



ASPIRATIONS, CONCERNS AND PRIORITIES OF FAMILIES WITH SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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Abstract: *A decent standard of living could be defined by covering general biological and social needs at a given time. In the following we will see how different income categories could ensure or not, a decent standard of living in urban and rural areas for the family of adults with dependent children, based on data collected inside the grant GAR-UM-2019-XI-5.5-8/15.10.2019 named 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'. The research sample included 173 families with school-age children and data were collected through questionnaires, from 1 April to 30 June 2020. We were interested in several aspects of the life of these families, among which the accessibility of children to current forms of education; the possibility of asserting the couple's partners and their possibility to aspire to the best possible schools for their children; the extent to which parents' rights are respected both in the workplace and in society; their safety at home, at work and on the street. Also, we looked at concerns related to expenditures and satisfaction with daily life of the respondents.*

Keywords: *family with children; school; child aged 6-14 years; standard of living; aspirations; concerns.*

Introduction

The daily habits of people around the world have been suddenly turned upside down by the pandemic caused by SARS-COV-2. The health crisis was followed by an economic crisis. People were forced to carry out their income-generating activities from home, in part or total employment. Meetings with family, friends or participation in

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various social, cultural and leisure activities remained a memory. The end of February 2020 announced in Romania the first case of infection with SARS-COV-2, a situation that subsequently triggered taking exceptional measures to protect the population, its forced stay at home and the adoption of ten Military Ordinances, the first being implemented with March 18, 2020. The effects of these military ordinances in Romania led to a change in people's mobility (table 1): visits to shops and other recreational trips decreased by over 80%, walking in parks decreased by an average of 60%, travel to jobs by employees decreased to about 40%, and staying in residential space increased by more than 14%¹

Table 1. Mobility in the most affected counties of Romania

	Retail	Shopping	Parks	Stations	Work	Housing
Suceava	-85%	-65%	-49%	-78%	-48%	+17%
Bucuresti	-85%	-50%	-86%	-74%	-45%	+18%
Neamt	-80%	-55%	-62%	-79%	-39%	+16%
Brasov	-85%	-61%	-79%	-79%	-43%	+17%
Constanta	-80%	-49%	-72%	-69%	-37%	+16%
Arad	-81%	-55%	-45%	-69%	-38%	+15%
Hunedoara	-82%	-53%	-66%	-67%	-44%	+14%

Source: Romanian Government data (April 3, 2020)

<https://romania.europalibera.org/a/coronavirus-rom%C3%A2nia-cum-s-a-schibat-mobilitatea-oamenilor-%C3%AE-n-starea-de-urgen%C8%9B%C4%83-%C8%99-i-cum-vom-fi-urm%C4%83-r%C8%9B-prin-telefoanele-mobile/30527518.html>

In Romania, employees sent home in technical unemployment received 75% of the gross employment salary. Government aid for technically unemployed private sector employees amounted to 75% of the gross salary of the employee, but not more than 75% of the average gross salary per economy². The government granted the payment of the aid, for the employees who are technically unemployed from the budget of the Ministry of Labor³, through the National Employment Agency (ANOFM), to companies that are in the following two situations: the first situation was that of companies directly affected by *“restrictive measures that were ordered by the authorities in an emergency, such as: hotels, restaurants, cafes, entertainment institutions by suspending activity during the emergency situation expedite”*. This included companies that have totally or partially discontinued their activity, as a direct result of the measures imposed by the authorities. The second situation concerned companies indirectly affected by the crisis. They must

¹ <https://romania.europalibera.org/a/coronavirus-rom%C3%A2nia-cum-s-a-schibat-mobilitatea-oamenilor-%C3%AE-n-starea-de-urgen%C8%9B%C4%83-%C8%99-i-cum-vom-fi-urm%C4%83-r%C8%9B-prin-telefoanele-mobile/30527518.html>.

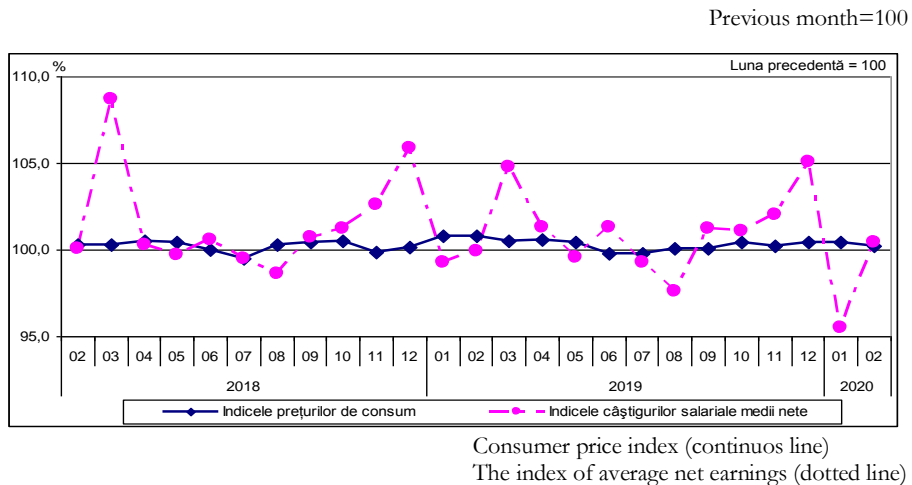
² <https://romania.europalibera.org/a/somaj-coronavirus-technique-as-the-government-what-companies-must-do/30497645.html>

³ <http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/comunicare/comunicate-de-presa/5856-situa%C8%9Bia-individual-employment-contracts%C4%83-suspended-%C3%AE-cused-on-April-2, 2020>.

prove that their turnover has fallen by at least 25% in order to be eligible for technical unemployment benefits.

When austerity was installed, the population resized its consumption, in the sense of compressing or closing certain types of expenditures. According to the data of the National Institute of Statistics, the average income of a Romanian in the last quarter of the year 2019 was 1,940 lei. Over 80% of them went to consumer spending (food, non-food, services), taxes, contributions and other contributions. The increase of salaries in Romania preceded the increase of prices, in the time horizon February 2018 - February 2020¹

Chart 1. Evolution of consumer price indices and average net earnings, between February 2018 and February 2020



Source: https://insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/com_presa/com_pdf/cs02r20.pdf

Research methodology and objectives

A decent life is defined by covering general biological and social needs at a given time. In the following we will see how different income categories could ensure, or not, a decent life for families with dependent school children from primary and secondary school.

The micro-research took place between 1 April and 30 June 2020 and consisted of a semi-structured questionnaire with 30 questions, including objective and subjective indicators, applied to 173 families with school-age children 6-14 years of age, in Bucharest, in order to determine the monthly consumption of these families.

¹ https://insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/com_presa/com_pdf/cs02r20.pdf

The selection of families was done by the "snowball" method, until the information was saturated. The methodology also included an interview guide for teachers who know the school needs of children and an interview guide for medical professionals (pediatrician/family doctor) who know the medical and hygiene needs of school children, especially in the conditions of COVID-19 pandemic.

From the literature and from the discussions held on the ground during the exploratory phase of the research, with families having children between the ages of 6 to 14, several problems were identified: financial problems and insufficient income to support their children; problems related to enrolling with the family doctor and providing quality medical care; lack of housing or insufficient space for families with more than one child, especially if they are of different sexes; increasing the amount of allowance due to children from 150 lei per month covering a small part of children's consumption needs; the situation of children whose parents go to work abroad and remain in the care of grandparents, other relatives or neighbours.

Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants

Families included in the sample have children of school age of 6 to 14 years and live in Bucharest and its surroundings. Almost all families participating in the study live in *urban areas* 97.6% and only 2.4% in rural areas.

Of the 173 respondent families, 63% had children aged 6 to 10 years and 62% of families had children aged 11 to 14 years; 2% of families had children with health problems. They answered our questions: *the mothers of these children* 70% of the sample, fathers 21.4%, other relatives 2.9% and other situations 1.7%. Respondents were grouped by the following age categories: between 26-35 years old (16.4%); between 36-45 years old (56.9%); between 46-55 years old (23.1%); and 61-78 years (3.6%).

The marital status of the respondents with children is as follows: married 84.9%, divorced 11% and other situations 4.1%. As a state of health, parents generally declare themselves to be in good health 54.3%, in very good health 32.9% and satisfactory 11%. Only 3 respondents in the sample stated that they were in poor health.

The level of education of the respondents is mainly with higher education 45.2% (graduated, master and doctorate), followed by those with secondary education (26.8%), vocational school and unfinished high school (23.7%). The share of those with training up to full secondary school is insignificant (2.4%). Regarding the life partner and he has a level of training mainly with higher education (graduate, master and doctorate) 36.4%, ie over a third of the sample, with secondary education (vocational school, unfinished and graduated high school, college unfinished) we have a share of 47.4%. 16.2% did not answer this question.

As referring to living, about 73% of the interviewees owned a personal property and 18.5% lived with their parents / in-laws / other relatives, an extremely small percentage (4%) lived with rent at the time of the research. Regarding the assessment of their own home, the respondents say they are "very satisfied" with grades of 8, 9 and 10; about

63% of respondents say "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" with grades 5, 6 and 7; only 7% of the sample said they were "dissatisfied" with housing.

Perceived accessibility to education and jobs

The first set of questions refers to children's accessibility to current forms of education, insofar as they are desired by parents; the possibility of asserting the couple's partners and their possibility to aspire to the best possible schools for their children; the extent to which parents' rights are respected both in the workplace and in society; as well as their safety at home, at work and on the street.

Regarding the *accessibility of children to current forms of education*, families appreciate it, as being high and very high, in a percentage of 68.2%; the possibility for the respondent to find a job, if he wishes, is appreciated as high and very high, by almost 55% of the sample; 47.3% signify the positive appreciation related to the affirmation in life and 63.6% the observance to a high extent of the rights; security at home and away from home is not a concern for 68.6% of families; in terms of finding a job for the partner (43.3%), in correlation with the partner's assertion in life were rated as "high" and "very high" by the respondents (41.7%); just over half (52%) of the respondents rated the care provided by the medical staff to which they belong or to whom they addressed with various health problems.

Regarding the accessibility of children to *current forms of education*, the respondent families in Bucharest appreciate in a percentage of 68.2% that the accessibility of children is high and very high. Modern teaching aids are tools meant to facilitate the transmission of knowledge, the formation of skills, the realization of practical applications in the instructive-educational process. Parents have obtained the right to stay at home with their children, paid by the employer, when classes are suspended for certain reasons. Along with the pandemic, the state of emergency and then the alert, the Government issued, by OUG no. 147/2020 the right to stay at home with children if the teaching activities that involve the actual presence in school were limited or suspended, due to the coronavirus. The right to these vacancies is maintained in 2021 (OUG 147), as long as parents are unable to work telework / work at home and do not go to school due to the evolution of COVID-19.

The high and very high possibility of the respondent *to find a job*, if he/she wants, is appreciated with a percentage of almost 55%. A percent of 47.3% represents the positive appreciation related to the affirmation in life, and 63.6% the observance to a high extent of the rights; security at home and away from home is not a concern for 68.6% of families; in terms of finding a job for the partner (43.3%), correlated with the partner's assertion in life were equally rated as "high" and "very high" by respondents (41.7%), slightly above half (52%) of the interviewees positively appreciated the provision of medical care.

Expenditures and related concerns/fears

The fears and worries of parents, who have school-age children, related to these extremely important aspects of life: education, employment, health cannot be ignored. To the

question: "What would be the main problems of families with school-age children in today's Romania?" several answers were given, in order of importance given by the respondents we offer the answers: "poverty" (48.8%), "lack of money" (27.7%), and at a great distance from the first two answers with 7.2% percentage is placed "lack of school education". The current health crisis draws attention to an important issue, namely the confrontation with the "lack of school education" (27.7%), but also the "finding a job" by parents (23.7%).

In the study conducted between 1 April to 30 June 2020, *the estimated monthly expenses for raising and educating a child are differentiated by age groups*, but also by the sex of the child as follows: most families in Bucharest, who have dependent boys aged 6 -10 years, respectively 22 families (47.8% of the sample) spent at the time of the survey between 251 lei and 500 lei for the school child and 12 families (26% of the sample) exceeded the amount reaching up to 1,000 lei spent per child / boy / school

A number of 28 families from Bucharest (39.5% of the sample), who have dependent boys aged 11-14, spent at the time of the survey between 500 lei and 1,000 lei for the school child, followed by 26 families (about 46.6% of the sample) who spent up to 500 lei per child, and 15 families exceeded the amount of 1,000 lei per child / boy / school reaching up to 2,000 lei / month; 2 families reached 3,000 lei spent per month for the male school child.

A percent of 48% of the families in Bucharest, who have dependent girls aged 6-10 spent between 500 and 1,000 lei per month, and 7 families (30% of the sample) spent at the time of the survey over 1,000 lei for a female school child. In the case of families with dependent girls aged 10-14 years, up to 1,000 lei were spent at the time of the survey (table 5) in 33 families (about 70% of the sample), only 14 families (almost 30% from the sample) exceeded the amount of 1,000 lei per female school child.

The *total expenses per family* are within the following limits 1,000 and 13,000 lei (table 2); a little over a tenth (13%) spend monthly between 1,000 and 2,500 lei; 47% of the families declared the monthly consumption between 2,500 and 5,000 lei, approximately equal to those who spend between 5,000 lei and 7,500 lei (18.7%), respectively 7,500 and 10,000 lei (15.5%). We have a percentage of 5% of families who spend over 10,000 lei per month per family.

Table 2. Total expenses

Expenses between 1,000-13,000 lei (ron)	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
1,000 – 2,500 lei	21	13.0
2,501 – 5,000 lei	76	47.2
5,001 – 7,500 lei	30	18.7
7,501 – 10,000 lei	25	15.5
10,000 – 13,000 lei	9	5.6
Total expenses (12 families did not declare)	161	100.0

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

In order to better understand to what type of monthly expenditure the money of the families participating in the study is allocated, we first analyzed the *food expenses* (table 3). This type of expenditure is appreciated by 75.3% as large and very large, and by 23% as suitable "so and so".

Table 3. Food expenses

Food expenses	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Small	3	1.8
So and so	38	22.9
Big	68	41.0
Very big	57	34.3
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

Expenditures on alcohol and cigarettes (table 8) are rated by more than a quarter of moderate respondents and one-fifth of families as "large" and "very large". **Clothing and footwear expenditure** is estimated by more than 40% of respondents as "large" and "very large" and by a number of families approximately equal to "so and so" in the monthly family budget.

Parents' monthly expenses for children only are estimated by more than a third of respondents as "large" and by another third as "so and so"; about a third of parents make "very high" expenses for their children. In this regard, we find that there is an almost equal distribution between expenditures considered appropriate (32.5%), high (34.3%) and very high (28.9%).

Housing costs (table 4) are estimated to be more moderate by most of the respondents (47.6%) and "high" by about a third 30% of them. About a tenth, however, considers them "very large".

Table 4. Housing expenses: maintenance, installments

Housing expenses: maintenance, installments	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Very small	3	1.8
Small	14	8.4
So and so	79	47.6
Big	50	30.1
Very big	18	10.8
Not necessary	2	1.2
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

Transport costs are considered average: "so and so" of 38% of respondents and "small" of about a third of the families in the sample (31.3%). *Health care expenditures* are estimated by 40% of respondents "so and so" and "small" by 31.3% of families. *Expenditures for culture, school, books*, shows are estimated as averages of 40% of respondents, "large" by a quarter of them and "small" by only one-fifth 19.3% of families. *Alimony expenses* do not burden the budget of the families in the sample. 90% of them consider that this expenditure is "not the case"; and 61.3% consider that other expenditures in the household budget are "not the case".

Incomes related to the needs

The *income obtained by the family in relation to the monthly needs* (table 5) is enough only for the strictly necessary, a quarter of the respondents participating in the survey tell us; 37% of them say they can buy some more expensive items but making efforts and reducing other spending chapters. These answers can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. Total family income in relation to needs

Total family income in relation to needs	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
They are not enough for what is strictly necessary	12	7.2
They are enough for what is strictly necessary	42	25.3
They are enough for a decent restrictive life	35	21.1
We can also buy some more expensive items, but with effort	62	37.3
We have everything we need, without much effort	15	9.0
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

Access to food in relation to income (table 6) is totally satisfactory for 32% of families; 21.7% consider that they rarely buy some products over what they absolutely need, and 15% state that: "sometimes we can't buy everything we need for the whole family" and "they manage to buy only for the child / children what it's absolutely necessary".

Regarding the access to clothing and footwear products in relation to the existing income over a third of families (34.3%) less often buy some products over what we absolutely need; 20.5% consider that "sometimes we can't buy everything that is necessary for the whole family", and 18% "manage to buy only for the child / children what is absolutely necessary".

Table 6. Access to food

Access to food	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
We can't even buy what is strictly necessary for the child / children	15	9.0
We manage to buy only for the child / children what is absolutely necessary	24	14.5
Most of the time we buy only for the child / children neglecting the whole family	13	7.8
Sometimes we can't buy everything we need for the whole family	25	15.1
We rarely buy for the whole family and some products over what we absolutely need	36	21.7
We buy everything we want for the whole family	53	31.9
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

Prioritizing the expenses

It seems that in terms of prioritization (see tables 7-8) the most important expenses are the following: on the first position are placed the family obligations (73.3% of the sample), followed by the current expenses for child / children with 68 %, the home maintenance payment ranks third with 62%. 51.5% is the percentage of families who want to pay their installments at the bank and attaches importance to this aspect in the order of prioritization of expenses; and at an extremely short distance, but in fifth place is the payment of debts.

Table 7. What priority do you give to housing maintenance payments?

What priority do you give to housing maintenance payments?	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Maximum 1	103	62.0
2	29	17.5
3	27	16.3
4	4	2.4
Minimum 5	3	1.8
Total	163	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

Table 8. What priority do you give to current expenses for the child / children?

What priority do you give to current expenses for the child / children?	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Maximum 1	113	68.1
2	27	16.3
3	23	13.9
4	3	1.8
Minimum 5	-	-
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

The assessment of the financial situation of the household (table 9) has the highest value on the eighth position of the measurement scale with 23.5%, the seventh position is occupied by 21.1% of families; the sixth and fifth position, ie the middle of the measurement scale, is occupied by 16.3%, respectively 15.7% of families.

Table 9. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of the household

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of the household?	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Minimum 1	-	-
2	1	0.6
3	1	0.6
4	14	8.1
5	26	15.7
6	27	16.3
7	35	21.1
8	39	23.5
9	18	10.8
Maximum 10	5	3.0
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

Regarding the concerns of families (table 10) they concern to a large extent for the education of children (almost 8%), but also the loss of the job and the impossibility of not finding a new job (almost 5% of families).

Table 10. Concern for job loss/children's education

Concern for: 1. job loss 2. children's education	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
To a very large extent	1- 13; 2- 8	1- 7.9; 2- 4.8
Largely	1- 46; 2- 16	1- 27.9; 2- 9.7
To a small extent	1- 60; 2- 82	1- 36.4; 2- 49.7
To a very small extent	1- 38; 2- 53	1- 23.0; 2- 32.1
Non answer	1- 8; 2- 6	1- 4.8; 2- 3.6
Total answers	1- 165; 2- 165	1- 95.4; 2- 95.4
No answers	1- 8; 2- 8	1- 4.6; 2- 4.6

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

It cannot be said that about 65% of families have never had enough food; 32.4% rarely run out of money; about half of the sample were never able to buy drugs.

Happiness and satisfaction

The answers regarding the state of happiness in the last year (table 11) are gratifying, because almost 47% consider themselves quite happy and 12% even very happy, 32% appreciate their state of happiness: so and so.

Table 11. The state of happiness in the last year

The state of happiness in the last year	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Not very happy	7	4.0
So and so	56	32.4
Pretty happy	81	46.8
Very happy	21	12.1
Total answers	165	95.4
They did not declare	8	4.6
Total sample	173	100.0

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

Satisfaction with daily life (table 12) confirms what the respondents said in the previous question, namely the satisfied and very satisfied assessment of almost 60% of the sample, and over 30% are considered neither dissatisfied nor satisfied.

Table 12. Satisfaction with everyday life

Satisfaction with everyday life	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Dissatisfied	9	5.2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	53	30.6

Satisfaction with everyday life	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Satisfied	83	48.0
Very satisfied	20	11.6
Total answers	165	95.4
They did not declare	8	4.6
Total sample	173	100.0

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

And in terms of *all aspects of your life* lately, 'how satisfied you are' seems to respect the same preferences expressed by respondents, ie placing the answers at the top of the measurement scale. The largest share of the answers is in notes 8, 7, 6 and 9, as can be seen in table 13.

Table 13. Appreciation of your recent condition

Appreciation of your recent condition	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Minimum 1	-	-
2	-	-
3	2	1.2
4	4	2.3
5	11	6.4
6	27	15.6
7	47	27.2
8	49	28.3
9	21	12.1
Maximum 10	4	2.3
Total	165	95.4
They did not declare	8	4.6
Total sample	173	100.0

Source: data collected in the grant 'Decent standard of living for families with school-age children'.

The *importance of school for the success of the child's life* is appreciated as extremely important to all families, the grades given being 8, 9 and 10. *As leisure concerns of children* in the first place were mentioned: extracurricular training in almost a quarter of families (24.9%), then play / meetings with other children (23.7%) and much less, but equally appreciated were walks with mom / dad / grandparents / friends (12%) and computer games respectively on (12%).

Conclusions

The families participating in the study appreciated certain aspects of their family life and how satisfied they are with them: the first aspect appreciated by the respondents was family life they responded with the statements satisfied and very satisfied 78%; the second aspect was related to the income obtained by the partners together, to which the

answers were given with the ratings satisfied 30.6% and so and so 30.1%, and 33% said they were dissatisfied with their income; the third aspect is related to the relations in society with other people appreciated as such and such by 40.5% and satisfactory by 39.3%; the appreciation related to the couple's jobs which are satisfactory for 38.7% and so and so for 32.4%; how to spend free time with family is another aspect to which respondents answered satisfied 41% and very satisfied almost 29%; political life in the country is not a favorable option, 47.4% say they are dissatisfied with it, 17.3% say they are very dissatisfied and just as many, that is not the case; your family's achievements so far in life is the last question answered in this questionnaire and which received an equal percentage of 35.3% with satisfaction and 35.3% so and so, and 20.8% say they are very satisfied.

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Declaration of conflicting interests

The authors declare no conflicting interests.

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Appendix

Table 14. Expenses with boys in the age group 6-10 years

Expenses with boys in the age group 6-10 years between 50-2500 lei	Number of children in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
50 – 250 lei	7	15.2
251 – 500 lei	22	47.8
501 – 1000 lei	12	26.1
1001 – 2000 lei	3	6.6
2001 – 2500 lei	2	4.3
Total children boys aged 6-10 years included in the sample	46 (26.6% from the sample of children)	100.0

Table 15. Expenses with boys in the age group 11-14 years

Expenses with boys in the age group 10-14 years 13-3,000 lei	Number of children in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
13 – 250 lei	9	12.7
251-500 lei	17	23.9
501 – 1,000 lei	28	39.5
1,001 – 2,000 lei	15	21.1
2,001 – 3,000 lei	2	2.8
Total children boys aged 11-14 years included in the sample	71 (41.0% from the sample of children)	100.0

Table 16. Expenses with girls in the age group 6-10 years

Expenses with girls in the age group 6-10 years between 250-8,000 lei	Number of children in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
250 – 500 lei	5	21.7
501 – 1,000 lei	11	47.9
1,001 – 2,000 lei	5	21.7
2,001 – 8,000 lei	2	8.7
Total children girls aged 6-10 years included in the sample	23 (13.3% from the sample of children)	100.0

Table 17. Expenses with girls in the age group 11-14 years

Expenses with girls in the age group 6-10 years between 200-4,000 lei	Number of children in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
200 – 500 lei	12	25.5
501 – 1,000 lei	21	44.7
1,001 – 2,000 lei	11	23.4
2,001 – 4,000 lei	3	6.4
Total children girls aged 10-14 years included in the sample	47 (27.2% from the sample of children)	100.0

Table 18. Expenses for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes

Expenses for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Very small	16	9.6
Small	21	12.7
So and so	45	27.1
Big	29	17.5
Very big	5	3.0
Not necessary	50	30.1
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Table 19. Clothing and footwear expenses

Clothing and footwear expenses	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Very small	4	2.4
Small	23	13.9
So and so	71	42.8
Big	45	27.1
Very big	22	13.3
Not necessary	1	0.6
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Table 20. Expenses only for children

Expenses only for children	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Small	6	3.6
So and so	54	32.5
Big	57	34.3
Very big	48	28.9
Not necessary	1	0.6
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Table 21. Transport and subscription expenses

Transport and subscription expenses	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Very small	20	12.0
Small	52	31.3
So and so	63	38.0
Big	23	13.9
Very big	2	1.2
Not necessary	6	3.6
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Table 22. Health care expenses

Health care expenses	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Very small	18	10.8
Small	52	31.3
So and so	67	40.4
Big	19	11.4
Very big	8	4.6
Not necessary	2	1.2
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Table 23. Expenses for culture, school, books and shows.

Expenses for culture, school, books and shows	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Very small	3	1.8
Small	32	19.3
So and so	67	40.4
Big	41	24.7
Very big	22	13.3
Not necessary	1	0.6
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Table 24. Alimony expenses

Alimony expenses	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Very small	3	1.8
Small	6	3.7
So and so	4	2.4
Big	2	1.2
Very big	1	0.6
Not necessary	148	90.2
Total	164	100.0
9 families did not declare	-	-

Table 25. Other expenses

Other expenses	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Small	2	1.2
So and so	28	17.2
Big	22	13.5
Very big	11	6.7
Not necessary	100	61.3
Total	163	100.0
10 families did not declare	-	-

Table 26. Access to clothing / footwear products

Access to clothing / footwear products	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
There are situations in which we cannot buy what is strictly necessary for children	19	11.4
We manage to buy only for the child / children what is absolutely necessary	30	18.1
Sometimes we can't buy everything we need for the whole family	34	20.5
We rarely buy for the whole family and some products over what we absolutely need	57	34.3
We buy everything we want for the whole family	26	15.7
Total	166	100.0
7 families did not declare	-	-

Table 27. What priority do you give to the payment of installments to banks?

What priority do you give to the payment of installments to banks?	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Maximum 1	85	51.5
2	7	4.2
3	4	2.4
4	3	1.8
Minimum 5	43	26.1
It's not necessary	23	13.9
Total	165	100.0
8 families did not declare	-	-

Table 28. What priority do you give to the payment of debts?

What priority do you give to the payment of debts?	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Maximum 1	83	50.6
2	16	9.8
3	7	4.3
4	6	3.7
Minimum 5	32	19.5
It's not necessary	20	12.2
Total	165	100.0
9 families did not declare	-	-

Table 29. What priority do you give to family obligations?

What priority do you give to family obligations?	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Maximum 1	121	73.3
2	10	6.1
3	22	13.3

What priority do you give to family obligations?	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
4	5	3.0
Minimum 5	7	4.2
Total	165	100.0
8 families did not declare	-	-

Table 30. You didn't have enough food.

You didn't have enough food	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Frequently	3	1.7
Sometimes	15	8.7
Rare	36	20.8
Never	106	61.3
No answer	4	2.3
Total answers	164	94.8
No answers	9	5.2
Total sample	173	100.0

Table 31. You ran out of money.

You ran out of money	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Frequently	1,5	8.7
Sometimes	50	28.9
Rare	56	32.4
Never	42	24.3
No answer	3	1.7
Total answers	166	96.0
No answers	7	4.0
Total sample	173	100.0

Table 32. You could not buy medicine.

You could not buy medicine	Number of families in the sample	Frequency in the total sample (%)
Frequently	5	2.9
Sometimes	28	16.2
Rare	45	26.0
Never	82	47.4
No answer	5	2.9
Total answers	165	95.4
No answers	8	4.6
Total sample	173	100.0