



INTERVENTION IN ROMA COMMUNITIES. ACTION ON LABOUR MARKET

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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.). 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-Ilfon, 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.*

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

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

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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 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 conditionalities 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 agreement 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.

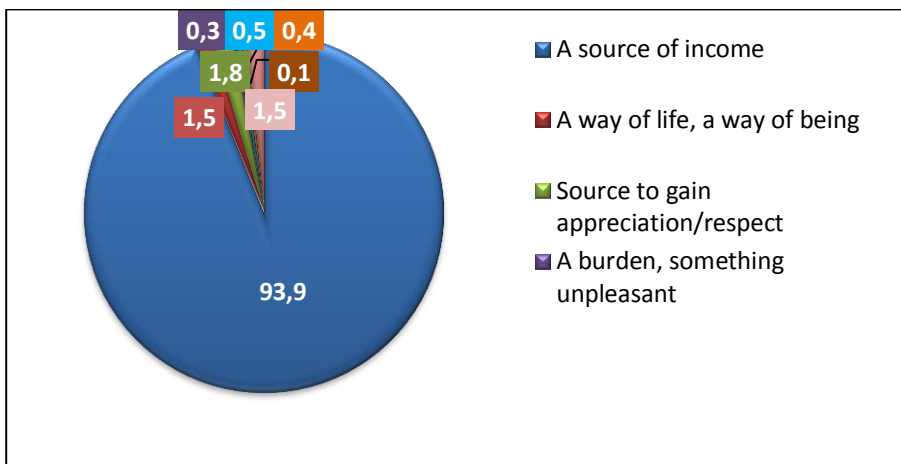
Results

Analysis of the educational and professional training of the Roma people from the target marginalized communities

The educational and professional training of the Roma people belonging to the marginalized communities, was determined by the studies graduated by the respondent and his/her family and by the professional qualification or craft skills he/she has. At the same time, we also determined how much did the respondents know about the programs in the field of occupation running in the county and how do the respondents value work.

Most respondents consider that work is a source of income (93.9%). For just 1.5% of them, work is a way of living (see Chart 1).

Chart 1 OPN1. What does work represent for you? (N= 1041) – One answer only



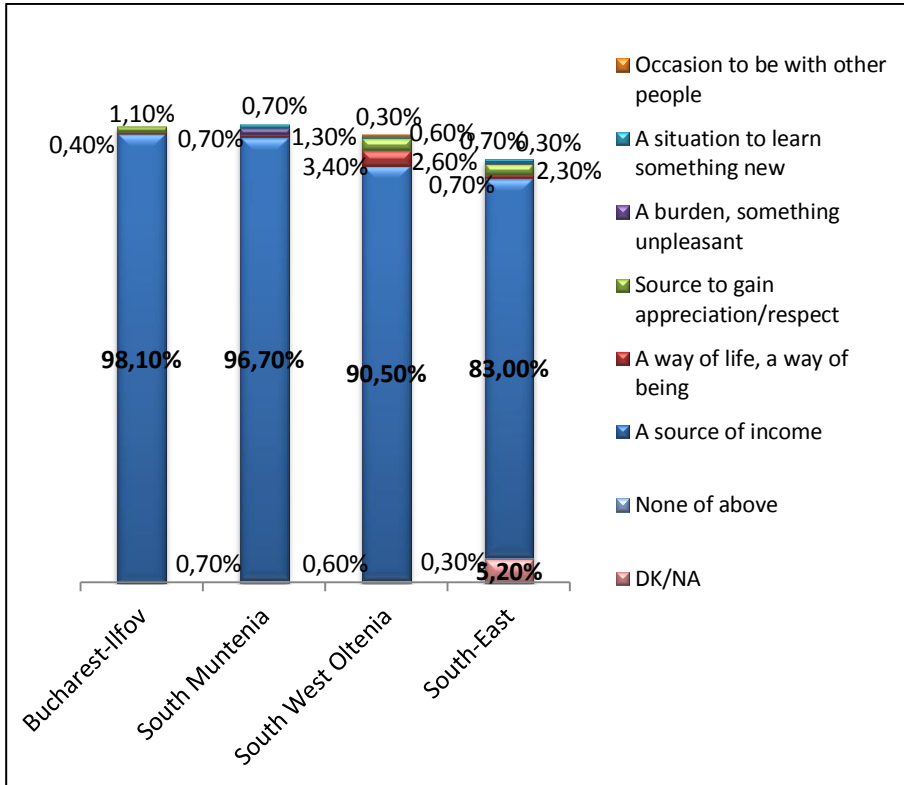
There is a 0.072 correlation, for $p < 0.05$, between the way in which the respondents consider the work, and the Roma family to which they belong. Of the respondents from whom work is a source of income, 54% are Romanised Roma, while 21.20% are bear trainers. Also, for them, work also is a burden, or an occasion to spend time with other people; these two significances of the work were not mentioned by the other Roma families (see Table 1).

Table 1. OPN1. What does the work mean to different families of Roma people (N=1021). One answer only

| What does work mean | Brick maker | Rudar | Fireplace maker | Cauldron maker | Bear trainer | Romanized Roma |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| A source of income | 8.40% | 3.90% | 2.60% | 5.80% | 21.20% | 54.00% |
| A way of life, a way of being | 6.20% | | | 6.20% | 6.20% | 81.20% |
| Source to gain appreciation/respect | 17.60% | 5.90% | | | 29.40% | 47.10% |
| A burden, something unpleasant | | | | | | 100.00% |
| A situation to learn something new | | | 20.00% | | 20.00% | 60.00% |
| None of above | | | | | 25.00% | 75.00% |
| Occasion to be with other people | | | | | | 100.00% |
| DK/NA | | 68.80% | | | 12.50% | 6.20% |

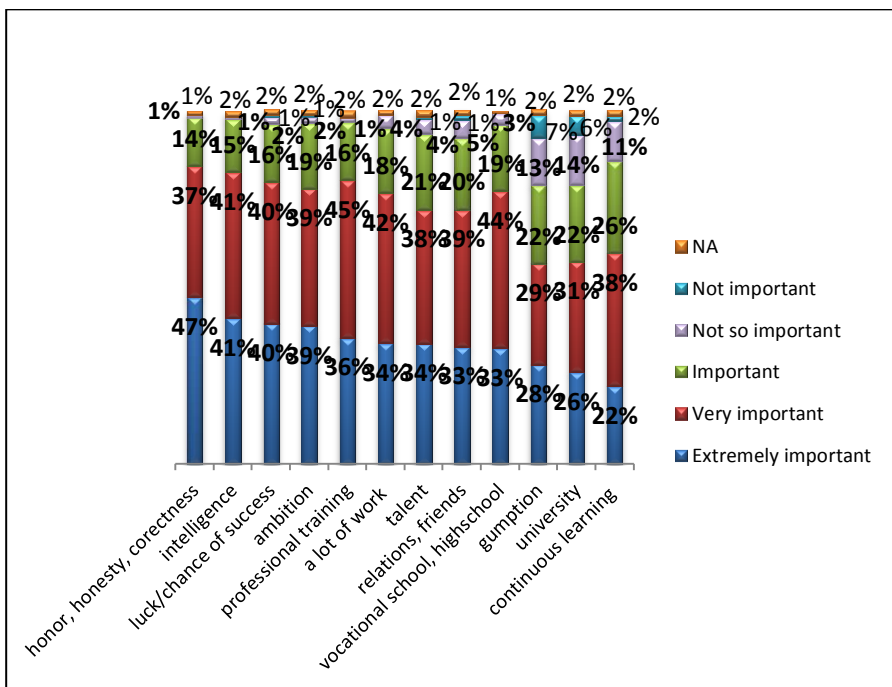
At the level of all surveyed regions of development, work is seen mostly as a source of income (see Chart 2).

Chart 2. OPN1. What does work represent, by region of development (N=1041) - One answer only



One can notice that for most of the respondents, it is extremely important to be honest in order to have success in life (47%), while for just 22% of them, life-long learning is extremely important. The faculty is important for 57% of the respondents, and the medium educational training is important for 77% of the respondents. The professional training is important for success for 81% of the respondents (see Chart 3).

Chart 3. OPN2. Criteria for success in life



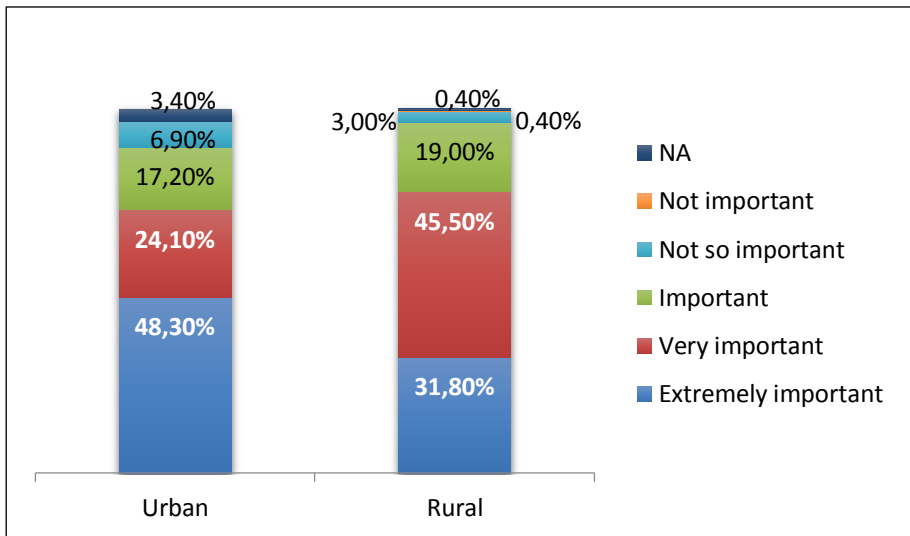
At the level of the four regions of development surveyed by our study, over 70% of the respondents consider that graduating the middle education is an extremely important and very important criterion for success in life. While in South-Muntenia and South-East, over 60% of the respondents consider that the faculty is extremely important and very important, in Bucharest-Ilfov and South-West Oltenia, less than half of the respondents consider that this criterion is important. Having a good professional training is important for 83.90% of the respondents from South-Muntenia and by 82% of the respondents from South-East. The life-long learning process is appreciated only by 43.80% of the respondents from Bucharest-Ilfov, while in South-East, is appreciated by 67% pf the respondents (see Table 2).

Table 2. OPN2. Criteria necessary to have success in life, by region of development (% extremely important and very important)

| Criteria | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Professional school/highschool | 74.50% | 78.70% | 72.10% | 79.10% |
| Faculty | 48.40% | 68.40% | 31.70% | 69.60% |
| Good professional training | 70.60% | 83.90% | 75.80% | 82.00% |
| Life-long learning | 43.80% | 64.60% | 51.70% | 67.00% |

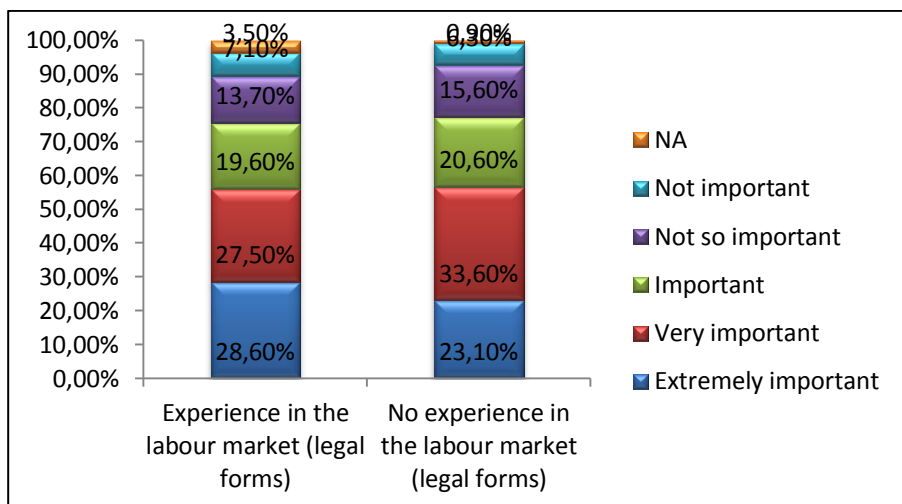
The values treasured by the respondents in terms of education (professional school/ highschool) are negatively correlated with the ethnic affiliation, at -0.108 , $p=0.00$, and with the residential area, at -0.069 for $p<0.05$. It can be noticed that in the urban, graduating a professional school or a highschool is extremely important for 48.30% of the respondents, while in the rural for just 31.80% of the respondents. A proportion of 96.30% of the rural respondents and 89.60% of the urban respondents, consider that it is important to have middle class education to have success in life (see chart 54). 95.90% of the Roma consider that middle class education is important. The same evaluation was given by 10 of the 12 interviewed Romanians and by only Serbian interviewed.

Chart 54. OPN2. Importance of the professional school / high school for success in life, by residential area



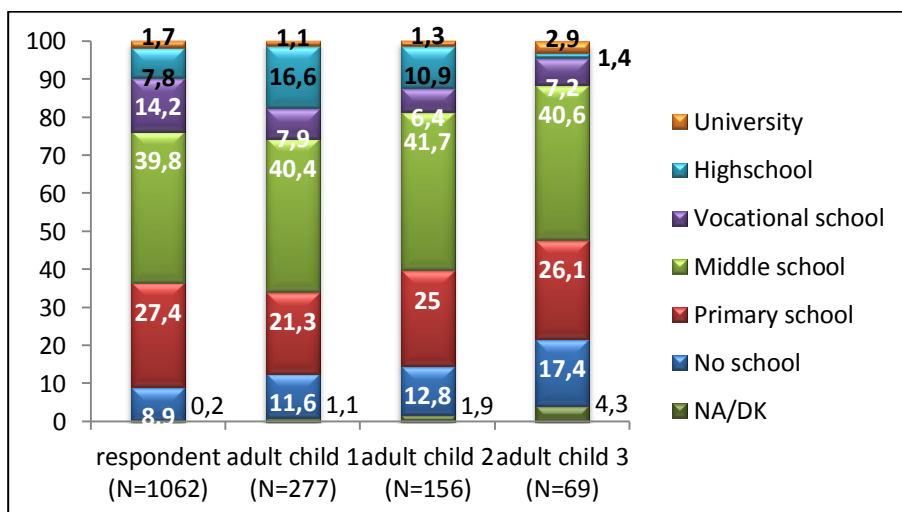
The values regarding the graduation of studies with licence correlate negatively, at -0.092 , $p<0.01$. The proportion of people working legally, who appreciate that the graduation of studies by licence is an important criterion for success, is similar with that of the respondents with no working experience, and with legal papers (75.70% and 77.30%, respectively) (see chart 4).

Chart 4. OPN2. Importance of the faculty education for success in life, depending on the working experience



Most of the respondents graduated at most the middle school (76.1%), 14.2% graduated apprentice school or professional school, 7.8% graduated the high school, and just 1,7% have higher education. The same distribution can be noticed for their life partners and for the adult children of the respondents (see chart 5).

Chart 5. Last graduated form of education, by the adults from the respondent families

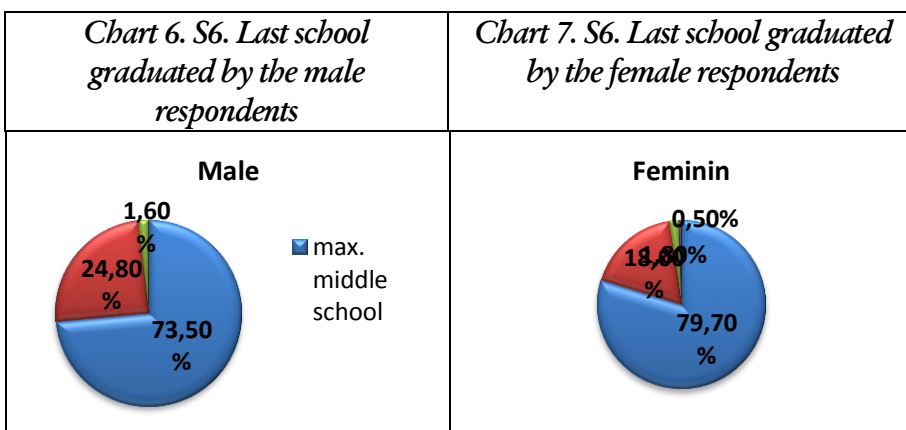


The educational level of the respondents is positively correlated with the Roma family to which they belong, at 0.125, $p=0$. 49.30% of the respondents who graduated at most the middle school education are Romanian Roma, 21.80% are bear tamers. 68% of the respondents with secondary education are Romanian Roma, and 16,40% are bear tamers. With higher education, there are 22.20% bear tamers and 11.10% brick makers (see Table 3).

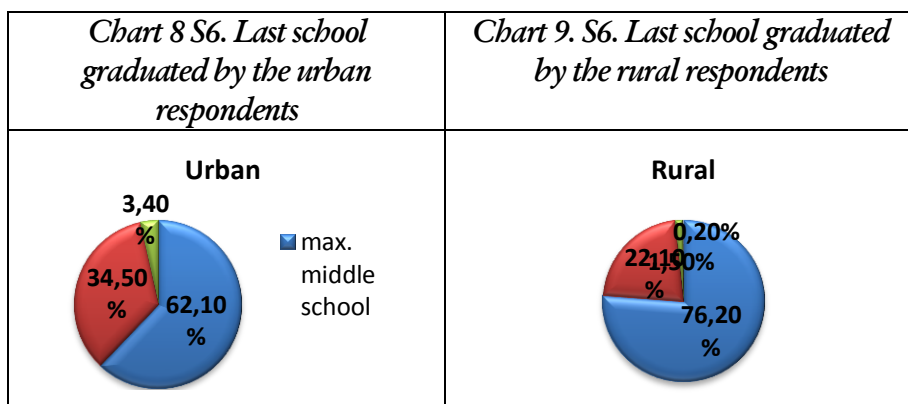
Table 3 . S6. Last school graduated by the respondents, depending on the Roma family to which they belong

| Roma family | Studies of the respondent | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | At most middle school | Secondary education | Higher education | NS/NR | Total |
| Romanian Roma | 49.30% | 68.00% | 61.10% | 50.00% | 53.60% |
| Bear tamer | 21.80% | 16.40% | 22.20% | | 20.60% |
| Brick maker | 8.90% | 5.30% | 11.10% | | 8.20% |
| Rudar | 5.50% | 6.20% | 5.60% | | 5.70% |
| Cauldron maker | 7.20% | 0.40% | | | 5.60% |
| Fireplace maker | 2.80% | 1.80% | | | 2.50% |
| Laias | 1.40% | 0.40% | | | 1.20% |
| Ciurar | 0.30% | | | | 0.20% |
| Tinsmith | 0.30% | | | | 0.20% |
| Silversmith | 0.10% | | | | 0.10% |
| Ceaunar | 0.10% | | | | 0.10% |
| Fiddler | | 0.40% | | | 0.10% |
| Tinichigii | 0.10% | | | | 0.10% |
| NS/ NR | 2.30% | 0.90% | | 50.00% | 2.00% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

24.80% of the male respondents have secondary education, and 1.6% have higher education, while 18% of the female respondents have secondary education, and 1.80% have higher education. A higher proportion of women (79.70%), than men (73.50%), graduated at most the general school (see chart 6 and chart 7).

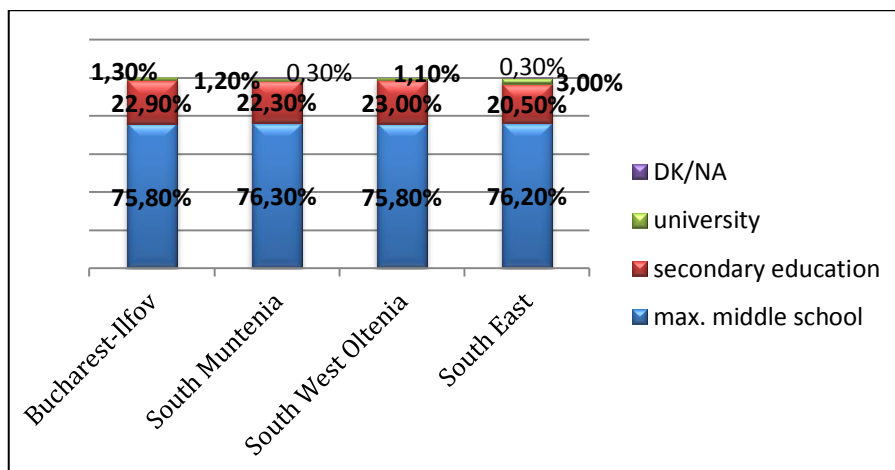


76.20% of the rural respondents declared that they graduated at most the middle school education, and 62.10% of the urban respondents have the same level of studies. In the rural, there are 1.50% respondents with higher education studies, while in the urban there are 3.40% respondents with higher education studies (see chart 8 and chart 9).



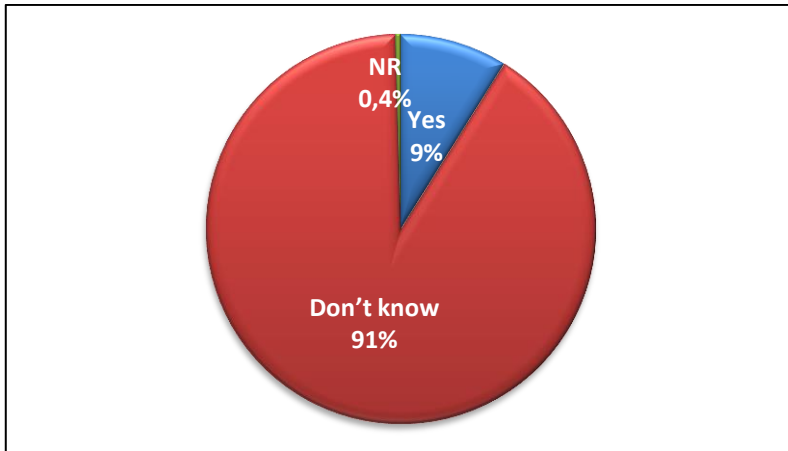
The structure of respondents, depending on their graduated studies, at the level of the regions of development, shows similar configuration. Most respondents in each of the surveyed regions, have at most the middle school graduated, and at most, 3% have higher education studies (see chart 10).

Chart 10. S6. Last school graduated by the respondents, by region of development



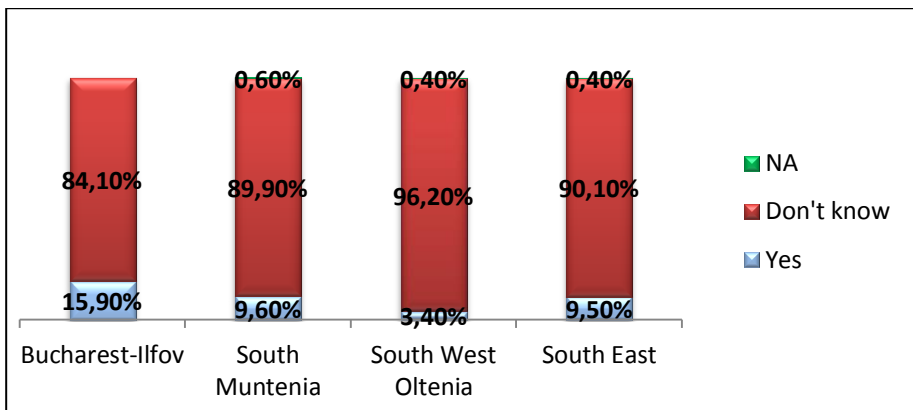
91% of the respondents stated that they have no knowledge of training programs in the field of occupation. Just 9% are aware of programs or actions running with the purpose of integration on the labour market (see chart 11).

Chart 11. MS1. Level of knowledge about programs / actions in the field of occupation



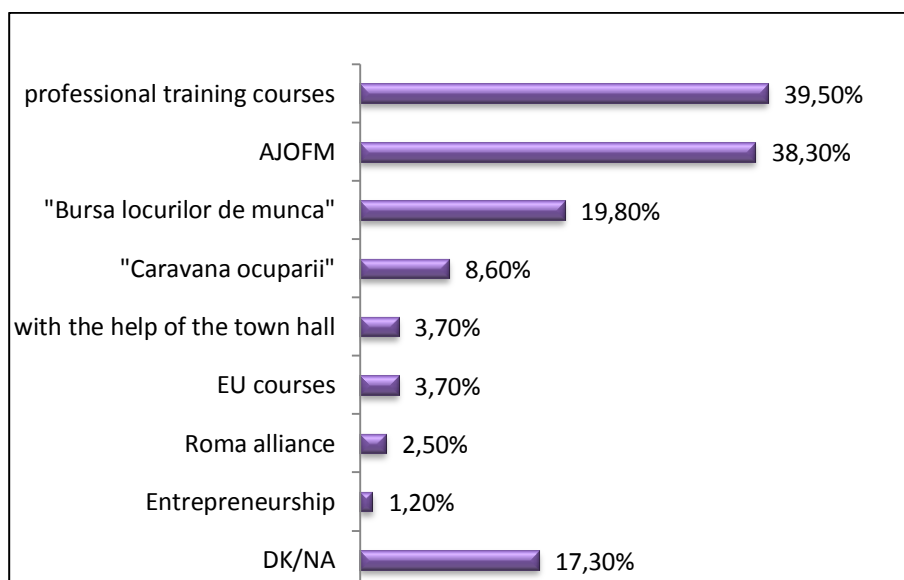
In Bucharest-Ilfov we noticed the highest proportion of respondents knowing of running programs or actions in the field of occupation (15.90%). In South-West Oltenia, we noticed the lowest proportion of respondents knowing of such programs (3.40%) (see chart 12).

Chart 12. MS1. Level of knowledge of the programs / actions running in the field of occupation, by region of development



39.50% of the respondents who stated they are aware of programs or actions running in the field of occupation, mentioned the professional training courses, as generic name. The other programs that were indicated are those organised by the employment agencies (38.30%), Job exchange (19.80%) and Occupation caravan (8.60%) (see chart 13). By region of development, 7 of 18 programs indicated by the respondents from Bucharest-Ilfov, 5 of 9 programs indicated by the respondents from South-West Oltenia and 15 of 22 programs indicated by the respondents from South-East, are organised by AJOFM. In South-Muntenia 14 of the 32 de respondents who stated that they know of programs running in the field of occupation, did not respond at this question. The respondents mentioned two programs running in Bucharest and seven programs running in Galați. The interviewed local people consider that the programs and actions running in the field of occupation are addressing the Roma people (9 cases), the young people (2 cases), or the unemployed (one case). In terms of the period when the actions took place within their communities, 9 local people mentioned years 2007, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2014, as well as the programs running every year in Galați. The locations mentioned by the local people are Bucharest, Galați, Alexandria, Vălenii de Munte, Constanța, Medgidia, Târgoviște, Focșani, Tulcea, Buzău, Câmpulung Muscel. We also find out 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. The interviewed local people considered that the professional training courses are discriminatory and that no job result from them.

Chart 13. MS2. Programs/ actions running in the field of occupation, known by the respondents (N=109). Multiple answer



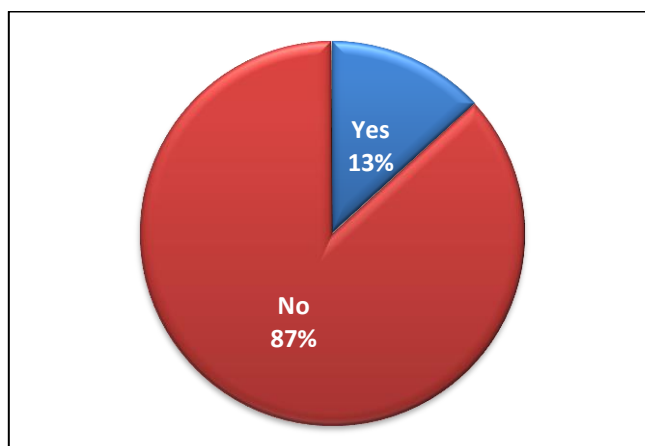
260 of the respondents declared to have no training. Some of the respondents stated to have two or more qualifications. The most frequent qualifications are those in the field of mechanics and construction installations, throughout all the surveyed development regions. In South-East, 16 of the respondents mentioned professional training in counselling and formation (see Table 4).

Table 4. R11. Qualifications of the respondents, by region of development, 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 |
| Alimentation 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 |
| Tailor/cloth 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 |

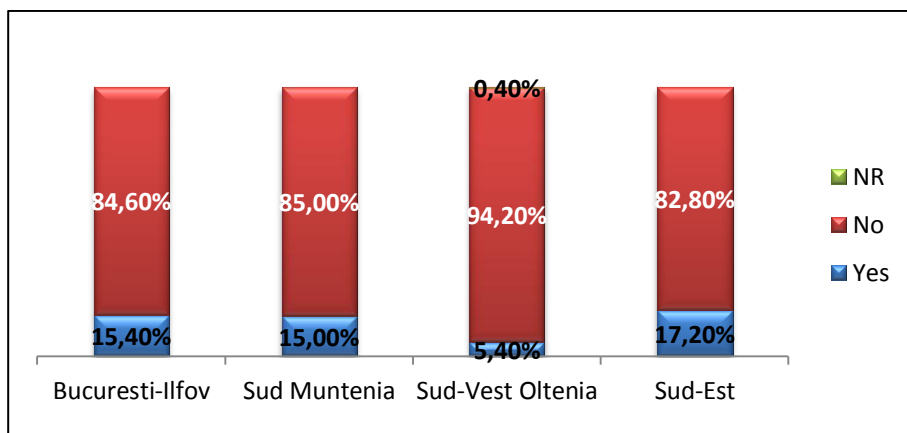
13% of the respondents declared that after graduating school they attended a course of professional training (see chart 14).

Chart 14. R12. After graduating school, did you attend any professional training course? (N= 1003)



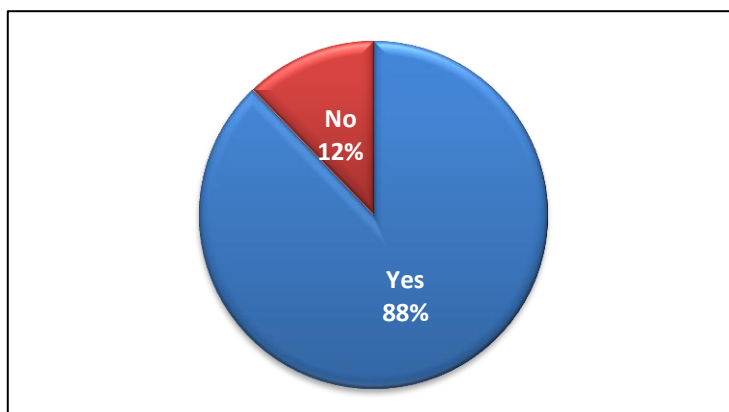
The proportion of respondents who attended training courses in the surveyed regions, varies between 17.2 and 15%, except for South-West Oltenia, where just 5.40% of the respondents declared that they graduated training courses (*see chart 15*).

Chart 15. R12. After graduating the school, did you attend any professional training course? (N= 1003), by region



88% of the people who stated to have graduated a training course after finishing the school, said that they received a graduation/qualification certificate (*see chart 16*).

Chart 16. R13. With, or without graduation or qualification certificate? (N= 123)

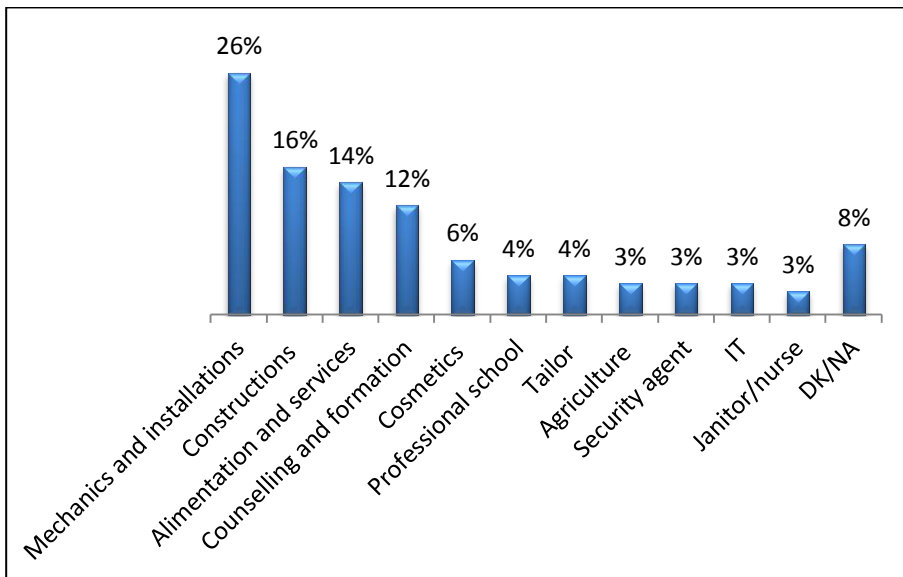


In the four surveyed regions of development, most of the respondents who attended training courses received a diploma or a certificate of graduation (*see Table 5*).

Table 5. R13. With, or without graduation or qualification certificate? total and by region (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 | 3 | 68 |
| No | 3 | 8 | 1 | | 5 |
| Total | 19 | 45 | 13 | 6 | 23 |

The respondents who attended training professional courses after graduating the school, attended training courses in mechanics and installations (26%), in constructions (16%), alimentation and services (14%), counselling and formation (12%). Less than 10% of these respondents attended training courses in other areas, as show below (*see chart 17*). Most training courses mentioned by the respondents have a duration of 2, 3 and 6 months.

Chart 17. R14. Training courses attended by the respondents (N= 119) – Multiple answer

6 of 21 respondents from Bucharest-Ilfov who graduated qualification courses, are qualified in alimentation and services. In South-Muntenia, 17 of the 46 trained people, graduated courses in mechanics and installations, and 11 of 46 are qualified in constructions. In South-East, 11 of 45 qualified people were trained in counselling and formations (*see Table 6*).

Table 6. R14. Qualification courses attended by the respondents, total and by region (N=126). Multiple answer

| Course | Region of development | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| | Number of respondents | | | | |
| Mechanics and installations | 3 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 31 |
| Constructions | 2 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| Alimentation 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 |
| Tailor | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Agriculture | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Security agent | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| IT | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Janitor/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 about when was the last time they attended a professional training course, most of the people said it was more than one year ago, both regarding the entire sample (86 respondents) and by surveyed region of development (*see Table 7*).

Table 7 R15. When did you last attend a course of continuous/professional formation? Total and by region (N=482)

| Period when they attended the professional training course | Region of development | | | | Total |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| | Number of respondents | | | | |
| During the 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 |

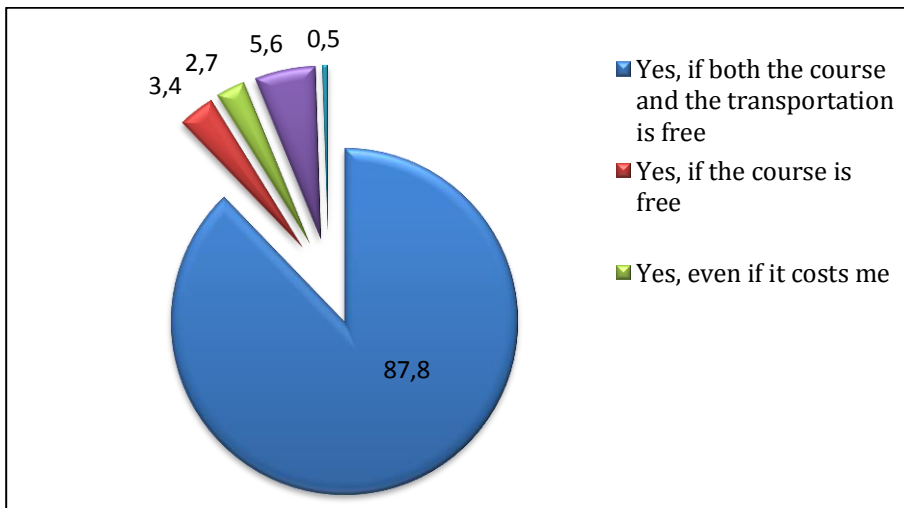
Most of the people who attended professional training courses evaluated them as being rather useful (96 of 111 respondents). The distribution of the positive evaluations are preserved at the level of the regions of development too (*see Table 8*).

Table 8. R16. How much useful was what you learned at this course? total and by region (N=111)

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

87.8% of the respondents would like to attend a course of professional training or an upgrading course, if they are free and provide transportation. However, 3.4% of them would participate in free courses, which do not provide transportation, while 5.6% of the respondents are not interested to attend a formation course in the future. (*see chart 18*)

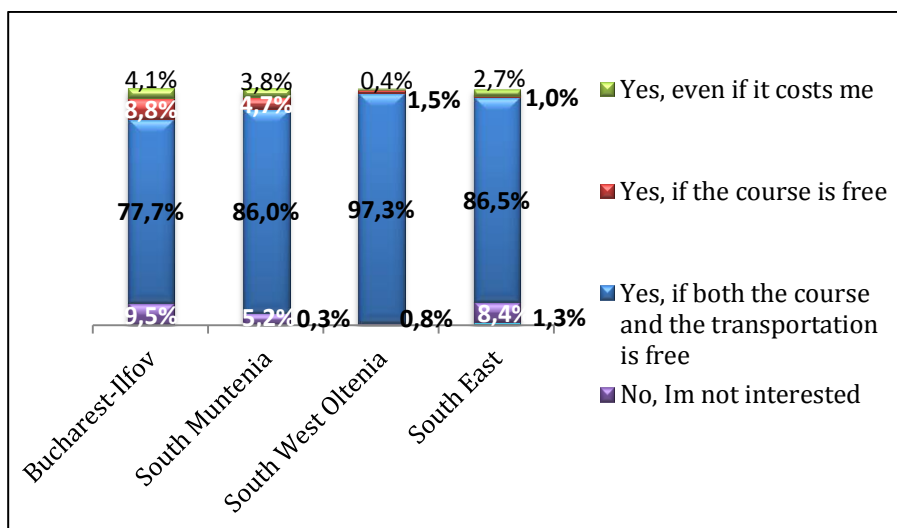
Chart 18. R17. Would you like to attend a formation/upgrading course in the future?



In South-West Oltenia, we find the highest proportion of respondents who would like to attend formation/upgrading courses if they are free (97.3%). The proportion of this category of respondents dominate in all the four regions or development that were surveyed. In Bucharest-Ilfov and in South Muntenia, we noticed the highest proportion

of people who would be attend formation courses that require a specific fee (12.90%, and 8.5%, respectively). (see chart 19)

Chart 19.R17. Would you like to attend a formation/upgrading course in the future? by region of development



Analysis of the situation regarding the integration/reintegration on the labour market of the Roma people from the targeted marginalized communities

The situation of occupation was studied on the basis of the occupational status of the respondents, of the strategies of integration or reintegration on the labour market of the inactive persons, of the situation of the employed people on the labour market, and on the values shared by the respondents regarding the criteria that can ensure success in life.

50.60% of the respondents are inactive on the labour market, of which 1.70% are inactive persons who retired, thus leaving the labour market and 0.60% of the respondents are going to integrate on the labour market, because they were school pupils or students during the period of the survey, or are freshly graduates. 12.70% of the respondents are active persons having a constant income (employees, company owners and self-employed). The sample also contained 36.70% people with occasional incomes (workers by the day and farmers).

The proportion of the people with no occupation is high at the level of all four surveyed regions of development. In Bucharest-Ilfov exists the highest proportion of

employees (20.30%), of all four regions of development. In South-Muntenia we observe the highest percentage of house-working people (22.30%), and just 9% employees, among the respondents. In South-West Oltenia, just 2.30% of the respondents are employees, the main income in this region coming from occasional work in non-agricultural activities (14.00%). In South-East 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 too (*see Table 9*)

Table 9. SPM1. Occupational status of the respondents, by region of development, and total

| Occupation | 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% |
| House-working | 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% | | 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% |
| Medical retirement | 2.00% | 2.00% | 0.80% | 1.60% | 1.60% |
| Beneficiary of minimal guaranteed income | | | | 5.60% | 1.60% |
| Company owner/administrator | 2.00% | 0.30% | | 1.30% | 0.70% |
| Farmer | 2.00% | 0.30% | 0.80% | 0.70% | 0.70% |
| Pupil/student or freshly graduate | 0.70% | 0.30% | 0.40% | 1.00% | 0.60% |
| Social assistance | | | 0.40% | | 0.10% |
| Successor pension | | 0.30% | | | 0.10% |

The occupational status is correlated positively for $p=0$ with the gender (at a level of 0.286). The results on the survey show a higher proportion of men on the labour market (8.30%) than of women (4.50%). At the same time, the proportion of male respondents working occasionally, including the farmers, is higher than that of women (26.90% compared to 9.90%). Of all respondents, 23.90% are inactive men, and 26.90% are inactive women (*see Table 10*).

Table 10. SPM1. Occupational status of the respondents, by gender, of total sample

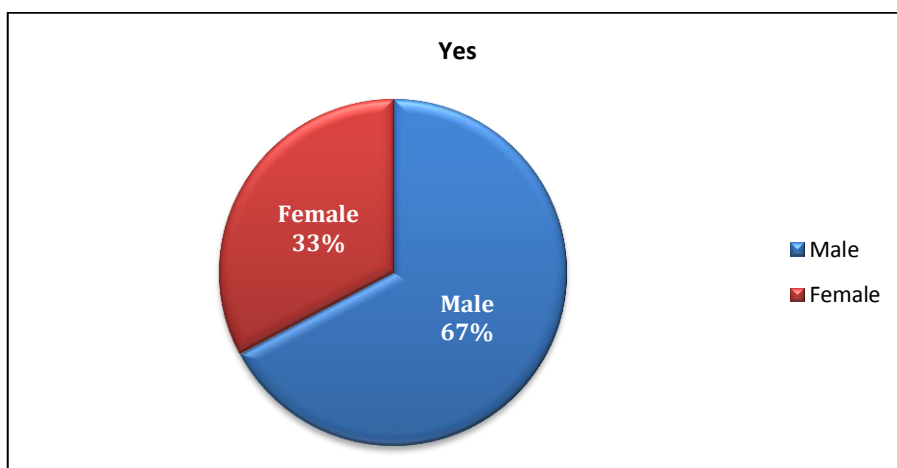
| Gender | Inactive people (including retired people) | Pensioners | Active people | Occasional workers |
|---------|--|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Males | 23.90% | 1.10% | 8.30% | 26.90% |
| Females | 26.60% | 0.60% | 4.50% | 9.90% |

Most of the respondents (69%) declared that they were employed officially (with legal employment papers). In all regions of development, most of the respondents were not employed (with legal employment papers). While in Bucharest-Ilfov, South-Muntenia and South-East, 30% to 41% of the respondents have been employed sometimes in the past, with legal employment papers, just 17% of the respondents from South-West Oltenia region of development were active on the labour market (with legal employment papers). (see Table 11). Being employed on the labour market is positively correlated with the gender, at a level of 0.151, for $p=0$. Of the total number of persons who declared that they have been employed with legal employment papers, 33% are women and 67% are men (see chart 20).

Table 11. SPM2. Have you ever been employed (with legal employment papers)?, by region of development

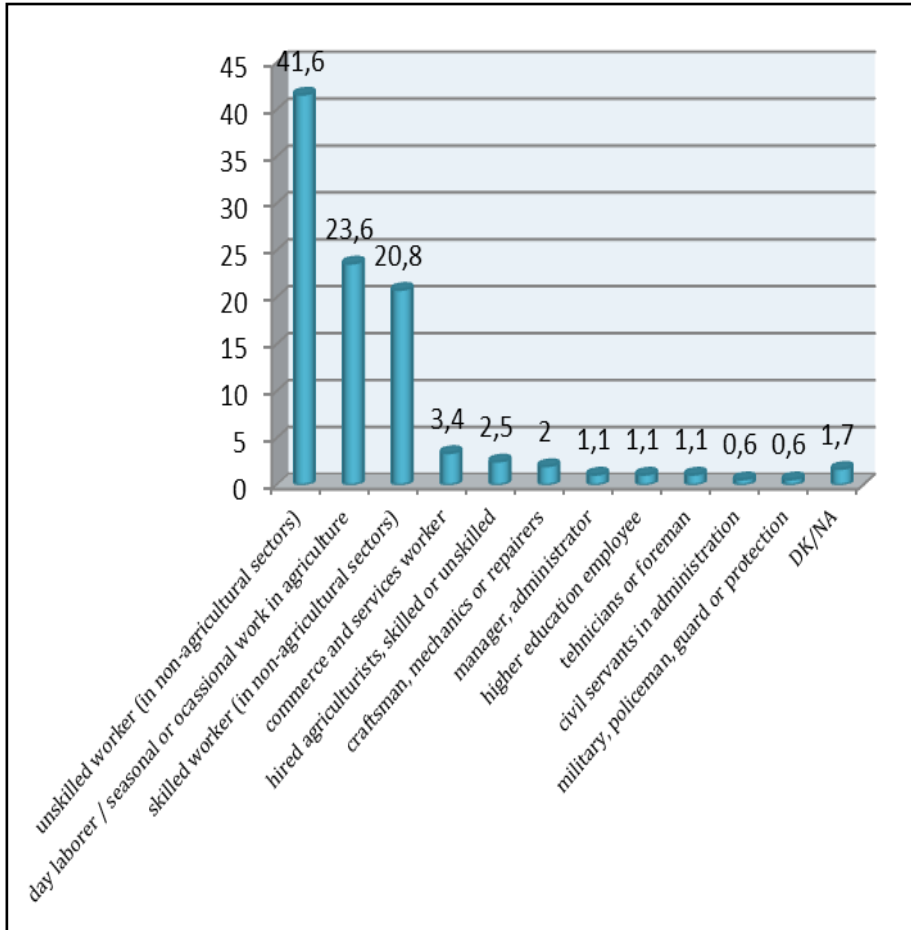
| | Region of development | | | | Total |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|--------|
| | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| Yes | 36.90% | 40.40% | 17.00% | 30.20% | 31.00% |
| No | 63.10% | 59.60% | 83.00% | 69.80%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

Chart 20. SPM2. Have you ever been employed (with legal employment papers?) - people who answered Yes (N= 829)



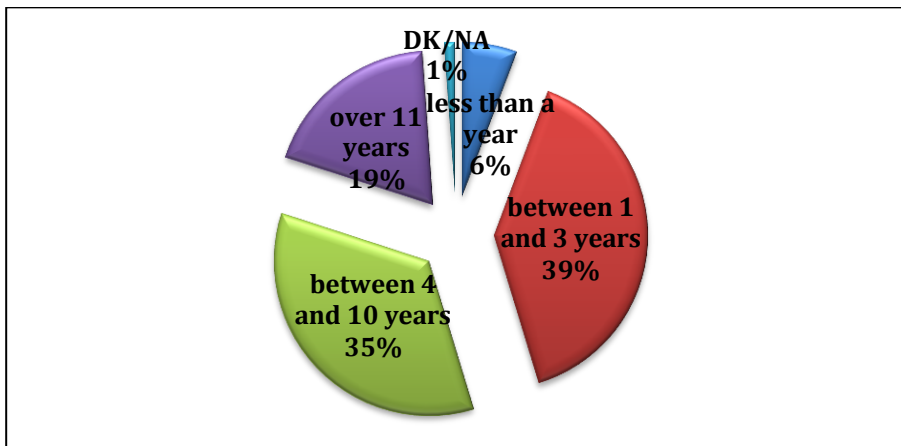
41.60% of the respondents who have been employed on the labour market, stated that at their last job, they worked as unskilled workers in non-agricultural sectors. 23.60% of these respondents worked in agriculture at their last job, as day workers or in seasonal works. 20.80% of the respondents with experience on the labour market declared that at their last job they were employed as skilled workers in non-agricultural sectors. (see chart 21).

Chart 21. R1. (%) position at the last job (N=356)



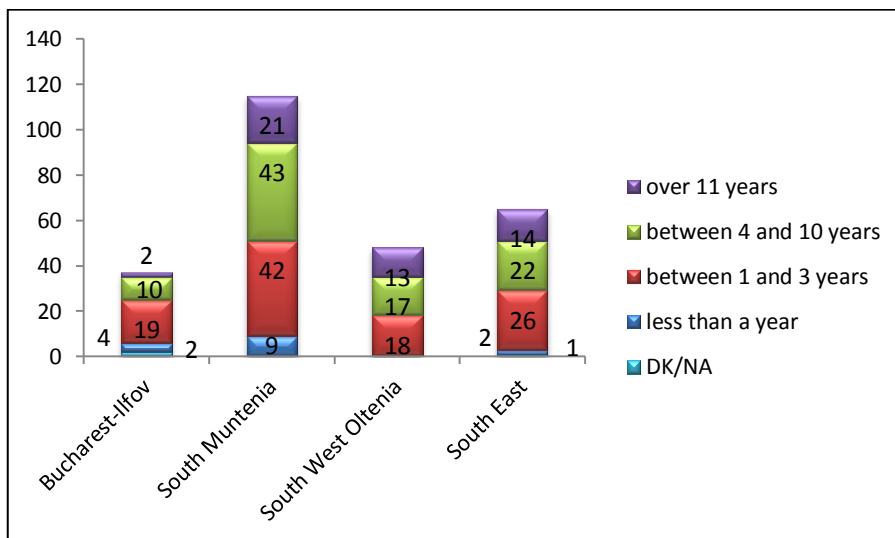
Of the respondents who worked once, but are not currently employed, 6% left the labour market less than a year ago, 39% left the labour market 1 to 3 years ago, 35% left the labour market 4 to 10 years ago, and 19% more than 11 years ago (see chart 22).

Chart 22. R2. How long is it since you do not have a job? (N=265)



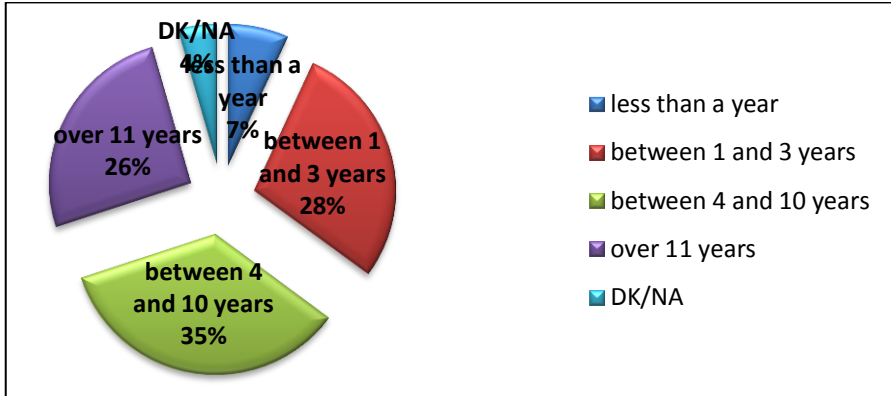
Of the respondents who have no job currently, but who worked in the past, in Bucharest-Ilfov region of development, 51.40% left the labour market 1 to 3 years ago. In South-Muntenia, 37.40% of the inactive respondents left the labour market 4 to 10 years ago. In South-West Oltenia and in South-East, most respondents left the labour market 1 to 4 years ago. (see chart 23).

Chart 23. R2. How long is it since you do not have a job? by region of development (N=265)



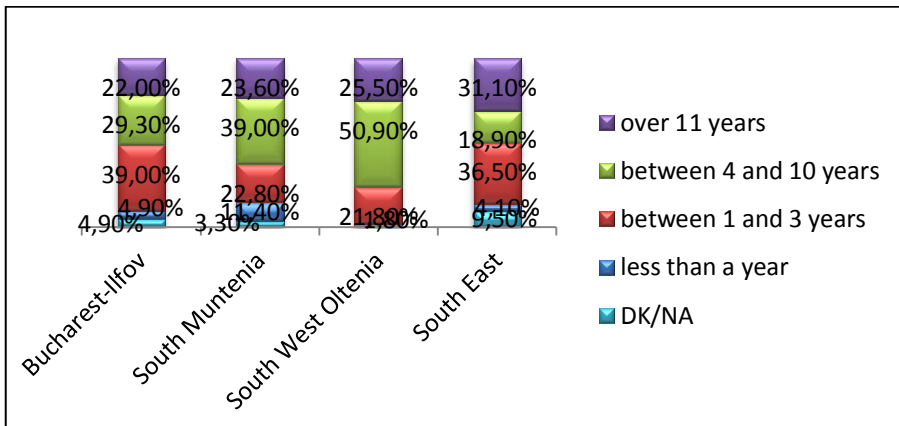
Most of the respondents (35%) have 4 to 10 years of experience on the labour market (see chart 24).

Chart 24. R3. Which is your total work experience? (N=293)



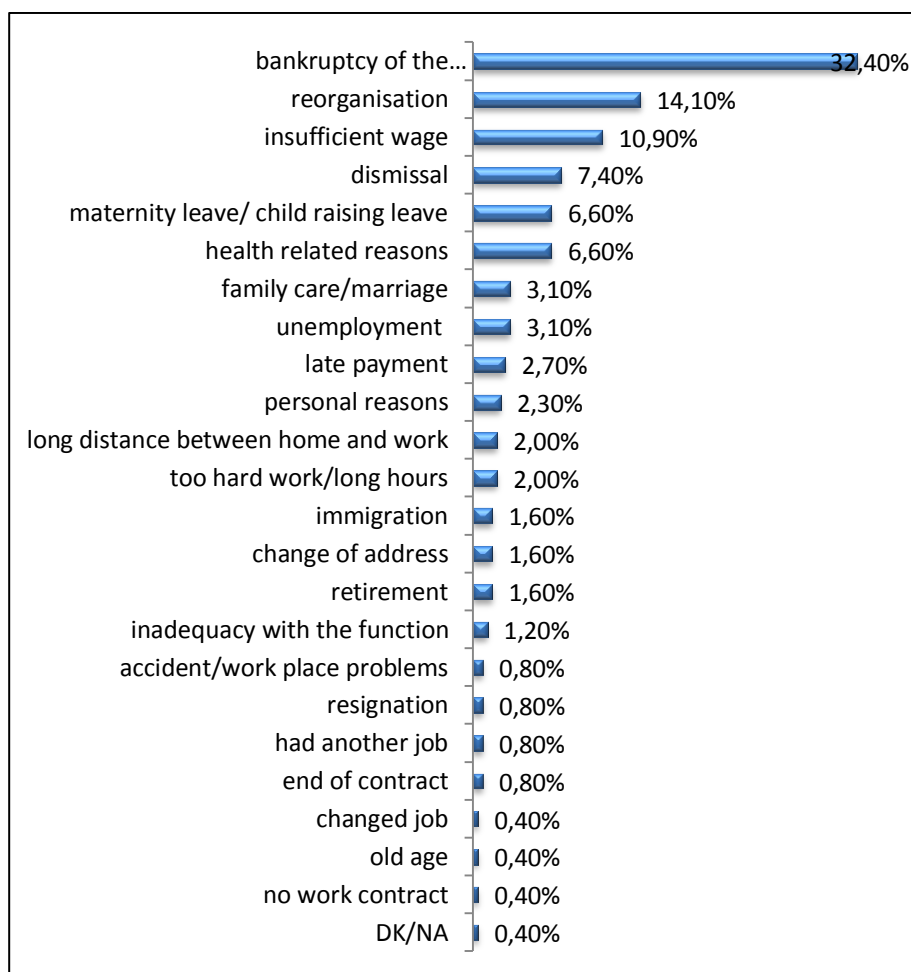
In South-West Oltenia region of development, 50.90% of the respondents have 4 to 10 years of experience on the labour market. In South-East, 36.50% of the respondents have 1 to 3 years of experience on the labour market. In South-Muntenia region, 11.40% of the respondents have less than a year of experience on the labour market. These proportions are comparable at the regional level, as the proportion of respondents by region, depending on age, is similar, and between work experience and age there is no significant correlation. (see chart 25)

Chart. 25.R3. Which is your total work experience? by region of development (N=293)



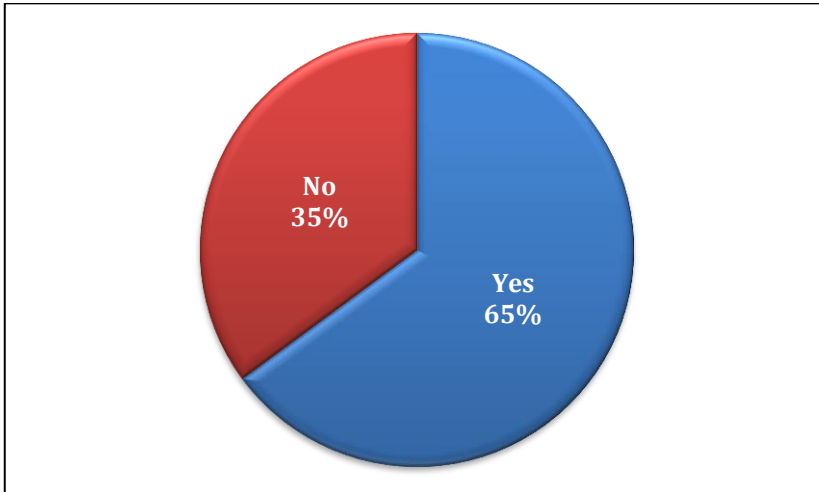
32.40% of the respondents who were employed on the labour market, lost their last job because of the bankruptcy or dissolution of that working unit; 14.10% of the respondents have been fired due to reorganisation; 10.90% of the respondents left their last job due to financial reasons (see chart 26). At the level of all regions of development, the reason mentioned by most respondents referred to the dissolution or bankruptcy of the institution.

*Chart 26. R4. Which are the reasons why you left your last job? (N=256) .
Multiple answer*



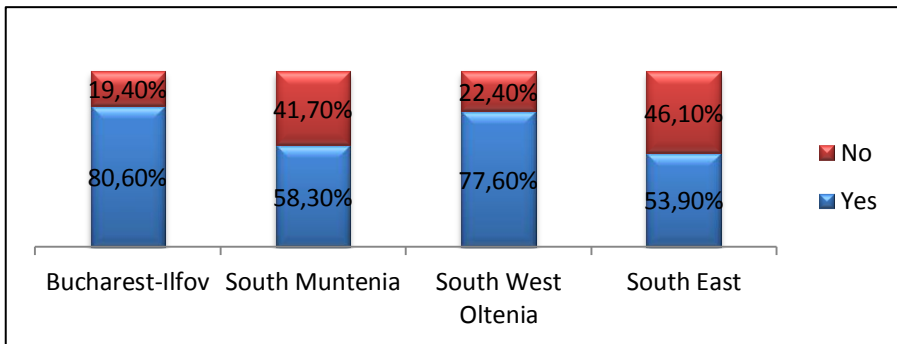
65% of the respondents not having a job, stated that they have been seeking work over the past year (see chart 27).

Chart 27. R5. Did you seek a job during the past year? (N= 830)



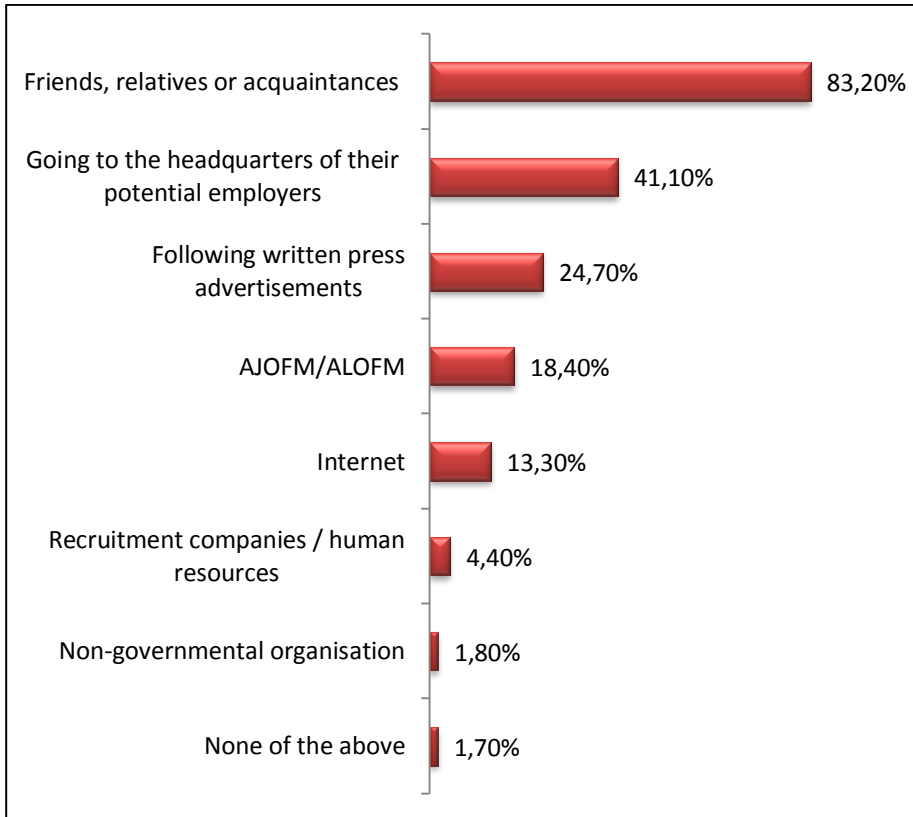
While in Sout-Muntenia and South-East regions of development, less than 60% of the respondents looked for a job over the past year, in South-West Oltenia and Bucharest-Ilfov more than 77% of the respondents looked for a job (see chart 28).

Chart 28.R5. Did you seek a job during the past year? by region of development (N= 830)



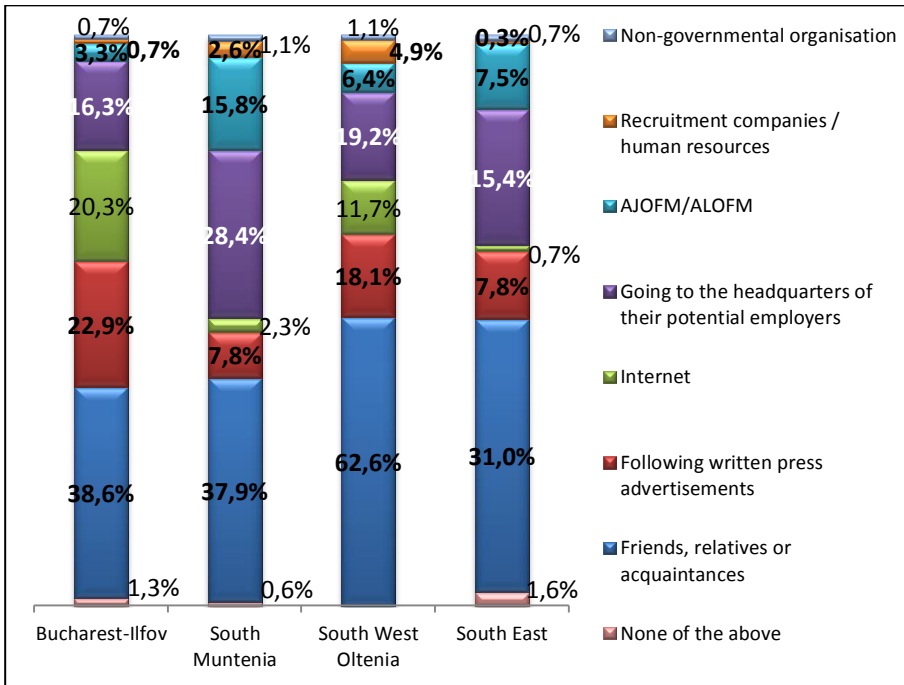
83.20% of the respondents who declared that they have been seeking a job during the past year, asked their friends, relatives or acquaintances in order to find a job; 41.10% of the respondents went to the headquarters of their potential employers to get a job, and just 4,40% of the respondents used recruiting companies. (see chart 29)

*Chart 29. R6. How did you seek a job until now? (N= 543) -
Multiple answer*



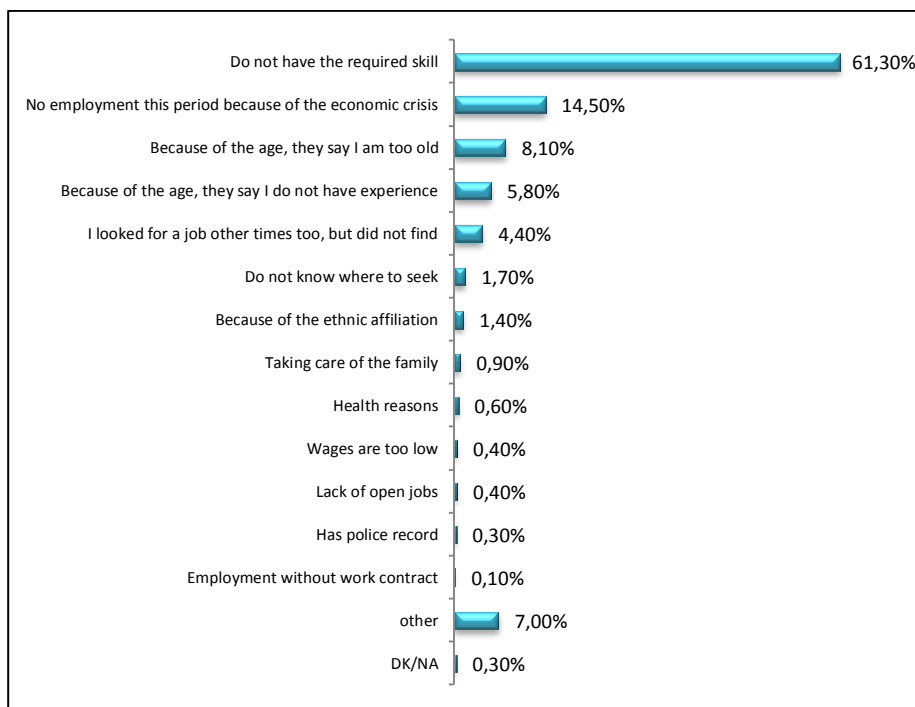
In South-West Oltenia, most of the respondents (62,6%) asked their friends, relatives or acquaintances in order to find a job. Relations are the source of getting a job for most respondents in each region of development. In South-Muntenia we notice the highest proportion of respondents who went to the headquarters of their potential employers to get a job (28.4%). (see chart 30)

Chart 30. R6. How did you seek a job until now? (N= 543) – Multiple answer



Of the respondents who did not seek a job over the past year, 50.3% consider that they have no chance, and 30.8% did not seek a job because of their family responsibilities that do not allow them getting employed (see chart 31). The distribution of the reasons claimed by the inactive respondents who did not seek a job over the past year, maintains at the level of each of the four surveyed regions of development.

Chart 31. R7. Which is the main reason why you did not seek a job? (N=328)



Of the inactive respondents, 61.30% consider that they failed to find a job because they do not have a skill demanded on the labour market, while 14.50% consider that the economic crisis affected the employment (*see chart 83*). Most respondents in the surveyed four regions of development claimed the lack of skill as reason for their failure to find a job, followed by the economic crisis (*see Table 12*).

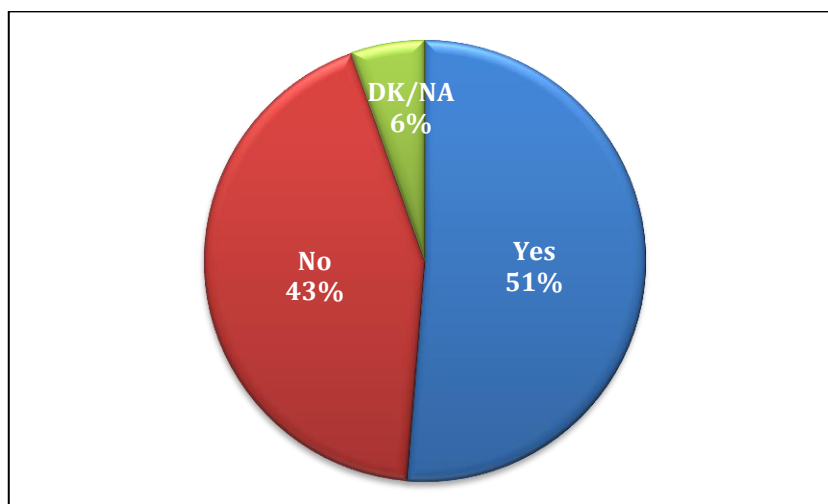
Table 12. R_SNS. Which is the main reason why you do not find a job? by region of development (N=702). Multiple answer

| Reason for not finding a job | Region of development | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East |
| Do not have the required skill | 30,70% | 38,80% | 51,30% | 36,60% |
| No employment this period because of the economic crisis | 11,80% | 6,60% | 14,70% | 7,20% |
| Because of the age, they say I am too old | 5,90% | 5,70% | 4,90% | 4,90% |
| Because of the age, they say I do not have experience | 5,90% | 2,90% | 4,20% | 3,60% |

| Reason for not finding a job | Region of development | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East |
| I looked for a job other times too, but did not find | 5,20% | 3,40% | 0,80% | 2,90% |
| Do not know where to seek | 1,30% | 0,90% | 0,40% | 1,30% |
| Because of the ethnic affiliation | 1,30% | 0,60% | 1,50% | 1,30% |
| Taking care of the family | 0,70% | 1,10% | | 0,30% |
| Health reasons | | 1,10% | | |
| Wages are too low | | 0,90% | | |
| Lack of open jobs | | 0,90% | | |
| Has police record | | 0,30% | 0,40% | |
| Employment without work contract | | 0,30% | | |
| NS / NR | | 0,60% | | |

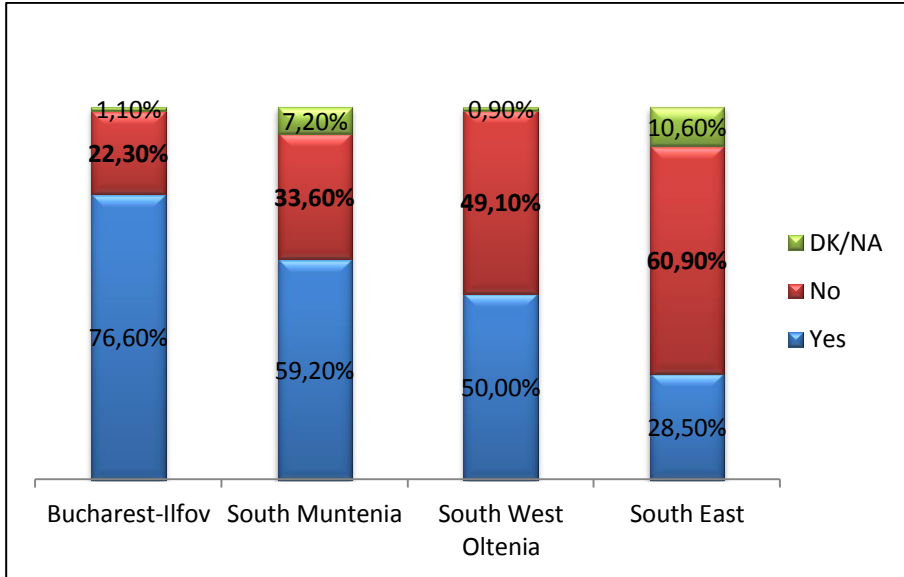
51% of the unemployed respondents consider that they will get a job in the near future, while 43% consider that they will remain inactive (*see chart 32*).

Chart 32. R8. Do you think you will find a job in the near future? (N= 737)



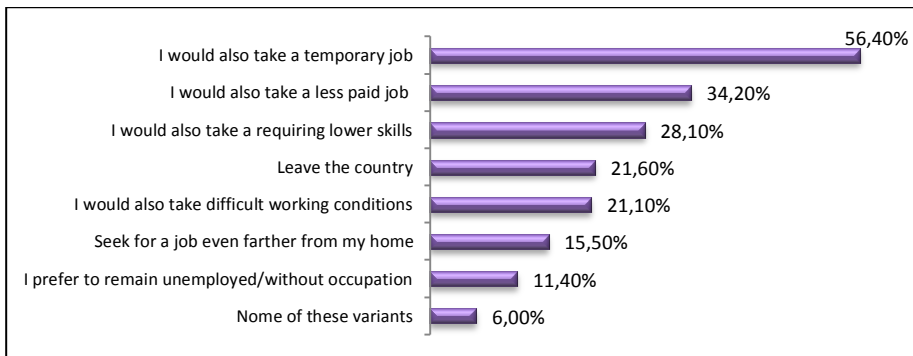
In all surveyed regions of development, most respondents consider that they will find a place of work in the near future, except the South-East respondents, where 60.90% consider that they will not enter the labour market in the near future. Bucharest-Ilfov region has the highest percentage of all regions (76.60%), of respondents optimistic for their prospective employment (*see chart 33*).

Chart 33. R8. Do you think you will find a job in the near future? by region of development (N= 737)



56.40% of the respondents without a place of work say they would also accept a temporary job, if they will not find a permanent work in the near future; 34.20% of the respondents are willing to take a job with poorer payment, just to be able to work; 11.40% of the respondents prefer to remain unemployed, and seek no other working alternative, if they will not find a job in the near future (see chart 34).

Chart 34. R9. If you will not find the desired place of work in the future, what will you do? (N= 805). Multiple answer



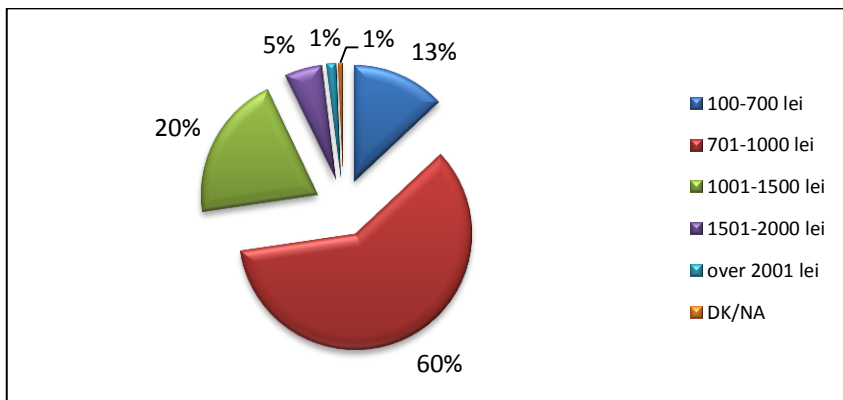
While in Bucharest-Ilfov and South-Muntenia regions of development, the first two solutions indicated by the respondents if they will not find a job in the near future are temporary employment and taking a job requiring lower skills, in South-West Oltenia and South-East regions, most respondents are willing to work for a determined time, or to be paid less (see Table 13).

Table 13. R9. If you will not find the desired place of work in the future, what will you do? by region of development (N=805). Multiple answer

| Alternative | Region of development | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East |
| I would also take a temporary job | 37.30% | 51.70% | 52.50% | 25.50% |
| I would also take a requiring lower skill | 26.10% | 29.90% | 18.90% | 10.50% |
| I would also take difficult working conditions | 25.50% | 19.80% | 10.90% | 10.80% |
| I would also take a less paid job | 19.60% | 31.60% | 29.40% | 18.60% |
| Seek for a job even farther from my home | 17.00% | 16.40% | 9.80% | 5.20% |
| Leave the country | 11.80% | 16.70% | 21.90% | 13.10% |
| I prefer to remain unemployed/without occupation | 9.20% | 7.20% | 8.70% | 9.80% |
| None of these variants | 2.60% | 5.20% | 0.40% | 8.20% |

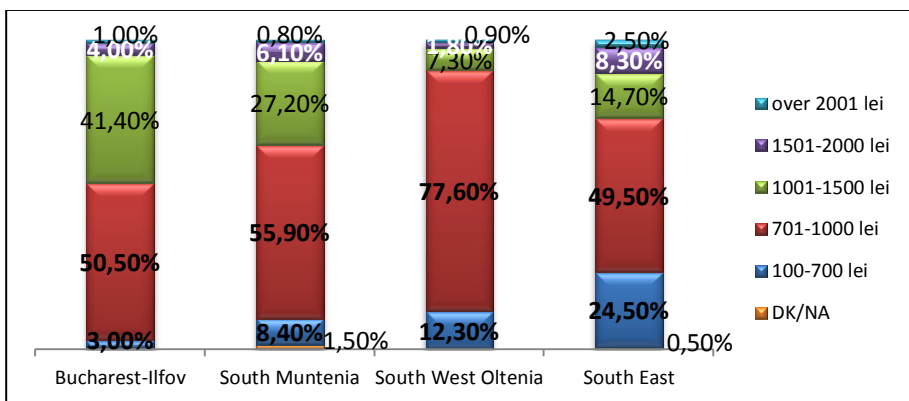
Most respondents (60%) said they are willing to work for a wage of 700 to 1000 lei per month; 20% of the respondents are willing to work for a monthly wage of 1001 to 1500 lei, while 13% of the respondents would also work for a wage under 700 lei per month (see chart 35).

Chart 35. R10. What would be the MINIMAL wage for which you would take a new job? (N= 783)



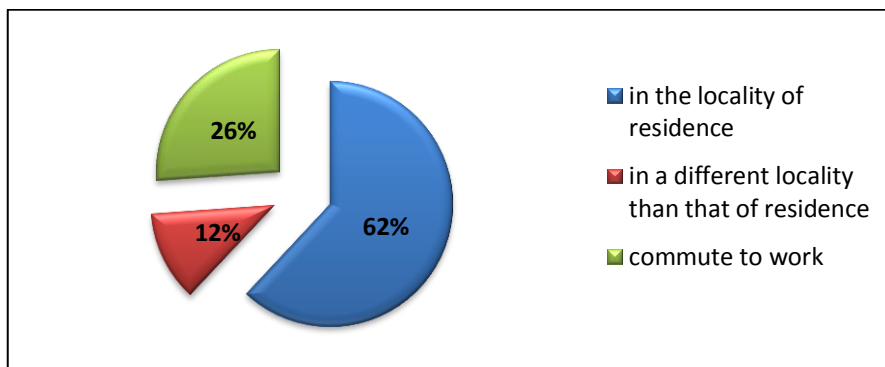
In South-East we notice the highest proportion (24.50%), of all surveyed regions, of respondents willing to work for a wage up to 700 lei. In South-West Oltenia, 77.60% of the respondents said they are willing to work for a monthly wage of 701 to 1000 lei, the highest percentage in all surveyed regions of development. The highest proportion of respondents willing to work for a monthly wage of 1001 to 1500 lei was in Bucharest-Ilfov Region. (see chart 36)

Chart 36. R10. What would be the MINIMAL wage for which you would take a new job? by region (N= 783)



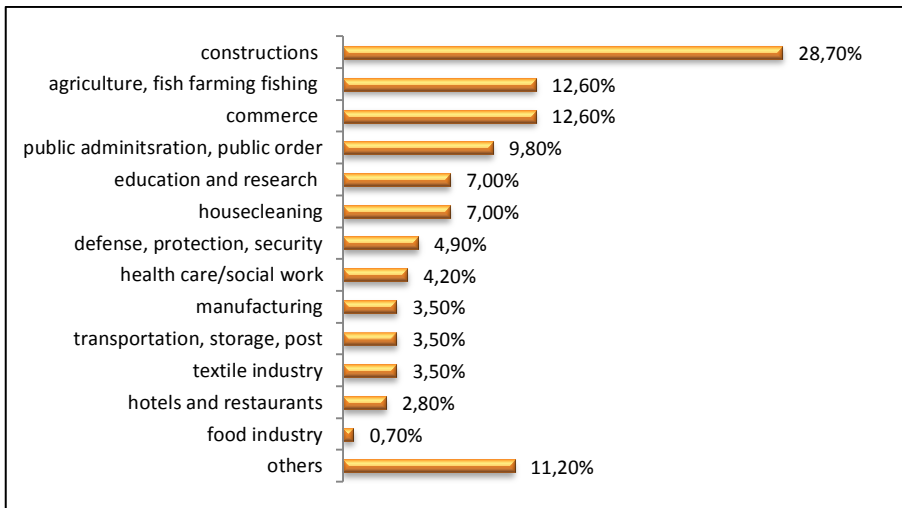
62% of the respondents active on the labour market work in the locality of residence; 12% work in a different locality than that of residence, and 26% commute to work (see chart 37). The structure of job location is similar with the general one, in each of the surveyed regions of development: most respondents work in the locality of residence, followed by a lower proportion of those who commute to work.

Chart 37. PPM0. Job location (N= 134)



The highest proportion of the employed respondents work in constructions (28.70%), while 12.60% work in agriculture, and another 12.60% work in commercial activities. (see chart 38)

Chart 38. PPM1. Domain of activity of the employer (private company/state company) (N= 143) .Multiple answer



Most employed respondents are skilled workers (30.2%) or unskilled workers (30.2%) in non-agricultural sectors; 1.9% of the respondents are trained agricultural workers, and 18.2% are working occasionally or as day worker in agriculture. Only 6.9% of the respondents are higher education graduates employed on the labour market (see chart 39).

Chart 39. PPM2. Which is your current occupation? (N= 159)

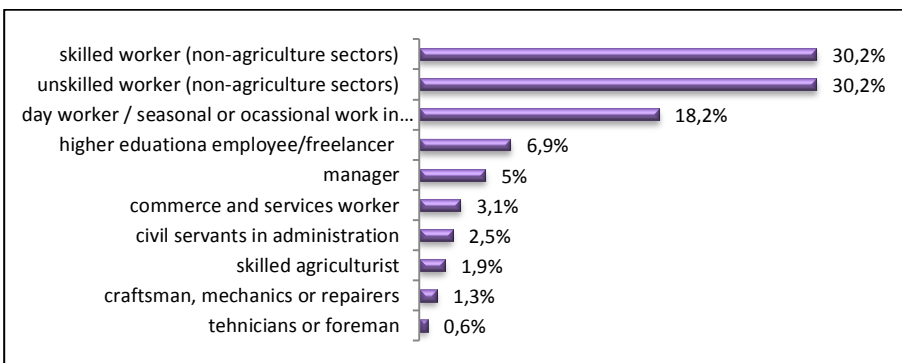
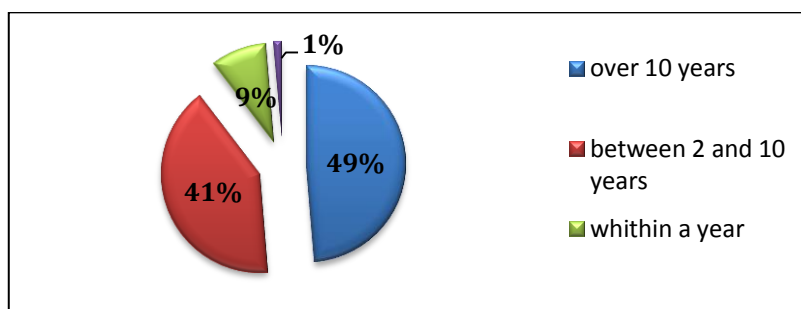


Table 14. PPM4. Type of working contract at the current job, by region of development (N=141)

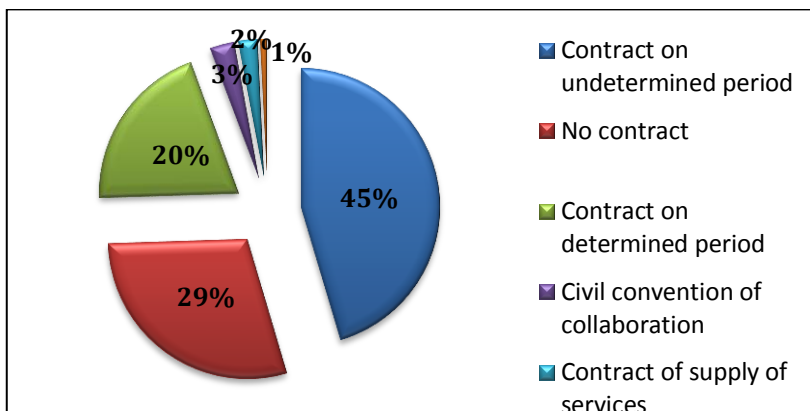
| Type of working contract | | Region of development | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|--------|
| | | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| Contract on undetermined period | Number of respondents | 20 | 19 | 2 | 23 | 64 |
| | % of total region of development | 54,10% | 37,30% | 18,20% | 54,80% | 45,40% |
| Contract on determined period | Number of respondents | 9 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 28 |
| | % of total region of development | 24,30% | 15,70% | 36,40% | 16,70% | 19,90% |
| Civil convention of collaboration | Number of respondents | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | % of total region of development | 5,40% | 3,90% | | | 2,80% |
| Contract of supply of services | Number of respondents | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | % of total region of development | | | 9,10% | 4,80% | 2,10% |
| No contract | Number of respondents | 6 | 21 | 4 | 10 | 41 |
| | % of total region of development | 16,20% | 41,20% | 36,40% | 23,80% | 29,10% |
| DK/NA | Number of respondents | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | % of total region of development | | 2,00% | | | 0,70% |
| Total | Number of respondents | 37 | 51 | 11 | 42 | 141 |
| | % of total region of development | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Of the occupied respondents, only 9% stated to have a work experience of one year or less (*see chart 40*).

Chart 40. PPM3. How many years of work do you have? (N=154)

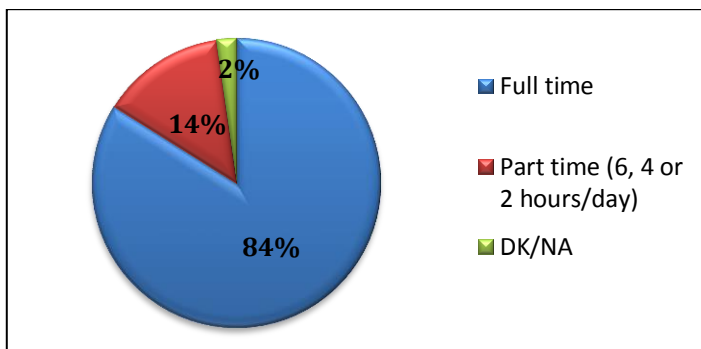
45% of the employed respondents stated to have working contract on undetermined period, while 29% are working without any type of working contract (*see chart 41*).

Chart 41. PPM4. Type of working contract at the current job (N=141)



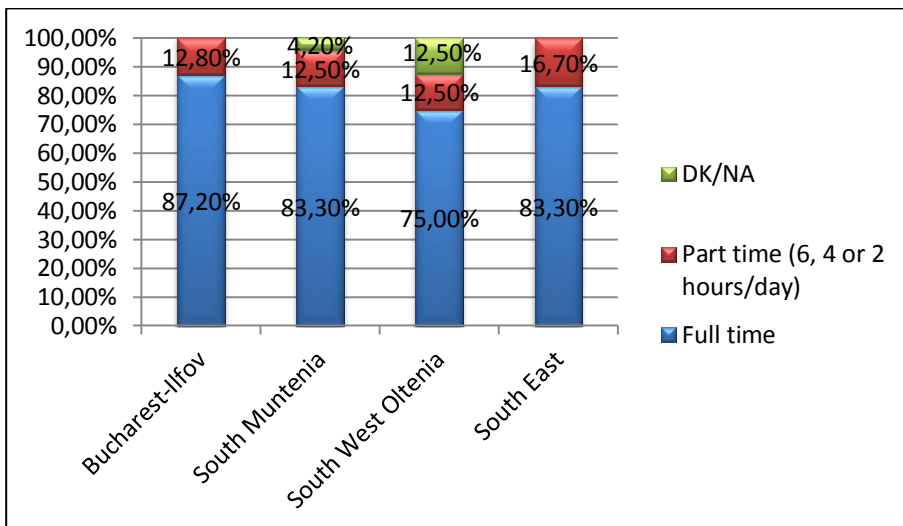
In Bucharest-Ilfov, most of the employed respondents have working contracts, and most (54.10%) are employed on undetermined period, while 16.20% work informally. In South-Muntenia, most (41.20%) of the employed respondents work informally, while 37.30% have working contracts on undetermined period. In South-West Oltenia region, a similar proportion (36.40%) of active respondents work informally or with working contracts on determined period. In South-East, most of the respondents (54.80%) have working contracts on undetermined period, while 23.80% are working informally. Of the respondents working informally, 51.70% work in constructions, and 27.60% in agriculture. 84% of the active respondents work full time, while 14% work part time (*see chart 42*).

Chart 42. PPM5. Working time (N=137)



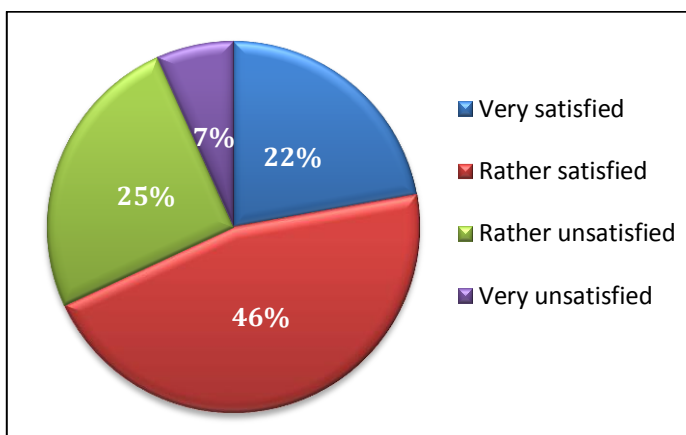
In the four surveyed regions of development, most of the active respondents are working full time (see chart 43).

Chart 43. PPM5. Working time, by region of development (N= 137)



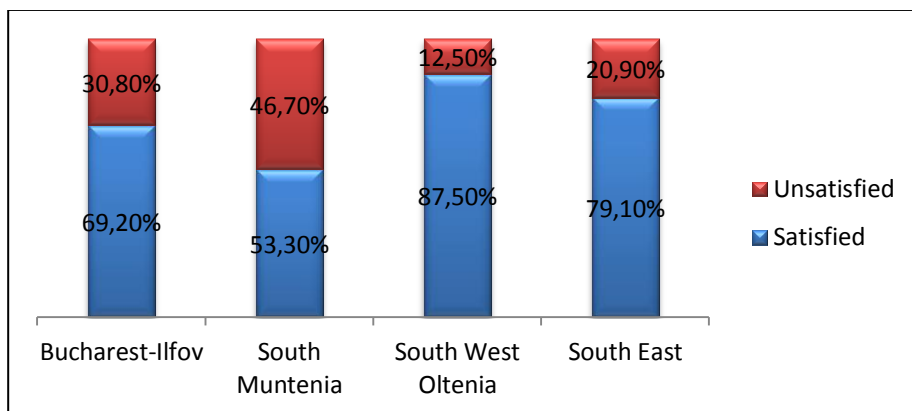
68.10% of the active respondents are very satisfied and rather satisfied with their current job (see chart 44).

Chart 44. PPM 6. Level of satisfaction towards the current job (N= 135)



In South-West Oltenia 87.50% of the active respondents are satisfied with their current job. In Bucharest-Ilfov and South-Muntenia there is a higher percentage of respondents dissatisfied with their job (see chart 45).

Chart 45. PPM6. Level of satisfaction towards the current job, by region of development (N=135)



Most respondents consider the work as a source of income (93.9%), while for just 1.5%, work is a way of life (see chart 46).

A correlation of 0.072, for $p < 0.05$, exist between the way the respondents relate to work, and the Roma family to which they belong. 54% of the respondents for which work is a source of income are Romanian Roma, and 21.20% are bear tamers. Also, for them, work also is a burden, or an occasion to spend time with other people, these significations of the work not being acknowledged by the other Roma families (see Table 15).

Chart 46. OPN1. What does work represent to you? (N=1041)

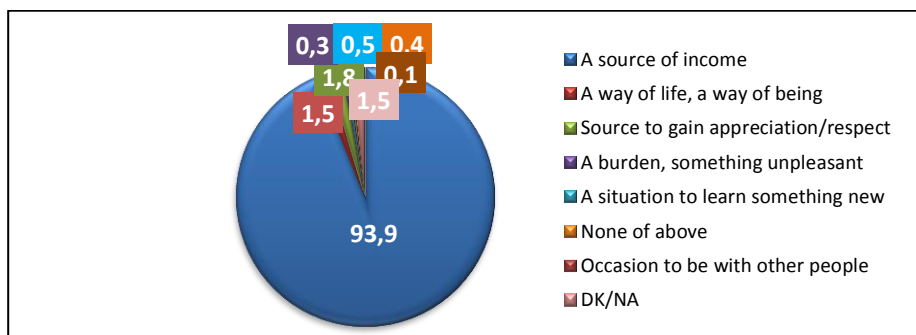


Table 15. OPN1. What does work represent to you, function of the Roma family of affiliation (N=1021)

| What does work represent? | Brick maker | Rudar | Fireplace maker | Cauldron maker | Bear tamer | Romanian Roma |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| A source of income | 8.40% | 3.90% | 2.60% | 5.80% | 21.20% | 54.00% |
| A manner of life, a way of being | 6.20% | | | 6.20% | 6.20% | 81.20% |
| Opportunity to gain appreciation/respect | 17.60% | 5.90% | | | 29.40% | 47.10% |
| A burden something unpleasant | | | | | | 100.00% |
| A situation to learn something new | | | 20.00% | | 20.00% | 60.00% |
| None of them | | | | | 25.00% | 75.00% |
| Occasion to be with other people | | | | | | 100.00% |
| NS / NR | | 68.80% | | | 12.50% | 6.20% |

The representatives of the local authorities who know of programs running in the field of occupation, most often mentioned, generically, the training courses (44.40%). The actions organised by the employment agencies were mentioned by 40.70% of the respondents, followed by the Job exchange (16.70%) and the Caravan of employment (14.80%).

Asked of the actions/programs running in the field of occupation, the local people from the targeted communities who know of such actions, mentioned the on the top four positions the programs already confirmed by the local authorities (*see Table 16*). Most of them mentioned the training courses (39.50%), followed by the actions organised by the employment agencies (38.30%), Job exchange (19.80%) and the Caravan of employment (8.60%).

Table 16: MS3. Programs/actions running in the field of occupation that you know– multiple answer

| Running programs | Answers | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | Local authorities (N=54) | Local people (N=81) |
| Training courses | 44.40% | 39.50% |
| ANOFM/AJOEM | 40.70% | 38.30% |
| Job exchange | 16.70% | 19.80% |
| Caravan of employment | 14.80% | 8.60% |
| Adds | 7.40% | |
| Social canteen/lunch tickets | 5.60% | |
| Notices | 3.70% | |

| Running programs | Answers | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Local authorities (N=54) | Local people (N=81) |
| Building a factory | 3.70% | |
| Advisory centre for parents and children /professional orientation | 3.70% | |
| School after school | 3.70% | |
| Training courses provided by the town hall | 1.90% | 3.70% |
| Training courses through the EU | | 3.70% |
| Alliance of the Roma | | 2.50% |
| Second chance | 1.90% | |
| Sportive activities | 1.90% | |
| Cultural activities | 1.90% | |
| Sanitary activities | 1.90% | |
| By phone | 1.90% | |
| Entrepreneurship | | 1.20 |
| DK/NA | | 17.30% |
| Total | 155.60% | 134.60% |

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 bear tamers. A proportion of 68% of the respondents with secondary education are romanized Roma, and 16.40% are bear tamers. With faculty education, we noticed 22.20% bear tamers 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 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 ethny | | 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 |
| | % of the Region of development | 0.00% | 0.30% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.10% |
| No, I did | No. of respondents | 46 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 75 |

| Declared ethny | | Region of development | | | | Total |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Bucharest-Ifov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| not participate | % 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 Roma (*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-Ifov | 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 |
| | % 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 |

| Roma line | | Region of development | | | | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| | % 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)

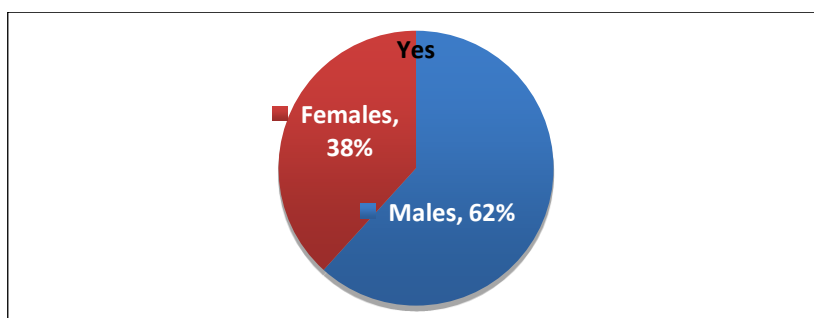
| Occupational status | Region of development | | | | Total |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|--------|
| | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| No occupation | 42.50% | 18.80% | 29.50% | 17.30% | 24.40% |
| Worker by 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% |
| Receiver of MGI | 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*).

Chart 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 | | 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 |
| 2 to 4 children | One child | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 10 | |
| | 2 to 4 children | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 24 | |

| Family structure | | | Region of development | | | | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| | | | Bucharest-Ilfov | South Muntenia | South-West Oltenia | South-East | |
| 11 to 19 persons | 2 to 5 adults | 6 to 10 children | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| | | 11 to 12 children | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 6 to 10 adults | 2 to 5 children | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | | 6 to 10 children | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| | 11 to 13 adults | 2 to 5 children | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 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. VEN 1. 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 expensive goods | No. of respondents | 11 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 53 |
| | % of the Region of development | 7.30% | 3.90% | 6.40% | 4.60% | 5.20% |
| 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 (MGI, unemployment) | 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 hectare) | 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% |