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# INTERVENTION IN ROMA COMMUNITIES. PARTICIPATION IN FORMATION ACTIVITIES

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**Abstract:** *The study developed within an integrated program follows the actions carried out on the labour market for the employment of the Roma population. Are these measures effective and respond to the needs of the Roma population or the lack of adequacy to the specifics of the population leads to poor results? Data collection methodology included face-to-face questionnaire interviews with predefined questions, administrated by trained field operators. A total of 1064 questionnaires with Roma people were also collected. The marginalised Roma persons have been selected using the “snowball” method (we started from the town hall; if we had no success with the town hall, we approached the next institutions that might supply such information, for instance, the church, health care unit, police, school etc.). A percent of 13% of the respondents declared that they attended professional training courses after having graduated the school. The respondents who attended training courses after having graduated the school, attended training courses in mechanics and plumbing (26%), in constructions (16%), catering and services (14%), counselling and formation (12%). Less than 10% of these respondents attended training courses in other areas.*

**Keywords:** *regional development, social development, employment, vocational training, Roma communities*

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## Introduction

This study has been conducted within project “OPTIMAL- Establishment and development of a network of Centres of Social Inclusion for the Roma”, project co-financed from the European Social Fund through the Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007-2013 “Invest in people”, implemented by the Association for Socio-Economic Development and Promotion Catalactica, Bucharest, in partnership with the Foundation for Social Recovery Integration and Development ECHOSOC Bucharest, and the Association for Integrated Development, Olt, Slatina.

General objective of the project was to facilitate the access to labour market for a number of 1,088 Roma people from the rural areas covered by a network of 4 Centres

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of Social Inclusion for the Roma (CSIR) from the 4 southern regions of development in Romania: South-East, South-Muntenia, South-West Oltenia and Bucharest-Ilfov, in order to prevent their social exclusion and marginalisation, and to avoid discrimination and the risk of poverty.

The effects generated by the project considered not just improving the participation of the vulnerable groups to the labour market, but also the establishment of conditions for their subsequent development.

By its design and objectives, the project pursued three main directions:

1. Development of the personal capacities of the people from the vulnerable groups regarding their access to labour market, by supplying integrated and specialised services (education, formation, information, counselling, market labour orientation, assistance in finding and getting a place of work);
2. Encouraging, by activation and mobilisation of the local communities and employers, to identify viable solutions to increase the level of professional insertion of the Roma people and to use their potential in a manner that ensures both the cohesion, and the social equity within the targeted communities.
3. Implementation of a set of measures adapted both to the specific needs of the target group, and to the opportunities circumscribed within the socio-economic context of the communities where the project is to be implemented, by scientific documentation, quantitative research and qualitative evaluation of the activities performed within the project, as well as of their impact on the target groups.

Any explanative action with actional finalities requires deepening the Roma problem detached from the existential context of the people belonging to the community. We focused our analysis on the segment of rural Roma population, whose structural conditionality's we will discuss for the 4 regions of development, where the planned interventions are to be conducted. We analysed the 4 regions in a unitary manner, given the existing similitudes between them. At the same time, an analysis at the county level was conducted, on the specificity of each region.

## Methodology

The quantitative research within the project corresponded to activity 4. *Evaluation of the occupational needs of the Roma people, and of the impact of the support interventions provided within the marginalised communities of Roma in rural areas*, being in accordance with the specific objectives 1 and 2 of the project.

**Specific objective 1.** Facilitate the access to occupation for a number of 1,088 Roma people, from the rural areas, of which 450 women, from regions South-East, South-Muntenia, South-West Oltenia and Bucharest-Ilfov, by providing, complementary to the support of the local volunteers, services of professional information and counselling, and services of social work and psychological assistance, to motivate them to integrate/reintegrate on the labour market, within 4 Centres of Social Inclusion of the Roma.

**Specific objective 2.** Increase the level of insertion on the labour market and labour force mobility by diversified and tailored professional formation, within the community, based on the evaluation, within the areas covered by the Centres, of 896 Roma people from South-East, South-Muntenia, South-West Oltenia and Bucharest-Ilfov, by certifying at least 716 trainees.

Specific activities have been performed within activity 4, to evaluate the employment requirements of the Roma people from 56 marginalised Roma communities, using a methodology relying on scientific research criteria. This activity was completed by the analysis of the impact of the support services provided within the marginalised Roma communities, validated by 4 focus-groups in which participated experts in the field of the social inclusion of Roma people. This evaluation supported directly project activities, i.e., determination of the covered areas (Activity 5), selection and particularization function of the communities, of the 8 programs of professional formation (Activity 6), and the supply of scientifically-validated information to promote the employment opportunities for the Roma within the covered areas (Activity 7). The main target group of this project consisted of Roma people. The research activities of the project were performed during months 1-6 of implementation, namely, April 16-October 16, 2014.

The research started with a desk-research, whose purpose was to make a regional analysis whose results were used both to produce the samples of the quantitative research (the list with the 56 marginalised Roma communities), and to select and justify the counties where the 4 CISR were to be established. The same analysis outlined a brief evaluation of the requirements for professional formation by regions and counties. Based on this evaluation we selected 2 type of professional formation adequate for the Roma from the 8 courses of professional training. The rest of 6 types of professional formation were identified based on the data collected during the field research and by in-depth analysis of secondary data. The research experts conducted this desk-research on data from ANOFM, INS, from previous research, unofficial data from NGOs and experts in this field.

Sampling: we selected 54 rural communities and 2 urban communities from Bucharest, running a higher risk of marginalisation/social exclusion. We selected 6 communities from each of the 4 counties where the CISR have been established, and 2 communities from each of the other 15 counties, plus 2 communities from Bucharest.

Research target: Roma population, aged 18-64, from the 56 selected communities.

Sample: n=1400 respondents. The error margin was 2.6% with 95% level of confidence. The marginalised Roma persons have been selected using the “snowball” method (we started from the town hall; if we had no success with the town hall, we approached the next institutions that might supply such information, for instance, the church, health care unit, police, school, etc.). This type of sampling allowed us to identify the people fitting the selection criteria to be included in the study; they were subsequently asked to recommend other people they know, that meet these criteria. Each field operator interviewed at least 19 marginalised Roma people, and 2 representatives of the public institutions (school, town hall, police, public administration), health care units or church.

Data collection methodology: face-to-face questionnaire interviews with predefined questions, administrated by trained field operators. Data collection was conducted between June 16, 2014 August 16, 2014. A total of 1064 questionnaires with Roma people were collected, and 112 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities. The breakdown by region is as follows:

- Bucharest-Ilfov region: a total of 152 questionnaires with Roma people and 16 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities. Of the total: in Bucharest, 38 questionnaires with Roma people and 4 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities; in Ilfov County, 114 questionnaires with Roma people and 12 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities;
- South-East region: a total of 304 questionnaires with Roma people and 32 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities. Of the total: in Constanța, Tulcea, Brăila, Vrancea and Buzău counties, 38 questionnaires with Roma people and 4 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities; in Galați County, 114 questionnaires with Roma people and 12 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities;
- South-West Oltenia region: a total of 266 questionnaires with Roma people and 28 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities. Of the total: in Gorj, Mehedinți, Olt and Vâlcea counties, 38 questionnaires with Roma people and 4 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities; in Dolj County, 114 questionnaires with Roma people and 12 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities;
- South-Muntenia region: a total of 342 questionnaires with Roma people and 36 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities. Of the total: in Argeș, Dâmbovița, Teleorman, Giurgiu, Ialomița and Călărași counties, 38 questionnaires with Roma people and 4 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities; in Prahova County, 114 questionnaires with Roma people and 12 questionnaires with representatives of the public authorities.

## Results

### *Analysis of the state of professional training of the Roma people from the target marginalised communities*

The state of professional training was studied in relation with the qualification acquired by the Roma people from the target communities, and in relation with the areas of professional formation and trades of interest for the respondents. We also analysed the extent to which the interviewed Roma people and the representatives of the local authorities involved in the study, have knowledge of the running occupational programs and of solutions, from the perspective of the local authorities, for an efficient insertion of the Roma people on the labour market.

### ***Analysis of the state of professional training***

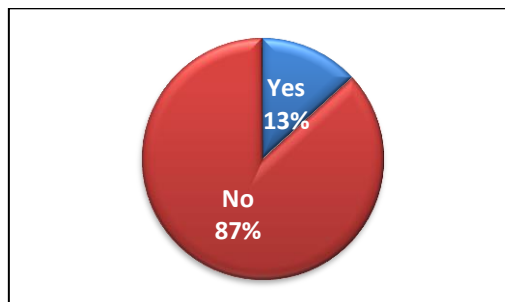
A number of 260 respondents stated to have no qualification. Some of the respondents said they have two or more qualifications. The most frequent qualifications were in the field of mechanics and plumbing and constructions, in all surveyed regions of development. In South-East, 16 of the respondents said they have professional training in the field of counselling and formation (*see Table 1*).

**Table 1. R11. Qualifications of the respondents, by regions, and total – Multiple answer**

Qualification	Region of development				
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East	Total
	Number of respondents				
Unskilled	85	171	212	146	614
Mechanics and plumbing	13	41	15	25	94
Constructions	13	27	6	15	61
Catering and services	7	12	1	7	27
Janitor	5				5
Agriculture	4	2	3	7	16
Cosmetics	3	2	1		6
Security agent	2	5		3	10
Taylor/dressing designer	1	7	3	6	17
Counselling and formation	1	2	2	16	21
Driver		5	6	9	20
Other	5	13	5	16	39

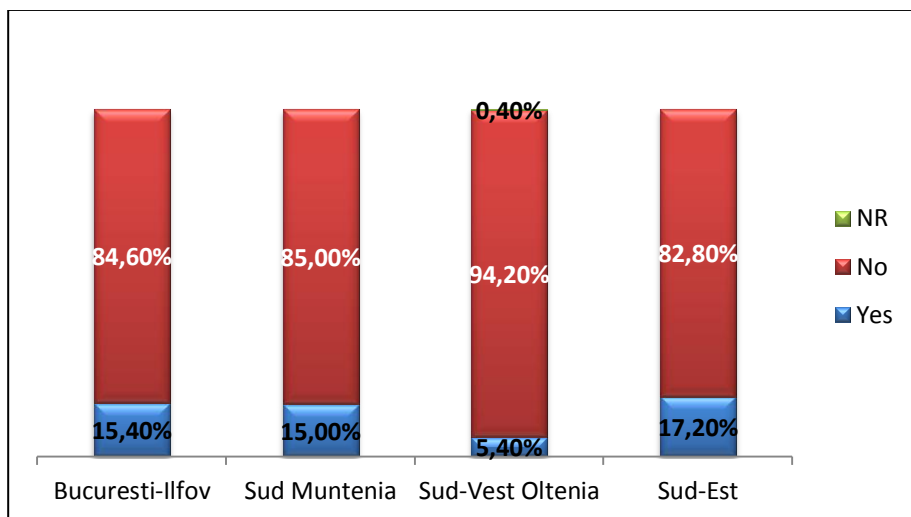
A percent of 13% of the respondents declared that they attended professional training courses after having graduated the school (*see Chart 1*).

**Chart 1. R12. Did you attend any professional training course after graduating the school? (N= 1003)**



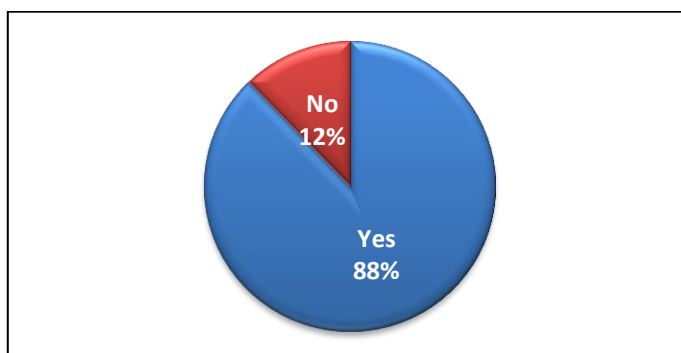
The percentage of respondents who attended training courses varies, among the surveyed regions of development, between 17.20 and 15%, except South-West Oltenia, where just 5.40% of the respondents stated that they have attended training courses (see Chart 2).

**Chart 2. R12. Did you attend any professional training course after graduating the school? (N= 1003), by regions of development**



Among those who stated that they attended training courses after graduating the school, 88% said they also received graduation/skill certificates (see Chart 3).

**Chart 3. R13. Did you receive a graduation/skill certificate? (N= 123)**



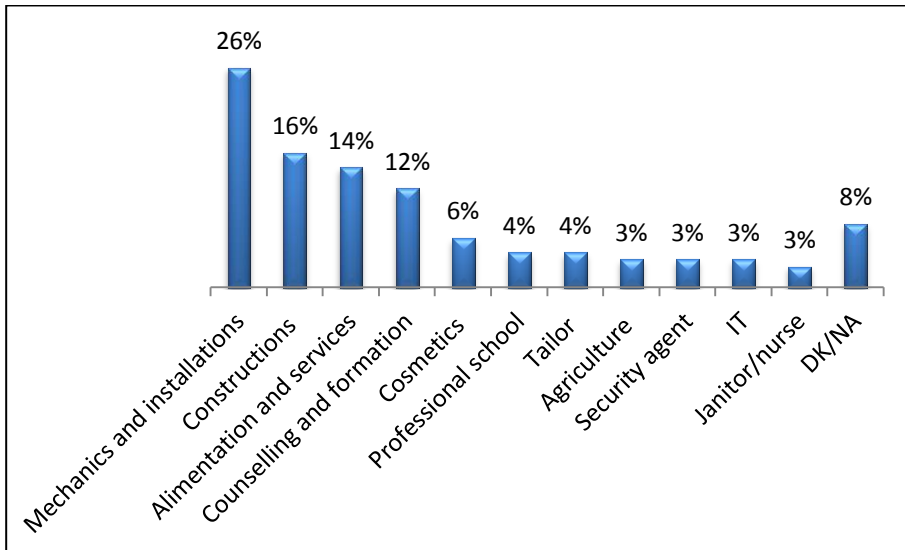
Most respondents who graduated training courses also received a diploma or certificate of graduation, in all regions of development (see Table 2).

**Table 2. R13. Did you receive a graduation/skill certificate? total and by regions of development (N=123)**

Certificate of graduation	Region of development				
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East	Total
	Number of respondents				
Yes	16	37	12	43	108
No	3	8	1	3	15
Total	19	45	13	46	123

The respondents who attended training courses after having graduated the school, attended training courses in mechanics and plumbing (26%), in constructions (16%), catering and services (14%), counselling and formation (12%). Less than 10% of these respondents attended training courses in other areas, as shown below (see Chart 4). Most of the training course mentioned by the respondents were of 2, 3 and 6 months.

**Chart 4. R14. Type of training course attended by the respondents (N= 119) - Multiple answer**



Six of 21 respondents from Bucharest-Ilfov who graduated training courses are skilled in catering and services. In South Muntenia, 17 of 46 trained people, graduated courses

in mechanics and plumbing, and 11 of 46 are skilled in constructions. In South-East, 11 of 45 trained people, graduated courses in counselling and formation (see Table 3).

**Table 3 R14. Type of training course attended by the respondents, total and by region of development (N=126) – Multiple answer**

Training course	Region of development				Total
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East	
Number of respondents					
Mechanics and plumbing	3	17	2	9	31
Constructions	2	11	3	3	19
Catering and services	6	4	1	6	17
Counselling and formation	0	0	3	11	14
Cosmetics	3	3	1	0	7
Professional school	2	3	0	0	5
Taylor	1	1	0	3	5
Agriculture	0	1	2	1	4
Security agent	0	1	0	3	4
IT	2	2	0	0	4
Nurse	0	0	0	3	3
Other	1	2	1	3	7
NS/NR	1	4	1	3	9
Total	21	46	14	45	126

Asked when they attended, for the last time, a professional training course, most of the respondents replied it was no longer than one year ago, both for the whole sample (86 respondents) and by region of development (see Table 4).

**Table 4. R15. When did you attend, for the last time, a course of continuous/professional formation? total and by region (N=482)**

Period of attending training courses	Region of development				Total
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East	
Number of respondents					
Last year	3	4	1	7	15
More than one year ago	12	32	12	30	86
Do not know/do not remember	6	9	1	10	26
Never attended	64	162	42	87	355
Total	85	207	56	134	482



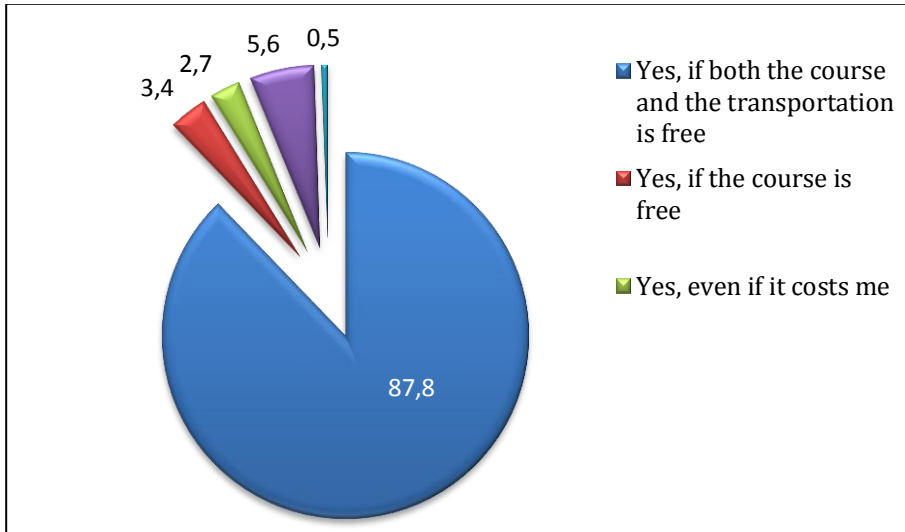
Most people who attended professional training courses, evaluated them as being rather useful (96 of 111 respondents). The distribution of the positive evaluations remained the same at the level of the surveyed regions of development too (see Table 5).

**Table 5. R16. How useful was what you learned at these courses? total and by region of development (N=111)**

Usefulness of the training courses	Region of development				
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East	Total
	Number of respondents				
Rather useful	12	39	11	34	96
Rather un-useful	3	2	3	6	14
NS/ NR		1			1
Total	15	42	14	40	111

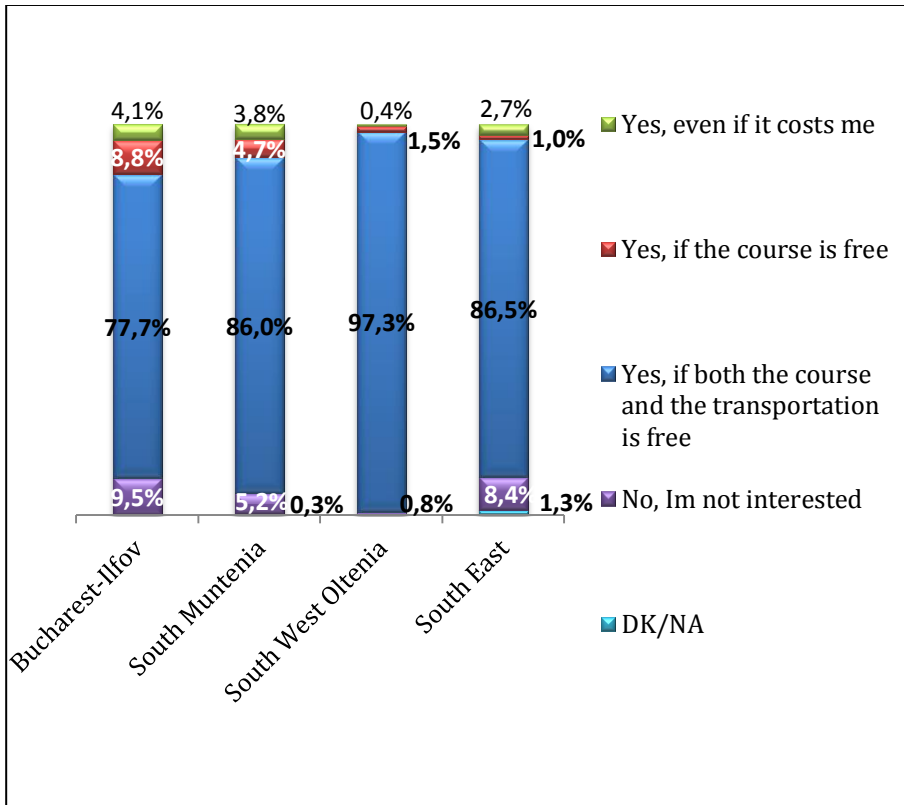
A proportion of 87.8% of the respondents would like to attend another professional training or improvement course, in the following period, if they are free and if transportation is provided. While 3.4% of the respondents would still participate in free training courses, even if transportation is not provided, 5.6% of the respondents are not interested to attend other training courses in the future. (see Chart 5)

**Chart 5. R17. Would you like to attend a professional/improvement course in the next period?**



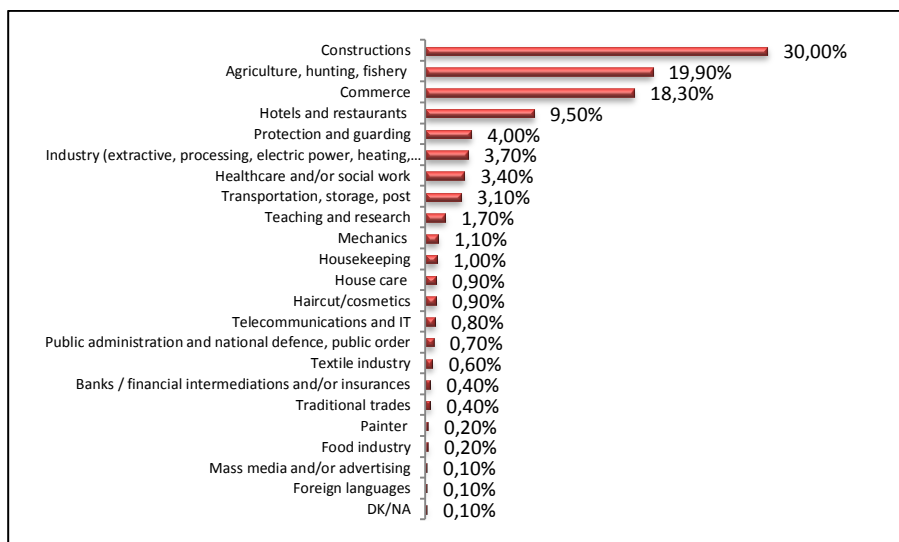
In South West Oltenia we can find the highest proportion of respondents who would like to attend free training courses (97.3%). This category of respondent predominates in all four surveyed regions of development. In Bucharest-Ilfov and South Muntenia we can find the highest proportion of respondents who would still attend training courses, even if they presume some fees (12.90% and 8.5%, respectively). (see Chart 6)

**Chart 6. R17. Would you like to attend a professional/improvement course in the next period? by region of development**



Of the respondents willing to attend training courses, 30% would like to be trained in constructions, 19.90% in agriculture and 18.30% in commerce. Less than 10% of the respondents would like to attend training courses in other fields (see Chart 7).

**Chart 7. R18. Which field of activity would be of most interest in training courses? (N= 988) – Multiple answer**



The top three areas of interest for men are constructions (49.70%), commerce (13.60%) and agriculture, hunting, fishery (12.10%). The women showed interest for training courses in agriculture, hunting, fishery (31.40%), commerce (24.70%) and hotels and restaurants (18.80%). (see Table 6)

**Table 6. R18. Which area of activity would be of most interest in training courses? by gender – Multiple answer**

R18. Area of activity	S2. Gender of the respondent	
	Male	Female
Constructions	49.70%	2.00%
Agriculture, hunting, fishery	12.10%	31.40%
Commerce	13.60%	24.70%
Hotels and restaurants	2.90%	18.80%
Protection and guarding	6.00%	1.20%
Industry (extractive, processing, electric power, heating, gases, water)	4.80%	2.20%
Healthcare and/or social work	0.50%	7.70%
Transportation, storage, post	5.00%	0.50%
Teaching and research	1.40%	2.20%
Mechanics	1.90%	
Housekeeping		2.50%
House care	0.20%	2.00%
Haircut/cosmetics	0.20%	2.00%
Telecommunications and IT	1.00%	0.50%
Public administration and national defence, public order	0.90%	0.50%

R18. Area of activity	S2. Gender of the respondent	
	Male	Female
Textile industry	0.20%	1.20%
Banks / financial intermediations and/or insurances		1.00%
Traditional trades	0.70%	
Painter		0.50%
Food industry		0.50%
Mass media and/or advertising	0.20%	
Foreign languages	0.20%	
NS/NR	0.00%	0.20%

In Bucharest-Ilfov, the top three areas of professional training, of interest for the respondents, are constructions, commerce, hotels and restaurants. In the other surveyed regions of development, the respondents also showed interest in constructions and commerce, but also in agriculture. (see Table 7)

**Table 7. R18. Which area of activity would be of most interest in training courses? by region of development – Multiple answer**

R18. Area of activity	Region of development			
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East
Constructions	30.70%	33.60%	33.50%	21.90%
Commerce	23.40%	16.40%	12.90%	23.30%
Hotels and restaurants	19.00%	9.40%	4.90%	9.30%
Agriculture, hunting, fishery	5.80%	22.30%	30.80%	13.70%
Healthcare and/or social work	5.80%	3.50%	2.70%	3.00%
Protection and guarding	4.40%	2.80%	4.60%	4.80%
Transportation, storage, post	3.60%	3.50%	4.60%	1.10%
Haircut/cosmetics	2.90%	1.30%	0.00%	0.40%
Industry (extractive, processing, electric power, heating, gases, water)	2.20%	2.20%	3.80%	6.30%
Housekeeping	0.70%	1.90%		1.10%
Public administration and national defence, public order	0.70%	1.30%		0.70%
Textile industry	0.70%	0.30%		1.50%
House care	0.70%			3.00%
Mechanics		1.30%	0.40%	2.20%
Traditional trades		0.90%		0.40%
Telecommunications and IT		0.60%	0.80%	1.50%
Food industry		0.60%		
Teaching and research		0.30%	0.80%	5.20%
Banks / financial intermediations and/or insurances		0.30%	0.40%	0.70%
Foreign languages		0.30%		
Painter				0.70%
Mass media and/or advertising				0.40%
NS/NR				0.40%

In the field of agriculture, most respondents would like to attend training courses in animal husbandry (73.20%) and plant culture (65.60%). In Bucharest-Ilfov we noticed the lowest number of respondents interested to attend training courses in agriculture, hunting and fishery (19). In constructions, the trade of brick layer-stonemason-plasterer was indicated by 80.30% of the respondents. In commerce and services, the many of the respondents showed interest in the position of commercial worker (62.90%), while in the food industry, most respondents would like to be qualified as bakers (65.30%). Of the respondents willing to be qualified in the textile industry, 85.60% would like the job of textile products maker. A proportion of 61.40% of the respondents interested to attend training courses in forestry, wood exploitation and processing, would choose a training course for nursery and green areas workers. A proportion of 48.60% of the respondents interested to attend training courses in tourism, hotels and restaurants, would select a cook training course. A proportion of 22% of the respondents interested to attend training courses in other areas of activity than the mentioned ones, indicated a course for cauldron maker.

**Table 8. R19. If you were to attend a free training course, which trade would you choose – Multiple answer**

		Region of development								Total	
		Bucharest-Ilfov		South Muntenia		South-West Oltenia		South-East			
Sector of activity	Trade	Number of answers	% of total respondents	Number of answers	% of total respondents	Number of answers	% of total respondents	Number of answers	% of total respondents	Number of answers	% of total respondents
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Animal husbandry worker	9	47.40%	97	71.90%	89	75.40%	65	78.30%	260	73.20%
	Plant crops worker	10	52.60%	78	57.80%	91	77.10%	54	65.10%	233	65.60%
	Fruit grower	5	26.30%	50	37.00%	81	68.60%	19	22.90%	155	43.70%
	Vineyard grower	4	21.10%	40	29.60%	71	60.20%	15	18.10%	130	36.60%
	Horticulture worker	2	10.50%	22	16.30%	46	39.00%	9	10.80%	79	22.30%
	Agro-tourism worker	5	26.30%	9	6.70%	35	29.70%	8	9.60%	57	16.10%
	Agricultural technician	8	42.10%	26	19.30%	26	22.00%	11	13.30%	71	20.00%
	Fishery worker	3	15.80%	2	1.50%	8	6.80%	6	7.20%	19	5.40%
	Other	1	5.30%	2	1.50%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.80%
	Total respondents	19		135		118		83		355	
Constructions	Brick layer-stonemason-plaster	49	79.00%	113	77.40%	95	87.20%	74	77.90%	331	80.30%
	Painter-gypsum worker-wallpaper worker	57	91.90%	91	62.30%	97	89.00%	40	42.10%	285	69.20%
	Carpenter / joiner-floorer	55	88.70%	88	60.30%	89	81.70%	40	42.10%	272	66.00%
	Crane operator	24	38.70%	32	21.90%	42	38.50%	12	12.60%	110	26.70%
	Tiles, mosaic layer	45	72.60%	74	50.70%	90	82.60%	30	31.60%	239	58.00%
	Other	19	30.60%	28	19.20%	12	11.00%	18	18.90%	77	18.70%
		Total respondents	62		146		109		95		412
Commerce and services	Commercial worker	74	72.50%	72	46.80%	65	72.20%	77	68.80%	288	62.90%
	Seller, food stuff	58	56.90%	53	34.40%	33	36.70%	61	54.50%	205	44.80%
	Hair stylist/haircut/manicure/pedicure	42	41.20%	57	37.00%	21	23.30%	32	28.60%	152	33.20%
	Bootmaker	6	5.90%	4	2.60%	0	0.00%	18	16.10%	28	6.10%
	Security agent	23	22.50%	63	40.90%	23	25.60%	42	37.50%	151	33.00%
	Other	5	4.90%	5	3.20%	0	0.00%	3	2.70%	13	2.80%
	Total respondents	102		154		90		112		458	

		Region of development								Total	
		Bucharest-Ilfov		South Muntenia		South-West Oltenia		South-East			
Food industry	Baker	18	69.20%	55	53.40%	35	87.50%	31	70.50%	139	65.30%
	Milling and bakery	13	50.00%	28	27.20%	19	47.50%	10	22.70%	70	32.90%
	Butcher	1	3.80%	32	31.10%	5	12.50%	16	36.40%	54	25.40%
	Dairy worker	3	11.50%	24	23.30%	6	15.00%	7	15.90%	40	18.80%
	Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total respondents	26		103		40		44		213	
Textile industry	Textile products maker	16	84.20%	34	82.90%	15	83.30%	30	90.90%	95	85.60%
	Sewer of hide /replacer items	6	31.60%	16	39.00%	9	50.00%	3	9.10%	34	30.60%
	Footwear worker	1	5.30%	8	19.50%	5	27.80%	1	3.00%	15	13.50%
	Soles worker	0	0.00%	1	2.40%	3	16.70%	2	6.10%	6	5.40%
	Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total respondents	19		41		18		33		111	
Forestry, wood growing and processing	Upholsterer	5	38.50%	7	16.70%	6	30.00%	6	23.10%	24	23.80%
	Nursery and green areas worker	6	46.20%	26	61.90%	11	55.00%	19	73.10%	62	61.40%
	Wood cutter	1	7.70%	8	19.00%	3	15.00%	11	42.30%	23	22.80%
	Forklift worker	4	30.80%	7	16.70%	3	15.00%	2	7.70%	16	15.80%
	Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total respondents	13		42		20		26		101	
Tourism, hotels, restaurants	Cook	34	49.30%	57	45.60%	50	68.50%	33	36.30%	174	48.60%
	Confectioner – pastry maker	34	49.30%	55	44.00%	37	50.70%	31	34.10%	157	43.90%
	Waiter	38	55.10%	44	35.20%	33	45.20%	18	19.80%	133	37.20%
	Hotel worker	30	43.50%	50	40.00%	20	27.40%	44	48.40%	144	40.20%
	Baby-sitter	32	46.40%	41	32.80%	6	8.20%	18	19.80%	97	27.10%
	Home care for old, sick people	21	30.40%	21	16.80%	7	9.60%	29	31.90%	78	21.80%
	Other	4	5.80%	2	1.60%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	1.70%
	Total respondents	69		125		73		91		358	
Other areas of activity	Painter	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	10.00%	3	7.30%
	Casting operator	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	3.30%	1	2.40%
	Telecommunications	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	3.30%	1	2.40%
	Lathe operator	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	3.30%	1	2.40%
	Healthcare	1	33.30%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	4	13.30%	7	17.10%
	Social work	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%	3	10.00%	6	14.60%
	Teaching staff	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	10.00%	3	7.30%
	School mediator	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	10.00%	3	7.30%
	IT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	50.00%	1	3.30%	3	7.30%
	Cauldron maker	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	8	26.70%	9	22.00%
	Coordinator	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	13.30%	4	9.80%
	Mailman	1	33.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.40%
	Manipulator	1	33.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.40%
	Mass-media	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	3.30%	1	2.40%
	Foreign languages	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.40%
	Total respondents	3		4		4		30		41	

The respondents, out of local authority who have knowledge of occupational programs mentioned most often the training courses (44.40%), mentioned generically. The actions organised by the employment agencies were mentioned by 40.70% of the respondents, followed by the Job exchange (16.70%) and Employment caravan (14.80%).

Asked of the occupational programs and actions, the local people of the target communities who said that they know of such actions, mentioned on the top four

positions the programs already confirmed by the local authorities (*see Table 9*). They mentioned first the training courses (39.50%), followed by the actions organised by the employment agencies (38.30%), by the Job exchange (19.80%) and by the Employment caravan (8.60%).

**Table 9: MS3. Occupational programs/actions known by the respondents– multiple answer**

Programs	Answers	
	Local authorities (N=54)	Local people (N=81)
Training courses	44.40%	39.50%
ANOEM/AJOEM	40.70%	38.30%
Job exchange	16.70%	19.80%
Employment caravan	14.80%	8.60%
Adds	7.40%	
Social canteen/lunch tickets	5.60%	
Billboards	3.70%	
Construction of a factory	3.70%	
Counselling centre for parents and children/professional guidance	3.70%	
School after school	3.70%	
Training courses provided by the town hall	1.90%	3.70%
Courses through the EU		3.70%
Roma alliance		2.50%
Second opportunity	1.90%	
Sportive activities	1.90%	
Cultural activities	1.90%	
Healthcare activities	1.90%	
By phone	1.90%	
Entrepreneurship		1.20
NS/NR		17.30%
Total	155.60%	134.60%

The interviewed representatives of the local authorities said that most beneficiaries of these programs or actions are Roma people (92.3% of the mentioned programs, 26 cases in all). A respondent spoke of training courses in 2012-2013, attended by 80 Roma people, while another respondent remembered of training courses hosted by ANOJFM attended by 4 Roma people. The respondents also mentioned the locations where the occupational courses took place: Galați, Tecuci, Prahova, Tulcea, Viziru, Urziceni and Jilava. From the descriptions of the people who mentioned the location of

the courses, we found out that in Urziceni there was an action for the beneficiaries of the MGI, while in the other locations the programs addressed the Roma people (*see Table 10*).

The interviewed local people consider that the occupational programs and actions address the Roma people (9 cases), the young people (2 cases), or the unemployed (one case). In terms of period when these programs/actions took place, 9 local people mentioned the years 2007, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2014, as well as the annual programs running in Galați. The locations mentioned by the local people are: București, Galați, Alexandria, Vălenii de Munte, Constanța, Medgidia, Târgoviște, Focșani, Tulcea, Buzău, Câmpulung Muscel. We noticed that in Galați, Alexandria and Focșani there were actions addressing the Roma people, while in Vălenii de Munte there were actions addressing the young people (*see Table 11*).

**Table 10: MS3. Locations where occupational programs/actions took place, known by the representatives of the local authorities, by type of beneficiary**

MS3.Beneficiaries	Location					
	Galati	Tecuci	Prahova	Viziru	Urziceni	Jilava
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Roma people	1	1	1	1	0	1
MGI beneficiary	0	0	0	0	1	0

**Table 11: MS2. Locations where occupational programs/actions took place, known by local people, by type of beneficiary**

MS2. Beneficiaries	Location			
	Galati	Alexandria	Valenii de Munte	Focsani
	Count	Count	Count	Count
Roma people	1	1	0	1
Young people	0	0	1	0

The interviews showed that AJOFM Galați organises each year occupational actions, but the results are rather poor. The results also show the organisation of the Job exchange in Prahova, in 2012-2013, but there were no Roma people employed thereafter. At the same time, the Job exchange organised in Jilava helped MCI beneficiaries to be employed. In terms of results of the occupational programs, the representatives of the local authorities mentioned the presents and the money aid given to the Roma people within the Employment caravan and of the training programs. The respondents evaluated as “satisfactory” the results of most types of occupational programs mentioned by them (*see Table 12*).

The interviewed local people evaluated the professional formation courses as being discriminating and without materialising in actual jobs (*see Table 13*).



**Table 12: MS3. Results of the occupational programs/actions, known by the representatives of the local authorities – Multiple answer**

Results of the programs	Programs						
	ANOFM/AJOFM	Billboards	Adds	Phone	Training courses	Job exchange	Employment caravan
Satisfactory results	2	2	2	1	2	0	0
The Roma people refused the jobs offered by AJOFM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
No employment materialised	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Poor results	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
Jobs resulted	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
The Roma people received presents and money aids	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
The training courses are according to labour market requirements	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Very good results	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

**Table 13: MS2. Results of the occupational programs/actions, known by local people – Multiple answer**

Results of the programs	Programs					
	AJOFM	Job exchange	Employment caravan	Training courses	Town hall help	Courses through the EU
No employment materialised	1	0	1	6	2	0
The participants were not paid	0	0	0	2	1	0
The outcome was not satisfactory	2	1	0	0	0	0
The Roma people did not attend	0	0	0	2	0	0
Qualification diploma provided	0	0	0	1	0	0
Very good results	0	0	0	2	0	0
They discriminate	1	1	0	3	0	1
The jobs are too poorly paid	1	0	0	1	0	0
The people are not interested in information	0	0	1	1	1	0
The training courses are useful	1	0	0	2	0	0

About half of the representatives of the local authorities interviewed in the four regions of development stated that they know of occupational programs. On South-West Oltenia, 42.90% of the respondents said that they know of such programs (*see Table 14*).

**Table 14. MS2. Do you know occupational programs/actions? by region of development — Local authorities**

	Region of development				Total
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East	
Yes	50.00%	50.00%	42.90%	51.60%	48.7%
Do not know	50.00%	47.60%	57.10%	45.20%	49.60%
NR		2.40%		3.20%	1.70%

Most representatives of the local authorities interviewed in Bucharest-Ilfov region of development, said that they have heard of training courses (25.00%) and of the Employment caravan (18.80%). In South Muntenia region of development, 33.30% of the respondents mentioned the training courses, while 14.30% mentioned the actions of the employment agencies. In South-West Oltenia region of development, 21.40% of the respondents mentioned the programs of the employment agencies, and 14.30% mentioned the training courses. The actions of the employment agencies were also mentioned by 28.10% of the respondents from South-East region of development (*see Table 15*).

**Table 15. MS3. Occupational programs/actions known by the representatives of the local authorities, by region of development – Multiple answer**

	Region of development			
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East
Training courses	25.00%	33.30%	14.30%	6.20%
Employment caravan	18.80%	7.10%	3.60%	3.10%
ANOFM/AJOFM	6.20%	14.30%	21.40%	28.10%
Job exchange	6.20%	11.90%	3.60%	6.20%
Adds	6.20%		3.60%	6.20%
Social canteen/lunch tickets		2.40%	3.60%	3.10%
Counselling centre for parents and children/professional guidance		2.40%	3.60%	
Building a factory		2.40%		3.10%
Training courses provided by the town hall		2.40%		
School after school			3.60%	3.10%

	Region of development			
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East
Billboards				6.20%
Second chance				3.10%
Sport activities				3.10%
Cultural activities				3.10%
Healthcare activities				3.10%
By phone				3.10%

In terms of results of the occupational programs, they were evaluated as being poor in each region of development, although jobs resulted, and some results were evaluated as satisfactory (*see Table 16*).

**Table 16. MS3. Results of the occupational programs/actions known by the representatives of the local authorities, by region of development – Multiple answer**

Results	Region of development			
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East
	Number of respondents			
Poor results	2	1	1	1
The Roma people received gifts and money aids	2	1	0	1
No employments	1	1	0	1
People were employed	1	1	0	1
The training courses are not according to market requirements	1	0	0	0
Satisfactory results	0	1	1	2
The Roma people turned down the jobs offered by AJOFM	0	1	0	0
Very good results	0	0	1	0
Total	4	6	3	5

Most interviewed representatives of the local authorities agree that supporting the creation of jobs for Roma people would increase their opportunities of insertion on the labour market (78.90%). The next measure about which most respondents agree totally or partially, that it would be to the benefit of the Roma people, is the development of training programs for basic qualifications (87.80%). A proportion of 19.30% of the respondents disagree totally or partially with the fact that running specific measures for the vocational profile of the Roma people would help them integrate on the labour market. Seven respondents proposed different measures able to support the insertion of the Roma people on the labour market: guiding the pupils towards professional schools, counselling the adult people, training on the job, promotion of the artistic traditions and creation of new jobs.

A proportion of 54% of the interviewed representatives of the local authorities, consider that the education and professional qualification of the Roma people is adequate to the current requirements of the labour market, while 42% do not agree with this statement.

Of the people who consider that the education and professional qualification of the Roma people is not adequate to the current requirements of the labour market, 56.20% propose, as solutions for this situation, the professional qualification/requalification, 20.80% education of the children, 12.50% continuation of the studies, as well as other educational measures, enhancing the interest of the Roma people, job creation and provision of financial support.

A proportion of 59% of the representatives of the local authorities stated that they know the training requirements in the county. Of them, most consider that training courses in constructions are necessary (79.40%), while 38.20% of the respondents knowing the training requirements in their county, consider that training courses in agriculture are necessary, 36.80% propose training courses as commercial agent and 16.20% support training courses for the textile industry. The other qualifications that would be necessary, mentioned by less than 15% of the respondents are: security agent, hair stylist, plumber, car mechanic, driver, janitor, processing industry, healthcare, transportation, natural resources and environmental protection, confectioner/pastry worker, education, fiddler, crafts, bootmaker, homecare for old people.

The representatives of the local authorities from South West Oltenia, support most of all, compared to the other regions of development, as measures for the insertion of the Roma people, the adoption of measures specific to the vocational profile of the Roma people, running programs for the development of the basic qualifications, creating occupations and jobs function of the capacities of the Roma people, supporting the practice of specific Roma trades. In Bucharest-Ilfov, the respondents believe least in the measure of developing new occupations for the Roma, as measure of social insertion (62.40%), while in South Muntenia are the fewest respondents supporting the traditional Roma crafts (61.90%).

In South Muntenia region of development, most respondents consider that the education and professional qualification of the Roma people are adequate to labour market requirements (61.90%), while in Bucharest-Ilfov just 25.00% of the respondents consider that the professional training of the Roma people fits the requirements of the employers

The representatives of the local authorities, from all surveyed regions of development, consider that the education and professional training of the Roma people can become more adequate to labour market requirements by the qualification or requalification of the Roma people and by the education of the Roma children.

The representatives of the local authorities from the four surveyed regions of development consider that the constructions are the field with the highest demand for training. In Bucharest-Ilfov 43.80% of the respondents consider that people trained in commercial activities are sought in that county. A proportion of 11.90% of the respondents from South Muntenia consider that second to constructions, people

trained in agriculture and textile industry are sought, while 42.90% of the respondents from South West Oltenia consider that there is demand for qualification in agriculture. The respondents from South East rank constructions first, followed by the demand for commercial workers (25.00%) (see Table 17).

**Table 17. MS9. Please enumerate the most sought qualifications in the county, by region of development – Multiple answer**

Training	Region of development			
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	South-East
Constructions	56.20%	45.20%	60.70%	28.10%
Commercial worker	43.80%	4.80%	28.60%	25.00%
Security agent	31.20%	4.80%		6.20%
Agriculture	18.80%	11.90%	42.90%	18.80%
Textile worker/tailor	12.50%	11.90%	3.60%	9.40%
Cosmetics, hair stylist	6.20%	7.10%		6.20%
Janitor	6.20%	2.40%		
Plumber		7.10%		6.20%
Car mechanic		4.80%	3.60%	3.10%
Processing industry		4.80%		
Healthcare		2.40%		
Transportation		2.40%		
confectioner/pastry worker		2.40%		
Fiddler		2.40%		
Craftsman		2.40%		
Shoemaker		2.40%		
Driver			3.60%	6.20%
Natural resources and environmental protection				3.10%
Education				3.10%
Homecare for the elder				3.10%
NS/NR	6.20%			

## Conclusions

For most of the local respondents, it is extremely important to be honest in order to have success in life (47%), while for just 22% of them it is highly important to learn continuously. The faculty is important for 57% of the respondents, while the middle-class education is important for 77% of the respondents. The professional training is important to acquire success, for 81% of the respondents. At the level of all surveyed regions of development, work is seen as source of income. A proportion of 49.30% of the respondents who graduated at most the middle school are romanized Roma, and 21.80% are ursari. A proportion of 68% of the respondents with secondary education are romanized Roma, and 16.40% are ursari. With faculty education, we noticed 22.20% ursari and 11.10% brick makers. A total of 614 respondents declared that they have no

qualification, and the most frequent qualifications are in mechanics, plumbing and constructions, in all surveyed regions of development. A total of 355 interviewed local people said they never attended professional training courses, but 87.8% of the respondents would like to attend professional training courses, or to improve their skills, in the following period, if these courses are free and transportation is provided.

Of the respondents who would like to attend formation courses, 30% would like to qualify in constructions, 19.90% in agriculture and 18.30% in commercial activities. The top three areas of interest for the men are constructions (49.70%), commerce (13.60%) and agriculture, hunting, and fishery (12.10%). The women showed interest in attending training courses mainly in agriculture, hunting, and fishery (31.40%), commerce (24.70%) and hotels and restaurants (18.80%). In Bucharest-Ilfov, the top three areas of professional formation of interest for the respondents are constructions, commerce and hotels and restaurants. In the other surveyed regions of development, the respondents also showed interest in constructions, commerce, but also in agriculture.

A proportion of 50.60% of the local people who attended the survey are inactive on the labour market, of which 1.70% are retired people, 0.60% were going to integrate on the labour market after the period of survey, being students or freshly graduates. A proportion of 12.70% of the respondents are active and have a constant income (employees, company owners and self-employed). The sample also includes 36.70% people with occasional incomes (hired hands and agricultural workers). In Bucharest-Ilfov there is the highest proportion of employees (20.30%), compared to the proportion of employees in other regions of development. In South-Muntenia, there is the highest proportion of people working in the household (22.30%), compared to the other three surveyed regions of development, and just 9% employed people among the respondents. In South West Oltenia, just 2.30% of the respondents are employed, the main income coming, in this region, from occasional non-agricultural activities (14.00%). In South East there is the highest proportion of people working by the day in non-agricultural activities (21.20%), which is the main source of income in this region.

A proportion of 56% of the unemployed respondents said that they have been looking for a job in the last year. While in South Muntenia and South East regions of development, less than 60% of the respondents looked for a job during the past year, in South West Oltenia and Bucharest-Ilfov, over 77% of the respondents looked for a job during the past year, and 83.20% of the respondents looking for a job during the past year, said that they looked for a job asking friends, relatives or people they know. Relations are the source of getting a job for most respondents in every surveyed region of development. Most inactive respondents in the four surveyed regions of development claimed the lack of qualification, followed by the economic crisis, as major reasons why they did not get a job. While in Bucharest-Ilfov and South Muntenia, the top two solutions given by the respondents as alternative if they do not get a job, is the temporary employment and working in a lower qualification than they have, in South West Oltenia and South East, most respondents are willing to work for a determined period of time, or be less paid. In South East we find the highest proportion (24.50%) of respondents willing to work for a wage up to 700 lei, compared to the situation in the other surveyed regions of development. In South West Oltenia, 77.60% of the respondents would for a wage of 701 to 1000 lei per month, the highest

proportion with this option among all surveyed regions. Only in Bucharest-Ilfov, we find the highest proportion of respondents willing to work for a wage of 1001 to 1500 de lei.

The highest proportion of the local respondents who are employed, work in constructions (28.70%), while 12.60% work in agriculture and 12.60% work in commercial activities. A proportion of 45% of the employed respondents said that they have a labour contract on undetermined period, while 29% work with no form of contract.

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### Appendix: Profile of the Roma respondents from the target marginalized communities

The study of the situation of the marginalized Roma communities from the development regions Bucharest-Ilfov, South Muntenia, South West Oltenia and South East, proceeded in June-August 2014, with a margin of error of 2.6%, with a confidence level of 95%. We conducted a total of 1072 interviews with inhabitants of these communities according to the following structure (*see Table A*): 153 interviews in Bucharest-Ilfov, 348 in South Muntenia, 265 in South West Oltenia and 306 in South East. The sample included 98.80% of the local people who declared to be Roma, 1.10% Romanian locals and one Serbian.

**Table A. Q2. Ethnic group, by region of development and total**

Ethnic group		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Romanian	No. of respondents	6	2	1	3	12
	% of the Region of development	3.90%	0.60%	0.40%	1.00%	1.10%
Roma / Gypsy	No. of respondents	147	345	264	303	1059
	% of the Region of development	96.10%	99.10%	99.60%	99.00%	98.80%
Serbian	No. of respondents	0	1	0	0	1
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Total	No. of respondents	153	348	265	306	1072

We can see that 44 respondents stated to be Romanians at the 2011 Census (*see Table B*), compared to the 12 who stated to be Romanians (*see Table A*).

**Table B. Q3. Ethnic affiliation stated at the 2011 Census, by region of development, and total**

Declared ethnic group		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Romanian	No. of respondents	3	26	1	14	44
	% of the Region of development	2.20%	7.90%	0.40%	4.90%	4.40%
Roma	No. of respondents	63	291	259	255	868
	% of the Region of development	46.70%	88.40%	99.60%	88.90%	85.90%
Serbian	No. of respondents	0	1	0	0	1

Declared ethnic group		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
I did not participate	No. of respondents	46	11	0	18	75
	% of the Region of development	34.10%	3.30%	0.00%	6.30%	7.40%
NS/NR	No. of respondents	23	0	0	0	23
	% of the Region of development	17.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.30%
Total	No. of respondents	135	329	260	287	1011

Most of the respondents stated by be Romanised Roma (54%). 20.0% of the respondents stated to be ursari (*see Table C*).

**Table C. Q4. Roma line stated by the respondents, by region of development, and total**

Roma line		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Brick maker	No. of respondents	1	10	70	4	85
	% of the Region of development	0.70%	2.90%	26.40%	1.40%	8.10%
Rudar	No. of respondents	1	14	0	44	59
	% of the Region of development	0.70%	4.00%	0.00%	15.30%	5.60%
Chimney maker	No. of respondents	0	9	0	17	26
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	2.60%	0.00%	5.90%	2.50%
Bucket maker	No. of respondents	1	13	0	44	58
	% of the Region of development	0.70%	3.80%	0.00%	15.30%	5.50%
Ursar	No. of respondents	3	66	84	62	215
	% of the Region of development	2.00%	19.10%	31.70%	21.50%	20.40%
Romanised Roma	No. of respondents	144	224	104	96	568
	% of the Region of development	94.10%	64.70%	39.20%	33.30%	54.00%
Silversmith	No. of respondents	1	0	0	0	1
	% of the Region of development	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Cauldron maker	No. of respondents	0	1	0	0	1
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Sieve maker	No. of respondents	0	0	0	2	2

Roma line		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.20%
Laias	No. of respondents	0	3	7	2	12
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.90%	2.60%	0.70%	1.10%
Fiddler	No. of respondents	0	0	0	1	1
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%	0.10%
Tinker	No. of respondents	0	2	0	0	2
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%
Tinsmith	No. of respondents	0	1	0	0	1
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
NS / NR	No. of respondents	2	3	0	16	21
	% of the Region of development	1.30%	0.90%	0.00%	5.60%	2.00%
Total	No. of respondents	153	346	265	288	1052

50.60% of the respondents are inactive on the labour market, including the retired people. 1.70% of the respondents are retired persons. 12.70% of the surveyed people are active on the labour market, including the employees, self-employed people and owners of companies. 36.70% of the respondents stated to work occasionally, including the people working in agriculture, who obtain occasional incomes from their work (*see Table D*).

**Table D. SPM1. Occupational status, by region of development, and total (N=1068)**

Occupational status	Region of development				Total
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
No occupation	42.50%	18.80%	29.50%	17.30%	24.40%
Worker by the day / occasional work (not in agriculture)	15.00%	20.60%	14.00%	21.20%	18.40%
Household worker	9.20%	22.30%	17.80%	16.70%	17.70%
Worker by the day / occasional work in agriculture	2.00%	16.80%	32.20%	13.70%	17.60%
Employee	20.30%	9.00%	2.30%	10.50%	9.40%
Registered unemployed	2.60%	5.80%	0.00%	7.80%	4.50%
Self-employed in non-agricultural activities, freelancer, liberal and artistic professions, PFA, individual enterprise	2.00%	3.50%	1.90%	2.60%	2.60%
Retired due to health problems	2.00%	2.00%	0.80%	1.60%	1.60%

Occupational status	Region of development				Total
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Receiver of VMG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.60%	1.60%
Company owner / administrator	2.00%	0.30%	0.00%	1.30%	0.70%
Farmer	2.00%	0.30%	0.80%	0.70%	0.70%
pupil/student or recently graduate	0.70%	0.30%	0.40%	1.00%	0.60%
Social aid	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.10%
Pension from deceased husband/wife	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%

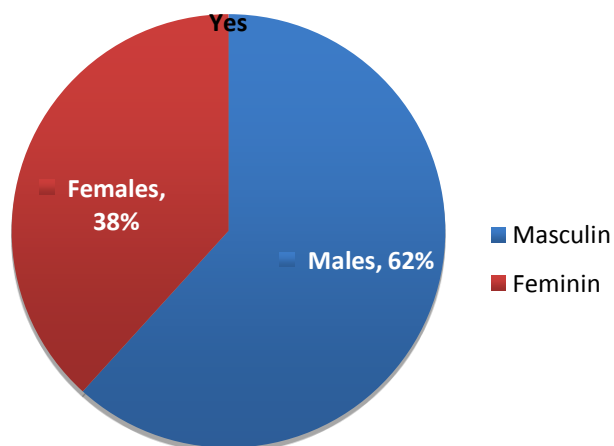
Most of the respondents stated that they have never been employed legally (69%). In each surveyed region of development, most respondents stated that they never worked legally (see Table E).

**Table E. SPM2. Legally employed, by region of development and total (N=831)**

Legally employed	Region of development				Total
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Yes	36.90%	40.40%	17.00%	30.20%	31.00%
No	63.10%	59.60%	83.00%	69.80%	69.00%

A higher proportion of men declared to have been employed legally (37.10%) than women (23%) (see Figure A).

**Fig. A. SPM2. Legally employed people, by gender (N= 829)**



Most respondents are young people aged 18 to 35 (50.50%). This distribution can be found at the level of the regions of development too, except South-East region, where 44.40% of the respondents are aged 36 to 50 (*see Table F*).

**Table F. S1. Age of respondents, by region of development and total**

Age		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
18-35	No. of respondents	82	190	145	124	541
	% of the Region of development	53.60%	54.60%	54.70%	40.50%	50.50%
36-50	No. of respondents	48	132	90	136	406
	% of the Region of development	31.40%	37.90%	34.00%	44.40%	37.90%
51-65	No. of respondents	22	25	30	34	111
	% of the Region of development	14.40%	7.20%	11.30%	11.10%	10.40%
66+	No. of respondents	0	0	0	1	1
	% of the Region of development				0.30%	0.10%
NS/NR	No. of respondents	1	1	0	11	13
	% of the Region of development	0.70%	0.30%		3.60%	1.20%
Total	No. of respondents	153	348	265	306	1072

58.90% of the respondents are males, and 41.10% are females. A similar gender distribution is in all surveyed regions of development (*see Table G*).

**Table G. S2. Gender of the respondents, by region of development and total (N=1068)**

Gender of the respondents		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Males	No. of respondents	83	204	153	189	629
	% of the Region of development	54.60%	58.80%	57.70%	62.20%	58.90%
Females	No. of respondents	69	143	112	115	439
	% of the Region of development	45.40%	41.20%	42.30%	37.80%	41.10%
Total	No. of respondents	152	347	265	304	1068

97.10% of the respondents live in the rural. In Bucharest-Ilfov region, 18.40% of the respondents live in the urban. In South West Oltenia all questionnaires were applied in the rural (*see Table H*).

**Table H. S3. Residential area, by region of development, and total (N=1001)**

Residential area		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Urban	No. of respondents	25	2	0	2	29
	% of the Region of development	18.40%	0.60%		0.70%	2.90%
Rural	No. of respondents	111	325	263	273	972
	% of the Region of development	81.60%	99.40%	100%	99.30%	97.10%
Total	No. of respondents	136	327	263	275	1001

Most of the respondents are married (52.80%). Most respondents in the surveyed regions of development are married people, except in Bucharest-Ilfov region, where 49.20% of the respondents live in concubinage, and 41.30% are married people (*see Table I*).

**Table I. S4. Marital status of the respondents, by region of development, and total (N=961)**

Marital status		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Married	No. of respondents	52	141	124	190	507
	% of the Region of development	41.30%	47.20%	50.00%	66.00%	52.80%
Concubinage	No. of respondents	62	122	107	82	373
	% of the Region of development	49.20%	40.80%	43.10%	28.50%	38.80%
Single parent (divorce, separation, widow/widower)	No. of respondents	12	36	17	16	81
	% of the Region of development	9.50%	12.00%	6.90%	5.60%	8.40%
Total	No. of respondents	126	299	248	288	961

Most respondents belong to families with 2-5 members, of which 2-3 children (302). 210 respondents belong to families with 2-5 members, of which one child, and 187 respondents belong to families with 2-5 adult people (*see Table J*).

**Table J. S5. Family structure, by region of development and total**

Family structure			Region of development				Total
			Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Number of people	Number of adults	Number of children	Number of respondents				
One person	one adult	No children	2	10	8	5	25
2 to 5 persons	one adult	One child	0	6	3	1	10
		2 to 4 children	0	6	5	5	16
	2 to 5 adults	No children	41	66	39	41	187
		One child	23	72	45	70	210
6 to 10 persons	2 to 5 adults	2 to 3 children	34	100	77	91	302
		6 to 9 children	0	1	0	0	1
		One child	1	7	1	3	12
	6 to 10 adults	2 to 5 children	29	48	60	61	198
		6 to 8 children	2	11	7	15	35
		No children	4	1	2	4	11
11 to 19 persons	2 to 5 adults	One child	1	8	1	0	10
		2 to 4 children	7	7	3	7	24
	6 to 10 adults	6 to 10 children	0	1	2	1	4
		11 to 12 children	0	0	1	0	1
	11 to 13 adults	2 to 5 children	0	0	3	1	4
		6 to 10 children	1	2	7	0	10
Total			146	346	264	305	1061

75.50% of the respondents declared that the incomes are not enough even for the bare necessities. Most respondents in each surveyed region of development declared that the incomes are not enough even for the bare necessities (see Table K).

**Table K. VEN1. Incomes of the respondent families, by region of development, and total**

Family incomes		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Not enough even for the bare necessities	No. of respondents	109	249	215	190	763
	% of the Region of development	72.70%	75.20%	86.30%	67.60%	75.50%
Enough for the bare necessities	No. of respondents	29	65	18	75	187
	% of the Region of development	19.30%	19.60%	7.20%	26.70%	18.50%
Enough for a decent living, but cannot afford buying more	No. of respondents	11	13	16	13	53
	% of the Region of development	7.30%	3.90%	6.40%	4.60%	5.20%

Family incomes		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
expensive goods						
We can buy more expensive goods, but with efforts	No. of respondents	0	2	0	3	5
	% of the Region of development		0.60%		1.10%	0.50%
We have all we need, with no great effort	No. of respondents	1	2	0	0	3
	% of the Region of development	0.70%	0.60%			0.30%
Total	No. of respondents	150	331	249	281	1011

Children allocations are the source of household income for 80.80% of the respondents, 53.60% live from social assistance, 68.40% work by the day, and just 33.60% are employed. In Bucharest-Ilfov, most respondents are employees (50.80%), compared to the other regions of development (*see Table L*).

**Table L. VEN2. Sources of income of the respondent families, by region of development and total – Multiple answer**

Sources of income		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Wages	No. of respondents	62	67	15	51	195
	% of the Region of development	50.80%	30.60%	17.20%	33.30%	33.60%
Craftsmen activities	No. of respondents	7	12	1	11	31
	% of the Region of development	7.40%	6.10%	1.20%	8.90%	6.20%
Collecting/recycling products	No. of respondents	9	2	1	4	16
	% of the Region of development	9.30%	1.10%	1.20%	3.30%	3.30%
Work by the day	No. of respondents	74	162	130	166	532
	% of the Region of development	54.00%	64.80%	69.90%	81.00%	68.40%
Social support (VMG, unemployment benefit)	No. of respondents	25	136	127	82	370
	% of the Region of development	24.00%	53.30%	74.70%	50.90%	53.60%
Children allocations	No. of respondents	71	207	184	191	653
	% of the Region of development	63.40%	73.90%	90.60%	89.70%	80.80%
Pensions (including alimonies)	No. of respondents	17	30	14	14	75
	% of the Region of development	17.50%	14.40%	16.10%	10.90%	14.40%
Properties (profit, interests, royalties, rents)	No. of respondents	0	0	0	3	3
	% of the Region of development				2.50%	0.60%
Selling agricultural products	No. of respondents	2	2	4	4	12
	% of the Region of development	2.20%	1.00%	4.60%	3.30%	2.40%



82.20% of the respondents own their dwelling together with their family. In the surveyed regions of development, more than 70% of the respondents own their dwellings. The highest proportion of respondents owning their dwellings is in South-West Oltenia region (96,60%), while in Bucharest-Ilfov is the lowest proportion of respondents owning their dwellings (74%) (see Table M).

**Table M. PROP1. Properties and goods owned by the families of the respondents, by region of development, and total – Multiple answer**

Properties and goods		Region of development				Total
		Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East	
Dwelling (house, apartment)	No. of respondents	97	210	254	209	770
	% of the Region of development	74.00%	75.80%	96.60%	78.60%	82.20%
Other real estate properties: holiday house, leased homes	No. of respondents	2	0	2	1	5
	% of the Region of development	2.10%	0.00%	0.80%	0.60%	0.70%
Agricultural land (more than half hectar)	No. of respondents	4	17	20	10	51
	% of the Region of development	4.20%	7.20%	7.60%	5.60%	6.60%
Agricultural farm: crops, animal production, apiculture	No. of respondents	1	1	2	0	4
	% of the Region of development	1.10%	0.40%	0.80%	0.00%	0.50%
Work animals (horses, donkeys), carriage	No. of respondents	7	25	32	7	71
	% of the Region of development	7.40%	10.80%	12.20%	4.00%	9.30%
Herds/flocks (sheep, cows, pigs etc.)	No. of respondents	1	4	37	2	44
	% of the Region of development	1.10%	1.80%	14.10%	1.20%	5.80%
Shops, booths	No. of respondents	2	0	0	3	5
	% of the Region of development	2.20%	0.00%	0.00%	1.80%	0.70%
Shareholder in commercial companies	No. of respondents	1	0	0	1	2
	% of the Region of development	1.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%	0.30%
Production units: workshops, factories	No. of respondents	0	0	0	2	2
	% of the Region of development	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.30%
Peasant household: grows a garden, raises few animals	No. of respondents	6	84	150	52	292
	% of the Region of development	6.50%	36.20%	57.00%	28.90%	38.00%

In the four surveyed regions of development, most respondents are connected to then power supply. A lower proportion are connected to the gas supply or use liquefied gas. More than half of the respondents have mobile of fixed phone. South-Muntenia region has the lowest proportion of respondents connected to the water supply (33%). (see Table N).

**Table N. PROP2. Facilities of the respondent households, by region of development, and total – Multiple answer**

Facilities	Region of development			
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East
Electricity	92.20%	87.60%	96.20%	90.50%
Gas/liquefied gas	84.30%	72.10%	82.30%	85.00%
Mobile/fixed phone	62.10%	74.70%	72.10%	69.60%
Water supply	55.60%	33.00%	43.40%	71.60%
Cable, internet, satellite TV	47.10%	65.80%	63.80%	68.30%

In the four surveyed regions of development, most respondents stated they had outstanding bills for more than a month for electricity and radio-TV (*see Table O*).

**Table O. DAT. Outstanding bills for more than a month, over the past year, for utilities, in the four regions of development, and total – Multiple answer**

Debts	Region of development			
	Bucharest-Ilfov	South Muntenia	South West Oltenia	South East
Electricity and radio-TV	30.10%	49.40%	49.10%	51.60%
Other loans	15.70%	2.60%		3.90%
Gas	13.70%	8.90%	4.20%	8.20%
Cable, internet	9.80%	15.20%	25.30%	32.00%
Taxes and dues	7.80%	8.60%		13.40%
Bank instalments / CAR	6.50%	5.70%	0.80%	2.60%
Phone	3.90%	8.30%	14.30%	7.50%
Water	2.60%	10.60%	4.90%	30.70%
None of the above	27.50%	26.10%	36.60%	25.50%
NS / NR	9.20%	2.00%	0.40%	1.30%