%		10%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

Table 127 presents the informal work rate in Tetovo. As it can be seen, there is very low informal work rate for Roma – only 3% of the Roma in Tetovo are working informally. The highest incidence is noticed in Potok (9%) and Pruga (7%) all of them males.

Table 807: Informal work

	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work - female
Dva Bresta	0%	0%	0%
Potok	9%	9%	0%
Pruga	7%	7%	0%
Tekje	0%	0%	0%
Von Vardarska	0%	0%	0%
Average	3%	3%	0%

Figure 64: Seasonal work

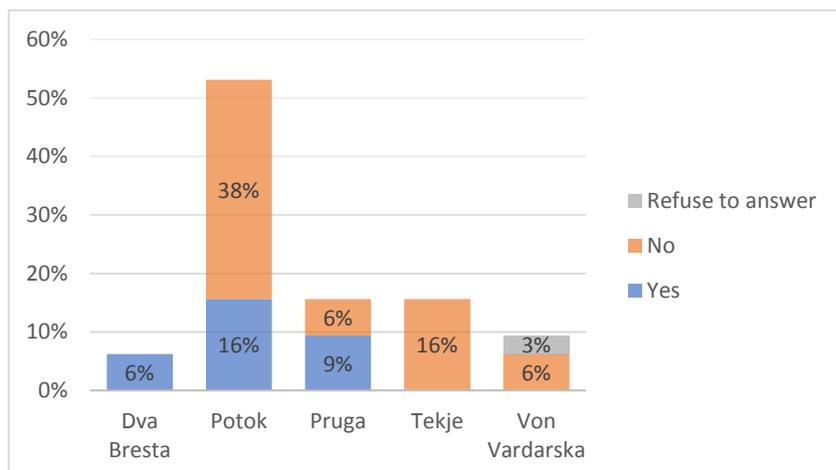
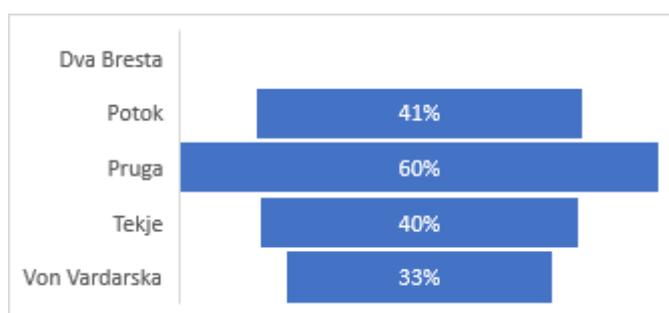


Figure 64 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 31% of the Roma people have been working seasonally. The highest percentage is in Potok, 16%, follows 9% of Roma from the Pruga settlement and 6% from Dva Bresta.

Around 3% of the Roma from Von Vardarska refused to answer.

Figure 65: Social welfare assistance



The social assistance is also one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure presents that around 43% of the households are recipients of social welfare assistance. The highest share of social welfare recipients is from Pruga -60%, follows 41% from Potok, 40% from Tekje and 33% from Von Vardarska.

Table 818: Monthly income in MKD

	0-5000	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	40001-70000	More than 70000	Refuse to answer
Dva Bresta	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Potok	12%	18%	0%	0%	0%	70%	0%
Pruga	0%	0%	40%	20%	0%	40%	0%
Tekje	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Von Vardarska	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%
Total	29%	4%	18%	11%	0%	32%	7%

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 21% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 25% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD. The rest of the household refuse to answer to this question.

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 12% of the families cannot buy the minimal things for survival. The most critical position is for the Roma in Von Vardarska, where majority of them earn up to 5,000 MKD.

Table 829: Unemployment rate

Tetovo	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Dva Bresta	7	43%	3	29%	2	14%	1
Potok	57	63%	36	28%	16	35%	20
Pruga	13	69%	9	38%	5	31%	4
Tekje	10	60%	6	10%	1	50%	5
Von Vardarska	5	40%	2	20%	1	20%	1
Total	92		56		25		31
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		61%		27%		34%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Tetovo is relatively high 61%, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, the share of unemployed female is relatively higher than for males. As per settlement, the highest unemployment rate is reported in Pruga (69%), follows Potok (63%), and Tekje (60%). As for the females the highest rate is noticed in Tekje, where 50% of the women are unemployed.

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 68% consider that they do not have the necessary education and skills for employment, 25% that there are not opportunities for employment and 24% reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties. Also 12% reported that they have some disability and therefore cannot work

Table 8330: Reason for Unemployment of Roma

	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs	I don't look for a job	I will lose the social assistance if I work	Disability of work
Dva Bresta	0%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Potok	25%	38%	9%	3%	3%	3%
Pruga	0%	9%	3%	0%	0%	9%
Tekje	0%	9%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Von Vardarska	0%	6%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Total	25%	68%	24%	3%	6%	12%

Table 131 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Tetovo. The data are from 2017 from the Employment Service Agency. Thus, in total there are around 236 registered active

Roma job seekers in the Agency, out of which 69% are men. Also, around 68 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 70 % are men.

Table 841: Active and Passive job seekers

Tetovo	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	236	163	73	68	47	21

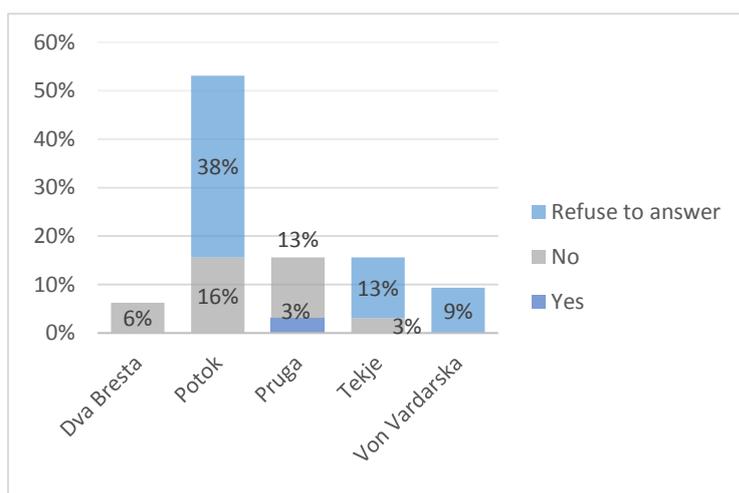


Figure 66: Acquainted with the active labor market policies

The figure shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, 3% know about the measures, 38% of the population are not familiar, while 60% refuse to answer. The ALMP plays a crucial role in increasing the chance for the employment and boost the activation of the Roma.

EDUCATION

In terms of preschool education, the enrollment rate in the kindergarten is the most important indicator for determining the early childhood development. According to the table below, there were 29 children identified in Tetovo during the survey out of which 16 or 55% of them were at the age of kindergarten.

Table 852: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age of kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Dva Bresta	0	2
Potok	9	6
Pruga	2	3
Tekje	3	2
Von Vardarska	2	0
Total	16	13

As shown on the table for national level, only 19% of the children are going to the kindergarten, while 75% from the children do not go to kindergarten. The highest % of children that are not enrolled are from Von Vardarska, Tekje and Pruga

Table 863: Enrollment in the kindergarten

	Yes, some of them	Yes all of them	No
Dva Bresta	0%	0%	0%
Potok	19%	6%	30%
Pruga	0%	0%	13%
Tekje	0%	0%	19%
Von Vardarska	0%	0%	13%
Total	19%	6%	75%

On the question *why their children don't go to kindergartens*, the members of the households mentioned the mistrust in the institutional capacities of kindergartens to take care of their children or the arguments are related to the self-perception of the people that their children are too young to be enrolled in pre-school education.

Figure

Table 874: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	Other	We can take better care than in the kindergarten	Do not know	We are afraid because they are young
Dva Bresta	0%	0%	0%	0%
Potok	3%	9%	0%	6%
Pruga	0%	0%	0%	6%
Tekje	0%	0%	3%	3%
Von Vardarska	0%	0%	0%	6%
Total	3%	9%	3%	21%

Furthermore, within the education section, 30 children are at the age for primary and secondary education. However, 90% of the households that have children aged 6 to 18 years for primary/secondary education are enrolled, while 10% of the households their children do not go to school.

Table 885: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Dva Bresta	1	1	100%	0	0%
Potok	19	19	100%	0	0%
Pruga	2	1	50%	1	50%
Tekje	4	4	100%	0	0%
Von Vardarska	4	2	50%	2	50%
Total	30	27		3	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			90%		10%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

For those households that have responded that their children do not go to school, the stated reasoning was that the school is far, and the other households refused to state the reason. Regarding discrimination of Roma children at schools, around 20% have perception that their children had been discriminated. The highest incidence is the discrimination from the professor/ teacher present in Potok and Dva bresta, while 3% of the households in Tekje reported that they have been subject to discrimination from both sides. Same percentage from Potok reported that they have been facing discrimination in Potok.

Table 896: Perceived discrimination at school

	Yes, from both side	Yes, from professor/ teacher	Yes, from classmate	No
Dva Bresta	0%	3%	0%	0%
Potok	0%	9%	3%	13%
Pruga	0%	0%	0%	3%
Tekje	3%	0%	0%	0%
Von Vardarska	0%	0%	0%	3%
Total	3%	12%	3%	19%

As for the Roma language, there is no facultative language studies in the municipality so children do not learn the language at school, while the interest is moderate – half of the households would like their children to study Romani language.

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data below shows households' assessment of their health, where in the scale from 1 to 5 they evaluated - 1 is poor and 5 excellent. The general assessment is that the Roma households are in a good to very good health.

Table 907: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	2	3	4	Refuse to answer
Dva Bresta	0	100%	0%	0%
Potok	23%	59%	18%	0%
Pruga	60%	40%	0%	0%
Tekje	50%	50%	0%	0%
Von Vardarska	50%	0%	0%	50%
Total	36%	50%	4%	10%

Around 31% of the households rated their health status with 2 – moderately poor health status, and further questions on finding the possible reasons were asked. As it can be seen from the table the reason for their moderate health is the unhealthy living conditions – higher incidence in the Pruga and Tekje. Around 9% rated their status as moderately poor because their health conditions got worsened.

Table 918: Reasons for their poor health status

	Hereditary family disease	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Dva Bresta	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Potok	9%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Pruga	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%
Tekje	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Von Vardarska	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%
Total	9%	6%	18%	6%	9%

The next question was related to the distance of the Roma settlements from the hospital, which is considered as important indicator for the access to health. As it can be seen from the table below, around 90% of the respondents are in range of less than 2km in distance from the hospital while only 3% are in distance more than 2km distance from the hospital.

Table 929: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	100m - 600m	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km	Refuse to answer
Dva Bresta	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Potok	28%	19%	6%	0%	0%
Pruga	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Tekje	3%	6%	0%	4%	3%
Von Vardarska	0%	0%	6%	0%	3%
Total	31%	47%	12%	4%	6%

In terms of monthly cost for medicines, the largest share of respondents declared a cost of 1001-3000 MKD/ month.

Table 9340: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

Amount spent monthly	Less than 100	100 - 1000	1001 - 3000	3001 - 6000	More than 6000
Dva Bresta	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Potok	0%	7%	43%	3%	0%
Pruga	0%	0%	13%	3%	0%
Tekje	0%	7%	7%	3%	0%
Von Vardarska	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Total	0%	21%	70%	9%	0%

Municipality of Gostivar

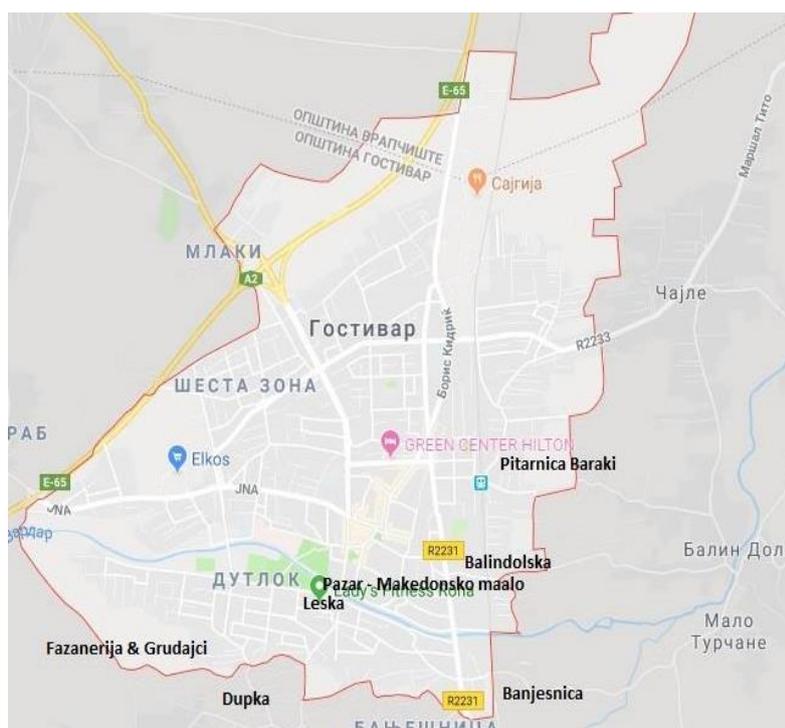
BACKGROUND



The municipality of Gostivar is located in Western Macedonia, in the upper part of the Polog valley, in the final southern part of the Gostivar field. The total area of the municipality is 517 km². The location of the municipality is very favorable, because it is at a crossroads of significant lines that lead north to the city of Tetovo, then to Skopje, to the south towards the cities of Kicevo and Ohrid, and southwest towards the city of Debar. The most important corridors for

transit traffic are: Road M-4 Skopje-Ohrid, the railway line Skopje-Kicevo and the regional road Gostivar-Debar-Ohrid.

Figure 67: Roma neighborhoods in Gostivar



As part of the north west administrative region, the municipality of Gostivar borders the municipality of Vrapciste and Brvenica to the north, Makedonski Brod to the east, Republic of Albania and Kosovo to the west and Mavrovo and Rostusa south. The municipality spreads over the Polog valley.

According to the latest official data from the 2002 census, the municipality of Gostivar covers an area of 1,341 km² with 81,042 inhabitants, out of which 35,847 are in the city. The city of Gostivar is located at an altitude of 683 meters. Gostivar has 18,091 households and 20,339

apartments. In addition, Gostivar is located 66 km from Skopje.

In terms of the institutional capacities, there is 1 kindergarten, 11 primary school - and 4 secondary schools, and there is one college. In terms of other institutions that provide public goods and services, there are decentralized offices of the respective ministries, agencies and other institutions. As for the participation of Roma in the decision-making process on the local level, there is 1 Roma councilors; around 2 Roma participates in the council committees, and 3 Roma are members in the Board in the local schools and kindergarten.

Table 941: Participation of Roma in decision making

Municipal counselor	1
Council committees	2
Board of directors in primary schools	1
Board of directors in secondary schools	1
Board of directors in public institutions	0
Board of directors in kindergarten	1

DEMOGRAPHICS
Roma population and settlements

According to the last national Macedonian census from 2002 the majority in the municipality is represented by the ethnic Albanians, 54,038 (66,6%). According to the last census in 2002, Roma compose 3,8% of the total population of the municipality. Unofficial data by the NGOs indicated around 550 Roma households. Roma in Gostivar live in the urban part of the municipality.

Table 952: Population in Gostivar based on ethnicity

	Gostivar	
Albanians	54,038	67%
Macedonians	15,887	20%
Turkish	7,991	10%
Roma	2,237	3%
Vlachs	15	0%
Serbian	160	0%
Bosniaks	39	0%
Other	685	1%

There are 7 settlements in which Roma live in Gostivar. According to the data, Roma live in settlements which are identified according to street names and settlements territory. Grudajci – Fazanerija and Dupka settlements are the largest settlements in which most of Roma live (250 households). After these 2 settlements, Balindol, Makedonsko maalo, Ciglana, Banjesnica, Leska and Pitarnica have around 250 households together. According to the estimation there are around 3,200 Roma in Gostivar. The method for calculating the estimation is based on the estimation from State statistical office for the whole population for 2015. It is assumed that the percentage of Roma is 3.8 as for the last census.

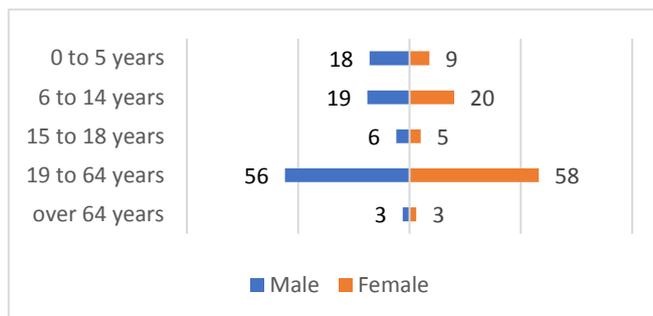
Table 963: Estimated population in Gostivar

	<i>Inhabitants</i>
Estimated population)	83,629
Estimated population as percentage in total population 3.8% (2015)	3,200

In the last three years, the number of households increased in Banjesnica, Dupka, Makedonsko maalo, Leska, Pitarnica and Ciglana, while in Balindol decreased, according to the focus groups conducted in the municipality. There is no trend of internal migration, while there is external migration where mostly young adults of 20-30 years are leaving the country. Balindol has a small part of internal migration and a trend of external migration mostly for young adults of 30-40 years. In Makedonsko

maalo there is a trend of external migration mostly for young people up to 30 years old. In Grudajci and Fazanerija there is a small part of internal migration and a trend of external migration, most often by youth of up to 35 years of age. In Leska there is a small number (2-3 families) of external migration, mostly young adults up to 30 years of age. In Pitarnica there is a small number of external migrations mostly for young adults up to 30 years old .

Figure 68: Population pyramid in Gostivar



The figure 68 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Gostivar. The Roma population in Gostivar as presented is relatively young, around 39% of the population are in the age range 0 to 18 years; 57% in the range 19 – 64 years, and only 3% over 64

Figure 69: Asylum seekers per household in Gostivar

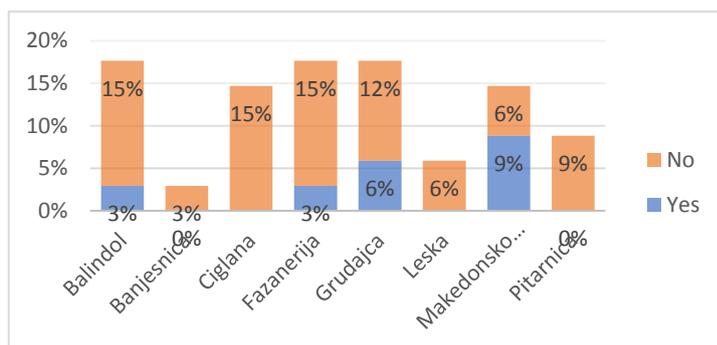


Figure 69 shows the asylum seekers per zone per household, including at least one person from the household that requested asylum in some of the EU countries. The highest number of the asylum seekers are from Makedonsko maalo (9%), and Grudajca settlement (6%). However, in the settlements Ciglana and Leska were

not reported cases of asylum seekers.

HOUSING

In general, the average number of people per household in Gostivar is relatively big, on average around 5.6 persons living in one household. The highest number of people living in one household is noticed in Pitarnica, Ciglana and Makedonsko maalo, with more than 6 people in one household.

Figure 70: Average number of persons per household



In terms of the size of dwelling, around 49% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m² per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone in this term (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) are noticed in Balindol where 4% of the household live in less than 10m²; follows Pitarnica where 7% live in less than 16m². Around 18% of the dwellings are with size range 31-50 m², with a distribution of 6% in Ciglana/ Dupka and 3% in Balindol, Fazanerija, Grudajca and Makedonsko maalo. The settlements with the biggest dwelling are in Fazanerija (9%), Grudajca (6%), and Leska (3%) settlement live in dwellings that are more than 90m².

Table 974: Size of the dwelling

	Less than 10 m ²	10 - 16 m ²	17 - 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51-70 m ²	71 - 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²	Total
Balindol	4%	0%	3%	3%	6%	2%	0%	18%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%
Ciglana/ Dupka	2%	0%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Fazanerija	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	3%	9%	18%
Grudajca	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%	3%	6%	18%
Leska	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	6%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	0%	3%	3%	5%	3%	0%	14%
Pitarnica	0%	7%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	9%
Total	6%	10%	15%	18%	16%	17%	18%	100%

Table 145 presents the ownership structure of the Roma households in Gostivar. It can be noticed that there is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 92% of the Roma own their house or apartment. Around 5% of the Roma do not own the dwellings, where 6 % of the Roma live in house/ apartment belonging to their relatives, and 3% in improvised dwelling. The highest rate of dwelling ownership is in Grudajca, Balindol and Fazanerija.

Table 985: Ownership structure of the dwelling

	Improvised dwelling (cardboard etc)	House that belong to other (relative)	Own apartment	Own house	Total
Balindol	3%	0%	0%	15%	18%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Ciglana/ Dupka	0%	2%	0%	12%	14%
Fazanerija	0%	3%	0%	15%	18%
Grudajca	0%	0%	0%	18%	18%
Leska	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	0%	5%	9%	14%
Pitarnica	0%	0%	0%	9%	9%
Total	3%	5%	5%	87%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 92% of the dwellings, from the figure above can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Around 42% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 23% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization. Around 35% of the dwellings are not yet legalized.

Table 996: Legalization of dwellings

	Yes	No	In the process of legalization	Total
Balindol	12%	3%	3%	18%
Banjesnica	3%	0%	0%	3%
Ciglana/ Dupka	0%	14%	0%	14%
Fazanerija	9%	6%	3%	18%
Grudajca	6%	6%	6%	18%
Leska	6%	0%	0%	6%
Makedonsko maalo	3%	3%	8%	14%
Pitarnica	3%	3%	3%	9%
Total	42%	35%	23%	100%

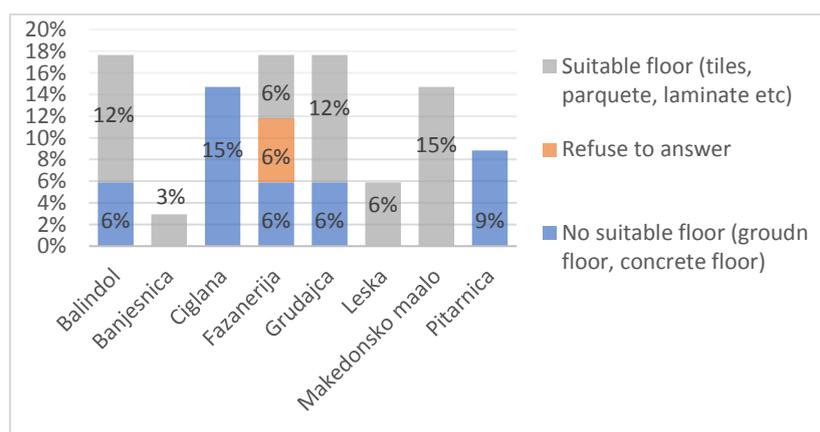
⇒ **Participants in the focus groups reported that one of the general problems in the municipality is the legalization of the households.** According to the data from focus groups, Banjesnica is 100% legalized, Ciglana is about 60% legalized, Dupka has no legalized objects, Balindol 60% are legalized, Makedonsko maalo the majority do not have legalization, because according to the urban plan, collective facilities (buildings) are also provided, and in this part the problem with the transformation of the land is not resolved. Grudajci - Fazanerija around 7 households have been legalized, in Leska dwellings are completely legalized, while Pitarnica only one household is illegal.

Table 1007: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material	Do not have access to electricity	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Balindol	12%	6%	3%	0%	3%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Ciglana/ Dupka	12%	0%	12%	6%	15%
Fazanerija	12%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Grudajca	15%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Leska	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pitarnica	9%	3%	6%	0%	0%
Total	74%	12%	24%	6%	24%

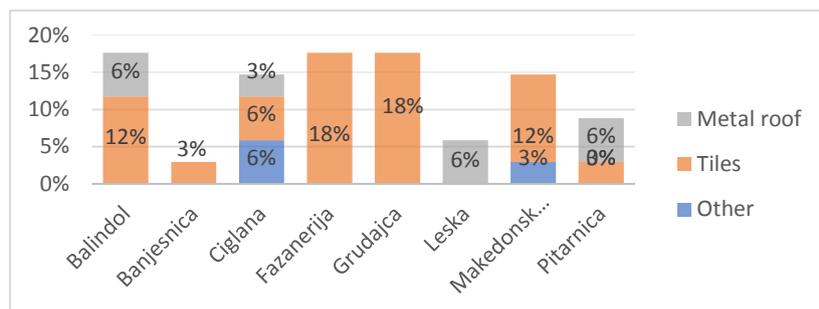
In terms of quality of houses, several questions regarding the problems they face, and quality of the houses were asked to the participants in the survey. As shown in table 142 above, the Roma household's biggest problem is the moisture. Around 74% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture with the highest percentage in Grudajca, Makedonsko maalo, where 15% of the household reported problems with the moisture. The second biggest problem is that houses are built from inadequate material – the highest incidence of houses built with inadequate materials is in Ciglana (12%) and Pitarnica (6%). Same percentage (24%) of the households reported problems with the access to asphalt roads – with the highest incidence in Ciglana (15%) and 3% in Balindol, Banjesnica and Grudajca.

Figure 71: Type of floor in the dwelling



In terms of the quality of the floor, 42 % of the Roma in Gostivar reported that they do not have suitable floor, their floors are on ground or concrete. The highest % is reported in Ciglana/ Dupka (15%), Pitarnica (9%), and Balindol, Fazanerija and Grudajca where 6% of the household reported that they have no suitable floors.

Figure 72: Type of roof in the dwellings



Regarding the type of roofs, most of the roofs are from tiles – almost 77% reported that they have tiles, while 21% of the household reported that they have metal roofs.

Table 147 presents the access of the household to

different facilities. As it can be seen, 11% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity, with the highest incidence in Ciglana (40%), Balindol (17%) and Pitarnica (33%). Around 18% of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water, with the highest percentage in Pitarnica (67%), Ciglana (40%), Balindol (17%) and Fazanerija (17%). Around 28% of the households reported that they do not have access to drinking water outside the house. As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 23% of the households reported that they do not have access. The households in the neighbourhood Ciglana and Pitarnica have the highest incidence of no access of toilet inside the house. Around 33% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses. 78% of the household reported that they do not have access to kitchen outside the house. Regarding the sewage system, 41% of the Roma in Gostivar reported that they do not have access. The highest incidence is noticed in Barjesnica (100%) and Grudajca (83%).

Table 1018: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Balindol	83%	17%	83%	17%	67%	33%	0%	67%	33%	67%	33%	0%	50%	50%	17%	83%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Banjesnica	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Ciglana	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	20%	20%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	20%	80%	40%	60%	0%	40%	60%	0%
Fazanerija	100%	0%	83%	17%	50%	33%	17%	83%	17%	83%	0%	17%	83%	17%	0%	67%	33%	67%	17%	17%
Grudajca	100%	0%	100%	0%	50%	33%	17%	100%	0%	83%	17%	0%	83%	17%	33%	50%	17%	17%	83%	0%
Leska	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	100%	0%	100%	0%	60%	40%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	20%	60%	20%	100%	0%	0%
Pitarnica	67%	33%	33%	67%	33%	67%	0%	67%	33%	33%	67%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Average	89%	11%	82%	18%	65%	28%	7%	77%	23%	71%	27%	2%	67%	33%	14%	78%	9%	57%	41%	2%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Table 1029: Lack of access to home appliances and other facilities

	Balindol	Banjesnica	Ciglan a/ Dupka	Fazan erija	Grudaj ca	Les ka	Makedons ko maalo	Pitarnica	Tota l
Tv	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	9%
Satellite / Cable TV	6%	0%	9%	15%	12%	0%	0%	9%	50%
Internet	12%	0%	12%	9%	9%	0%	3%	9%	53%
Computer	12%	3%	15%	15%	15%	0%	6%	9%	74%

	Balindol	Banjesnica	Ciglan a/ Dupka	Fazan erija	Grudaj ca	Les ka	Makedons ko maalo	Pitarnica	Tota l
Telephone	15%	3%	12%	12%	18%	3%	15%	6%	82%
mobile phone	6%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Washing machine	3%	0%	9%	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%	24%
Drying machine	15%	3%	12%	15%	12%	3%	15%	9%	82%
Iron	6%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	26%
Fridge	9%	0%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	24%
Vacuum cleaner	6%	0%	15%	3%	0%	0%	0%	9%	32%
Electric stove	6%	0%	15%	3%	3%	3%	0%	9%	38%
Dining table	15%	3%	15%	15%	6%	0%	9%	9%	71%
Bed for each member of the family	12%	0%	15%	9%	0%	0%	0%	9%	44%
Car	9%	3%	15%	18%	15%	3%	6%	9%	76%

Table 149 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have them in one household. As it can be noticed there is high percentage of the population that do not have access to internet (53%) and Computer (74%), although around 88% of the population have mobile phones. In terms of having basic appliances, around 24% of the Roma households do not have washing machines, where the highest percentage is in Ciglana and Fazanerija. In addition, 82% of the population do not have drying machines; 26% do not have irons (highest incidence in Ciglana and Pitarnica). Around 38% of the population do not have electric stove.

From the basic facilities, 71% of the households reported they do not have dining table – highest percentage in Fazanerija and Ciglana. In addition, 44% of the household reported that they do not have bed for each family members, so more people have to sleep in one bed. The highest percentage is in Ciglana (15%); Balindol (12%) and Pitarnica (9%). Around 76% do not have car.

From the focus group the following observations were made in terms of infrastructure:

- ⇒ In Banjesnica there is a need of asphaltting the streets inside the settlement,
- ⇒ Ciglana is generally asphalted,
- ⇒ In Dupka there is a need of asphaltting the streets inside the settlement
- ⇒ In Balindol there is a need of asphaltting the streets inside the settlement
- ⇒ In Makedonsko maalo, all the streets are asphalted
- ⇒ In Grudajca/ Fazanerija there is a need of asphaltting the streets inside the settlement
- ⇒ In Leska and Pitarnica, all the streets are asphalted
- ⇒ Banjesnica needs a fecal and atmospheric sewage network and asphaltting the streets,
- ⇒ Ciglana there is a need in certain parts of setting up an atmospheric sewage network, and perhaps fecal network on certain places in the settlement.
- ⇒ Dupka needs a fecal and atmospheric sewage network as well as asphaltting the streets inside the settlement.
- ⇒ Balindol requires pedestrian sidewalk, fecal and atmospheric sewerage network and asphaltting of secondary streets in the interior of the settlement,
- ⇒ Makedonsko maalo - there is a need to solve the problem of transformation of land and legalization of objects in order to obtain a property list.
- ⇒ Grudajca, it is necessary to asphalt the secondary internal neighborhood streets, fecal and atmospheric sewerage network, there is a need to solve the problem of transformation of the land and legalization of objects for obtaining a property list and connection to the

EMPLOYMENT

According to the data from the focus groups in the area of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma in Gostivar vary from settlement to settlement.

- ⇒ In Banjesnica, construction workers, musicians, painters and interior construction workers.
- ⇒ In Ciglana, musicians, butchers, artists and construction workers.
- ⇒ In Dupka, construction workers, collectors of plastic and iron and seasonal agricultural workers in the field.
- ⇒ In Balindol, construction workers, musicians, butchers and traders.
- ⇒ In Makedonsko maalo, marketers, locksmiths, blacksmiths, butchers, merchants, musicians.
- ⇒ In Grudajci – Fazanerija: bricklayers, gypsum builders, ammunition workers, seasonal agricultural workers in the field, musicians.
- ⇒ In Leska, traders, tillers, musicians, carpenters, construction workers.
- ⇒ In Pitarnica, construction workers, physical workers.

The participants from the focus groups mentioned that in Banjesnica most Roma people are unemployed, about 60% and pensioners 10%. Ciglana most Roma people are unemployed about 80% and pensioners 10%. Dupka 100% of Roma persons are unemployed. Balindol is mostly unemployed about 60%, inactive (pensioners and children) 30%, employed 10%. Makedonsko maalo, most of Roma persons are unemployed about 65%, inactive (pensioners and children) 30%, employed 5%. Grudajca - Fazanerija most of Roma persons are unemployed about 70-80%, inactive (pensioners and children) 20-30%, employed 5-10%. In Leska, the Roma persons are mostly unemployed about 40%, inactive (pensioners and children) 30%, employed 30%. In Pitarnica, the Roma persons are mostly unemployed about 90%, inactive (pensioners and children) 5%, employed 5%

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality is 6%. The employment rate is very low compared with the employment rate on national and local level. The share of employed Roma female is 4% which is critical compared to the municipal level for other ethnic minorities. However, on a positive note is that is share of employed female is higher than for Roma males. The most critical situation is for the Roma in Pitarnica, Ciglana, Banjesnica Vardarska Maala, where is reported 0% employment for the males and females. The highest employment rate is reported in Leska and Fazanerija

Table 10350: Employment rate in Gostivar

Gostivar	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Balindol	23	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Banjesnica	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ciglana/ Dupka	19	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Fazanerija	20	10%	2	10%	2	0%	0
Grudajca	16	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Leska	8	50%	4	13%	1	38%	3
Makedonsko maalo	22	9%	2	0%	0	9%	2
Pitarnica	13	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Total	125		8		3		5
Employment rate/ Municipality		6%		2%		4%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

In the table below is presented the informal work rate. Although it was reported that only 9% are working, around 45% of the household are working informally. The male rate for informal work is higher than the females for 9%. The highest difference is in Fazanerija, where around 33% of the males are working informally, while 0% of the women. The highest informal work rate is noticed in the settlement Banjesnica.

Table 1041: Informal work

	Working age population	Informal work	Informal work - Male	Informal work - Female
Balindol	18	67%	33%	33%
Banjesnica	3	100%	33%	67%
Ciglana/ Dupka	15	53%	33%	20%
Fazanerija	18	33%	33%	0%
Grudajca	18	28%	22%	6%

Leska	8	0%	0%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	19	47%	32%	16%
Pitarnica	9	33%	22%	11%
Total	105	45%	26%	19%

Figure 73:: Seasonal work

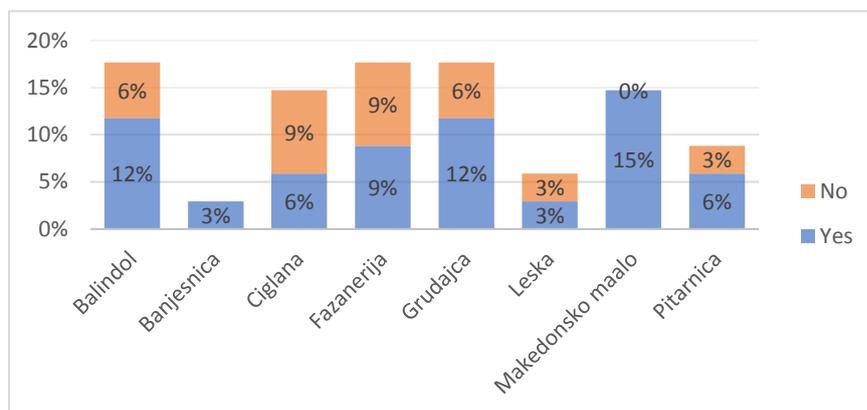
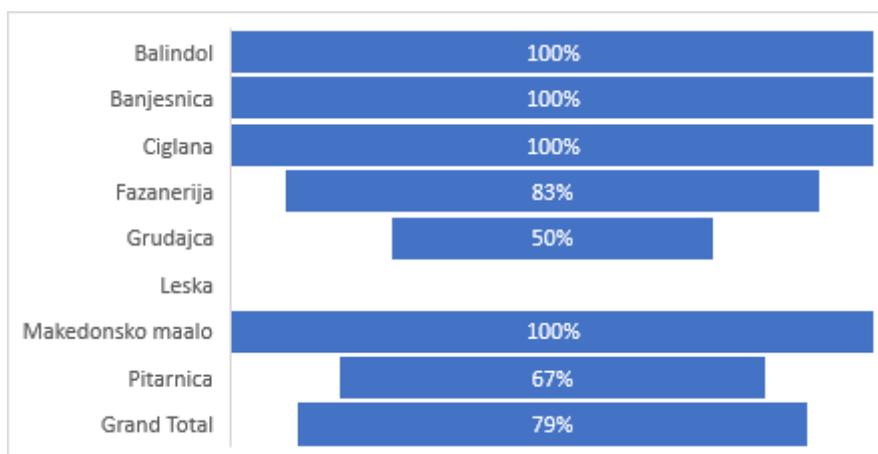


Figure 73 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 66% of the Roma people have been working seasonally. The highest percentage is in Makedonsko maalo 15%, follows 12% of Roma from the Grudajca and

Balindol.

Figure 74: Social welfare assistance



The social assistance is also one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure presents that around 85% of the household are recipients of social welfare assistance. The highest share of social welfare recipients is from Balindol, Banjesnica, Ciglana and

Makedonsko maalo.

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 32% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 64% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD. The rest of the households refuse to answer to this question.

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 12% of the families cannot buy the minimal things for survival. The most critical position is for the Roma in Ciglana and Grudajca, where majority of them earn up to 12,000 MKD

Table 1052: Monthly income/ in MKD

	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	40001 - 70000	Refuse to answer
Balindol	0%	6%	6%	6%	0%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Ciglana/ Dupka	2%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Fazanerija	0%	6%	6%	6%	0%
Grudajca	3%	6%	9%	0%	0%
Leska	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	0%	3%	11%	0%
Pitarnica	0%	3%	3%	0%	3%
Total	5%	27%	39%	26%	3%

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Gostivar measured as calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality, is relatively high 88%. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, the share of unemployed Roma female is higher than for Roma male. As per settlement, the highest share of unemployed Roma is reported in Balindol, Banjesnica, Ciglana and Pitarnica (100%), follows Grudajca (94%). As for the women the highest share is noticed in Banjesnica, where 67% of the women are unemployed. As presented from the survey result the most critical situation in terms of unemployment is in Gostivar compared with the other municipalities.

Table 1063: Unemployment rate

Gostivar	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Balindol	18	100%	18	44%	8	56%	10
Banjesnica	3	100%	3	33%	1	67%	2
Ciglana/ Dupka	15	100%	15	60%	9	40%	6
Fazanerija	18	67%	12	28%	5	39%	7
Grudajca	18	94%	17	44%	8	50%	9
Leska	8	50%	4	38%	3	13%	1
Makedonsko maalo	19	89%	17	42%	8	47%	9
Pitarnica	9	100%	9	44%	4	56%	5
Total	108		95		46		49
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		88%		43%		45%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 53% consider that they there are no opportunities for employment, while 38% do not have the necessary education and skills for employment, 62% reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties.

Table 1074: Reasons for unemployment

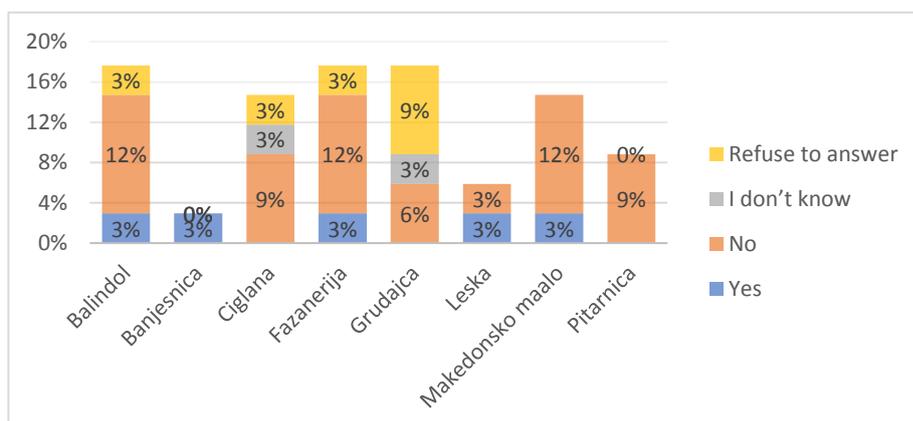
	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs
Balindol	15%	15%	9%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	3%
Ciglana/ Dupka	6%	3%	9%
Fazanerija	9%	3%	15%
Grudajca	6%	3%	6%
Leska	3%	0%	6%
Makedonsko maalo	9%	6%	15%
Pitarnica	6%	9%	0%
Total	53%	38%	62%

Table 155 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Tetovo. The data are from 2017 from the Employment Service Agency. Thus, in total there are around 416 registered active Roma job seekers in the Agency, out of which 47% are men. Also, around 219 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 45 % are men.

Table 1085: Active and passive job seekers

Gostivar	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	416	197	219	100	61	39

Figure 75: Acquaintance with the ALMP



The figure 75 shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, 15% know about the measures, 63% of the population are not familiar, while 18% refuse to answer.

EDUCATION

In terms of preschool education, the enrollment rate in the kindergarten is the most important indicators for determining the early childhood development. According to the table below, there were 21 children identified in Gostivar during the survey out of which 63% of them were at the age for kindergarten.

Table 1096: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age for kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Balindol	3	3
Banjesnica	0	1
Ciglana/ Dupka	5	0
Fazanerija	4	1
Grudajca	3	3
Leska	2	0
Makedonsko maalo	1	4
Pitarnica	3	0
Total	21	12

As shown on the national level, 20% of enrolled in the kindergarten. There is high number of children that are not in the kindergarten (80%), where the children from Balindol, Grudajca, Leska, Makedonsko maalo and Pitarnica mainly are not enrolled.

Table 1107: Enrollment of children in the kindergarten

	Yes, some of them	Yes, all of them	No
Balindol	0%	0%	14%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	0%
Ciglana/ Dupka	10%	5%	10%
Fazanerija	0%	5%	14%
Grudajca	0%	0%	14%
Leska	0%	0%	10%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	0%	4%
Pitarnica	0%	0%	14%
Total	10%	10%	80%

Around 9% of the reasons reported due to the socio-economic condition as the parents don't have the financial means to cover the kindergarten costs; 15% are related to the self-perception of the people that their children are too young to be enrolled in pre-school education.

Table 1118:: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	Other	When we bring them, the staff tell us that there is no place and we must wait for long time	We do not have means to cover the cost	We are afraid because they are too young	In our neighbourhood there is no kindergarten
Balindol	0%	6%	3%	0%	0%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ciglana	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Fazanerija	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Grudajca	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%
Leska	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Pitarnica	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%
Total	3%	9%	9%	15%	6%

Furthermore, within the education sector, there are 50 children at age for primary and secondary education. Within it, 78% of the households said that their children attend school, and 12% of the households their children do not go to school.

Table 1129: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary school

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Balindol	12	7	58%	5	42%
Banjesnica	1	1	100%	0	0%
Ciglana	13	11	85%	2	15%
Fazanerija	9	9	100%	0	0%
Grudajca	5	2	40%	3	60%
Makedonsko maalo	5	5	100%	0	0%
Pitarnica	5	3	60%	2	40%
Total	50	38		12	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			76%		24%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

Table 160 shows the perceived discrimination of the Romani children in the school. Around 9 % reported of the Roma from Ciglana reported that they were discriminated, 3% from the teacher and 6% from the classmates. Also 6% of the households responded that they do not know whether their children were discriminated in the school.

Table 11360: Perceived discrimination in the school

	Yes, from professor/ teacher	Yes, from classmate	No	Do not know	Refuse to answer
Balindol	0%	0%	12 %	0%	6%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Ciglana/ Dupka	3%	6%	3%	3%	0%
Fazanerija	0%	0%	12 %	0%	6%
Grudajca	0%	0%	3%	0%	14%
Leska	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	0%	6%	0%	12%
Pitarnica	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%

	Yes, from professor/ teacher	Yes, from classmate	No	Do not know	Refuse to answer
Total	3%	6%	41 %	6%	44.%

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data shows how households assess the state of their health, from a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 is poor and 5 excellent. According to the data, 0% of the households reported with 1 - poor, 3% reported with 2- while 47% of the households evaluated their health with 3 – good health condition. Also, 50% of the respondents rated their health as very good.

Table 1141: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	2	3	4	5
Balindol	0%	9%	3%	6%
Banjesnica	0%	0%	3%	0%
Ciglana	3%	3%	3%	6%
Fazanerija	0%	9%	6%	3%
Grudajca	0%	12%	3%	3%
Leska	0%	0%	6%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	8%	5%	0%
Pitarnica	0%	6%	0%	3%
Total	3%	47%	29%	21%

In the same set of questions, out of 33 households, 3% answered that the nearest healthcare facility is from 100 m to 500 m; 6% answered from 1 km to 2 km, 32% from 2 km to 5 km, 59% said that the nearest healthcare facility is up to 1km.

Table 1152: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	100m - 600m	600m-1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km
Balindol	0%	2%	0%	15%
Banjesnica	0%	3%	0%	0%
Ciglana	0%	15%	0%	0%
Fazanerija	0%	12%	3%	2%
Grudajca	0%	18%	0%	0%
Leska	3%	0%	3%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	0%	0%	15%
Pitarnica	0%	9%	0%	0%
Total	3%	59%	6%	32%

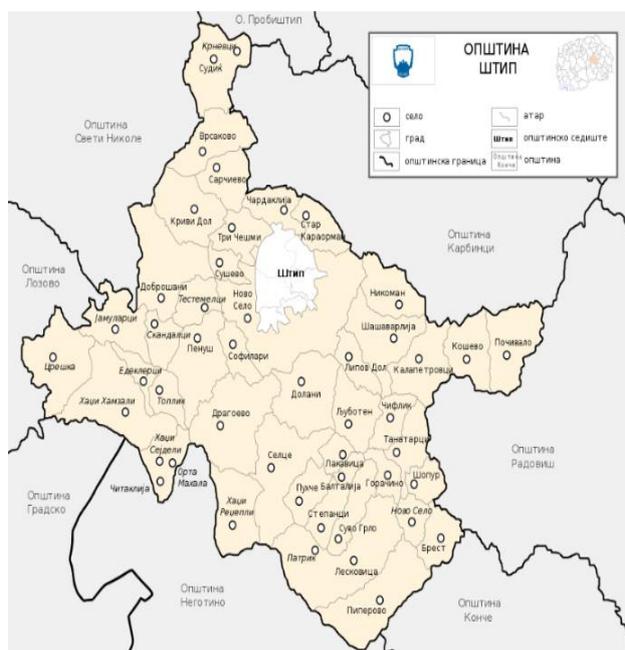
The last question from the section on health was related to budget spent by households per month for the needs of health care for family members. In this respect, 21% said that they spend from 100 MKD to 1000 MKD, 49% reported that they spend from 1001 MKD to 3000 MKD, 24% of the households answered that they spend from 3001 MKD to 6000 MKD. Around 3% spends more than 6000 MKD, while 3% do not know.

Table 1163: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	100 - 1000	1001 - 3000	3001 - 6000	more than 6000	Do not know
Balindol	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Banjesnica	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Cigлана	3%	6%	3%	3%	0%
Fazanerija	6%	6%	3%	0%	3%
Grudajca	0%	12%	6%	0%	0%
Leska	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Makedonsko maalo	0%	8%	6%	0%	0%
Pitarnica	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Total	21%	49%	24%	3%	3%

Municipality of Stip

BACKGROUND



The Municipality of Stip is located in the central eastern part of the Republic of Macedonia. It covers a spatial surface of 891 km², or 3.1% of the surface of the Republic, with 71 settlements. The area of the city with settlements is 13.5 km². The Municipality of Stip lies in the secondary catchment area of the river Brigance. It's bordering with seven municipalities: Radovish, Konce, Negotino, Gradsko, Lozovo, Sv. Nicole and Karbinci, with good location and road connection

The main feature of the economy in Stip is the textile industry. According to the number of employees in the textile industry, Stip can be considered as one of the leading textile centers in the wider region. In addition to the

textile industry and confectionery, there is presence of leather, food, wood and metal industries. From the other sectors there are transport services and wholesale and retail trade.

Figure 76: Roma neighborhoods in Stip



According to the census of population, households and apartments in the Republic of Macedonia 2002 the municipality of Stip has 47.796 inhabitants. The share of the Roma population is 5%.

According to the focus groups in the municipality of Stip, there are about 1,160 Roma households and the total number of Roma population is over 5,000 Roma. According to the discussion and the perception of the coverage of Roma by settlements and settlements in the streets:

Table 1174: Roma settlements in Stip

Big Roma settlements	Middle settlements	Small settlements
1. Radanski road, 2. Kosovo and 3. Sveta Nedela.	4. Dimo Hadzi Dimov 5. Kavaklija 6.8mi Noemvri	7. Sirok dol 8. Duzlacki rid 9. Makedonka.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there is one (1) Roma person that participates in the board of a primary school.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

According to the census of population, households and apartments in the Republic of Macedonia the municipality of Stip has 47.796 inhabitants, of which 50.05% are men and 49.95% are women. In relation to the ethnic composition of the population, 87% are Macedonians, 3% are Turks, 5% Roma, 4 % Vlachs and 1. % Serbs and others. Regarding the age structure of the population, the age group of 15-64 years is most represented by 72%, while in the oldest group (over 65) they consist only approximately 10% of the total population, and children aged 0-14 are represented by 18%.

Table 1185: Population of Stip based on ethnicity

Stip		
Macedonians	41,670	87%
Albanians	12	0%
Turks	1,272	3%
Roma	2,195	5%
Vlachs	2,074	4%
Serbs	294	1%
Bosniaks	11	0%
Other	265	1%

In Stip the approximate distribution of the Roma population in Roma settlements and outside of Roma settlements is:

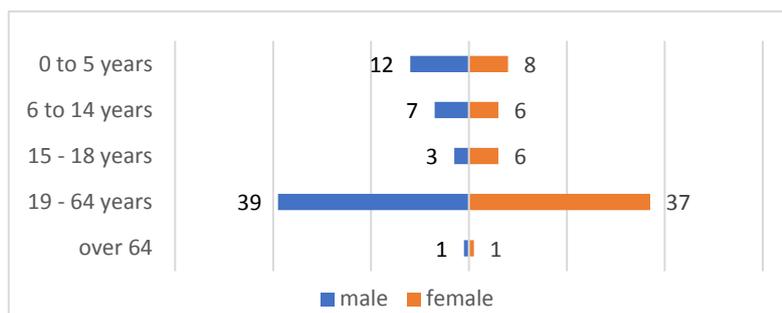
- 80% of Roma live in the following settlements: Radanski Put, Kosovska, Sveta Nedela and Kavaklija
- 50% of Roma live in Dimo Hadzi Dimov Street,
- 30% of Roma live in settlements Shirok Dol, November 8,
- 20% Roma live in the Duzlacki rid

Table 1196: Estimated Roma population according to the focus groups

Settlement	Household	Population
Radanski pat	400	1600 - 1800
Kosovska	250	1000 - 1200
Sv. Nedela	150	600 - 800
Kavaklija	50	200 - 250
8mi Noemvri	100	400 - 500
Dimo Hadzi Dimov	100	400 - 500
Duzlacki rid	50	150 - 200
Makedonka	20	80 - 100
Total	1,120	4,430 - 5,350

The estimation of the Roma population according to the focus groups is around 4,430 – 5,350 Roma in Stip. In the last three years there is noticeable increase of the population due to the creation of new families. However, since 2009 many Roma families also move in the Western Europe.

Figure 77: Population pyramid in Stip



The figure 77 shows the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Stip. The Roma population in Stip as presented is moderately young, around 35% of the population are in the age range 0 to 14 years; 64% in the range 19 – 64 years, and only 1.6% over 64.

Figure 78: Asylum seekers per household in Stip

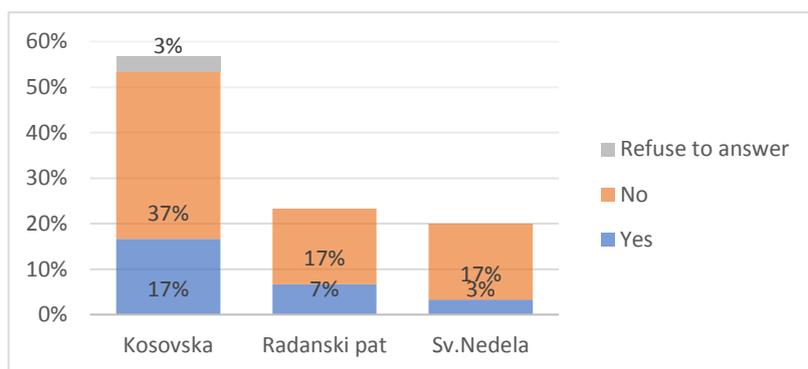
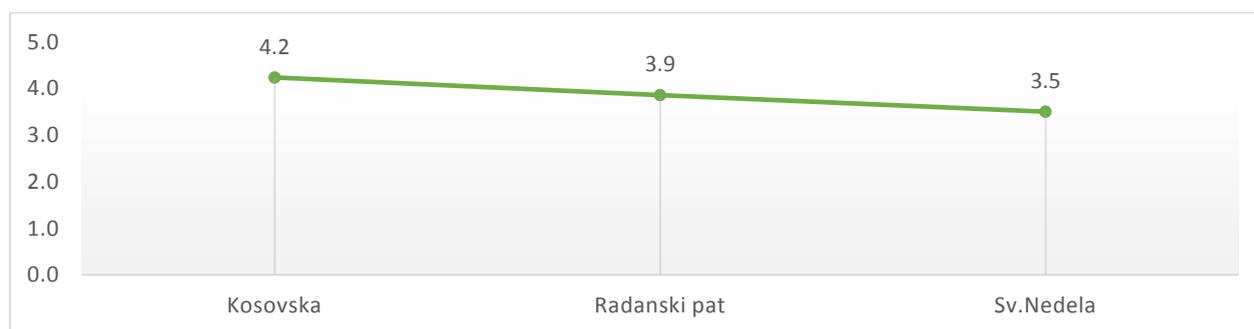


Figure 78 presents the asylum seekers per zone per household, including at least one person who sought asylum in some of the EU countries. It can be seen, that around 27% of the Roma asked asylum with the highest percentage in Kosovska – 17% and Radanski pat 7%.

HOUSING

In general, on average, 3.86 people live in one household in Stip, with the highest incidence of member per household in Kosovska.

Figure 79: Average number of inhabitants per household based on settlements



In terms of the size of dwelling, around 20% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m2 per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone in this term (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) are reported in the settlement called Kosovska (7%). Around 50% of the dwellings are with size range 51-71 m2, with a distribution of 23% in Kosovska, 16% in Radanski pat and 10% in Sveta Nedela. The settlements with the biggest dwelling are in Kosovska (21%) and Sv. Nedela (7%) – see Table 166, below.

Table 1207: Size of the dwellings

	17 m ² - 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51 - 70 m ²	71 - 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²	Total
Kosovska	7%	3%	23%	21%	3%	57%
Radanski pat	0%	7%	16%	0%	0%	23%
Sv. Nedela	0%	3%	10%	7%	0%	20%
Total	7%	13%	49%	28%	3%	100%

Table 168 shows the ownership structure of the Roma household in Stip. It can be noticed that there is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 93% of the Roma own their house. Around 7% of the Roma do not own the dwellings, where 3% of the Roma live in house belonging to their relatives, and 4% in improvised dwellings. The improvised dwellings are in Sv. Nedela settlement.

Table 1218: Ownership structure of the dwellings

	Improvised dwelling (cardboard houses,)	House which belongs to another owner (relative)	Own house	Total
Kosovska	0%	3%	54%	57%
Radanski pat	0%	0%	23%	23%
Sv. Nedela	4%	0%	16%	20%
Total	4%	3%	93%	100%

Around 90% of the Roma from Stip have ownership documentation for their houses, which is among the municipalities with the highest percentage of legalized houses. Around 7% of the houses are in the process of legalization, located in Kosovska settlement. Only 3% of the houses in Sv. Nedela are not legalized, corresponding with the percentage of improvised dwellings.

Table 1229: Legalization of the dwellings

	Yes	No	In the process of legalization	Total
Kosovska	50%	0%	7%	57%
Radanski pat	23%	0%	0%	23%
Sv. Nedela	17%	3%	0%	20%
Total	90%	3%	7%	100%

Regarding the problems that the household have, similar patterns can be noticed as in the other municipalities. The highest percentage (50%) reported that they have problems with moisture, with the peak in Kosovska (30%). The second biggest problem is that houses in Kosovska and Sv. Nedela are built of inadequate material. Same percentage of Roma persons (6%) have reported that do not have accessible asphalt road.

- ⇒ The settlement Makedonska is fully asphalted. It has access to water and sewage network.
- ⇒ The settlements of 8th November, Shirok dol, Dozlatki hill, Makedonka and Dimo Hadzi Dimov are generally urbanized. The preparation of the General Urban Plan of the Municipality of Stip is underway.
- ⇒ With the denationalization process, there is a problem in the procedure as regards to the access to electricity, the Roma households are all connected to the electricity network of EVN, but in the settlements Kosovska, Sveta Nedela, Duzlanski Rid, Shirok dol and part of the Radanski pat around 80-90% of the settlements have low voltage and there is no regular street lighting in the settlements.
- ⇒ So far, about 30% of the submitted 1000 request for legalization of illegally built houses of Roma, or around 300 Roma houses have been legalized. The remaining 70% of requests are in procedure, and the others who have not submitted complete requests so far. From the total requests submitted for legalization, 50-60% of the requests for illegally constructed buildings submitted in 2011 have been resolved.

Table 12370: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Kosovska	30%	13%	4%	3%
Radanski pat	10%	0%	0%	0%
Sv.Nedela	10%	0%	3%	3%
Total	50%	13%	7%	6%

The figure below presents the type of floor in the houses in Stip. As it can be seen, 10% of the households reported that they do not have suitable floor, with the highest percent in Kosovska 7% and Sv. Nedela 3%. As regards to the windows, there are no houses with PVC windows – which are the most quality ones; 47% reported that their windows are from windows form aluminum profiles, while 43% are from wooden profiles.

Figure 80: Type of floor in houses in Stip houses

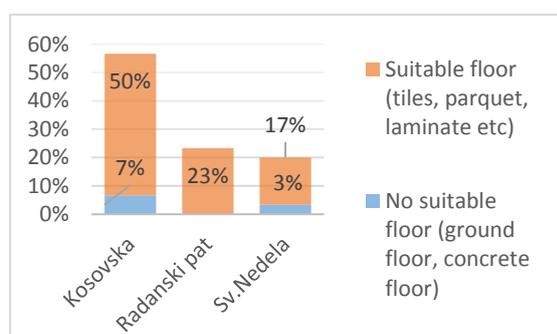


Figure 81: Type of windows in the

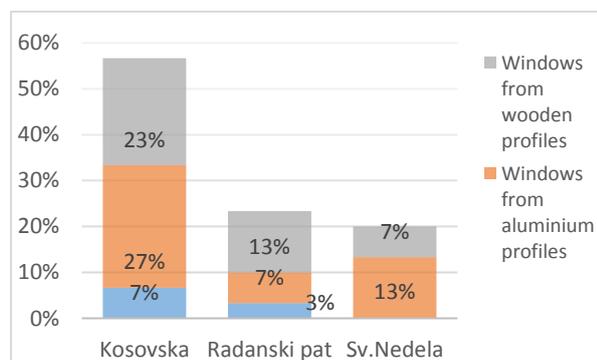


Table 171 presents the access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen the dwellings reported that they have access to electricity. The households reported they have access to drinking water inside the house, till around 39% of the housholders report that they do not have water outside of the house with the highest percentage in Radanski pat (75%). As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 6% of the households reported that they have access, and the same percent, 6% reported that they do not have toilet with bathroom. Around 4% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses. As it can be seen, 100% of the household do not have access to the kichen outside the house. Regarding the sewage system, 100% of the Roma in Shtip reported that they have access.

Table 171: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kosovska	100%	0%	100%	0%	41%	59%	82%	18%	82%	18%	88%	12%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Radanski pat	100%	0%	100%	0%	75%	25%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Sv. Nedela	100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	33%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Average	100%	0%	100%	0%	61%	39%	94%	6%	94%	6%	96%	4%	0%	100%	100%	0%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

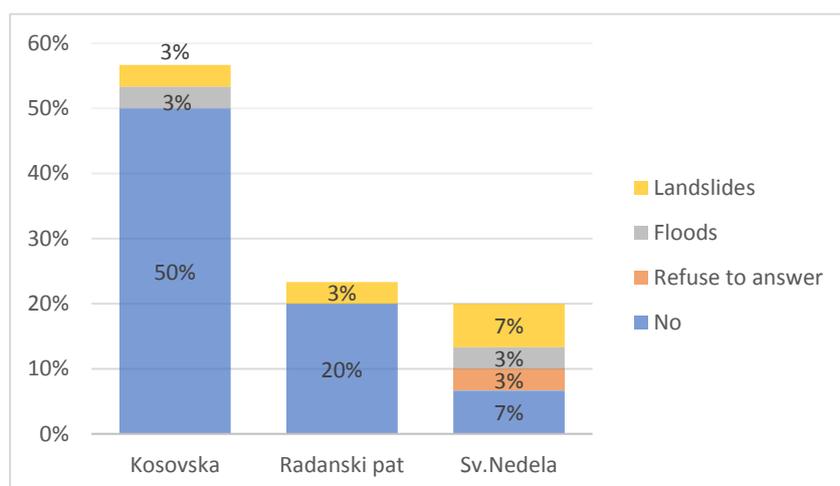
- ⇒ Roma settlements are excluded from electricity by EVN due to illegal access. However, they connect illegally to the electrical network and usually have a low voltage of electricity, which often results in the burning (overheating) of household appliances. The houses are densely built in certain places of neighborhood and due to this, sometimes it is a problem for the firefighting unit and the ambulance to access these houses.
- ⇒ For the settlement Radanski Pat, it can be said that the main street and connection streets are asphalted and in good condition. Radanski pat is urbanized but the DUP is from 1984 and some parts not yet urbanized as new houses were built. The neighborhood has access to drinking water, but in the higher parts the pressure is weak and there is sewage network in the settlement.
- ⇒ For the settlement Kosovska, its main street needs reconstruction, some parts are asphalted and concreted, but within the settlement there is a need for an asphalt of a few streets. Kosovska has parts that are not urbanized, there is access to drinking water but in the higher parts the pressure is weak and there is a need to renovate the water and sewage network in the settlement.
- ⇒ For the settlement Sveta Nedela, its main street needs a full reconstruction. Inside the settlement, other streets are not asphalted. There are unurbanized settlements where the Roma live. One of them is Sveta Nedela, which is not a fully urbanized area and, it is needed the Detailed Urban Plan (DUP) to be adopted for housing. In this settlement, most of the households are illegally connected to the water and sewage network. There is an access to drinking water and is especially critical during the summer period when the inhabitants to not have access to water for few days during the afternoon periods. In addition, there is an issue of low water pressure and there are "outside toilets" that cannot be connected to the sewer network.
- ⇒ Kavaklija is accessible in general, but there are streets that needed to be asphalted. The settlement Kavaklija which population consisted of 80% Roma, has no proper documentation but most of the houses are legalized with the Law on Illegally Built houses. In this settlement, most of the households are illegally connected to the water and sewage network.
- ⇒ For the settlement 8mi Noemvri, it can be assessed that the roads are asphalted in general. It also has access to water and sewage network. Shirok Dol is accessible by a good road but within the settlement there is a need to asphalt and connect the Shirok dol with Radanski Pat with a 500 m road as well as supporting walls to be made. It has access to water and sewage network.
- ⇒ Dimo Hadzi Dimov has been asphalted but there are some streets that need to be asphalted. It has access to water and sewage network.
- ⇒ Duzlacki Rid has been asphalted but there are some streets that need to be asphalted. It has access to water and sewage network. There is an opportunity to urbanize the Roma settlements and in certain parts where it cannot be urbanized, some houses should be dislocated.

Table 172 presents the % of houses that do not have access to different home appliances. As it can be noticed, only 3% reported that do not have access to TV from the settlement Kosovska, around 13% that do not have Satellite or Cable TV. In terms of internet access 30% of the households do not have dominating the houses in Kosovska and Sv. Nedala. However, in terms of having computer/ laptop 63% of the households reported that do not have which is like the other municipalities. As reported, 93% of the households have mobile phones and 90% of the households have home phone which situation is better than in other municipalities. In addition, only 7% reported that do not have washing machine and 7% that do not have iron. However, 13% of the households reported that they do not have electric stove. Around 20% reported that do not have dining table and only 17% that do not have bed for each family member, which is significantly better than in the other municipalities. Lastly, 87% of the households reported that they do not have car.

Table 1242: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Kosovska	Radanski pat	Sv.Nedela	Total
TV	3%	0%	0%	3%
Satellite/ Cable TV	10%	0%	3%	13%
Internet	17%	3%	10%	30%
Computer/ laptop	37%	13%	13%	63%
Telephone	3%	3%	3%	10%
Mobile phone	0%	3%	3%	7%
Washing machine	7%	0%	0%	7%
Iron	53%	23%	17%	93%
Fridge	3%	0%	3%	7%
Vacuum cleaner	7%	0%	0%	7%
Electric stove	10%	0%	3%	13%
Dining table	13%	0%	7%	20%
Bed for each family member	10%	3%	3%	17%
Car	50%	23%	13%	87%

Figure 82: Does your dwelling face with the following problems



The last question regarding the housing is related to the problems that a household faces in terms of some natural upheavals. Around 13% reported that they face with landslides, mostly in Sv. Nedala (7%) and 3% of the households in each of the settlements Kosovska and Radanski pat. Floods are present in the settlement Sv. Nedala.

EMPLOYMENT

The Focus groups discussions, held in Stip outlined the following relevant aspects related to occupations for Roma persons/ settlement:

- ⇒ *Radanski Pat* - Roma work in textile factory and in the shoe factory Bargala, some of them work as hygienists and musicians.
- ⇒ In *Kososka*, the Roma work in textile factory, as hygienists/ cleaning at the hospital, in stores and homes, as musicians, collectors of secondary raw materials, and textile sellers.
- ⇒ In *Sveta Nedela*, the Roma work as seasonal workers and collectors of secondary raw materials, as cleaners and a small part of Roma work in confections.
- ⇒ In *Kavaklya*, the Roma work as seasonal workers and a part work in the textile factories.
- ⇒ In *8mi Noemvri*, the Roma work as taxi drivers, musicians and textile sellers.
- ⇒ In *Sirok Dol*, the Roma work as seasonal workers, hygienists and collectors of secondary raw materials.
- ⇒ In *Dimo Hadzi Dimov*, the Roma mostly work in the textile and leather industry, as textile sellers, musicians, part of them own businesses and part of the Roma are employed in the public administration.
- ⇒ In the *Duzlanski Rid*, the Roma work as textile workers and musicians and seasonal workers.
- ⇒ In *Makedonska*, the Roma work as textile workers and hygienists/ cleaners

Also, during the Focus Group discussions, the representative of the Employment Agency stated that, as of 31st of August 2018, there are **233 unemployed** Roma in the Employment Agency in Stip, **110 of whom are women**. In terms of level of education of Roma, the following information is relevant: there are 211 unskilled (unqualified) Roma of whom 105 are women. There are 11 half qualified Roma, 1 of whom is a woman. Qualified are 5 of which 1 woman and there is none who is highly qualified. With secondary vocational education there are 4 unemployed Roma of which 3 women. With a university degree, there are 2 Roma out of which there are no women. There are no Roma with master's and Doctor of Science degree.

There are special measures (programmes) for Roma. When invitations are sent for trainings, out of 100 Roma, only 2 or 3 are attending. Roma have the opportunity to apply for internships as well as to acquire skills without education such as sewing courses, masseurs and hairdressers as well as grants and self-employment measures. To participate in the measures, young Roma have a greater interest in applying to the ESA. According to the Employment Agency, in the labor market there is a shortage of textile and leather workers, as well as installers and welders.

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate is 27%, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality. The share of employed female is higher than the employed Roma male, and is one of the best compared with the other municipalities. This is because the textile sector in Stip is very developed and many women are employed in that sector.

Table 1253: Employment rate

Stip	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Kosovska	52	19%	10	8%	4	11%	6
Radanski pat	17	24%	4	12%	2	12%	2
Sv. Nedela	16	50%	8	19%	3	31%	5
Total	85		23		10		13
Employment rate/ Municipality		27%		12%		15%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

In the table below is presented the informal work rate. There are 24% of the Roma in average, who are working informally, with the highest percentage in Sv. Nedela (33%) . The women register higher informal rate than men, with the highest difference in the settlement Radanski pat.

Table 1264: Informal work

	Working age	Informal work	Informal work - Male	Informal work - Female
Kosovska	25	20%	8%	12%
Radanski pat	10	20%	0%	20%
Sv. Nedela	12	33%	25%	8%
Average	47	24%	11%	13%

Figure 83: Seasonal work

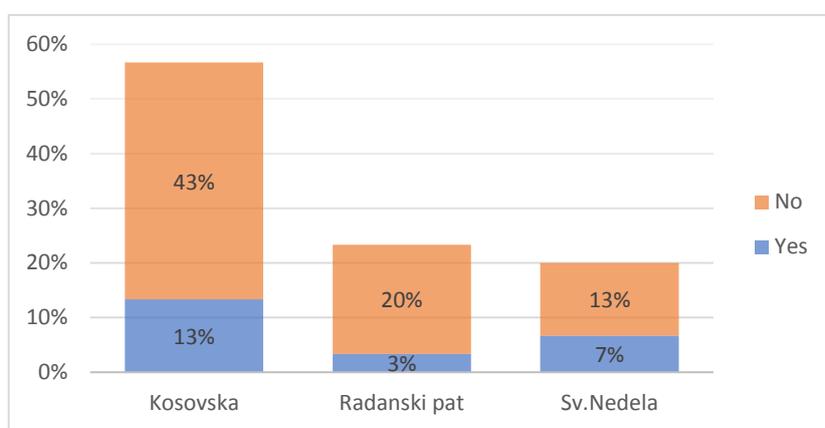
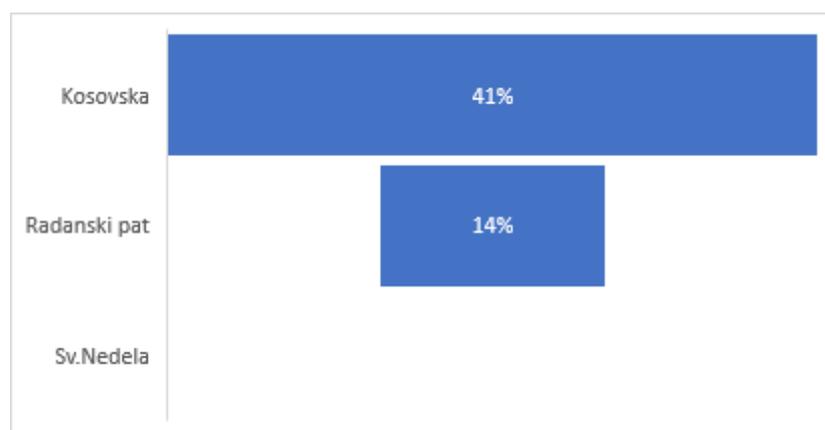


Figure 83 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 23% of the Roma people have been working seasonally. The highest percentage is in Kosovska with 13%, followed by Sv. Nedela with 7% and 3% of the Roma are working

seasonally in the settlement Radanski pat.

Figure 84: Social welfare assistance



The social assistance is also one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure presents that around 41% of the households from Kosovska recipients of social welfare assistance and 14% of Radanski pat, while 0% from Sv. Nedela. The highest share of social welfare

recipients is in the settlement Kosovska.

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 78% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 22% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD.

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 35% of the families cannot buy the basic goods for survival. The most critical position is for the Roma in Kosovska and Sv. Nedela, where 14% of Roma earn up to 5,000 MKD.

Table 1275: Monthly income/in MKD

	0 - 5000	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	40001 - 70000
Kosovska	11%	13%	23%	10%	0%
Radanski pat	0%	7%	7%	7%	2%
Sv. Nedela	3%	1%	13%	0%	3%
Total	14%	21%	43%	17%	5%

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Stip is 80%, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, the share of unemployed Roma women is higher than for males. As per settlement, the highest unemployment rate is reported in Sv. Nedela and Kosovska, Banjesnica. As for the females the highest share is noticed in Kosovska, where 64% of the women are unemployed.

Table 1286: Unemployment rate in Stip

Stip	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Kosovska	25	80%	20	16%	4	64%	16
Radanski pat	10	80%	8	40%	4	40%	4
Sv. Nedela	12	83%	10	50%	6	33%	4
Total	47		38		14		24
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		81%		30%		51%	

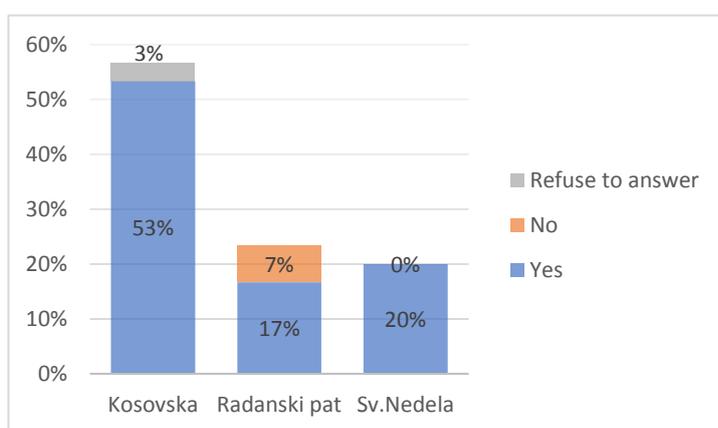
Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 20% consider that there are not opportunities for employment, while 20 do not have the necessary education and skills for employment, 7% reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties. Also, there is a relatively high percentage – 20% that do not look for jobs. Around 10% are unemployed because they are afraid they can lose their social assistance, while 7% reported that they have some disability and therefore cannot work.

Table 1297: Reasons for unemployment

	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs	I don't look for a job	I work from time to time, and that is enough for me	I will lose the social assistance if I work	Disability of work
Kosovska	17%	13%	0%	10%	3%	10%	3%
Radanski pat	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%	0%	3%
Sv.Nedela	3%	7%	7%	7%	3%	0%	0%
Total	20%	20%	7%	23%	10%	10%	7%

Figure 85: Acquaintance with the ALMP



The figure shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, 90% know about the measures, 7% of the population are not familiar, while 3% refuse to answer. It can be concluded that the Roma from Stip are the most aware of the ALMP compared with the Roma from the other municipalities.

EDUCATION

In terms of preschool education, the enrollment rate in the kindergarten is the most important indicators for determining the early childhood development. According to the table below, there were 30 children identified in Stip during the survey out of which 40% of them were at the age for kindergarten.

Table 1308: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age for kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Kosovska	7	10
Radanski pat	2	5
Sv. Nedela	3	3
Total	12	18

As shown on the national level, there are 8% of children enrolled in the kindergarten. There is a high number of children that are not in the kindergarten (92%), where majority of the children Radanski pat and Sv. Nedela are not enrolled in the kindergarten.

Table 1319: Enrollment of children in the kindergarten

	Yes, all of them	No
Kosovska	8%	50%
Radanski pat	0%	17%
Sv.Nedela	0%	25%
Total	8%	92%

On the question why they do not take their kids to kindergartens, 16% of the households reported that they can take better care for their children than the kindergarten, while 13% of the households are not sending their children due to their socio-economic position. Only 3% reported that there are no institutional capacities to receive Roma children.

Table 132: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	When we bring them at the kindergarten, the staff tell us that there is no place and that we have to wait for long period	We can take better care than in the kindergarten	We do not have the means for covering the cost
Kosovska	0%	13%	3%
Radanski pat	0%	3%	3%
Sv.Nedela	3%	0%	7%
Total	3%	16%	13%

Furthermore, within the education sector, there are 15 children at age of primary and secondary education. Out of them, 67% of the households's representatives said that their children attend school, and 33% reported that their children do not go to school (see Table 180).

Table 1331: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary school

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Kosovska	15	11	73%	4	27%
Radanski pat	3	2	67%	1	33%
Sv. Nedela	2	0	0%	2	100%
Total	20	13		7	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			65%		35%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data shows how households assess the state of their health, where in the scale from 1 to 5 they evaluated - 1 is poor and 5 excellent. The general assessment is that the health in Roma households is moderately poor. Around 46% reported their health status as moderately poor, with the highest percentage in Kosovska (20%) and Radanski pat (13%). Only 10% of the households perceive that they have very good health (see Table 181, below). Around 7% of the households refused to answer to this question.

Table 1342: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	1	2	3	4
Kosovska	3%	20%	23%	10%
Radanski pat	0%	13%	7%	0%
Sv.Nedela	0%	10%	7%	0%
Total	3%	43%	37%	10%

For the 46% of the households that rate their health status with 1 and 2 – poor and moderately poor health status, further question on finding the possible reasons were asked. As it can be seen from the table the reason for their moderate health is the mainly related to their current worsened health conditions. Around 7% rated their status as moderately poor because of their unhealthy living condition and disability (see Table 183).

Table 1353: Reasons for their poor health status

	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability	Worsened health condition
Kosovska	3%	3%	23%
Radanski pat	0%	3%	10%
Sv.Nedela	3%	0%	10%
Total	7%	7%	43%

The next question was related to the distance of the Roma settlements from the hospital, which is considered as important indicator for the access to health. As it can be seen from the table below, around 63% of the respondents are in range of less than 2km in distance from the hospital while 33% are in distance more than 2km from the hospital.

Table 1364: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km
Kosovska	0%	34%	23%
Radanski pat	3%	17%	3%
Sv.Nedela	0%	13%	7%
Total	3%	60%	33%

The last question from the section on health was related to how much the households spend per month on their budget for the needs of health care for members of their family. Relatively high

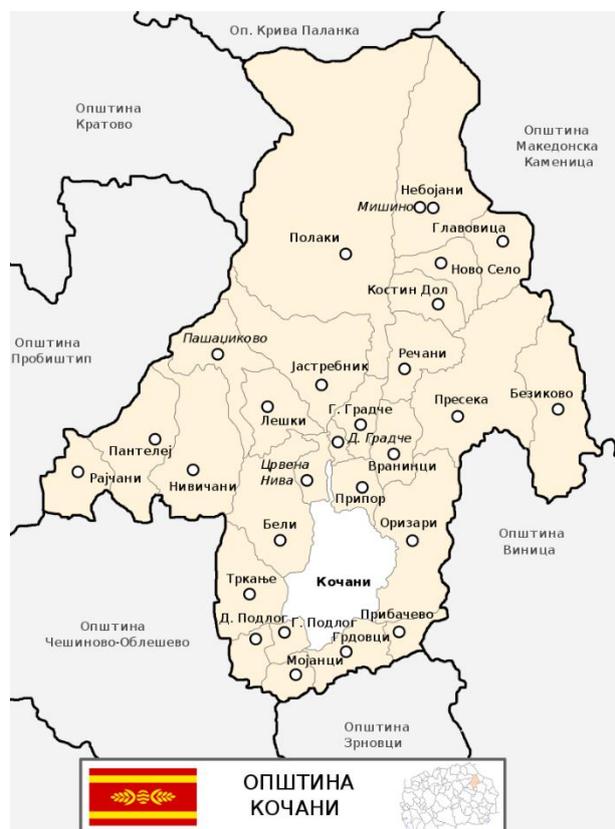
percentage (20%) of the household reported that spend significant budget (3000 to 6000 MKD) for buying medicines.

Table 1375: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	100 - 1000	1001 - 3000	3001 - 6000
Kosovska	4%	40%	13%
Radanski pat	10%	10%	3%
Sv.Nedela	8%	8%	4%
Total	22%	58%	20%

Municipality of Kocani

BACKGROUND



According to the latest official data from the 2002 census, the municipality of Kocani covers an area of 382 km² with 38,092 inhabitants and 28 settlements, the altitude within the city is up to 450 m. Kocani is the third regional center in the east of the country. Kocani has 11,981 households and 14,464 apartments. Kocani is located 120 km from Skopje.

As part of the eastern administrative region, the municipality of Kocani borders the municipality of Kriva Palanka to the north, Makedonska Kamenica and Vinica to the east, the municipality of Zrnovci in the south and Kratovo, Probistip and Češinovo-Obleshevo in the west. Through the municipality of Kocani, a main road runs through which connects Kocani with Stip (30 km) and Veles (70km), and then exits the highway Skopje-Gevgelija, thus, with this road Kocani is connected to central Macedonia.

According to the census of population, households and apartments in the Republic of Macedonia. 2002 in the municipality of Kocani is inhabited by 38,092.796 inhabitants, with 11,981 households and 14,464 apartments. The share of the Roma population is 5.12%.

Figure 86: Roma population in Kocani



According to the number of Roma population, the Municipality of Kocani is the seventh in a row at the national level, where the local population accounts for 5.13%, although unofficial data by the NGOs indicates a figure of 2,800 Roma or 700 - 750 households. The Roma averages approximately 6 - 6.5% of the total population in the Municipality. They live in a single territorial unit which represents the largest part of the urban community number 4 in the municipality.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there are 2 Roma participating in the board of a primary school.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

The municipality of Kocani covers an area of 382 km² with 38,092 inhabitants and 28 settlements (according to the 2002 census), and it grows into a third regional center in the eastern part of the Republic of Macedonia. According to the population census of 2002, there were 28,330 inhabitants in the city and belonged to the group of medium-sized towns. The Orizari suburb, which is kept as a separate settlement in the official inventories, is already merged with the city and together with it, Kocani has 32 106 inhabitants

Table 1386: Population of Kocani based on ethnicity

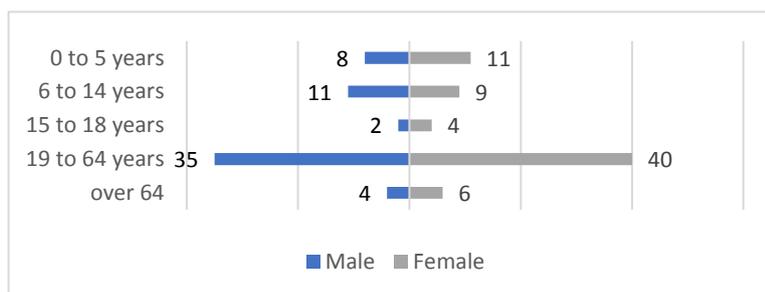
	Kocani	
Macedonians	25,730	93%
Albanians	0	0%
Turkish	315	0.8%
Roma	1,951	5%
Vlachs	193	0.5%
Serbian	63	0.18%
Bosniaks	1	0%
Other	77	0.2%

According to the data, the Roma live in a single territorial unit which represents the largest part of the urban community No.4 in the Municipality of Kocani. The stated territory is divided by the settlements recognized by the name of the streets. The table below present the estimation of the Roma population according to the focus groups. In the last three years, the number of households has declined for a number of reasons, among which the migration is most often mentioned in the countries of the European Union, especially in young married couples. While in the period 2012-2015, the largest emigration of 10 to 20 families aged 20 to 40 years old was recorded.

Table 1397: Estimated Roma population in Kocani

Settlement	Households	Population
Stiv Naumov	40	160
Mitko Bektarski	80	320
Stamen Manov	300	1,200
Slavcho Stojmenov	250	1,000
Grozdan Trifumov	70	280
Shukri Shai	15	60
Ljupco Santov	30	120
Total	543	2,172

Figure 87: Population pyramid in Kocani



The figure 87 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Kocani. At it can be seen, 34% of the Roma population is between 0 to 18 years old, 57% of the population is between 19 to 64 years and around 7.5% Roma over 64 years.

Figure 88: Asylum seekers per household

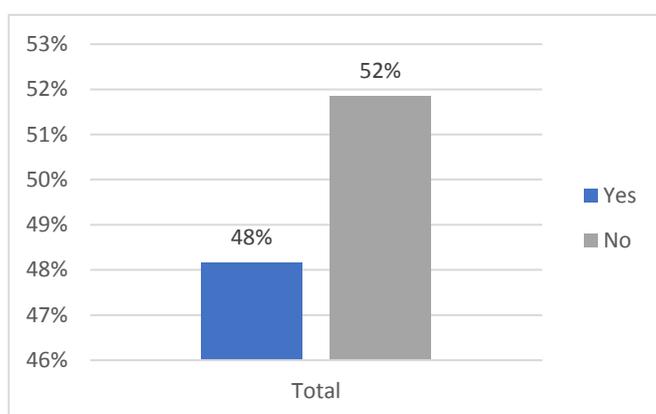


Figure 88 presents the asylum seekers per household, including at least one person who ask asylum in some of the EU countries. It can be seen, 48% of the population in Kocani have ask asylum since 2009. As Roma live in one settlement in Kocani, the data are for the whole municipality. In comparison with the other municipalities, it can be concluded that Roma from Kocani are among the three municipalities with the

highest rate of asylum seekers.

In the last three years, the number of households has declined for a number of reasons, among which the migration is most often mentioned in the countries of the European Union, especially in young married couples. While in the period 2012-2015, the largest emigration of 10 to 20 families aged 20 to 40 years old was recorded. On the issue related to persons without personal documentation in the settlement, the focus groups confirmed affirmatively that there are no persons without documents in the municipality of Kocani.

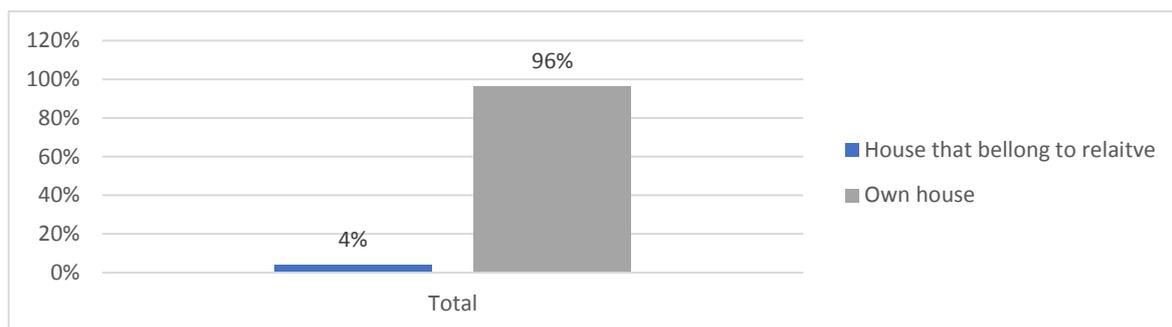
HOUSING

As regards to the size of the dwellings in Kocani, majority of the houses (48%) are in the range size of 51m² to 70m². However, also there are small size dwellings in the municipality – 7% in the range size of 10m² to 16m² and 11% of the houses from 17m² to 30m². Around 18% of the dwellings that can be considered big with more than 71m².

Table 1408: Size of the dwellings in Kocani

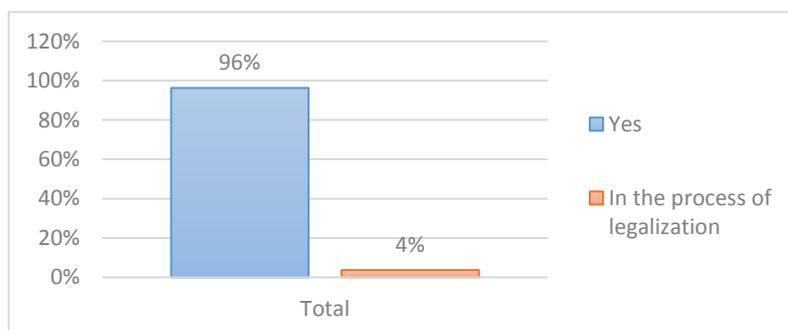
	10 - 16 m ²	17 - 30 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51 - 70 m ²	71 - 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²
Kocani	7%	12%	15%	48%	7%	11%

Figure 89: Ownership structure of the households



Regarding the ownership structure, 96% of the household reported that they own the dwelling, while only 4% reported that the dwelling belongs to their relatives.

Figure 90: Legalization of the dwellings



There is high percentage of ownership of the houses, in total only 4% of the households are in the process of the legalization.

As regards to the problems that the households face, 30% of them reported that they have moisture and 4% that there is no

accessible asphalt road. No other problems were reported from the respondents. In addition, according to the answers, all houses have electrical connections, while only one of the households stated that there is a problem with accessible asphalt road to their place of residence.

Table 1419: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

Kocani	
The house has moisture	30%
The house has no accessible asphalt road	4%

- ⇒ Infrastructure (communal infrastructure, water supply, streets, access roads) exists in all of settlements, except for the "Kolerie graveyard" and "Polanski put",
- ⇒ On the street "Slavcho Stojmenov" there is damaged infrastructure, which is subject to emergency repairs, including the main street and nearby streets. As regards to the water supply, in certain zones or certain families Roma do not have enough water for the most basic needs. In certain areas of the settlement there is a low voltage and environmental pollution caused by non-Roma population living there and dealing with the collection of waste material.
- ⇒ The main streets (especially on the street Stamen Manov and Slavcho Stojmenov are asphalted many years ago, with the current situation requiring priority renovation or complete renovation. On the Mitko Beccarski Street the infrastructure is good, in the street Grozdan Trifumov - the infrastructure is rather dysfunctional and damaged.
- ⇒ The emphasis here is on the populated areas Kolere cemetery and the Polski road, because in these settlements there are still earthy and unprocessed streets that make the daily life of the citizens more difficult, and negatively affect the process of connecting to the city area.
- ⇒ Regarding the power grid, the focus groups participants pointed out that there is access to electricity but a low voltage up to 80% of the entire settlement. More than 90% of the population are not regular payers to electricity bills, due to economic and social challenges.
- ⇒ The focus groups attendants on the same topic added that generally all buildings in all Roma neighborhoods in the Municipality of Kocani are solid and the percentage of old buildings is small.
- ⇒ In addition, the participants stated that the municipality of Kocani has no cardboard neighborhoods, but the most endangered settlement in the city is the old barracks, a ruined building that houses about 24 Roma families or about 100 inhabitants, in very bad conditions for more than 20 years. Also, another big problem in terms of social housing is the barracks on the street "Stamen Manov", which has recently become a homeless shelter.

Figure 91: Type of floor in the dwelling dwellings

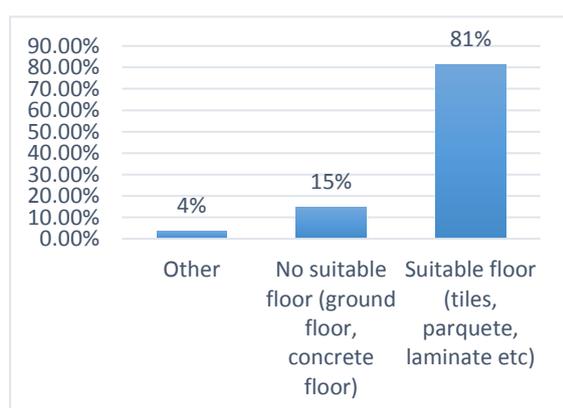


Figure 92: Type of windows in the dwellings

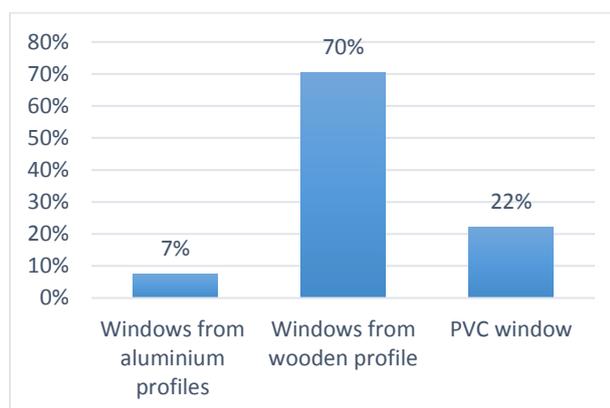


Figure 91 presents the type of floor of the dwellings in Kocani – where 81% reported that they have suitable, while 15% reported that do not have suitable floor. Figure 92 presents the type of windows in the dwellings in Kocani. As it can be seen 70% of the households have windows from wooden profile, and 7% have windows from aluminium profile. Around 22% of the households reported that they have PVC windows, which are the best quality type.

Table 185 provide data about the lack of access to different facilities – the highest percentage (70%) reported that they do not have toilet inside the houses; 15% do not have drinking water inside the house and 33% reported that they do not have kitchen inside the house. Around 11% reported that they do not have sewage system.

Table 190 presents the access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen the dwellings reported that they 15% do not have access to drinking water inside the house, till around 4% of the housholders report that they do not have water outside of the house. As regards to the access to toilet inside the house, 70% of the households reported that they do not have access. Around 33% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses, 11% of the Roma in Kocani reported that they have access sewage system.

Table 190: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kochani	100%	0%	85%	15%	96%	4%	100%	0%	30%	70%	67%	33%	11%	89%	89%	11%
Average	100%	0%	85%	15%	96%	4%	100%	0%	30%	70%	67%	33%	11%	89%	89%	11%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

⇒ The participants answered that there is drinking water, but the pressure is weak. They also said that there is a sewage network, but it should be repaired and built in the area Koperski cemetery and Polski put, where this need is a high priority.

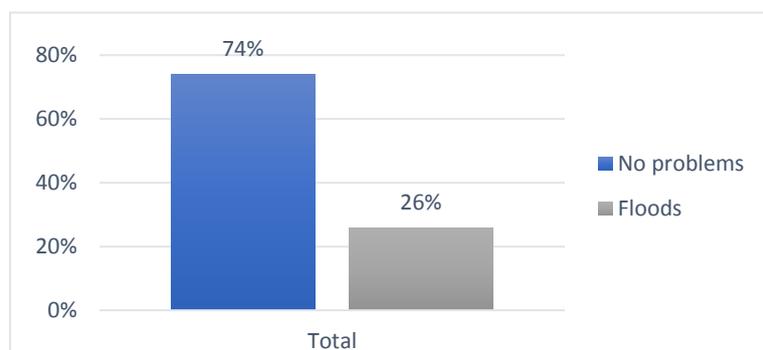
Table 191 presents the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have in a household. As it can be noticed in terms of Internet access, around 37% reported that do not have access which comparable with the other municipalities is better. However, in terms of having computer/ laptop 78% of the household reported that do not have which is like the other municipalities. As reported, 100% of the household have mobile phones 7% and 56% of the household have home phone which situation is better than in other municipalities.

Table 1421: Lack of access to different home appliances

TV	4%
Satellite/ Cable TV	4%
Internet	37%
Computer/ Laptop	59%
Telephone	78%
Mobile phone	7%
Washing machine	11%
Drying machine	92%
Iron	3%
Fridge	3%
Vacuum cleaner	15%
Electric stove	7%
Dining table	51%
Bed for each member of the family	67%
Car	70%

- ⇒ At the moment, the entire Roma community has no legal, i.e. valid, detailed urbanistic plan, on the basis of which all infrastructure activities in the direction of improvement of the life of the Roma in Kocani could happen. The new plan (GUP) of the municipality of Kocani was adopted in 2016, after which conditions were created to develop and adopt new detailed plans, including the city quarterly plan, covering the entire Roma settlement. There are serious obstacles that make it difficult to process such as poor (compacted) urban placement, continuous buildings (illegal buildings) from the local population and lack of financial resources of the municipality.
- ⇒ There is also a need for continuous cooperation with the Roma community from the entire settlement, in order to achieve a mutually acceptable solution.
- ⇒ The data from the focus groups also show that 75% of the total number of households in Kocani are legalized, and 15% of the total number of Roma households are in the process of their legalization, while slightly less than 10% of the population is working for overcoming certain obstacles for submitting a request for legalization (lawsuits, user rights, etc.)

Figure 93: Does your dwelling face with the following problems



The last question regarding the housing is related to the problems that one household face in terms of some natural upheavals. Around 26% reported that they face floods are present during the rainy seasons.

EMPLOYMENT

- ⇒ According to the data from the focus groups in the area of employment, the participants pointed out that on the street Stiv Naumov there are Roma employees, and most of them are in the “Vodovod” / Utility company, and as vendors.
- ⇒ On the Mitko Beccarski Street, most of them are employed in the textile factory and other industrial factories, as marketers and a smaller part in the “Vodovod” – public water company.
- ⇒ On the street Stamen Manov, there are employees in Vodovod – public water company, millers, musicians, owners of private business and sellers in stores of another owner.
- ⇒ On the street Slavcho Stojmenov there are Roma employees in Vodovod – public water company musicians, owners of private business and sellers in shops of another owner.
- ⇒ The participants also noted that there is an increase in the percentage of Roma employees compared to 3 years ago, now young Roma are employed from 18 to 35 years of age.
- ⇒ According to a free estimate, of the total number of employees, most of the employees are employed as sellers. There are registered vendors - 80 to 125 Roma from the population, 50-60 Roma are employed in textile company, about 100 are employed in the private sector. Also, 40 people are employed in the public utility company, of which about 25 are regular employees, while about 15 are contracted. Around 10-15 people are registered as self-employed, own businesses, as sellers in their neighborhood stores, and there are also Roma salesmen in the city's major markets.
- ⇒ According to the NGOs, active job seekers are 780 Roma, out of which 112 Roma women are registered as job seekers (which is not more than 15% of the total number of unemployed Roma women from Kocani. This problem occurs primarily due to their lack of education or not completed primary education, the employment agency system does not encompass this group of persons without or with incomplete primary education. According to a representative of the Employment Agency present at the focus group, it was noted that activity of young people who regularly seek work and apply for the training, for the purpose of acquiring Certificate, participate in trainings for the wood industry - furniture, auto mechanics, locksmiths and welders.
- ⇒ The main problem is irregular reporting during seasonal work (collecting grapes) and other type of seasonal work. Such persons fail to register within the month and according to the law, their right to register from six months to one year is canceled.

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate is around 33% which is very good comparative to the employment rate on national level and municipal level. The employment rate for Roma women is 12% which is relatively good compared with the other municipalities. As reported in the survey, there is also a high incidence of Roma that are working informally especially during the season of collecting herbs. Relatively low percentage is reported working informally – only 5% from the working age population.

Table 1432: Employment rate

Kocani	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No. of Roma employed	%	No. of Roma employed	%	No. of Roma employed
Kocani	81	33%	27	21%	17	12%	10
Total	81		27		17		10
Employment rate/ Municipality		33%		21%		12%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

Figure 94: Seasonal work

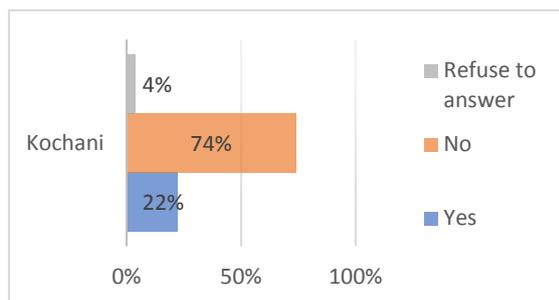


Figure 94 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 22% of the Roma people have been working seasonally. Around 4% of the population refused to answer.

Figure 95: Social welfare assistance

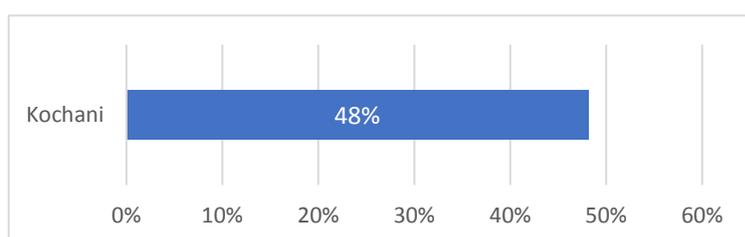


Figure 95 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been receiving social welfare assistance. The data shows that, 48% of the Roma people have been receiving social welfare assistance.

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 85% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, 15 24% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD. Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 86% of the families cannot buy the minimal things for survival. The most critical position is for the 19% of the Roma whose earnings are between 5,000 – 12,000.

Table 1443: Monthly income/in MKD

	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000
Kocani	18%	67%	15%

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Kocani is relatively high - 60%. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, the unemployment rate is higher for the female.

Table 1454: Unemployment rate

Kocani	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Kocani	67	60%	40	23%	15	37%	25
Total	67		40		15		25
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		60%		23%		37%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 7% consider that there are not opportunities for employment, while 41% do not have the necessary education and skills for employment, 33% reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties.

Table 1465: Reasons for unemployment

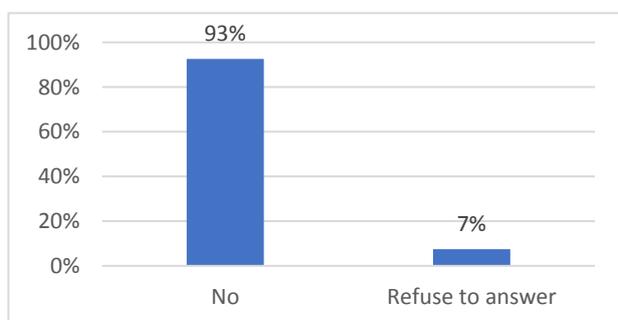
	Absence of opportunities for employment		Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan
Kocani	7%		41%	

Table 196 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Kocani. The data are from 2017 from the Employment Service Agency. Thus, in total there are around 260 registered active Roma job seekers in the Agency, out of which 67% are men. Also, around 160 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 46 % are men.

Table 1476: Active and passive job seekers

Kocani	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	260	176	84	160	74	86

Figure 96: Acquaintance with the ALMP



The figure 96 shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, 93% do not know about the measures, 7% of refuse to answer. It can be concluded that the in Kocani among Roma there is high level of low awareness about the ALMP compared with the Roma from the other municipalities

EDUCATION

In terms of preschool education, the enrollment rate in the kindergarten is the most important indicators for determining the early childhood development.

Table 1487: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age for kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Kocani	13	14

As it can be seen from table 193, there are 38% of children at the age for kindergarten are going to the kindergarten. Moderately high percentage (62%) from the children do not go to kindergarten.

Table 1498: Enrollment in the kindergarten

	Yes, some of them	Yes, all of them	No
Kocani	23%	15%	62%

On the question why they do not take their kids to kindergartens, the households do not have trust in the institutional capacities to take care of their children or the arguments are related to the self-perception of the people that their children are young.

Table 1509: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

Municipality of Kocani	
When we bring them to the kindergarten, the staff inform us that there is no place and that we have to wait for long period	7%
We do not have the means to cover the cost	26%
We are afraid because they are young	4%
In our neighbourhood there is no kindergarten	4%

Household data from Kocani demonstrate that 26% of the households do not have the means to pay for their stay in a kindergarten; 7% of the households reported that there are no spots/places in kindergartens and that they should wait a long time to enroll children in kindergarten; 4% of the households are afraid that the children are not aged to go in kindergarten and 4% of the households stated that there is no kindergarten in their settlement.

Enrollment of children in primary and secondary education

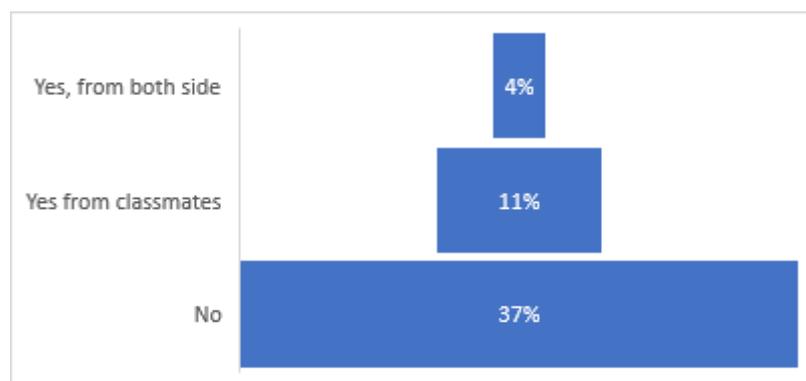
	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Kochani	24	21	87%	3	13%
Total	24	21		3	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			88%		12%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

Furthermore, within the education sector, 24 children included in the survey are aged 6 to 18 years, while 88% of them are attending school, while 12% of them are not going to school.

Households who responded negatively to the question whether their children attend school and are between the ages of 6 and 18, for the main reasons point the lack of funds for school materials and additional costs. The data also show that none of the children of households who are at the age of secondary education who attend classes receive scholarships.

Figure 97: Discrimination of Roma in primary and secondary school



As regards to the perceived discrimination in primary and secondary education, around 15% of the interviewed household reported that their children were subject to discrimination.

Of the households that had experience with discrimination, 4% of the households reported

the case to the school (teacher, director, pedagogue), 1 of the households reported the case to the police, and 1 of the households did not report the case anywhere.

Furthermore, within the education sector, out of 27 households, all households responded that their children did not attend Roma language classes in the previous school year. While on the question of whether they would like their children to attend classes in the Roma language, 6 of the households answered that they would like, and 7 of the households would not want their children to attend classes in the Roma language. 1 of the household said they did not know if they wanted their children to attend classes in the Roma language.

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data show how households assess the state of their health, where in the scale from 1 to 5 they evaluated - 1 is poor and 5 excellent.

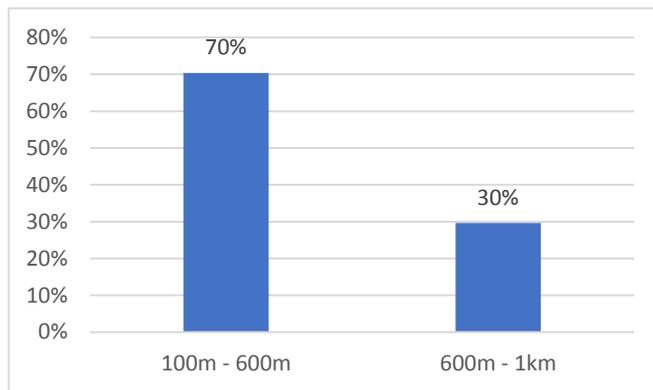
Table 200: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	1	2	3	4	5
Kocani	4%	15%	41%	15%	26%

According to the data, 4% of the households assess the state of health in their household with 1 i.e. poor health, 15% of the households rated it with 2 as satisfactory, and 41% of the households assessed the health status of their households with number 3 or good. Around 15% households responded with number 4 on the scale very well and 26% of the households answered with number 5, i.e. excellent health status in their households.

Only 4 households answered the reasons for the worsening health condition of the households, among which the main reasons are lack of funds to pay for medical treatments, deteriorated health and serious injury - disability. Regarding health insurance, out of 130 individuals surveyed in 27 households, 129 individuals are health insured or an average of 5 members per household.

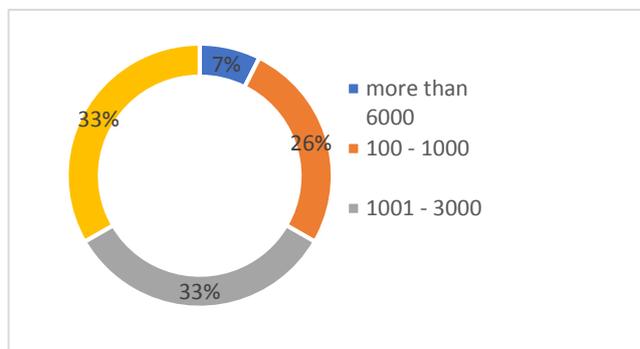
Figure 98: Distance from hospital/ health unit



In the same set of questions, out of 27 households, 70% answered that the nearest healthcare facility is 100 to 600 meters away, while 30% of the households said that the nearest healthcare facility is 600 meters to 1 kilometer away.

It can be concluded that Roma in Kocani have easy access to the hospital, as the distance is very short, and it is not related to additional cost for the Roma families.

Figure 99: Expenditures for medicines/ month, in MKD



The last question from the section on health was related to how many households spend per month on their budget for the needs of health care for members of their family. On this issue, 26% answered households say they spend 100 to 1000 denars, 33% households spend 1001 to 3000 denars and the same 9 households spend 3001 to 6000 denars. Around 7% reported that they spend more than 6,000 denars for buying

medicines.

Municipality of Kicevo

BACKGROUND



The municipality of Kicevo is situated in Western Macedonia. At its center is the town of Kicevo. As a result of changes in municipal boundaries, the territories of the municipalities of Zajas, Drugovo, Vraneshtica and Oslomej were added to Kicevo in 2013.

According to the population census in 2002, the Municipality of Kicevo has 30,138 inhabitants, i.e. the population increase of 9.42% compared to the previous 1994 census year. The density of the population is 615.1 inhabitants per

1 km².

Figure 100: Roma settlements in Kicevo



The educational process in the Municipality of Kicevo is implemented through nine primary schools, two high school schools, and one kindergarten.

According to Census in 2002, Roma are comprising 5.53% of the total population of the municipality. There are 7 Roma settlements in the municipality of Kicevo – Pasino, Skopska, Bela Kula, Vlaski Pat, Prilepska, Meksiko and Rastani.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there is 1 Roma in the council committees, and 3 Roma are members in the Board in the primary and

secondary education.

Table 1511: Participation of Roma in decision making

Council committees	1
Board of directors in primary schools	1
Board of directors in secondary schools	1
Board of directors in public institutions	1
Board of directors in kindergarten	0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

According to the 2002 census, in the municipality of Kicevo there are 30,138 inhabitants. According to the census, the municipality of Kicevo is inhabited by 1630 Roma or 5.4% of the total population. This population is primarily distributed throughout 7 Roma settlements: Pashino, Skopska, Bela Kula, Vlashki pat, Prilepska, Meksiko and Rashtani. The population is heterogeneously distributed both within and outside the Roma settlements, although the number of Roma households found outside of these settlements is small.

Table 1522: Population of Kicevo based on ethnicity

<i>Kicevo</i>		
Macedonians	16,140	53.55
Albanians	9,202	30.53
Turkish	2,430	8.06
Roma	1,630	5.4
Vlach	76	0.25
Serbians	86	0.28
Bosnians	7	0.02
Other	567	1.88
Total population	30,138	

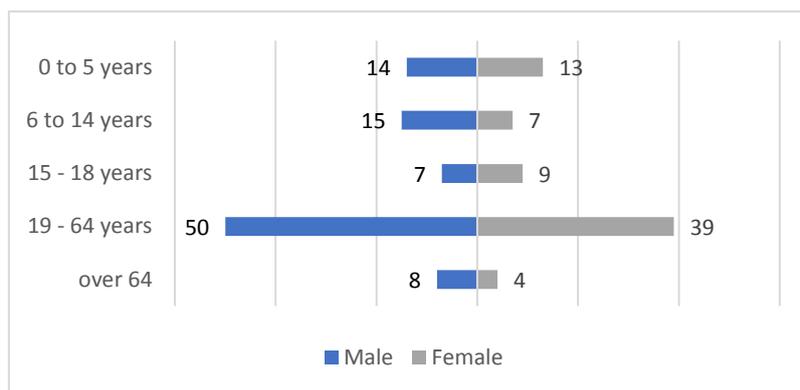
According to the participants in the focus group, the total number of Roma households amounts to approximately 2,500. The focus group participants estimate that the number of households has increased in the last 3 years, especially in the settlement Prilepska (according to the respondents, there were 70 households in 2016, while in 2018 that number increased to 130). The respondents estimate that the number of households has decreased only in the settlement of Bela kula.

Table 1533: Estimated Roma population in Kicevo

Settlement	Households	Population
Pasino	150	600
Skopska	50	200
Bela kula	35 – 40	140 – 160
Vlaski pat	50-70	200 – 280
Prilepska	130	520
Meksiko	150	600
Rastani	60	240
Total		2,300 – 2,400

The focus group participants note that 20-25 years ago the settlement called Prilepska was inhabited by 30 households, while at present it is also populated by a large number of households migrated from other towns, as well as ethnically mixed households, amounting to a total of around 100 households. Almost all of the focus group participants see a future only through the prism of employment or moving outside of the country. The respondents of Prilepska note that apart from employment, their lot would also be improved by urbanization of the settlement and relocation of the households in order to protect them from floods.

Figure 101: Population pyramid of Kicevo



The figure 101 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Kicevo. The Roma population in Kicevo as presented is middle age, around 30% of the population are in the age range 0 to 18 years; 53% in the range 19 – 64 years, and only 7% over 64.

Figure 102:Asylum seekers in Kicevo

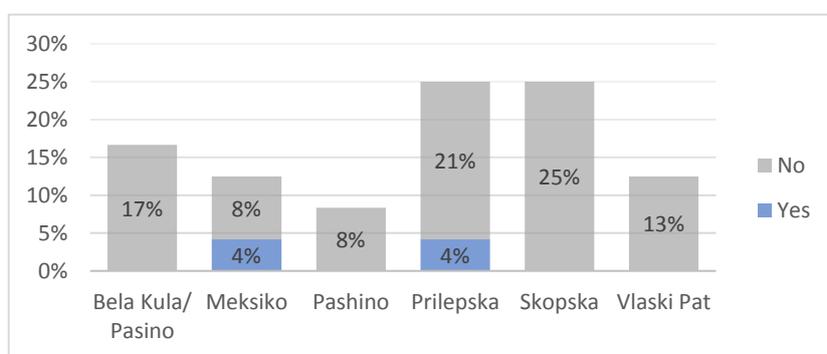


Figure 102 presents the asylum seekers per zone per household, including at least one person who asked asylum in some of the EU countries. It can be seen, that the highest number of the asylum seekers are from Meksiko

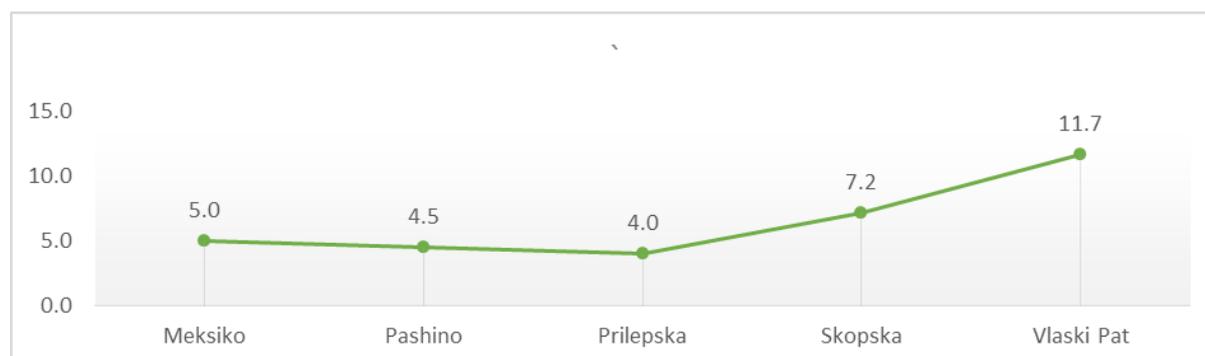
and Prilepska settlement, each with 4% of reported asylum seekers.

HOUSING

Figure 103: Average number of inhabitants per household based on settlements

In general, on average 6.48 people live in one household in Kicevo, with the highest incidence of member per household in Vlaski Pat and Skopska settlement. The lowest number within the municipality is spot in so called Pashino and Prilepska settlement.

In terms of the size of dwelling, around 42% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m2 per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone in this term (the zone where there



are the smallest size dwellings) are noticed in Prilepska (17%), Skopska (5%) and Vlaski Pat (5%), where the dwellings are under the category 17-30m². Around 23% of the dwellings are with size range 51-71 m², with a distribution of 8% each in Skopska and Meksiko and 4% in Bela Kula. The zones with the biggest dwelling are in Bela Kula settlement (13%), Skopska (8%) live in dwellings that are more than 71m².

Table 1544: Size of the dwelling

	Less than 10 m ²	10- 16 m ²	31 - 50 m ²	51-70 m ²	71- 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²	Total
Bela Kula/ Pasino	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	11%	16%
Meksiko	0%	0%	5%	8%	0%	0%	13%
Pashino	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	8%
Prilepska	4%	13%	4%	0%	0%	4%	25%
Skopska	5%	0%	0%	8%	4%	8%	25%
Vlaski Pat	1%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	13%
Total	10%	17%	15%	23%	8%	27%	100%

Table 205 presents the ownership structure of the Roma households in Kicevo. It can be noticed that there is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 96% of the Roma own their house, while 4% refuse to answer. The highest percentage is in Prilepska (25%), Skopska (21%) and Bela Kula (17%).

Table 5: Ownership structure of the dwellings

	Refuse to answer	Own house	Total
Bela Kula/ Pasino	0%	16%	16%
Meksiko	0%	13%	13%
Pashino	0%	8%	8%
Prilepska	0%	25%	25%
Skopska	4%	21%	25%
Vlaski Pat	0%	13%	13%
Total	4%	96%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 96% of the dwellings, from the table below can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Around 46% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 18% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization. Around 36% of the dwellings are not yet legalized. According to the settlement, in Prilepska and Bela Kula are the houses where there is the highest % of the legalized houses, while in Prilepska, Meksiko and Bela Kula are the houses that are not yet legalized (25%; 8% and 3% respectively).

Table 206: Legalization of the dwellings

	Yes	No	Just one part is in the process of legalization	In process of legalization	Total
Bela Kula/ Pasino	13%	3%	0%	0%	16%
Meksiko	5%	8%	0%	0%	13%
Pashino	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Prilepska	0%	25%	0%	0%	25%

Skopska	12%	0%	13%	0%	25%
Vlaski Pat	8%	0%	0%	5%	13%
Total	46%	36%	13%	5%	100%

According to the focus group, the following aspects related to the legalization of the houses were mentioned:

- ⇒ Pashino - 20% are legalized - 80% are not legalized
- ⇒ Skopje-10% are legalized - 90% are not legalized
- ⇒ White Tower - 80% are legalized - 10% are not legalized
- ⇒ Vlachs Way - 20% are legalized - 80% are not legalized
- ⇒ Prilepska - 0% legalized - 100% not legalized
- ⇒ Mexico - 10% maybe less legalized 90% maybe more legalized
- ⇒ Rashtani-80% have legalization-20% do not have.

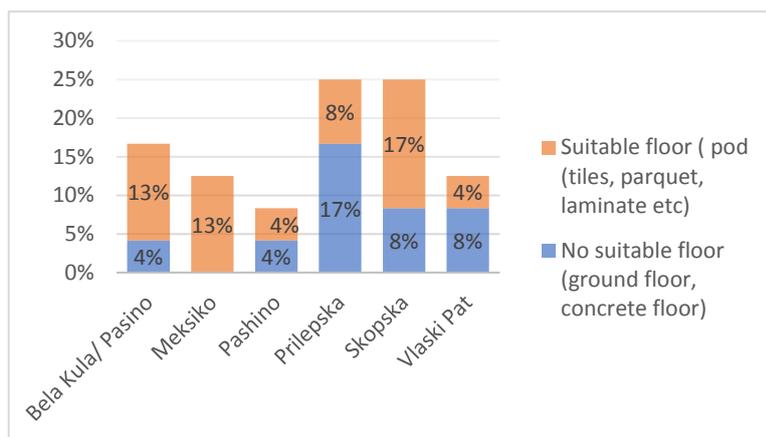
In reference to the question of whether they are connected to the electrical grid, the focus group participants stated that in general all settlements have access to electricity, with the comment that for the most part the houses in Prilepska are comprised of substandard housing with nylon-covered windows, therefore not being up to the standards required for connecting to the grid, and as such they are connected irregularly via cables.

In terms of quality of houses, several question regarding the problems they face, and quality of the houses were asked to the participants in the survey. As it can be seen from table below, the Roma household's biggest problem is the moisture. Around 54% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture with the highest percentage in Prilepska (21%) and Skopska (17%). Around 8% reported that they do not have enough light (8% from the settlement Skopska) and around 4% that their houses are built of inadequate material.

Table 207: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

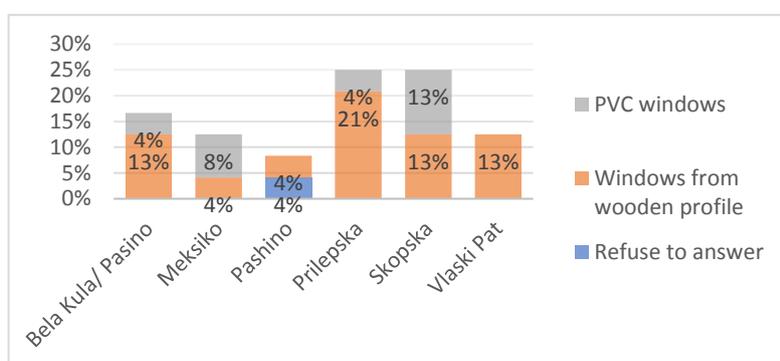
	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material
Bela Kula/ Pasino	8%	0%	0%
Meksiko	0%	0%	0%
Pashino	0%	0%	0%
Prilepska	21%	0%	0%
Skopska	17%	8%	4%
Vlaski Pat	8%	0%	0%
Total	54%	8%	4%

Figure 104: Type of floor in the dwelling



In terms of the quality of the floor, 41 % of the Roma in Kicevo reported that they do not have suitable floor, their floors are on ground or concrete. The highest % is reported in Prilepska (17%) and 8% in Vlaski pat and Skopska settlements.

Figure 105: Type of windows in the dwellings



As regards to the type of windows in the dwellings, 68% of the Roma reported that they have windows from wooden profile. According to the settlements, the highest % reported in Prilepska, Bela Kula, Skopska and Vlaski pat. Around 29% reported that they have windows from aluminum profiles, with the highest % reported in the settlement Meksiko and Skopska, and around 4% of the households in Pashino refused to answer to the question.

Table 207 present the situation in terms of access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen, 17% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity, with the highest incidence in Meksiko (67%) and Prilepska (33%). Around 20% of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water inside the house, with the highest 33% in Vlaski pat and 17% Skopska. In addition, 28% of the households reported that they do not have toilet with bathroom, till 33% of the household do not have access to toilet inside the houses, with the highest incidence in Vlaski Pat (100%). Around 39% of the household reported that they do not have access to kichen inside the house, till 89% of the household reported that they do not have access to kichen outside the house. As it can be seen, 36% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to sewage system, with the highest percentage reported in Prilepska (100%) and 50% in Pashino, 33% Vlaski pat and Bela Kuka/Pasino.

Table 1558: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house			Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A
Bela Kula/Pasino	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	33%	67%	33%	33%	33%
Meksiko	33%	67%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Pashino	100%	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	50%	50%	0%
Prilepska	67%	33%	33%	67%	0%	100%	0%	17%	83%	17%	83%	33%	67%	17%	83%	0%	100%	0%
Skopska	100%	0%	83%	17%	0%	100%	0%	83%	17%	83%	17%	83%	17%	17%	83%	100%	0%	0%
Vlaski Pat	100%	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	67%	33%	0%
Average	83%	17%	72%	20%	8%	100%	0%	72%	28%	67%	33%	61%	39%	11%	89%	58%	36%	6%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Table 209 present the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are consider as regular to have them in one household. As it can be noticed there is high percentage of the population that do not have access to internet Computer (63%), although around 88% of the population have mobile phones. In terms of having basic appliances, around 13% of the Roma household do not have washing machines, 88% of the population do not have drying machines; 29% do not have irons. Around 50% of the population have access to stove (electric). From the basic facilities, 71% of the household reported that do not have dining table, while 75% of the household reported that they do not have bed for each family member. However, 33% of the household reported that they do have a car.

Table 1569: Lack of access to different home appliances

Row Labels	Bela Kula/Pasino	Meksiko	Pashino	Prilepska	Skopska	Vlaski Pat	Total
TV	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Satellite/ Cable TV	4%	8%	0%	25%	17%	8%	63%
Internet	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	8%	21%
Computer/laptop	4%	4%	8%	21%	17%	13%	67%
Telephone	13%	13%	4%	25%	21%	13%	88%
Mobile phone	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%
Washing machine	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	13%
Drying machine	13%	13%	8%	25%	17%	13%	88%
Iron	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	8%	29%
Fridge	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	8%
Vacuum cleaner	0%	0%	0%	21%	4%	13%	38%
Electric stove	4%	4%	0%	25%	4%	13%	50%
Dining table	0%	13%	4%	25%	17%	13%	71%
Bed for each member of the family	8%	13%	4%	25%	13%	13%	75%
Car	4%	4%	0%	25%	21%	13%	67%

Figure 106: Does your dwelling face with some of the following problems

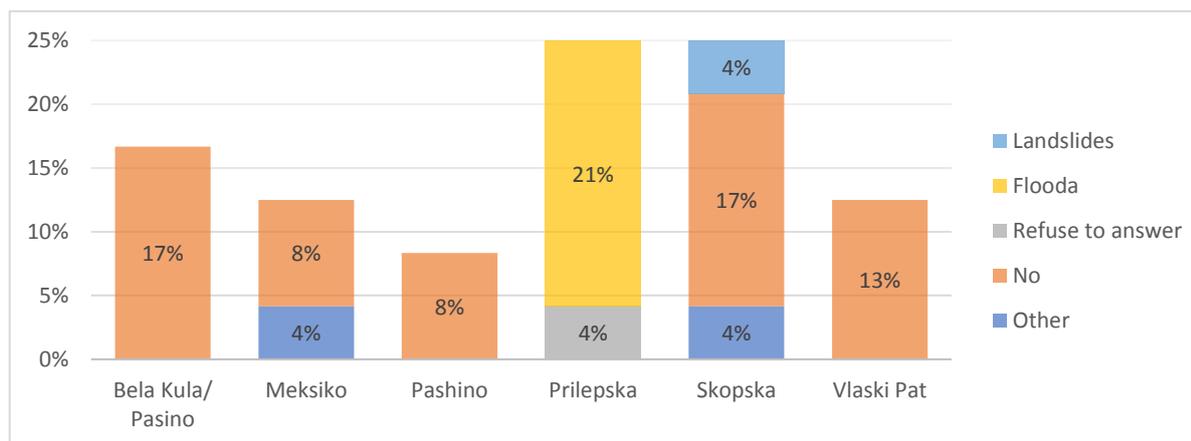


Figure 106 shows the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides. As it can be seen, 21% of the households from the Prilepska settlement reported that they have floods, while 4% of the residents in Skopska reported that have landslides.

The town of Kicevo for the most part doesn't have cardboard settlements, however the settlement of Prilepska is near to that definition, with 130 households living in housing constructed mainly from waste materials, with nylon covered window openings etc. The houses are poorly built. During the summer, seasonal migration to Kicevo results in tent settlements which are dismantled by the inhabitants at the end of the season. The quality of the infrastructure in the Roma settlements varies between settlements in the following manner, according to the focus group respondents:

- ⇒ Pashino – 3 out of 10 streets are not covered in asphalt;
- ⇒ Skopska – the settlement is completely paved and covered in asphalt;
- ⇒ Bela Kula – complete infrastructure, due to being situated in the town center;
- ⇒ Vlaski Pat – the main road is covered in asphalt, in the three streets where Roma live there is no asphalt;
- ⇒ Prilepska – the settlement is illegal, there are serious electricity supply issues, there are no asphalt streets;
- ⇒ Meksiko – the main road is covered in asphalt; the remaining streets are not;
- ⇒ Rashtani – the main road is covered in asphalt; the side street is not.

All of the settlements are connected with asphalt roads to the central town area, although the inhabitants of Prilepska report difficulties accessing their residences as a result of the complete lack of asphalt coverage of the access roads to their homes – a similar issue was reported in the Meksiko settlement. Five of the seven settlements are fully urbanized (Pashino, Skopska, Bela Kula, Meksiko and Rashtani), one of them (Vlaski Pat) is partially urbanized – throughout the length of the asphalt road, while Prilepska is completely non-urbanized, lacking even technical conditions for urbanization (no room for pavements etc.)

EMPLOYMENT

In reference to the primary occupations of the Roma population in the respective settlements, the respondents gave the following answers:

- ⇒ Pashino – employment abroad, painters, musicians
- ⇒ Skopska – locksmiths, employment abroad, musicians, painters
- ⇒ Bela Kula – small business owners, artisans
- ⇒ Vlashki Pat – loggers, manual laborers
- ⇒ Prilepska – manual laborers, seasonal workers
- ⇒ Meksiko – loggers
- ⇒ Rashtani – factory workers, small business owners, locksmiths, painters, , cleaners

According to the focus group respondents, the employment rate in the respective settlements is as follows:

- ⇒ Pashino – 20 people are employed, the remaining 95% regularly registered in the Employment Office
- ⇒ Skopska – 5 people are employed; the remaining inhabitants regularly seek work through the Employment Office
- ⇒ Bela Kula – 30-40 people are employed; the rest regularly seek work through the Employment Office
- ⇒ Vlashki Pat – 20-30 people are employed; the rest regularly seek work through the Employment Office;
- ⇒ Prilepska – 1-2 are employed, the rest regularly seek work through the Employment Office;
- ⇒ Meksiko – 10-15 are employed, the rest regularly seek work through the Employment Office;
- ⇒ Rashtani – 40-50 are employed, the rest report to the Employment Office

The respondents report to the Employment Office for the most part in order to gain the right to receive social benefits, social welfare etc. The participants noted that they had poor communication with the local institutions and the local self-government in terms of providing employment, having received promises which were never realized.

There are Roma in Kicevo with higher education, however they are also unemployed – in general Roma are facing different issues from the non-Roma population. The respondents note the need to employ Roma in the educational system and in institutions at a local level

Table 15710: Employment rate

Kicevo	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Bela Kula/ Pasino	18	11%	2	11%	2	0%	0
Meksiko	9	11%	1	11%	1	0%	0
Pashino	10	20%	2	10%	1	10%	1
Prilepska	15	13%	2	0%	0	13%	2
Skopska	32	25%	8	19%	6	6%	2
Vlaski Pat	19	5%	1	5%	1	0%	0
Total	103		16		11		5
Employment rate/ Municipality		16%		11%		5%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate is 16%, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality. However, the employment rate for Roma is very low compared to the to the employment rate on national level. The share of employed Roma women is 5% which is among the lowest compared with the other municipalities. The most critical situation is for the Roma in the settlement Vlaski pat, where only 5% of the males are employed and 0% of the females.

In Kicevo, as declared by the respondents, the rate of informal work is zero.

Figure 107: Seasonal work

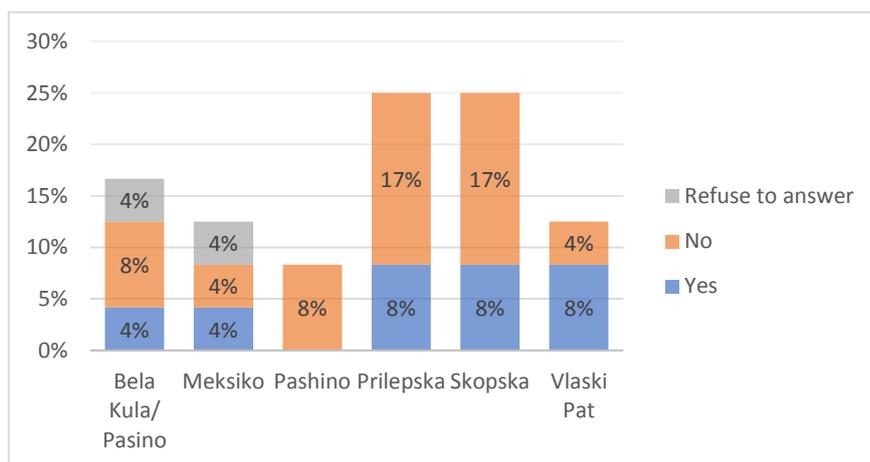
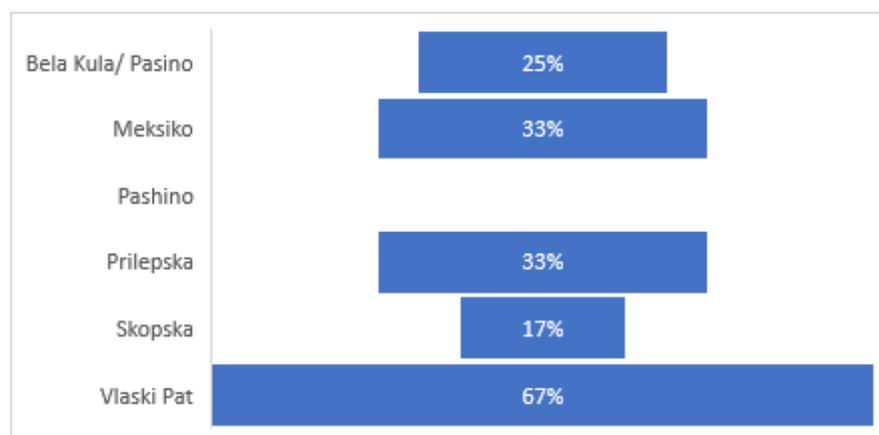


Figure 107 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 32% of the Roma people have been working seasonally, abroad. The highest percentage of Roma doing seasonal work is noticed in Prilepska,

Skopska and Vlaski pat settlement.

Figure 108: Social welfare assistance



The social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure, presents that around 35% of the household are recipients of social welfare assistance. The highest share, or almost 67% of the Roma from Vlaski are

welfare dependent.

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 91% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 8% refused to answer.

Table 1581: Monthly income/ in MKD

	0 - 5000	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	refuse to answer
Bela Kula/ Pasino	8%	3%	0%	5%
Meksiko	4%	9%	0%	0%
Pashino	4%	4%	0%	0%
Prilepska	8%	8%	8%	1%
Skopska	2%	4%	15%	4%
Vlaski Pat	4%	4%	4%	1%
Total	30%	32%	27%	11%

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 62% of the families cannot buy the basic goods for survival. The most critical position is for the Roma in Bela Kula, Meksiko, Pashino Prilepska and Vlaski pat, where around 29% of them earn up to 5,000 MKD.

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Kicevo is relatively high - 78%, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, the unemployment rate is higher for the female. As per settlement, the highest unemployment rate is reported in Vlaski Pat, Prilepska, Meksiko and Pashino settlement with more than 85% unemployed Roma. As for the females the highest rate is noticed in Vlaski Pat, where 56% of the women are unemployed. As presented from the survey result the most critical situation in terms of unemployment is in Kicevo compared with the other municipalities.

Table 1592: Unemployment rate

Kicevo	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Bela Kula/ Pasino	11	55%	6	27%	3	27%	3
Meksiko	9	89%	8	44%	4	44%	4
Pashino	9	89%	8	56%	5	33%	3
Prilepska	11	91%	10	45%	5	45%	5
Skopska	24	63%	15	29%	7	33%	8
Vlaski Pat	16	94%	15	38%	6	56%	9
Total	80		62		30		32
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		78%		38%		40%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 56% consider that they there are not opportunities for employment, while 13% do not have the necessary education and skills for employment, and 13% also reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find job without being a member to some of the political parties.

Table 1603: Reasons for unemployment

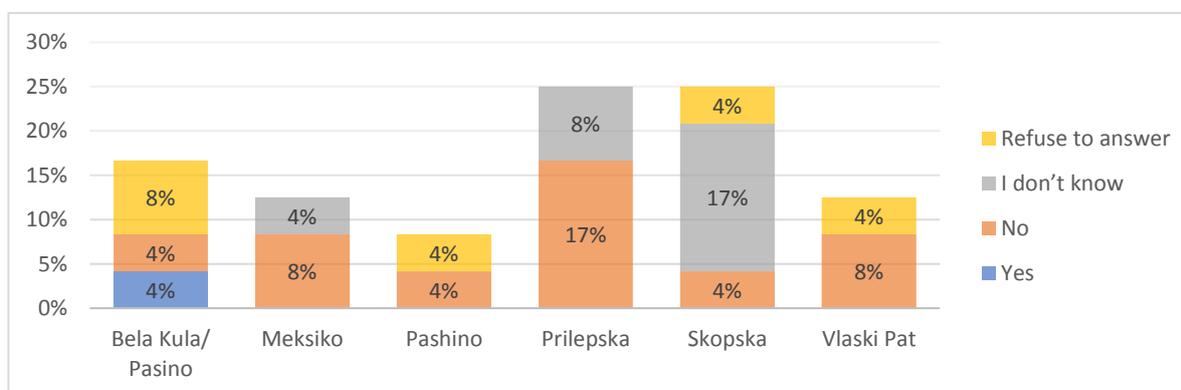
	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs
Bela Kula/ Pasino	67%	0%	33%
Meksiko	33%	0%	0%
Pashino	50%	0%	50%
Prilepska	33%	50%	0%
Skopska	50%	33%	0%
Vlaski Pat	100%	0%	0%
Total	56%	13%	13%

Table 214 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Kicevo. The data are from 2017 from the Employment Service Agency. Thus, in total there are around 324 registered active Roma job seekers in the Agency, out of which 70% are men. Also, around 258 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 56 % are men.

Table 1614: Active and passive job seekers

Kicevo	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	324	227	97	258	145	113

Figure 109: Acquainted with the active labor market policies



The figure 109 shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, 45% do not know about the measures, 29% respondent that they do not know, while only 4% reported that are familiar with the ALM. Around 20% of the Roma refused to answer. There is high percentage of low awareness about the ALMP compared with the Roma from the other municipalities

EDUCATION

The data show that in the municipality of Kicevo there are around 6 children at the age for kindergarten, but none of the children are enrolled. Among the reason dominant place is taking the means for covering the cost – around 4% of the parents whose children are not included in the kindergarten consider this is the major obstacle. Household data from Kicevo showed that 8,3% of the households said they are afraid to let their children to kindergarten because they are still young.

Table 1625: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	We do not have the means to cover the cost	Do not know	We are afraid because they are too young
Bela Kula/Pasino	0%	4%	4%
Meksiko	0%	0%	0%
Pashino	4%	0%	0%
Prilepska	0%	0%	0%
Skopska	0%	0%	0%
Vlaski Pat	0%	0%	4%
Total	4%	4%	8%

Furthermore, within the education sector, there are 36 children at the age for primary and secondary education. All of them are enrolled in the school and regularly attend school.

Table 1636: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary school

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Bela Kula/Pasino	7	7	100%	0	0%
Meksiko	6	3	50%	3	50%
Prilepska	5	1	20%	4	80%
Skopska	10	10	100%	0	0%
Vlaski Pat	8	8	100%	0	0%
Total	36	29		7	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			81%		19%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

As part the survey section regarding education, the respondents were asked if the children in their household attended class in the Roma language. Out of a total of 13 households, 8 reported that their children were not learning in the Roma language, while 5 responded affirmatively (primary education). When asked if they would like their children to learn the Roma language, only 8 of the households responded affirmatively.

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data show how households assess the state of their health, where in the scale from 1 to 5 they evaluated - 1 is poor and 5 excellent. The general assessment is that the health in Roma households is moderately poor. Around 8% reported their health status as moderately poor, with the highest percentage in Bela kula (4%) and Vlaski pat (4%). Around 66% of the population considers that their health status is very good.

Table 1647: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	2	3	4	5	Refuse to answer
Bela Kula/ Pasino	4%	8%	0%	4%	0%
Meksiko	0%	4%	4%	4%	1%
Pashino	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%
Prilepska	0%	4%	8%	13%	0%
Skopska	0%	0%	13%	8%	4%
Vlaski Pat	4%	4%	5%	0%	0%
Total	8%	20%	34%	33%	5%

The next question regarding the health condition is the distance of the Roma settlement from the hospital, which is considered as important indicator for the access to health. As it can be seen from the table below, around 66% of the respondents are less than 2km in distance from the hospital while 26% are more than 2km distance from the hospital.

Table 1658: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	100m - 500m	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km	Refuse to answer
Bela Kula/ Pasino	0%	3%	0%	13%	0%
Meksiko	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Pashino	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%
Prilepska	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Skopska	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vlaski Pat	0%	0%	9%	0%	4%
Total	25%	28%	13%	26%	8%

The last question from the section on health was related to how many households spend per month on their budget for the needs of health care for members of their family. On this issue, 50% said that they spend from 100 MKD to 1,000 MKD, 29% reported that they spend from 1,001 MKD to 3,000 MKD. Around 21% of the household spent more than 3,000 MKD for medicines.

Table 1669: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	100 - 1000	1001 - 3000	3001 - 6000	more than 6000
Bela Kula/ Pasino	4%	0%	9%	4%
Meksiko	8%	5%	0%	0%
Pashino	0%	4%	0%	4%
Prilepska	17%	8%	0%	0%
Skopska	21%	4%	0%	0%
Vlaski Pat	0%	9%	0%	4%
Total	50%	30%	9%	11%

Municipality of Vinica

BACKGROUND

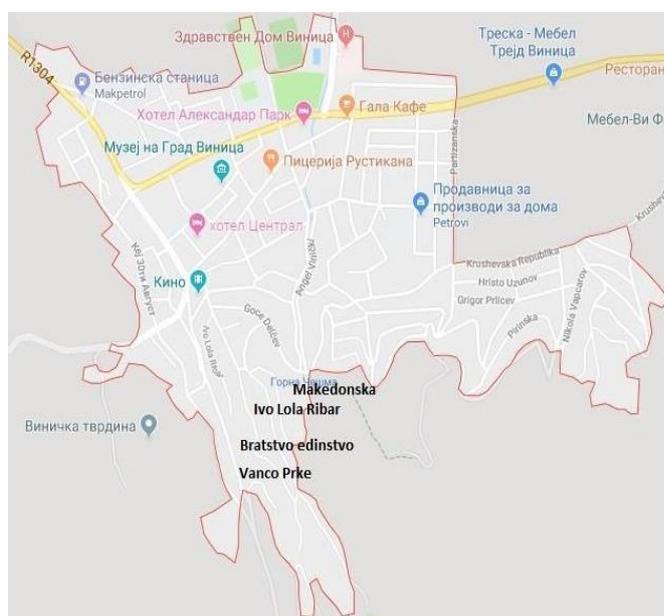


The municipality of Vinica is located in the eastern part of the Republic of Macedonia. The wider area of the Vinica municipality covers the southeastern part of the Vinica-Kocani valley and is located between the mountains of Oboznina and Golak and the mountain Plachkovica. It occupies the central part of the riverbed of the river Bregalnica, which flows through the valley. The municipality of Vinica covers an area of 443 km², and is composed of 15 administrative units

The municipality of Vinica, to the north and to the east it borders with the municipality of Delchevo, to the southeast with the

municipality of Berovo, to the south with the municipality of Radovish and to the west with the municipalities of Karbinци, Zrnovci and Kocani.

Figure 110: Roma settlements in Vinica



The educational process in the Municipality of Винаца is implemented through four primary schools, one high school, and one kindergarten.

Roma are distributed in a settlement called Romsko maalo consisting from the following streets:

1. Ivo Lola Ribar,
2. Makedonska,
3. Bratstvo Edinstvo
4. a small section from Vančo Prke Street

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there is 1 Roma councilor and 1 Roma that participates in the council committees.

Table 16720: Participation of Roma in decision making

Council committees	1
Board of directors in primary schools	1
Board of directors in secondary schools	0
Board of directors in public institutions	0
Board of directors in kindergarten	0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

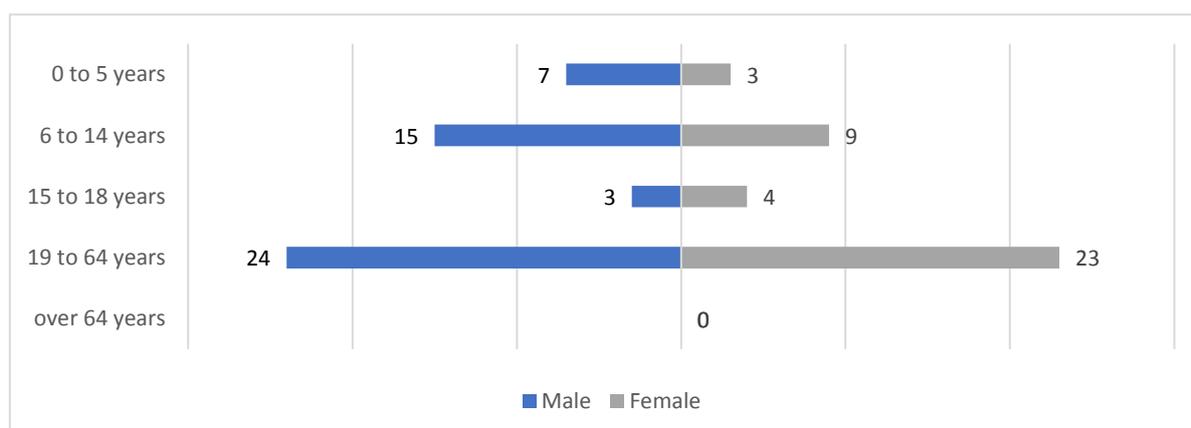
According to the last census in 2002, Macedonians are the largest ethnic group in the municipality of Vinica, in a proportion of 91.6% or 18,261 residents. Roma are the second largest ethnic group, counting for at 1,230 inhabitants (6.2%), while the remaining 2.2% are comprised of Turks, Serbs, Vlachs and other ethnic groups. Around 373 Roma households live in the municipality of Vinica, while the total number of Roma according to the data from the last census amounts to 1230. According to the focus group respondents, the Roma are concentrated in the Roma settlement called Romsko Maalo, which is bounded by the following streets: Ivo Lola Ribar; Makedonska; Bratstvo Edinstvo and a small part of the street Vancho Prke.

Table 1681: Roma population in Vinica

<i>Vinica</i>		
Macedonians	18,261	91.6%
Albanians	0	0%
Turkish	272	1.4%
Roma	1230	6.1%
Vlach	121	0.6%
Other	54	0.2%

At the outskirts of the settlement the population is of mixed ethnic background, with Macedonians living alongside Roma, however deeper into the settlement Roma are the predominant ethnic group, with a small percentage of ethnic Turks and Macedonians. The Roma population inside the settlement is growing, according to the focus group participants. According to the focus group respondents, there is good communication and cooperation between the Roma inside the settlement. Regarding communication with non-Roma, the participants noted that although there were no problems in that respect, they could identify a degree of hidden discrimination from the non-Roma ethnic groups.

Figure 111: Population Pyramid in Vinica



The figure 111 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Vinica. The Roma population in Vinica as presented is middle age, around 46% of the population are in the age range 0 to 18 years; 54% in the range 19 – 64 years, and 0% over 64.

Figure 112: Asylum seekers per household

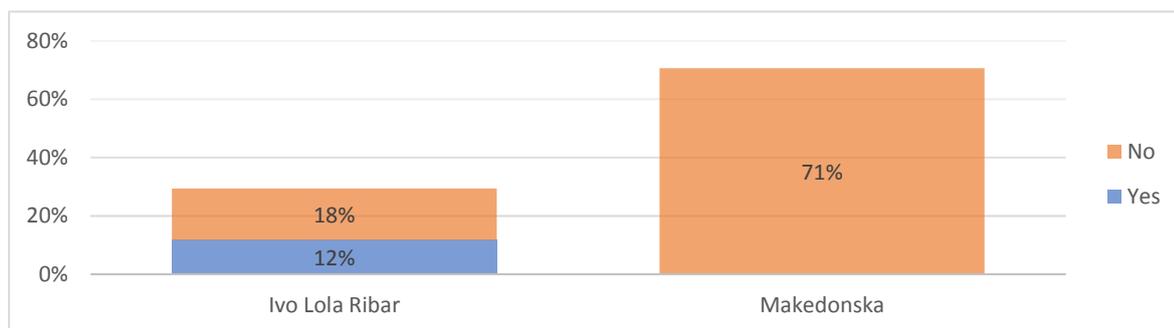


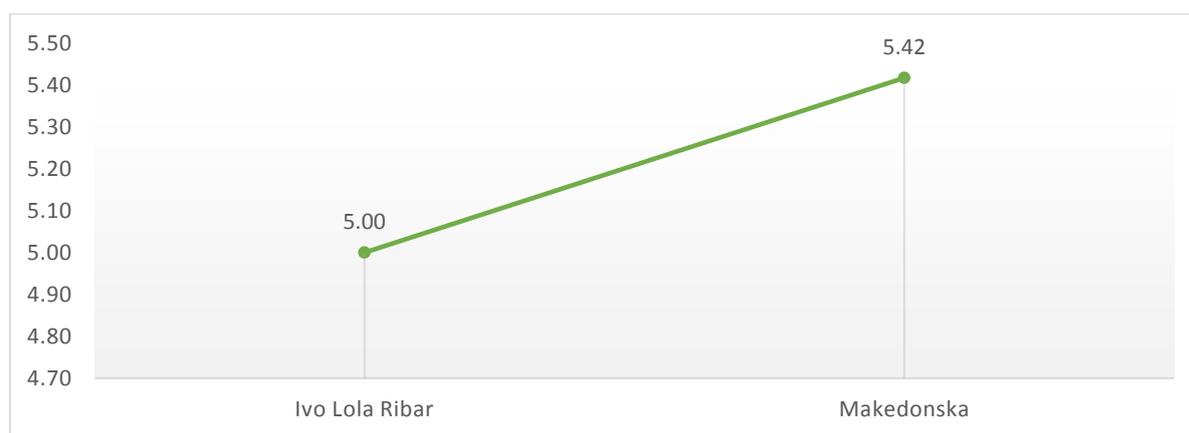
Figure 112 presents the asylum seekers per zone per household, including at least one person who ask asylum in some of the EU countries. It can be seen, that the highest number of the asylum seekers are from Ivo Lola Ribar, where 12% request asylum.

Internal migration is prevalent, especially in the case of those Roma that seasonally migrate in other Macedonian towns where they stay between 1 and 3 months before returning home. There is mass migration as of 5 years ago to EU countries, for the most part to Germany, France and Switzerland. The age at which Roma migrate is between 30 and 40 years.

HOUSING

In general, on average 5.21 people live in one household in Vinica, with the highest incidence of member per household in the street Makedonska, with 5.42 people in one household.

Figure 113: Average number of inhabitants in one household



In terms of the size of dwelling, around 47% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m² per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone in this term (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) is noticed in Makedonska, where 18% of the Roma lived in dwellings up to 30m². Around 12% of the dwellings are with size range 51-71 m², with a distribution of 6% each in Ivo Lola Ribar and Makedonska. Around 41% of the Roma live in dwellings with size range 71m² to 90 m².

Table 1692 : Size of the dwelling

	17 m2 - 30 m2	31 m2 - 50 m2	50 m2 - 70 m2	71 m2 - 90 m2	Total
Ivo Lola Ribar	0%	6%	6%	17%	29%
Makedonska	18%	24%	6%	23%	71%
Total	18%	30%	12%	40%	100%

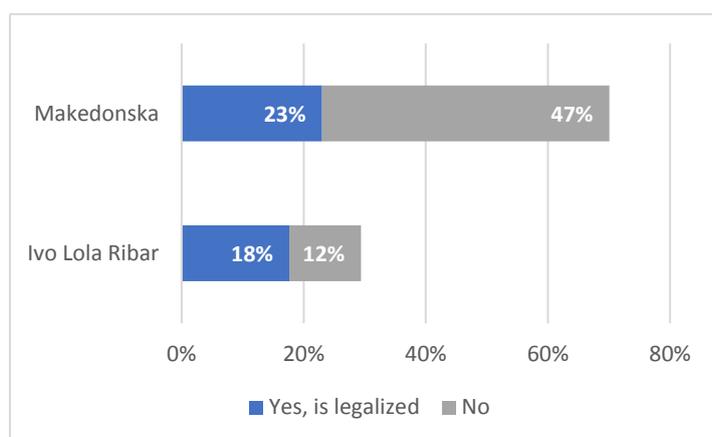
Table 223 presents the ownership structure of the Roma household in Vinica. It can be noticed that there is relatively high percentage of Roma that own their dwellings – almost 100% of the Roma own their house, out of which 71% reported that they own house and 29% that own apartment.

Table 1703: Ownership structure

	Own apartment	Own house	Total
Ivo Lola Ribar	0%	29%	29%
Makedonska	30%	41%	71%
Total	30%	70%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 100% of the dwellings, from the figure below can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Around 41% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 59% do not have legalized houses. According to the settlement, in Makedonska are the houses where there is the highest % of the unlegalized houses 47%, while in Ivo Lola Ribar 12% of the houses are not legalized.

Figure 114: Legalization of the dwelling



According to the focus group, the Roma settlement needs a DUP to finally regulate the infrastructure in the settlement. Only 50% meet the technical standards. In the procedure for the legalization of objects, it appears as a problem also the denationalization of the land. So far, about 420 requests for legalization of illegally built objects of Roma have been submitted. So far, 149 Roma houses have been legalized, which is 45%.

In terms of quality of houses, several question regarding the problems they face, and quality of the houses were asked to the participants in the survey. As it can be seen from table below, the Roma household's biggest problem is the moisture. Around 89% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture with the highest percentage in Makedonska (65%) and Ivo Lola Ribar (24%). Around 24% reported that that their houses are built of inadequate materiel. Also, the same percentage reported that they do not have access to electricity and 53% that do not have asphalt roads.

Table 1714: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house is built of inadequate material	Access to electricity	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Ivo Lola Ribar	24%	12%	6%	24%
Makedonska	65%	12%	18%	29%
Total	89%	24%	24%	53%

- ⇒ In the Roma settlement 60% of the streets are being paved, and around 90% have sewage system. Households are excluded from electricity by EVN because they have debt in paying bills to EVN. They have a low voltage of electricity at the end of the settlement, which often comes to a burnout of appliances. The presence of houses is dense, in certain places is so dense that there is a problem and fire department, or ambulance are unable to approach the houses.
- ⇒ There is a need to asphalt 450 meters of Ivo Lola Ribar Street also inside the settlement. There is a need for asphaltting of the street between the streets Makedonska and Goce Delchev, and between Makedonska and Ivo Lola Ribar which are also not asphalted. Also, large part of the houses faces problems with water pressure and low voltage of electricity. There is also no street lighting in some parts of the settlement,
- ⇒ There is no sewerage network in part of the settlement at the end of Vanco Prke Street

Figure 115: Type of floor

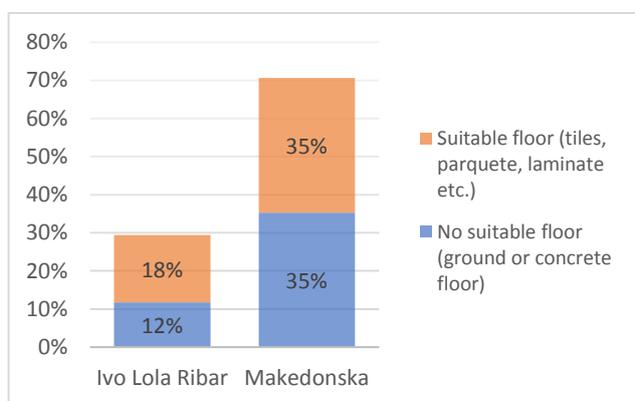
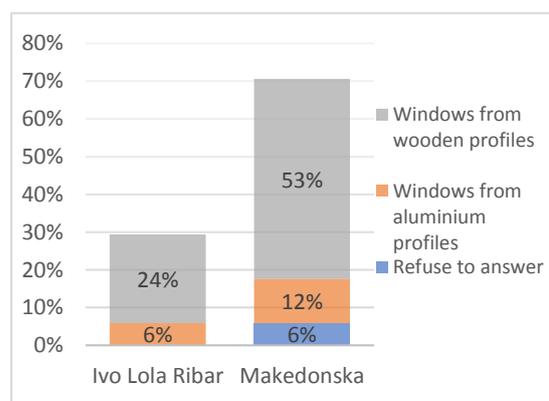


Figure 116: Type of windows



As regards to the type of floor in the dwellings in Vinica 43% reported that they have suitable floor, while 47% that they have ground/ concrete floor. In regard to the window type, 77% reported that they have windows from wooden profile, while 18% from aluminum profiles. Around 6% of the household refused to answer.

Table 225 presents the situation in terms of access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen, 54 % of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity, with the highest incidence in Ivo Lola Ribar (67%). 100% have access to drinking water inside the house. As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 54% of the households reported that they do not have access. Same percentage reported that they do not have access to toilette inside the house, kitchen inside the house and sewage system. Around 54% that do not have sewage system.

Table 1725: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ivo Lol Ribar	33%	67%	100%	0%	67%	0%	33%	33%	67%	33%	67%	33%	67%	67%	33%	33%	67%
Makedonska	60%	40%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	0%	100%	60%	40%
Average	46%	54%	100%	0%	83%	0%	17%	46%	54%	46%	54%	46%	54%	33%	67%	46%	54%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Table 226 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have them in one household. As regards to the basic appliances, 12% of the households do not have TV and 59% do not have Fridge; while 35% do not have iron and 29% vacuum cleaner, while 47% do not have stove for cooking.

In terms of the second category of goods that can be consider as for middle class, 65% of the households do not have internet and 88% do not have computer, 24% do not have washing machine and 76% do not have dining table. Around 65% do not have bed for each family member, which means that large part are shared beds for most of the family members.

Table 1736: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Ivo Lola Ribar	Makedonska	Total
TV	6%	6%	12%
Satellite/ Cable TV	12%	24%	35%
Internet	24%	41%	65%
Computer/ Laptop	24%	65%	88%
Telephone	24%	65%	88%
Mobile phone	6%	6%	12%
Washing machine	6%	18%	24%
Drying machine	18%	65%	82%
Iron	12%	24%	35%
Fridge	18%	41%	59%
Vacuum cleaner	12%	18%	29%
Electric stove	18%	29%	47%
Dining table	24%	53%	76%
Bed for each family member	18%	47%	65%
Car	24%	65%	88%

Figure 117: Does your household face with the following problems

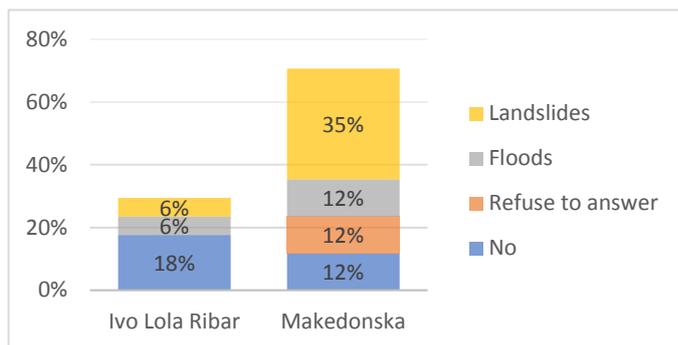


Figure 121 shows the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides. As it can be seen, 39% of the dwellings reported that they have landslides, where houses in in the settlements Makedonska are the ones that are most affected. Around 18% of the households reported that they have floods and 12% refuse to answer.

- ⇒ Not all households are connected to the electrical grid – there is a relatively large number of new buildings in the settlement – their status is unregulated and as such their inhabitants cannot receive approval to be connected to the electrical grid. At present these households use electricity through illegal connections to their neighbors. There is a need to raise the electrical voltage, especially at the far end of the settlement. It is also necessary to pass a Detailed Urbanization Plan for the Roma settlement in order to integrate all the households into the electrical grid.
- ⇒ The state of the residences in the Roma settlement is as follows: adequate housing 60%, old and crumbling housing 10% and inadequate housing from improvised materials 30%. Two households have been identified that live in cardboard accommodation. The passing of a Detailed Urbanization Plan that will refer to the Roma settlement is deemed to be of vital importance by the focus group respondents.
- ⇒ In reference to the question of whether there is a waste collection service in the settlement, the focus group participants reported that for the most part a waste collection service operates within the settlement, with the exception of the street of Ivo Lola Ribar, due to ongoing construction of a support wall.

EMPLOYMENT

- ⇒ The focus group respondents stated that Vinica has 152 unemployed Roma, 48 of whom are women. In terms of educational levels, 142 of the Roma are unqualified, 46 of whom are women. A total of 5 Roma is qualified, 2 of whom are women. There are no highly qualified Roma workers in Vinica. There are 4 unemployed Roma that have graduated vocational secondary school, 2 of whom are women and no Roma that have graduated from higher education. They are all active job seekers.
- ⇒ A number of Roma do not apply at the employment office or do not apply within the legally mandated deadlines and are not registered in the system for active and passive job seekers, which disqualifies them from applying for welfare. Secondary education is precondition for accessing the job programs and employment assistance measures available through the employment office, which is a barrier to Roma who want to access them. Roma who have applied at the employment office are for the most part called upon to participate in public works on a need-to basis.
- ⇒ There are programs specifically tailored to Roma – internships and vocational courses for sewing, and hairdressing, as well as grants and self-employment measures, however there is little interest among Roma to make use of these measures.
- ⇒ According to the Employment Office the labor market is in need of textile workers.

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate is 24% which is moderately low comparative to the employment rate on national level, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality. The share for employed Roma women is very low. The employment rate for male is 20%, almost 5 times higher than the females. The most vulnerable position is for the Romani women from Makedonska settlement.

Table 1747:Employment rate

Vinica	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Ivo Lola Ribar	15	20%	3	13%	2	7%	1
Makedonska	39	26%	10	23%	9	3%	1
Total	54		13		11		2
Employment rate/ Municipality		24%		20%		4%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

In the table below is presented the informal work rate. Again, the female position regarding this is critical and should be further explored and addressed. The informal rate for males is 15% while the informal rate for women is 0%.

Table 1758: Informal work

	Working age population	Informal rate	Informal work - male	Informal work - female
Ivo Lola Ribar	12	17%	17%	0%
Makedonska	31	13%	13%	0%
Average		15%	15%	0%

Figure 118: Seasonal work

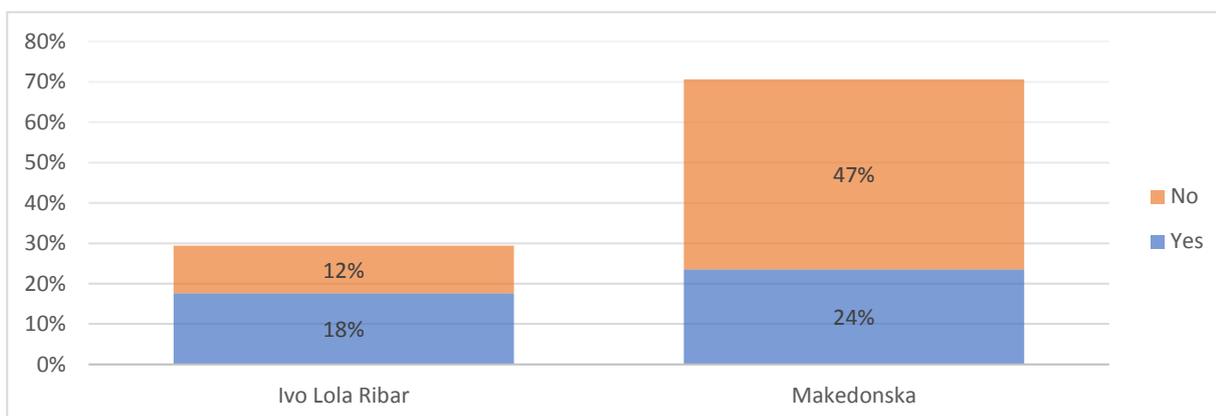
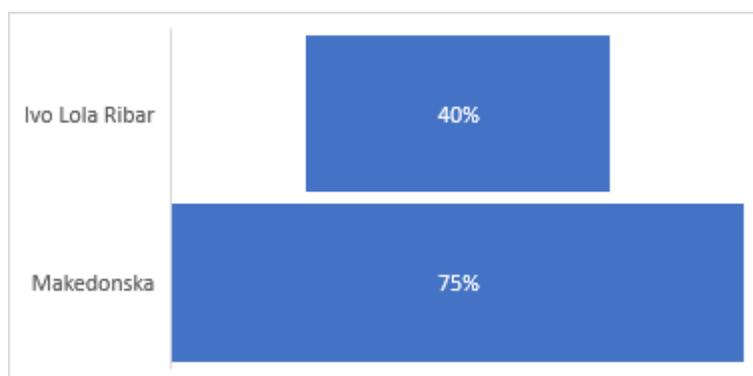


Figure 118 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 42% of the Roma people have been working seasonally, mostly going abroad and working for 3 months in some of the EU countries. The highest percent of Roma working seasonally is in Makedonska settlement

Figure 119: Social welfare assistance



As the seasonal work is important source for the Roma families, also the social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure, presents that around 40% of the household are recipients of social welfare assistance. The highest percentage is reported in Makedonska, where 75% of the

Roma are welfare dependent.

Table 1769: Monthly income/in MKD

	0 - 5000	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	40001 - 70000	Refuse to answer
Ivo Lola Ribar	0%	0%	18%	12%	0%	0%
Makedonska	6%	12%	17%	23%	6%	6%
Total	6%	12%	35%	35%	6%	6%

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 53% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 41% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD. Around 6% refuse to answer

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 18% of the families cannot buy the minimal goods for survival. The most critical position is for those 6% who are having income up to 5,000 MKD

Table 17730: Unemployment rate

Vinica	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Ivo Lola Ribar	12	67%	8	17%	2	50%	6
Makedonska	31	39%	12	23%	7	16%	5
Total	43		20		9		11
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		47%		21%		26%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Vinica is moderately high, 47% calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, women are more affected – 26% of the Roma women are unemployed. This situation indicates that there is a need for activation measures for the women.

Table 1781: Reasons for unemployment

	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs	I don't look for a job
Ivo Lola Ribar	12%	12%	6%
Makedonska	29%	0%	18%
Total	41%	12%	24%

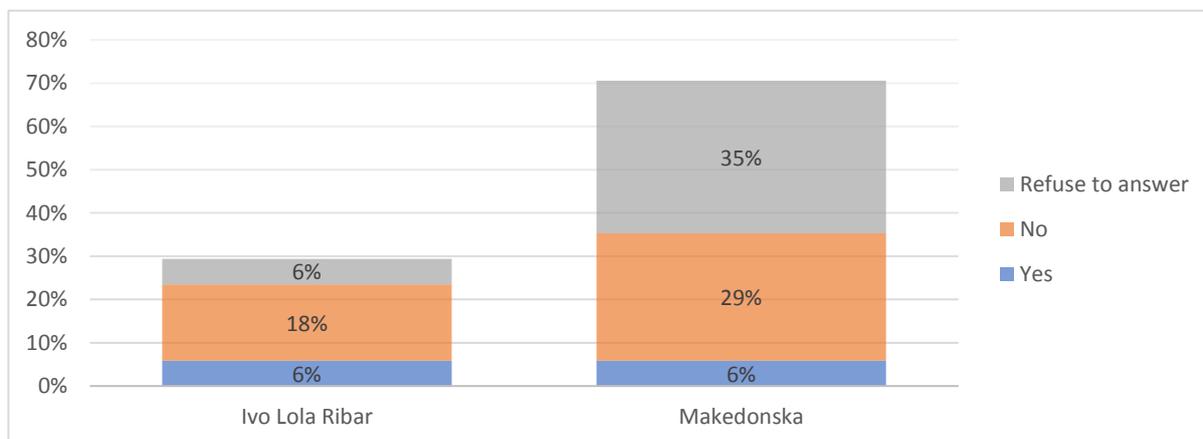
In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 41% do not have the right education and skills necessary to get employment, 12% reported that the jobs are going through a political party and therefore is difficult to find a job without being a member to some of the political parties. Around 24% of the Roma reported that they are not looking for a job.

Table 1792: Active and passive job seekers

Vinica	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	156	102	54	80	34	46

Table 232 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Vinica. As it can be noticed relatively low number of Roma are registering in the Agency for employment – only 156 registered as active job seekers and 80 registered as passive job seekers. It can be seen that females are more prone to register as passive job seekers.

Figure 120: Acquainted with the ALMP



The figure 120 shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, around 9048 of the population that are not familiar with the ALMP measures, while 12% reported that are acquainted with the offers from the programs from the Agency for employment. Relatively high percentage 41% refused to answer to this question.

EDUCATION

Out of the total number of preschool age children, 66% of the children are enrolled in kindergarten.

Table 1803: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age for kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Ivo Lola Ribar	0	4
Makedonska	6	5
Total	6	9

Among the reasons for not going to kindergarten the lack of means for covering the cost is the main one– around 4% of the parents whose children are not included in the kindergarten consider this is the major obstacle.

Table 1814: Enrollment in kindergarten

	Yes, but not all of them	Yes, all of them	No
Makedonska	33%	33%	33%

From the survey, there are around 10 children at age of primary and secondary education. All of them are enrolled in the school.

Table 1825: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Ivo Lol Ribar	1	1	100%	0	0%
Makedonska	9	9	100%	0	0%
Total	10	10		0	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			100%		0%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

In terms of discrimination, around 23% of the parents reported cases of discrimination in the school from the professor or teacher. Such cases should be examined and raised in institutional level, so that they do not harm the motivation of the children in continuing their education.

Table 1836: Discrimination in primary or secondary education

	Yes, from professor/ teacher	No	I don't now	Refuse to answer
Ivo Lola Ribar	8%	15%	0%	8%
Makedonska	15%	46%	8%	0%
Total	23%	61%	8%	8%

None of the 17 surveyed households had children that had attended school in the Roma language. 12 households stated that they would like their children to learn in the Roma language if possible, while a single household stated that they would not like their children to learn in the Roma language.

HEALTH

In terms of the health situation of the Roma in Vinica, around 35% of the Roma, report their situation as moderately poor and rated it 1 and 2; while 47% perceive their situation as good and 18% rated excellent their health situation.

Table 1847: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	1	2	3	4
Ivo Lola Ribar	6%	6%	12%	6%
Makedonska	23%	0%	35%	12%
Total	29%	6%	47%	18%

For the 35% of the households that reported their situation as moderately poor, further questions were addressed in order to get the possible reasons. As it can be seen, 8% of them reported their health status as poor because of their inherited family disease, while around 62% of the Roma reported they do not have means to pay their medicine; 23% because of the unhealthy living condition and inherited family diseases. Also around 8% of the household rated their health status as poor because they had some serious injury or disability.

Table 1858: Reason for the poor health status

	Hereditary family disease	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Serious injury - disability
Ivo Lola Ribar	0%	23%	8%	0%
Makedonska	8%	38%	14%	8%
Total	8%	61%	22%	8%

The distance from the hospital is important indicator for the accessibility to the health system. The distance is also connected with the transportation and means for covering it. Therefore, for around 18% of the population the hospital is up to 2km, while for 76% the distance is from 2 to 5 km, which is very critical in terms of accessibility of the hospital which is further connected with additional cost for the Roma families.

Table 1869: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	1km - 2km	2km - 5 km	Refuse to answer
Ivo Lola Ribar	12%	17%	0%
Makedonska	6%	59%	6%
Total	18%	76%	6%

The expenditures on medicines in a given household also indicate the access to health of the Roma families. On average, around 6% of the population spends up to 1000 MKD on medicines, while 41% of the population spends less than 3,000 MKD. However, the most critical situation is for 53% of the population where they spend more than 3,000 MKD.

Table 18740: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	100 - 1000 MKD	1001 - 3000 MKD	3001 - 6000 MKD
Ivo Lola Ribar	0%	6%	24%
Makedonska	6%	35%	29%
Total	6%	41%	53%

Municipality of Debar

BACKGROUND

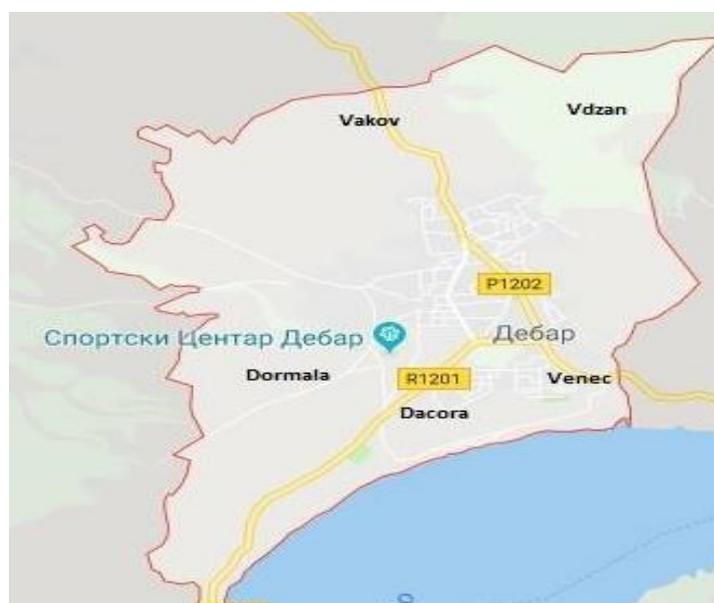


According to the new territorial division, Debar is one of the municipalities that belong to the southwestern part of Macedonia. The municipality is located in the Debar region and has a total area of 142.67 km square. In the east it borders Albania, in the south with Centar Zupa and Struga, to the east with Kicevo and to the north with Mavrovo and Rostusha. In the municipality there is the mountain Desat and Korab and the Debar Lake.

According to the 2002 census, the municipality has a total population of 19 542 inhabitants with a population density of 134 inhabitants per square

kilometer.

Figure 121: Roma settlements in Debar



The educational process in the Municipality of Debar is implemented through five primary schools, two high school schools, and one kindergarten. According to Census in 2002, Roma are representing 5.53% of the total population of the municipality. There are 4 Roma settlements in the municipality: Kavadarci – Vakov, Gjen, Venec and Dolna Maala.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there is 1 Roma in the council committees, and 2 Roma are members in the Board in the primary education.

Table 1881: Participation of Roma in decision making

Council committees	1
Board of directors in primary schools	2
Board of directors in secondary schools	0
Board of directors in public institutions	0
Board of directors in kindergarten	0

DEMOGRAPHICS
Roma population and settlements

The conducted census from 2002 shows that the municipality of Debar has 19.542 inhabitants living in 4.606 dwellings, are spread in 11 settlements and some other minor settlements. Debar is located 133 km from Skopje. **The number of Roma population that lives in Debar is 1.080 which consists 5.53% of the total population which makes this ethnic community fourth in numbers in comparison to** the other ethnic communities. Roma settlements in "Vakov", "Gjen", "Venec" and "Dolna Maala.

Table 1892: Population in Debar based on ethnicity

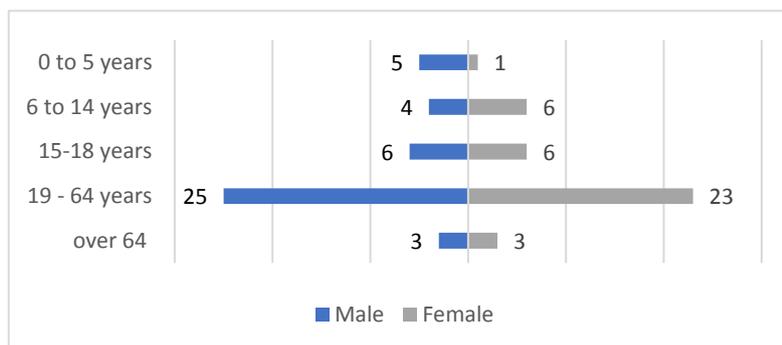
Debar		
Macedonians	3.911	20,01%
Albanians	11.348	58,07%
Turkish	2.684	13,73%
Roma	1.080	5,53%
Serbian	22	0,11%
Bosniaks	3	0,02%
Vlachs	2	0,01%
Other	492	2,52%

According to estimations, in Vakov there are 70-75 Roma households, in Gjen 91 household, Venec 49 households and in Dolna Maala there are 91 households. The number of households has increased in number for the last 3 years.

Table 1903: Estimated population in Debar according to the focus groups

Settlement	Inhabitants	Households
Vakov	280 - 320	70-75
Gjen	350 - 400	91
Venec	200	49
Dolna Maala	365 - 400	91
Total	995 - 1,320	301

Figure 122: Population pyramid in Debar



The figure 122 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Debar. The Roma population in Debar as presented is middle age, around 34% of the population are in the age range 0 to 18 years; 58% in the range 19 – 64 years, and 8% over 64.

Figure 123: Asylum seekers

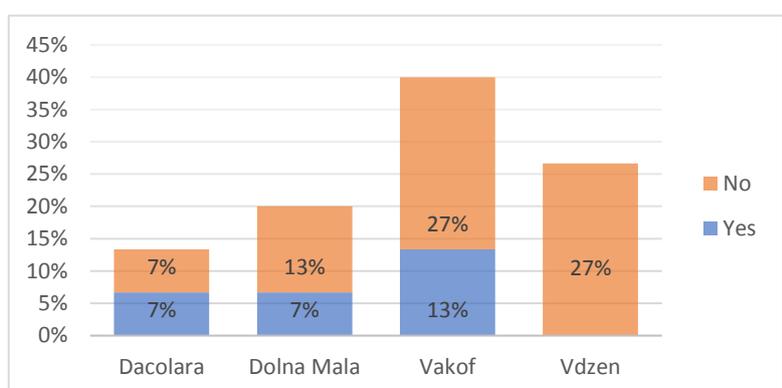


Figure 123 presents the asylum seekers per zone per household, including at least one person who ask asylum in some of the EU countries. It can be seen, that around 27% of the Roma in Debar asked for asylum with highest incidence of the asylum seekers from the two Vakof 13% and with 7% each the settlement Dolna Mala and Dacolara.

HOUSING

In general, on average 5.17 people live in one household in Debar, with the highest incidence of member per household in the settlement Declare, with 6.5 people in one household. The lowest number per household is in Vdzen.

Figure 124: Average number of inhabitants per household

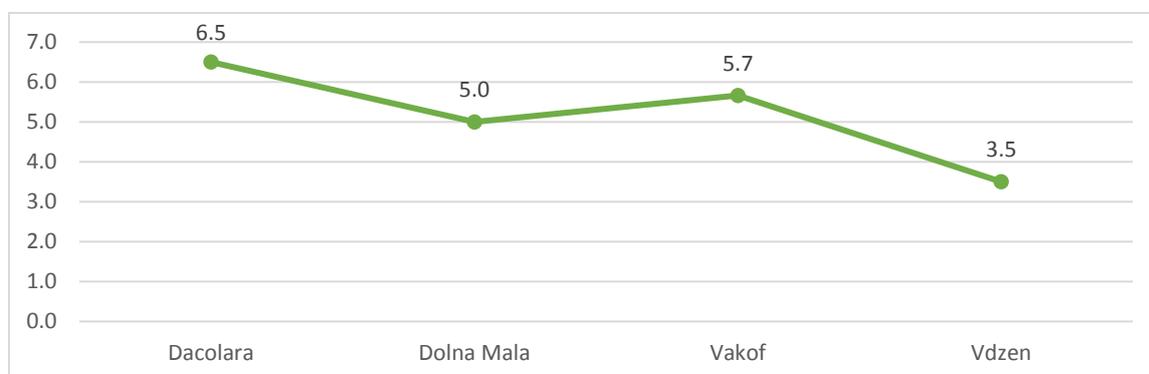


Table 1914: Size of the dwelling

	31 - 50 m ²	51 - 70 m ²	71- 90 m ²	More than 90 m ²	Total
Dacolara	0%	7%	6%	0%	13%
Dolna Mala	0%	7%	7%	6%	20%
Vakof	7%	0%	6%	27%	40%
Vdzen	21%	6%	0%	0%	27%
Total	28%	20%	19%	33%	100%

In terms of the size of dwelling, around 28% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m² per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone in this term (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) is noticed in Vdzen, where 21% of the household live in the range size of 31m² to 50m².

Around 20% of the dwellings are with size range 51-71 m², with a distribution of 7% in each of the settlement Dacolara, Vakof and Vdzen. There are around 52% of the Roma that are living in houses which size is bigger than 71m².

Table 1925: Ownership structure of the dwellings

	Own apartment	Own house	Total
Dacolara	0%	13%	13%
Dolna Mala	0%	20%	20%
Vakof	6%	34%	40%
Vdzen	7%	20%	27%
Total	13%	87%	100%

In terms of the ownership structure of the dwellings, all of the Roma families reported that they own their houses. Around 87% reported that they own house and 13% that own apartments.

Table 1936: Legalization of the dwellings

	Yes	No	Refuse to answer	In the process of legalization	Total
Dacolara	6%	0%	0%	7%	13%
Dolna Mala	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Vakof	20%	13%	0%	7%	40%
Vdzen	20%	0%	7%	0%	27%
Total	67%	13%	7%	13%	100%

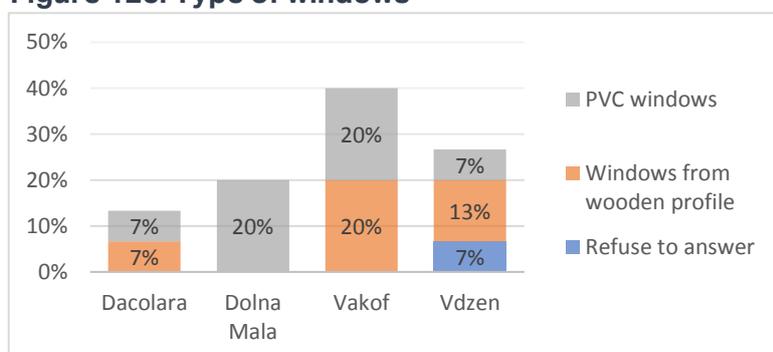
Although it was reported that Roma own 100% of the dwellings, from the table 245 can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Around 67% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 13% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization, i.e. are not yet legalized. In Vakof settlement there are the houses where there is the highest % of the unlegalized houses.

Table 1947: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house is built of inadequate material
Dacolara	0%	0%
Dolna Mala	0%	13%
Vakof	0%	0%
Vdzen	7%	0%
Total	7%	13%

In terms of quality of houses, several question regarding the problems they face, and quality of the houses were asked to the participants in the survey. As it can be seen from table 246, the Roma household's biggest problem is that the houses are built from inadequate material. Around 13% from the Roma from Dolna Mala reported such problem. Around 7% of the Roma reported that their house has a moisture with the highest percentage in Vdzen.

Figure 125: Type of windows



In regard to the window type, 40% reported that they have windows from wooden profile, while 54% PVC windows. Around 7% of the household refused to answer.

Table 248 present the situation in terms of access of the household to different facilities. Around 17% of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water outside the house, with the highest percentage in Dacolara (50%). As it can be seen, 25 % of the dwellings reported that they do not have a kitchen inside the house, with the highest percentage in Vdzen (100%), while 67% do not have kitchen outside the house, with the highest percentage in Dacolara (100%), Vakof (100%). Regarding the sewage system, 8% of the Roma in Debar reported that they do not have access.

Table 248: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house			Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom			Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	N/A
Dacolara	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Dolna Mala	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	67%	33%	100%	0%
Vakof	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	83%	17%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Vdzen	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	33%	0%	67%	67%	0%	33%	67%	0%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	67%	33%
Average	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	66%	17%	17%	92%	0%	8%	92%	0%	8%	75%	25%	0%	67%	33%	92%	8%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Table 249 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have them in one household. As regards to the basic appliances, 7% of the households do not have TV and 7% do not have electric stove. In terms of the second category of goods that can be considered as for middle class, 33% of the households do not have internet and 67% do not have computer, and 40% do not have dining table. 53% do not have bed for each family member, which means that large part are shared beds for most of the family members.

Table 1959: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Dacolara	Dolna Mala	Vakov	Vdzen	Total
TV	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%
Satellite/ Cable TV	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%
Internet	0%	7%	27%	0%	33%
Computer/laptop	13%	13%	27%	13%	67%
Telephone	7%	0%	20%	13%	40%
Mobile phone	7%	13%	0%	0%	20%
Drying machine	13%	20%	40%	13%	87%
Vacuum cleaner	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Electric stove	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Dining table	0%	20%	20%	0%	40%
Bed for each family member	13%	13%	20%	7%	53%
Car	13%	13%	40%	13%	80%

EMPLOYMENT

In terms of the main working occupation of the Roma per settlement, the findings are as following:

- ⇒ in "Vakov" the Roma are mostly working as musicians;
- ⇒ in "Gjen" the Roma are working in the textile industry, laundries, sellers and as hygienists;
- ⇒ in "Venec" as wood cutters and construction industry,
- ⇒ in "Dolna Maala" as wall painters, musicians, blacksmiths and locksmiths.

In terms of employment rate of the Roma, the focus group findings are as following:

- ⇒ "Vakov" - 15 persons are employed; the rest are registered with the Employment Agency;
- ⇒ "Gjen" - 10 people are employed, the rest are registered with the Employment Agency;
- ⇒ "Venec" - 20 people are employed, the rest are registered with the Employment Agency;
- ⇒ "Dolna Maala"- 25 people are employed, the rest are registered with the Employment Agency

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate is 25% calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality. The employment rate for Roma women is 10% which is relatively good compared with the situation of the other Roma women in the other municipalities. The most critical situation is for the Roma in Dolna Maala, where is reported 0% employment for the males and females. The highest employment rate is reported in Dacolara, where the female rate is higher than the male.

Table 19650: Employment rate

Debar	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Dacolara	8	63%	5	25%	2	38%	3
Dolna Mala	12	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Vakof	26	23%	6	12%	3	12%	3
Vdzen	14	29%	4	29%	4	0%	0
Total	60		15		9	10%	6
Employment rate/ Municipality		25%		15%		10%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

In the table below is presented the informal work rate. There are around 11% of the Roma who are working informally, with the highest percentage in Dolna Maala and Vakof. Only 1% of the Roma women are working informally.

Table 1971: Informal work

	Working age	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work - female
Dacolara	6	0%	0%	0%
Dolna Mala	10	20%	20%	0%
Vakof	17	24%	18%	6%
Vdzen	12	0%	0%	0%
Average		11%	9%	1%

Figure 126: Seasonal work

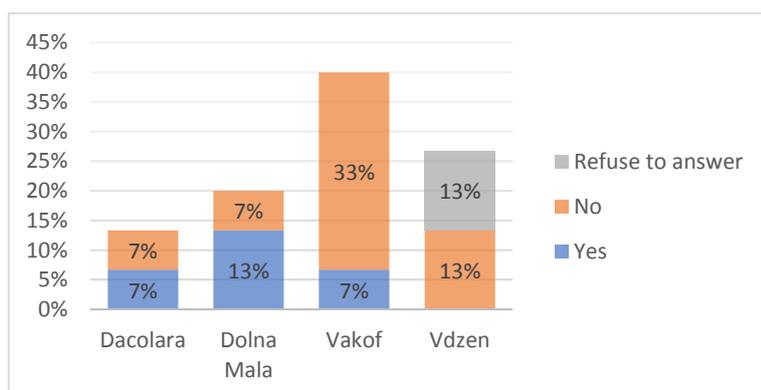
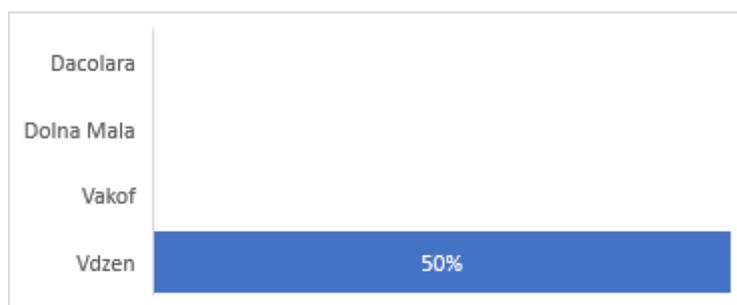


Figure 126 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 27% of the Roma people have been working seasonally. Most of the Roma also goes for the summer period to work abroad. The highest percentage of seasonal work is noticed in Dolna Maala.

Figure 127: Social welfare assistance



As the seasonal work is important source for the Roma families, also the social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure, present that around 50% of the household from Vdzen are social welfare recipients, while in the other

settlement there are no such cases.

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 47% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 20% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD. Only 7% of the respondents have an income bellow 5000 MKD. Also, there is a high percentage - 33% that refused to answer to this question.

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 20% of the families cannot buy the minimal things for survival. The most critical position is for the Roma in Vdzen, with the income up to 5,000 MKD.

Table 1982: Monthly income

	0 - 5000	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	40001 - 70000	Refuse to answer
Dacolara	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	7%
Dolna Mala	0%	7%	7%	0%	6%	0%
Vakof	0%	0%	13%	7%	0%	20%
Vdzen	7%	7%	7%	0%	0%	6%
Total	7%	13%	27%	13%	7%	33%

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Debar is 64% which is relatively high compared with the national average. The unemployment rate is calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, the unemployment rate for women is almost double, 42% of the women are unemployed. In terms of settlement, the highest share of unemployed people is noticed in Vdzen 92%, where 75% of the women are unemployed; follows Dolna mala with 70% and Vakof with 53%.

Table 1993: Unemployment rate

Debar	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Dacolara	6	33%	2	0%	0	33%	2
Dolna Mala	10	70%	7	40%	4	30%	3

Vakof	17	53%	9	24%	4	29%	5
Vdzen	12	92%	11	17%	2	75%	9
Total	45		29		10		19
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		64%		22%		42%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma)

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The % of the reasons for unemployment is distributed equally – 14% consider that there are lack of job opportunities, 13% that do not have the right education and school, and the same percentage of people consider that jobs are distributed among the members of political parties, so if you are not member there are little chances to get employment.

Table 2004: Reasons for unemployment

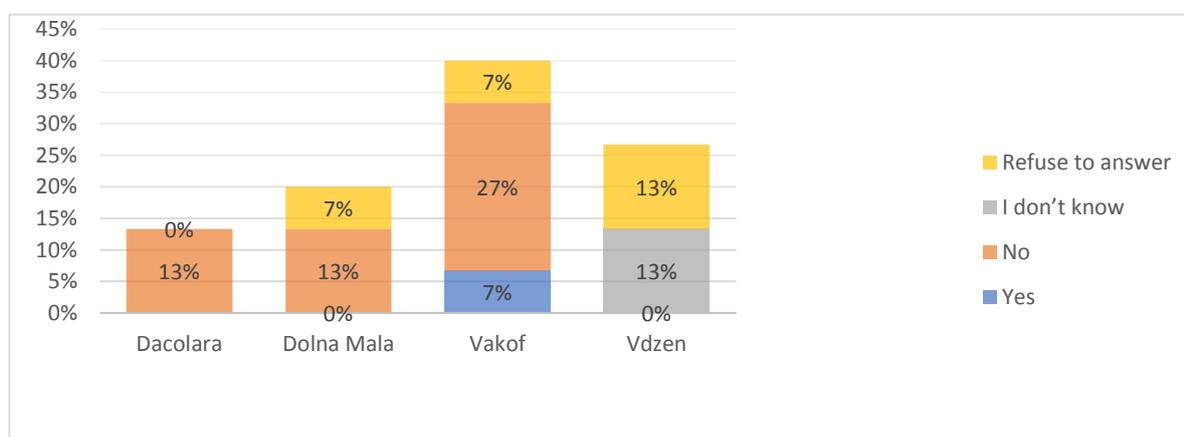
	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	Partisan jobs
Dacolara	0%	0%	0%
Dolna Mala	7%	0%	13%
Vakof	0%	13%	0%
Vdzen	7%	0%	0%
Total	14%	13%	13%

Table 255 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Debar. The data are from 2017 from the Employment Service Agency. Thus, in total there are around 256 registered active Roma job seekers in the Agency, out of which 75% are men. Also, around 128 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 50 % are men.

Table 2015: Active and Passive Job seekers

Debar	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	256	192	64	128	64	64

Figure 128: Roma persons, acquainted with active labor market policies



As regards to the active labor market policies, only 7 of the Roma are familiar with the measures from the Agency for employment. Around 27% refuse to answer, while 53% respondent they are not familiar with the ALMP.

EDUCATION

The data show that in the municipality of Debar (referring to the number of respondents from Debar) there are around 5 children at the age for kindergarten, but only one child is enrolled in the kindergarten.

Table 2026: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age for kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Dacolara	1	1
Dolna Maala	0	3
Vakof	3	3
Vdzen	1	2
Total	5	9

As it can be seen on one child from the settlement Vakof is enrolled in the kindergarten. The rest of the children or 80% from those at age of kindergarten are not enrolled.

Table 2037: Enrolment in kindergarten

	Yes, but not all of them	No
Dacolara	0%	20%
Vakof	20%	40%
Vdzen	0%	20%
Total	20%	80%

As for the reason, 7% of the respondents answered that they are afraid the children are still little, and the same percentage of people refused to answer.

Table 2048: Barries to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	Refuse to answer	We are afraid because there are still little
Dacolara	0%	0%
Dolna Mala	0%	0%
Vakof	7%	7%
Vdzen	0%	0%
Total	7%	7%

In regard to the primary and secondary education, there are 19 children at the age for school. As for the enrollment in primary and secondary education, the situation is different and better than the other municipalities. There are 89% of Roma enrolled in primary and secondary education, while 11% of them are not enrolled.

Table 2059: Enrollment of children in primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Dacolara	5	5	100%	0	0%
Dolna Mala	4	2	50%	2	50%
Vakof	9	9	100%	0	0%
Vdzen	1	1	100%	0	0%
Total	19	17		2	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			89%		11%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

The parents have not reported any cases for discrimination, and moreover in terms of communication with the Non-Roma all specified that they have very good relationship with the other ethnic communities.

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data show how households assess the state of their health, where in the scale from 1 to 5 they evaluated - 1 is poor and 5 excellent. The general assessment is that the Roma households are in a good to very good health.

Table 20660: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5 – excellent)

	3	4	5
Dacolara	7%	6%	0%
Dolna Mala	7%	13%	0%
Vakof	6%	27%	7%
Vdzen	13%	7%	7%
Total	33%	53%	13%

The distance from the hospital is important indicator for the accessibility to the health system. The distance is also connected with the transportation and means for covering it. Therefore, for around 94% of the population the hospital is up to 1km, while for 7% the distance is from 2 to 5 km, which might be consider as critical in terms of accessibility of the hospital which is further connected with additional cost for the Roma families.

Table 2071: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	100m - 600m	601m - 1km	2km - 5km
Dacolara	7%	6%	0%
Dolna Mala	7%	7%	6%
Vakof	0%	40%	0%
Vdzen	0%	27%	0%
Total	14%	80%	6%

The expenditures on medicines in a given household also indicate the access to health of the Roma families. On average, around 60% of the population spends around 1,000 MKD on medicines, while

40% of the population spends less between 1,000 to 3,000 MKD. Therefore, it can be concluded that around 15% of the budget is spent on buying medicines which is relatively good.

Table 2082: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	100-1000 MKD	1001-3000 MKD
Dacolara	8%	7%
Dolna Mala	13%	7%
Vakof	27%	13%
Vdzen	12%	13%
Total	60%	40%

Municipality of Kavadarci

BACKGROUND



The municipality of Kavadarci is in the southern part of the Republic of Macedonia, covering an area of 391km². The municipality on the south borders with Greece, on the east borders with the Municipality of Negotino, on the west borders with the Municipality of Prilep and to the north borders with the Municipality of Rosoman.

The municipality includes 2 suburban settlements and 38 villages. The agriculture in Kavadarci is one of the most developed industries - Winemaking and viticulture are the most developed ones, Kavadarci has 12,026 households and 16,324 apartments. In addition, Kavadarci is located 95 km from Skopje.

According to Census in 2002, Roma are representing 1.75% of the total population of the municipality. However, unofficially, the percentage of Roma in the municipality ranges from 2% to 4%.

Figure 129: Roma settlements in Kavadarci



Most of the Roma population is living in concentrated settlements. There are 5 Roma settlements the municipality of Kavadarci – Dolno maalo (Tenece maalo), Gorno maalo (Busansko maalo), Vatasa, Kadro maalo and Marena settlement.

In terms of the institutional capacities, there is 1 kindergarten, 5 primary school - and 3 secondary schools.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there are no any Roma in the decision-making bodies in the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the latest official data from the 2002 census, the municipality of Kavadarci covers an area of 319 km² with 38,741 inhabitants. According to the last census in 2002, Roma compose 1.75% of the total population of the municipality.

Table 2093: Population of Kavadarci based on ethnicity

<i>Kavadarci</i>		
Macedonians	37,499	96.7%%
Albanians	0	0.0%
Turkish	167	0.4%%
Roma	679	1.7%%
Vlach	0	0%
Serbians	218	0.5%
Bosnians	0	0.0%
Other	171	0.5%
Total population	38,741	

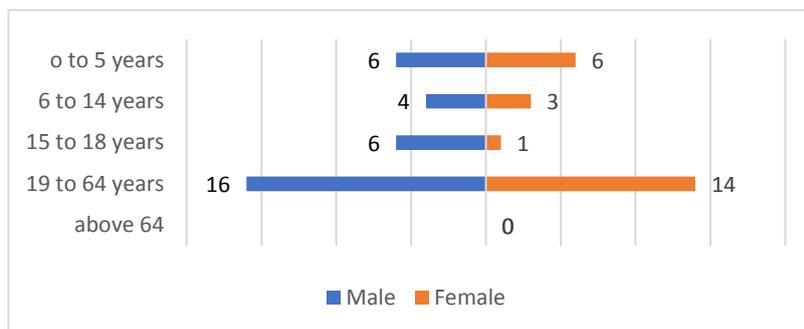
Based on the estimation from the State statistical office, there is slight increase in the population in Kavadarci as from the previous census. Unofficial data by the NGOs indicated around 190 – 200 Roma households. **Roma in Kavadarci are dispersed in the urban part of the city, but also there are Roma living in the outskirts of the city.**

Table 2104: Estimated population

Settlement	Household	Estimated population
Dolno Maalo	20	100
Gorno Maalo	50-60	200 - 250
Vatasa	18-30	70-120
Kadro Maalo	50-60	200 - 250
Marena	30-50	140-180
Total	168 - 220	710 - 900

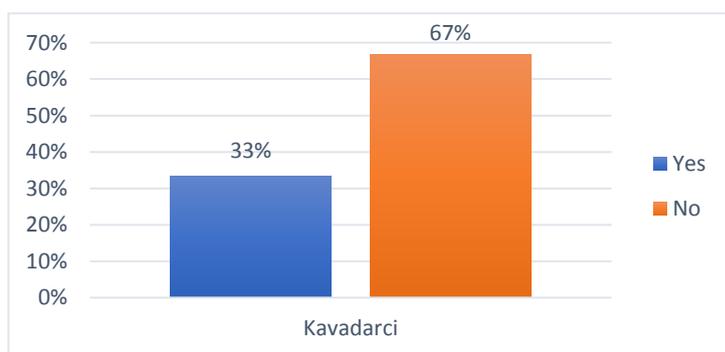
According to the focus groups, Roma live in settlements which are identified according to street names and settlements territory. The number of houses ranges between 168 to 200, but there is more than one family in one house so the number of families can reach up 440. According to the focus groups, the number of Roma in the last three years have increased and almost doubled. The population grow up as a result of creation of new families, and that is why in one household there two families.

Figure 130: Population pyramid in Kavadarci



The figure 130 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Kavadarci. The Roma population in Kavadarci as presented is relatively young, around 46% of the population are in the age range 0 to 18 years; 54% in the range 19 – 64 years.

Figure 131: Asylum seekers in Kavadarci



As regards to the asylum seekers in Kavadarci, around 33% of the population have had at least one member that applied for asylum in some of the EU countries since 2009. Most of the people due to the economic reason opt for such an option as the perspectives of the new generation is very limited.

HOUSING

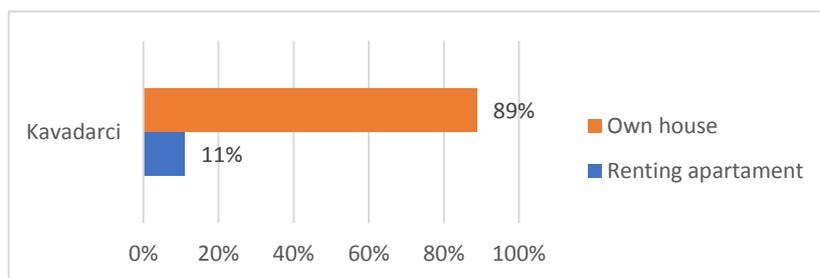
The data present are on a municipal level, as the distribution of the sample size on settlement level is small. As regards to the number of inhabitants per household, from the survey it can be concluded that there are around 6.2 inhabitants per household, which compared to the Non-Roma families is relatively high. However, the structure of the families is very different, as in one Roma family most commonly can be found extended families.

Table 2115: Size of the dwellings

	17 m2 - 30 m2	31 m2 - 50 m2	51 m2 - 70 m2	71 m2 - 90 m2
Kavadarci	34%	22%	22%	22%

In terms of the size of the dwellings, it can be seen that around 33% of the population in Kavadarci live in area up to 30m², while in each of the other size categories reside around 22%. Considering the number of inhabitants in one household, it can be concluded that in the Roma families there is overcrowding.

Figure 132: Ownership structure of the dwellings



As per the ownership structure, around 89% reported that they live in own house, while 11% are renting apartments.

Also, participants from the focus groups mentioned that

there are cardboard houses in Dolno and Gorno maalo, in total around 4-5 houses in each settlement. Although, the respondents reported that they are owners of the dwellings, very often large majority do not have the documents to prove that they own the dwellings. The table below shows whether the dwelling is legalized. In this regard, only 33% of the household reported that their house is legalized, and around 11% are in the process of legalizing only part of the house. However, large majority – 44% do not have legalized.

Table 2126: Legalization of the dwelling

	I am tenant	Yes	No	Just one part is in the process of legalization
Kavadarci	11%	34%	44%	11%

The participants in the focus group reported the following situation in terms of the legalization:

- ⇒ Dolno Maalo (Teneke Maalo); - there are no legalized dwellings or requests for legalization. According to preliminary discussion with the municipal staff this settlement cannot be legalized because there is no DUP, and the current intention of the local self-government is to dislocate this settlement
- ⇒ Upper neighborhood (Bushanski Maalo); - 60% are legalized 40% are not legalized
- ⇒ Vatasha; - 10 houses have been legalized around 7 - 8 houses have not been legalized, but the houses in this settlement have a chance to legalize
- ⇒ Kadro Maalo; - 35 - 40 houses are legalized, 10 - 15 houses are not legalized, the houses in this settlement have a chance to legalize
- ⇒ Marine - All 30 houses are legalized

Table 2137: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

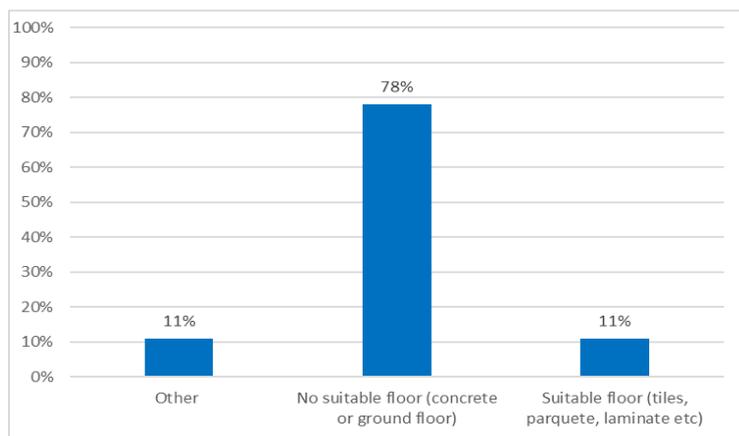
	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house is built of inadequate material	Access to electricity	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Kavadarci	56%	22%	22%	67%	22%

In terms of quality of houses, the Roma household's biggest problem is the access to electricity, where around 67% of the respondents noted this problem. Around 56% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture, while 22% reported that they have not enough light in the houses and no accessible road.

The participants in the focus group noted the following problems related to the infrastructure

- ⇒ 1. Dolno Maalo (Teneke Maalo) - - The main street leading from the center to the settlement is asphalted, the internal streets are not asphalted, and there is an unpaved road
- ⇒ 2. Gorno Maaalo (Bushanski settlement) - The main street is asphalted, 4 internal streets are also being asphalted, only 1 internal street is not.
- ⇒ 3. Vatasha - Both the main and the inner streets are asphalted
- ⇒ 4. Kadro Maalo - Both the main and the inner streets are asphalted
- ⇒ 5. Marine - Both the main and the inner streets are asphalted

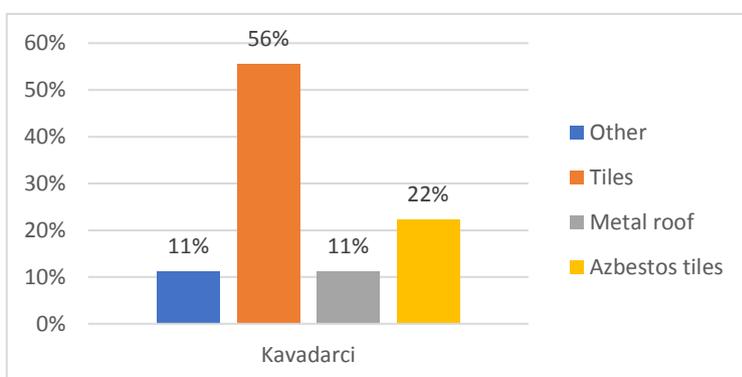
Figure 133: Type of floor in the dwellings



In terms of the quality of the floor, 78% % of the Roma in Kavadarci reported that they do not have suitable floor, their floors are on ground or concrete. Only 11% of the households reported that they have suitable floor.

The type of floor highly influences also the health situation of the families.

Figure 134: Type of roof in the dwellings



In terms of the quality of the roof, 56% of the Roma reported that they have roof from tiles, while 22% reported that they have asbestos tiles. Around 11% reported that they have metal roofs. The most critical are the metal roofs and the asbestos tiles as they have negatively effects on the health of the people.

Table 268 presents the access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen, 75% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to electricity. Around 38% of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water outside the house, with the highest percentage in Dolno Maalo (100%). As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 63% of the households reported that they do not have access. As it can be seen, the same percentage of the household do not have access to toilet inside the house. Around 63% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses, till 88% of the household reported that they do not have access to kitchen outside the house. Regarding the sewage system, 38% of the Roma in Kavadarci reported that they do not have access. The highest incidence is noticed in Dolno Maalo (100%) and Vatasha (50%).

Table 2148: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house			Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Dolno maalo	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Kadrovo malo	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Marena	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Vatasha	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	0%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Average	25%	75%	75%	0%	25%	62%	38%	37%	63%	12%	63%	25%	37%	63%	12%	88%	62%	38%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Regarding the electricity, Roma families accumulated high debts for not paying the bills and therefore they do not have electricity. However, many families are connected illegally so there is high risk for hazards.

Table 2159: Lack of access do different home appliances

	Kavadarci
TV	11%
Satellite/ Cable TV	89%
Internet	100%
Computer/ Laptop	100%
Phone	100%
Washing machine	33%
Drying machine	100%
Iron	78%
Fridge	11%
Vacuum cleaner	78%
Electric stove	33%
Dining table	78%
Bed for each family member	78%
Car	100%

Table 269 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have them in one household. As regards to the basic appliances, 11% of the households do not have TV and Fridge, 78% do not have iron and vacuum cleaner, while 33% do not have stove for cooking. In terms of the second category of goods that can be consider as for middle class, none of the households do not have internet and compute, 33% do not have washing machine and 78%

do not have dining table. Around 78% do not have bed for each family member, which means that large part are shared beds for most of the family members.

Figure 135: Does your dwelling face with some of the following problems

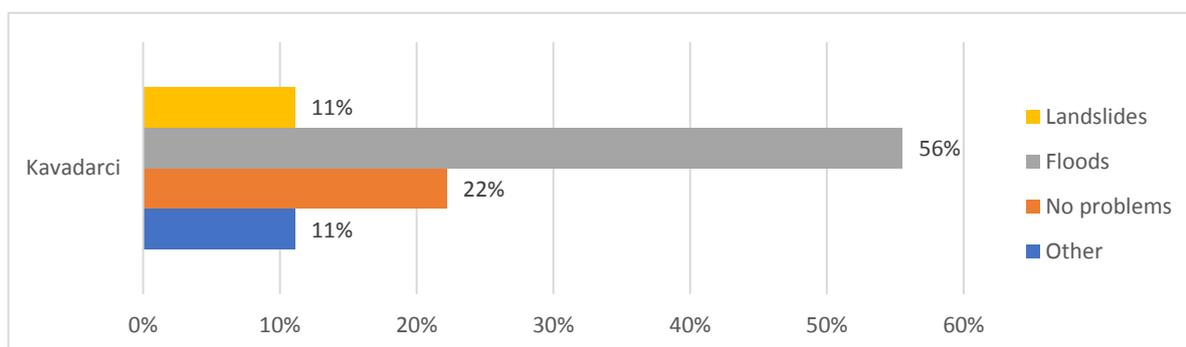


Figure 135 shows the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides. As it can be seen, 56% of the dwellings reported that they have floods, and around 11% face landslides. Also, the same percentage reported that they face with other problems from natural upheavals.

EMPLOYMENT

Regarding the employment level in the municipality the respondents of the focus group report the following situation: A small part is employed, all those who are not employed, are mostly involved in collecting waste materials, and dependent on social benefits. This is the case in all 5 Roma settlements

- ⇒ Dolno Maalo (Teneke Maalo); - 100% are unemployed only 1 family is employed
- ⇒ Upper settlement (Bushanski settlement); - 50% are employed
- ⇒ Vatasha; 80% are employed 20% are not employed
- ⇒ Kadro maalo; - 50% are employed
- ⇒ Marine - only 20% are employed

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate is around 11% which is very low comparative to the employment rate on national level but also on local level. The rate is calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality. The employment rate for Romani women is 0% which is one of the most crucial issues to address in the next period.

Table 21670: Employment rate

Kavadarci	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate -female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Kavadarci	35	11%	4	11%	4	0%	0
Total	35		4		4		0
Employment rate/ Municipality		11%		11%		0%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

In the table below is presented the informal work rate. Although it was reported that only 11% are working, around 46% of the household are working informally. Again, the female position regarding this is critical and should be further explored and addressed.

Table 2171: Informal work

Working age population	Informal work	Informal work - Male	Informal work - Female
35	46%	46%	0%

Figure 136: Seasonal work

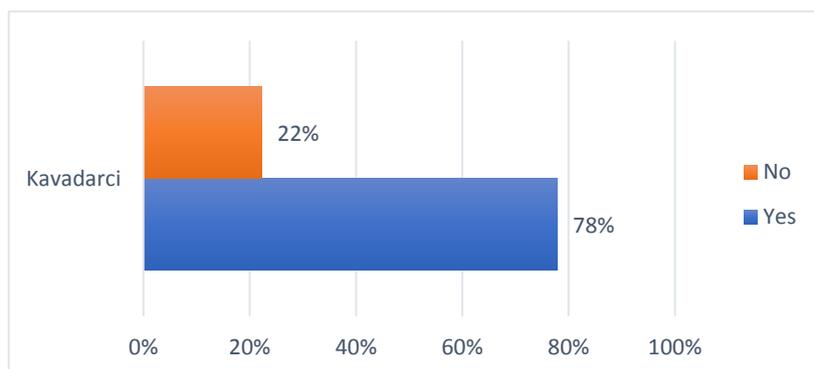
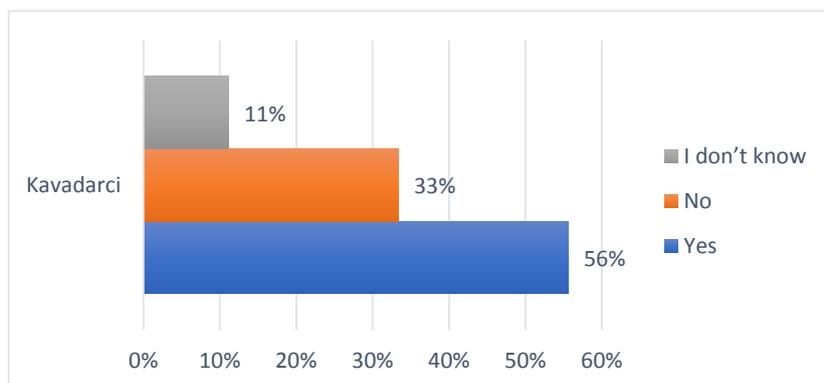


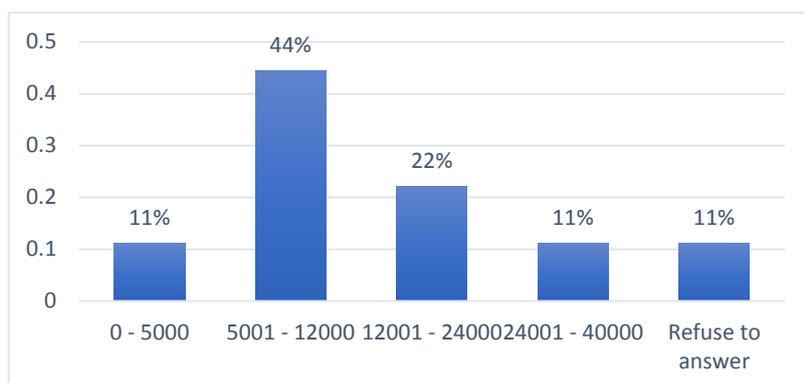
Figure 136 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 78% of the Roma people have been working seasonally. This can be associated with involvement in agricultural work, as the region is quite famous for it.

Figure 137: Social welfare assistance



As the seasonal work is an important source for the Roma families, also the social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure presents that around 56% of the households are recipients of social welfare assistance.

Figure 138: Monthly income



In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 77% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 11% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD.

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 77% of the families cannot buy the minimal things for survival. The most critical position is for those 11% who are having income up to 5,000 MKD.

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Kavadarci is relatively high - 74%, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, women are more affected – 46% of the Roma women are unemployed. This situation indicates that there is a need for activation measures for the women.

Table 2182: Unemployment rate

Kavadarci	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Kavadarci	35	74%	26	29%	10	46%	16
Total	35		26		10		16
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		74%		29%		46%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 67% consider that they do not have the necessary education and skills for employment, 22% that there are no opportunities for employment and 11% consider that if they work, they can lose the social assistance.

Table 2193: Reasons for unemployment

	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment	I can lose the social welfare assistance
Kavadarci	22%	67%	11%

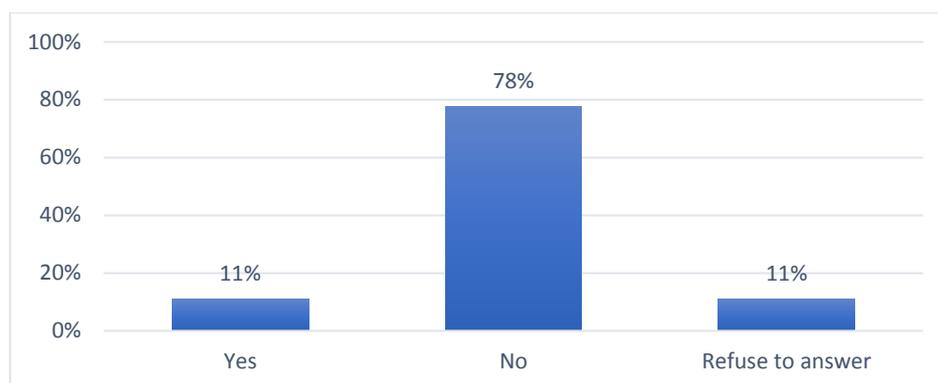
Table 274 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Kavadarci. The data are from 2017 from the Employment Service Agency. Thus, in total there are around 114 registered active Roma job seekers in the Agency, out of which 53% are men. Also, around 720 Roma are registered as passive job seekers, out of which 56 % are men.

Table 2204: Active and Passive Job seekers

Kavadarci	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	114	61	53	44	25	19

The figure below shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, only 11% know about the measures, 78% of the population are not familiar, while 11% refuse to answer. The ALMP plays a crucial role in increasing the chance for the employment and boosting the activation of the Roma.

Figure 139: Acquainted with the Active labor market policies



EDUCATION

The situation in education is quite critical as none of the children at age for kindergarten are enrolled in the kindergarten. However, in terms of primary and secondary education, all the children are enrolled. As for the reason, 44% of the respondents answer that they do not have the means to pay for the cost of the kindergarten.

Table 2215: Families with school – age children

	Families with children at age for kindergarten	Families without children at pre-school age
Kavadarci	6	3

Considering the low level of income of the families and the cost of the kindergarten, the means play a crucial role. Also, 33% consider that the limited capacities of the kindergarten to receive the children is a reason for not enrolling, as they put the Roma children in the waiting list.

Table 2226: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	When we bring the children, the staff informs as that there are no places and that we must wait for long time	We do not have the means to pay for the kindergarten
Kavadarci	33%	44%

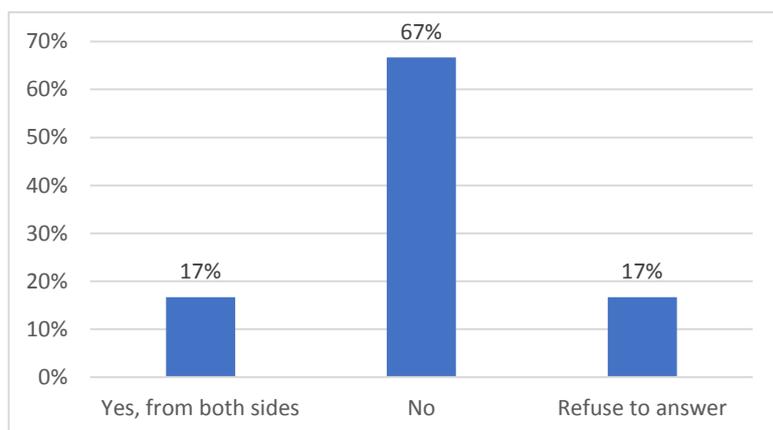
Table 2237: Enrollment of children at primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Dolno maalo	1	1	100%	0	0%
Kadrovo malo	1	0	0%	1	100%
Vatasha	7	4	57%	3	43%
Total	9	5		4	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			56%		44%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

However, the situation for the enrollment in the primary and secondary education is quite similar. There are 56% of the children that are in the age of school enrolled in schools, while 44% are not.

Figure 140: Discrimination in primary and secondary education



In terms of discrimination, around 17% of the parents reported cases of discrimination in the school. Around 17% reported that their children were discriminated from the teacher and from the classmates, 1116.5% refuse to answer. The discrimination in the school plays also important role in the development and performance of the children.

HEALTH

In terms of the health situation of the Roma in Kavadarci, around 11% of the Roma, report their situation as moderately poor and rated as 2; while 78% perceive their situation as very good, and 11% reported that their situation is good. Therefore, it can be concluded that Roma are quite optimistic for their health position.

Table 2248: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5 – excellent)

	2	3	4
Kavadarci	11%	11%	78%

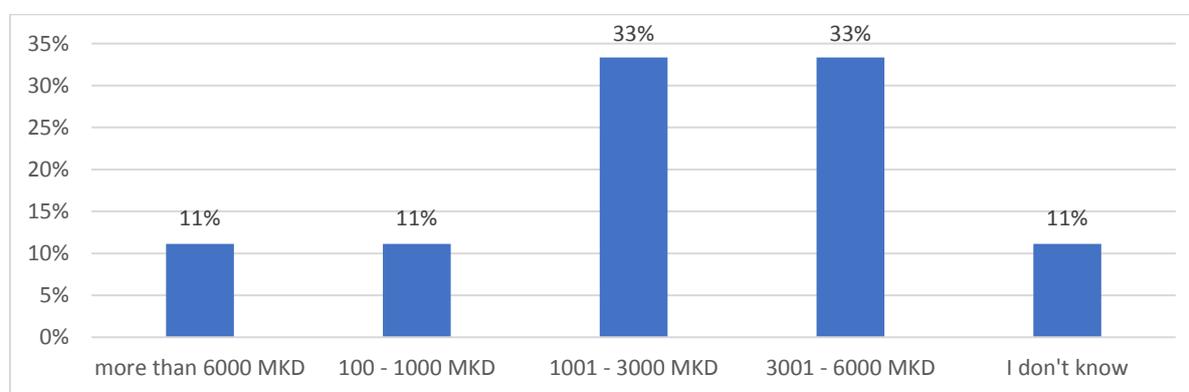
The distance from the hospital is important indicator for the accessibility to the health system. The distance is also connected with the transportation and means for covering it, and therefore closer the hospital is the more accessible the health system is to the population. Therefore, for around 66% of the population the hospital is up to 2km, while for 22% the distance is from 2 to 5 km. The most critical is the situation for 11% of the population where the hospital distance is more than 5km.

Table 2259: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	2km - 5km	more than 5 km
Kavadarci	44%	22%	22%	11%

The expenditures on medicines in a given household also indicate the access to health of the Roma families. On average, around 11% of the population spend around 100 – 1,000 MKD on medicines, while 33% of the population spends between 1,001 – 3,000 MKD. However, the most critical situation is for 44% of the population where they spend more than 3,000 MKD.

Figure 141: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD



Considering that the earning of the families is relatively low, around 30% to 50% of their monthly budget is spent on medicines.

Municipality of Veles

BACKGROUND



The municipality of Veles covers an area of 427.45 km square and has 128.92 inhabitants per square kilometer of population density.

It is located in the central area of the country and through it the river Vardar flows and the international highway E-75 and the international railroad to Thessaloniki pass. The administrative center of the municipality is the city of Veles. The municipality borders Čaška Municipality and Zelenikovo Municipality to the west, Petrovec Municipality to the north, and Gradsko, Lozovo, and Sveti

Nikole municipalities to the east. There are 28 populated locations, one town and 27 villages.

The educational process in the Municipality of Veles is implemented through nine primary schools, one special elementary school, one primary music school, four high school schools, one civic university and dispersed university studies. The Pre-school children are accommodated in six clones of the kindergarten.

Figure 142: Roma settlements in Veles



As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there are no Roma councilors, neither Roma participating in some of the Boards of schools or public company.

It is estimated that around 350 Roma live in Kumsal, 200 Roma in Prcorek and 150 Roma in Kostunica. In all settlements the trend of asylum departure has steadily increased in the last 3 years, but the number of households has increased.

DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the last census the Municipality of Veles has 57,514 inhabitants of which:

Table 22680: Population in Veles based on ethnicity

Veles		
Macedonians	46,767	84.8%
Albanians	2,200	4.1%
Turkish	1,724	3.1%
Roma	800	1.4%
Vlach	343	0.6%
Serbians	540	0.9%
Bosnians	4,812	8.7%
Other	229	0.4%
Total population	57,514	100%

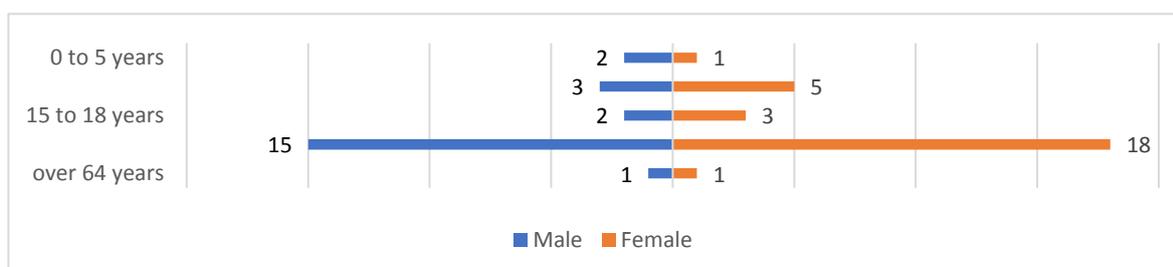
According to the last census in 2002, Roma compose 4% of the total population of the municipality. In the municipality of Veles there are around 800 Roma, distributed in three major Roma settlements; Przorek-starts from Georgi Domitrov Street, Bogdan Karakostev and here is a smaller settlement of 8 families, and it is Mata Ovcharova Street.

- ⇒ Kumsal starts from Stevan Bogoev, Blagoj Strchkovski, Jordan Zhurnov and here we included the small settlement that is located under the cemetery at Jovce Tikvarov Street.
- ⇒ Kosturnica - here we have included two smaller settlements, a shopping center and a jolly valley that are located on the beginning of the city from here, and the settlement begins, and Dimitar Vlahov, Rodna Iveva Andonov Kosheto and Stojan Burchovski Buridan are coming to see.

Table 2271: Roma settlements in Veles

Settlement	Inhabitants	Households
Kumsal	350	90
Prcorek	200	60
Kosturnica	150	70

Figure 143: Population pyramid of Roma in Veles



The figure 143 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Veles. The Roma population in Veles as presented is relatively young, around 30% of the population are in the age range 0 to 14 years; 63% in the range 19 – 64 years, and only 3% over 64.

Figure 144:: Asylum seekers per settlement

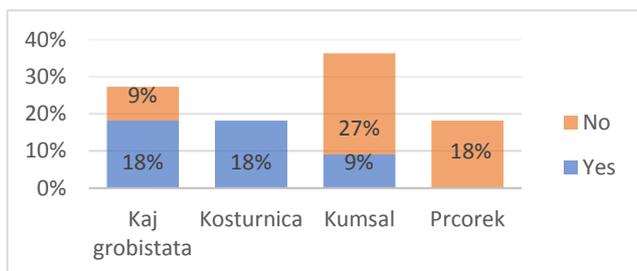
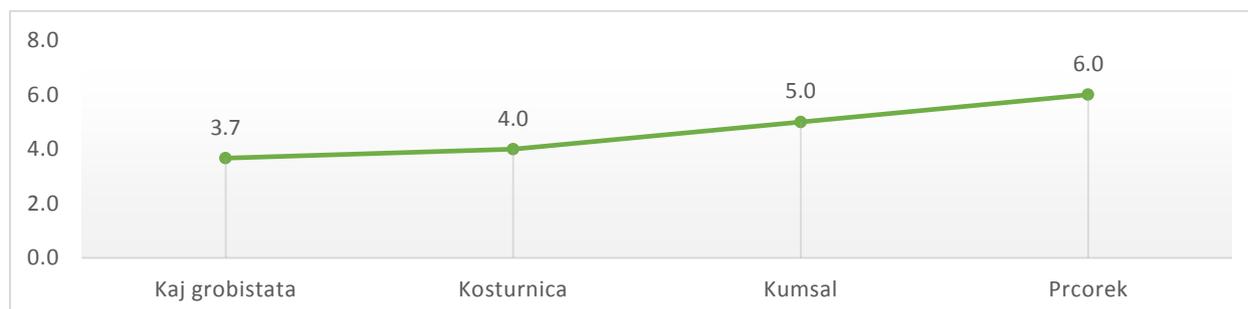


Figure 144 presents the asylum seekers per zone per household, including at least one person who asked asylum in some of the EU countries. It can be seen, that the highest number of the asylum seekers are from the two settlements called Kostunica and Grobista (18%), and 8% from the settlement Kumsal.

HOUSING

In general, in Veles there are around 4.67 members per household in one Roma family in Veles, with the highest number per households in Prcorek (6.0) and lowest number per household in the settlement called Grobista. (3.67).

Figure 145: Average number of Roma per household



In terms of the size of dwelling, around 10% of the dwellings are under the category of less than 50m² per household. Based on settlements, the most vulnerable zone in this term (the zone where there are the smallest size dwellings) is noticed in Kumsal, here 10% of the household live in the range size 17m² – 30m². Around 54% of the dwellings are with size range 51-71 m², with a distribution of 26% in Kumsal and 18% in the settlement Grobista. Around 36% of the people live in area of more than 71m².

Table 2282: Size of the dwelling

	17 m ² - 30 m ²	51m ² -70m ²	71 m ² - 90 m ²	Total
Kaj grobistata	0%	19%	9%	28%
Kosturnica	0%	0%	18%	18%
Kumsal	10%	26%	0%	36%
Prcorek	0%	9%	9%	18%
Total	10%	54%	36%	100%

In terms of the ownership structure of the dwellings, all of the Roma families reported that they own their houses. However, in the focus group the participants indicated that there is also cardboard dwelling in each of the settlements – in Kumsal there are around 2 improvised dwellings; Prcorek in the upper part 2 houses, and Kosturnica 1 house.

Table 2293: Legalization of the dwellings

	Yes	No	In the process of legalization	Total
Kaj grobistata	28%	0%	0%	28%
Kosturnica	9%	0%	9%	18%
Kumsal	18%	9%	9%	36%
Prcorek	9%	0%	9%	18%
Total	64%	9%	27%	100%

Although it was reported that Roma own 100% of the dwellings, from the table 282 can be noticed that not all of them possess legal ownership documentation. Around 64% of the Roma reported that they have legalized houses, while 27% of the dwellings are in the process of legalization. Around 15% of the dwellings are not yet legalized. According to the settlement, in the settlement – Grobista are the houses where there is the highest % of the legalized houses, while also in Kumsal settlement are the houses that are not yet legalized (around 9%).

The participants in the focus groups indicated the following observation in terms of the legalization and urbanization:

- ⇒ Kumsal-urbanized except for the upper section at and under the cemetery
- ⇒ Prcorek-not urbanized and with narrow streets, there is any possibility to urbanize
- ⇒ Kosturnica – urbanized

The households submitted a request for legalization from 2011, a small part of them received a solution, two years were waiting for the officials to perform their field duties, the response of the institutions was that they did not cooperate with the community when it came to field work, they were inaccessible to the body or did not have attached phone number. As a result, there are around 15% of households in Kumsal legalized, in Prcorek 10% and Kosturnica 15%.

Table 2304: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Kaj grobistata	0%	0%	0%
Kosturnica	9%	18%	9%
Kumsal	18%	0%	0%
Prcorek	18%	0%	9%
Total	45%	18%	18%

In terms of quality of houses, several questions regarding the problems they face, and quality of the houses were asked to the participants in the survey. As it can be seen from table 283, the Roma household's biggest problem is the moisture. Around 45% of the Roma reported that their house has moisture with the highest percentage in Kumsal (18%) and Prcorek (18%). Around 18% of the

households reported that they do not have enough light, 18% from Kosturnica. The other problem that they face is also accessible asphalt road, where 18% from Kosturnica and Prcorek (9% each) reported they do not have asphalt roads.

As regards to the type of floor in the dwellings in Veles 54% reported that they have suitable floor, while 46% that they have ground/ concrete floor. In regard to the window type, 64% reported that they have windows from wooden profile, while 27% PVC windows. Around 9% of the household refused to answer.

Table 2315: Type of windows in the household

	Refuse to answer	Windows from wooden profile	PVC window
Kaj grobistata	9%	9%	9%
Kosturnica	0%	18%	0%
Kumsal	0%	18%	18%
Prcorek	0%	18%	0%
Total	9%	64%	27%

Table 286 presents the situation in terms of access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen, 13% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to drinking water outside the house, with the highest incidence in Kumsal (50%). Around 6% do not have access to toilet with bathroom, with the highest incidence in Kumsal settlement. Around 21% of the households reported they do not have access to toilet inside the houses, with the highest percentage in Kumsal 50% and Grobista settlement 33%. As regards to the access to kitchen outside the house 81% do not have access. Lastly, around 69% of the household do not have access to sewage system, with the highest percentage in Kosturnica (100%), Grobista (100%) and Prcorek (50%).

Table 2326: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No
Kaj grobistata	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	33%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kosturnica	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kumsal	100%	0%	100%	0%	50%	50%	75%	25%	50%	50%	100%	0%	0%	75%	25%	75%	25%
Prcorek	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	50%
Average	100%	0%	100%	0%	87%	13%	94%	6%	79%	21%	100%	0%	13%	81%	6%	31%	69%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

Table 287 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have them in one household. As regards to the basic appliances, 6% of the households do not have Internet and 25% do not have computer/laptop. In terms of the second category of goods that can be consider as for middle class, 60% of the households do not have telephone, with the highest percent in Kumsal (75%) and Grobista (67%). As it can seen, 8% do not have mobile phone and 100% do not have drying machine. 6% do not have dining table, and 19% do not have bed

for each family member, which means that large part are shared beds for most of the family members. Around 75% of the household do not have access to car.

Table 2337: Lack of access to different home appliances

	Kaj Grobistata	Kumsal	Kosturnica	Prcorek	Total
TV	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Satellite/ Cable TV	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Internet	0%	25%	0%	0%	6%
Computer/laptop	0%	50%	50%	0%	25%
Telephone	67%	75%	50%	50%	60%
Mobile phone	33%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Drying machine	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacuum cleaner	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Electric stove	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dining table	0%	25%	0%	0%	6%
Bed for each family member	0%	25%	0%	50%	19%
Car	100%	50%	100%	50%	75%

Figure 146: Does your dwelling face with some of the following problems

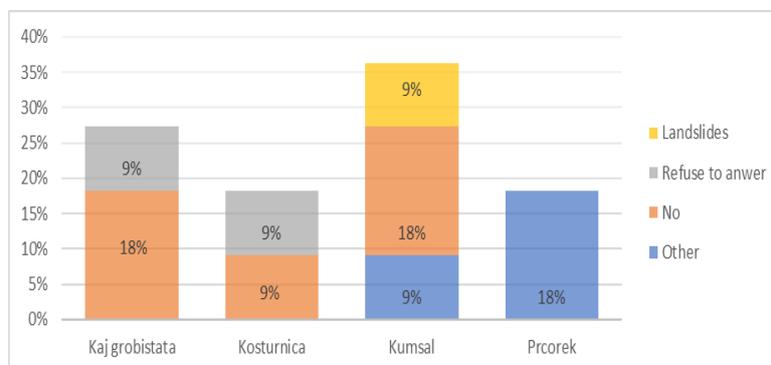


Figure 146 shows the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides. As it can be seen, 9% of the dwellings reported that they have landslides, where houses in the settlement Kumsal are the ones that are most affected from floods. Around 18% of the

household refused to answer.

According to the focus groups the following observation in regard to the access to the infrastructural facilities were made:

The road from the center to the entrance of all the settlements is asphalted, while inside the Roma settlements the situation is as follow:

- ⇒ *Kumsal - the settlement nearby the cemetery is not asphalted*
- ⇒ *Prisoner - Inside the settlement is not asphalted*
- ⇒ *Kosturnica - the settlement nearby the animal marketplace is not asphalted and literally the people live in mud*

EMPLOYMENT

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality, is around 15% which is moderately low compared with the national level. The employment rate for Roma women is 21% which is low compared with the other ethnicities within the municipality. The most critical situation is for the Roma in the settlement called Grobista, where is reported 10% employment rate for the males and 0% of the females. The highest employment rate is reported in Kosturnica pat, where around 83% of the Roma are employed.

Table 2348: Employment rate of Roma in Veles

Veles	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Kaj grobishtata	9	11%	1	0%	0	11%	1
Kosturniva	6	83%	5	50%	3	33%	2
Kumsal	14	57%	8	36%	5	21%	3
Prcorek	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Total	35		14		8		6
Employment rate/ Municipality		40%		23%		17%	

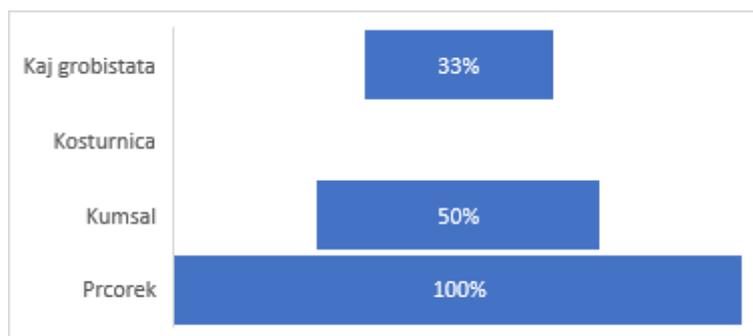
Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

In the table below is presented the informal work rate. Although it was reported that only 38% are working, around 46% of the Roma are working informally. Again, the female position regarding this is critical, as only 13% of the women are working informally. The highest informal work rate is the settlement called Grobista with 89% informal work rate. As regards to the gender the most critical situation is in Kosturnica and Prcorek where 0% of the women are working informally.

Table 2359: Informal work

	Informal work	Male	Female
Kaj grobistata	88%	44%	44%
Kosturnica	17%	17%	0%
Kumsal	29%	21%	8%
Prcorek	50%	50%	0%
Average	46%	33%	13%

Figure 147: Social welfare assistance



The social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure presents that around 46% of the households are recipients of social welfare assistance. The highest percentage is in Prcorek where is reported that around 100% of the families are welfare recipients.

Table 23690: Monthly income/ in MKD

	0 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000
Kaj grobistata	10%	9%	9%
Kosturnica	0%	0%	18%
Kumsal	9%	9%	18%
Prcorek	18%	0%	0%
Total	37%	18%	45%

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 55% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 45% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD. Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 36% of the families cannot buy the minimal things for survival.

The most critical position is for those 37% who are having income up to 12,000 MKD, located in the neighbourhoods - Kaj grobistata (10%), Kumsal (9%) and Prcorek (18%).

In terms of the main working occupation of the Roma per settlement, the findings are as following:

- ⇒ in "Vakov" the Roma are mostly working as musicians;
- ⇒ in "Gjen" the Roma are working in the textile industry, laundries, sellers and as hygienists;
- ⇒ in "Venec" as wood cutters and construction industry,
- ⇒ in "Dolna Maala" as wall painters, musicians, blacksmiths and locksmiths.

In terms of employment rate of the Roma, the focus group findings are as following:

- ⇒ "Vakov" - 15 persons are employed; the rest are registered with the Employment Agency;
- ⇒ "Gjen" - 10 people are employed, the rest are registered with the Employment Agency;
- ⇒ "Venec" - 20 people are employed, the rest are registered with the Employment Agency;

Table 2371: Unemployment rate in Veles

Veles	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Kaj grobistata	9	88%	8	44%	4	44%	4
Kosturnica	6	17%	1	17%	1	0%	0
Kumsal	14	43%	6	14%	2	29%	4
Prcorek	6	100%	6	50%	3	50%	3
Total	35		21		10		11
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		60%		29%		31%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Veles is relatively high - 60%, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, women and male are equally have almost equal share in the unemployment level. However, the activation of the women in the labor market is more critical when it was assessing the employment in the settlements. The highest rate is in Prcorek as is reported that 100% of the Roma are not unemployed. For the female, the most critical situation is in Prcorek and Grobistata, where is reported more than 44% of the women are unemployed.

Table 2382: Reasons for unemployment

	Absence of opportunities for employment	I don't look for a job	I work from time to time, and that is enough for me	Disability of work
Kaj grobistata	9%	0%	0%	0%
Kosturnica	9%	0%	0%	0%
Kumsal	9%	9%	0%	0%
Prcorek	9%	0%	9%	9%
Total	36%	9%	9%	9%

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 36% consider that there are no job opportunities for them, and around 9% are not looking for job; they work temporal job and same percentage have some disability and cannot work.

Table 2393: Acquainted with the active labor market policies

	Yes	No
Kaj grobistata	0%	27%
Kosturnica	0%	9%
Kumsal	9%	27%
Prcorek	0%	18%
Total	9%	81%

The table 296 shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, around 9% of the population know about the ALMP measures, while 81% reported that they do not know. The ALMP have crucial role in addressing the unemployment and therefore increasing the awareness of the Roma who are the most affected is crucial in order to increase their employability.

EDUCATION

The data shows that there are only 2 children in the municipality of Veles out of the total number of respondents at the age for kindergarten, and none of them is enrolled. As for the reason, it can be seen that 9% of the respondents answer that they do not have the means to pay for the cost of the kindergarten. Considering the low level of income of the families and the cost of the kindergarten, the means play a crucial role. Also, 33% consider that the limited capacities of the kindergarten to receive the children, is a reason for not enrolling, as they put the Roma children on the waiting list.

Table 2404: Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/kindergarten

	We can take care better than the staff	We are afraid because they are too young
Kaj grobistata	0%	0%
Kosturnica	0%	0%
Kumsal	0%	9%
Prcorek	9%	0%
Total	9%	9%

As for the enrollment in primary and secondary education, there are 13 children at the age for primary and secondary education. The situation seems better than in the other municipalities. Out of them 62% of Roma are enrolled in primary and secondary education, while 38% of the total number of children are not enrolled. The highest rate of enrollment is in Kosturnica and Kumsal.

Table 2415: Enrollment of children at primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Kaj grobishtata	3	1	33%	2	67%
Kosturnica	3	2	67%	1	33%
Kumsal	3	2	67%	1	33%
Prcorek	4	3	75%	1	25%
Total	13	8		5	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			62%		38%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

HEALTH

In the area of health, the data shows how Roma persons/households assess the state of their health, on a scale from 1 to 5. The general assessment is that the Roma persons are in a good to a very good health condition.

Table 2426: Perceived health status (1-poor, 5-excellent)

	5	4	refuse to answer
Kaj grobistata	10%	18%	0%
Kosturnica	18%	0%	0%
Kumsal	18%	18%	0%
Prcorek	9%	0%	9%
Total	55%	36%	9%

The distance from the hospital is important indicator for the accessibility to the health system. The distance is also connected with the transportation and means for covering it. Therefore, for around 73% of the population the hospital is up to 1km, while for 18% the distance is from 1 to 2 km. General perception is that the distance is not so far from the Roma settlement.

Table 2437: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	600m - 1km	1km - 2km	Refuse to answer
Kaj grobistata	0%	18%	10%
Kosturnica	18%	0%	0%
Kumsal	36%	0%	0%
Prcorek	18%	0%	0%
Total	72%	18%	10%

The expenditures on medicines in a given household also indicate the access to health of the Roma families. On average, around 80% of the population spends around 1,000 MKD on medicines, while 9% of the population spends less between 1,000 to 3,000 MKD.

Table 2448: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	Less than 100	100 - 1000	3001 - 6000	Total
Kaj grobistata	0%	28%	0%	28%
Kosturnica	18%	0%	0%	18%
Kumsal	0%	27%	9%	36%
Prcorek	0%	18%	0%	18%
Total	18%	73%	9%	100%

Municipality of Strumica

BACKGROUND

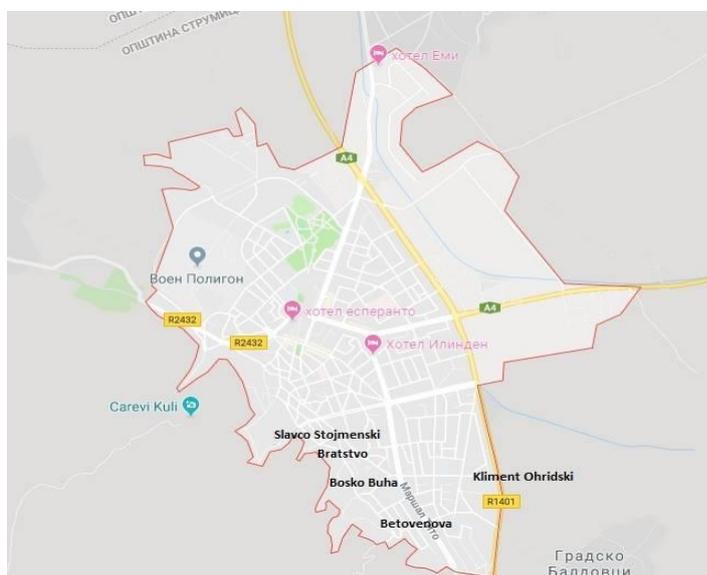


The Municipality of Strumica is located at the end of the southeast part of the Republic of Macedonia. The Municipality of Strumica is bordered by the east Municipality of Bosilovo, to the west with the Municipality of Konche, on north with the Municipality of Vasilevo, in the southeast with the Municipality Novo Selo, to the southwest with the Municipality of Valandovo.

Municipality of Strumica is the largest municipality in the South-East planning region and it represents a kind administrative, educational and economic center in this part of the state. The

municipality extends over a total area of 321.89 km². The density of the population is more than 100 inhabitants on 1 km.

Figure 148: Roma settlements in Strumica



The Law on Territorial Organization of the Republic of Macedonia defines the Municipality of Strumica as a territory of 24 villages and city of Strumica.

According to the NGO and Roma representatives the number of Roma is higher than the national statistics - between 2-3% of the total population.

Most of the Roma population are living in concentrated settlements. Around 98% of the Roma live in the street Kliment Ohridski, while the other part is settled in the streets Betovenova, Bosko Buha, Bratstvo, Slavco Stojmiski which

constitute the settlement called St. Petnaeset.

In terms of the institutional capacities, there is 1 kindergarten, 9 primary school and 3 secondary schools.

As for the participation of Roma in the decision making on the local level, there are no any Roma in the decision-making bodies in the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roma population and settlements

According to the latest official data from the 2002 census, the municipality of Strumica covers an area of 321 km² with 54,676. According to the last census in 2002, Roma compose 0.27% of the total population of the municipality.

Table 2459: Population of Strumica based on ethnicity

<i>Strumica</i>		
Macedonians	50,258	91.9%
Albanians	3	0.005%
Turkish	3,754	6.87%
Roma	147	0.27%
Vlach	3	0.005%
Serbians	185	0.34%
Bosnians	6	0.01%
Other	320	0.58%
Total population	54,676	100%

Based on the estimation from the State statistical office, there is slight increase in the population in Strumica as from the previous census. Unofficial data by the NGOs indicated around 500 – 1,500 Roma households. However, the main problem is that many of them are not declaring themselves as Roma, but as Turkish.

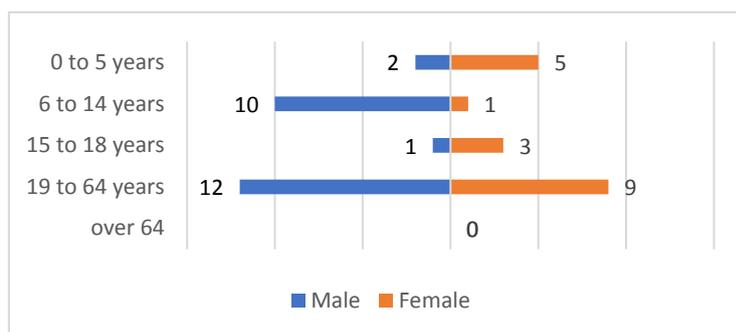
According to the focus group, Roma are concentrated in the so-called settlements Kliment Ohridski - Transit and St. Petnaeset which includes the streets: Betovenova, Boshko Buha, Slavco Stojmenov and Bratstvo.

- ⇒ In Kliment Ohridski there are around 100 Roma households, while in St. Petnaeset more than 1,500 households but many of them declared themselves as Turkish.
- ⇒ According to the focus groups, the number of Roma in the last three years have increased and almost doubled. The population grows as a result of creation of new families and built new houses.

Table 300: Estimated population in Strumica

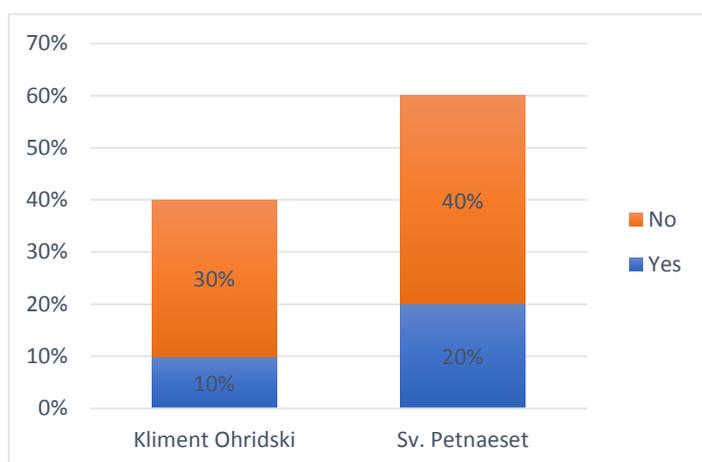
	<i>Inhabitants</i>
Estimated population (2015)	56,961
Estimated population as percentage in total population 0.27% (2015)	153
Estimated population from the focus groups	800 - 1200

Figure 149: Population pyramid in Strumica



The figure 149 presents the distribution of the Roma population based on age in Strumica. The Roma population in Kavadarci as presented is relatively young, around 51% of the population are in the age range 0 to 18 years; 59% in the range 19 – 64 years,

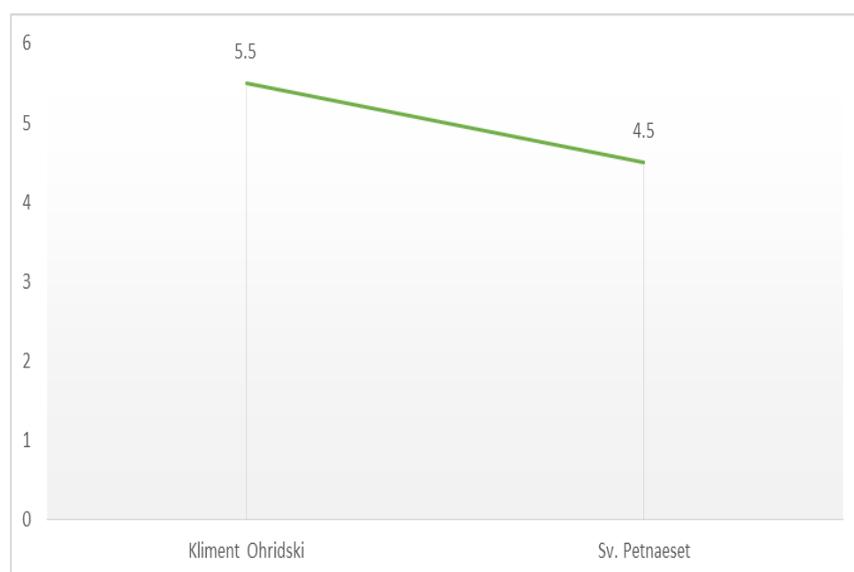
Figure 150: Asylum seekers per settlement



As regards to the asylum seekers in Strumica, around 30% of the population has had at least one member that applied for asylum in some of the EU countries since 2009. Most of the people due to the economic reason opt for such an option as the perspectives of the new generation. This is also a general trend among the other ethnic groups, especially among the young people.

HOUSING

Figure 151: Average number of inhabitants per household based



As regards to the number of inhabitants per household, from the survey it can be concluded that there are around 5.0 inhabitants per household, which compared to the Non-Roma families is relatively high. However, the structure of the families is very different, as in one Roma family most commonly can be found extended families. As for the settlements, in Kliment

Ohridski settlement there are around 5.5 inhabitants per household, while in St. Petnaeset 4.5.

In terms of the size of the dwellings, around 42% live in area up to 30m², while 38% live in area between 31m² and 50m². Around 10% live in a dwelling which size is between 50m² to 70m², and 71m² to 90m². Considering the number of inhabitants in one household, it can be concluded that in the Roma families there is around 6m² per inhabitant.

Table 2461: Size of the dwelling

	10 m ² - 16 m ²	17 m ² - 30 m ²	31 m ² - 50 m ²	50 m ² - 70m ²	71 m ² - 90 m ²	Total
Kliment Ohridski	0%	10%	24%	0%	0%	34%
Sv. Petnaeset	10%	22%	14%	10%	10%	66%
Total	10%	32%	38%	10%	10%	100%

As per the ownership structure, around 90% reported that they live in own house, while 10% in a house that belongs to relatives. Very often as in the other cities, the self-declared ownership does not mean that they possess all the legal documentation for the house.

Table 2472: Ownership structure of the dwellings

	House that belongs to another owner (relative)	Own house	Total
Kliment Ohridski	0%	34%	34%
Sv. Petnaeset	10%	56%	66%
Total	10%	90%	100%

The table below shows whether the dwelling is legalized. In this regard, only 50% of the household reported that their house is legalized, and around 10% are in the process of legalizing only part of the house. However, large majority – 40% do not have legalized houses.

Table 2483: Legalization of the dwelling

	Yes	No	In process of legalization	Total
Kliment Ohridski	8%	28%	0%	36%
Sv. Petnaeset	34%	16%	14%	64%
Total	42%	44%	14%	100%

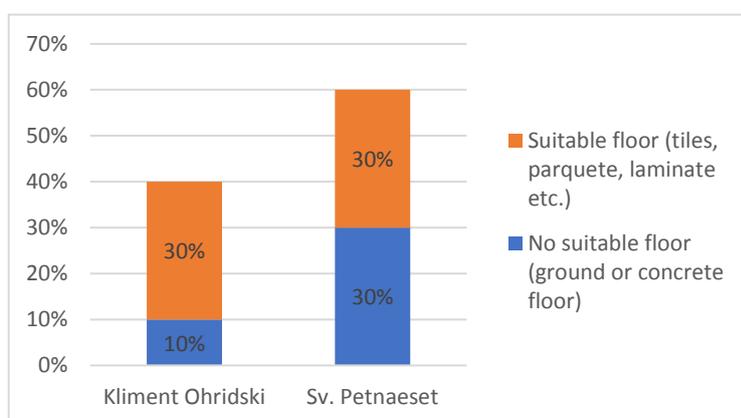
- ⇒ In the settlement St. Petnaeset, 98% are urbanized, the settlement Kliment Ohridski - Transit has no possibility to be urbanized. The plan for Transit is the settlement to be dislocated to another settlement, called Chamik. However, part of the population of the settlement Transit accept to be dislocated but the vast majority or around 90% are against the dislocation.
- ⇒ In the settlement Sv. Petnaeset, Roma households have legalization and large part have submitted a request for legalization. The settlement Transit 0% of the houses are legalized, because of the intention to dislocate.

Table 2494: The main housing and infrastructure problems encountered by Roma persons/ households

	The house has moisture	The house does not have enough light	The house has no accessible asphalt road
Kliment Ohridski	10%	0%	40%
Sv. Petnaeset	40%	30%	50%
Total	50%	30%	90%

In terms of quality of houses, the Roma household's problem is the moisture, as this affects the health of the people living there. Around 30% reported that they do not have enough light in the houses, while 90% reported that they do not have asphalt roads.

Figure 152: Type of floor



In terms of the quality of the floor, 40% % of the Roma in Kavadarci reported that they do not have suitable floor, their floors are on ground or concrete. Around 60% of the household reported that they have suitable floor.

The type of floor highly influences also the health situation of the families and is related to the moisture

as well.

Table 305 presents the situation in terms of access of the household to different facilities. As it can be seen, 9% of the dwellings reported that they do not have access to drinking wather inside the house, with the highest incidence in Sv.Petnaeset (17%). Around 88% of the households reported they do not have access to drinking water outside the house, with the highest percentage in Sv.Petnaeset (100%) and Kliment Ohridsaki (17%). As regards to the access to toilet with bathroom, 34% of the households reported that they do not have access. The households in the neighbourhood Kliment Ohridski have the highest incidence of no access of toilet in household while in the same settlements reported that they also do not have access of toilet with bathroom. Around 50% do not have access to kitchen inside the houses, till 75% of the household reported that they do not have access to kichen outside the house. Regarding the sewage system, 25% of the Roma in Strumica reported that they do not have access. The highest incidence is noticed in Kliment Ohridski (50%).

Table 2505: Access to different facilities

Settlement	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Kitchen inside the house		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kliment Ohridski	100%	0%	100%	0%	25%	75%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Sv.Petnaeset	100%	0%	83%	17%	0%	100%	83%	17%	50%	50%	50%	50%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Average	100%	0%	91%	9%	12%	88%	66%	34%	50%	50%	50%	50%	25%	75%	75%	25%

Note: N/A - Not available information (the % of people that didn't provide the answer to this question)

In terms of access to different facilities, 30% of the household reported that they do not have access to drinking water outside the house, while 50% that do not have bathroom with toilet and toilet inside the house. Also, 20% do not have kitchen inside the house. Around 90% of the households reported they do not have access to sewage system. From the table can be concluded that Roma households do not have the access to basic public infrastructural goods, such as water and sewage system.

- ⇒ In the settlement St. Petnaeset, there is water and sewage networks, only one part called Chamlk, where about 20 households live in illegal buildings, do not have a sewage network.
- ⇒ In the Transit settlement, they have a water supply network, but few of the households also do not have water supply and sewerage network.

Table 306 shows the % of houses that do not have access to home appliances that are considered as regular to have them in one household. As regards to the basic appliances, 10% of the households do not have TV and 20% do not have fridge; while 50% do not have iron and vacuum cleaner, while 33% do not have stove for cooking. In terms of the second category of goods that can be considered as for middle class, 40% of the households do not have internet and 60% do not have computer, 20% do not have washing machine and 50% do not have dining table. Around 50% do not have bed for each family member, which means that large part are shared beds for most of the family members.

Table 2516: Lack of access to basic appliances

	Kliment Ohridski	Sv. Petnaeset	Total
TV	0%	10%	10%
Satellite/ cable tv	30%	20%	50%
Internet	10%	30%	40%
Computer/ laptop	30%	30%	60%
Washing machine	0%	20%	20%
Drying machine	40%	60%	100%
Iron	20%	30%	50%
Fridge	10%	10%	20%
Vacuum cleaner	20%	30%	50%
Dining table	30%	20%	50%
Bed for each member of the family	20%	30%	50%
Car	30%	60%	90%

Figure 153: Does your dwelling face with some of the following problems

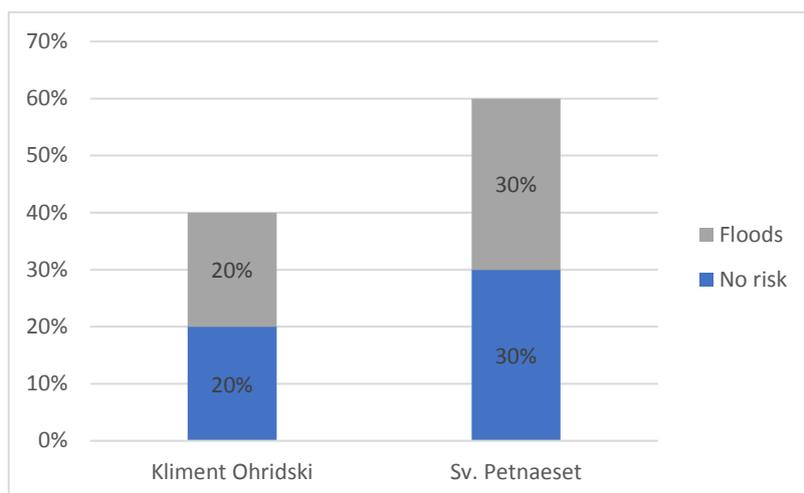


Figure 153 shows the vulnerability of the houses in terms of natural upheavals – such as floods, landslides. As it can be seen, 50% of the dwellings reported that they have floods, out of which 30% in Sv. Petnaeset and 20% in Kliment Ohridski. The floods are connected also with the absence of the sewage network, which requires capital investment from the

municipality.

EMPLOYMENT

According to the focus group around 90% of the Roma are unemployed or working informally. It is estimated that around 50% are physical workers often work in the agricultural sector during the seasons, 20% are trades, around 10% are waste collectors and around 10% are musicians.

As regards to survey results for the employment level, the employment rate is 12%, calculated out of the working age population from the sample in each municipality. The employment rate is very low comparative to the employment rate on national level but also on local level. The employment rate for Roma women is very low which is one of the most crucial issues to address in the next period.

Table 2527: Employment rate of Roma in Strumica

Strumica	Working age population (Roma)	Employment rate		Employment rate -male-		Employment rate - female-	
		%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed	%	No.of Roma employed
Kliment Ohridski	10	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sv. Petnaeset	15	20%	3	13%	2	7%	1
Total	25		3		2		1
Employment rate/ Municipality		12%		8%		4%	

Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population

In the table below is presented the informal work rate. Although it was reported that only 12% are working, around 41% of the Roma are working informally. Again, the female position regarding this is critical and should be further explored and addressed. However, in St. Petnaeset it can be noticed that the rate for informal work for women is higher than the male, while for Kliment Ohridski the male rate for informal work is almost 3 times higher than female.

Table 2538: Informal work of Roma in Strumica

	Working age population	Informal work	Informal work - male	Informal work - female
Kliment Ohridski	10	44%	33%	11%
Sv. Petnaeset	15	38%	13%	25%
Average	25	41%	23%	18%

Figure 154: Seasonal work of Roma in Strumica

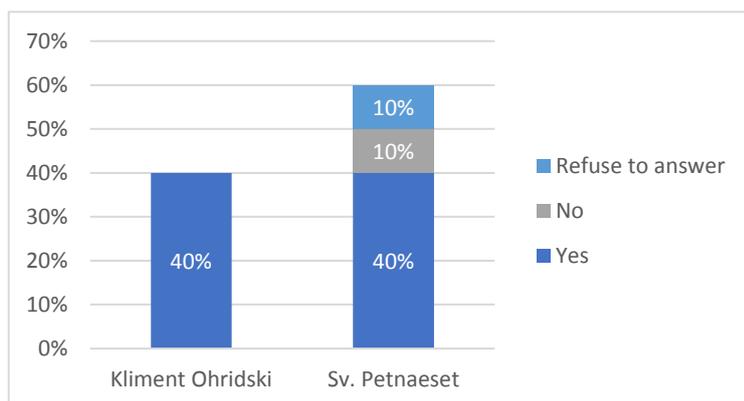
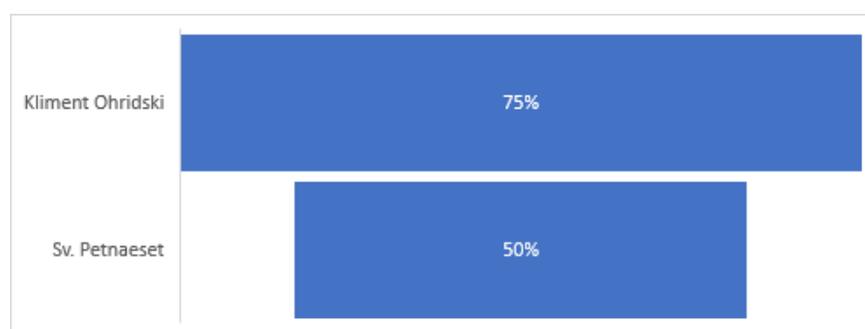


Figure 154 shows the percentage of the Roma people that have been involved in seasonal work. The data shows that, 80% of the Roma people have been working seasonally, mostly in the agricultural sector but also the musician is engaged often in the winter or summer period.

Figure 155: Social welfare assistance



As the seasonal work is important source for the Roma families, also the social assistance is one of the important sources of income that many Roma families rely on. The figure presents that around 65% of the households are

recipients of social welfare assistance.

In order to get the general picture of the income in the Roma families, members of households were asked how much they earn in a range of 0 to 70,000 MKD. Around 70% of the Roma are having monthly income below 24,000 MKD, while 10% reported that they have income higher than 24,000 MKD.

Comparing with the consumer basket which in February 2018 was around 32,000 MKD, around 70% of the families cannot buy the minimal things for survival. The most critical position is for those 40% who are having income up to 5,000 MKD.

Table 2549: Monthly income /in MKD

	0 - 5000	5001 - 12000	12001 - 24000	24001 - 40000	Refuse to answer
Kliment Ohridski	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Sv. Petnaeset	20%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Total	40%	30%	10%	10%	10%

The unemployment rate for the Roma in Strumica is relatively high 81%, calculated as the proportion of the labour force from the sample in each municipality. As it can be seen, in terms of gender, female are more affected – 48% of the Romani women are unemployed. However, also the share of unemployed Roma female is very high and there is a need for activation measures.

Table 25510: Unemployment rate

Strumica	Labor force	Unemployment rate		Unemployment - male-		Unemployment - female-	
		%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)	%	No. of unemployed (Roma)
Kliment Ohridski	8	88%	7	38%	3	50%	4
Sv. Petnaeset	13	77%	10	31%	4	46%	6
Total	21		17		7		10
Unemployment rate/ Municipality		81%		33%		48%	

Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

In order to assess the unemployment rate, within the survey few possible reasons were listed. The highest percentage of the people – 80% consider that there are no job opportunities for them, and around 40% that do not have the right education and skills necessary to get employment.

Table 2561: Reasons for unemployment

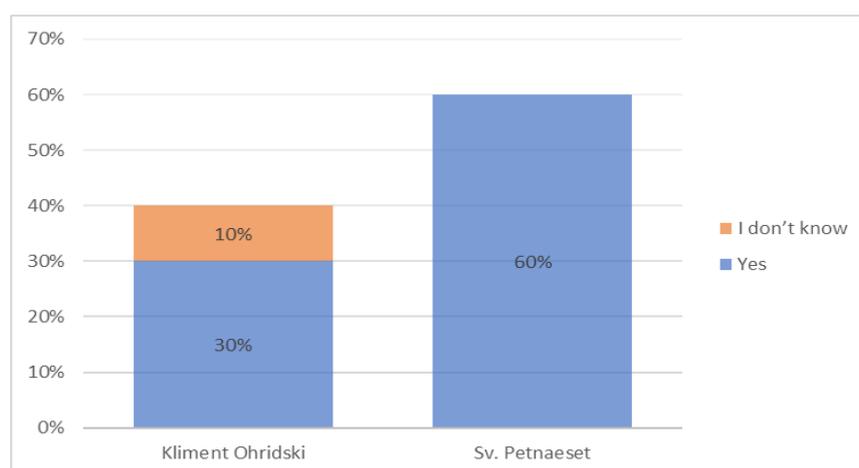
	Absence of opportunities for employment	Absence of education and skills for employment
Kliment Ohridski	30%	40%
Sv. Petnaeset	50%	0%
Total	80%	40%

Table 312 shows the active and passive job seekers for the municipality of Strumica. As it can be noticed relatively low number of Roma are registering in the Agency for employment – only 8 registered as active job seekers and 5 registered as passive job seekers. It can be seen that females are more prone to register as passive job seekers.

Table 2572: Active and Passive Job seekers

Strumica	Active Job seekers			Passive job seekers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	8	6	2	5	0	5

Figure 156: Acquainted with the active labor market policies



The figure 156 shows the acquaintance of the Roma with the active labor market policies. On average, around 90% of the population knows about the ALMP measures, while 10% reported that they do not know.

EDUCATION

The situation in education is quite critical as many children are out of the system of education. The most critical situation is for the preschool and primary education. As it can be seen for the table below there are 5 children at the age of kindergarten. All of the children at the age for kindergarten are not enrolled most of them from Kliment Ohridski settlement.

Table 2583: Families with school age children

	Families with children at pre-school age	Families without children at preschool age
Kliment Ohridski	3	1
Sv. Petnaeset	2	4
Total	5	5

This is very critical for the early child development of the Roma children in the municipality of Strumica, and this should be address from the Ministry of Labor and social policy as there is ongoing project for enrollment of Roma in kindergarten.

Similar situation can be notice also in the primary and secondary enrollment. Out of the 80% of the children that are l the age of primary and secondary education, only 60% are enrolled while the other 40% are not enrolled.

Table 2594: Enrollment of children at primary and secondary education

	No. of school age children	Yes		No	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Kliment Ohridski	5	1	20%	4	80%
Sv.Petnaeset	10	8	80%	2	20%
Total	15	9		6	
School enrollment rate/ Municipality			60%		40%

Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

The situation with primary and secondary education is very alarming, taking into consideration that this level of education at the later stage highly influences the employment. As a result of this, many young generations are in the vicious circle of working physical job as their parents.

Table 2605: Discrimination in primary and secondary education

	Yes, from professor/ teacher	No
Kliment Ohridski	0%	10%
Sv. Petnaeset	10%	20%
Total	10%	30%

In terms of discrimination, around 10% of the parents reported cases of discrimination in the school from the professor or teacher. Such cases should be examined and raised at institutional level, so that they do not harm the motivation of the children in continuing their education.

HEALTH

In terms of the health situation of the Roma in Strumica, around 40% of the Roma, report their situation as moderately poor and rated it 1 and 2; while 40% perceive their situation as very good and excellent.

Table 2616: Perceived health status (1 – poor, 5 – excellent)

	1	2	3	4	5
Kliment Ohridski	10%	20%	0%	10%	0%
Sv. Petnaeset	0%	10%	20%	0%	30%
Total	10%	30%	20%	10%	30%

For the 40% of the households that reported their situation as moderately poor, further questions were addressed in order to get the possible reasons. As it can be seen, 20% of them reported their health status as poor because their health conditions got worse, while around 10% of the Roma reported they do not have means to pay their medicine; unhealthy living condition and inherited family diseases.

Table 2627: Reasons for the poor health status

	Hereditary family disease	We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments	Unhealthy living conditions	Worsened health condition
Kliment Ohridski	10%	0%	0%	10%
Sv. Petnaeset	0%	10%	10%	10%
Total	10%	10%	10%	20%

The distance from the hospital is important indicator for the accessibility to the health system. The distance is also connected with the transportation and means for covering it. Therefore, for around 10% of the population the hospital is up to 1km, while for 80% the distance is from 2 to 5 km, which is very critical in terms of accessibility of the hospital which is further connected with additional cost for the Roma families.

Table 2638: Distance from hospital/ health unit

	600m - 1km	2km - 5km	Refuse to answer
Kliment Ohridski	10%	20%	10%
Sv. Petnaeset	0%	60%	0%
Total	10%	80%	10%

The expenditures on medicines in a given household also indicate the access to health of the Roma families. On average, around 40% of the population spends around 100 MKD on medicines, while 20% of the population spends less than 3,000 MKD. However, the most critical situation is for 40% of the population where they spend more than 3,000 MKD, especially those 10% that spend more than 6,000 MKD per month for medicines.

Table 2649: Expenditures on medicines/ month, in MKD

	Less than 100 MKD	100 - 1000 MKD	1001 - 3000 MKD	3001 - 6000 MKD	More than 6000 MKD
Kliment Ohridski	10%	0%	0%	30%	0%
Sv. Petnaeset	30%	10%	10%	0%	10%
Total	40%	10%	10%	30%	10%

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE INTERVENTIONS IN THE ROMA COMMUNITIES

The recommendations are based on the findings from the survey and focus groups conducted in 14 municipalities in the Republic of North Macedonia. The recommendations aim to serve the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia and the Delegation of the EU in the Republic of North Macedonia in designing programs, projects, interventions for the social inclusion of Roma. It should serve as a guidance to donors, municipalities, institutions for the needed investment and actions required for improving the Roma condition in the municipalities.

The recommendations are structured on municipal and thematic level, so that provides insight in which area in the municipality is needed to intervene. Investing in Roma communities in terms of infrastructure, housing, employment, health and education represents a basic condition for having equal starting position for the future generation of Roma.

Conclusions

The results of the Social mapping conducted in 14 municipalities in the Republic of North Macedonia identify numerous major challenges in the Roma communities in terms of infrastructure, adequate housing and employment. According to the survey data, settlements, mostly inhabited by Roma, lack access to public services and infrastructure such as asphalted road, sewage including atmospheric sewage system, power supply and waste removal. A significant share of Roma housing is insecure and overcrowded, with a harmful effect on their health. Due to urbanization issues, certain settlements are out of the urban planning. In the last 25 years the municipalities did not identify the adequate solutions to urbanize or include the Roma settlements in the general urbanistic planning of the city, thus deepening the problems related to the absence of legalization, many houses being left out of the legalization process. As a result of that, many households are at treats of security of tenor, since they do not have property documents and their houses can be demolished by municipal authorities. Moreover, some of the Roma settlements face with natural upheavals such as landslides, floods, which additionally worsens their situation.

The housing issue continues to be the biggest problem for the members of Roma community in the Republic of North Macedonia. Although the Law on dealing with illegal buildings along with the adoption of other regulations in this area enabled certain progress in this field, significant number of houses are not yet in the process of legalization due to required changes and updates in the Detailed Urban Plans (DUP) and General Urban Plans (GUP), but also certain families due to their low socio-economic situation were not being able to cover the costs associated with the legalization. Although, on the local level there are Local action plans for Roma, little progress is made as the municipalities do not allocate municipal budget for implementing infrastructure projects. Moreover, the projects funded by World Bank or other institutional donors are not allocated in the Roma settlements as municipalities are rather driven by political considerations when selecting the priority locations (where the majority of votes can be reached) and not sufficiently geared towards the actual needs of the communities. The social housing project FP1674 with support from Council of Europe Bank targets Roma as one of the beneficiary categories, and certain number of Roma have received social houses. However, the construction works is slow and the planned social building in the municipality of Shuto Orizari is not yet built. Practically across all areas, in most of the municipalities Roma households are exposed to sub-standard housing conditions and obstacles in accessing various housing facilities., In most of the cases, Roma women are more socio-economic vulnerable compared to Roma men.

In terms of employment, there are significant challenges of inclusion of the Roma in the labor market, especially the youth and the Romani women. The employment rate among Roma is very low, almost two times lower than the non-Roma, with high incidence of Roma being involved in the informal economy. There is a high unemployment rate, associated with the low-level education and absence of skills for performing certain jobs. Large majority of Roma are included in collection of secondary waste materials and the women in cleaning services. A relatively low number of Roma use the services of the Agency for Employment and the active employment measures, compared to the total number of users at the national level. There is a large part of Roma that registered in the Agency of employment only for the purpose of benefiting from the social welfare system, and most of them are not acquainted with the active labor market measures. In relation to the earnings, the amount that Roma earn per month is very low compared with the consumer basket for 2018.

As regards to the education, it can be noted significant progress compared with the previous years in enrolment in primary and secondary education. The challenge remains in the enrollment of Roma children in preschool education, as the number reserved under the project funded by the Roma education fund is low in relation to the Romani children at the age for kindergarten. In addition, in certain municipalities segregation and special schools²² continues to be institutional challenge.

In terms of health, Roma have poorer health status than the general population. According to basic health indicators, life expectancy of Roma people is 10 years shorter than the national average; infant mortality among Roma is 13,1/1000 (general population 10,3/1000), and differences exist also in the age at which chronic non-communicable diseases first emerge, in immunization coverage, regular health exams, especially among women during the reproductive period, as well as in health information access. However, there is a little evidence for the improvement of the situation, as health statistics from the institutions is absent due to the lack of administrative data based on ethnicity.

Recommendations

SHUTO ORIZARI

The situation in Shuto Orizari in terms of housing and infrastructure is characterized as poor, in many areas there are no asphalted streets, there is no sewage network neither atmospheric sewage which leads to floods in the lower part of the municipality. There are houses that are in very bad conditions. The streets are narrow, and there is not police station, ambulance nor fire station. Furthermore, some part of the municipality such as *Brsajcka Buna* and other smaller streets do not have access to water. As regards to employment there is high informal work rate, and a small number of people is registered with the Employment Agency. In terms of preschool education, children from the most vulnerable Roma families are not enrolled in the kindergarten.

➤ Housing

- As the top priority, the Municipality of Shuto Orizari should put the adoption of detailed urban plans as a crucial aspect for boosting the development of the municipality.
- The Municipality of Shuto Orizari, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia, should intervene in improving the infrastructure in the settlement *Brsajcka Buna*

²² A special school is a school catering for students who have special educational needs due to learning difficulties, physical disabilities or behavioral problems.

- The City of Skopje in cooperation with the municipality of Shuto Orizari should invest in the reconstruction of *Indira Gandhi* street, which represents the main connecting street with the City of Skopje.
- The Municipality of Shuto Orizari through projects for improving the housing situation have to prepare and implement projects for reconstruction and asphaltting the connecting streets with the main streets in the municipality.
- The municipality should intensively continue to legalize illegally built homes, and in doing so, to find ways and means to assist in the preparation of documentation for the legalization of the houses of families in vulnerable situations, for whom the houses' s legalization is a priority. Further assistance in terms of financial support should be provided for the most vulnerable population as they cannot cover the cost for legalization.
- The municipality, in the medium-term plan of 3-5 years, should plan the improvement of the infrastructure conditions related to water supply, electricity and sewerage network.
- The municipality, in cooperation with EVN, should make efforts to assist with electricity connection associated costs, the at-risk social groups that cannot afford the costs
- Certain households that are in very bad conditions, should be reconstructed with the support of donors or responsible ministries.

➤ **Employment**

- The Municipality in cooperation with the Government, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the Ministry of Economy, the Employment Agency through specific targeted activities should invest in the development of economy and employment of Roma from the municipality of Shuto Orizari.
- The municipality should prepare a plan for modernization of the textile market located at the center of the municipality.
- The municipality and civil society organizations should cooperate and, through social entrepreneurship, support the at-risk social groups such as: persons who collect secondary raw materials or household hygienists, and so on.
- It is recommended for the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia and the Municipality of Shuto Orizari to make efforts to attract investors, to invest in new business, factories that will enable employment of a larger number of Roma from Shuto Orizari. The municipality has human resources to work in shoes, sewing, construction workers, and so on.
- The Municipality, in cooperation with the Employment Agency through the Active Employment Measures, should invest in the legalization of the businesses and in particular to provide subsidies for supporting the setting up of start-ups, small and medium enterprises.
- The municipality should provide special conditions for the employment and retaining of the young population in the municipality, because only in this way can the development of the municipality of Shuto Orizari be guaranteed.

➤ Education

- In terms of infrastructure, there is a need to enlarge the capacity of the kindergarten and the children from the most vulnerable families to be enrolled in kindergarten with priority. Cash conditional transfer can support the process and change the behavior of the families, thus facilitating the enrollment process.
- In terms of primary and secondary education, additional research is needed to check what is the situation with the children that are not enrolled in the educational system. In addition, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education additional programs might be designed to address the needs of children aged 8-15 who are not enrolled or attending primary and secondary education.

PRILEP

The situation in Prilep in terms of housing and infrastructure is moderately poor. The houses are confronted with overcrowding and the streets in *Trizla* are partially asphalted. In addition, in *Debarca* there is a cardboard settlement inhabited by approximately 50 Roma persons and also in settlement *Tri Bagremi* there are improvised houses, situations which are quite critical and require urgent intervention. In *Deboj*, some of the households do not have water and some do not have asphalt road (*Deboj*). Part of *Debarca* and *Dabnicka* do not have sewage system. In order the issues to be solved there is a need for changing the GUP and adoption of DUP for *Trizla 2*. Most often, the population living in Roma settlements is engaged in unskilled work, and low paid work, despite the existent human resources capacity at community level.

➤ Housing

- Amendment of the Law for legalization, with extension of the period for legalization of the houses. In the municipality of Prilep there is no GUP and DUP for the places where the Roma population live (*Trizla 1* and *2*); therefore, the land where the Roma households are located is not legalized. The Roma are not informed and do not know about the possibility to legalize the land and buildings. Roma population do not have the knowledge about the technical standards for the legalization, and therefore should be provided support in understanding all aspects related to legalization
- Adopting new Detailed Urban Plan and changing/ updating the General Urban Plan
- There is a need for capital investment in terms of construction of sewage system, pavement of the streets and providing water in the Roma settlements in *Dabnicka*, *Deboj* and *Novo Selo*. In the *Dabnicka* settlement there is an illegal sewage, which discharges direct into the river, while in the other settlements the sewage system is dysfunctional
- Capital investment from the Ministry of Transport and Communication for asphaltting the inner streets in *Trizla 1* and *Trizla 2*
- In the settlement *Debarca* there are several houses built with old, not appropriate construction material (cardboard houses), these houses representing a major risk for Roma inhabitants, but in the absence of other solutions, and aware of the danger, the Roma people still live in these houses. Therefore, a sustainable solution for displacing and provision of social housing for those families is needed in cooperation with the municipality and the Ministry of Labor.

➤ **Employment**

- Employment in factories operating in the free economic zones has been noted; and there is a need for programs aiming at upskilling the Roma population and provision of internships or on-the job training in those companies.
- Further efforts should be made to retrain young Roma, which will contribute to poverty reduction, inclusion in the labor market and reduction of migration phenomenon.
- The number of Roma households that are recipients of social assistance is high. The local government as well as the MoLSP need to adapt the employment programs based on the needs and establish viable and close communication channels with civil society organizations and the Roma community itself. One possible solution is also establishing a quota system for the ALMP.

➤ **Education**

- Regular school inspection by the Ministry of Education is required, for elimination the segregation phenomenon in the primary schools (there are many situations when Non-Roma parents are enrolling their children in other schools).
- Programs for increasing the parental awareness for eliminating the segregation

KUMANOVO

The situation in Kumanovo in terms of housing and infrastructure is similar as in the other municipalities – there are few houses that have improvised constructions located in Sredorek settlement. In terms of legalization of the houses, almost half of the houses are not legalized. The most vulnerable situation is in Sredorek, as there are legal issues to urbanize the settlement. Part of the asphalted road is in very bad condition in Baraki settlement and in Bavci the streets are not asphalted. There is no sewage system for the Bavci settlement. During the social mapping (focus group) people reported that the electricity voltage is low, and many Roma are disconnected from the network due to the accumulated debts.

➤ **Housing**

- To improve the sewage network and road infrastructure in Baraki and Bavci. In the settlement of Bavchi, the municipality should provide street lighting
- Changing GUP and adopting new DUP for legalization of the houses in Sredorek
- To provide adequate waste collection in most of the streets/ areas in the Baraki settlement to prevent waste dumping in the landfill located immediately to houses and avoid the risks of spreading contagious diseases.
- Municipality to allocate funds for infrastructure in the settlement Sredorek, installation of a sewage network, paving the streets and safe access to clean drinking water.

➤ **Employment**

- Formalization of the business activity, organization of mentorship programs for the entrepreneurs including mentorship pre and post - legalizing process of their activities.
- New measure within the ALMP with a focus on waste collectors
- Quota system for ALMP measures, with a special focus on the job training

➤ **Education**

- Increasing the number of children included in the pre-school education
- Working with the parents on increasing their awareness for need of preschool education and provision of transport for the children, from home to school.

BITOLA

The situation in Bitola in terms of housing and infrastructure is poor – the main problem is the illegal dwellings that do not meet the minimum standards for construction, especially the facilities on Str. Ljubojno Bair settlement that are on a steep hill and are hardly accessible and improvised (the so-called "Cardboard habitats" , inhabited by 150 households from Karaorman 111, along the regional road Prilep Resen, which runs as a green belt and where there are no technical possibilities for urbanization). Part of the houses do not have access to water, especially for those Roma living in improvised habitats, In addition the sewage network is obsolete and is dysfunctional in certain parts in Bair. In addition, the power grid and the power supply from the station is not of enough capacity (problematic in the winter months, in particular).

➤ **Housing**

- Changing the GUP and DUP in order to provide opportunity for the households in Bair to legalize their dwellings. Further efforts should be explored in terms of relocating the people that live uphill and which cannot be urbanized.
- Investment in terms of building sewage, water network (new pipelines) and atmospheric sewage system.
The municipality should find solutions also for building protective walls as defense against the land erosion.

➤ **Employment**

- Unemployment among the Roma population in Bitola is the main reason for external migration, most often among young couples at the age of 20-30. As such there is a need for this group of people to be included in the *Youth Guarantee scheme* and provide on-the-job training
- There is a need for quota system for Roma in order to increase the beneficiaries from the ALMP and increasing their employability

➤ **Education**

- To implement measures for addressing and elimination of discrimination in education, segregation and other subtle forms of discrimination in education. These practices should be documented systematically as a basis for the development of appropriate measures for their resolution.

TETOVO

The situation in Tetovo in terms of housing and infrastructure is moderately good as there is only one settlement which requires interventions in terms of infrastructure. The most critical situation is in the settlement called *November 29* and *146*. There is no asphalt road in the area called *Von Vardarska*. The percentage of unemployed Roma in all settlements is very large. Roma are engaged knowingly, in selling textiles or work informally as traders.

➤ **Housing**

- The settlement November 29th and settlement 146 needs a detailed urbanistic plan.
- Legalization of illegally built houses in the settlement *29th November* and settlement *146*, construction of fecal and atmospheric sewerage network and asphaltting of streets inside the settlements.
- The municipality must provide conditions for the provision of drinking water
- In the settlement on *November 29th* and *the settlement 146* there is a need for reconstruction of the old houses.

➤ **Employment**

- The Government and the municipality of Tetovo should create conditions for increasing the employment opportunities, especially with investments in the economic zone in Tetovo,
- The Government should initiate a specific approach-quota system for Roma to the Active Employment Measures in order to take advantage of the potential opportunities for support of the craftsmanship, small and medium-sized enterprises.
- The Government and the municipality of Tetovo to support initiatives for promotion of self-employment and legalization of businesses

➤ **Education**

- In terms of education, there is need to provide further support to vulnerable population – by ensuring transport for the children, from home to school

GOSTIVAR

As regards the housing and infrastructure in Gostivar, further investments are required at the level of Roma settlements, that are not urbanized. The most critical situation is in the settlements called *Dupka*, *Ciglana* and *Balindolska*. There is no asphalt road in the area called *Von Vardarska*. The percentage of unemployed Roma in all settlements is very large. Roma are engaged knowingly, in selling textiles or work informally as traders.

➤ **Housing**

- Dupka needs a Detailed Urban Plan, to legalize illegally built houses, construction of fecal and atmospheric sewerage network and asphaltting streets inside the settlement.

- In Ciglana, Balindol and Banjesnica there is a need for legalization of illegally built houses, in certain parts, the installation of an atmospheric sewerage network, and perhaps fecal sewage on certain places in the settlement.
- In *Pearls-Piranha*, is necessary to invest in asphaltting roads on the secondary internal settlement streets, fecal and atmospheric sewerage network, there is a need to solve the problem of transformation of property rights of the land.
- There is a need for reconstruction of a small number of households, especially in the settlements Grudzići - Pazardzin, Pisannica and the place called *Susica* - Landfill where there are 3-4 households where Roma live.

➤ **Employment**

- The percentage of Roma unemployment in all settlements is between 60% and 80% and it is a fundamental problem. The Government and the Municipality of Gostivar should create conditions for increasing the employment prospects through additional support in outreaching Roma, registering in the Agency and include them in the ALPM
- The Government should initiate a specific approach to Active Employment Measures in order to take advantage of potential opportunities skills and resources for opening or formalizing small and medium enterprises.
- The Government and the Municipality of Gostivar should allocate subsidies to small and medium-sized enterprises, to encourage employment of people who are at risk situations

➤ **Education**

- Pre-school children's projects should continue and begin 2-3 years before school enrollment.
- Provide conditions for studying the Roma language for the preservation of the cultural identity of the Roma in Gostivar.

STIP

The situation in Stip in terms of housing and infrastructure in the Roma communities is moderately good. The most critical situation is in the *Sveta Nedela*, as the infrastructure is old. There is a large number of pending requests for legalization and further efforts from the administrative authorities' level are required to solve the legalization requests. The percentage of unemployed Roma in all settlements is moderately large. Certain areas in Sv.Nedela also facing with landslides and floods.

➤ **Housing**

- Part of the streets leading to the Roma settlements require reconstruction, and new asphalt, especially in the area Sv. Nedela
- Roma settlements have low electricity voltage, which often results in the burning of white goods and household appliances, the irregular payment of bills and illegal connections are mentioned as reasons for improper power sources. In cooperation

with EVN the power network to be improved and find possible solutions for writing-off the debts of the families in most vulnerable situations (social cases) , in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor.

- Further efforts should be invested for the legalization of the Roma households, such as in the settlement Sveta Nedela.
- Some of the Roma settlements have a problem with the water supply network, especially during the summer.
- In the place called *Kavaklija* (where there are around 50 Roma families) part of the houses are built with non-standardized building materials and improvised facilities, and the families are living in inadequate and inhumane conditions. Support for reconstruction and consolidation of the houses is required.

➤ **Employment**

- Currently, Roma work mostly seasonally, as musicians, textile sellers, hospital hygienists, taxi drivers, collectors of secondary raw materials, etc. Further efforts should be invested for encouraging the development of businesses, for granting subsidies and participation of the Roma people in the formal labor market Roma, through the Employment Agency to have the opportunity to apply for internships as well as to acquire skills that don't require a high level of education such as sewing courses, massage and hairdressers. Such opportunities should be promoted and Roma communities should be encouraged to apply.

➤ **Education**

- The Roma community recognizes the need to build a kindergarten that will have the capacity to accommodate a larger number of children and the Roma ethnic community.
- To provide support in terms of human resources (teachers) and materials for studying the Romani language in elementary education, through courses, regular classes or additional classes, for further preservation of the immaterial patrimony (language) of Roma population

KOCANI

Currently, the whole Roma community has no legal, a valid detailed urban plan, on the basis of which all infrastructure activities in the direction of improvement of the life of the Roma in Kocani are still possible. The new plan (GUP) of the municipality of Kocani was adopted in 2016, which created conditions for elaboration and adoption of new detailed plans. There are serious obstacles that hamper the process, such as: bad (collapsed) urban placement, illegal buildings, lack of financial resources of the Municipality. Continuous cooperation with the Roma community from the entire settlement is needed in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

➤ **Housing**

- Investment in the Infrastructure in the Roma settlement in the place called *Kolerijski Grobishta* and *Poliski pat*, and provision of water supply network

- Provision of social housing for Roma families that are in the "Kasarna" for more than 10 years.
- The intervention of the emergency vehicles is hampered by the poor quality of streets (the streets are narrow). The investment in adequate road infrastructure is a high priority for the community, thus allowing proper interventions in emergency situations and connection with the metropolitan area
- Dislocate the waste raw material in order to avoid further pollution of the environment in which the Roma population live, and on the other hand, to keep their way of existence.

➤ **Employment**

- Considering that the employment of Roma in Kocani is predominantly in the communal area, street maintenance and waste collection and other low-paid jobs, the local self-government and MLSP should find a way to attract and encourage the Roma persons to study crafts, opening a small business. Also, the central authorities should adapt the measures for employment according to the potential of the Roma community in Kocani, such as trade, crafts, retraining courses.
- Construction of a small-town market, considering that a good part of the Roma community is dealing with textile trade and other small items.

➤ **Education**

- Provision of more places for Roma in the kindergarten in order to provide access to preschool education to the most vulnerable Roma families

KICEVO

The situation in Kicevo in terms of housing and infrastructure in the Roma communities is quite critical as there is high percentage of houses that are not yet legalized. The most critical situation is in Pashino, Skopje, Prilepska, Vlach way and Mexico settlement. Furthermore, in terms of quality of housing, around 130 households are constructed from waste material and nylon. The quality of the infrastructure within the municipalities varies across the settlements – in Pashino 3 streets are not asphalted, in Vlaski pat in the Roma part the streets are not asphalted, the same apply to Meksiko and Rashtani settlement. The percentage of unemployed Roma in all settlements is very high and many families are living in poverty, at subsistence level.

➤ **Housing**

- Prilepska needs a detailed urbanistic plan, in order to start the legalization of the houses. In addition, there is a need of fecal and atmospheric sewage network and asphaltting of streets inside the settlement.
- The legalization of houses is between 10% and 30%, in Pashino, Skopska, Bela Kula, Vlachki Patt, Mexico and Rashtani. Therefore, extending the period for legalization and support for the most vulnerable families is required.

- There is a need for dislocation and reconstruction of households, especially in Prilepska, where the houses are constructed from poor quality, waste materials that are not suitable for living.

➤ **Employment**

- The Government and the Municipality of Kicevo should create conditions for increasing the employment prospects, especially with programs for painting and acquiring demanded skills in the labor market.
- The Government should encourage the use of Active Employment Measures in order to take advantage of potential opportunities skills and resources for opening or formalizing small and medium enterprises.
- The Government and the Municipality of Kicevo to support initiatives for promotion of self-employment and legalization of businesses.

➤ **Education**

- There is a need to increase the capacity of the kindergarten or provide transportation for the Roma children as the kindergarten is far away from the Roma settlements
- Support for enrollment and participation of children in primary, secondary and higher education is needed
- Provide conditions for studying the Roma language for the preservation of the cultural identity of the Roma in Kicevo.

VINICA

The situation in Vinica in terms of housing and infrastructure in the Roma communities is moderately good. The most critical situation is in the streets *Makedonska* and *Goce Delchev* as the streets are not asphalted and certain parts do not have sewage network. There is a large number of pending requests for legalization and further efforts from the administrative capacity level. The percentage of unemployed Roma in all settlements is moderately large.

➤ **Housing**

- The Roma settlements needs the adoption of a Detailed Urban Plan.
- Legalization of illegally built houses, construction of fecal and atmospheric sewage networks and asphaltting of streets inside the settlements is necessary especially when it comes to connecting the streets *Makedonska* and *Goce Delcev*, and between *Makedonska* and *Ivo Lola Ribar*.
- The municipality and EVN must mediate to ensure the possibility of supplying electricity to newly constructed buildings that are illegal connection.
- The Municipality of Vinica and EVN should finance street lighting and supply of better-quality electricity.
- The municipality should intervene in the settlement to provide quality drinking water.

➤ **Employment**

- The government should initiate a specific approach to the Active Employment Measures in order to take advantage of the potential support options for opening small and medium enterprises.
- Active employment measures should be used to improve the employability of Roma, especially in the textile and wood industry.
- Government and Vinica Municipality to support initiatives for promotion of self-employment and legalization of businesses.

DEBAR

The situation in Debar in terms of housing and infrastructure in the Roma communities is moderately poor. The most critical situation is in the settlement Baraki and Vogen as the streets are not asphalted and certain parts do not have sewage network. Certain part of the houses in Baraki cannot be legalized as they required changes in the General urbanistic plan. The percentage of employment in all settlements is better than in the other municipalities.

➤ **Housing**

- To regulate the road and sewage infrastructure in the settlement of Baraki, which is the most endangered in the city of Debar (even more because the hospital and the kindergarten are located in that settlement).
- Changing the DUP and GUP for legalization of the land and buildings in the Baraki settlement
- Some of the streets inside the settlement Vögen do not have sewage system or it is ruined, old, which stands as a danger of the outbreak of fecal waters, and then infectious diseases.

➤ **Employment**

- The Government should encourage the use of Active Employment Measures in order to take advantage of potential opportunities skills and resources for opening or formalizing small and medium enterprises.
- The Government and the Municipality of Kicevo to support initiatives for promotion of self-employment and legalization of businesses.

➤ **Education**

- Supporting and working with children in primary education for encouraging them to continue their education in secondary and higher education institutions

VELES

The situation in Veles in terms of housing and infrastructure in the Roma communities is critical in *Procorek, Kumsal and Kostunica*. Furthermore, in terms of quality of housing, cardboard houses need

to be replaced. It is also important to improve the waste collection in the municipality; the waste is currently deposited in front of Roma settlement. Further action is needed related to employment of Roma, as well as for decreasing the dropout rate of Roma pupils.

➤ **Housing**

- Investment in the infrastructure in the settlement Procerek and central part of the settlement Kumsal and partially, the settlement Kosturnica in terms of asphaltting roads because the Roma population continues to live in mud.
- Legalization of dwellings in Procerek, by changing the GUP or finding another possible solution for urbanization and adopting DUP
- There are so-called cardboard houses that are most common in the settlement of Qumzal, in the upper part of the city, which requires investment or provision of social houses
- The waste is deposited collectively at the entrance in Roma settlements, there is no organized waste collection inside the settlements, so it spreads along the settlement and wild dumps within the settlements. Further investments are required for proper collection and discharge of the waste.

➤ **Employment**

- To find a way to benefit from the ALMP offered by the MoLSP to be used by the Roma community, the criteria to be acceptable and achievable for the Roma community
- There are no employed Roma as part of public administration in the municipality thus ensuring equitable representation

➤ **Education**

- Further support from educational mediators, support and scholarships to be provided for children, for early school leavers and to minimize the dropout rates.

KAVADARCI

The situation in Kavadarci in terms of housing and infrastructure in the Roma communities is quite critical in several settlements, especially those not included in the Detailed Urban Plan. Also, it is necessary to find solutions against the soil erosion, to construct protective walls or similar. Employment and education should be also focus areas of the local government.

➤ **Housing**

- Interventions in the settlements Dolno (Teneke) Maalo and Gorno (Bushman), for improving the water and sewage networks
- Due to lack of sewage system in part of the Vatasha settlement, feces are poured into the streets all the way to the river, thus the local self-government urgently needs to find a way to protect the sore from infectious diseases and possible epidemics.

- Part of the internal streets of Roma settlements need to be asphalted, for example, in the settlements Dolno (Teneke) Maalo and Gorno (Bushane)
- According to the municipal detailed urban plan, the residential areas in the settlement Dolno (Teneke) are in serious danger because, according to the GUP, there is no possibility to be included. Therefore, there is planned a completely different location and, meetings with citizens to find a mutually acceptable solution is required.
- Municipality of Kavadarci to begin and create conditions for legalizing houses especially in the Dolno (Teneke) settlement.
- Part of the Upper (Bushan) settlement needs the construction of a supporting wall, due to the appearance of slippery land

➤ **Employment**

- A small part is employed, but all those who are not employed, are mostly engaged in collecting waste materials, and dependent on social benefits. This is the case in all 5 Roma settlements. Therefore, new measure in the ALMP programs is needed as well as social entrepreneurship support
- It is very important to pay attention to and respect the equitable representation of Roma, which will enable them to participate in decision-making
- Kavadarci is an agricultural city, should the local self-government and the national authorities, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, provide land for people can work for themselves

➤ **Education**

- A kindergarten is needed for their children as well as additional tutorial classes for children in primary education
- Work with children in primary education, in order to motivate them to continue their education in secondary education schools.

STRUMICA

Strumica has a water shortage and lack of sewage system in some of the settlements. Further action is needed not just in housing area, but also as regards the access to health.

➤ **Housing**

- The settlement *Transit - Kliment Ohridski* has a water shortage, sewage system, the streets in this settlement are often flooded by torrential rains and storms. It is necessary to provide adequate water facilities and sewage systems
- Changing GUP and adopting DUP, as well as support for legalization of the houses

➤ **Employment**

- Strumica is one of the few towns where Roma are engaged in agriculture, for this reason the state should have a program to promote and adapt the conditions for the use of agricultural programs by the Roma community.

- Given that there are many young Roma who have low or no education at all, courses for retraining and education programs for young people are needed.

➤ **Education**

- Roma community in Strumica, recognizes the need to build a kindergarten, for the children from the Roma ethnic community. Opening a sports hall at community level, for promoting a healthy life and for greater access of the Roma community to the sporting facilities. In Strumica there is a low level of education in general, therefore it is necessary to work with parents, children and staff in educational institutions in order to decrease the dropout rate. Also, the problem with persons without personal documentation is noted. It is assumed that the number is 200 persons, including school children. The local self-government and the Ministry of Education should inform the local primary schools to receive the children without personal documentation in educational institutions and help them to facilitate the procedure for an extraordinary registration in the birth register.

Questionnaire

SOCIAL MAPPING OF THE ROMA IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Dear all,

You are a participant in this survey for collecting data from the places where Roma people reside in the community. This interview is part of a larger survey - Social Mapping Roma that is being implemented in our country. The social mapping of Roma will be conducted by AEKOM in cooperation with the Delegation of the European Union in Skopje, together with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, as the end user of the report.

The social mapping component addresses the existing lack of clear and comprehensive data in relation to the main geographic, social characteristics and living standards of the Roma in the settlements. The main goal of social mapping is to provide a secure representation of the structures and situation in community, as well as to give an overview and basic characteristics of the households in the Roma communities in relation to the education, employment, health, housing, infrastructure and other socio-economic characteristics. In addition, the goal of social mapping is to provide national institutions (ministries, agencies, CSOs) relevant data on the Roma community and their situation in order to design better policies targeted at the community as a whole, and in the direction focused on the individual level. On the other country, it should provide information on the needs of the Roma communities according to which the national and the EU funds should allocate their resources to the social inclusion of Roma in society, the national and local level.

The data from this Survey will be used directly to make an analysis, in which they will be listed general conclusions (for example, how many of the interviewees think they have access to ...). The report will not contain no personal data to any of the respondents (only aggregate data). The data will be stored and will not be allowed publicly to disclose any information given by the respondent. The report will be publicly announced and will be used to improve the situation of Roma.

Thank you for your cooperation

InSoC

STATEMENT OF CONSENT TO USE PERSONAL DATA REFERRED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

I, _____ with this statement I give explicit consent to AECOM as the Implementing Authority of the social mapping in Macedonia to use and process my personal data as well as to kept in the personal data records for the needs of this project, as long as they need them, but no longer than 10 year, after which they will be deleted / destroyed in accordance with the Law on Personal Data Protection.

I also authorize the Delegation of the European Union and the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy who are partners in this project to process my data for the needs of the project.

I reserve the right at any time to withdraw the consent in writing or in any other form. Also, if I see any form of disruption of collection, the processing of data, I am aware that I can report it to the Directorate for Personal Data Protection.

I am aware that some of the questions may not be answered due to the sensitivity of the questions.

I, _____ as an adult member of the household, give consent to the submission of data from a minor in the household

I make this statement voluntarily and without any pressure.

Signature _____

Name and Last Name

Contact phone

Demographic

Part A – General information³

A-1 Are you declaring yourself openly as Roma? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		A-2. Number of households	
A-3. Municipality			
1) Shuto Orizari	5) Tetovo	10) Vinica	
2) Prilep	6) Gostivar	11) Debar	
3) Kumanovo	7) Stip	12) Veles	
4) Bitola	8) Kocani	13) Kavadarci	
	9) Kicevo	14) Strumica	
A-4. Interviewer		A-5. Neighbourhood	
A-6. Date		A-7. Address	

A-8. Total number of members in the household	Gender		Total
	M	F	

	Gender		Total
	M	F	
A-9. Number of members in the household who are between 0-5			
A-10. Number of members in the household who are between 6-14			
A-11. Number of members in the household who are between 15-18			
A-12. Number of members in the household who are between 19-64			
A-13. Number of members in the household who are above 64			
A-14 Has any of the present members of your household asked for asylum at least once in 2009			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

HOUSING

D-1. What is the size of dwelling in which you live?

- 1) Less than 10m²
- 2) 10m² – 16m²
- 3) 17m² – 30m²
- 4) 31m² – 50m²
- 5) 51m² – 70m²
- 6) 71m² – 90m²
- 7) More than 90m²
- 99 Refuse to answer

D-2. Does your dwelling have a backyard?

- 1) Yes, common courtyard with neighbours
- 2) Yes, own yard
- 3) No (go to question No. 4)
- 99 Refuse to answer

D-3. How big is your backyard?

- 1) Less than 10m²
- 2) 10m² – 16m²
- 3) 17m² – 30m²
- 4) 31m² – 50m²
- 5) 51m² – 70m²
- 6) 71m² – 90m²
- 7) More than 90m²
- 99 Refuse to answer

D-4. Which of the following statements best describes your dwelling?

- 1) Own house
- 2) Own house under a mortgage
- 3) House belonging to another owner (relative)
- 4) Tenant in a house
- 5) Own apartment
- 6) Own apartment under a mortgage
- 7) Apartment belonging to another owner (relative)
- 8) Tenant in a apartment
- 9) Subsidized social housing
- 10) Improvised dwelling (cardboard houses, etc ..)

999) Other _____

D-5. Do you face with any of the following problems in your household? (multiple answers are possible)

- 1) The dwelling has moisture
- 2) The dwelling does not have enough light
- 3) The dwelling is built of inadequate material (tiles of expired quality, mud, cardboard)
- 4) The dwelling does not have access to electricity
- 5) The dwelling does not have access to asphalt road
- 6) Nothing from the above
- 999) Other _____
- 99) Refuse to answer

D-6. Does your dwelling have:

- 1) Suitable floor (tiles, parquet, laminate, etc.)
- 2) No suitable floor (ground floor, concrete floor)
- 999) Other _____
- 99) Refuse to answer

D-7. Is the roof of your home built with?

- 1) Tiles

- 2) Asbestos tiles
- 3) Metal roof
- 999) Other _____
- 99) Refuse to answer

D-8. Does your dwelling have:

- 1) Windows with wooden profiles
- 2) Windows with aluminium profiles
- 3) Windows with PVC profiles
- 999) Other _____
- 99) Refuse to answer

D-9. Does your household has access to: (multiple answers possible)?

Category	Yes	No
1) Electricity		
2) Drinking water inside the house		
3) Drinking water outside the house		
4) cquainted		
5) Toilet inside the house		
6) Kitchen inside the house		
7) Kitchen outside the house		
8) Sewage system		
9) Refuse to answer		

D-10. Is the home in which you live legalized?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) In the process of legalization
- 4) Just one part is in the process of legalization
- 5) I do not know, I am a tenant
- 6) Refuse to answer

D-11. How do you heat your home? (multiple answers possible)

- 1) Wood
- 2) Coal
- 3) Oil
- 4) Electricity
- 5) Pellets
- 6) Central heating
- 7) Occasionally heating with different materials (books, plastics, etc.)
- 8) It's not heated
- 999) Other _____
- 99) Refuse to answer

D-12. Most of your household budget is spent on:

Category	Rang them by priority 1-10 (1 most priority and 10 least priority)
1) Food	
2) Medicines for sick family members	
3) Electricity	
4) Rent	
5) Utility bills	
6) Telephone, cable, internet	
7) Clothing and footwear for family members	
8) School supplies	
9) Books	
10) Vacation and travel	
999) Other	
99) Refuse to answer	

D-13. Does your home have ...? (multiple answers possible)

Description	Yes	No
1) TV		
2) Satellite / cable TV		
3) Internet		
4) Computer – Laptop		
5) Telephone		
6) Mobile phone		
7) Washing machine		
8) Drying machine		
9) Iron		
10) Freezer		
11) Vacuum cleaner		
12) Electric stove		
13) Gas stove		
14) Dining table		
15) Bed for each member of the family		
16) Heater		
17) Car		
18) Other		

D-14. Do you think your dwelling is exposed to any of the following risks?

- 1) Floods
- 2) Landslides
- 3) No (Go to question No.16)
- 999) Other _____
- 99) Refuse to answer

D-15. If your dwelling is exposed to any of the above risks, would you be living there for the next 10 years?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) Maybe
- 4) I do not know

99 Refuse to answer

D-16. If your dwelling would not be safe what actions would you take?

Description	Rate from 1-8 in terms of what you would do first ...
1) I would contact the municipality to take safety measures for living;	
2) I would contact one of the council members in the municipality that I know;	
3) I would address the issue to the Roma political party	
4) I would address the issue to a NGO	
5) I would contact the Media	
6) I would handle the issue personally	
7) I would leave and seek a safer place to live	
8) Nothing of the above	
999) Other	
99) Refuse to answer	

D-17. Are there other reasons why you would move away from the place you live?

EMPLOYMENT

B-1. How many members of your household aged 18 to 64 can work?

Gender	
Male	Female

99) Refuse to answer

B-2. How many members of your household are?

Employed		Unemployed	
Female	Male	Female	Male

99) Refuse to answer

B-3. How many members of your household are?

Employed with permanent contract		Employed with temporary contracts		Informally working	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male

99) Refuse to answer

B-4. What kind of working position are the employees in your household? (Specify a number) multiple answers are possible

Description	Unemployed	
	Female	Male
1. Unskilled workers		
2. Qualified workers		
3. Managers, heads of departments / units		
4. I do not know		
999) Other		
99) Refuse to answer		

B-5. In which area the qualified household members are working? (multiple answers possible)

- 1) Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- 2) Fisheries industry
- 3) Mining industry
- 4) Manufacturing and processing industry
- 5) Production and distribution of heat energy
- 6) Construction
- 7) Trade, repair and technical service of cars, personal items and households
- 8) Hotels and restaurants
- 9) Transport, storage and communications
- 10) Financial services
- 11) Renting, merchandising and business services
- 12) Public administration, state administration and defence, compulsory public insurance
- 13) Education
- 14) Health and social activities
- 15) Other activities that serve the public and individuals
- 16) Extraterritorial organizations and religions
- 999) Other _____

99 Refuses to answer

B-6. Has any one of your household members been doing seasonal work this year?

- 1) Yes (go to question 8)
- 2) No (go to question 7)
- 99 Refuses to answer

B-7. If the answer to the previous question is no, did at least one of your household work last month?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 99 Refuses to answer

B-8. If the answer to the previous question is yes, in which area did they work? (multiple answers possible)

- 1) Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- 2) Fisheries industry
- 3) Mining industry
- 4) Manufacturing and processing industry
- 5) Production and distribution of heat energy
- 6) Construction
- 7) Trade, repair and technical service of cars, personal items and households
- 8) Hotels and restaurants
- 9) Transport, storage and communications
- 10) Financial services
- 11) Renting, merchandising and business services
- 12) Public administration, state administration and defence, compulsory public insurance
- 13) Education
- 14) Health and social activities
- 15) Other activities that serve the public and individuals
- 16) Extraterritorial organizations and religions
- 999) Other _____
- 99 Refuses to answer

B-9. Are you beneficiaries of the any of the right to social assistance (welfare assistance, permanent assistance, third child allowance, care, etc.)?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) I do not know
- 99 Refuses to answer

B-10. How much does your household earn on average monthly income for one year?

- 1) 0 - 5000 MKD
- 2) 5001 - 12000 MKD
- 3) 12001 - 24000 MKD
- 4) 24001 - 40000 MKD
- 5) 40001 - 70000 MKD
- 6) More than 70000 MKD
- 99 Refuses to answer

B-11. How many members of your household who are unemployed are looking for a job?

1) _____ (write the exact number)

99 Refuses to answer

B-12. How many of them are regularly registered with the Employment Agency of the Republic of Macedonia?

Active Jobseekers		2.Passive job seekers		Not registered	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male

999) I do not know

99) Refuse to answer

B-13. According to you, why are you or members of your household unemployed? (multiple answers possible)

- 1) Lack of employment opportunities
- 2) Lack of educational skills and knowledge in relation to job offers;
- 3) Party recruitment
- 4) I'm not looking for a job
- 5) I work occasionally and that's enough for me
- 6) I will lose my social assistance if I work
- 7) Disabilityfor work
- 8) None of the above
- 9) I do not know
- 999) Other
- 99) Refuses to respond

B14. Are you or members in your household familiar with the Active Employment Measures Program of the Employment Agency of the Republic of North Macedonia?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) I do not know
- 99 Refuses to answer

B15. Have you or members of your household used some of the measures of the Active Employment Measures Program of the Employment Agency of the Republic of Macedonia in the last 3 years?

Name of the program/ training/ service	Yes	No
Development of entrepreneurship		
1.1 Self-employment program		
1.2 Self-employment program for people with disabilities		
For subsidized jobs		
2.1 Support the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises for job creation		
2.2 Program for conditional monetary compensation for subsidized employment of persons in social risk		
2.3 Subsidized employment of unemployed persons - Project "Macedonia employs 2"		
2.4 Subsidized jobs for people with disabilities		
2.5 Support for fast-growing companies – Gazelles		
2.6 Financial support for private kindergartens		
2.7 Financial support for private homes for the elderly		
Trainings		
3.1 Training with a known employer		
3.2. Training at the workplace with subsidized employment		
3.3 a) Training for fulfilling the required occupations in the labor market		
3.3 b) Training to fulfil the required occupations in the labor market (for persons with disabilities)		
3.4. Advanced IT skills training		
3.5 Driver training for category C, D and E		

3.6 Training for acquiring skills from old crafts		
3.7 a) Internship 1		
3.8 a) Basic skills training (foreign languages)		
3.8 b) Basic skills training (computers)		
3.8. c) Training for foreign languages with certificates		
3.9. Training in acquiring qualifications according to the current needs of the labor market (sectoral services and industry		
3.10 Training and counselling for entrepreneurship for young people up to 29 years of age		
<i>For community service</i>		
<i>4. Community Service Program</i>		
5. Pilot program		
5. Development and implementation of pilot programs for young people according to local needs		
6. Employment services		
6.1 Help for job search		
6.2 Training for preparation for employment and job search skills		
6.3 Motivational trainings		
6.4 Employment mediation		
6.5 Services for employers		
6.6 Preparation for employment and work		
6.7 Life skills training and motivation training		
6.8 Professional Orientation and Career Counselling		
6.9 Services for activating persons at risk of social exclusion		
6.10 Education for using the Internet services of the Employment Agency		
6.11 Employment Fairs		

EDUCATION

O-1. Do your children in your household attend a kindergarten?

- 1) Yes, all of them (go to question no.3)
- 2) Yes, but not all (Go to Question No.2)
- 3) No (go to question no.2)
- 4) There are no children of that age (go to question no.3)
- 5) I do not know
- 99 Refuses to answer

O-2. Why your children do not attend kindergarten:

- 1) There is no kindergarten in our neighbourhood
- 2) We can better care for our children than in kindergartens
- 3) We are afraid because they are small
- 4) When we bring them to a kindergarten, they say that there is no place and we have to wait a long time;
- 5) There are no funds to pay for their stay in the kindergarten.
- 6) I do not know
- 999 Other _____
- 99 Refuses to answer

O-3 Are children in your household aged 6 to 18 attending school?

- 1) Yes (go to question number 5)
- 2) No (Go to question 4)
- 4) There are no children of that age (go to question no.13)
- 5) I do not know
- 99 Refuses to answer

O-4. Why your children do not go to school?

- 1) The school is far away, and they cannot go alone
- 2) We cannot clothe them properly
- 3) At school they are upset and afraid to go on their own
- 4) We do not have the means to pay for school materials and additional costs
- 5) I do not know

999 Other _____

99 Refuses to answer

O-5. How many children in your household study in? (Specify a number)

1) Primary education		2) Secondary education	
Gender		Gender	
M	F	M	F

3) I do not know

99 Refuse to answer

O-6. How many children in your household receive a scholarship for secondary education?

_____;

O-7. How often do you or a household member meet your teachers' teachers in primary and secondary education?

- 1) Once a month
- 2) Every 3 months
- 3) Once a year
- 4) Nearly never
- 5) Never
- 999 I do not know
- 99 Refuses to answer

O-8. Have you talked in your household about some of the problems that have arisen in the school where your children are studying in primary and secondary education: more answers are possible?

Description
1) Bad infrastructural projects in the school
2) Interethnic tolerance with the pupils
3) Inadequate attitude of teachers, school staff, classmates;
4) Discrimination
5) Segregation
6) Discipline (student behaviour);
7) Intimidation;
8) Violence;
9) Crime and violence in and around the school;
10) Other _____

O-9. Has your child complained that he is discriminated against by a teacher / teacher, another school employee, or a pupil in primary and secondary education?

- 1) Yes, from a teacher / professor
- 2) Yes, from a classmate
- 3) Yes, of the two above
- 4) No
- 5) I do not know
- 99 Refuses to answer

O-10. If yes, what action you or your family member have taken? more answers are possible

Description
1) I reported the case at the school (teacher, director, teacher)
2) I reported the case to the education department in the municipality
3) I reported the case in the education inspectorate
4) I reported the case to the mayor
5) I reported the case to the Roma councillor in the municipal council
6) I reported the case to the Municipal Commission for the Protection of the Rights of Communities
7) I reported the case to the Citizens' Association (NGO)
8) I reported the case to the police
9) I filed a complaint with the Commission for Protection and Prevention of Discrimination
10) I filed an appeal to the Ombudsman
11) I did not report the case anywhere
999) Other
99) Refuse to answer

O-11. Have your children from your household attended Romani language classes in the previous school year?

- 1) Yes (in primary education)
- 2) Yes (in high school)
- 3) Yes (in primary and secondary education)
- 4) No
- 5) I do not know
- 99 No response

O-12. If not, would you like your child to attend classes in Romani language?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) I do not know
- 99 No response

O-13. How many members of your household are students? _____;

O-14. How many members of your household - university students, receive a scholarship? _____;

O-15. If so, where do they get from?

- 1) Roma Education Fund (Roma Education Fund)
- 2) Ministry of Education and Science

3) Other (specify) _____

999 I do not know

99 Refuses to answer

HEALTH

Z-1. On a scale of 1-5 (where 1 is poor and 5 - great) how do you assess the state of health in your household?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Z-2. If you answered the previous question with 1 or 2, what do you think is the main reason for that?

1) We do not have the means to pay for medical treatments

2) Unhealthy living conditions

3) Hereditary family disease

4) worsened health condition

5) Serious injury - disability

6) I do not know

999) Other: _____

Z-3. How many members of your household have health insurance? _____;

Z-4. How far is the nearest health institution from your home?

1) 100m - 500m

2) 600m - 1km

3) 1km - 2km

4) 2km - 5km

5) More than 5 km

6) I do not know

7) Refuses to answer

Z-5. When the last time you or your family member visited a family doctor or a specialist doctor, have you experienced any of the following difficulties? (multiple answers possible)

1) You did not have health insurance;

2) The distance to your doctor / hospital / medical centre

3) Transportation to the hospital;

4) There was no one to take care of children / parents while I was at a doctor / hospital;

5) I could not make a review with a specialist doctor;

6) The cost of co-payments for medical examination by a specialist was high;

7) None of the above

999) Other _____

99 Refuses to answer

Z-6. How much of your household budget is spent monthly for the needs of health care for your family members?

1) less than 100 denars

- 2) 100 - 1000 denars
- 3) 1001 - 3000 denars
- 4) 3001 - 6000 denars
- 5) More than 6000 denars
- 6) I do not know
- 99 Refuses to answer

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