
DIMENSIONS OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION IN ROMA POPULATION – A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROMA ACCORDING TO THE HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2016

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***Abstract:** The current article compares Roma with Romanian population in terms of various dimensions using data from the Household Budget Survey 2016. The current article aims to illustrate the multiple deprivations of the Roma population. The article is descriptive and aims to capture a snapshot of the Roma population using a large dataset. The article finds the traditional structure of the Roma family is preserved with Roma women more likely to be housewives, men more likely to be self employed workers, Roma have a lower educational status and are more likely to be poor.*

***Keywords:** Roma, deprivations, inequalities, poverty, Household Budget Survey 2016*

Introduction

This article compares Roma with the Romanian population in terms of various dimensions using data from the Household Budget Survey 2016. The used method is descriptive analysis by doing simple cross-tabulations.

According to the latest report on Roma inclusion index published by Decade for Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 Secretariat Foundation (2015, p.56) despite an improvement in the situation of Roma in Romania, three-fourths of them live at risk of poverty, and about 40% in absolute poverty². Roma live on 60% less income than the total population, while one-third of them perceive themselves as being discriminated against. Zamfir C. describes in a synthetic manner most of the issues the Roma face: “they have a poor socio-economic situation, characterized by severe poverty, a marginal position: low education, marginal fluctuating employment, poor living conditions, accentuated by a traditional attitude of discrimination,

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² Data comes from various sources and multiple surveys.

negative image, and a traditional lifestyle which is characterized as a survival strategy in the position of severe and severe poverty marginalization that accentuates separation from the rest of the population.” (Zamfir C. in Zamfir E. (eds.), 2015, p.562). Roma that live in Roma communities face multiple deprivations and in fact they live in pockets of multidimensional poverty characterized by: “*low levels of employment, severe poverty, precarious housing conditions, low level of participation in education, marginal access to health care, minimal access to public utilities (water, sewage, electricity), spatial isolation with low level of access to transportation*” (Zamfir C. in Zamfir E. (eds.), 2015, p.562). The majority of Roma live in compact communities at the peripheries of settlements (Zamfir C. in Zamfir E. (eds.), 2015, p.563). Spatial segregation is enhanced by a number of policy related factors: “*returning the houses to their former owners, the increase in the prices of properties, the decrease in the level of salaries, precarious employment with low and insecure earnings, the neoliberal policy of a small state*” (Zamfir C. in Zamfir E. (eds.), 2015, p.563). There is an intergenerational transmission of poverty that remains constant throughout time (Zamfir C. in Zamfir E. (eds.), 2015, p.563). “*The majority of Roma reproduces from one generation to the next a low socioeconomic marginal status, being enclosed in a traditional lifestyle which is adapted to a poverty and marginal position*” (Zamfir C. in Zamfir E. (eds.), 2015, p.566).

Critical data from the official statistics office related to the social inclusion of Roma and their families are often missing, making it difficult to monitor the implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Data is available through a series of surveys but the surveys have different methodologies making it difficult to monitor the situation of Roma. Data on Roma children and their families are often missing due to several factors:

- First, the Roma children represent a minority which is a vulnerable group (at high risk of poverty) being hard to reach and often living in the outskirts of town/cities or in excluded areas spread over a large territory (some live in compact Roma communities whereas others live in spatially dispersed areas)
- Second, they are often discriminated against and tend to under-report their ethnicity in official statistics such as the Census data¹ or they are integrated in the mainstream population and make themselves invisible for fear of negative associations others may have on their ethnic group
- Third, not all Roma people speak the Romani language
- Fourth, declaring ethnic affiliation is a personal option due to the implementation of Directive 95/46/EC transposed in national legislation Law no. 677/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and free movement².

¹ To illustrate these issues, 2011 Census data under-reports the Roma population estimating it at 3.08% of the population whereas data from the Council of Europe estimate it at 8.63% of the population. (Council of Europe, 2012: 20)

² The collection of data in regard to ethnicity is prohibited with exceptions, such as: a) when the data subject has expressly given his/her consent for such data processing; b) when the

- Fifth, many governments collect data about the Roma from their national statistics sources such as Census data and there is a huge discrepancy between Census estimates who tend to under-estimate and NGO estimates who tend to over-estimate.

A recent report by Roma Decade (2015) collecting data from various sources lists the main gaps in indicators: *“data are completely missing for special schools, long-term unemployment and homelessness. Recent data disaggregated by gender in housing, health (except access to health insurance) and cross-cutting areas are missing, and baseline data are missing on preschool education, informal employment, last and no employment experience and youth NEETS rate (youth not in school nor in employment), property documents and housing segregation, access to health insurance and discrimination”*.

Furthermore, existing data have been collected on a project basis (See Annex 1), surveying the vulnerable groups using a one-time survey design making it difficult to monitor progress on the situation of Roma children and their families.

Methodology

The current methodology builds upon the Household Budget Survey 2016 (HBS) which collects information about households’ consumption patterns incomes and work in Romania. The total sample size is 60 569, the sample size of Romanian population is 54 775 and the sample size of Roma population is 1381 of individuals. The sample size for Roma population illustrates that Roma are over-represented in rural areas. Data from HBS has been previously used in a report by the World Bank on “Achieving Roma inclusion in Romania, What does it take?” for the year 2011. The main research question what are the main patterns of inequality between the Roma and Romanians. The analysis will be further developed across other variables in the HBS data such as: level of educational status, occupational status, civil status, the reason of absence from work, professional status, type of contract, if they receive free goods or services from work. The analysis will shed some light on the income poverty status of Roma and whether they are more prone to social assistance than native Romanians.

Based on the Charter of Human Rights we identified the following dimensions of deprivations: health, nutrition, education, living conditions, income/expenditure, employment, cross-cutting indicators, the potential list of indicators can be found in the table below. For some indicators it might be the case that we cannot measure them with the data at hand.

processing is carried out as part of the legitimate activities of a foundation, association, or of any other nonprofit organization with a political, philosophical, religious or trade union profile, provided that the data subject is a member of that organization or has regular contacts with the organization in its activity profile, and provided that the data shall not be disclosed to a third party without the data subject’s consent; and c) when the processing refers to data made expressly public in a clear way by the data subject. This increases the difficulties to have comprehensive statistics. However, it is our task to overcome such barriers, and make available data to serve the interest of the project.

Table no 1. Dimensions of deprivation.

Dimensions of Human Rights and Human Development	Dimensions of deprivation	Potential List of Indicators
Right to health	Health	Life Expectancy, Effective access to health care services, Early pregnancy rates
Right to health	Nutrition	Malnutrition, Hunger, Consumption of protein per week
Equality of opportunities in education access	Education	Educational attainment, education by age, education by area
Right to adequate standard of living adequate nutrition, clothing and housing	Living conditions	Dwelling conditions, no drinking water, no electricity at home, not holding property documents, segregated housing, overcrowding
Right to adequate standard of living	Income/Expenditure	Income sources, Expenditure structure, percentage of Roma children by income quantiles, social assistance benefits
Right to adequate standard of living and support for families, no employment or exploitation of minors	Employment	Informal work, Employment structure by area, Employment structure by working age, Types of contract (temporary, part-time), Unemployment, child labour
EU Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union	Cross-cutting indicators	At-risk of poverty, At-risk of material deprivation, Absolute poverty, Average income,

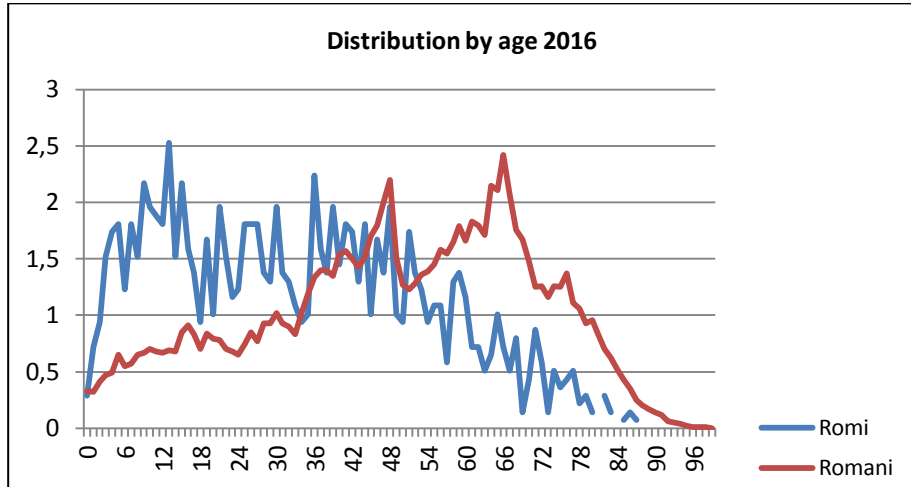
Source: Charter of Human Rights

Results

We find in 2016 data for HBS that Roma have a high birth rate and a lower life span than native Romanians (see Figure 1). The average age of Roma is 33 years old whereas the average age of Romanians is 49, therefore Roma have a relatively young population whereas Romanians started to have an ageing problem of the population. Further we can see that Romanians have an equal distribution between urban and rural areas whereas Roma are more predominant in rural areas.

When we look at the civil status, we find that among Roma, 36% are married, about 12% live in partnership and 42% are single, reflecting the fact that Roma have younger generations and tend towards cohabitation. Among the Romanians, 53% are married, only 3% live in a partnership relationship, 24% live alone and 15% are widows, compared to only 6% of Roma, reflecting a longer life expectancy of Romanians.

Figure 1. Age distribution by nationality



Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Notes: In blue Roma, in red Romanians

Table 2. Age summary statistic by nationality

Age	N sample	Average	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Roma	1381	33.46	20.47	0	87
Romanian	54775	48.76	21.50	0	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 3. Distribution by area and nationality

Area	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Other	Total
Urban	26,960	1,614	513	33	116	29,236
	49.22	39.26	37.15	51.56	48.74	48.27
Rural	27,815	2,497	868	31	122	31,333
	50.78	60.74	62.85	48.44	51.26	51.73
Total	54,775	4,111	1,381	64	238	60,569
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 4. Civil status by nationality

Civil status	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
Married	29,242	2,116	501	33	134	32,026
	53.39	51.47	36.28	51.56	56.3	52.88
Partnership	1,556	167	160	2	9	1,894
	2.84	4.06	11.59	3.13	3.78	3.13

Civil status	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
Divorced	2,688	163	33	5	10	2,899
	4.91	3.96	2.39	7.81	4.2	4.79
Widow	8,283	657	86	14	40	9,080
	15.12	15.98	6.23	21.88	16.81	14.99
Single	12,641	987	581	9	44	14,262
	23.08	24.01	42.07	14.06	18.49	23.55
Separated	365	21	20	1	1	408
	0.67	0.51	1.45	1.56	0.42	0.67
Total	54,775	4,111	1,381	64	238	60,569
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

As we can see from the Table below, the data at hand the Household Budget Survey contains information about 33% household heads, 20% partners, 36% are daughters/sons, 2% are daughters in law/sons in law, 6% are nephews/nieces and about 1.4% are without any blood relation.

Table 5. Roma household structure

Roma Household structure	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Hosehold head	452	32.73	32.73
Husband/wife/partener	287	20.78	53.51
Daughter /son	491	35.55	89.07
Daughter in law/son in law	28	2.03	91.09
Nephew/nice	78	5.65	96.74
Dad/mother/Mother in law/ Dad in law	5	0.36	97.1
Brother/sister/ brother in law/ sister in law	9	0.65	97.76
Other relatives	10	0.72	98.48
Children in foster care	1	0.07	98.55
Without any blood relation	20	1.45	100
Total	1,381	100	

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

When we look at educational level, we find that among Roma 24-61 years aged, about 8% of the Roma are without any school completed, compared to only 0.26% for Romanians, 36% have completed primary classes compared to 2% for Romanians, 45% of Roma have completed gymnasium, compared with 14% for Romanians, 5% have completed a vocational school compared to 24% for Romanians, only 2% of Roma have completed a high school compared to 31% of Romanians, about 16% of Romanians have higher education, according to ABF, compared with no 1% of Roma. From the data available, it is clear that there are educational deficiencies among Roma. If we further analyze the distribution of the educational level by age and look at it over the generations, we notice that about 7% of the population aged between 25 and 30 have not graduated from a school, compared to about 20% for those over the age of 66, who were educated and worked during communism, but the percentage increases with the aging.

Approximately 35% of Roma aged between 25 and 30 have completed primary classes, compared with 62% of those over the age of 66. Approximately 47% of Roma aged between 25 and 30 have graduated from gymnasium, compared with 14% of over 66. Younger generations are characterized by a higher level of school education, about 3% of those aged between 25 and 30 graduating from high school, compared with 0% of those over 66. By comparison, about 38% of Romanians with ages between 25 and 30 have graduated from high school, compared with 8% among those over 65. About 28% of Romanians aged between 25 and 30 have higher education, compared with only 5% among those over 65 years.

Table 6. Educational attainment by nationality

Educational attainment	Roma nian	Hung arian	Roma	Germ ans	Other s	Total
Without any school completed	2,199	140	251	1	6	2,597
	4.01	3.41	18.18	1.56	2.52	4.29
Kindergartnen	1,252	99	76	1	3	1,431
	2.29	2.41	5.5	1.56	1.26	2.36
Primary school (classes 0 – 4)	5,759	338	477	6	30	6,610
	10.51	8.22	34.54	9.38	12.61	10.91
Gymnasium (classes 5–8)	10,890	1,024	460	17	54	12,445
	19.88	24.91	33.31	26.56	22.69	20.55
Vocational school	10,993	819	46	11	49	11,918
	20.07	19.92	3.33	17.19	20.59	19.68
High-school (class 9th or 10)	3,380	355	40	1	10	3,786
	6.17	8.64	2.9	1.56	4.2	6.25
Highschool (class 11th or 12th / 13th)	12,231	877	25	17	60	13,210
	22.33	21.33	1.81	26.56	25.21	21.81
Vocational school after highschool/tehnice speciality	2,609	196	3	3	1	2,812
	4.76	4.77	0.22	4.69	0.42	4.64
University I (BA studies)	566	45	0	0	4	615
	1.03	1.09	0	0	1.68	1.02
University II (MA studies)	172	16	0	1	3	192
	0.31	0.39	0	1.56	1.26	0.32
University III (PhD)	92	10	1	0	0	103
	0.17	0.24	0.07	0	0	0.17
University long duration (4-6 years)	4,503	188	2	6	18	4,717
	8.22	4.57	0.14	9.38	7.56	7.79
Postuniversity	111	4	0	0	0	115
	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0.19
PhD /postdoctoral studies	18	0	0	0	0	18
	0.03	0	0	0	0	0.03
Total	54,775	4,111	1,381	64	238	60,569
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 7. Level of educational attainment for 15-61 years aged by nationality

Level of educational attainment for the working age 15-61	Roma-nian	Hunga-rian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
Without any school	86	6	64	0	0	156
	0.27	0.25	6.99	0	0	0.44
Kindergartnen	10	5	13	0	0	28
	0.03	0.21	1.42	0	0	0.08
Primary school (classes 0 – 4)	645	48	305	1	7	1,006
	2.02	2.03	33.33	4.35	4.67	2.85
Gymnasium (classes 5–8)	5,382	438	422	3	26	6,271
	16.9	18.54	46.12	13.04	17.33	17.76
Vocational school	6,731	521	42	3	30	7,327
	21.13	22.05	4.59	13.04	20	20.75
High-school (class 9th or 10)	2,861	293	40	1	9	3,204
	8.98	12.4	4.37	4.35	6	9.08
Highschool (class 11th or 12th / 13th)	10,104	718	24	9	55	10,910
	31.72	30.39	2.62	39.13	36.67	30.9
Vocational school after highschool/tehnich speciality	1,595	121	2	2	1	1,721
	5.01	5.12	0.22	8.7	0.67	4.87
University I (BA studies)	564	45	0	0	4	613
	1.77	1.9	0	0	2.67	1.74
University II (MA studies)	167	16	0	1	3	187
	0.52	0.68	0	4.35	2	0.53
University III (PhD)	81	9	1	0	0	91
	0.25	0.38	0.11	0	0	0.26
University long duration (4-6 years)	3,518	139	2	3	15	3,677
	11.04	5.88	0.22	13.04	10	10.42
Postuniversity	102	4	0	0	0	106
	0.32	0.17	0	0	0	0.3
PhD /postdoctoral studies	7	0	0	0	0	7
	0.02	0	0	0	0	0.02
Total	31,853	2,363	915	23	150	35,304
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 8. Level of educational attainment for the working age 24-61 years by nationality

Level of educational attainment for the working age 24-61 years	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
Without any school	74	5	57	0	0	136
	0.26	0.25	7.81	0	0	0.44
Kindergartnen	10	5	6	0	0	21
	0.04	0.25	0.82	0	0	0.07
Primary school (classes 0 – 4)	558	39	260	1	7	865
	1.99	1.92	35.62	4.55	5.11	2.8
Gymnasium (classes 5-8)	3,934	313	326	2	20	4,595
	14.06	15.4	44.66	9.09	14.6	14.87
Vocational school	6,584	512	38	3	30	7,167
	23.54	25.18	5.21	13.64	21.9	23.2

Level of educational attainment for the working age 24-61 years	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
High-school (class 9th or 10)	2,268	240	26	1	9	2,544
	8.11	11.81	3.56	4.55	6.57	8.23
highschool (class 11th or 12th / 13th)	8,646	596	12	9	49	9,312
	30.91	29.32	1.64	40.91	35.77	30.14
Vocational school after highschool/tehnic speciality	1,566	116	2	2	1	1,687
	5.6	5.71	0.27	9.09	0.73	5.46
University I (BA studies)	493	40	0	0	3	536
	1.76	1.97	0	0	2.19	1.74
University II (MA studies)	164	16	0	1	3	184
	0.59	0.79	0	4.55	2.19	0.6
University III (PhD)	81	9	1	0	0	91
	0.29	0.44	0.14	0	0	0.29
University long duration (4-6 years)	3,486	138	2	3	15	3,644
	12.46	6.79	0.27	13.64	10.95	11.8
Postuniversity	100	4	0	0	0	104
	0.36	0.2	0	0	0	0.34
PhD /postdoctoral studies	7	0	0	0	0	7
	0.03	0	0	0	0	0.02
Total	27,971	2,033	730	22	137	30,893
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

If we analyze the professional situation of those aged 15-61, about 15% of the Roma are employed, compared to 51% for the Romanians. About 12% of Roma are self-employed workers in non-agricultural fields, compared to 5% for Romanians. Approximately 17% of Roma are self-employed workers in agriculture, compared to 10% for Romanians, about 15% of Roma are unemployed according to the official definition of unemployment (unemployed and looking for a job), compared to 4% for Romanians, 4% of Roma are retired, compared to 10% in the case of Romanians, 5% are pupils, compared to only 6% for Romanians, about 23% of Roma are housewives, compared to only 8% for Romanians and about 6% represent elderly or dependent children, compared with only 2% for Romanians. From the data available, there is a traditional picture of the Roma family with women who are housewives and men who are self-employed workers rather than employees compared to the Romanian family in which both women and men work.

Table 9. Occupational status for people aged 15-61 by nationality

Occupational status in the last 12 months	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
<i>For persons aged 15-61 years</i>						
Employee	16,368	1,187	140	10	75	17,780
	51.39	50.23	15.3	43.48	50	50.36
Entrepreneur	84	4	2	0	6	96
	0.26	0.17	0.22	0	4	0.27

Occupational status in the last 12 months	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
Self-employed worker in non-agriculture activities	1,480	127	111	5	6	1,729
	4.65	5.37	12.13	21.74	4	4.9
Member of a non-agriculture cooperative	11	8	3	0	0	22
	0.03	0.34	0.33	0	0	0.06
Self-employed worker in agriculture	3,116	122	160	0	4	3,402
	9.78	5.16	17.49	0	2.67	9.64
Member of an agriculture association	8	1	0	0	0	9
	0.03	0.04	0	0	0	0.03
Family help	627	45	12	0	3	687
	1.97	1.9	1.31	0	2	1.95
Unemployed	1,214	92	140	1	4	1,451
	3.81	3.89	15.3	4.35	2.67	4.11
Retired	3,120	288	31	5	15	3,459
	9.79	12.19	3.39	21.74	10	9.8
Pupil	1,850	167	51	0	5	2,073
	5.81	7.07	5.57	0	3.33	5.87
Student	948	66	1	0	7	1,022
	2.98	2.79	0.11	0	4.67	2.89
House wife	2,664	230	209	2	24	3,129
	8.36	9.73	22.84	8.7	16	8.86
Other statute (elderly, kindergarten, dependent person, disabled person)	363	26	55	0	1	445
	1.14	1.1	6.01	0	0.67	1.26
Total	31,853	2,363	915	23	150	35,304
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

If we analyze the occupational status without limiting ourselves to the working age group we can see that 17% of the Roma are pupils and only 0.07% are students. We also notice that 8,83% are pensioners, compared with 37% of Romanians, and 17% are house wives, compared to 6% of Romanians. We note that the percentage of people with a different status of dependent person is 15% for the Roma as opposed to 4% for the Romanians.

Table 10. Occupational status in the last year by nationality

Occupational status in the last 12 months	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
Employee	16,705	1,206	141	11	75	18,138
	30.5	29.34	10.21	17.19	31.51	29.95
Entrepreneur	102	5	2	0	6	115
	0.19	0.12	0.14	0	2.52	0.19
Self-employed worker in other activities than agriculture	1,515	131	120	5	7	1,778
	2.77	3.19	8.69	7.81	2.94	2.94
Member of a non-agricultural cooperative	11	8	3	0	0	22
	0.02	0.19	0.22	0	0	0.04

Occupational status in the last 12 months	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
Own account worker in agriculture	3,413	133	165	0	4	3,715
	6.23	3.24	11.95	0	1.68	6.13
Member of an agriculture association	8	1	0	0	0	9
	0.01	0.02	0	0	0	0.01
Family help	678	46	12	0	3	739
	1.24	1.12	0.87	0	1.26	1.22
Unemployed	1,230	95	141	2	4	1,472
	2.25	2.31	10.21	3.13	1.68	2.43
Retired	20,098	1,626	122	40	87	21,973
	36.69	39.55	8.83	62.5	36.55	36.28
Pupil	4,817	388	241	3	17	5,466
	8.79	9.44	17.45	4.69	7.14	9.02
Student	948	66	1	0	7	1,022
	1.73	1.61	0.07	0	2.94	1.69
House wife	3,087	257	228	2	26	3,600
	5.64	6.25	16.51	3.13	10.92	5.94
Other statute (elderly, kindergarten, dependent person, disabled person, born in the month of the research)	2,163	149	205	1	2	2,520
	3.95	3.62	14.84	1.56	0.84	4.16
Total	54,775	4,111	1,381	64	238	60,569
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

As can be seen in the table below, only 17% of Roma men are employed, 20% are self-employed workers in other fields than agriculture, 22% work are self-employed workers in agriculture, 20% are unemployed and about 6 % of men are either pupils or students. If we analyze the professional structure of women able to work, 46% of women are housewives, 13% are employed, 3% are self-employed in non-agricultural fields, 13% are self-employed in agriculture, 2% are family workers, 10% are unemployed, 3% are retired, 5% are students or 5% are other categories of dependents. Therefore, almost half of the women are housewives, which means that the structure of the traditional family has been maintained.

Table 11. Roma occupational status for people aged 15-61, by nationality and gender

Roma occupational status in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
<i>For people aged 15-61 years</i>			
Employee	83	57	140
	17.93	12.61	15.3
Entrepreneur	2	0	2
	0.43	0	0.22

Roma occupational status in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
Self-employed worker in other fields than agriculture	96 20.73	15 3.32	111 12.13
Member of a non-agriculture cooperative	3 0.65	0 0	3 0.33
Self-employed worker in agriculture	103 22.25	57 12.61	160 17.49
Family help	3 0.65	9 1.99	12 1.31
Unemployed	95 20.52	45 9.96	140 15.3
Retired	17 3.67	14 3.1	31 3.39
Pupil	30 6.48	21 4.65	51 5.57
Student	0 0	1 0.22	1 0.11
Housewife	0 0	209 46.24	209 22.84
Other statute (dependent person)	31 6.7	24 5.31	55 6.01
Total	463 100	452 100	915 100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Of the working men in Romania, about 57% are employees, 7% work in other fields than agriculture, 11% work on their own in agriculture, 5% are unemployed, 8% are retired, 9% are pupils or students 1% falls into another category of dependents in the last 12 months. Of the Romanian women aged 15-61, 46% are employees, 8% are self-employed in agriculture, 3% are family workers, 12% are unemployed, 12% are retired, 9% are pupils, 16% are housewives and 1% fall into another category of dependents in the last 12 months.

Table 12. Romanian Occupational status for people aged 15-61, by gender

Romanian Occupational status in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
<i>For persons with the age 15-61 years</i>			
Employee	8,931 57.02	7,437 45.94	16,368 51.39
Entrepreneur	58 0.37	26 0.16	84 0.26
Self-employed worker in other than agriculture fields	1,084 6.92	396 2.45	1,480 4.65
Member of a non-agriculture cooperative	4 0.03	7 0.04	11 0.03

Romanian Occupational status in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
Self-employed worker in agriculture	1,741	1,375	3,116
	11.11	8.49	9.78
Member of an agricultural association	5	3	8
	0.03	0.02	0.03
Family help	159	468	627
	1.02	2.89	1.97
Unemployed	823	391	1,214
	5.25	2.42	3.81
Retired	1,231	1,889	3,120
	7.86	11.67	9.79
Pupil	951	899	1,850
	6.07	5.55	5.81
Student	469	479	948
	2.99	2.96	2.98
House wife	2	2,662	2,664
	0.01	16.44	8.36
Other statute (dependent)	206	157	363
	1.32	0.97	1.14
Total	15,664	16,189	31,853
	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Next, we use the data distribution in rural and urban areas as well as by gender and nationality. Among the Roma, we see that in urban areas, about one quarter of the men are employed, 23% work on their own in non-agricultural (industrial or services), 7% self-employed in agriculture, 27% are unemployed, 5% are retired, 6% are pupils or students and 5% are in other categories of dependents. Among women in urban areas, only 18% are employed, 4% work on their own in non-agricultural fields, 3% work on their own in agriculture, 14% are unemployed, 5% are retired, 5% students and 49% are housewives. This means that although they are in urban areas, due to limited opportunities for employment, discrimination or low educational level, the structure of the traditional Roma family is preserved.

Table 13. Occupational status for people aged 15-61, in the urban areas by gender

Urban Occupational status in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
<i>People aged 15 to 61 years</i>			
Employee	42	31	73
	25.3	18.13	21.66
Entrepreneur	1	0	1
	0.6	0	0.3
Self-employed worker in non-agricultural fields	38	6	44
	22.89	3.51	13.06

Urban Occupational status in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
Self-employed worker in agriculture	12	5	17
	7.23	2.92	5.04
Family help	1	0	1
	0.6	0	0.3
Unemployed	44	24	68
	26.51	14.04	20.18
Retired	9	9	18
	5.42	5.26	5.34
Pupil	10	7	17
	6.02	4.09	5.04
Student	0	1	1
	0	0.58	0.3
Housewives	0	83	83
	0	48.54	24.63
Alt statute (dependent)	9	5	14
	5.42	2.92	4.15
Total	166	171	337
	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

In rural areas, a lower percentage of men and women are employed, about 14% of men are employed, 20% work as self-employed, 31% of men work in agriculture, 17% of men are unemployed, a lower percentage than in urban areas, 3% are retired, 7% are students. Among women in rural areas, 9% are employed, 3% work on their own in non-agricultural fields, 19% work on their own in agriculture, 3% are family workers, 7% are unemployed, low compared to urban areas, 2% are retirement, 5% are female and about 45% are housewives. The data shows that, irrespective of urban or rural areas, about half of Roma women are housewives, which means maintaining the structure of the traditional Roma family.

Table 14. Occupational status for people aged 15-61, living in the rural area for Roma by gender

Rural Roma Occupational statute in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
<i>Persons aged 15-61</i>			
Employee	41	26	67
	13.8	9.25	11.59
Entrepreneur	1	0	1
	0.34	0	0.17
Self-employed in other than agriculture	58	9	67
	19.53	3.2	11.59
Member of a non-agriculture cooperative	3	0	3
	1.01	0	0.52
Self-employed in agriculture	91	52	143
	30.64	18.51	24.74

Rural Roma Occupational statute in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Total
	2	9	11
Family help	0.67	3.2	1.9
	51	21	72
Unemployed	17.17	7.47	12.46
	8	5	13
Retired	2.69	1.78	2.25
	20	14	34
Pupil	6.73	4.98	5.88
	0	126	126
Housewife	0	44.84	21.8
	22	19	41
Other statute (dependent person)	7.41	6.76	7.09
	297	281	578
Total	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

If we look at the situation of poverty, about 75% of Roma are at risk of poverty, compared to 20% for Romanians. There is a higher tendency towards Roma poverty, which is due to a higher likelihood of self-employed work, either in agriculture or in non-agricultural sectors, in combination with a traditional family structure, where women are housewives and there is a large number of elders and children in need of care. In addition, about 69% of Roma working are poor, compared to 17% of Romanians in this situation. As a result of a precarious educational situation, working fails to bring the Roma out of poverty. Poverty persists regardless of the professional situation, with only 6% of Roma getting out of poverty by working. Of the Roma who do not work, 75% are poor, compared to 21% of the Romanians in the same situation. Therefore, the inequalities between the Roma and the Romanians appear to be manifested on several levels. Approximately 44% of Roma work, compared with only 49% of Romanians. If among the Romanians the main reasons for not having a job are either retired or having a socially assisted status, with about 35% of Romanians having the same reasons, there is a strong tendency among the Roma to motivate their lack of a job by the fact that women are housewives (21% of Roma), in combination with a larger family of dependent children and elderly people.

Table 15. Poverty by nationality

Poverty	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
No	44,040	3,372	344	60	199	48,015
	80.4	82.02	24.91	93.75	83.61	79.27
Yes	10,735	739	1,037	4	39	12,554
	19.6	17.98	75.09	6.25	16.39	20.73
Total	54,775	4,111	1,381	64	238	60,569
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 16. Poverty among the working poor by nationality

Poverty among the working poor	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
No	20,405	1,358	145	16	89	22,013
	82.95	87.44	31.45	100	93.68	82.37
Yes	4,193	195	316	0	6	4,710
	17.05	12.56	68.55	0	6.32	17.63
Total	24,598	1,553	461	16	95	26,723
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: ABF 2016, own calculations

Table 17. Poverty among those that do not work by nationality

Poverty among those ..	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
No	20,225	1,742	150	40	101	22,258
	79.31	78.43	25.17	90.91	77.69	78.12
Yes	5,276	479	446	4	29	6,234
	20.69	21.57	74.83	9.09	22.31	21.88
Total	25,501	2,221	596	44	130	28,492
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 18. Reasons for absence from work

Reasons for missing from work	Romanian	Hungarian	Roma	Germans	Others	Total
He/she worked	24,598	1,553	461	16	95	26,723
	49.1	41.15	43.61	26.67	42.22	48.4
Absent from work	308	31	2	0	0	341
	0.61	0.82	0.19	0	0	0.62
He/she found work and will start activity subsequently	14	1	1	0	0	16
	0.03	0.03	0.09	0	0	0.03
Is looking for work/unemployed	1,230	115	136	2	4	1,487
	2.46	3.05	12.87	3.33	1.78	2.69
Pupils or students	2,709	226	48	0	12	2,995
	5.41	5.99	4.54	0	5.33	5.42
Retired – age limit, illness, invalidity, survivor, social assistance	17,743	1,560	119	40	87	19,549
	35.42	41.34	11.26	66.67	38.67	35.41
Housewives	3,063	255	225	2	26	3,571
	6.11	6.76	21.29	3.33	11.56	6.47
Other reasons	434	33	65	0	1	533
	0.87	0.87	6.15	0	0.44	0.97
Total	50,099	3,774	1,057	60	225	55,215
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

If we analyze the professional situation of people aged 15-61 we can see that about 51% of Roma do not work, compared to 31% of Romanians. Among the Roma, there is a greater tendency not to work, and if they do work, they work on their own account either in agriculture or in non-agricultural fields. As a result of the low level of school education, Roma tend to work on their own account. Out of the workforce, about 15% of Roma are employed, compared with 51% of Romanians, 15% work on their own in non-agricultural fields, compared to only 5% for Romanians, 17% of Roma work on their own in agriculture, compared to 10% of Romanians, and about 2% work to support their family, 3% in the case of Romanians.

Table 19. Roma the educational level attained by generations

Roma the educational level attained	<7 years	7-14 years	15-18 years	19-24 years	25-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61-65	>=66	Total
Without any school	144	23	2	6	8	16	20	12	5	15	251
	76.19	11.17	2.67	4.58	6.9	7.51	10.31	9.09	9.8	20.27	18.18
Kindergarten	45	17	5	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	76
	23.81	8.25	6.67	2.29	1.72	0.47	0	0.76	0	2.7	5.5
Primary school (classes 0 – 4)	0	110	20	42	41	66	73	56	23	46	477
	0	53.4	26.67	32.06	35.34	30.99	37.63	42.42	45.1	62.16	34.54
Gymnasium (classes 5–8)	0	50	28	68	55	102	80	48	19	10	460
	0	24.27	37.33	51.91	47.41	47.89	41.24	36.36	37.25	13.51	33.31
Professional school (vocational school)	0	0	4	2	5	10	12	9	3	1	46
	0	0	5.33	1.53	4.31	4.69	6.19	6.82	5.88	1.35	3.33
Highschool (classes 9 or 10)	0	6	7	6	4	11	4	2	0	0	40
	0	2.91	9.33	4.58	3.45	5.16	2.06	1.52	0	0	2.9
Highschool (class 11-12/ 13)	0	0	9	4	0	5	3	4	0	0	25
	0	0	12	3.05	0	2.35	1.55	3.03	0	0	1.81
Post high-school technical school	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0.86	0.47	0	0	1.96	0	0.22
University III (PhD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.52	0	0	0	0.07
University long duration (4-6 years)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0.47	0.52	0	0	0	0.14
Total	189	206	75	131	116	213	194	132	51	74	1,381
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 20. Romanian educational level attained y generations

Romanian educational level attained	<7 years	7-14 years	15-18 years	19-24 years	25-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61-65	>=66	Total
Without any completed school	1,894	116	4	7	12	29	18	14	3	102	2,199
	67.86	3.52	0.23	0.29	0.39	0.39	0.21	0.16	0.05	0.96	4.01
Kindergarten	897	300	0	0	0	4	3	4	2	42	1,252
	32.14	9.11	0	0	0	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.4	2.29
Primary school (class 0 – 4)	0	1,452	12	30	48	131	129	326	387	3,244	5,759
	0	44.11	0.7	1.26	1.58	1.74	1.48	3.63	6.72	30.62	10.51

Romanian educational level attained	<7 years	7-14 years	15-18 years	19-24 years	25-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61-65	>=66	Total
Gymnasium (class 5–8)	0	1,177	290	251	370	1,030	1,013	1,811	1,517	3,431	10,890
	0	35.75	16.98	10.52	12.18	13.68	11.66	20.15	26.34	32.38	19.88
Professional school	0	8	96	212	389	1,366	2,293	2,967	1,876	1,786	10,993
	0	0.24	5.62	8.89	12.8	18.14	26.39	33.02	32.57	16.86	20.07
Highschool (class 9 or 10)	0	239	310	160	178	610	892	569	185	237	3,380
	0	7.26	18.15	6.71	5.86	8.1	10.27	6.33	3.21	2.24	6.17
Highschool (class 11 or 12 / 13)	0	0	972	1,121	1,009	2,439	2,857	2,069	949	815	12,231
	0	0	56.91	46.98	33.21	32.39	32.88	23.02	16.48	7.69	22.33
Post high-school vocational education/ technical school	0	0	9	117	216	484	436	439	445	463	2,609
	0	0	0.53	4.9	7.11	6.43	5.02	4.89	7.73	4.37	4.76
University I (BA studies)	0	0	13	183	143	124	91	12	0	0	566
	0	0	0.76	7.67	4.71	1.65	1.05	0.13	0	0	1.03
University II (MA studies)	0	0	0	44	45	49	22	7	5	0	172
	0	0	0	1.84	1.48	0.65	0.25	0.08	0.09	0	0.31
University III (PhD level)	0	0	0	2	15	38	20	10	3	4	92
	0	0	0	0.08	0.49	0.5	0.23	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.17
University long duration (4-6 years)	0	0	2	246	589	1,191	888	745	383	459	4,503
	0	0	0.12	10.31	19.39	15.81	10.22	8.29	6.65	4.33	8.22
Post-university	0	0	0	13	23	35	24	9	4	3	111
	0	0	0	0.54	0.76	0.46	0.28	0.1	0.07	0.03	0.2
PhD /postdoc	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	9	18
	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.03
Total	2,791	3,292	1,708	2,386	3,038	7,531	8,688	8,986	5,760	10,595	54,775
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Among the Roma, about 7% of people aged 14-18 work, compared with only 4% among Romanians. The figure grows normally with age and decreases after 50 years. For people aged between 25 and 30, about 50% of Roma work, compared with 77% for Romanians. Therefore, there is a lower tendency to work.

Table 21. Roma work by generations

Roma Work/Years	14-18	19-24	25-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65>	Total
Yes	6	56	70	115	112	80	17	5	461
	7.14	47.46	50.36	58.08	55.45	48.78	34	4.9	43.61
No	78	62	69	83	90	84	33	97	596
	92.86	52.54	49.64	41.92	44.55	51.22	66	95.1	56.39

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Table 22. Romanian work by generations

Romanian Work	14-18	19-24	25-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65>	Total
Yes	80	1,029	2,223	5,392	7,529	5,177	1,262	1,906	24,598
	4.44	42.28	77.48	82.7	83.28	63.27	23.98	13.63	49.1
No	1,723	1,405	646	1,128	1,512	3,006	4,001	12,080	25,501
	95.56	57.72	22.52	17.3	16.72	36.73	76.02	86.37	50.9
Total	1,803	2,434	2,869	6,520	9,041	8,183	5,263	13,986	50,099
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016

Conclusion

The current analysis found that Roma have a lower life expectancy than Romanian natives, lower educational attainment, a higher percentage of them are not working, women are more likely to be housewives, men are more likely to be self-employed workers irrespective whether they work in agriculture or non-agricultural domains, and overall Roma have a higher propensity to be at risk of poverty (Cace, Duminița, Preda, 2005; Cace, Preoteasa, Stănescu, Tomescu, 2010). The current article used the Household Budget Survey (HBS) to illustrate some of the multiple deprivation situations Roma face compared to the native Romanians. The article shows that the traditional structure of Roma families is maintained with women more likely to be housewives and take care of children and men more likely to be own account workers. Work is not able to lift the Roma out of poverty because most likely it is done in the rural areas in agriculture or occupations that do not pay much and only 17% of Roma men are employed. The long term solution for Roma would be to invest in education (Zamfir, Preda, 2002; Duminița, Preda, 2003; Duminița, Cace, 2004; Ionescu, Cace, 2006; Cace, Tomescu, Cojocaru, 2012; Ionescu, Stănescu, 2014); and to create more opportunities for employment in rural areas, re-industrialization could be part of the solution as it would create more and better paid jobs for Roma and as well for Romanians who would not be trapped in subsistence agriculture.

Overall, only 17% of Roma men are employed, 20% are self-employed workers in other fields than agriculture, 22% work as self-employed workers in agriculture, 20% are unemployed and about 6% of men are either pupils or students. If we analyze the professional structure of women able to work, 46% of women are housewives, 13% are employed, 3% are self-employed in non-agricultural fields, 13% are self-employed in agriculture, 2% are family workers, 10% are unemployed, 3% are retired, 5% are students or 5% are other categories of dependents.

In rural areas, a lower percentage of men and women are employed, about 14% of men are employed, 20% work as self-employed, 31% of men work in agriculture, 17% of men are unemployed, a lower percentage than in urban areas, 3% are retired, 7% are students. Among women in rural areas, 9% are employed, 3% work on their own in non-agricultural fields, 19% work on their own in agriculture, 3% are family workers, 7% are unemployed, low compared to urban areas, 2% are retirement, 5% are female and about 45% are housewives. The data shows that, irrespective of urban or rural

areas, about half of Roma women are housewives, which means maintaining the structure of the traditional Roma family.

The implications of the current work is that the Household Budget Survey can be used to give an overview of the Roma population and monitor the situation on the long term as it is a rather large survey and applied in a consistent manner over the years.

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Table A 1. Appendix Roma Projects in Romania				
Data Coverage	Data Sources	Year	Sampling	Dimensions
International	FRA Survey (BG, CZ, HU, RO, SK, FR, GR, IT, PL, PT, ES)	2011, 2008	Roma population 1100 and about 500 Non-Roma	education, employment, health, dwelling, poverty, discrimination and rights awareness.
	The Regional Roma UNDP/World Bank/EC Regional Roma Survey (BG, CZ, HU, RO, SK, HR, FYROM, MD, AL, CS, BH)	2011	About 750 Roma and 350 Non-Roma households by country	Household members profile, early childhood education and care, status of the household (dwelling type, access to basic infrastructures, household items possession etc.), individual status and attitudes, management section (interviewer's evaluation of settlement characteristics and housing conditions; identification of the respondent; assessment of the interview), incomes and expenditures present both in the individual and household module
	UNDP Vulnerable Groups Survey (AL, BH, BG, HR, CS, RO)	2004	700 households (Roma, refugees, IDPs and majority)	NA
	UNDP and ILO Survey (BG, CZ, HU, RO, SK)	2001		NA
National	Open Society Foundation, Roma from Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Spain – Between social inclusion and migration Survey	2012	Roma self-identified of various citizenships living in Romania, Bulgaria, Spain and Italy	Profile of the respondent, activity, employed persons, unemployed, discrimination, social inclusion, income, migration experience, migration intentions, ethnic affiliation
	Open Society Foundation, The Situation of Roma in Romania 2011. Between social inclusion and migration	2012	Roma population and 5 case studies of Roma subjects	Community type, area, self-identification of ethnic affiliation, background characteristics, activity, employed persons, type of occupation and employment, unemployed, discrimination, housing, migration experience, migration intentions, ethnic affiliation, income, household composition

Table A 1. Appendix Roma Projects in Romania				
Data Coverage	Data Sources	Year	Sampling	Dimensions
	Census data conducted by National Institute of Statistics	2011, 2002, 1992	All population, ethnicity affiliation	
	Open Society Foundation Survey EU Inclusive	2011	Roma population	Background information, activity, employment, unemployment, discrimination, social inclusion, dwelling, migration, migration experience, migration intentions, ethnic affiliation, income, household composition
	Open Society Foundation Legal and Equal on the Labour Market for Roma communities	2010	Roma population	Employment, social inclusion
	Phare Survey	2008	Roma and Non-Roma neighbors; Community Survey applied to local administration, 10-20 qualitative interviews (Sample=2000 respondents)	Household information, information about each member in the family, quality of life (medical access health issues due to precarious living and precarious resources Roma communities and health the system, hunger, cold, sleeping conditions, age at first birth, work stealing and begging) and life experiences addressed randomly to a household member, affiliation and ethnic classification, stereotypes, social distance attitudes and inter-ethnic contact, , dwelling problems (access to utilities, dwelling density, property rights), employment revenues and expenditure, social change factors: education related problems (school failure, value of education, educational attainment (repeat pupils, illiterate children, school segregation), strategies of financial adaptation (migration, working abroad, borrowing), local authorities and their interaction with Roma (formal exclusion: lack of identity documents, lack of property documents, institutional capacity)

Table A 1. Appendix Roma Projects in Romania				
Data Coverage	Data Sources	Year	Sampling	Dimensions
	Roma Inclusion Barometer conducted by University of Bucharest	2007, 2006	Roma population	State of mind, institutions, political options of the Roma in Romania, dwelling conditions and financial problems of the Roma population, formal exclusion of Roma origin citizens, residential segregation, tolerance and perceived discrimination, family life, human and social capital of the Roma population
	Roma in Romania Survey conducted by the Research Institute for Quality of Life (ICCV)	2001, 1998, 1992	Roma population	Ethnic self-identification, household composition, fertility by age groups, births by age group, age at first birth, percentage of women who do not wish to have any more children, marriage, official documents situation, education by age, percentage of illiterate women by age and area, percentage of illiterate men by age and area, pre-school children enrollment, education enrollment, last grade educational attainment, migration, mass-media consumption, professions and occupations by cohorts, revenues, subjective standard of living, land property, goods for long term use, dwelling situation, density of dwelling,
	Family Budget Survey conducted by National Institute of Statistics	2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001	All population, ethnicity affiliation identified	Household members, household revenues, household social protection and social assistance revenues household expenditure and Household consumption of goods, employment status, education attainment

Table A 1. Appendix Roma Projects in Romania				
Data Coverage	Data Sources	Year	Sampling	Dimensions
	ARACIP, Education Indicators, RAQAPE 2012 the National Map of Educational Risk		School Data	No of Roma children, Registry of Formal Specialists in the field of Education,
	Health Indicators			
Regional/Local	UNICEF Aurora Survey	2015	50.000 Roma households in 45 communities	Household composition and demographics (including highest attained educational level and ethnicity), human capital investment through non-formal activities with the parent, children taken care of by maternal assistant or institutionalized, children reintegrated after exiting the social protection system, revenue sources, health, hygiene, nutrition and risky behavior, children education, ,monitoring of children health status by regular general practitioner check-ups and controls, nutrition, health, nutrition and sex education of teenagers, contraception and births of all women in the household over the age of 10, work sharing practices in households, teenage mothers, household level data on social benefits, revenues and expenditure, remittances, dwelling conditions, parental practices, dwelling conditions and hygiene level of the household assessed by the social worker, vulnerabilities (poverty, health, education, risky behavior, dwelling, family and house social conditions)
	OSF, ISPMN and CCRIT SocioRoMap Study	2014- 2016	Municipality questionnaire, Roma Community/Group questionnaire, Health Mediator questionnaire, NGO-s questionnaire	

Table A 1. Appendix Roma Projects in Romania				
Data Coverage	Data Sources	Year	Sampling	Dimensions
	World Bank and University of Bucharest The Roma Communities Social Map Survey, PROROMA	2005	Roma community survey	Living conditions, infrastructure, income, dwelling infra-structure, education, migration and poverty, main income source by community type, hierarchy of Roma problems as perceived by local experts, poverty factors and their linkage