

ROMA AND EGYPTIANS IN ALBANIA: A SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC PROFILE BASED ON THE 2011 CENSUS

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Roma and Egyptians in the census

- Self identification as a rule
- An undercount? Different estimates of Roma in Albania:
 - ▣ 115 000 for the Council of Europe
 - ▣ 13 000 for the UNICEF survey
 - ▣ 11 669 (8 301 Roma, 3668 Egyptians) in the Census
- Population hard to reach, distrust of administration, social exclusion and illiteracy or assimilation through social mobility

Albania, census 2011

39 To which ethno-cultural group do you belong?

Self-declaration, not obligatory

1 I belong to ethno-cultural group:

Specify

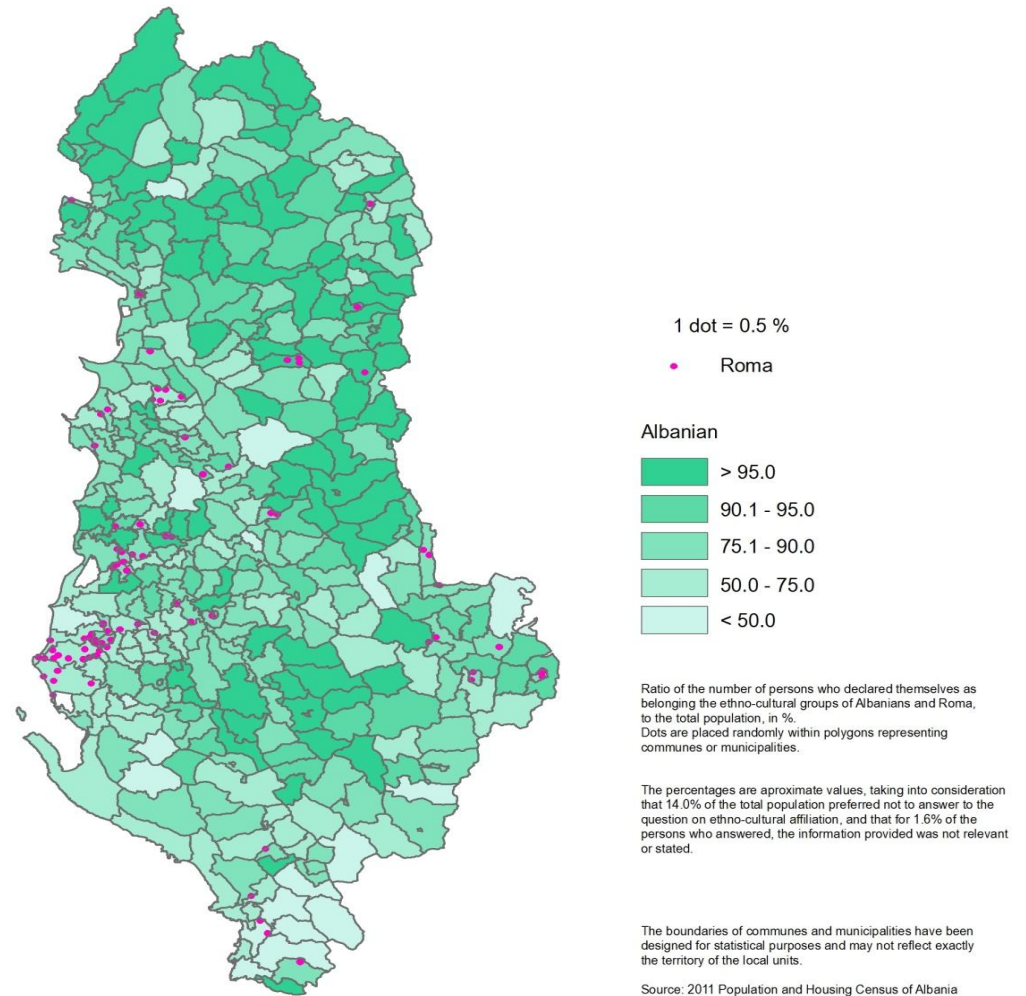
2 Prefer not to answer

A concentrated population

On 11.698 enumeration areas (EA) 348 count at least one Roma person

50% of the Roma population live in only 25 EA, where they represent more than 32% of the inhabitants

Ethno-cultural groups: albanian and roma



A young population

	Population 0-14	Population 15-64	Population 65+	Dependenc y Ratio 0-14	Dependenc y Ratio 65+
Albanian	20,4%	68,3%	11,3%	30%	17%
Roma	34,1%	61,5%	4,4%	55%	7%
Egyptian	27,4%	67,9%	4,7%	40%	7%

Household structures

	Albanian s	Roma	Egyptians
Total	100	100	100
Households with no family nucleus	3,1	2,3	3,7
Households with one family nucleus	80,1	71,3	75,2
Households with two or more family nuclei	15,3	22,6	18,2
Households with non-valid nucleus	1,6	3,8	2,9

Housing: a critical situation

- 15% of the Roma households live in a non-conventional dwelling, which refers to shelters, tents, shacks, barracks, or any type of precarious constructions
- Egyptians experience better housing conditions: more stabilized population

Non-Conventional housing

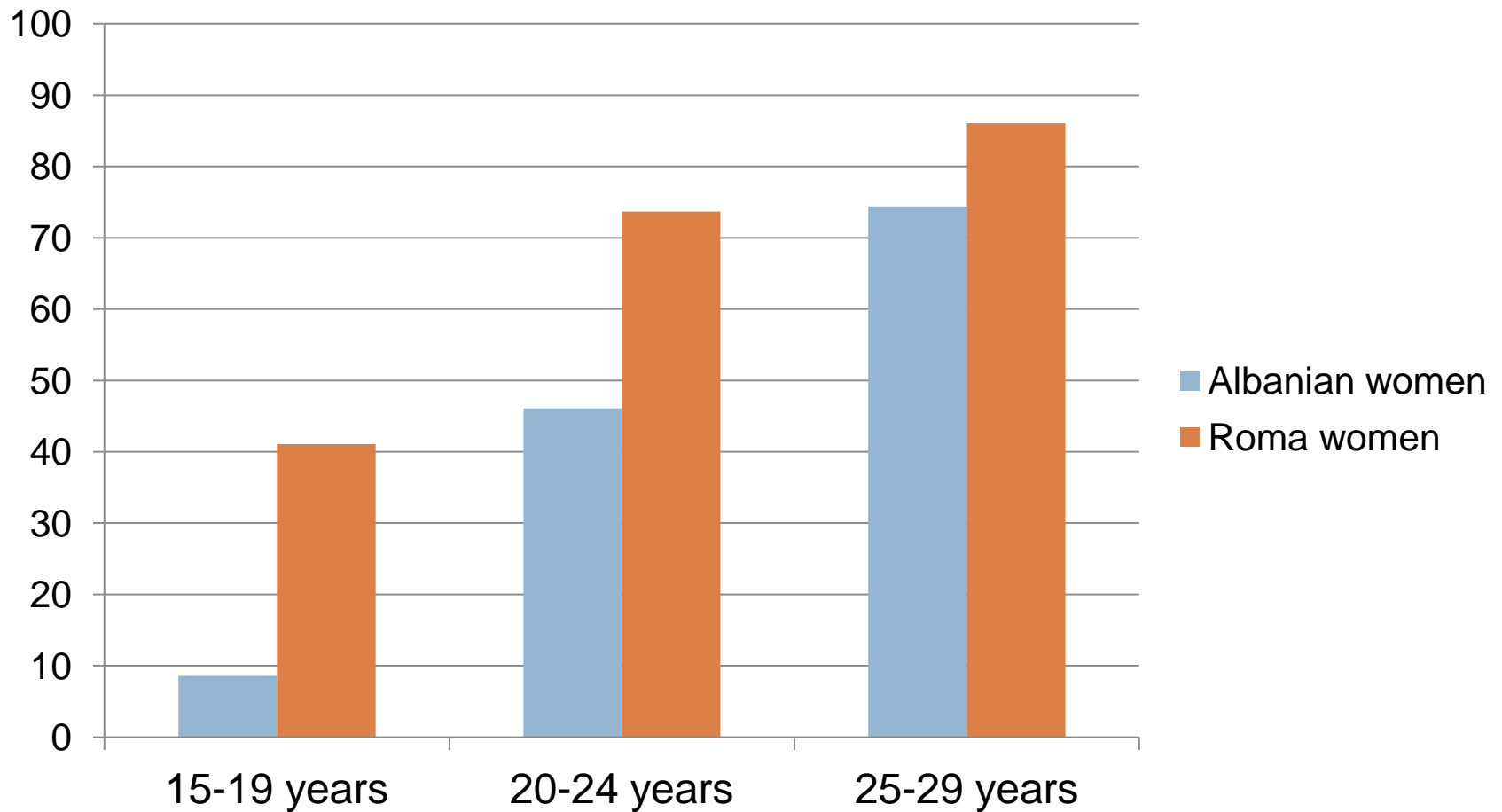
	Roma	Egyptians	Albanians
Total	100	100	100
Detached house	51,0	32,5	55,5
Semi-detached house	8,6	14,3	9,2
Row (or terraced) house	5,3	10,0	4,5
Apartment building (flat)	19,3	38,2	30,1
Collective living quarters	0,5	0,9	0,3
Building designed for non-residential purposes	0,4	1,4	0,4
Shetler	11,0	2,6	0,1
Tent	1,2	0,0	0,0
Shack	2,4	0,1	0,0
Other structure	0,1	0,0	0,0

- Ownership of houses (74%) with a substantial proportion who are “in process of acquisition”
- Houses that are in poor conditions:
 - lack of water supply (only 42% of dwellings have piped water vs 66% in Albania)
 - No toilets or bathrooms inside (59% vs 23% in Albania)
- Overcrowding of dwellings (8,36 sq meters by occupants vs 14,4 for Albanians)

Early family formation

- Marriage at a young age for Roma women: 19% before 17 years old
- At 20-24 years old, 40% of Albanian women are married, whereas 70% of Roma women are already in couple
- A gender gap: men tend to marry later
- Early family formation has huge consequences on education and access to employment

Ever married women by ethnicity

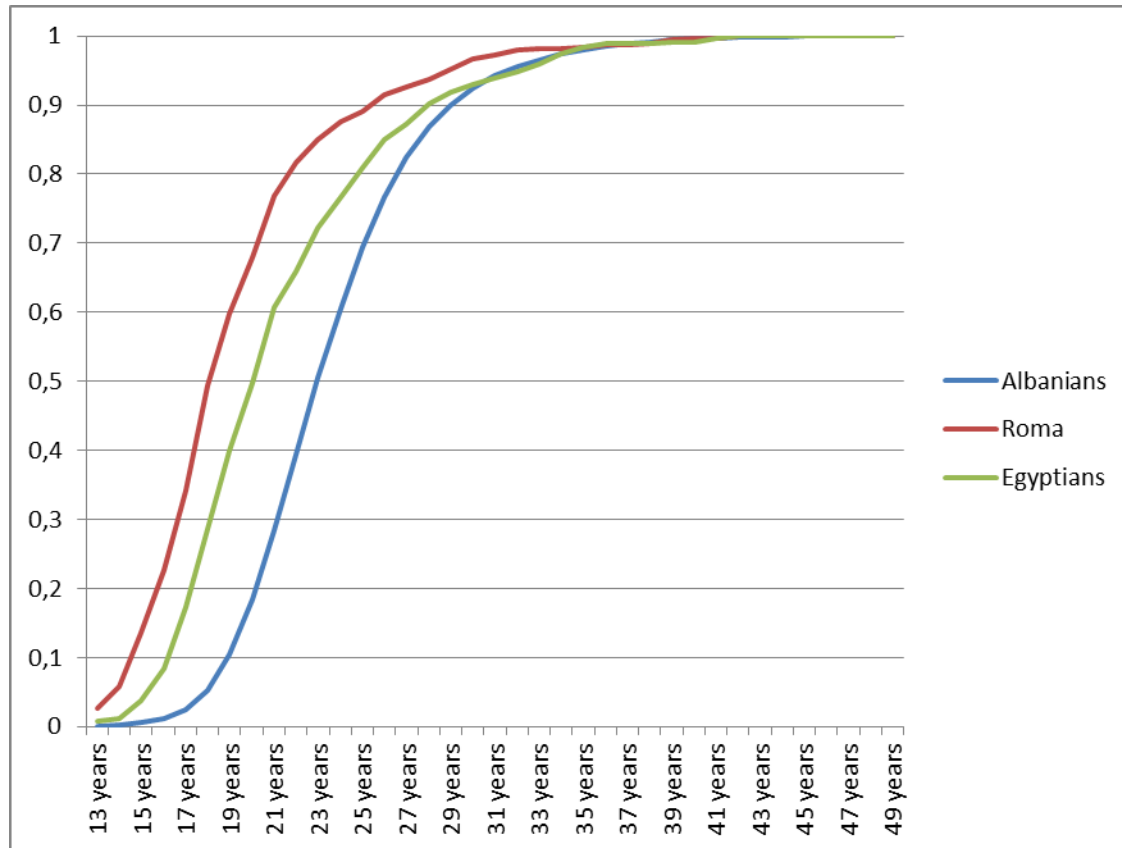


Early parenthood

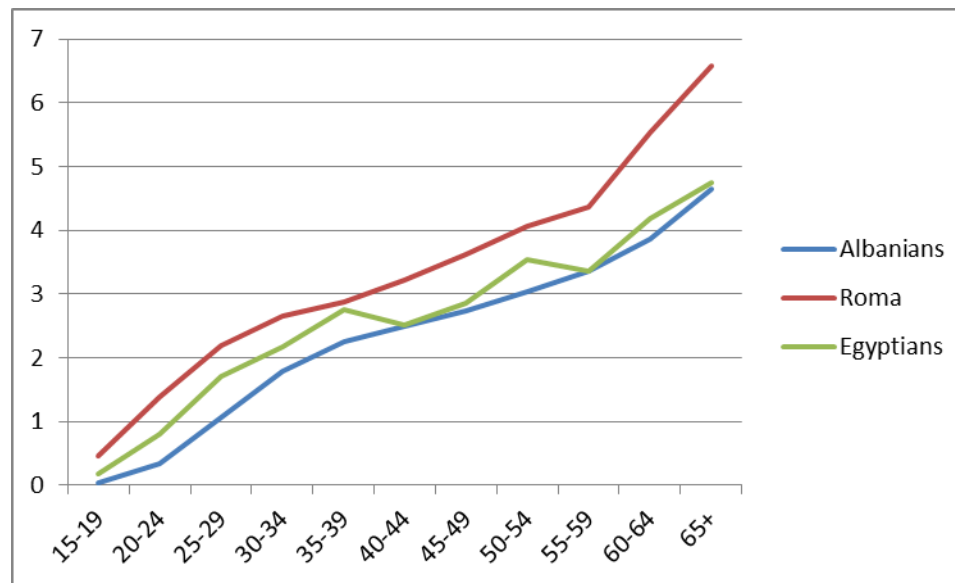
- Early marriage entails young age at birth:
at 18 years old, 43% of Roma women had already given birth

	Albanians	Roma
15-19	2,9	33,9
20-24	24,9	68,0
25-29	59,4	83,8
30-34	79,9	89,9
35-39	89,0	91,7
40-44	92,1	93,7

Age at first birth (Cumulative distribution)



Average number of children by age and ethnicity



A steep decline in fertility

Average number of children by generation

	Albanians	Egyptians	Roma
Before 1946	4,7	4,7	6,7
1956-1961	3	3,5	4,1

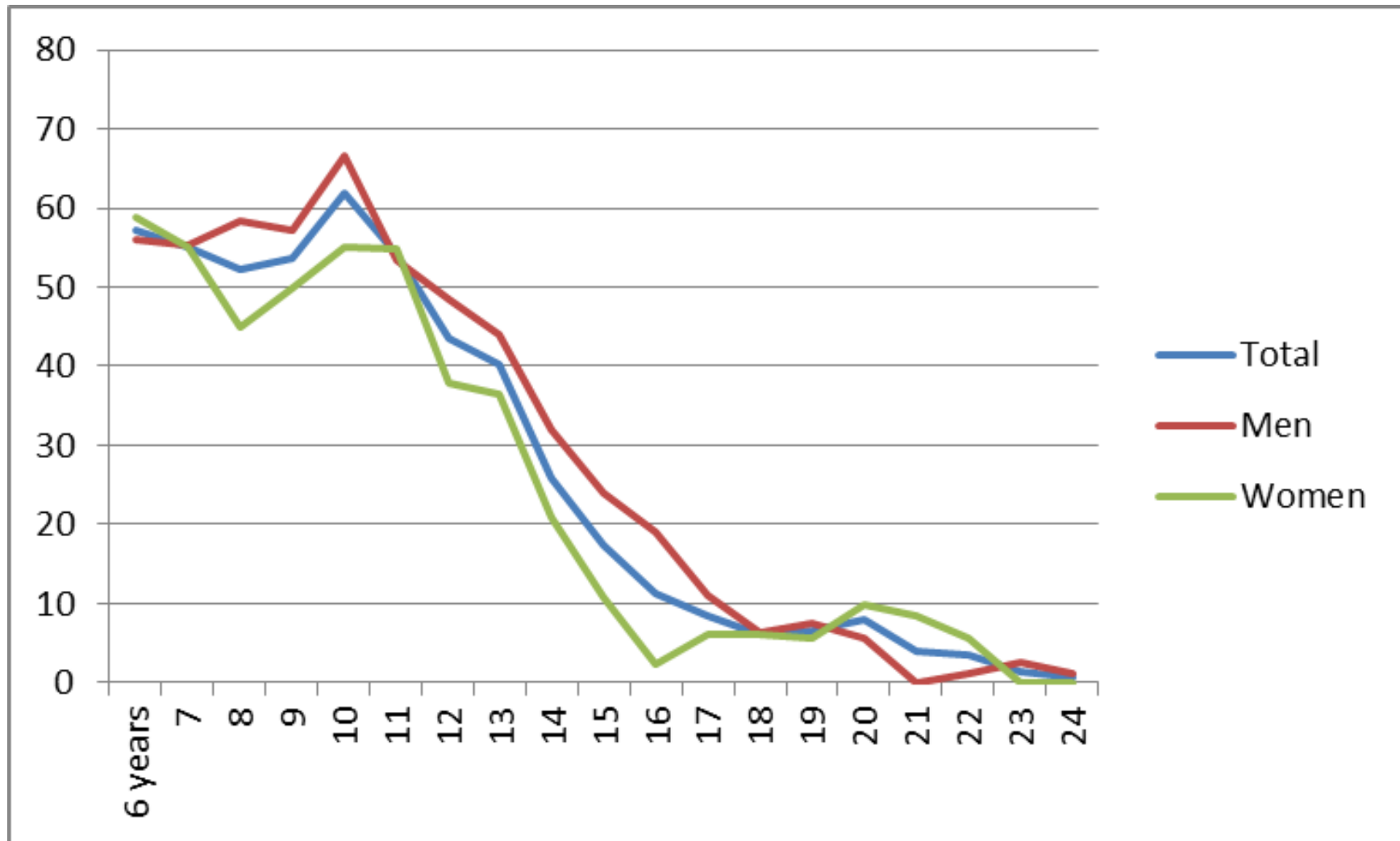
Norms about marriage

- Traditional marriage equals civil marriage: 31% vs 36%
- Ethnic homogamy is the norm: 92% of Roma couples, 87% of Egyptian and 98% of Albanian
- Religious homogamy is accordingly very high: less than 5% of mixed couples (but the high level of not reported religion may be more frequent among mixed couples)

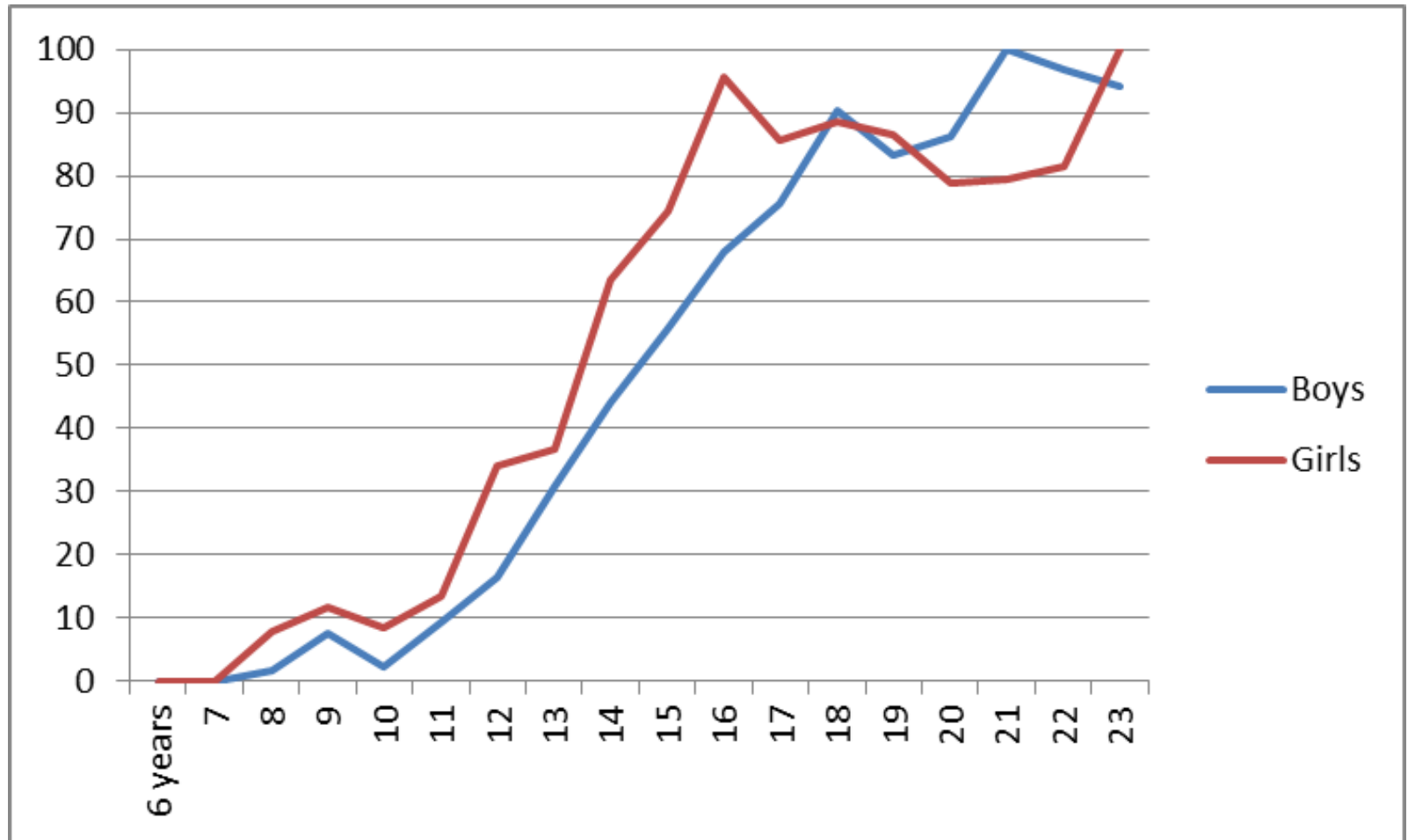
Education: A major challenge

- Illiteracy
- Lower school attendance
- High level of drops out
- Very low level of educational attainment

School attendance (Roma)



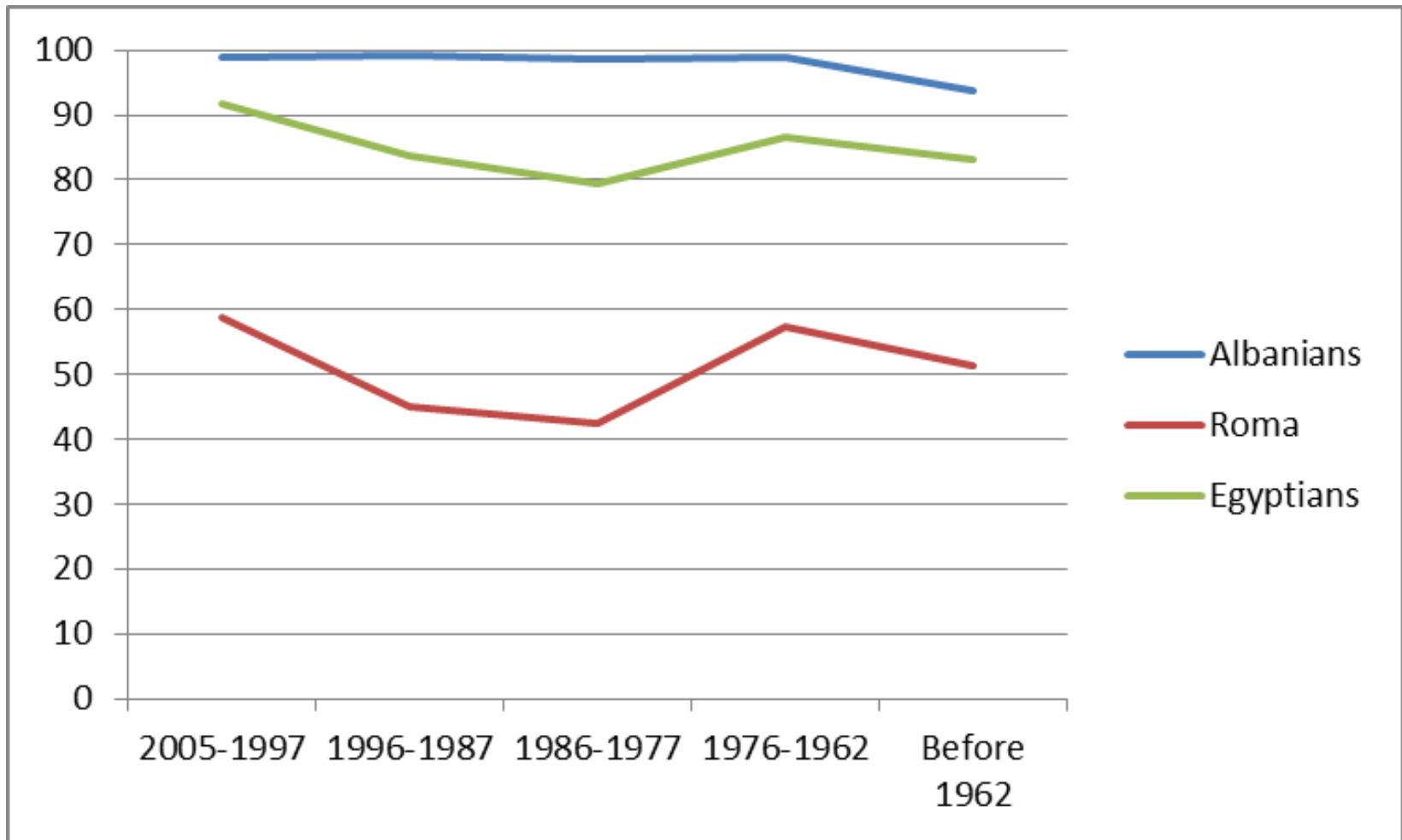
Fast drop out for those who have been enrolled



Conditions for education

- 67% of the children attend schools which are located in a Roma settlement
- 38% of the children attend schools composed only with Roma pupils and 47% which can be described as non-segregated schools
- However, class is mainly given in Albanian language (for 75% of the children)
- Reports about discrimination and stigmatization as barriers to access school (*Needs assessment* report)

Catching up after a sharp decline in the immediate post-socialist era



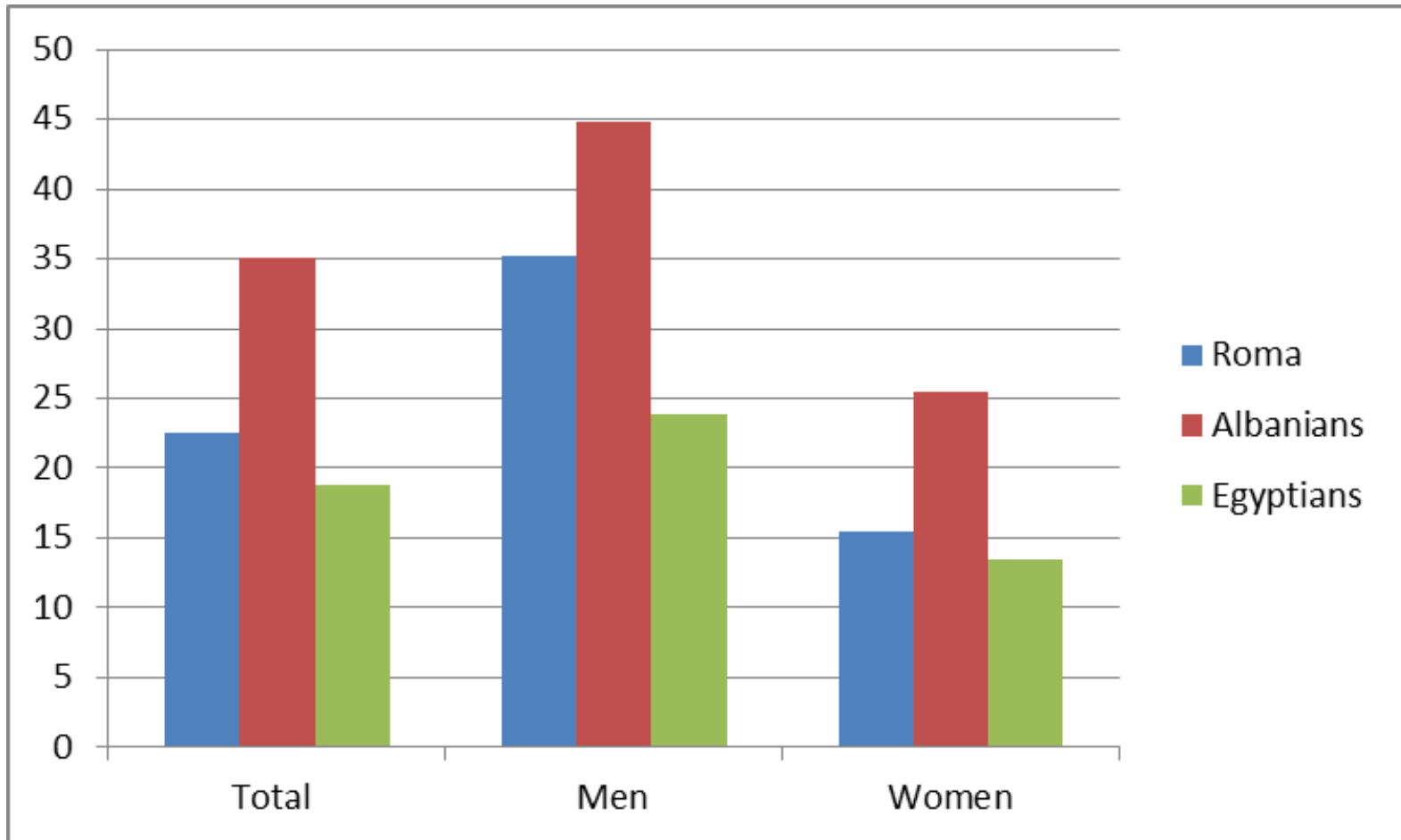
Educational attainment

		No schooling	No diploma	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary	Total
Roma	Men	49,0	5,4	22,7	20,2	2,4	0,5	100
	Women	54,6	5,8	21,6	15,6	2,0	0,4	100
	Total	51,8	5,6	22,1	17,9	2,2	0,5	100
Egyptians		15,7	4,5	30,7	39,7	8,0	1,4	100
Albanians		2,8	1,2	15,7	40,7	28,8	10,8	100

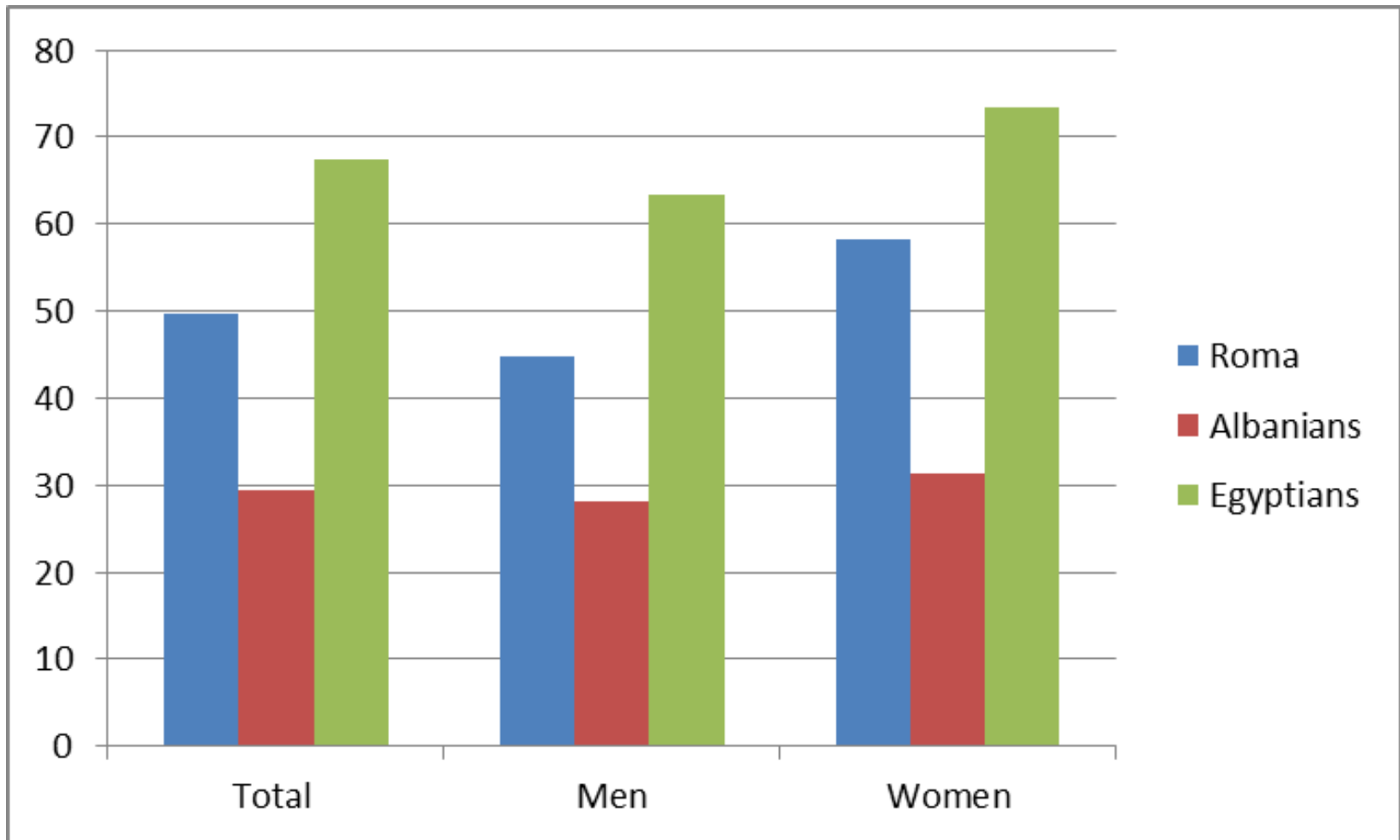
Employment and income

- A position at the fringe of the formal labor market
- Lack of formal qualifications but also weak returns of education
- Barriers on the labor market : self reported experiences of discrimination confirmed by residual gaps

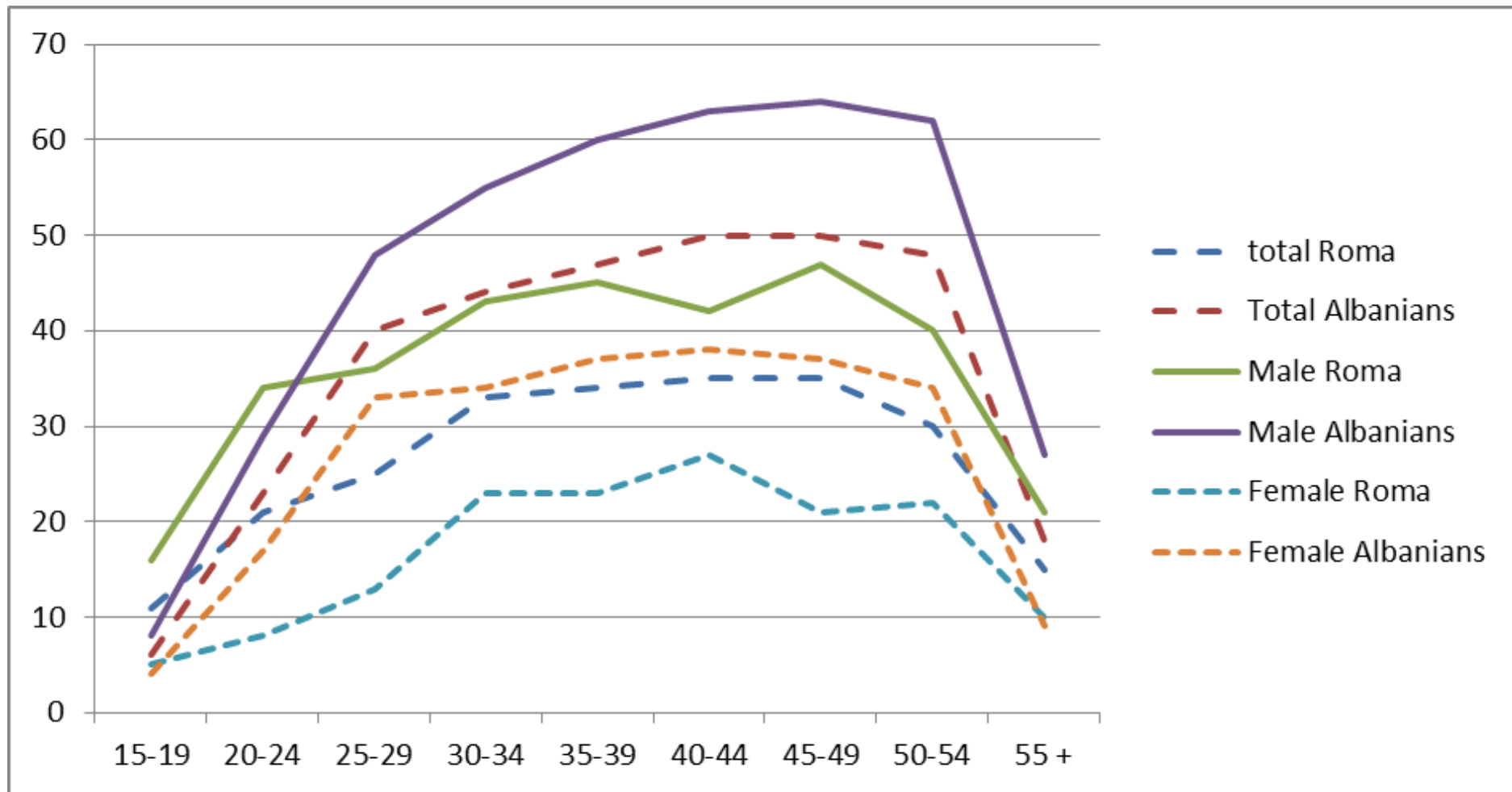
Employment rate



Unemployment rate



Employment rate by age and gender



Quality of work

- Most employed Roma are self employed (62%) where Egyptians (63%) and Albanians (54 %) are employees
- 37% of the employed Roma collect scraps or work on an hourly base as unskilled worker vs 16% of Albanians (UNDP survey)

Low returns of education on the labor market for Roma

- Benefits of education on employment prospects are not that obvious: employment rate increases from 32% when never attended school to 38% after 10 years of education for men and 13% to 20 for women
- A logistic regression shows that women have less probability to be employed than men, upper secondary diploma provides more opportunities (but no significant differences below) and young Roma before 30 years old get lower prospects.

A population at risk of unemployment beyond formal credentials

		Estimate	Pr > ChiSq
Intercept		-0.5070	<.0001
Gender	Male	Ref	
	Female	0.3282	<.0001
Age	13-17	34.566	<.0001
	18-20	0.8260	<.0001
	21-24	0.5903	<.0001
	25-34	Ref	
	35-44	-0.4166	<.0001
	45-54	-0.5866	<.0001
	55-64	-0.6355	<.0001
Education attainment	No education	Ref	
	Lower Basic	-0.0971	0.0004
	Upper basic	-0.2873	<.0001
	Secondary and More	-0.7926	<.0001
Ethnicity	Roma	0.4091	<.0001
	Albanian	Ref	

Self-reported experience of discrimination (UNDP survey)

Discrimination in the last 5 years	40,4
Looking for job	46,1
At work	23,6
In housing	32,6
In health	42,8
In education	31,5

Conclusion

- Clear findings about the marginalization of Roma and Egyptians in the Albanian society
- The gap is widening in the market economy
- Actions should be taken to enhance access and participation to education and labor market
- Housing and health are also major issues
- Lack of resources from communities, but also institutional and social barriers to be alleviated: stigmatization and discrimination