



AECOM

The Republic of North Macedonia Map

aecom.com

The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of AECOM International Development Europe S.L. and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union or the MLSP.

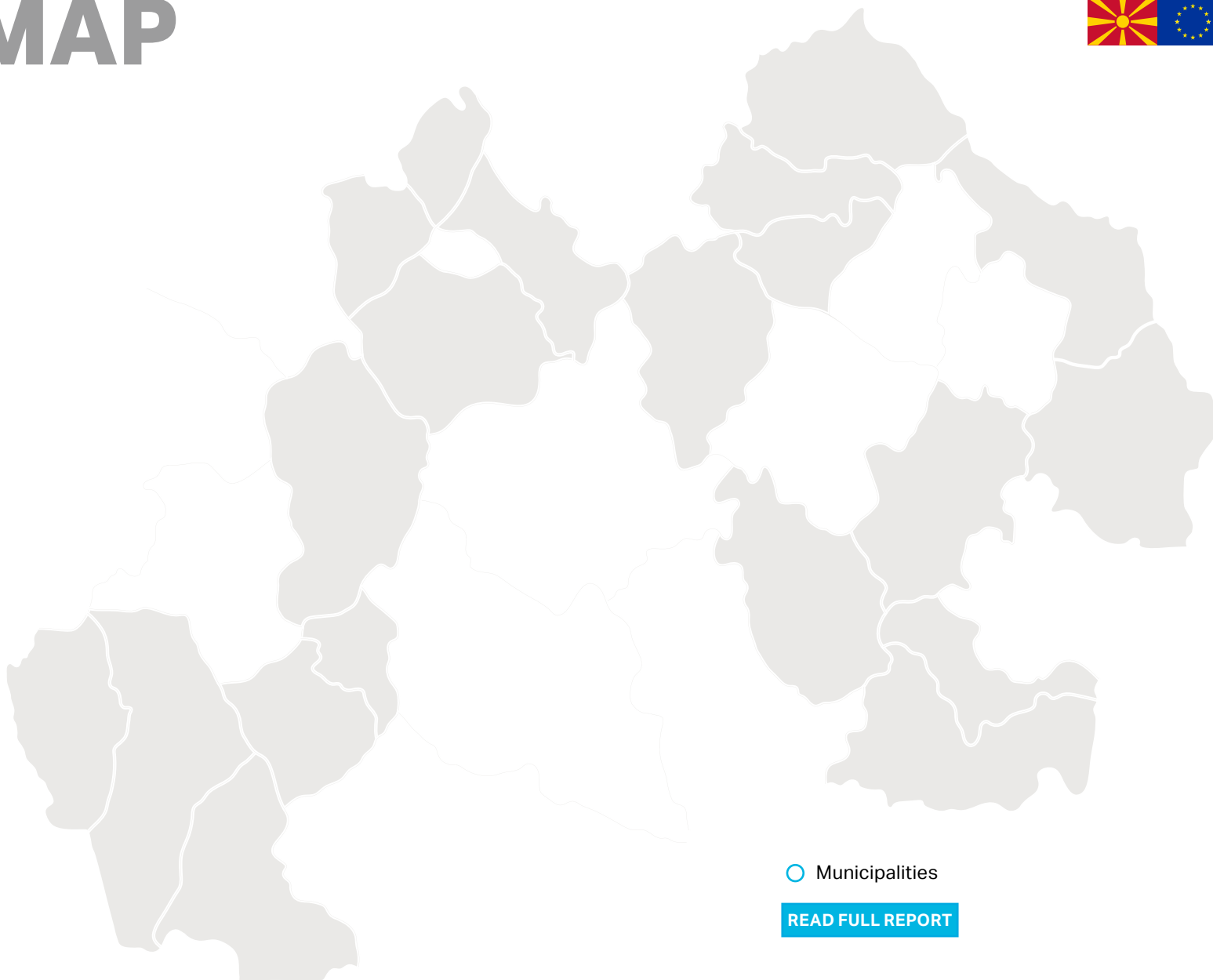
MACEDONIA MAP



The social mapping is presenting the community situation and structure in the Roma settlements in 14 municipalities and provides for an overview of the socio-economic status and condition of Roma persons in those municipalities. The municipalities, where around 90 % of the Roma population live, were selected based on the highest territorial distribution of Roma persons, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio responsible for the implementation of the Roma Strategy. The Municipalities targeted by the social mapping are: Shuto Orizari, Tetovo, Gostivar, Prilep, Kumanovo, Bitola, Stip, Kocani, Kicevo, Vinica, Debar, Veles, Strumica, Kavadarci.

The methodology of the social mapping combines **qualitative participatory** approach (meetings with stakeholders, focus-groups organized in each of the 14 targeted Municipalities) and **quantitative methods (one survey applied to 550 households comprising 2755 Roma persons)**. The findings hereinafter presented, defining the status quo in terms of housing, employment, education and health at Municipality and settlements' levels are based on the responses collected from the participants in the survey and focus-groups.

As regards to the Education, we can conclude that there is a large proportion of Romani children that are out of the educational system. However, they are a few reasons behind high percent of drop out from schools: inability to prove that has passed previous school grades in abroad, some of this children are without Birth certificate and finally, the statistical sample is made in the poorest strata of the Roma settlements in Macedonia.



○ Municipalities

[READ FULL REPORT](#)



SUTO ORIZARI



Shuto Orizari is one of the ten municipalities that make up the City of Skopje. The municipality covers an area of 7,48 km² and has a population density of 2,943 inhabitants/km².

The municipality comprises three distinct Roma settlements: **Šuto Orizari, Dolno Orizari and Gorno Orizari**. For the purpose of the social mapping, the municipality of Shuto Orizari was divided in six zones:

Zone 1 – St. Brsjacka Buna; St. Antonio Bvorzak; St. Garsija Lorka and St. Guadalajara

Zone 2 – St. Pelagonija; St. Brsjacka Buna; St. Ovce Polska; St. Hadzi Jovan Siskov

Zone 3 – St. Vasingtonska; St. Jurij Rozental; St. Dime Meceto; St. Garibaldi; St. Georgi Penkov and St. Volt Dizni

Zone 4 – St. Kiparska; St. Klisurska; St. Patris Lulumba; St. Karubnica; St. Relo Seto Krilo

Zone 5 – St. Melnicka; St. Iljo Vovojda; St. Plackovica; St. Butelski Venec krak 1

Zone 6 – St. Crnook; St. Vinicka; St. Vasingtonska

Overview of Roma population in Shuto Orizari (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 186 households comprising 1015 persons).

Children aged 0-5 years	145	14.3%
Children aged 6-14	156	15.4 %
Children aged 15-18	107	10.5%
Population aged 19-64	591	58.2%
Population aged over-64	16	1.6%
Total	1015	

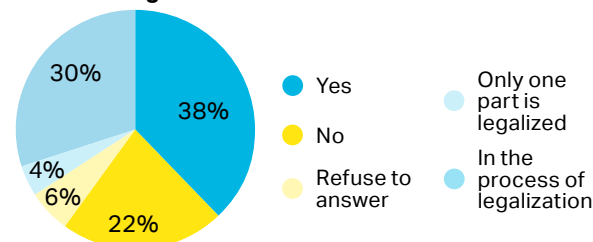
HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of housing and infrastructure, the situation in Shuto Orizari is defined as poor, with many critical issues that requires urgent action in the near future. There are no asphalted streets in the most part of the Zone 1, there is not sewage network neither atmospheric sewage. As regards the housing, the situation varies from poor quality/ cardboard houses to good quality housing. The streets are narrow, and there is not police station, ambulance nor fire station.

Ownership of the dwelling

There is a relatively high percentage of Roma persons that declared homeownership (almost 75%).

Status of legalization

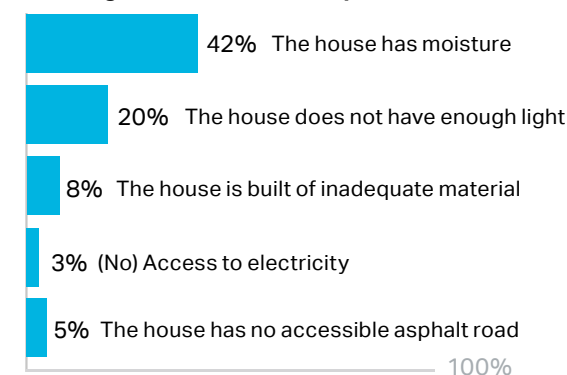


Access to different facilities

Suto Orizari	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
Average /settlements	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)

Housing and infrastructure problems



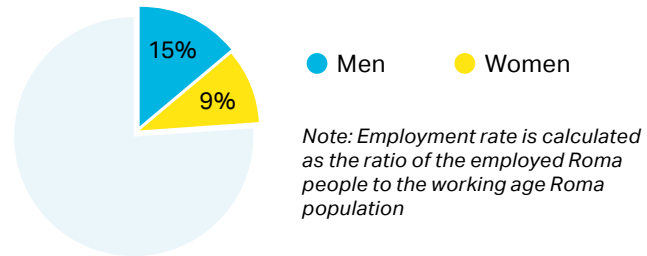


SUTO ORIZARI

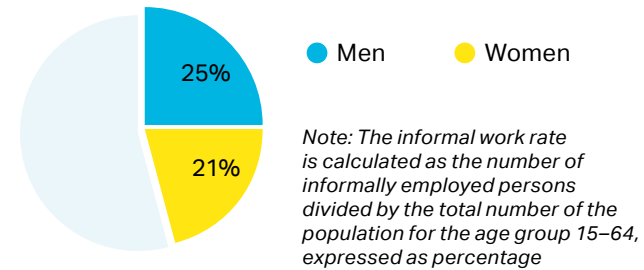


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

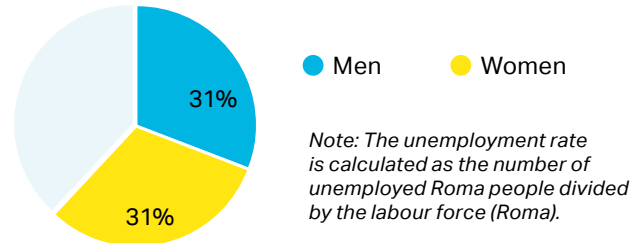
Employment rate - 24%



Informal work - 46%

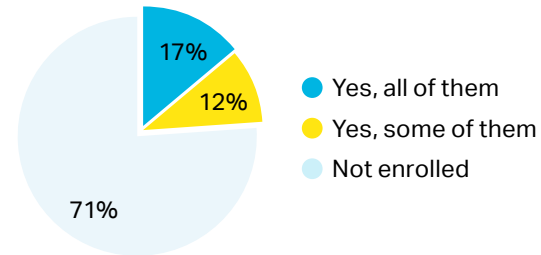


Unemployment rate - 62%

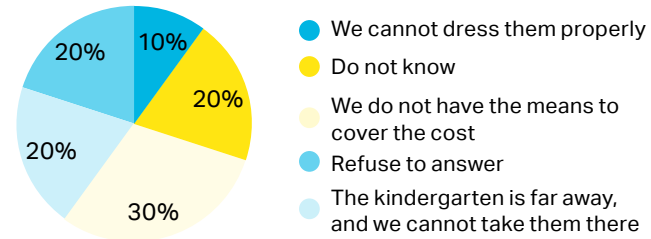


EDUCATION

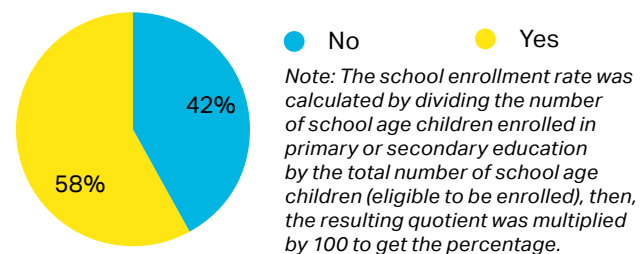
Enrolled children in kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



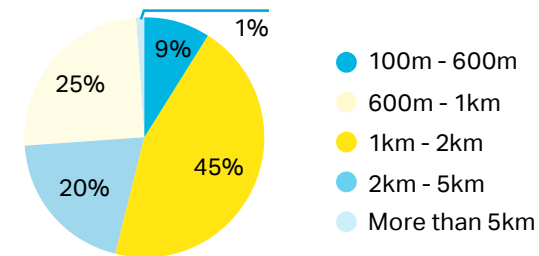
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



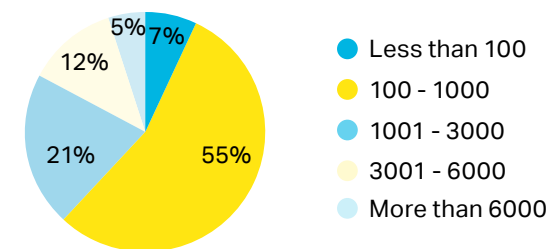
HEALTH

The majority of respondents Roma persons (71%) reported their health status as good.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The housing situation in Shuto Orizari is characterized by **poor infrastructure in terms of quality of roads, access to atmospheric sewage, water facilities and electricity.**

As the top priority, the Municipality of Shuto Orizari should put the adoption of Detailed Urban Plans and changing or updating of the General Urban Plan. These actions are of a crucial importance for boosting the development of the municipality. The municipality should intensively continue to legalize illegally built houses.



BITOLA



Bitola is in the southwestern part of the Republic of North Macedonia. 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. Around 95% of the Roma population is distributed in one main settlement, namely Bair, which is divided in three areas: **Centralen Bair**, **Ljubojno** and **Petocna Voda**.

Overview of Roma population in Bitola (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 36 households comprising 129 persons).

Children aged 0-5 years	9	7%
Children aged 6-14	24	18.6%
Children aged 15-18	10	7.8%
Population aged 19-64	84	65.1%
Population aged over-64	2	1.5%
Total	129	

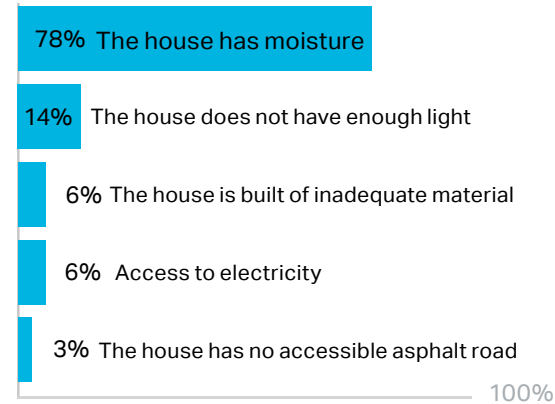
HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The situation in Bitola in terms of housing and infrastructure is poor, with major problems related to illegal dwellings. Most of the households are improvised constructions, hardly accessible, and with no access to facilities. Part of the houses do not have access to water, especially the improvised habitats, nor to a sewage network.

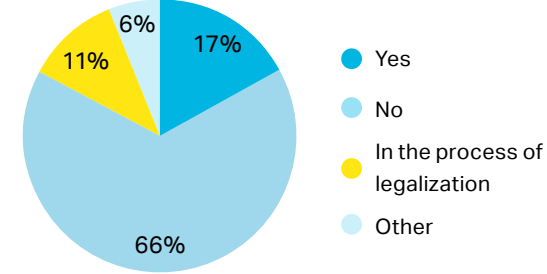
Ownership of the dwelling

There is a high percentage of Roma persons that declared homeownership (86%)

Housing and infrastructure problems



Status of legalization



Access to different facilities

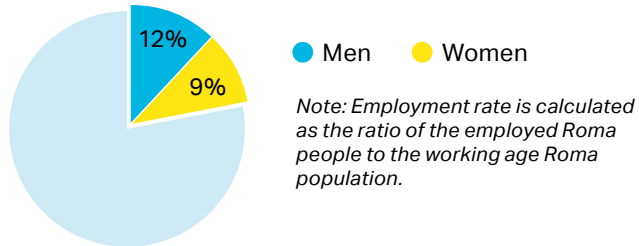
Bitola	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Average /settle-ments	82%	18%	87%	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)

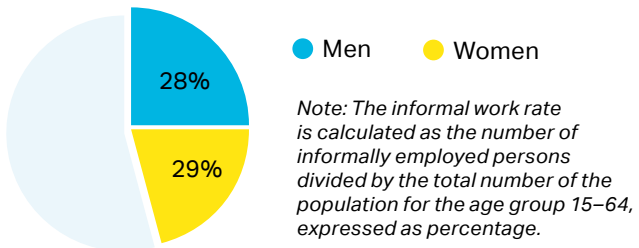


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/ Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

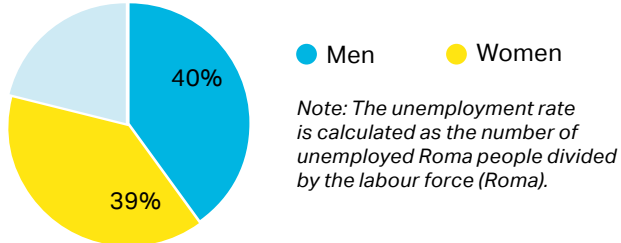
Employment rate - 21%



Informal work - 57%



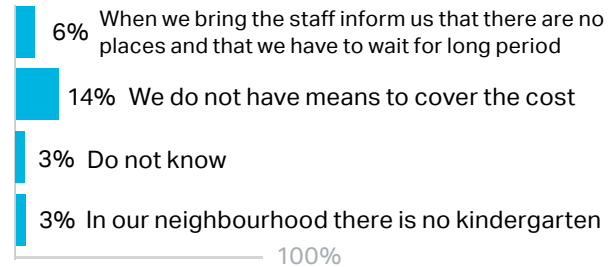
Unemployment rate - 79%



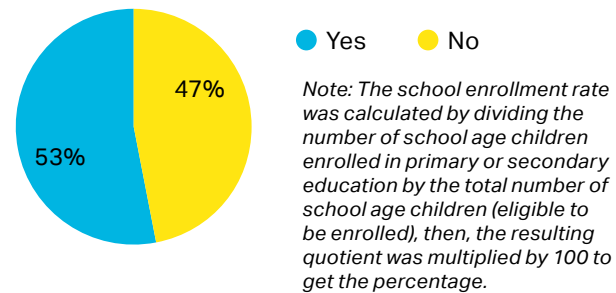
EDUCATION

None of the children that are at the age for kindergarten are enrolled, mainly because the families do not have the financial means to cover the costs. In this regards **every year the quota that the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy set for each municipality/ each year should be expanded.**

Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



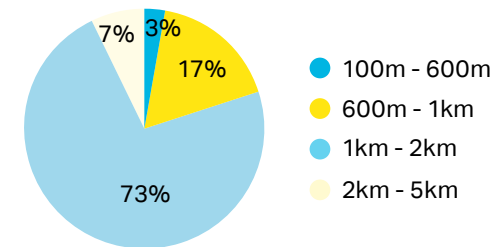
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



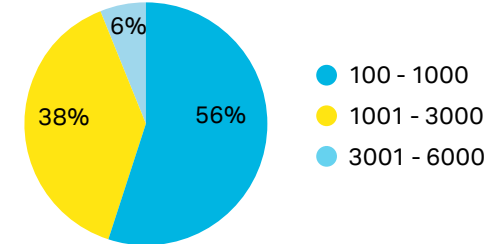
HEALTH

The majority of respondents, Roma persons (53%) perceived their health status as good.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Bitola in terms of housing and infrastructure is poor – the main problem is represented by the illegal dwellings. The municipality of Bitola should invest in building sewerage system and water network as well as protective walls to fight against the land erosion. There is a need to update the General and Detailed Urban Plans to facilitate the legalization of the houses in Bair.



PRILEP



Municipality of Prilep is in the central southern area of the Republic of North Macedonia and covers an area of 1,195 km² in area. The majority of the Roma population is living in the part called **Trizla** in **7 settlements: Novo Selo and Berovska (Meksiko) which are the largest settlements and then follows Dabnicka, Deboj, Debarca, Tri Bagremi and Umrensko maalo.**

Overview of Roma population in Prilep (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 62 households comprising 300 persons).

Children aged 0-5 years	42	14%
Children aged 6-14	60	20%
Children aged 15-18	32	10.7%
Population aged 19-64	148	49.3%
Population aged over-64	18	6%
Total	300	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

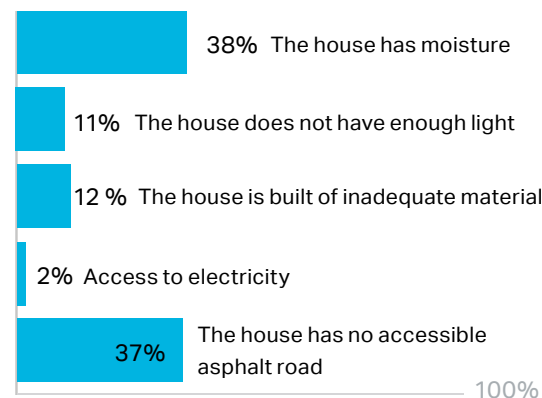
The situation in Prilep in terms of housing and infrastructure is characterized as deprived as there are many critical problems related to infrastructure. The households are confronted with overcrowding and there is a cardboard settlement, where around 50 people live, which requires urgent intervention. Some of the households do not have access to water facilities and sewage systems and some others do not have asphalted roads.

Ownership of the dwelling

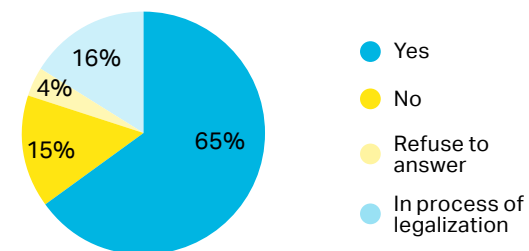
There is a relatively high percentage of Roma persons, almost 90% that declared themselves as homeowners. However, the high rate of homeownership should be

taken with caution because many Roma persons report their homeownership even though they do not have any legal document to certify this.

Housing and infrastructure problems



Status of legalization



Access to different facilities

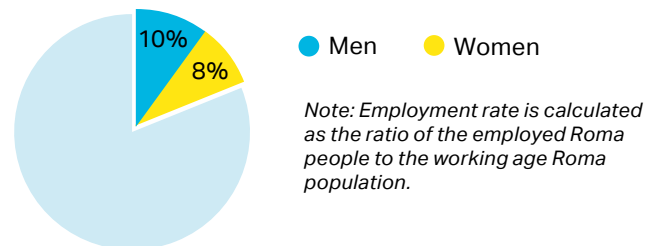
Prilep	Electricity			Drinking water inside the house			Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom			Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house			Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system		
	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Average /settlements	96%	3%	1%	86%	12%	1%	92%	7%	1%	79%	20%	1%	81%	18%	1%	65%	33%	1%	22%	77%	1%	65%	34%	1%

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

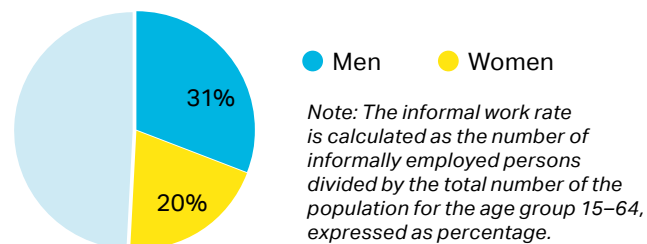


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

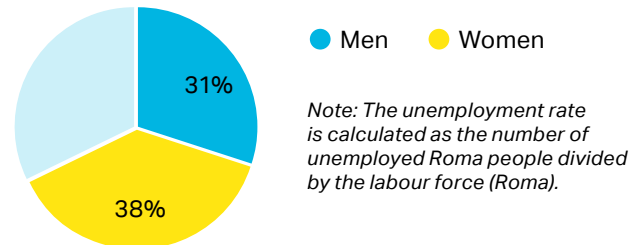
Employment rate - 18%



Informal work - 51%

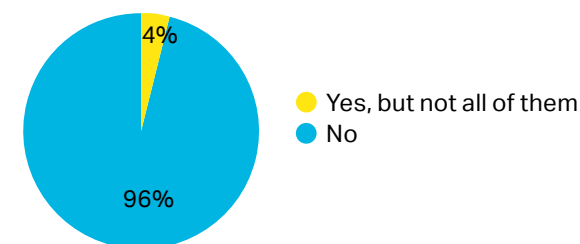


Unemployment rate - 69%



EDUCATION

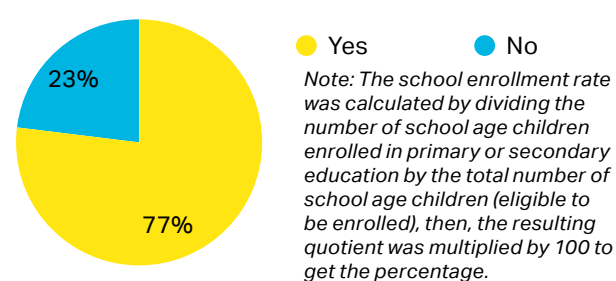
Enrollment in kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten

Around 30% of the parents consider that the lack of financial means to cover the costs is a major obstacle and around 20% consider that the kindergarten is located too far from their house.

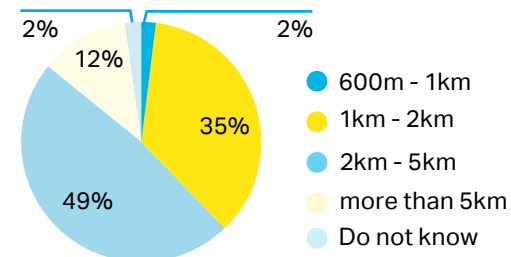
Enrolled children in primary and secondary school



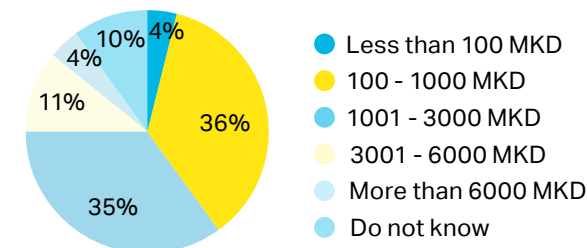
HEALTH

According to the data, none of the households rate their health as poor and the largest share of respondents (33%) declared their health status as excellent.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Prilep in terms of housing and infrastructure is moderately poor with high overcrowding in the households and lack of basics infrastructure. There is a real need to support Roma population in the process of legalization of their dwellings and lands as they are missing the technical knowledge to undertake this process. The municipality should also invest in infrastructure (sewage system, road infrastructure).



KUMANOVO



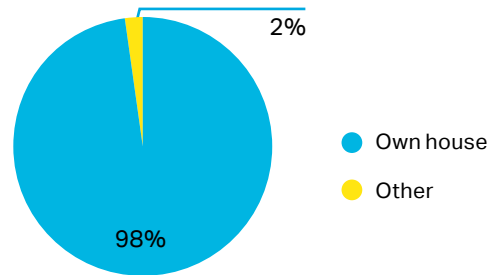
Kumanovo is the largest municipality in Macedonia, covering an area of 509.48 km². The Roma population is distributed in **5 settlements**. The largest Roma settlement in Kumanovo is **Sredorek**, situated in the city center. **There are also smaller Roma settlements: Baraki, Bavci, Stari Lozja and Bedinje.**

Overview of Roma population in Kumanovo (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 59 households comprising 234 persons).

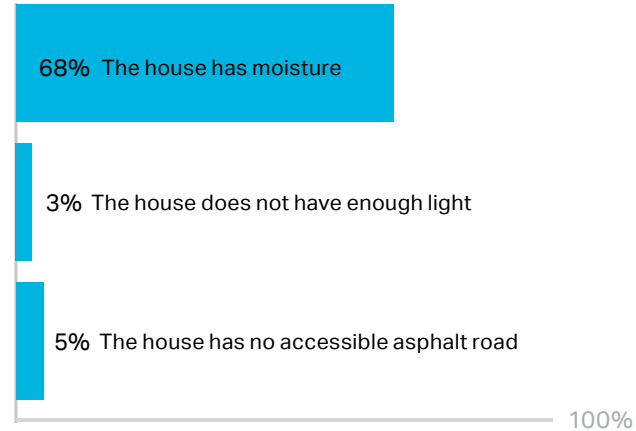
Children aged 0-5 years	33	14.1%
Children aged 6-14	34	14.5%
Children aged 15-18	19	8%
Population aged 19-64	137	58.5%
Population aged over-64	11	4.7%
Total	234	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

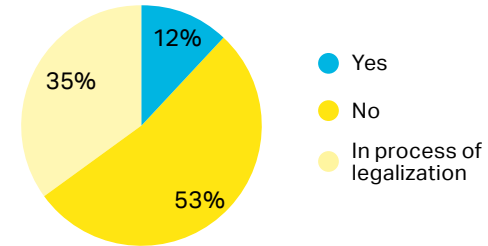
Ownership of dwellings



Housing and infrastructure problems



Legalization of the dwellings



Access to different facilities

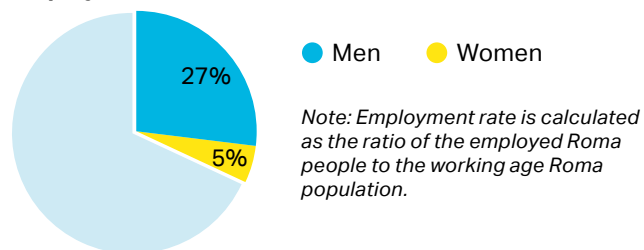
Kumanovo	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Average /settlements	97%	3%	100%	0%	92%	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)

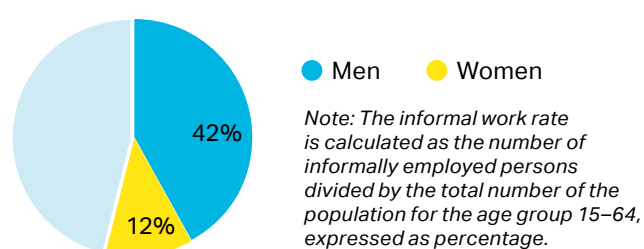


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/ Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

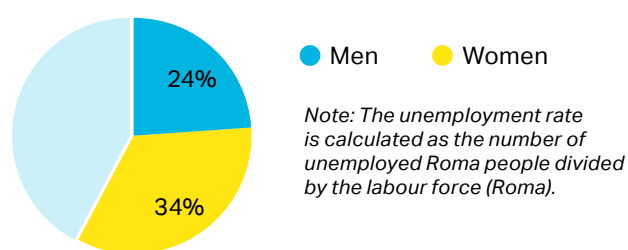
Employment rate - 32%



Informal work - 54%

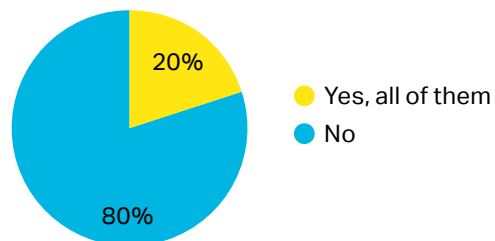


Unemployment rate - 58%

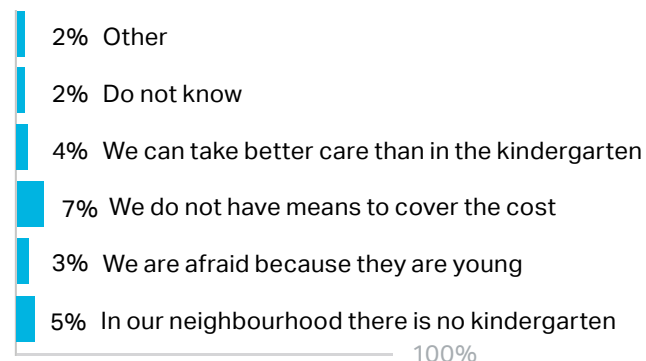


EDUCATION

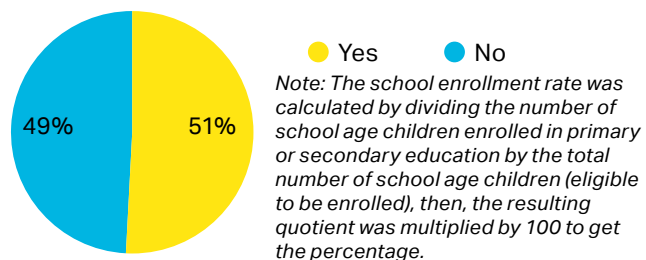
Enrollment in kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



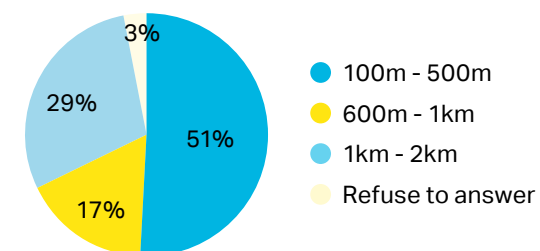
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



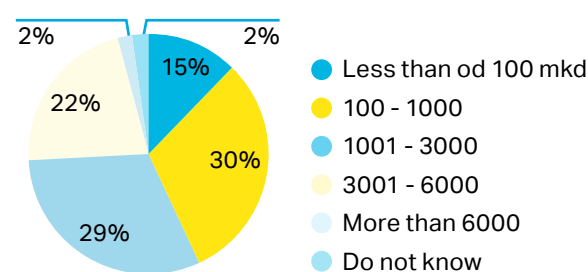
HEALTH

The health condition is declared 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.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Kumanovo in terms of housing and infrastructure is similar as in the other municipalities; almost half of the houses are not legalized. The most vulnerable cases are in Sredorek. The municipality should invest in infrastructure and change the General Urban Plan and adopt a new Detailed Urban Plan to facilitate the legalization of the houses. The municipality should also invest in adequate waste collecting services.



TETOVO



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.

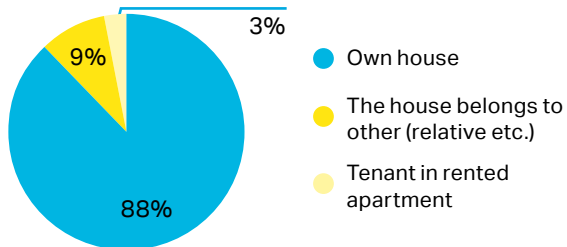
The number of Roma population that lives in Tetovo is 2.537 which represents 3,02% of the total population, which makes this ethnic community the third in numbers in comparison to the other ethnic communities. The Roma population are distributed in 5 settlements: **Dva Bresta, Potok, Pruga, Tekje and Von Vardarska.**

Overview of Roma population in Tetovo (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 34 households comprising 167 persons).

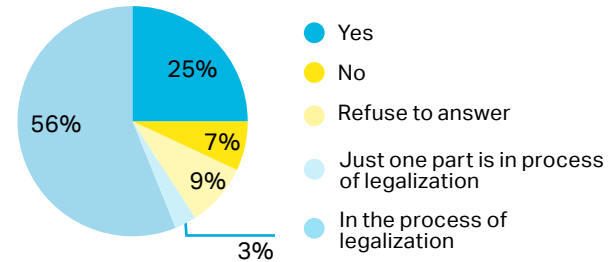
Children aged 0-5 years	29	17.4%
Children aged 6-14	26	15.5%
Children aged 15-18	10	6%
Population aged 19-64	91	54.5%
Population aged over-64	11	6.6%
Total	167	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

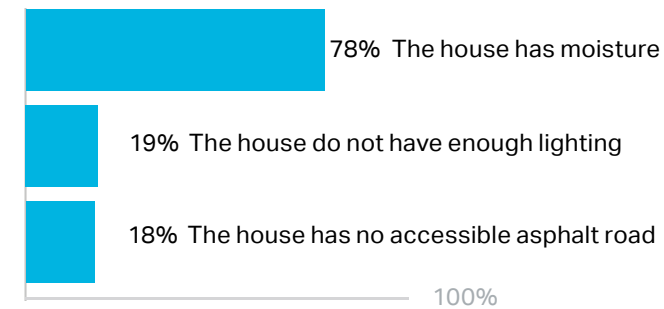
Ownership structure



Legalization of houses



Housing and infrastructure problems



Access to different facilities

Tetovo	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
Average /settlements	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)

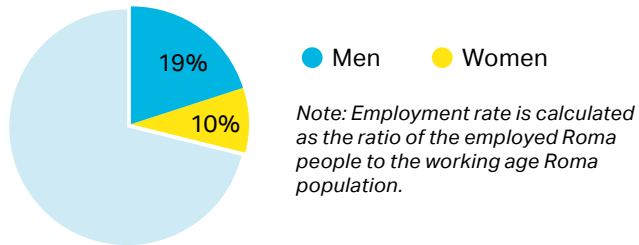


TETOVO

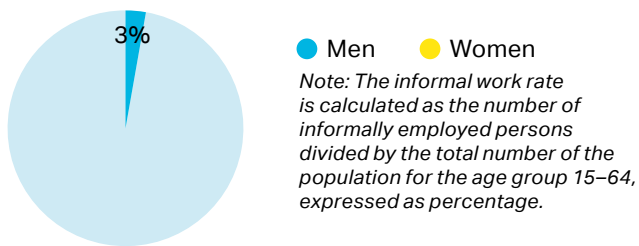


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/ Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

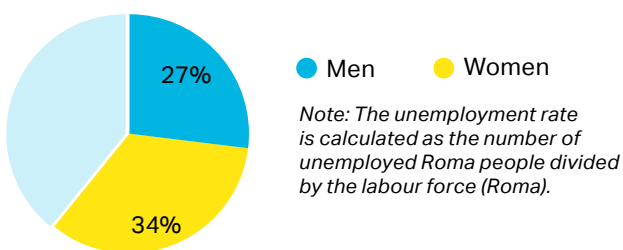
Employment rate - 29%



Informal work - 3%

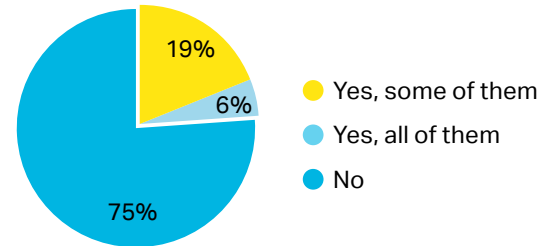


Unemployment rate - 61%

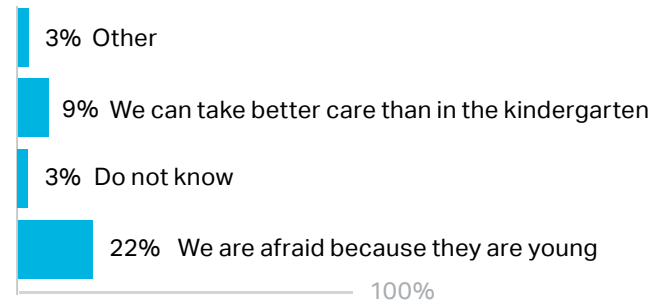


EDUCATION

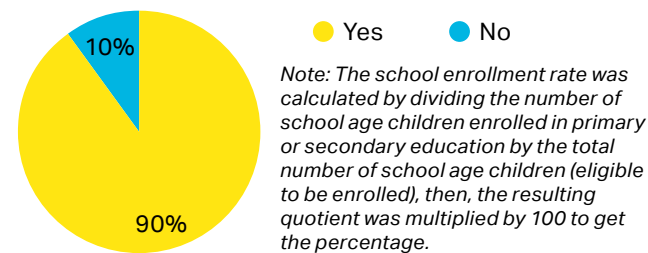
Enrollment in the kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



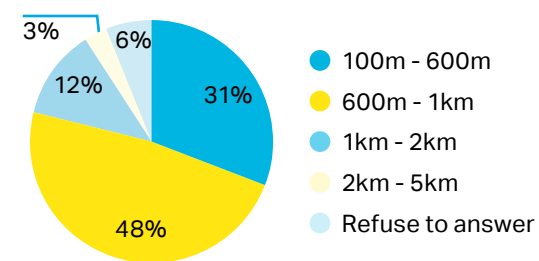
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



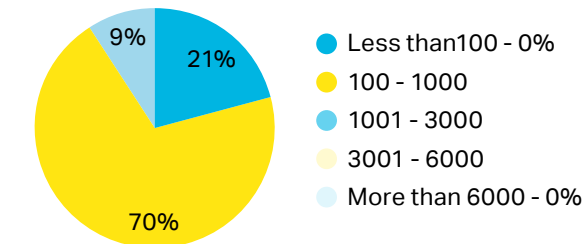
HEALTH

The largest number of respondents declared a good health status.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Tetovo in terms of housing and infrastructure is moderately good as there is only one settlement which requires intervention in terms of infrastructure. However, the municipality should support the legalization of houses and invest in sewerage system and drinking water facilities.



GOSTIVAR



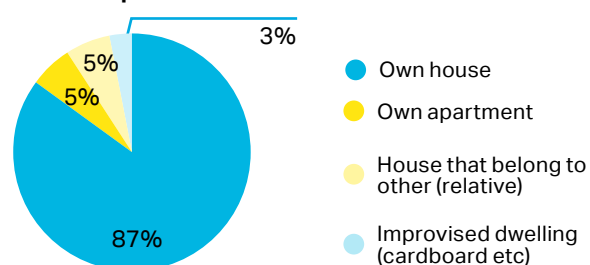
Gostivar is located in Western Macedonia, in the upper part of the Polog valley. The total area of the municipality is 517 km². According to the latest official data from the 2002 census, the municipality of Gostivar covers an area of 1,341 km² with 81,042 inhabitants, out of which 35,847 are in the city. The Roma population in Gostivar is distributed in 8 settlements: **Balindol, Bnajesnica, Ciglana/Dupka, Fazamerija, Grudajca, Leska, Makedonsko maalo and Pitarnica.**

Overview of Roma population in Gostivar (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 31 households comprising 197 persons).

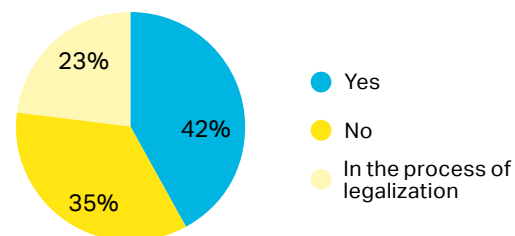
Children aged 0-5 years	27	13.7%
Children aged 6-14	39	19.8%
Children aged 15-18	11	5.6%
Population aged 19-64	114	57.9%
Population aged over-64	6	3%
Total	197	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

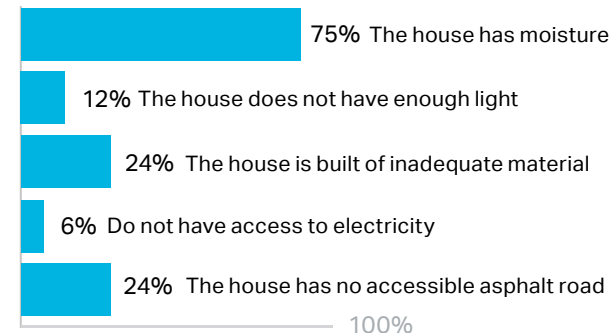
Ownership structure



Legalization of dwellings



Housing and infrastructure problems



Access to different facilities

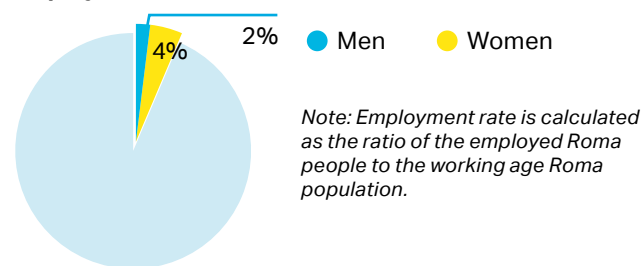
Gostivar	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Average /settlements	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)

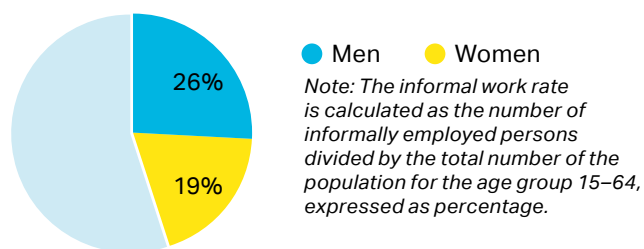


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

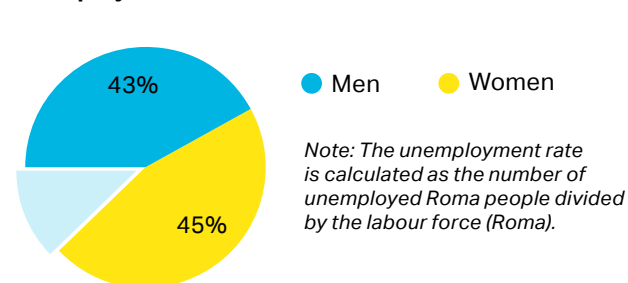
Employment rate - 6%



Informal work - 45%

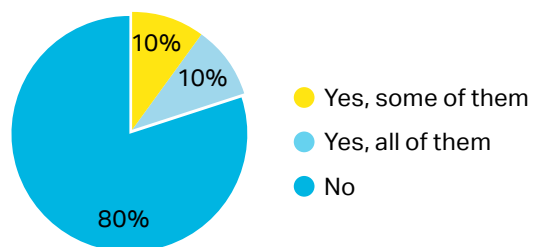


Unemployment rate - 88%

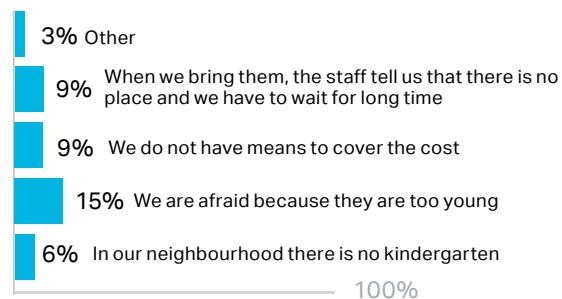


EDUCATION

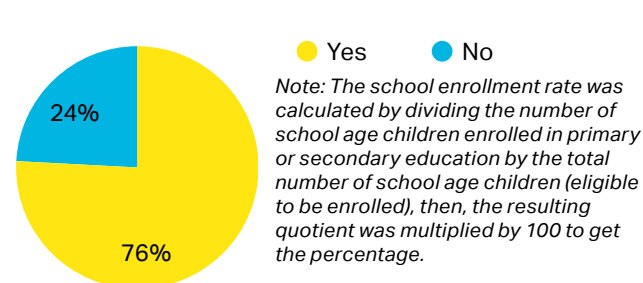
Enrollment of children in the kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



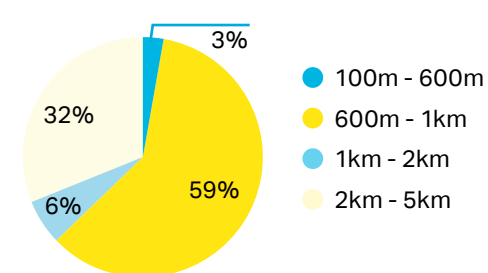
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



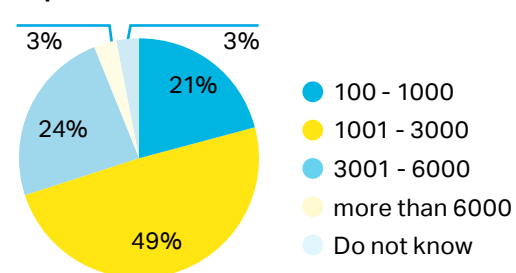
HEALTH

The health status is assessed by the largest share of the respondents. as good and very good.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The houses and infrastructure in the Roma communities in Gostivar are old and require further investment especially in the neighborhoods that are not urbanized. There is a need for reconstruction of a small number of households, to invest in infrastructure (streets, sewerage network) and to support the legalization of illegally built houses.



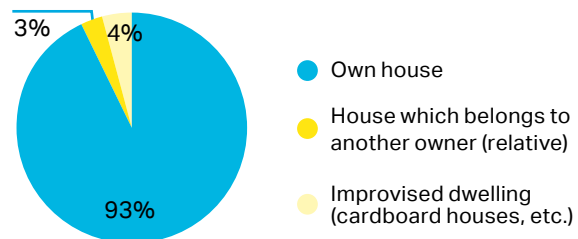
Stip is located in the central eastern part of the Republic of North Macedonia. It covers a spatial surface of 891 km², with 71 settlements. The area of the city with settlements is 13.5 km². For the purpose of the social mapping, 3 settlements were investigated: **Kosovska, Radanski pat and Sv Nedela**. According to data collected throughout the social mapping process (focus groups) in the municipality of Stip, there are about 1,160 Roma households and the total number of Roma population is over 5000 Roma persons.

Overview of Roma population in Stip (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 31 households comprising 120 persons).

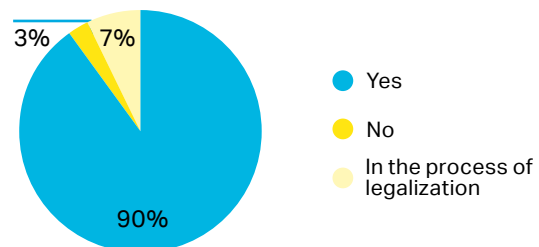
Children aged 0-5 years	20	16.7%
Children aged 6-14	13	10.9%
Children aged 15-18	9	7.5%
Population aged 19-64	76	63.3%
Population aged over-64	2	1.6%
Total	120	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

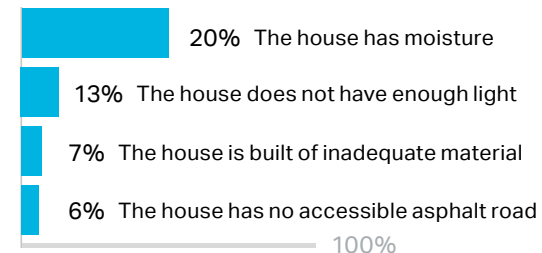
Ownership structure of the dwellings



Legalization of dwellings



Housing and infrastructure problems



Access to different facilities

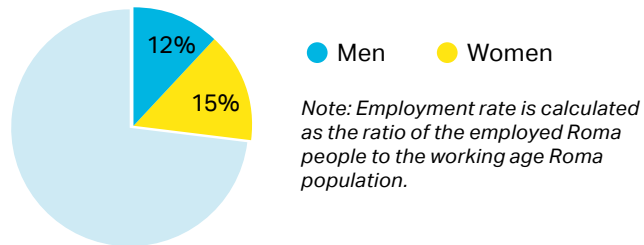
Stip	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Average /settlements	100%	0%	100%	0%	61%	39%	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)

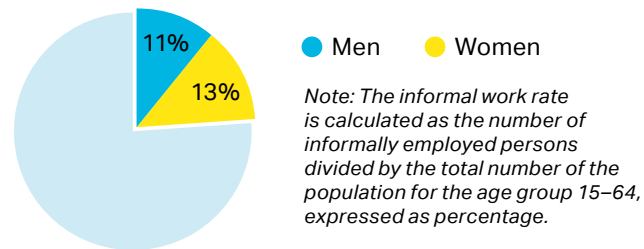


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

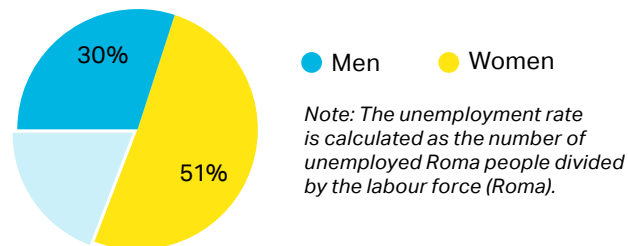
Employment rate - 27%



Informal work - 24%

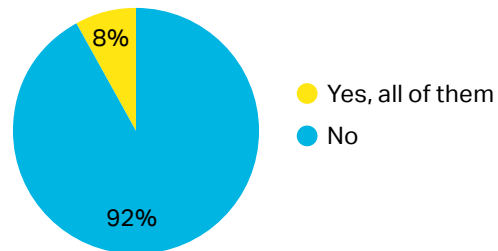


Unemployment rate - 81%

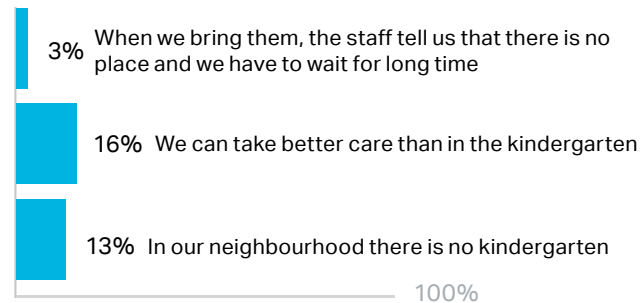


EDUCATION

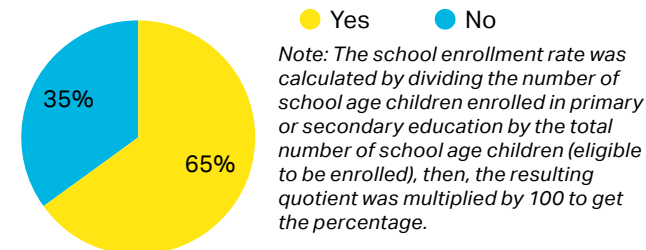
Enrollment of children in the kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



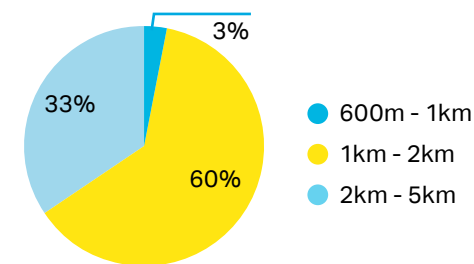
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



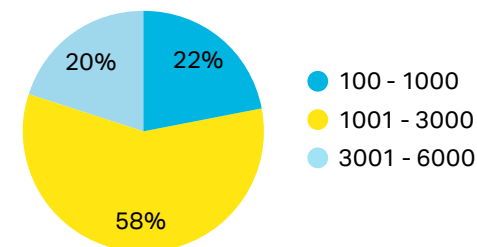
HEALTH

Around 46% of the respondents reported their health status as moderately poor, with the highest percentage in Kosovska (20%) and Radanski pat (13%). Only 10% of the households declared their health status as being very good.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Stip, in the Roma communities is moderately good. There is a large number of pending requests for legalization of the houses. In Roma settlements there is low electricity voltage, which often results in the burning of households' appliances. The municipality should find solutions with EVN (power distribution and supply company) to improve the power network and deal with the debts of the social cases in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy.



KOCANI



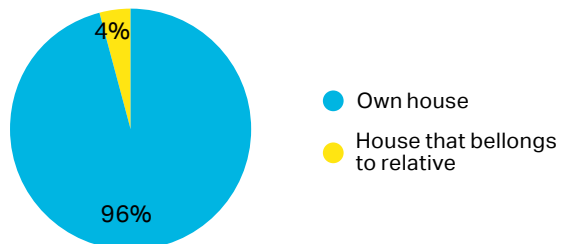
Kochani covers an area of 382 km² with 38,092 inhabitants and 28 settlements. According to the number of Roma population, the Municipality of Kocani is the seventh in a row at the national level, where the Roma population accounts for 5.13%. Unofficial data as reported by the civil society's studies indicates 2,800 Roma persons (700 - 750 households), Roma population representing approximately 6 - 6.5% out of the total population in the Municipality.

Overview of Roma population in Kocani (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 27 households comprising 130 persons).

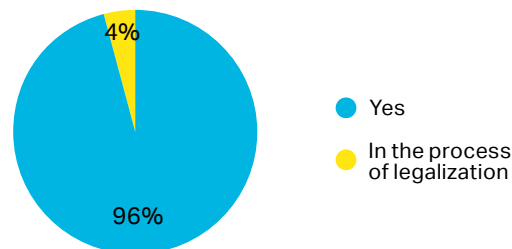
Children aged 0-5 years	19	14.6%
Children aged 6-14	20	15.4%
Children aged 15-18	6	4.6%
Population aged 19-64	75	57.7%
Population aged over-64	10	7.7%
Total	130	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

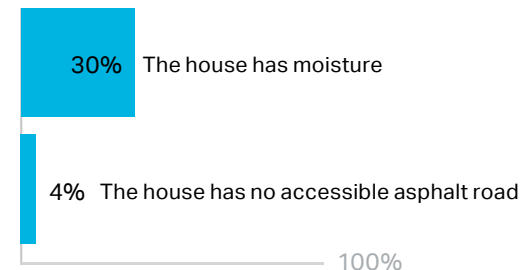
Ownership structure of the dwelling



Legalization of dwellings



Quality of the house



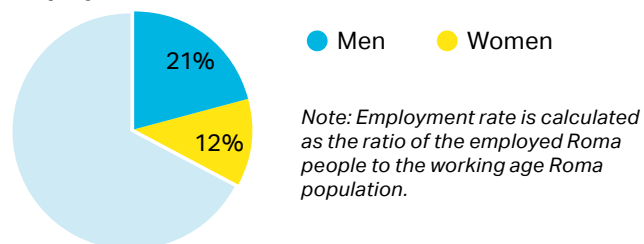
Access to different facilities

Kocani	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
Average /settlements	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).

EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

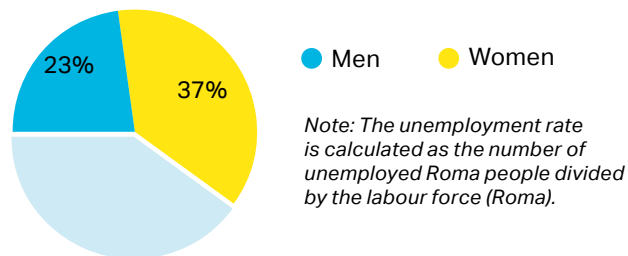
Employment rate - 33%



Informal work. As reported in the survey, there is also a high incidence of Roma that are working informally especially during the season of collecting herbs. Though, a relatively low percentage of informal work is reported, only 5% from the working age population.

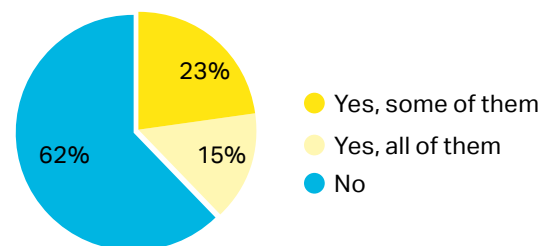
Note: The informal work rate is calculated as the number of informally employed persons divided by the total number of the population for the age group 15–64, expressed as percentage.

Unemployment rate - 60%

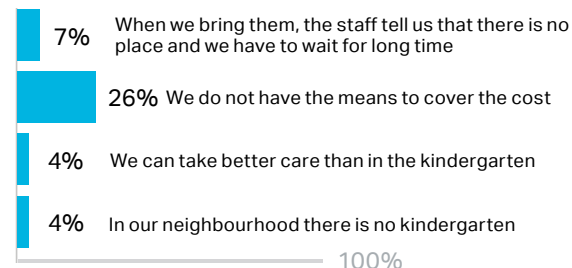


EDUCATION

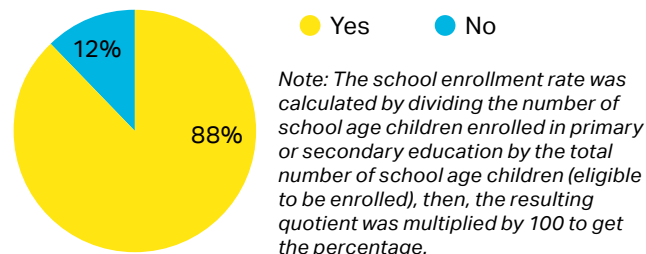
Enrollment in the kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



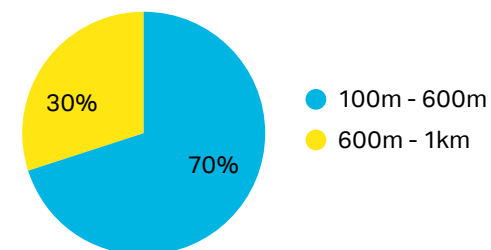
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



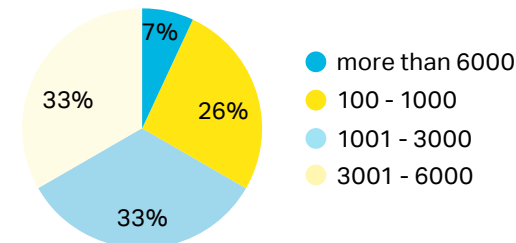
HEALTH

According to the data collected, 4% of the households assess their health status as poor, 15% of the households rated it as satisfactory, and 41% of the households assessed the health status at household's level as good. Around 15% of the respondents declared their health status as very good and 26% as excellent.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The new General Urban Plan (GUP) of the municipality of Kocani was adopted in 2016, which created conditions for elaboration and adoption of new detailed urban plans. There are serious obstacles that hamper the process: bad urban placement, illegal buildings and lack of financial resources of the Municipality. Continuous cooperation with the Roma community is needed in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution.



Kicevo is situated in Western part of the Republic of North Macedonia. Kicevo has 30,138 inhabitants, with a density of the population of 615.1 inhabitants per 1 km². According to 2002 Census, Roma are representing 5.53% of the total population of the municipality. There are 7 Roma settlements in the municipality of Kicevo. For the purpose of the social mapping, 6 settlements were selected: **Pasino, Skopska, Bela Kula, Vlaski Pat, Prilepska, and Meksiko.**

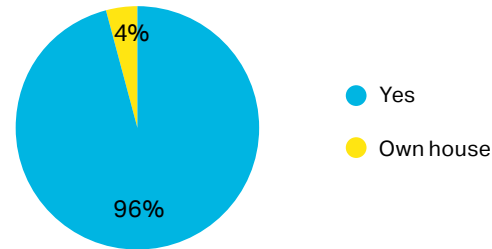
Overview of Roma population in Kicevo (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 23 households comprising 166 persons).

Children aged 0-5 years	27	16.3%
Children aged 6-14	22	13.3%
Children aged 15-18	16	9.6%
Population aged 19-64	89	53.6%
Population aged over-64	12	7.2%
Total	166	

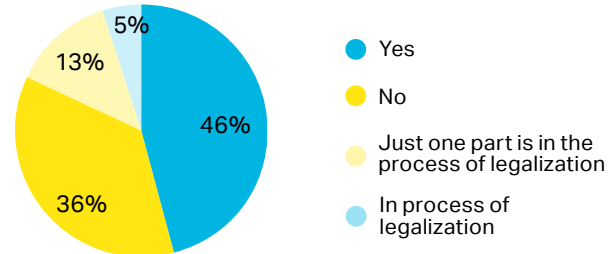
HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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 neighborhood. The lowest number within the municipality is spot in so called Pashino and Prilepska neighborhood.

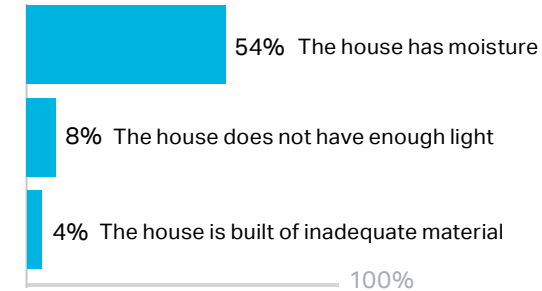
Ownership structure of the dwellings



Legalization of the dwellings



Quality of the house



Access to different facilities

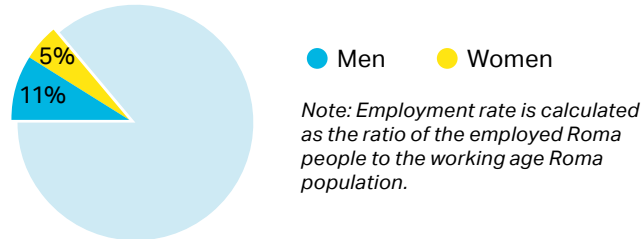
Kicevo	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house			Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A
Average /settle-ments	83%	17%	72%	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)



EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

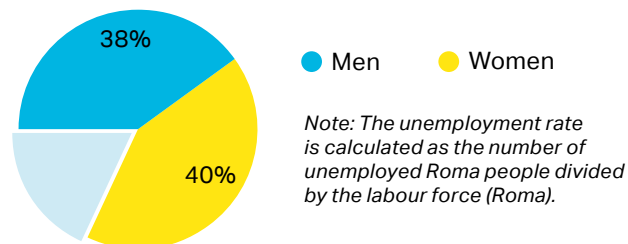
Employment rate - 16%



Informal work. In Kicevo, as declared by the participants in the survey, the informal working rate is 0%

Note: 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.

Unemployment rate - 78%

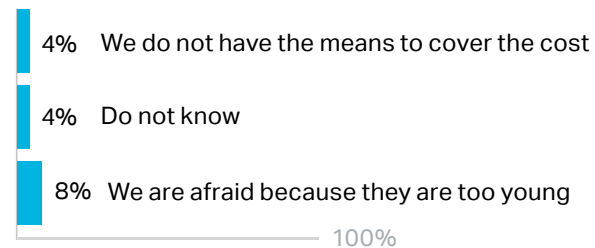


EDUCATION

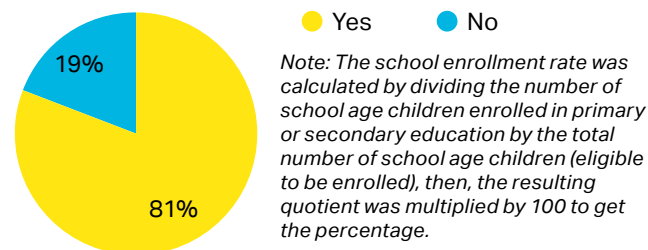
Enrollment in kindergarten

The data show that none of the children that are at the age for kindergarten are enrolled. Among the reason dominant place is taking the means for covering the cost.

Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



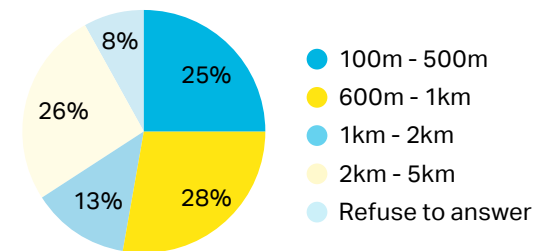
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



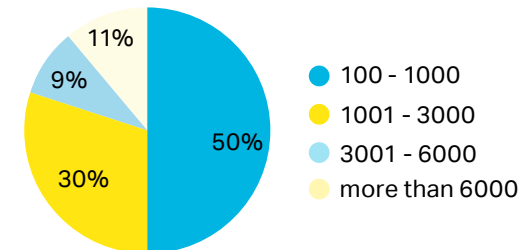
HEALTH

Around 8% of respondents reported their health status as moderately poor, with the highest percentage in Bela kula (4%) and Vlaski pat (4%). Around 66% of the population consider that their health status is very good.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

In terms of housing and infrastructure, the situation in Kicevo is quite critical as there is a high percentage of houses that are not yet legalized and around 130 houses are constructed from waste material and nylon. Therefore, the municipality needs to extend the period for legalization and provide support for the most vulnerable families. There is also a need to dislocate and rebuild houses, especially in Prilepska settlement.



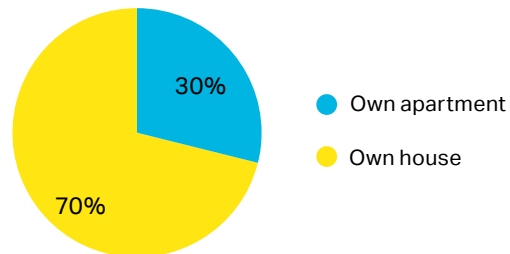
Vinica is located in the eastern part of the Republic of Macedonia. Vinica covers an area of 443 km² and is composed of 15 administrative units. Roma are distributed in a settlement called **Romano Stores** and mainly in the following streets: **Ivo Lola Ribar** and **Makedonska**.

Overview of Roma population in Vinica (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 17 households comprising 68 persons).

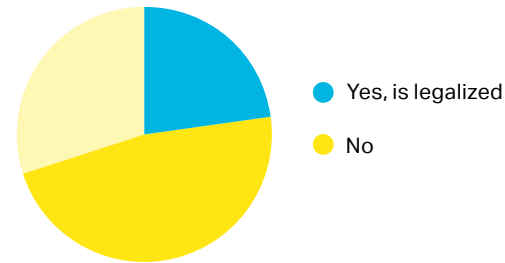
Children aged 0-5 years	10	14.7%
Children aged 6-14	24	35.3%
Children aged 15-18	7	10.3%
Population aged 19-64	27	39.7%
Population aged over-64	0	0%
Total	68	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

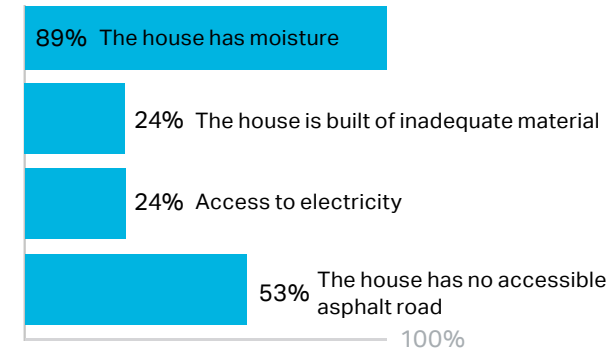
Ownership structure



Legalization of the dwellings



Housing and infrastructure problems



Access to different facilities

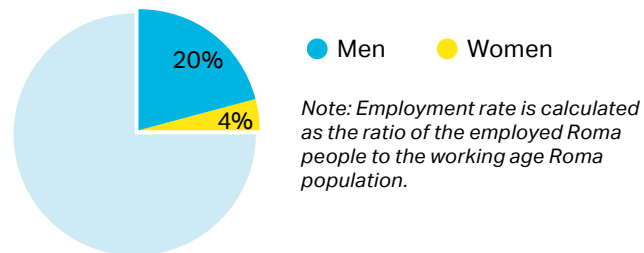
Vincia	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house		Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Average /settle-ments	46%	54%	100%	0%	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)

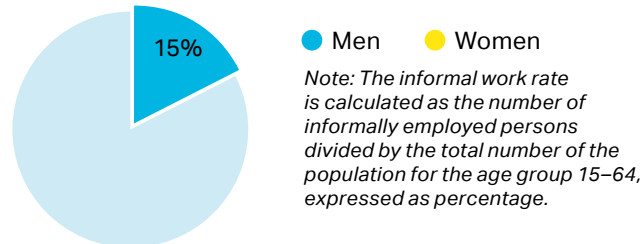


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

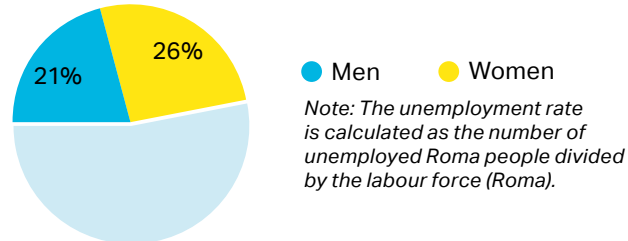
Employment rate - 24%



Informal work - 15%

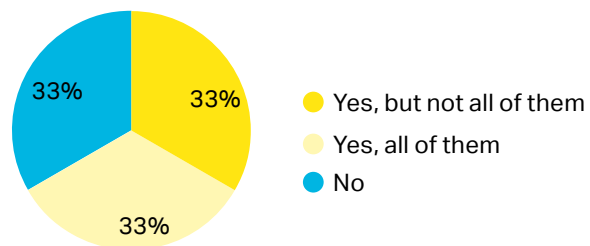


Unemployment rate - 47%



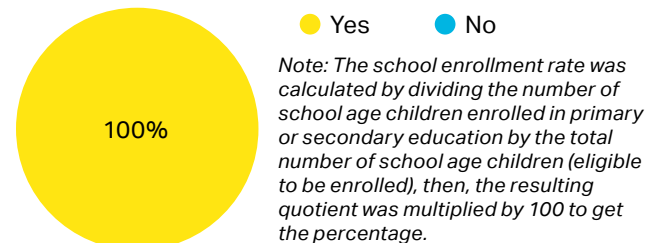
EDUCATION

Enrollment in kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten. As reported by the respondents, the main barrier to enrollment of children in preschool education is represented by the lack of financial resources for covering the costs.

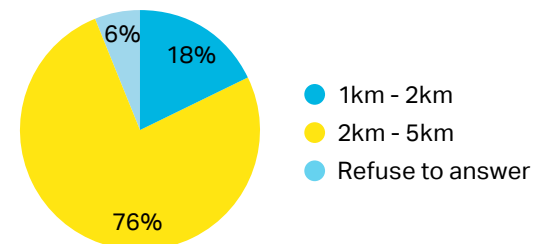
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



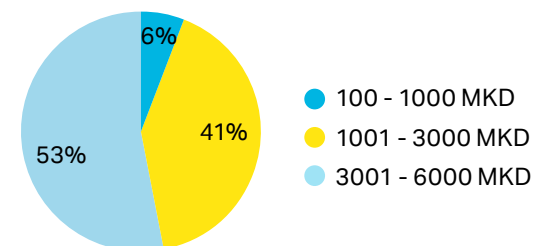
HEALTH

In terms of the health situation, 35% of the Roma in Vinica, reported their situation as moderately poor, while 47% perceived their situation as good and 18% rated their health situation as excellent.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Vinica in terms of housing and infrastructure is moderately good. The most critical situations are in the areas/ 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 are required from the administrative level to provide support for the legalization process.

According to the new territorial division, Debar is one of the municipalities that belong to the southwestern part of Macedonia.

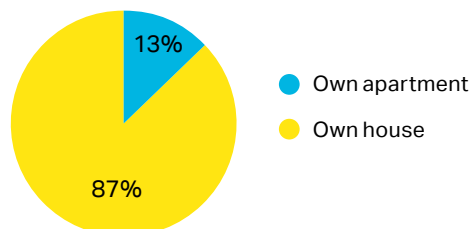
Debar has a total area of 142.67 km². According to the 2002 census, the municipality has a total population of 19 542 inhabitants and Roma are representing 5.53% of the total population of the municipality. There are 4 Roma settlements in the municipality of Debar: **Vakov, Dacolar, Dolna Mala and Vdzen.**

Overview of Roma population in Debar (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 15 households comprising 79 persons).

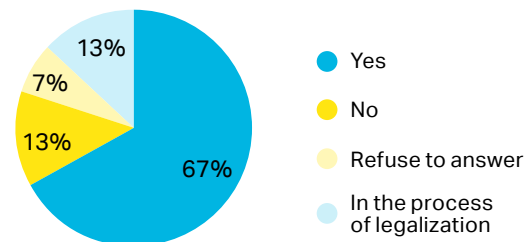
Children aged 0-5 years	6	7.6%
Children aged 6-14	7	8.8%
Children aged 15-18	12	15.2%
Population aged 19-64	48	60.8%
Population aged over-64	6	7.6%
Total	79	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

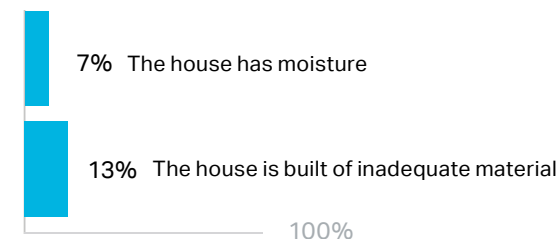
Ownership structure of the dwellings



Legalization of the dwellings



Housing and infrastructure problems



Access to different facilities

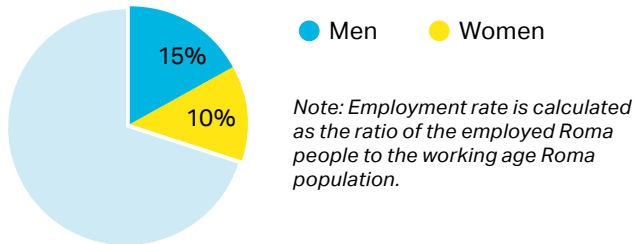
Debar	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house			Toilet with bathroom			Toilet inside the house			Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	N/A
Average /settlements	100%	0%	100%	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)

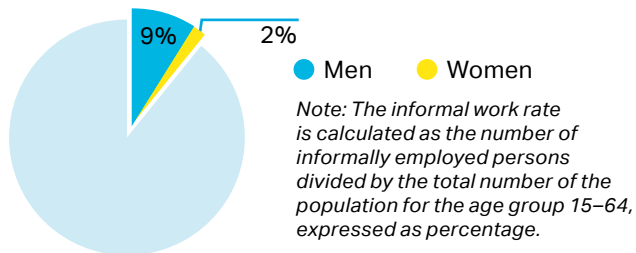


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/ Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status)

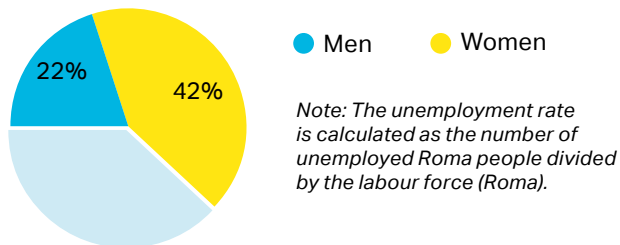
Employment rate - 25%



Informal work - 11%

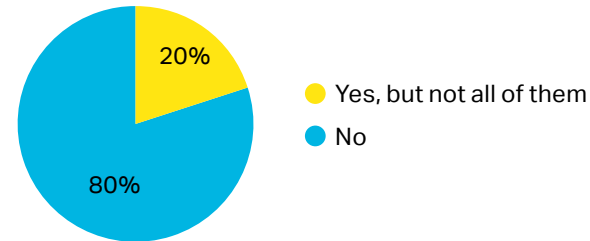


Unemployment rate - 64%

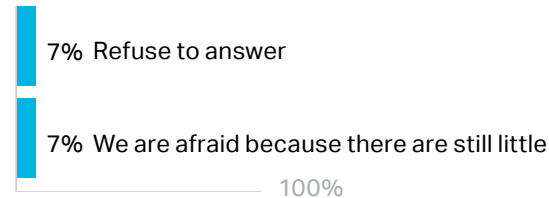


EDUCATION

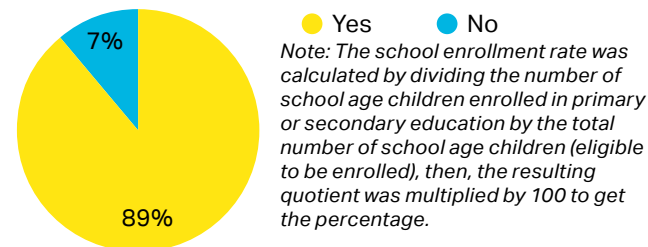
Enrolment in kindergarten



Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



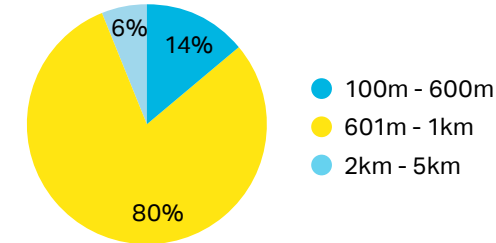
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



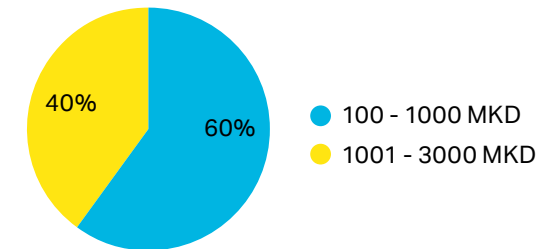
HEALTH

The general assessment as reported by the respondents is that the Roma persons/households are in a good to very good health.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Debar in terms of housing and infrastructure is moderately poor. The municipality should improve the road and sewage infrastructures in Baraki settlement, especially because the hospital and kindergarten are located in this settlement. The municipality should change the Detailed and General Urban Plans to facilitate the legalization of the lands and buildings/ houses.



VELES



Veles is located in the central area of the country and covers an area of 427.45 km² with a population density of 128.92 inhabitants per square kilometer. It is estimated that around 350 Roma live in four main settlements: **Kumsal, Prcorek, Kostunica and Kaj grobistata**. In All settlements the trend of asylum departure has steadily increased in the last 3 years, but the number of households has increased.

Overview of Roma population in Veles (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 11 households comprising 51 persons).

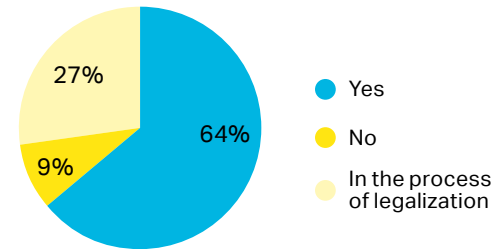
Children aged 0-5 years	3	5.9%
Children aged 6-14	8	15.7%
Children aged 15-18	5	9.8%
Population aged 19-64	33	64.7%
Population aged over-64	2	3.9%
Total	51	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

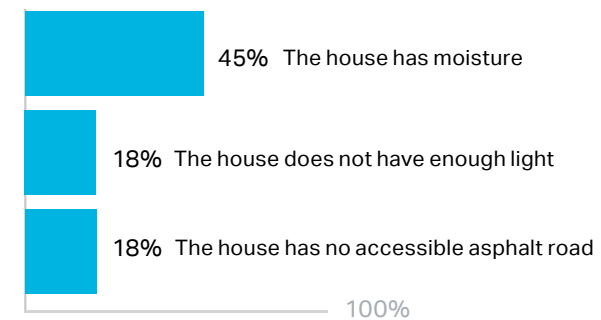
Ownership structure of the dwellings

Although it was reported that Roma own 100% of the dwellings, it can be noticed that not all of them have legal ownership documentation.

Legalization of the dwellings



Housing and infrastructure problems



Access to different facilities

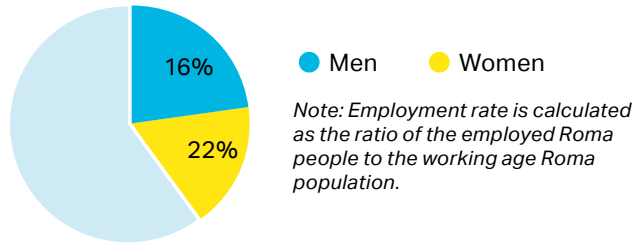
Veles	Electricity		Drinking water inside the house		Drinking water outside the house		Toilet with bathroom		Toilet inside the house		Kitchen inside the house		Kitchen outside the house			Sewage system	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No
Average /settlements	100%	0%	100%	0%	87%	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)

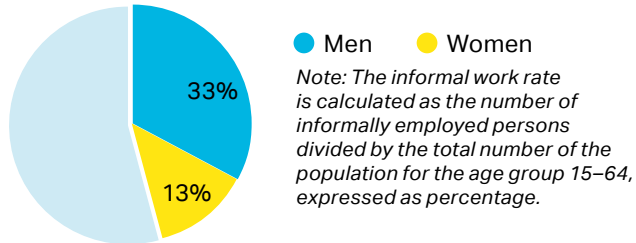


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

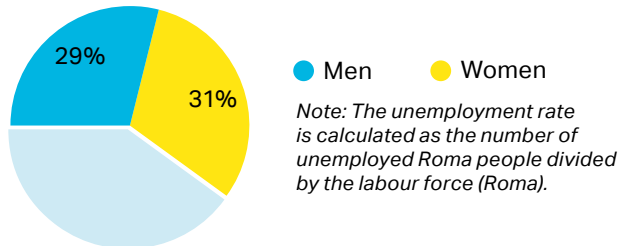
Employment rate - 40%



Informal work - 46%



Unemployment rate - 60%

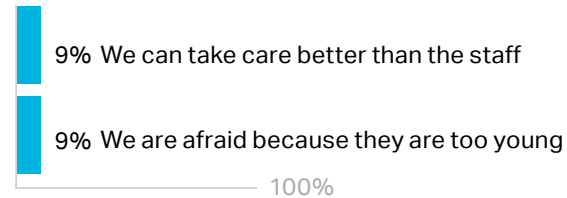


EDUCATION

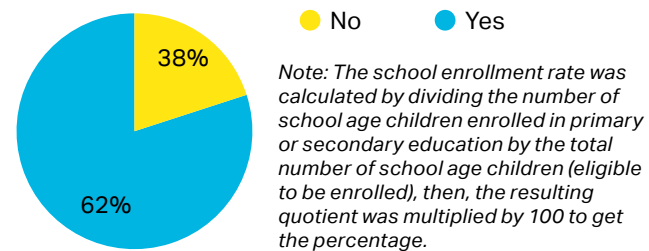
Enrollment in kindergarten

The data shows that none of the children that are at the age for kindergarten are enrolled. As for the reasons, 9% of the respondents declared that they do not have the financial resources to cover the cost for the kindergarten.

Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



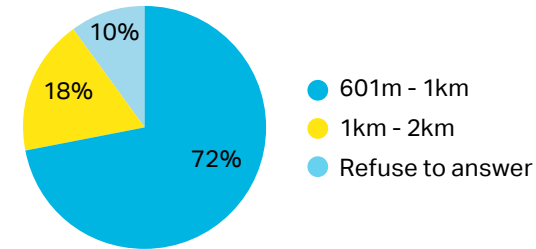
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



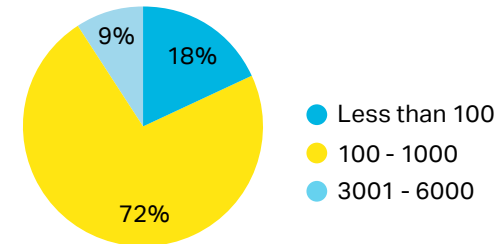
HEALTH

The general assessment, as reported by the respondents is that the Roma persons are in a good to a very good health condition.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

In Veles, there is the need for investments in infrastructure. The municipality should invest for improving the waste collection services and should adopt Detailed Urban Plans.



Kavadarci is in the southern part of the Republic of North Macedonia, covering an area of 391km². The municipality includes 2 suburban settlements and 38 villages. 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%.

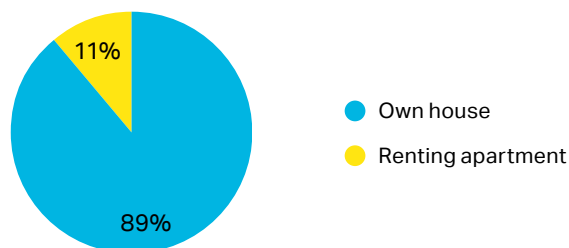
According to the focus groups, Roma live in settlements which are identified according to street names and settlements territory. There are 5 Roma settlements: **Dolno maalo (Tenece maalo), Gorno maalo (Busansko maalo), Vatasa, Kadro maalo and Marena.** Roma in Kavadarci are dispersed in the urban part of the city, but also there are Roma living on the outskirts of the city.

Overview of Roma population in Kavadarci (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 9 households comprising 56 persons).

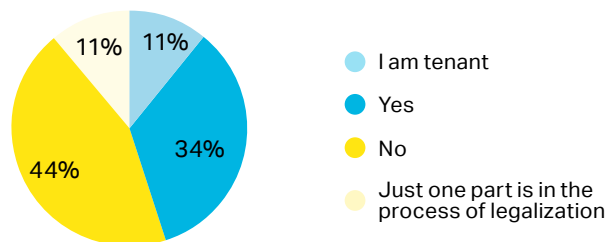
Children aged 0-5 years	12	21.4%
Children aged 6-14	7	12.5%
Children aged 15-18	7	12.5%
Population aged 19-64	30	53.6%
Population aged over-64	0	0%
Total	56	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Ownership structure of the dwellings



Legalization of the dwelling

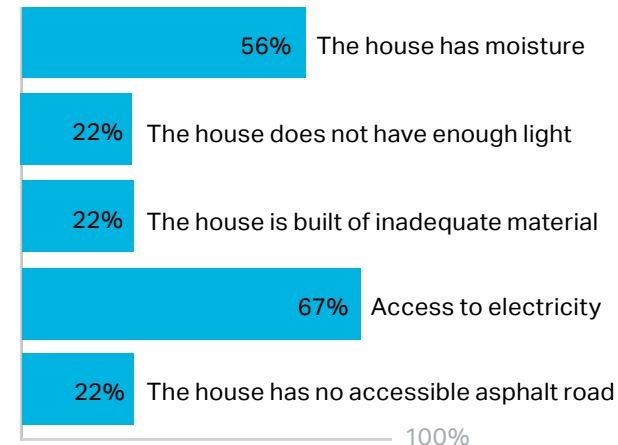


Access to different facilities

Kavadarci	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
Average /settlements	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)

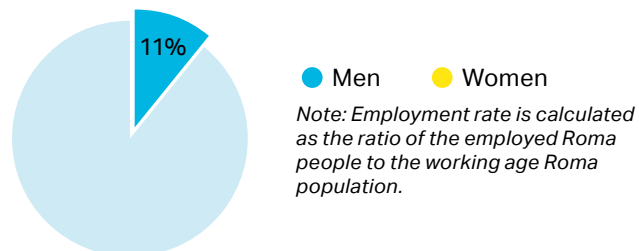
Housing and infrastructure problems



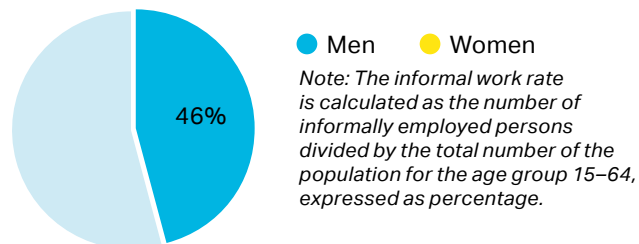


EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

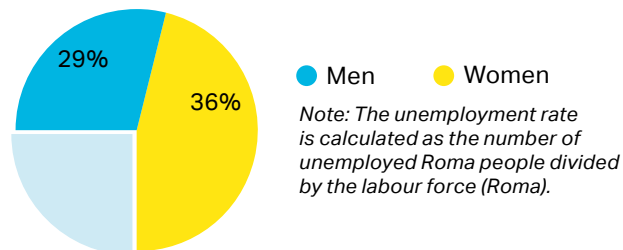
Employment rate - 11%



Informal work - 46%



Unemployment rate - 76%

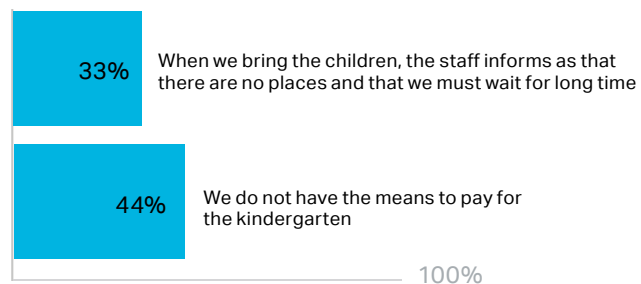


EDUCATION

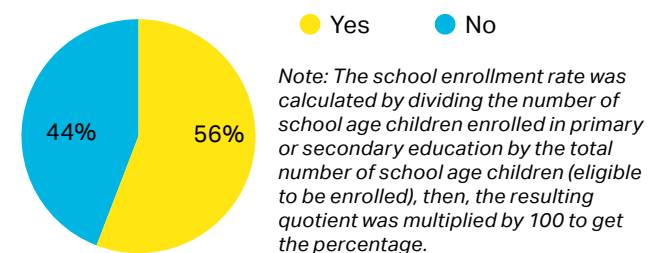
Enrollment in kindergarten

The situation as regards the preschool education is quite critical as there are no children enrolled in the kindergarten. As for the reason, the largest share of respondents indicated the lack of financial means to cover the cost for the kindergarten. that they do not have the means to pay for the cost of the kindergarten

Barriers to enrollment in preschool education/ kindergarten



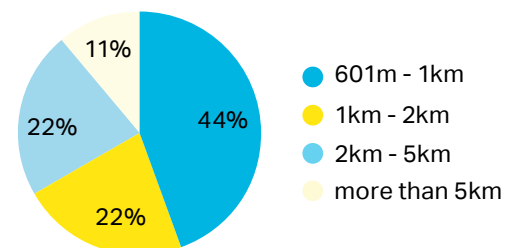
Enrolled children in primary and secondary education



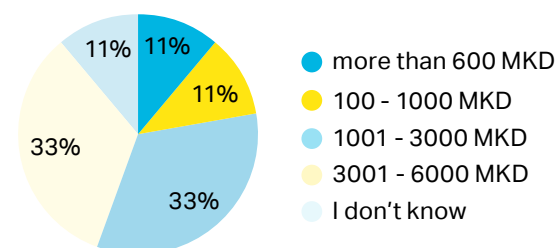
HEALTH

As regards the health situation of the Roma in Kavadarci, around 11% of the Roma reported their situation as moderately poor while 78% of respondents perceived their situation as very good and 11% reported their health status as good.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

In terms of housing and infrastructure, the situation of Roma settlements in Kavadarci is quite poor. There is an urgent need of adequate sewage system to avoid infectious diseases and epidemics. It is also urgent to find a solution for the Dolno settlement that is not included in the detailed urban planning.



STRUMICA



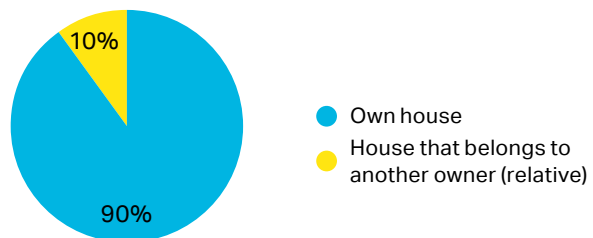
Strumica is located at the end of the southeast part of the Republic of North Macedonia. It extends over a total area of 321.89 km². The density of the population is more than 100 inhabitants on 1 km. According to the civil society's reports and Roma representatives, the number of Roma population is higher than the national statistics - between 2-3% of the total population. Roma population is mainly living in concentrated settlements. Around 98% of the Roma live in the area/street **Kliment Ohridski**, while the other part is settled in the streets **Betovenova, Bosko Buha, Bratstvo, Slavco Stojmenski** which constitute the settlement called **St. Petnaeset**.

Overview of Roma population in Strumica (based on survey 2018-2019, sample of 9 households comprising 43 persons).

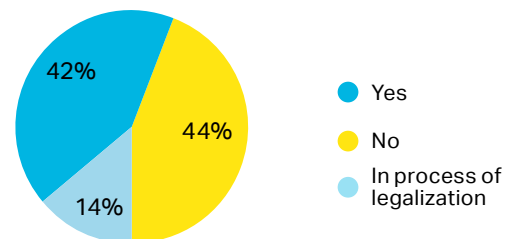
Children aged 0-5 years	7	16.3%
Children aged 6-14	11	25.6%
Children aged 15-18	4	9.3%
Population aged 19-64	21	48.8%
Population aged over-64	0	0%
Total	43	

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

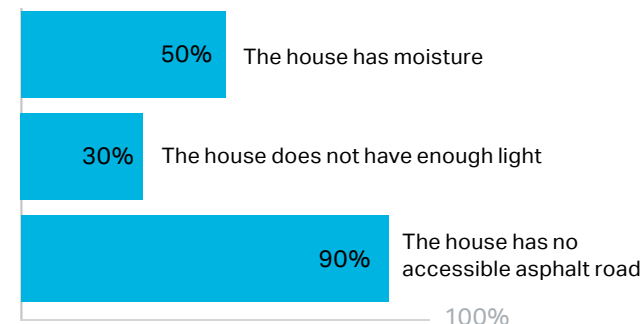
Ownership structure of the dwellings



Legalization of the dwelling



Housing and infrastructure problems



Access to different facilities

Strumica	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
Average /settlements	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)

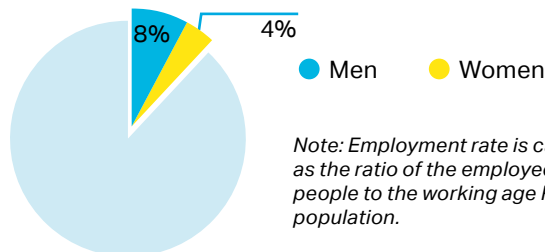


STRUMICA



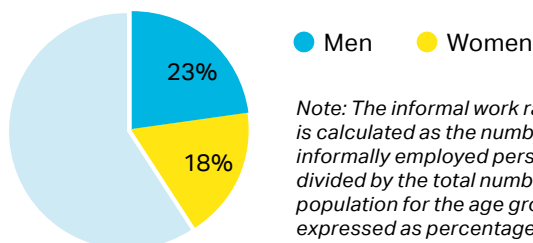
EMPLOYMENT (the results regarding Employment/Unemployment are based on self-perception of the respondents about their employment status).

Employment rate - 12%



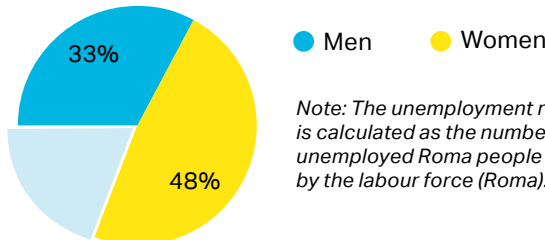
Note: Employment rate is calculated as the ratio of the employed Roma people to the working age Roma population.

Informal work - 41%



Note: 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.

Unemployment rate - 81%



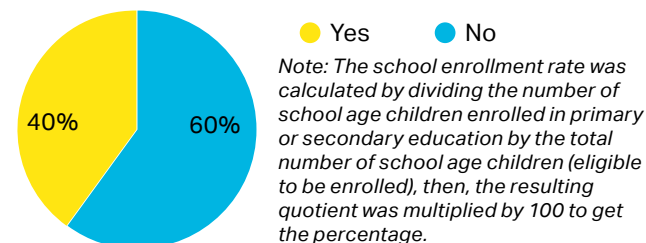
Note: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed Roma people divided by the labour force (Roma).

EDUCATION

The situation in preschool education is quite critical as many children are out of the educational system.

Around 50% of the preschool-age children are not enrolled.

Enrollment in primary and secondary education

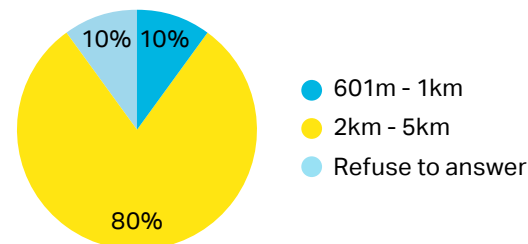


Note: The school enrollment rate was calculated by dividing the number of school age children enrolled in primary or secondary education by the total number of school age children (eligible to be enrolled), then, the resulting quotient was multiplied by 100 to get the percentage.

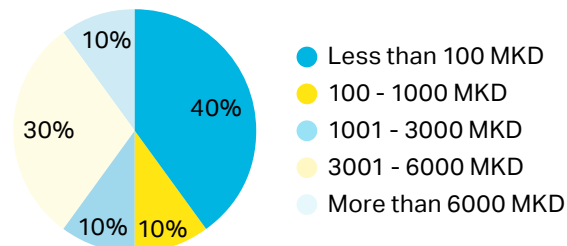
HEALTH

In terms of the health situation of the Roma in Strumica, around 40% of the respondents, assessed their situation as moderately poor while 40% of the respondents perceived their situation as very good and excellent. The respondents that reported their situation as moderately poor, indicated as the main reasons for this situation lack of financial means to cover the costs for medical treatments, unhealthy living conditions and inherited family diseases.

Distance from home to the nearest health unit



Expenditures on medicines/month, in MKD



CONCLUSIONS

The municipality of Strumica needs to invest in sewage infrastructure as some settlements are often flooded by torrential rains and storms. The municipality should also support as much as possible the legalization of dwellings, update the General Urban Plan and adopt the Detailed Urban Plans.

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.

■ INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

The main problems identified are as following:

- Lack of access to public services and infrastructure such as asphalted road, sewage including atmospheric sewage system, low power supply and waste removal.
- A significant number of Roma households are overcrowded, with a harmful effect on the health of Roma family members.
- The property rights documents that certify the homeownership of the dwellings are missing for a significant number of Roma persons and households.
- In many cases, the General Urban Plans (GUPs) and Detailed Urban Plans (DUPs) that should set out the development priorities for specific areas, including the settlements mostly inhabited by Roma persons are outdated or missing. The absence of updated GUPs and DUPs makes impossible the legalization process for the households that are not covered by the urban planning provisions. This situation leads also to lack of infrastructural investments in these areas and further to sub-standard living conditions. Landslides and floods are relatively common in the settlements where no infrastructural investments were made in the last years.
- Though encouraged by the current legal framework, the legalization process for households inhabited by Roma ethnic persons proves to be slow and far too expensive to be affordable for the Roma families.

- Despite the availability of numerous Local Action Plans for Roma, the local development at the level of communities mostly inhabited by Roma is delayed or inexistent due to lack of financial resources allocated by the Municipalities for various urgent actions that should be implemented in regards of infrastructure and housing but not only.

■ EMPLOYMENT

There are significant challenges related to inclusion of the Roma in the labor market, whereas the youth and the Romani women are most exposed to these challenges and difficulties to access the labor market.

- The employment rate among Roma persons is very low, almost two times lower than the non-Roma population and there is a high number of Roma persons involved in the informal economy.
- The unemployment rate is high and associated with the low level of education and absence of skills for performing certain jobs.
- The majority of Roma persons are included in collection of secondary materials and the women in cleaning services.
- A relatively low number of Roma persons use the services of the Agency for Employment and the employment measures in relation to the total number of users at a national level but and most of them are not acquainted with the active labor market measures. For many Roma persons, the level of monthly income is very low, up to 12,000 MKD/ month.

■ EDUCATION

There has been progress in terms of the increasing the enrollment in primary and secondary education compared with the previous years. In many Roma settlements, the number of preschool age children enrolled in kindergartens is extremely low. In addition, in certain municipalities segregation and organization of special classes for Roma children continues to be an institutional challenge.

■ HEALTH

Roma have poorer health status than the general population.

- According to basic health indicators, the 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),
- 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.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,03 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-30 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents.
Legalization status	High incidence of Roma persons that live in improvised dwellings (cardboard houses). Only 3000 households are legalized (about 40%).
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems.	Partial access to asphalt road, except for Brsajcka Buna area, where there is not asphalt road. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, about half of the respondents declared they have no suitable floor (only concrete or earthen floor, etc) while the other half of respondents declared they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc) As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have windows from wooden profiles (PVC windows and windows with aluminium profiles are less common).
Access to different housing facilities.	The most common problems declared, are related to access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), kitchen, access to sewage system, indoor and outdoor water supply (clean water/drinking water.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Commercial activities, market in Shuto Orizari, taxi services, workers in companies for waste-collecting
Employment rate	4%
Informal work rate	80%
Unemployment rate	98%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	58%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of Roma persons declared an income of 24,001.00 – 40,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Over 80% of Roma persons declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	Approximately, only 50% of Roma persons declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-5 km, for the majority of the respondents
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,52 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	High incidence of Roma persons that live in improvised dwellings (cardboard houses). Also, high incidence of houses that are not legalized yet.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	Partial access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, about 50% of the respondents declared they have no suitable floor (only concrete or earthen floor, etc) while the other 50% of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of respondents declared that they have windows from wooden profiles (PVC windows and windows from aluminium profiles are less common).
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to moisture, access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom,) kitchen, access to sewage system, indoor and outdoor water supply (clean water/drinking water) .
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Commercial activities, market in Shuto Orizari, taxi services, workers in companies for waste-collecting.
Employment rate	13%
Informal work rate	63%
Unemployment rate	88%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	55%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of Roma persons declared an income of 24,001.00 – 40,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten).	The largest share of school age children are not enrolled in preschool education
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education.	Approximately, only 50% of Roma persons declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-5 km, for the majority of the respondents
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,87 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	There are about 30 houses that can be classified as cardboard houses. Also, high incidence of houses that are not legalized yet. 10% of houses are legalized, and there is not clear ownership – there are cases where the land where Roma families have built houses was planned for green areas.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems.	Partial access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, about 50% of the respondents declared they have no suitable floor (only concrete or earthen floor, etc) while the other 50% of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of respondents declared that they have windows from wooden profiles (PVC windows and windows from aluminium profiles are less common).
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to moisture, access to proper toilet facilities kitchen, access to sewage system, water supply (clean water/ drinking water) indoor and outdoor.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Workers in waste-collecting (a large share of Roma persons, about 50% to 60% are collecting plastic bottles), most part of Roma population from Zone 3 is unemployed.
Employment rate	13%
Informal work rate	39%
Unemployment rate	87%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	30%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of respondents declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Over 60% of school age children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	Over 60% of school age children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section **-housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section **-employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections **-education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,90 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents.
Legalization status	The houses in the area/street "Indira Gandhi" are almost 100% legalized, but the upgrades (new rooms built, or extensions of the rooms) of the houses are not. The houses in the area/street "Vinica" are also legalized (80%), about 70% of the houses in the area/street "Makedonska Kosovska Brigada" are legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	Partial access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, about 50% of the respondents declared they have no suitable floor (only concrete or earthen floor, etc) while the other 50% of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of respondents declared that they have windows from wooden profiles (PVC windows and windows from aluminium profiles are less common).
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to access to proper kitchen, access to sewage system, water supply (clean water/drinking water) outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Workers in waste-collecting (a large share of persons, about 50% to 60% are collecting plastic bottles), taxi drivers. Part of the women are employed in the cleaning companies, but also a large part of the women is providing cleaning services for private owners or offices in the city.
Employment rate	14%
Informal work rate	37%
Unemployment rate	53%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	53%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of the respondents declared an income of 5,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Over 50% of respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	Over 70% of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The perception about the health status is mix, varying from very poor and poor (about 35% of respondents), to satisfactory, good and very good (about 75% of the respondents). The unhealthy living conditions and lack of financial resources to cover the costs for medical treatments are mentioned as the main causes for poor health status.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	For about 50% of the respondents, the distance declared is 1 km-2 km, while for the other 50%, the distance declared is 600 m-1km.
Expenditures on medicines	About 40% of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month, while the rest of the respondents declared a cost of 1001-6000 MKD/ month.

The unit for analysis the section **-housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section **-employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections **-education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,39 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-90 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	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.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The zone has access to asphalted road, but the asphalt is severely damaged. Inside the settlement are narrow streets and some of the streets are not asphalted. One of the most common problem declared is moisture. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have PVC windows but also the windows with wooden profiles are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to moisture, separate kitchen, access to sewage system, proper water supply (clean water /drinking water) inside and outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Most of the population from this area are well-off, working in the state administration or having private businesses.
Employment rate	56%
Informal work rate	25%
Unemployment rate	35%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	39%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of respondents declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The majority of respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	77% of school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education, as declared by the respondents.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 1001-3000 MKD/month, but there are also respondents that appreciated the expenditures on medicines as less than 100 MKD/ month as well as people that appreciated the expenditures as more than 6000 MKD/ month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,06 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	Around 85%-90% of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization but there are houses where different improvements or additional construction works were carried out and those are not legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The zone has access to asphalted road, but the asphalt is severely damaged. Inside the settlement there are narrow streets and some of the streets are not asphalted. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have PVC windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), kitchen, access to sewage system, water supply (clean water /drinking water) inside and outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Most of the people from this area are well-off, working in the state administration or having private businesses.
Employment rate	41%
Informal work rate	31%
Unemployment rate	35%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	3%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of respondents declared an income of 24,001.00 – 40,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The enrollment rate in kindergarten for the preschool children is low.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	About 80% of school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,3 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-50 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	Over 80% of the respondents declared that the houses are not legalized or the process of legalization is ongoing. The illegalized buildings are on a steep hill difficult to be accessed. Because the surrounding forest is cut down, the households are often exposed to floods, land erosion and fires (during the summer).
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The streets are partially asphalted. Moisture is one of the most common problems reported. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest part of respondents declared that they have PVC and aluminium windows but also the wooden profile windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared are related to lack of access to indoor toilet with bathroom and the indoor and outdoor clean water (drinking water).
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	The findings from the focus group show that about 30% of working-age Roma persons are employed in factories, private companies and other economic entities with paid contributions for health and pension insurance. The remaining 70% of Roma persons out of the working-age population are involved in the grey economy, working in the most difficult physical work in constructions, agriculture and service industries or collecting secondary raw materials. The largest share of these 70% of Roma persons, are recipients of social financial assistance.
Employment rate	40%
Informal work rate	58%
Unemployment rate	58%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	50%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of respondents declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month but there is also about 15% of the respondents that declared an income of 40,001.00-70,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	None of the children that are at the preschool age are enrolled in kindergarten.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	N/A
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.



BITOLA PETOCNA VODA



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,8 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-30 m², as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	The majority of respondents (about 90%) declared that their houses are not legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	Petocna Voda is the poorest area where the Roma community is confronted with the most difficult socio-economic situations. About 1,200 Roma are living in the area called "Karaorman 111". This area has two parts, one, is before the regional road Prilep - Resen, where there are about 150 households, with improvised and so-called "Cardboard dwellings". The second part is above the regional road Prilep - Resen. To the left part there is asphalted street while the right part is without basic infrastructure. A problem for the members of the Roma community is that during the summer and winter, due to low pressure there is no water. As for electrification, almost all households are connected to the power supply system but the low capacity of the substation, often causes power outages. Moisture is one of the most frequent problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc) while about 30% of the respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor (earthen floor, concrete etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest part of respondents declared they have windows from wooden profiles, PVC windows and with aluminium profile are much less common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to indoor toilet with bathroom, access to sewage system, clean water (drinking water) inside and outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	The findings from the focus group organized in Bitola show that about 30% of working-age Roma persons 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 in the most difficult physical work in the construction, agriculture and service industries or collecting secondary raw materials. The largest share of these 70%, are recipients of social financial assistance.
Employment rate	2% (2%-men, 0% - women)
Informal work rate	78%
Unemployment rate	93%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	70%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of Roma persons declared an income of 5,001.00 – 12,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	None of the children that are at the age for kindergarten are enrolled in preschool education
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	Over 50% of school-age children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,1 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-30 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	The majority of respondents (over 80%) declared that their houses are legalized or in the process of legalization.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	Centralen Bair is an urbanized settlement, with legalized dwellings and solid infrastructure (asphalted streets, water, sewage, electricity, household waste collection). Moisture is one of the most frequent problem. Also, the inadequate indoor house lighting was reported. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet) while about 40% of the respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor (earthen floor, concrete etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, there is an even distribution of wooden profiles, PVC windows and with aluminium profile, as declared by the respondents.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), water facilities and to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	The findings from the focus group show that about 30% of working-age Roma persons 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 in the most difficult physical work in the construction, agriculture and service industries or collecting secondary raw materials. The largest share of these 70% persons are recipients of social financial assistance.
Employment rate	50%
Informal work rate	36%
Unemployment rate	50%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	29%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of the Roma persons declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	None of the children that are at the age for kindergarten are enrolled in preschool education (only one preschool age child reported in Centralen Bair).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 1001-3000 MKD/month.



PRILEP SETTLEMENT: TRIZLA 2 DEBOJ



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,3 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-50 m ² for about 46% of the respondents/ households and over 50m ² - up to 90m ² for about 54% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents. Nevertheless, the participants in the focus group organized in Prilep 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 the legalization. Some areas from the Municipality of Prilep 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 that narrowed the streets, thus, obstructing the access of vehicles in emergency situations.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	In Deboj there are no asphalted streets, but concrete-constructed streets. There are narrow streets and the streets and households are flooded when is raining. The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by inappropriate indoor house-lighting. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) appropriate kitchen.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the data from the focus groups, in terms of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma in Prilep are workers in waste collection, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work. In Deboj there are around 20 to 30 employees, all persons who receive social benefits apply and get registered as active jobseekers.
Employment rate	24%
Informal work rate	45%
Unemployment rate	61%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	70%
Monthly income in the household	12,0001 – 24,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All the school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status very good and excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2km, for 50% of the respondents.
2 km-5km, for 50% of the respondents	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.
Expenditures on medicines	1001-3000 MKD/ month as declared by the largest share of the respondents



PRILEP SETTLEMENT: NOVO SELO



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5.5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-50m ² for the largest part of the respondents/ households
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents. Nevertheless, the participants in the focus group organized in Prilep 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 the legalization. Some areas from the Municipality of Prilep 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 that damaged and narrowed the streets, thus, obstructing the access of vehicles in emergency situations.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by lack of access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC and wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) kitchen, access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the data from the focus groups, in terms of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupation of Roma in Prilep are collectors of waste materials, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work. In Novo Selo, there are around 50 to 60 employees. All persons who receive social benefits are registered as active jobseekers.
Employment rate	19%
Informal work rate	50%
Unemployment rate	82%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	33%
Monthly income in the household	40,000 -80,000 MKD/ month, as declared by the largest share of the respondents but also 0-12,000 MKD/ month for about 10% of the respondents. It is worth mentioning also that about 25% of the respondents refused to answer the question about the monthly income.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	25% of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory and the largest share of the respondents, as very good and excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-5km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month, for the majority of the respondents



PRILEP SETTLEMENT: TRIZLA 2 UMRENSKO MAALO



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	2,6 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households and over 90 m2 for about 20% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents. Nevertheless, the participants in the focus group organized in Prilep 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 the legalization. Some areas from the Municipality of Prilep 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 that damaged and narrowed the streets, thus, obstructing the access of vehicles in emergency situations.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by inappropriate indoor house-lighting and lack of access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC and wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the data from the focus groups, in terms of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma persons in Prilep are collectors of waste materials, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work.
Employment rate	46%
Informal work rate	33%
Unemployment rate	78%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	33%
Monthly income in the household	12,0001-24,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	All the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	From barely satisfactory, for 20% of the respondents to very good for 80% of the respondents.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	From barely satisfactory, for 20% of the respondents to very good and excellent for 80% of the respondents.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2km - 5km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month as declared by the majority of the respondents.



PRILEP SETTLEMENT: TRIZLA DABNICKA



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,3 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households and over 90m ² for about 20% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by inappropriate indoor house-lighting and lack of access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC and wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problem is the lack of access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the data from the focus group organized in Prilep, in terms of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma persons in Prilep are collectors of waste materials, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work. In Dabnicka there are around 20 to 30 employees, all those who receive social benefits are registered as active jobseekers.
Employment rate	19%
Informal work rate	27%
Unemployment rate	45%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	67%
Monthly income in the household	0-12,000 MKD/ month for about 33% of the respondents 12,000 -40,000 MKD/ month, for about 33% of the respondents 40,001-70,000 MKD/ month for about 33% of the respondents
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good and about 20% of the respondents as barely satisfactory.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,0001-3,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.



PRILEP SETTLEMENT: TRIZLA DEBARCA



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 17-30m ² for about 35% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	50% of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization while 50% of the houses are not legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	There are cardboard settlements, around 50 citizens live in those settlements. The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by inappropriate indoor house-lighting, lack of access to asphalted roads, houses built with inappropriate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC and wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, kitchen, access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the data from the focus groups, in terms of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma persons in Prilep are collectors of waste materials, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work. Also, the participants from the focus groups reported that there are around 10 employees from Debarca that work in a factory while the rest are registered as unemployed.
Employment rate	6%
Informal work rate	56%
Unemployment rate	67%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	45%
Monthly income in the household	0-12,000 MKD/ month for about 47% of the respondents 12,000 -40,000 MKD/ month, for about 27% of the respondents Over 40,000 MKD/ month, for about 13% of the respondents About 13% of the respondents refused to declare their monthly income
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All the school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)v	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-5km, and over 5 km, for the largest share of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



PRILEP SETTLEMENT: TRIZLA MEKSIKO



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	6,1 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 71m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 17-30m ² for about 10% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	In Berovska (part of settlement Meksiko), at the entrance of this area the asphalt is damaged. Some of the households are not connected to water supply network, there are illegal constructions. There are no house-numbers in this neighbourhood and therefore, often, the post does not arrive in time or at all. The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by lack of access to asphalted roads. As regards to the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, kitchen, access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the data from the focus groups, in terms of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma persons in Prilep are collectors of waste materials, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work. In Berovska (part of the Meksiko) there are around 50 to 60 employees that work in a factory and bazars.
Employment rate	11%
Informal work rate	47%
Unemployment rate	87%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	45%
Monthly income in the household	12,001 -24,000 MKD/ month, for the largest share of the respondents
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	Over 50% of the total number of school age children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2 km-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



PRILEP SETTLEMENT: TRI BAGREMI



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,1 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-30m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 10-16m ² for about 20% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are not legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	There are about 10-15 houses that can be classified as cardboard houses. The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by inappropriate indoor house-lighting, lack of access to asphalted roads, limited access to electricity, houses built with inappropriate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, kitchen, sewage system, electricity.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the data from the focus groups, in terms of employment, the participants pointed out that the most common occupations of Roma in Prilep are collectors of waste materials, seasonal workers, casual workers, musicians, woodcutters, construction workers and other types of low paid work.
Employment rate	11%
Informal work rate	94%
Unemployment rate	56%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	100%
Monthly income in the household	40,0001 – 70,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	30% of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory while the largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	Over 5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,3 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	10-30m ² for 50% of the respondents/households 31 – 70 m2 for 50% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The majority of the households are not legalized as yet. Baraki could be urbanized / legalized according to technical standards and part of the settlement (several houses) have been legalized, and for other houses the request for legalization was submitted but no answer received as yet. Baraki has no cardboard households (as reported during the focus group organized in Kumanovo).
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The street from the city center to the settlement is asphalted. In Baraki the streets are asphalted but the asphalt is severely damaged. Baraki is connected to the water supply network but only partially to the sewage network, waste waters from the houses drain into the narrow streets. There is no street lighting, the settlement is next to a railroad that is currently under construction.The moisture is one of the most common problem, as declared by the respondents in Baraki. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have PVC type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), kitchen, indoor and outdoor water supply (clean water, drinking water). All households are connected to electricity, but often disconnected due to unpaid debts. People complain about flax voltage.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Civil servants, employees in the private sector collectors of secondary raw materials, paper and iron, farmers' market stall holders. Majority of the individuals are registered as active job seekers.
Employment rate	33%
Informal work rate	38%
Unemployment rate	46%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	75%
Monthly income in the household	50% of Roma persons declared an income of less than 5000 MKD/ month. 50% of Roma persons declared an income between 5001– 24,000.00 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	50% of families with preschool age children declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education. 50% of families with preschool age children declared that their children are enrolled in preschool education
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	70%of children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as satisfactory and good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are more than 1001 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-30m ² for about 40% the respondents/households, 51 – 70 m2 for about 40% the respondents/households but also over 70m2 for about 20% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The majority of the households are not legalized as yet. Bavci could be urbanized / legalized according to technical standards and part of the settlement (several houses) are legalized. For about 23% of the houses, the legalization process is ongoing.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	Bavci has no cardboard households (as reported during the focus group organized in Kumanovo). The settlement of Bavci has no asphalted streets and is situated next to the river, however flooding is no longer an issue as the riverbed has been regulated. There are several improvised bridges that residents use to cross the river, however these bridges are extremely unsafe. There is a total absence of street lighting. The moisture is also one of the most common problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of respondents declared that they have PVC type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), kitchen, adequate water supply (clean water-drinking water inside and outside the house). All households are connected to the electricity, but often disconnected due to unpaid debts. People complain about flax voltage. In the settlement Bavci the waste-water is direct discharged into the river. A large part of the settlement is connected to the water supply network but there are still, some of the people using water pumps.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Civil servants, employees in the private sector collectors of secondary raw materials, paper and iron, farmers' market stall holders, seasonal fruit picker, workers in enterprises for waste collection and water supply, loggers, taxi driving etc. Majority of the individuals are registered as active job seekers.
Employment rate	32%
Informal work rate	41%
Unemployment rate	48%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	62%
Monthly income in the household	The majority of respondents declared an income of maximum 5000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	All the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	About 70% of school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as very good, while about 20% of the respondents appreciated their health as poor and barely satisfactory.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,3 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 50 m2 and up to 90 m2 for the largest share of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have PVC type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	No particular problems were reported in terms of access to drinking water, electricity, sewage system etc.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Workers in trade, commerce, unqualified workers, workers in waste collection services
Employment rate	43%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	48%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	33%
Monthly income in the household	The majority of respondents declared an income of up to 12000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No families with pre-school children (as declared by the respondents included in the sample for Bedinje settlement.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	N/A
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from satisfactory to very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	100-500 m, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-6000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51- 70m ² for the majority of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	A large share of the houses is not legalized as yet (about 45%) while for about 51% of the houses the legalization process is ongoing (as declared by the respondents). Only 4% of the houses are declared as legalized. Sredorek is planned as a green area and therefore cannot be legalized. Several attempts have been made to legalize but unsuccessfully (if a house owner in Sredorek wants to legalize the part where he/she can and if he/she signs a statement that in case of flood does not require damage from the municipality, then the municipality will legalize the house; so far, no Roma person has accepted to sign such a statement).
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	In Sredorek there are houses built with inadequate materials (nylon and metal). The main street is asphalted, but the narrow streets are not. Sredorek is a settlement with a unique configuration as it is located between two rivers. In both, the Detailed and General Urban Plans of the municipality of Kumanovo this settlement is listed as a green belt between the rivers and has therefore 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 network and to the sewage system, however, the waste water is discharged directly into the river. There is no street lighting. The households all have access to electricity, however a substantial number of persons do not pay the electricity bills. The moisture is one of the most common problem. Also, the lack of appropriate indoor house lighting was reported by some of respondents. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have PVC type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The main problem reported by about 5% of the respondents, was related to lack of access to sewage system. In Sredorek, many households are connected to the water and sewage network, but there are several houses that still have water pumps. The sewage system is connected directly to the river. Also, all houses are connected to the power network.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	A small number of residents of the settlement of Sredorek are formally employed in the Public Enterprise for waste collection and water supply. The most part of the residents work in the grey economy. There is only a small number of active job seekers, due to the requirement for monthly application at the employment office. Therefore, most of the working-age population is registered as passive job seekers. The non-working population is substantial and there are only two Roma persons that use the active employment measures.
Employment rate	29%
Informal work rate	69%
Unemployment rate	70%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	52%
Monthly income in the household	The majority of respondents declared an income between 5001-12,000 MKD/ month.



EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	100-500m, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 1001-3000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,7 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 71m ² for the majority of respondents/households, but also between 17-30m ² for about 20% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The majority of the households are legalized or in the process of legalization. About 20% of the houses are not legalized as yet.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The settlement is a more recently built one where only the main street is asphalted. Besides the lack of asphalted secondary streets, the moisture is one of the most reported problem. In Stari Lozja, the houses are connected to the water supply network, but many are connected illegally without the consent of "Vodovod" utility company. The settlement has not street-lighting and has no access to sewage system, (the residents dig the pits for the wastewater). As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have PVC type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to proper kitchen, water supply (clean water -drinking water, inside and outside the house), sewage system. Though, as declared during the focus-group organized in Kumanovo, in Stari Lozja all the houses are connected to the electricity network, some of the respondents reported the lack of access to electricity.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	The most part of inhabitants of the settlement are unemployed and social assistance recipients. Only few members of the settlements are registered with the employment office. Around 10 individuals have started their own businesses.
Employment rate	41%
Informal work rate	70%
Unemployment rate	30%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	83%
Monthly income in the household	The majority of respondents declared an income of maximum 5000 MKD/ month, followed by people that declared an income between 50001-12,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Only one family with children of preschool age (out of the total sample of Roma population in Stari Lozja)– the respondent declared that the children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from good to excellent. Nevertheless, about 33% of the respondents appreciated their health status as barely satisfactory.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4.0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-50 m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	For the most part of the houses the legalization process is ongoing, as declared by the majority of respondents. As declared during the focus group organized in Tetovo, in terms of legalization, there is a large number of submitted requests for legalization, but the procedure takes a lot of time. Many Roma persons, due to lack of knowledge of the procedures, consider that their houses have been legalized, and in fact they have only an archive number that certify only the fact that the procedure for legalization of their facilities has been initiated.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared they have wooden profile windows.
Access to different housing facilities	No particular problems were reported in terms of access to electricity, sewage system etc.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Craftsmen, workers in cleaning services, musicians, sellers, traders
Employment rate	50%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	43%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	N/A
Monthly income in the household	0-5,000 MKD/ month is the income indicated by the majority of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No families with pre-school children (as declared by the respondents included in the sample for Dva Bresta settlement).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The majority of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1k m, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month as declared by the majority of the respondents

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,7 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	The size of the dwellings varies from less than 30 m ² for about 6% of the respondents/ households to 31m ² up to 90 for about 47% of the respondents and over 90m ² for about 47% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or the process of legalization is ongoing, as declared by the majority of respondents. As declared during the focus group organized in Tetovo, in terms of legalization, there is a large number of submitted requests for legalization, but the procedure takes a lot of time. Many Roma persons, due to lack of knowledge of the procedures, consider that their houses have been legalized, and in fact they have only an archive number that certify only that the procedure for legalization of their facilities has been initiated.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The settlement "Potok" is urbanized, but landslides are reported for a part of the settlement. The settlement has access to the sewage network except in one street where there are several Roma and non-Roma inhabitants. However, in the upper parts of the settlement, the water supply network poses particular problems. In terms of access to electricity, no issues have been noted. In the settlement "Potok", generally the houses are new-built, with appropriate construction materials. The moisture and the lack of appropriate indoor house-lighting are the most reported problems. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared they have PVC and wooden profile type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) and to outdoor water facilities.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Craftsmen, plumbers, tinsmiths, locksmiths, carpenters, mechanics, gypsum makers, painters, marketers
Employment rate	27%
Informal work rate	9%
Unemployment rate	63%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	41%
Monthly income in the household	Over 70,000 MKD/ month is the income indicated by the largest share of respondents but also up to 12,000 MKD/ month is the income indicated by about 30% of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Only some of the children are enrolled in preschool education while the largest share of the families with pre-school children (as declared by the respondents included in the sample for Potok settlement) declared that their children are not enrolled in kindergarten.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.



HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good. Nevertheless, 23% of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	100-600 m, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month, as declared by the largest share of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31 m ² and up to 70 m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents. As declared during the focus group organized in Tetovo, in terms of legalization, there is a large number of submitted requests for legalization, but the procedure takes a lot of time. Many Roma persons, due to lack of knowledge of the procedures, consider that their houses have been legalized, and in fact they have only an archive number that certify only the fact that the procedure for legalization of their houses has been initiated.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	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 for some new-built houses in this settlement, "EVN" (the electricity supplier) requests additional funds for connection to the electricity network (according to the focus group participants, the requested amount is 520 euros). All the houses that are built in the settlement are new and built with solid materials. The moisture and the lack of access to asphalted roads are the most reported problems, during the survey. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared they have wooden type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) to outdoor water facilities and sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Craftsmen, workers in cleaning services, musicians, sellers, traders
Employment rate	33%
Informal work rate	7%
Unemployment rate	69%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	60%
Monthly income in the household	12,001-40,000 MKD/ month is the income indicated by the majority of respondents but also more than 70,000 MKD/ month for about 40% of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The majority of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	50% of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education while 50% of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in primary and secondary.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from barely satisfactory to good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,0001-3,000 MKD/ month, as declared by the largest share of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,4 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	The size of the dwellings vary from less than 30 m ² (for about 20% of the respondents/ households), to 31m ² - 50 m ² (aout 40% of the respondents/ households) and over 70m ² (for about 40% of the respondents/ households).
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents. Nevertheless, 50% of the respondents in Tekje refused to answer the question. As declared during the focus group organized in Tetovo, in terms of legalization, there is a large number of submitted requests for legalization, but the procedure takes a long time. Many Roma persons, due to lack of knowledge of the procedures, consider that their houses have been legalized, and in fact they have only an archive number that certify only the fact that the procedure for legalization of their facilities has been initiated.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by lack of access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest part of respondents declared they have wooden profile type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Craftsmen, cleaning services, musicians (drummers)
Employment rate	33%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	60%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	40%
Monthly income in the household	50% of the respondents declared an income of 12,001- 24,000 MKD/ month and 50% of the respondents declared an income of over 70,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The majority of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from satisfactory to good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	100m-1 km, for the largest share of the respondents, but also 2km-5 km for about 25% of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	Over 1,001 MKD/ month and up to 6,000 MKD/ month, as declared by about 60% of the respondents. 100-1,000 MKD/ month, as declared by about 40% of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	7,3 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-50m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households and over 70m ² for about 30% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents. Nevertheless, 40% of the respondents in Von Vardarska refused to answer the question. As declared during the focus group organized in Tetovo, in terms of legalization, there is a large number of submitted requests for legalization, but the procedure takes a long time. Many Roma persons, due to lack of knowledge of the procedures, consider that their houses were legalized, and in fact they have only an archive number that proves the fact that the procedure for legalization of their houses has been initiated.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by inappropriate indoor house-lighting and lack of access to asphalted roads. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC and wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Craftsmen, workers in cleaning services, musicians, sellers, traders
Employment rate	0% (out of the total of working-age respondents in Von Vardarska)
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	40%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	33%
Monthly income in the household	0-5,000 MKD/ month for about 33% of the respondents, 24,000 -40,000 MKD/ month for about 33% of the respondents. About 33%of the respondents refused to answer
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	50% of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education. 50% of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,0001-3,000 MKD/ month, as declared by the largest share of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,83 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also less than 10m ² for about 22% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The most reported problems are related to moisture, inappropriate indoor house lighting, lack of access to asphalted streets, houses built with inappropriate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor, though about 33% of the respondents declared not-suitable floor (concrete, earthen floor etc).
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Construction workers, musicians, butchers and traders. In Makedonsko maalo, marketers, locksmiths, blacksmiths, butchers, merchants, musicians.
Employment rate	0%
Informal work rate	67%
Unemployment rate	100%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	100%
Monthly income in the household	Over 12,000 MKD/ month and up to 70,000 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	58% of school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education. About 42% of the school age children are not enrolled in education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The majority of the respondents perceived their health status as good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-6,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4.0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	71-90m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	According to the focus group participants, Banjesnica does not have an appropriate sewerage network. The lack or limited access to asphalted streets is the most reported problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problem is the lack of access to adequate sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Construction workers, musicians, painters and interior construction workers
Employment rate	0%
Informal work rate	100%
Unemployment rate	100%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	100%
Monthly income in the household	40,0001-70,000 MKD/ month as declared by the working-age respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	There are no preschool age children (as declared by the respondents)
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	100% (only one school-age child reported)
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The majority of the respondents perceived their health status as very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m -1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	6,60 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-50m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also less than 10m ² for about 20% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are not legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The most reported problems are related to moisture, lack of access to asphalted streets and electricity, houses built with inappropriate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to electricity, adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Musicians, butchers, artists and construction workers, construction workers, collectors of plastic and iron and seasonal agricultural workers in the field.
Employment rate	0%
Informal work rate	53%
Unemployment rate	100%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	100%
Monthly income in the household	5001-12,000 MKD/ month for about 20% of the respondents 12,001-40,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	About 50% of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children). About 50% of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	85% of school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	20% of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory while the largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,33 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 10-16m ² for about 17% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The most reported problems are related to moisture, houses built with inappropriate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Bricklayers, gypsum builders, seasonal agricultural workers in the field, musicians.
Employment rate	10%
Informal work rate	33%
Unemployment rate	67%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	83%
Monthly income in the household	12,001-40,000 MKD/ month for about 67% of the respondents 40,001 – 70,000 MKD/ month for about 33% of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The largest share of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The majority of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	From 100 to 3,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,50 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 51m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 17-30m ² for about 17% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is the most reported problem and lack of access to asphalted streets. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	loggers, manual laborers
Employment rate	0%
Informal work rate	28%
Unemployment rate	94%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	50%
Monthly income in the household	5001-12,000 MKD/ month for about 17% of the respondents 24,000 -40,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	40% of school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education. 60% of school-age children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,50 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Traders, tillers, musicians, carpenters, construction workers.
Employment rate	50%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	50%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	N/A
Monthly income in the household	24,001-40,000 MKD/ month for the largest part of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	N/A
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for 50% of the respondents. 100 m-600 m, for 50% of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month for 60% of the respondents 1,001-3,000 MKD/ month for 40% of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	6.0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 10-16m ² for about 33% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The most reported problems are related to moisture. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Marketers, locksmiths, blacksmiths, butchers, merchants, musicians
Employment rate	9%
Informal work rate	47%
Unemployment rate	89%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	100%
Monthly income in the household	40,001-70,000 MKD/ month for the largest part of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All the school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	9.0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	10-16m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 51-70m ² for about 25% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	About 33% of the houses are legalized, 33% of the houses are in the process of legalization and the rest of the houses are not legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The most reported problems are related to moisture, inappropriate indoor house lighting, houses built with inappropriate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Construction workers, physical (unqualified) workers
Employment rate	0%
Informal work rate	33%
Unemployment rate	100%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	67%
Monthly income in the household	12,000 -40,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	60% of the respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,2 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70 m ² and 71-90 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents.
Legalization status	The majority of the respondents declared that their houses are legalized or in the process of legalization (for a smaller percent of Roma persons).
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	For the settlement Kosovska, the main street needs reconstruction. There are parts of the settlement that are not urbanized. The settlement has access to drinking water but in the higher parts the pressure is weak and there is the need to rehabilitate the water and sewage networks. The most common problems declared by the respondents are: moisture, no access to asphalted roads, inappropriate indoor house lighting, houses built with inadequate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have windows from aluminium profiles, but also wooden profile windows are relatively common in the households.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared in terms of access to different facilities are related to lack of access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), clean water (drinking water) inside and outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Workers in confections, hygienists at the hospital, stores and homes (cleaning services), musicians, collectors of secondary raw materials, and textile sellers.
Employment rate	19%
Informal work rate	20%
Unemployment rate	80%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	41%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of the respondents declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The majority of respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The majority of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the largest share of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 1001-3000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,9 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	The majority of respondents declared that their houses are legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing conditions and the most frequent housing related problems	The main street and secondary streets are asphalted and in good condition. Radanski pat is urbanized but the DUP is from 1984 and in some areas, the settlement is not urbanized. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have windows from wooden profiles, but also aluminium profiles windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to moisture. The settlement has access to drinking water, but in higher areas the pressure is low. There is access to sewage network in the settlement.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons	Workers in confectionery and in the shoe factory "Bargala", workers in Isar and Stip and some of the Roma persons work as hygienists and musicians.
Employment rate	24%
Informal work rate	20%
Unemployment rate	80%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	14%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of the respondents declared an income varying from 5,001 MKD to 40,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The majority of respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The majority of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education, while about 30% of the respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory while about 30% of the respondents perceived their health status as good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-3000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-90 m², as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	The majority of respondents declared that their houses are legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The most frequent housing related problem is related to moisture, houses built with inadequate construction materials, lack of access to asphalted roads. For the settlement Sveta Nedela, the main street needs a full reconstruction. Sveta Nedela, is not a fully urbanized area. In this settlement, most of the households are illegally connected to the water and sewage network. In addition, there is an issue of low water pressure and there are "Polish toilets" that cannot be connected to the sewage network. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have PVC type windows but also wooden profile windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	No particular problems reported related to access to different facilities.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Seasonal workers and collectors of secondary raw materials, cleaning services and a small part of Roma persons work in confections.
Employment rate	50%
Informal work rate	33%
Unemployment rate	83%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	0%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of respondents declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month but about 20% of respondents declared an income of up to 5000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The majority of respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The majority of respondents declared that their children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as satisfactory and good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-3000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70 m ² , as declared by the largest share of respondents but also about 18% of the dwellings declared as larger than 71m ² .
Legalization status	96% of the houses declared as legalized, about 4% of the houses in process of legalization.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	30% of respondents reported the moisture as one of the main problems. No household has reported problems related to the indoor house-lighting. Also, no household reported problems related to the construction materials (for the houses). According to the respondents all houses are connected to electricity. The focus groups participants pointed out that there is access to electricity but to a low voltage. More than 90% of the population are not regular payers to electricity bills, due to vulnerable socio-economic situation. About 70% of the respondents reported that the windows are wooden profile and the majority of the respondents reported suitable floor (tiles, parquetted).
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), kitchen, access to sewerage system, clean water (drinking water) inside and outside the house.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of proper toilet facilities (with bathroom), clean water (drinking water) inside and outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons	According to the data from the focus groups, in the area "Stiv Naumov" there are Roma employees, and most of them are in the "Vodovod" / Utility company and as marketers. In the area (street) "Mitko Beccarski", most of Roma persons are employed in the confectionery and industrial factories, as marketers and a smaller part in the "Vodovod" utility company. In the area (street) "Stamen Manov", there are employees in "Vodovod" utility company, mallers, musicians, owners of private business and sellers in stores. In the area (street) "Slavcho Stojmenov" there are Roma employees in "Vodovod", musicians, owners of private business and sellers in shops
Employment rate	33%
Informal work rate	As reported during the survey, there is also a high incidence of Roma that are working informally especially during the season of collecting herbs.
Unemployment rate	60%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	48%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of Roma persons declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Over 60% of Roma persons declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	Over 80% of school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education, while about 13% are not enrolled..
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good, very good and excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	100m-600 m, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 1001-6000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,1 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 90m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problem is the lack or the proper access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	small business owners, artisans
Employment rate	11%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	55%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	25%
Monthly income in the household	0 – 5,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All the school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	25% of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory while the largest part of respondents perceived their health status from good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	Over 3,001 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70m ² for the largest part of the respondents/ households
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are not legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	No particular problems reported as regards the quality of infrastructure. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC and wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are related to access to electricity.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Loggers
Employment rate	11%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	89%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	33%
Monthly income in the household	5,001 – 12,000 MKD/ month for the largest part of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	50% of school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education while the other 50% are not enrolled.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2- 5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 71m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	No particular problems reported (during the survey) as regards the quality of infrastructure and housing. According to the focus group respondents, 3 out of 10 streets are not asphalted. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, half of the respondents declared that they have suitable floor and half of the respondents declared they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC and wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) and sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Employment abroad, plasterers, painters, musicians
Employment rate	20%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	89%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	0%
Monthly income in the household	From 0 up to 12,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	N/A
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from very good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	Over1,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	10-16m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also over 90m ² for about 16% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are not legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	According to the focus group respondents, the settlement is illegal, there are serious problems related to electricity supply and there are no asphalted streets. The moisture is one of the most reported problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, kitchen, sewage system, electricity.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Seasonal workers, unqualified workers
Employment rate	13%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	99%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	33%
Monthly income in the household	0-5000 MKD/ month for about 33% of the respondents Over 5,000 MKD/ month and up to 24,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	80% of the school-age children are not enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	7,2 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-90m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also over 90 m ² for about 33% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is one of the most reported problem, followed by inappropriate indoor house-lighting, houses built with inappropriate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type and PVC windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water facilities, kitchen, water supply network.
As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type and PVC windows are relatively common.	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Locksmiths, employment abroad, musicians, painters
Employment rate	25%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	63%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	17%
Monthly income in the household	12,0001 – 24,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All the school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest part of respondents perceived their health status from very good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	100-500 m, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	100-1,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	11,7 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-70m ² for the largest share of the respondents/ households but also 10-16m ² for about 33% of the respondents/ households.
Legalization status	The most part of the houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is the most reported problem. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they don't have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most reported problems are lack of access to adequate toilet facilities (indoor toilet with bathroom) indoor and outdoor water supply and facilities, kitchen, sewage system.
As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the wooden type and PVC windows are relatively common.	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Loggers, manual laborers
Employment rate	5%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	94%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	67%
Monthly income in the household	0-5000 MKD/ month for about 33% of the respondents Over 5,000 MKD/ month and up to 24,000 MKD/ month for the largest share of the respondents.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education (as declared by the respondents with preschool age children).
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All the school age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	33% of the respondents perceived their health status as barely satisfactory while the largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	1,001-3,000 MKD/ month for the majority of the respondents.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,21 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	71-90 m ² , as declared by more than 50% of the respondents, but also, 31-70 m ² for about 50% of the respondents.
Legalization status	About 60% of the houses declared as legalized whereas about 40% are not legalized as yet.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The most frequent problems are related to moisture, inadequate construction materials for the houses, access to electricity, no access to asphalted streets. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, about 60% of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). while the rest of the Roma persons declared no suitable floor. As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared they have windows from wooden profiles, while a smaller part of the respondents declared that they have aluminium profiles windows.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to access to electricity, access to proper toilet facilities (toilet with bathroom), kitchen, access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Mainly workers in the textile industry, seasonal workers, construction workers, loggers, handymen, musicians and few Roma persons are small business owners.
Employment rate	20%
Informal work rate	17%
Unemployment rate	67%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	40%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of the respondents declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No families with children at the age of kindergarten (as declared by the respondents)
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	100% of respondents, declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	About 60% of respondents perceived their health status as good and very good while 40% perceived their health status as poor and barely satisfactory.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2 km-5 km, for the largest share of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 3001-6000 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,42 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	50-90 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	47% of the houses are not legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is declared as one of the main problems. Other problems that the Roma persons are confronted with are the lack of access to asphalted roads, lack of access to electricity, and houses built from inadequate construction materials. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, 50% of the respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc) while the other half declared no suitable floor (earthen floor, concrete floor etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have windows from wooden profiles, but also aluminium profiles windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to proper toilet facilities (with bathroom and inside the house), kitchen, access to sewage system, clean water (drinking water) inside and outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	Workers in textile industry, seasonal workers, construction workers, loggers, handymen, musicians and few Roma persons are small business owners.
Employment rate	26%
Informal work rate	13%
Unemployment rate	39%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	75%
Monthly income in the household	The largest part of respondents declared an income of 24,001.00 – 40,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Over 60% of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The majority of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as good and very good but there is also 30% of respondents that perceived their health status as poor.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2 km-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are over 1000 MKD/month and up to 6000 MKD/ month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	6,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 50 m ² and up to 90 m ² , as declared by the majority of respondents
Legalization status	Houses legalized or in the process of legalization, as declared by the majority of the respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	No particular problems related to the quality of infrastructure have been reported. As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest part of respondents declared they have windows from wooden profiles, but also PVC windows are relatively common the households.
Access to different housing facilities	The main problem reported was related to lack of access to clean water outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons	Painters, craftsmen such as blacksmiths, locksmiths etc.
Employment rate	63%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	33%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	0%
Monthly income in the household	The largest part of Roma persons declared an income of 24,000.00 -40,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	The majority of Roma persons declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	100 m -1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	Half of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month and the other half of respondents, declared a cost of 1001-3000 MKD

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,7 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 90 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents but also size up to 50m ² for about 20% of the respondents.
Legalization status	The houses are legalized or in the process of legalization for the majority of the respondents, while about 30% of the respondents declared that their houses are not legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	No particular problems reported as regards the infrastructure. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the PVC type windows and wooden profile windows are equally reported.
Access to different housing facilities	The main problem reported was related to lack of access to clean water outside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons	Roma persons are mostly working as musicians.
Employment rate	23%
Informal work rate	24%
Unemployment rate	53% of Roma persons
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	0%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of Roma persons declared an income of 12,001.00 – 24,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Over 60% of Roma persons declared that their children are not enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	All school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The majority of the respondents perceived their health status as very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	601m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	31-50 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	The houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of the respondents
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is reported as the main problem, by the largest share of the respondents. As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared they have windows from wooden profiles, but also PVC windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The main problems reported were related to lack of access to clean water outside the house and lack of access to kitchen, inside the house.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons	Workers in the textile industry, laundries, sellers and as hygienists
Employment rate	29%
Informal work rate	0%
Unemployment rate	92%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	50%
Monthly income in the household	25% of the respondents declared an income of 0 – 5,000.00 MKD/ month, while for the majority of the respondents the income declared is over 50001 MKD/ month and up to 24,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in preschool education
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	100% (only one school-age child reported)
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status from good to excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	601 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	50% of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month while the other 50% mentioned costs between 1001 – 3000 MKD/ month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,0 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 51 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents and over 90m ² as declared by 25% of the respondents.
Legalization status	The houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of the respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	As declared by the respondents, inappropriateness of construction materials (for the houses) is one of the most frequent problem. As regards the types and quality of windows, the majority of respondents declared that they have PVC type windows.
Access to different housing facilities	No particular aspects reported in terms of access to different facilities.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Painters, musicians, blacksmiths and locksmiths
Employment rate	0%
Informal work rate	20%
Unemployment rate	70%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	0%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of Roma persons declared an income of 5,001.00 – 12,000.00 MKD/ month and respectively 40,000-70,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	N/A - no families with preschool children
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	50% of school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education while the other 50% are not enrolled.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The majority of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	Up to 1 km, as declared by 70% of the respondents and over 2km as declared by 30% of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	3,7 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents but also over 70 m ² for about 30% of the respondents
Legalization status	The houses are legalized, as declared by the majority of the respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	Overall, no particular problems were reported in regards of the quality of infrastructure and housing. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc). As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have wooden profiles windows, but also PVC windows are relatively common the households.
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problem declared, is related to lack of access to proper toilet facilities and to sewage system
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Workers in trade sector, sellers.
Employment rate	11%
Informal work rate	88%
Unemployment rate	88%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	33%
Monthly income in the household	The monthly income varies from 0 to 12,000 MKD/ month to a maximum of 40,000 (as declared by the respondents).
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	0%
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	About 3% of the school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education while 67% are not enrolled.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	1 km-2 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,00 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	71-90 m², as declared by the largest part of respondents
Legalization status	The houses are legalized or the legalization is ongoing, as declared by the majority of respondents. Kosturnica is an urbanized area.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The problems reported are related to lack of access to asphalted streets, moisture and inappropriate indoor house lighting. As regards the type and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have wooden profiles windows.
Access to different housing facilities	No particular problems declared in terms of access to different facilities (utilities).
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Workers in trade sector, sellers.
Employment rate	83%
Informal work rate	17%
Unemployment rate	17%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	0% (Note: 50% of the respondents selected the option I don't know, while 50% of the respondents declared that they don't receive social benefits)
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of respondents declared an income of 24,000.00 -40,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	0%
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The majority of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of respondents perceived their health status as excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are less than 100 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,00 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	51-70 m ² , as declared by the largest part of respondents
Legalization status	The houses are legalized or the legalization is ongoing, as declared by the majority of respondents. About 25% of houses are not legalized as yet.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is the main problem reported. As regards the type and quality of windows, the largest part of respondents declared they have wooden profiles windows but also PVC windows are relatively common.
Access to different housing facilities	The largest share of the respondents reported the lack of proper toilet facilities (with bathroom) and lack of access to sewage system.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Workers in trade sector, sellers, workers in "Derven" public utility company.
Employment rate	57% – as declared by the respondents to the survey. During the focus-group held in Veles, the employment rate was estimated by the participants as 20%.
Informal work rate	29%
Unemployment rate	43%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	50%
Monthly income in the household	About 50% of respondents declared an income of 24,001.00 -40,000 MKD/ month, but there is also 25% of respondents that indicated an income of up to 12,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	0%
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	The majority of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest part of respondents perceived their health status as very good and excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100 -1000 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	6,00 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Minim 51 m ² -maxim 90 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	The houses are legalized or the legalization is ongoing, as declared by the majority of respondents.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The moisture is the main problem reported and the lack or limited access to asphalted streets. As regards the types and quality of windows, the largest share of the respondents declared that they have wooden profiles windows.
Access to different housing facilities	No access to sewage system is reported by 50% of the respondents from Prcorek.
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	Workers in trade sector, sellers.
Employment rate	0% as declared by the respondents to the survey. During the focus-group held in Veles, the employment rate was estimated by the participants as 10%.
Informal work rate	50%
Unemployment rate	100%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	100%
Monthly income in the household	The majority of respondents indicated an income of up to 12,000 MKD/ month.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	0%
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	75% of respondents declared that their children are enrolled in primary and secondary education, 25% declared that their children are not enrolled in education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as excellent (though it is worth mentioning that about 50% of the respondents refused to answer the question).
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m-1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 100-1000 MKD/month.

The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	6,2 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-30 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents (34%) 31-50 m ² , as declared by 22% of respondents 51-70 m ² , as declared by 22% of respondents 71-90m ² , as declared by 22% of respondents
Legalization status	Status per neighbourhoods: 1. Dolno Maalo (Teneke Maalo) - there are no legalized dwellings or requests for legalization (according to preliminary discussions with the representatives of the municipality this settlement cannot be legalized because there is no DUP, and the current intention of the local self-government is to dislocate this settlement) 2. Upper neighbourhood (Bushanski Maalo) - 60% of houses are legalized, 40% are not legalized 3. Vatasha - 10 houses are legalized, around 7 - 8 houses are not legalized (but there are good prospects to be legalized) 4. Kadro Maalo - 35 - 40 houses are legalized, 10 - 15 houses are not legalized (but there are good prospects to be legalized)
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	Status per neighbourhoods 1. Dolno Maalo (Teneke Maalo) - The main street, from the centre to the settlement is asphalted, the secondary streets are not asphalted. 2. Upper neighbourhood (Bushanski neighbourhood) - The main street is asphalted, four secondary streets are also asphalted, only 1 secondary 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 In terms of the quality of the floor, 78% % of the Roma in Kavadarci reported that they do not have suitable floor. Only 11% of the household reported suitable floor. 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.
Access to different housing facilities	In terms of quality of housing, the Roma household's main problem is the access to electricity, 67% of the respondents reported this shortcoming. Around 56% of the Roma reported that their houses has moisture while 22% reported inappropriate indoor house lighting and no access to asphalted roads. It was reported also low access to facilities as toilet with bathroom, kitchen, sewerage system.

EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/occupations	The Roma persons are mostly involved in collecting waste materials, and the most part of Roma persons is dependent on social benefits. This is the case in all 5 Roma settlements.
Employment rate	11%
Informal work rate	46%
Unemployment rate	74%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	56%
Monthly income in the household	The largest share of the Roma persons declared an income of 5001.00 – 12,000.00 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	No children enrolled in kindergarten as declared by the representatives of the households.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	56% of school-age children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and very good
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	600 m- 1 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The majority of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 1001-6000 MKD/month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	5,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	17-30 m ² , as declared by the largest share of the respondents
Legalization status	75% of the houses are legalized (as declared by the respondents) while 25% are not. In the neighbourhood "St. Fifteen", 98% of the area is urbanized. The settlement Kliment Ohridski - Transit has no possibility to be urbanized. The plan for Transit neighbourhood is to be dislocated to another settlement, called "Chamlk". However, part of the population of Transit area accept to be dislocated but the vast majority or around 90% are against the dislocation.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The main problems reported are moisture and lack of asphalted streets. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, the majority of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc) but there is also 25% of the respondents that reported not-suitable floor (earthen, concrete floor etc).
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to indoor toilet with bathroom, kitchen, access to sewage system, clean water (drinking water).
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the focus group organized in Strumica, around 90% of the Roma persons are unemployed or are working informally. It is estimated that around 50% are working in the agricultural sector as seasonal workers, 20% are working in trade sector, around 10% are waste collectors and around 10% are musicians.
Employment rate	0%
Informal work rate	44%
Unemployment rate	88%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	75%
Monthly income in the household	50% of respondents declared an income of 0 – 5,000.00 MKD/ month, 50% of respondents declared an income of 5,001 – 12,000 MKD/ month
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Only 30% of the children are enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	Only 20% of children are enrolled in primary and secondary education out of the total number of school age children (as declared by the respondents).
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as poor and barely satisfactory while only 25% of persons perceived reported their health condition as very good.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2 km-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are between 3001-6000 MKD/month, while 25% of the respondents indicated a cost less than 100 MKD/ month.



The unit for analysis the section-**housing and community infrastructure** is represented by **household**, while the unit for analysis the section-**employment is represented by individual respondent**. For the sections-**education and health** the units for analysis are represented by **individual respondents and households**.

HOUSING	
Number of members per household (average)	4,5 persons/household
Size of the dwelling (average)	Over 31 m ² up to 90 m ² as declared by 50% of the respondents but also up to 30 m ² for the other 50% of the respondents.
Legalization status	Over 80% of the houses are legalized or the legalization process is ongoing, while about 17% of the houses are not legalized.
Quality of infrastructure and housing and the most frequent housing related problems	The main problems reported are moisture, no access to asphalted roads and inappropriate house indoor lighting. As regards the type of floor in the dwellings, 50% of respondents declared that they have suitable floor (tiles, parquet, etc) while the other 50% declared they don't have suitable floor (earthen floor, concrete floor etc).
Access to different housing facilities	The most common problems declared, are related to lack of access to indoor toilet with bathroom, access to sewage system, clean water (drinking water).
EMPLOYMENT *for the working-age respondents	
Main source of income for Roma persons/ occupations	According to the focus group organized in Strumica, around 90% of the Roma persons are unemployed or working informally. It is estimated that around 50% are working in the agricultural sector as seasonal workers, 20% are working in trade sector, around 10% are waste collectors and around 10% are musicians.
Employment rate	20%
Informal work rate	38%
Unemployment rate	77%
Recipients of social assistance/benefits	50%
Monthly income in the household	33% of respondents declared an income of 0 – 5,000.00 MKD/ month 17% of respondents declared an income of 5,000.00 -12,000 MKD/month 33% of respondents declared an income of 12,001 – 40,000.00 MKD/month 17% of the participants to the survey refused to answer the question.
EDUCATION *preschool and school enrollment rates as declared by the respondents with preschool and school-age children	
Enrollment rate of children in pre-school education (kindergarten)	Only 20% of the children are enrolled in preschool education.
Enrollment rate of children in primary and secondary education	About 80% of children are enrolled in primary and secondary education.
HEALTH *for assessment of the health status it was used the rating scale 1-5 (poor to excellent)	
Perceived health status	The largest share of the respondents perceived their health status as good and excellent.
Distance to the hospital/ medical unit	2 km-5 km, for the majority of the respondents.
Expenditures on medicines	The largest share of the respondents declared that the costs for medicines are less than 100 MKD/month. For about 17% of the respondents the cost is more than 6000 MKD/ month.