# Roma Social Mapping

## Targeting by a Community Poverty Survey

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## Abbreviations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Types of Roma communities | HIGHPROB | Very severe (high problem) |
| | MEDPROM | RC with severe social problems |
| | LOWPROB | RC of low problems |
| | NONPROB | RC without consistent social problems (non problematic ) |

| | |
|---|---|
| PROROMA | Acronym for the research project |
| Hhds | households |
| KI | Local expert or key informant filling in the form on Roma communities profile |
| MIG | Minimum income guarantee |
| NA | Non Answer |
| RSDF | Romanian Social Development Fund |
| RC | Roma community |
| RCPI | Roma community poverty index |
| RCpop | the probable self identified Roma population of each RC |
| ROMA05 | Probable Roma seflidentified population in all the surveyed communities of a locality (see Box 3) |
| SIRINF | Data basis structured at village or sub-city territorial units |
| SIRSUP | Data basis structured at communa or city territorial units |

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## *Executive summary*

### Objective

This is a paper on targeting Roma communities from Romania for promoting their social development. Roma population is among the poorest and vulnerable groups in the country. What makes the difference of poverty profile between this population segment and other categories of poor is the fact of its higher spatial concentration. Roma people are poor not only in terms of private consumption but also by indices of public goods consumption. Community poverty as given by poor social and physical infrastructure and by low private consumption is more visible for Roma than for other groups. The association of social exclusion and community poverty is specific for Roma people.

Targeting poor Roma communities involves three operations:

a. Building typologies and profiles of Roma communities from the point of view of their poverty/wellbeing;

b. Locating Roma communities by settlements and regions function of the poverty or level of living type they belong to;

c. Prioritizing social problems for those communities as to orient the efforts for social interventions or for community development actions.

Assessing the number of Roma people was not a purpose of this study. Demographics on the topic have being produced and used as to allow for computing some data analysis indices. The available data of this large survey at community level allows only for the estimation of probable Roma self identified people in 2005 in a maximum, medium and lower variant. These different estimates are specified as to indicate the relation between survey and census data. Relations involved into estimation of the number of Roma population are, from the point of view of this study, more significant than the outcome of the estimation.

### Methodology

Classifying Roma communities that are larger of 20 households and of contiguous location is accomplished on the basis of a country level survey (PROROMA) that used local key informants (KI). The National Agency for Roma (NAR) was the key partner in designing the survey, training of the people involved into data collection and in data collection. The sociologist in charge with the project worked explicitly as to implement that study project into a participatory research as to get the support of the representatives of Roma population.

The questionnaire (see Box 1) for data collection was sent by NAR in all the basic administrative units of the country through the medium of county representatives of the Agency. Instructions for filling in the form (Box 1) are presented into the last part of the questionnaire. A representative of the local Roma community, a representative of the mayor house in charge with Roma problems and a representative of another local institution familiar with Roma topics were suggested as key informants.

**Box 1. Instructions on who to fill in the community questionnaire**

Please fill in every single PROROMI fiche by the intermediate of three persons designated as following:

- Municipality representative (local expert on Roma issues or, the first persons does or exist in the organization chart of the municipality, an elected local councilor of Roma origin or a social assistant familiarized with the local problems of Roma……..
- a Roma ethnic person, inhabitant of the community for which it will be filled in the form, a person appreciated, esteemed, and recognized for its qualities within the Roma community; this person will involve him/herself in the completion of one form (only for the Roma Community to which he/she belongs to);
- a third member of the form completion group it will be designated, by mutual accord, from the first two persons and she or he will have to be well familiarized of the area/community for which the form it will be filled-in; a person outside from the municipality, but who could be a member of other local institution, or of an NGO or a Roma leader. This person would be able to participate to the fulfillment of more than one fiche for the administrative territory of the locality.
- In those situations where this is possible, at least two members of the form filling-in group should be Roma and who declare/recognize themselves as such

*This is an excerpt from the questionnaire instructions*

As usual in such situations, the filling in instructions on forming the KI group was only partially followed. Even so, Roma people and representatives of mayor house had the largest impact on filling in the form. The implication is that in the end the information from PROROMA survey is highly marked by the ideologies of Roma elites and of local authorities. It is very likely that ecological reporting is less affected by ideologies compared to population and problem topics.

That paper presents only data from 848 Roma communities that are larger than 20 hhds (see annex for the syntax of eliminating the possible non-valid questionnaires from the data basis)[1].

Generally the Roma population as determined by the census of National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and survey data produced by PROROMA has consistent distributions (Table 1): survey data by residence and cultural area are consistent with census data. Census data refer to self identified Roma in all types of locations (spread, in small communities or in larger communities)[2].

[1] Out of the 848 valid questionnaires have being received 733 that are filled in but are not valid, 304 questionnaires with specification "no Roma in this locality" and 24 questionnaires with specification "no Roma that constitute PROROMA research object".

[2] PROROMA sample data that are reported in this paper refer only to Roma population in communities that are larger than 20 households. The relative fit between the two types of distributions at sample and population level is indicative for the fact that: a) Roma population seems to be located mainly in compact, contiguous communities and b) the sample is representative for the country Roma population (at least from the residence and cultural area distribution).

**Table 1.**Roma population by 2002 census and sample distribution (PROROMA sample) by residence and cultural area (%)

| **Type of residence** | | 2002 census data* | PROROMA survey data (medium estimation)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poor commune | | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Middle level commune | | 22.2 | 20.2 |
| Developed commune | | 28.2 | 28.9 |
| City under 30 thou | | 13.4 | 16.2 |
| City 30-100 thou inhab | | 10.0 | 13.0 |
| City of 100-200 thou | | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| City of over 200 thou inhab | | 11.1 | 8.0 |
| Total | | 100 | 100 |
| | | | |
| **Cultural area (groupings of similar judets)** | West Moldova BC NT SV VR | 6.3 | 8.1 |
| | Developed East Moldova GL IS | 4.3 | 6.5 |
| | Poor East Moldova BT VS | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| | Central North Muntenia AG DB PH | 7.9 | 11.3 |
| | East North Muntenia BZ BR | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| | South Muntenia G TL IL CL | 10.5 | 11.1 |
| | South Oltenia DJ MH OT | 9.3 | 5.8 |
| | North Oltenia GJ VL | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| | Dobrogea CT TC | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| | South West Transilvania AB HD | 3.9 | 5.6 |
| | Central South Transilvania BV SB | 6.6 | 4.4 |
| | Central Transilvania CJ MS | 11.3 | 8.8 |
| | Eastern Transilvania CV HG | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| | North Transilvania BN SJ | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| | Maramures MM SM | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| | Crisana AD BH | 8.9 | 10.3 |
| | Banat TM CS | 4.5 | .4 |
| | Bucuresti | 7.2 | 5.5 |
| | Total % | 100 | 100 |

Sample figures refer only to Roma population in communities that are larger than 19 hhds and data collected by valid forms. * Data source: NIS, 2002 census. Capital letters are symbols for counties constituting cultural areas.** For population estimations in PROROMA see details on ROMA05 variable in Box 3.

That implies a positive estimation on the representative ness of the PROROMA sample. But, as in any other survey situation, sample data are not representative on all the Roma characteristics. The PROROMA survey data are especially representative on all those characteristics that are associated with location and concentration aspects.

## Findings

The report first presents a typology of Roma communities relevant for poverty targeting and the associated profiles. Secondly are addressed location topics for the identified types of communities. Prioritizing Roma social problems is the third addressed topic in this paper.

## How to reach a poor Roma community (RC)

Starting from a set of six indicators (Table 4) is possible to measure three types of Roma community poverty related to accessibility, infrastructure and income. A RC is poor if at least two out of the three criteria of poverty are met.

The simple counting of poverty met criteria allows for a four class typology of RC: non-problem (NONPROB), low-problem (LOWPROB), severe problem (MIDPROB) and very severe problem (HIGHPROB) communities. MIDPROM and HIGHPROM are considered to be poor RC.

The four type classification is based on a counting index (**Roma community poverty index** RCPI). This is simple, easy to compute and give reliable information if the initial inputs are correctly assigned. Communities that have not being included into PROROMA survey could be assessed easily from the poverty point of view and compared to other communities included into PROROMA data basis. RSDF measure of village poverty is the notable predecessor of RC poverty measure. To the degree some other aspects of the poverty are considered to be relevant, they could be added to the index. The difference from RSDF measure is given not only by the content of the component indicators but also by the fact that it has associated a typology that orients the community development practice in a better way than the simple counting of poverty criteria.

RCPI is not an individual/family measure of poverty but a community one. The counting index RCPI has systematic and interpretable variations by community size, rural-urban residence, centrality of location, education stock and other predictors of Roma community poverty (Table 10). This is a basis to consider it as a valid and reliable measure of RC poverty.

## Size, location and profile

About 60% out of the total RC are poor and at their level live about 50% of the Roma population (Table 6).

The highest concentration of poor Roma population is in large communities of over 500 people and in medium size communities of 200 -500 persons (Table 8). Over 60% of the Roma population that is clustered lives in large communities of more than 500 persons.

The average size of RC larger than 19 hhds is of about 300 people per community, the median size being much lower, of about 170 persons per community. That size is minimal in marginal rural communities (of about 260 people) and reaches about 500 people in urban nonmarginal communities (Table 7). Generally, the average size of Roma communities increases:

- from rural to urban locations ,
- from marginal to nonmarginal locations
- and from HIGHPROB to NONPROB type of communities.

The highest concentration of poor Roma people is in developed communes and in small towns (Table 9).

Roma living in poor Roma communities have a lower education stock, lower migration abroad experience, a more traditional orientation by speaking Romani and a larger average household size (Table 10).

The data indicate clearly that very poor Roma communities are not only infrastructure, accessibility and income poor but also function of human capital resources as given by education and migration abroad experience. The finding is basic for indicating the fact that the proposed typology is a very relevant one for projects targeting poverty reduction and social inclusion targets for Roma communities. The poorest of the poor Roma communities have a very low education stock and very low experience of migration abroad[3].

There is a variation in community poverty by Roma cultural group („neam"). The poorest cultural group seems to be that of caramidari with over 80% poor communities. Rudari and Vatrasi follow in the descending hierarchy of poverty ( Table 2).

The 848 Roma communities larger than 20 households are located into 549 localities. Starting from the PROMA survey data and from the 2002 census information on Roma population and share of illiterate population in locality one can estimate the (probable) self identified Roma population in the country in 2005 in three variants of upper , medium and lower estimates (Box 3, Table 2):

**Table 2. Roma (probable) selfindentified population, census 2002 and estimation 2005**

| year of estimation | source | |
|---|---|---|
| 2002 | Census | 535140 |
| 2005 | PROROMA, minimum variant | 730174 |
| 2005 | PROROMA, medium variant | 851048 |
| 2005 | PROROMA , maximum variant | 968275 |

## Income sources and perceived social problems

The perceived severeness of social problems is higher in Roma compact communities, with low percentage of other ethnic groups within the same area.

MIG and occasional activities are the main income sources for people in Roma communities. The standard income source for HIGHPROB communities is MIG. The NONPROB communities have the most diverse income sources and the HIGHPROB ones are basically dependent on MIG. Salaries, pensions, private companies, agriculture and migration abroad are income sources that are more frequent in NONPROB Roma communities.

There is a clear specificity in getting the livelihood in Roma communities function of the residential type and the centrality of location:

- MIG is the specific income source for Roma communities from the periphery of villages ;
- Occasional activities are a more common source of income for Roma communities from larger towns;

[3] The finding is consistent with what is knowen for migration patterns in Romanian villages: the lowest rates of temporary migration abroad are recorded into isolated villages and villages of low education stock (Dumitru Sandu „Cultura si experienta d emigratie in satele Romaniei", *Sociologie Romaneasca*, 3/2004, p.192).

- Salaries are specific for Roma communities from urban areas
- Agriculture is the third importance income source for Roma living in rural areas.

The standard Roma elite at local level seem to think Roma problems mainly in terms of employment and income. Roma people have a very low employment and, consequently, very low and uncertain income due to their low education resources in the context of general low opportunities for unqualified work and, sometimes as a result of work hiring discrimination. Poor housing and health go hand in hand with low chances for employment and systematic income. The housing-health difficulties are not only the result of employment-income poverty but also outcome and part of residential segregation.

The probable perceived hierarchy of Roma problems is understandable function of two dimensions – private vs. public spheres of the life and basic need related to resources vs. higher order needs (Figure 1). Employment and income problems are the most perceived ones as they refer to basic needs and spheres of private life. At the other extreme are discrimination problems as they are located to a larger degree into the area of public life and higher order needs.

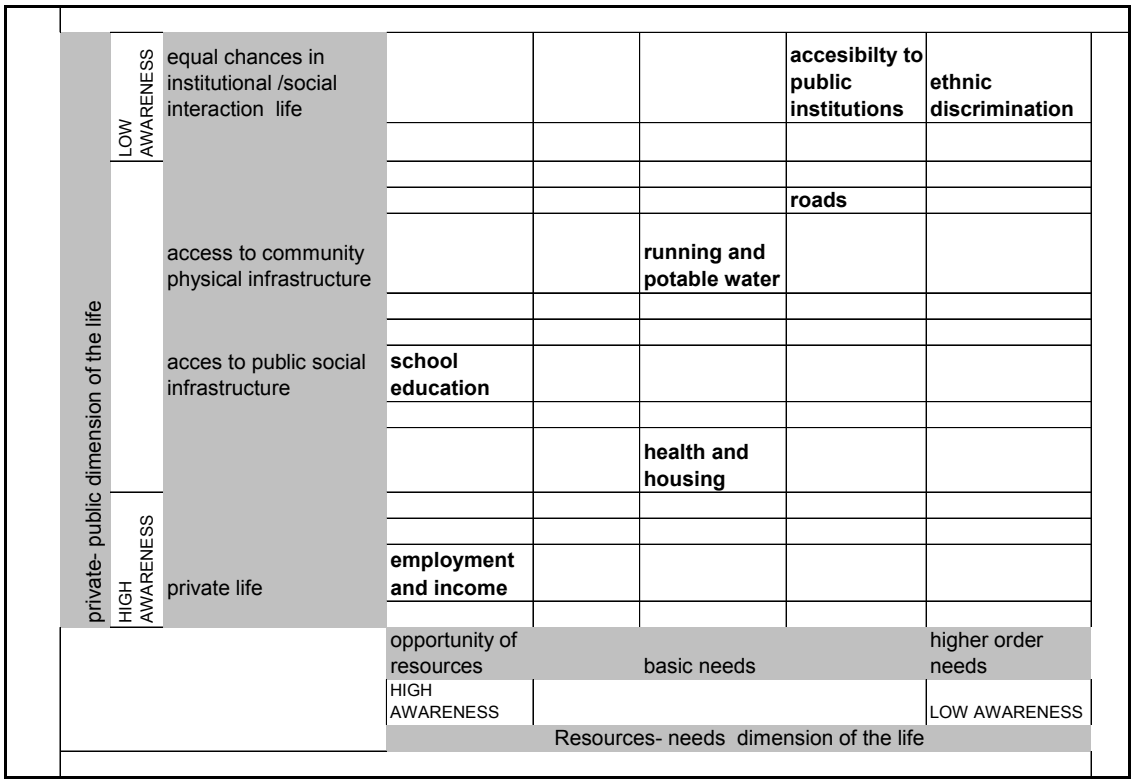



**Figure 1. The hierarchy of perceived social problems in Roma communities by resources-needs and private-public dimensions**

The feelings of problem severe ness have the highest levels in the communities with the highest concentration of (probable) Roma self identified people[4] (Table 13). For the communities with low concentration of (probable) Roma self identified people the feelings of problems severeness are less intensive. The finding is relevant for the hypothesis that the community poverty is much higher in communities that are formed mainly by self identified Roma (as opposed to communities where the share of self identified Roma is lower).

Problem severeness index PSI, as a measure of the social problems perception, has the largest value for HIGHPROB and ACCESPROB Roma communities. Larger towns are the location of Roma communities with the most intense feelings of dissatisfaction on their livability.

The hierarchy of objective problems as given by data in Table 5 indicate that the most severe problems are related to income , accessibility and housing infrastructure: 74% of Roma communities have severe income problems, 67% of them have severe accessibility problems and 23% of them are in a very bad situation with electricity and-or potable water[5].

## Policy prospects

LOWPROB, MEDPROB and HIGHPROB communities as identified into PROROMA study could serve as a basis for orienting RSDF facilitation or for organizations with similar functions. A list of HIGHPROB Roma communities is given into annex.

The about 120 HIGHPROB communities (see annex) should be the first target for facilitation and, if the diagnosis confirmed, accepted as targets for antipoverty and social inclusion action. These are communities having cumulative problems of income, accessibility and infrastructure. MEDPROB communities should be the second target for facilitation and action.

The model could be easily expanded to Roma communities that have not been included into the PROROMA survey:

- Using the accessibility, infrastructure and income sources criteria (specified in Table 4) as to assign the Roma communities to one of the four categories;
- Identifying the area of intervention/ empowerment by asking open ended questions as used into PROROMA questionnaire (questions V91 to V9.10).

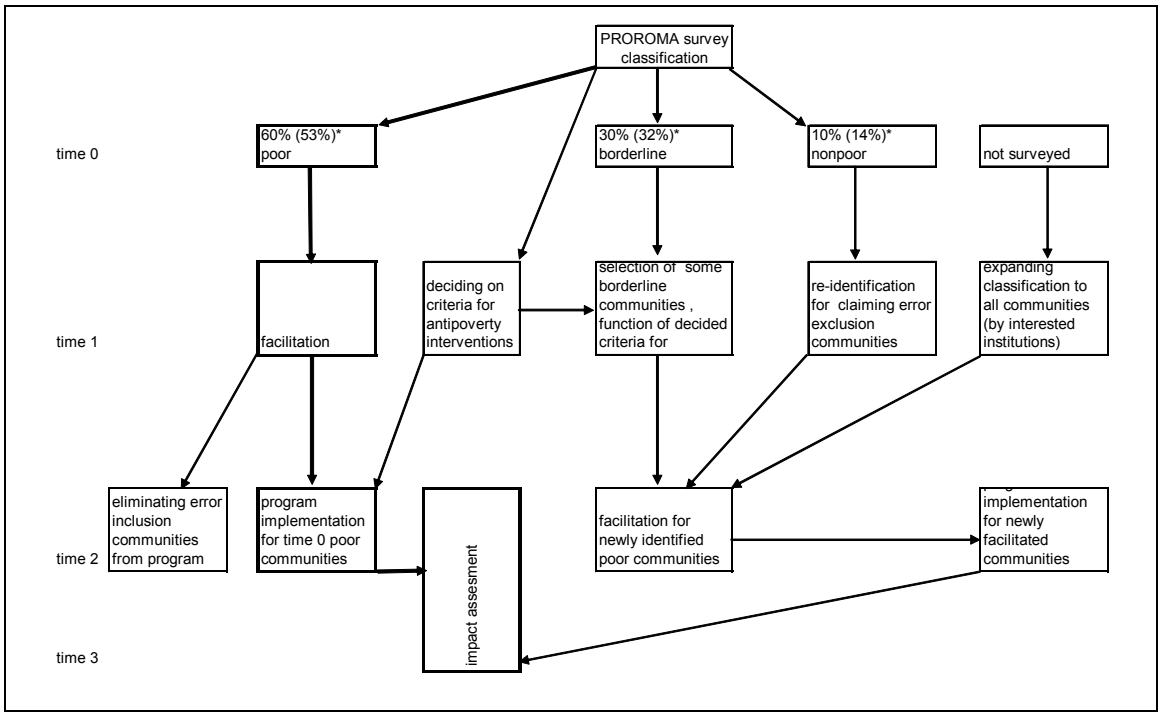
[4] The available date do not allow to talk about selfidentified Roma people as the form of the questionnaire was not fill in by individuals. Local experts, with a high share of Roma people ethnicity, did the assessment. Consequently one can interpret the the answeres given from question 2 into the questionnaire (see annex) as referring to the probable selfidentified Roma people. What is called here "probable Roma selfidentified people" is in fact a heteroidentification because the basic information is not given by individuals about themselves. Due to the fact that about 50% of the people that filled in the questionnaire were Roma for the reference community/locality one can say that the estimators are very close or part of the identified communities.

[5] If one considers the share of the population, the above percentages are 69% for communities with income problems, 62% for communities with accessibility problems and 12% for communities marked by infrastructure problems.

National Agency for Roma and other interested in the topic organizations could take a great profit if supporting the expansion of this data collection and analysis project as to cover all the Roma communities of compact location into the country. The existing methodology and questionnaire are the basic tools the will allow for it.

PROROMA survey could be expanded to cover all Roma communities and its data could be better used (Graficul 2) by building on principles of:

- a time frame of policy action
- room for handling inclusion and exclusion errors
- room for passing from survey to complete enumeration (census)
- room for intervention of multiple stakeholders interested in Roma communities
- incorporating evaluation into the implementation process.




**Graficul 2.Extinderea sondajului PROROMI şi folosirea datelor sale pentru dezvoltarea comunitară a comunităţilor de romi**

* ( ) estimări ale ponderii populației de romi. Cifrele din paranteze indică ponderea comunităților de romi .

## *A poverty typology of Roma communities*

The criteria for classification of RC from the point of view of poverty was built on three criteria grouping six indicators - accessibility (access roads, marginality and location near a garbage pit), infrastructure (access to potable water and connection to electricity) and main income source (MIG or occasional sources).

Data analysis showed that there is a close association between the quality of the access road and the quality of the roads within the community: 93% of the communities that do not have a modernized road for access are also devoided of modernized roads within its area (Table 3); similarly, 77% out of the RC having gravel access rods have also interior gravel roads.

**Table 3.The quality of access and intra-community roads (%)**

| Are there practicable access road from/towards the community | "Does Community have usable roads within its area?" | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no | Yes, by gravel | Yes, by asphalt | Yes, by asphalt and gravel | Non-answer | % row | % column |
| no | 93 | 5 | 1 | | | 100 | 10.8 |
| Yes, by gravel | 20 | 77 | | 0 | 3 | 100 | 55.4 |
| Yes, by asphalt | 19 | 42 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 26.9 |
| Yes, by asphalt and gravel | 3 | 36 | 3 | 41 | 18 | 100 | 4.6 |
| Non-answer | 16 | 21 | 11 | | 53 | 100 | 2.2 |
| Total Row % | 27 | 57 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 100 | 100.0 |

As a result of that finding one can simplify the measure of accessibility by considering for classification only access roads, marginality of the community and its location close or not close to a garbage pool (Table 4).

Table 4. Indicators for typology construction

| Dimensions | Indicators | Indices |
|---|---|---|
| **Where do they live?** (ACCESSibility**) | RC at the outskirts of locality (1 yes, 0 no), V52* | A Roma community is defined as having accessibility problems if at least one of the indicators takes the value 1. The opposite is true for the case of all the three indicators taking the value of 0 |
| | Modernized roads (stone or asphalt) connecting Roma communities to other communities (1 no, 0 yes) V76 | |
| | RC close to a garbage pool (1 yes, 0 no) V55 | |
| **How do they live?** (INFRAStructure***) | More than 50% of the hhds in the community are without a source of potable water in the neighborhood (1 yes, 0 no), V73 | A Roma community is defined as having water-electricity infrastructure problems if at least one of the indicators takes the value 1. The opposite is true for the case of all the two indicators taking the value of 0 |
| | More than 50% of the hhds in the community are without connection to electricity network (1 yes, 0 no), V74 | |

| Dimensions | Indicators | Indices |
|---|---|---|
| **What resources do they have?** (INCOME source) | The main source of income is the minimum income guarantee or the occasional activities V72s, V73s | A Roma community has severe income problems (coded by 1) if more than 50% of the hhds have MIG and occasional income as main income source. By 0 are coded if less than 50% of the hhds live from MIG or occasional activities. |

Code of the question in data basis and questionnaire.** V52, V77 and V76 are positively and significantly correlated among them. V55 is positively and significantly correlated only with V52. *** The two items of the dimension are positively correlated at a significant level r=0.11, p=0.01.

Accessibility and income problems are more frequent for rural than for urban Roma communities. Infrastructure problems seem to be rather equally spread between rural and urban Roma communities (Table 5).

**Table 5. Community poverty inRoma communities by urban and rural residence**

| | Indicators | % Roma communities taking "yes" values | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | rural | urban | total | |
| ACCESSibility problems | 1 yes, 0 no | 70 | 60 | 67 | |
| | RC at the outskirts of locality (1 yes, 0 no), V52* | 66 | 59 | 64 | About two thirds of Roma communities are at the outskirts of localities. Being peripheral is more common in rural than in urban Roma communities |
| | Modernized roads (stone or asphalt) connecting Roma communities to other communities (1 no, 0 yes) V76 | 14 | 04 | 11 | |
| | RC close to a garbage pit (1 yes, 0 no) V55 | 9 | 14 | 11 | Garbage pits are more frequently a location for urban than for rural Roma communities |
| INFRAStructure problems | 1 yes, 0 no | 24 | 20 | 23 | |
| | More than 50% of the hhds in the community are without a source of potable water (1 yes, 0 no), V73 | 12 | 07 | 10 | |
| | More than 50% of the hhds in the community are without connection to electricity network (1 yes, 0 no), V74 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Lack of electricity connection is rather equally spread in urban and in rural Roma communities. The finding is rather surprising and could be the result of a recording error. |
| INCOME | The main source of income is the minimum income guarantee or the occasional activities V72s, V73s | 76 | 69 | 74 | About three quarters of the population in Roma communities, irrespective of residence type, live from MIG and occasional activities |

The six indicators that have been used for measuring the community poverty in Roma groups cluster together on two basic dimensions that are relevant for infrastructure and location[6]. Income poverty seems to be closer associated to peripheral location than to accessibility.

**Box 2.Valid and invalid survey forms for data processing**

The current state of PROROMA data analysis is based on analyzing 848 survey forms, each of them describing a Roma community larger than 19 hhds. A total of 733 forms have been eliminated from data processing as affected by different errors/inconsistencies in relation with the purpose of this research: about 500 forms have been eliminated as they refer to Roma people that are not located in spatially concentrated communities but are spread among other ethnic groups. Some other 235 forms have been eliminated as recording situations in very small Roma communities of less than 20 hhds. About 170 forms referred to people living in several Roma communities from the same administrative locality. The above mentioned have been the basic three reasons of eliminating forms from data basis. Some other minor errors (see table below) have also been considered as reasons for forms elimination.

| Reasons for eliminating the form from data basis | No of eliminated forms |
|---|---|
| Spread location of Roma er1 | 503 |
| Small communities er6 | 235 |
| Report on total Roma population in locality er4 | 169 |
| Form on several aggregated communities er3 | 42 |
| No of Roma larger than the locality population er5 | 27 |
| Average hhds larger than 30 persons er2 | 11 |
| Number of hhds larger than the number of people er7 | 10 |

The share of non-problematic Roma communities from the point of view of well-being seems to be rather reduced, of about 10%.

A RC that is problematic on all the three indices – ACCSS, INFRAS and INCOME – is considered to be with very severe problems (HIGHPROB). That type represents about 14% out of the total RC. If it meets only two out of three measures of community poverty is considered to be with severe problems (MIDPROB); meeting only one criterion of poverty is the case of low problem communities (LOWPROB); non-problem communities meet none of the three criteria. This is a simple counting measure[7] that could be adopted also by practitioners in the area and brings results compatible with the PROROMA study.

[6] An OBLIMIN factor rotation brings two dimensions for clustering of the seven classifying indicators as revealed by the structure matrix below.

| | Component | |
|---|---|---|
| | infrastructure | location and income |
| V76 road | .661 | .131 |
| V73 water | .650 | .082 |
| V74 electricity | .555 | .088 |
| V52 margin | .278 | .703 |
| V72s v73s income | -.086 | .672 |
| V55 garbege pool | .141 | .545 |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization. Variables are coded as specified in Table 4. The eigenvalue is of 24% for the first factor and of 17% for the second factor .The correlation between the two factors is of 0.15.

[7] The measure is similar to the counting index that is currently used by RSDF as to identify poor villages . The RSDF index is based on the principle that a village is poor if it meets three out of eight criteria.

**Table 6. Share of poor Roma communities and people at their level**

| Type of community | | | Share of communities | Roma (high probability) self identified population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| types | | identification | | In urban and rural areas | In rural areas | In urban areas |
| without problems NONPROB | | No problematic indicator | 10 | 14 | 13 | 16 |
| With low problems LOWPROB | | One problematic indicator | 31 | 33 | 25 | 44 |
| Poor Roma communities | With severe problems MIDPROB | Two problematic indicators | 45 | 40 | 46 | 31 |
| | With very severe problems HIGHPROB | Three problematic indicators | 14 | 13 | 16 | 9 |
| Total % | | | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| N | | | 848 | 274854 | 162994 | 111860 |

*Data refer to a sample of 848 RC with a population of 274854 people that are self identified as such by a high probability (considering the fact that local experts that filled in the questionnaires were to a large degree Roma people that identified themselves as such). The number of probable self identified Roma people in community was estimated by multiplying the heteroidentified Roma by a conversion factor as given in answers to question 2. The sample is relevant for Roma population in RC larger than 19 households ( hhds).

## *Profiles of Roma communities*

### On their size and concentration

The average size of RC larger than 19 households (hhds) is of about 300 people per community. That size is minimal in marginal rural communities (of about 260 people) and reaches about 500 people in urban nonmarginal communities (Table 7). The median size of RC is much smaller, of about 170 persons. Generally, the average size of Roma communities increases:

- from rural to urban locations ,
- from marginal to nonmarginal locations
- and from HIGHPROB to NONPROB type of communities.

**Table 7. Size of RC by marginality and rural/urban location**

| | Location | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of RC | Rural marginal | Rural nonmarginal | Urban marginal | Urban nonmarginal | total |
| Averages | | | | | |
| NONPROB | . | 384 | . | 617 | 463 |
| LOWPROB | 236 | 265 | 576 | 462 | 349 |
| MIDPROB | 264 | 290 | 367 | 319 | 292 |
| HIGHPROB | 273 | 609 | 337 | . | 299 |
| Total | 262 | 311 | 406 | 494 | 328 |

| Type of RC | Location: Rural marginal | Rural nonmarginal | Urban marginal | Urban nonmarginal | total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medians | | | | | |
| NONPROB | . | 182 | . | 136 | 164 |
| LOWPROB | 125 | 141 | 262 | 207 | 175 |
| MIDPROB | 174 | 144 | 190 | 157 | 169 |
| HIGHPROB | 189 | 583 | 214 | . | 197 |
| Total | 166 | 157 | 200 | 177 | 174 |

Table refer to probable self identified Roma people ROMA05 ( see Box 3), medium estimation.

It is hard to find nonproblem RC in rural marginal location and HIGHPROB RC in urban nonmarginal location. Generally, poor RC tend to be smaller than non-poor RC and to have a rural, marginal location.

The highest concentration of poor Roma population is in large communities of over 500 people and in medium size communities of 200 -500 persons (Table 8). About 60% of the Roma population that is clustered lives in large communities of more than 500 persons.

**Table 8. Roma population by community size and poverty (%)**

| Poverty type | RC size: Under 200 people | 201-500 people | Over 500 people | Table Sum % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONPROB | 1.5 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 14.5 |
| LOWPROB | 4.3 | 7.2 | 21.0 | 32.5 |
| MIDPROB | 7.1 | 11.0 | 21.6 | 39.7 |
| HIGHPROB | 2.2 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 13.3 |
| Total | 15.2 | 24.9 | 59.9 | 100.0 |

The highest concentration of poor Roma people is in developed communes and in small towns (Table 9).

**Table 9 Roma poor population by locality types (%)**

| | Non poor RC | Poor RC | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poor commune | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.2 |
| Medium developed commune | 16.1 | 23.8 | 20.2 |
| Developed commune | 22.0 | 35.0 | 28.9 |
| Town of less than 30 thou inhab. | 16.8 | 15.6 | 16.2 |
| City of 30 thou-100 thou inhab | 17.3 | 9.2 | 13.0 |
| City of 100-200 thou inhab | 5.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| City of more than 200 thou inhab | 12.8 | 3.7 | 8.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## On population composition

Roma living in poor Roma communities have a lower education stock, lower migration abroad experience, larger household sizes and are more traditional orientation by currently speaking Romani (Table 10)

**Table 10. A social profile of people living in poor RC**

| | NONPROB | LOWPROB | MIDPROB | HIGHPROB | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| % of people that graduated primary education | 65.3 | 61.3 | 58.6 | 45.1 | 58.6 |
| % of former migrants abroad | 12.4 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 9.4 |
| % of currents migrants abroad | 6.9 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 5.2 |
| % people that speaks mainly Romani | 48 | 42 | 38 | 61 | 44 |
| Average number of persons per household* | 4.33 | 4.57 | 4.77 | 4.80 | 4.67 |

Reading example: 45.1% of the people living in HIGHPROB communities graduated primary school.
*simple averages using communities as units of analysis, unweigted by RC population.

There is a variation in community poverty by Roma cultural group („neam"). The poorest cultural group seems to be [8] that of caramidari with over 80% poor communities. In the descending hierarchy of poverty follows Rudari and Vatrasi (Table 11).

**Table 11. Roma community poverty by Roma cultural group („neam") %**

| | non-poor | poor | Total communities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roma community group | communities | communities* | % | N |
| Caramidari | 20 | 80 | 100 | 35 |
| Rudari | 31 | 69 | 100 | 99 |
| Vatrasi/de vatra | 35 | 65 | 100 | 48 |
| Other Roma | 43 | 57 | 100 | 262 |
| Caldarari | 51 | 49 | 100 | 67 |
| Romi romanizati | 53 | 47 | 100 | 34 |
| Ursari | 57 | 43 | 100 | 61 |
| Non answer | 38 | 62 | 100 | 242 |
| Total | 41 | 59 | 100 | 848 |

Figures refer to the % or number of RC. * Poor communities are those that are HIGHPROB or MEDPROB and non-poor merges NONPROB and LOWPROB

[8] I am using „seems to be" statement as there is a large number of non-answers.

## *Hierarchies of Roma communities problems*[9]

Lack of employment and very low income are the main problems in Roma communities. Asking key informants (KI) on the main problems of the community they live in or presents as local experts one gets a huge share of about 90% answers talking about how difficult is to be a Roma and to find employment and to get the livelihood.

**Box 1. Who are the people that filled in the survey forms?**

The 848 Roma communities that have been surveyed for this report by using the received profile descriptions from over 3300 local experts or key informants KI .About 60% of those with specified ethnicity are Roma people. Ethnic Romanians were at a share of about one quarter as showed in the table below:

| | N | % out of total specified |
|---|---|---|
| Roma | 1242 | 60 |
| Romanian | 560 | 27 |
| Specified only as nonRoma | 147 | 7 |
| Hungarian | 128 | 6 |
| Unspecified | 1310 | * |
| | 3387 | 100 |

It is possible to have had an overestimation of the participation of Roma people as KI for filling in the PROROM questionnaire as a result of putting them formally on the list of local experts that filled in the form.

There seem to be five layers in the local-institutional awareness on Roma communities problems (Figure 3, Table 12): poor income and unemployment are the most severe socioeconomic problems in Roma communities; poor housing and related unhealthily situation of the people are the second in the public local awareness on livability; the third layer is that of the education and public water facilities; quality of local roads is the fourth in line of the descending hierarchy of local problems severeness. Discrimination on ethnic grounds occupies the lowest rank in the awareness of local problems.

[9] This chapter of the paper is based only on the analysis of 796 forms out of 848 function of available data at the moment of doing initial data processing.

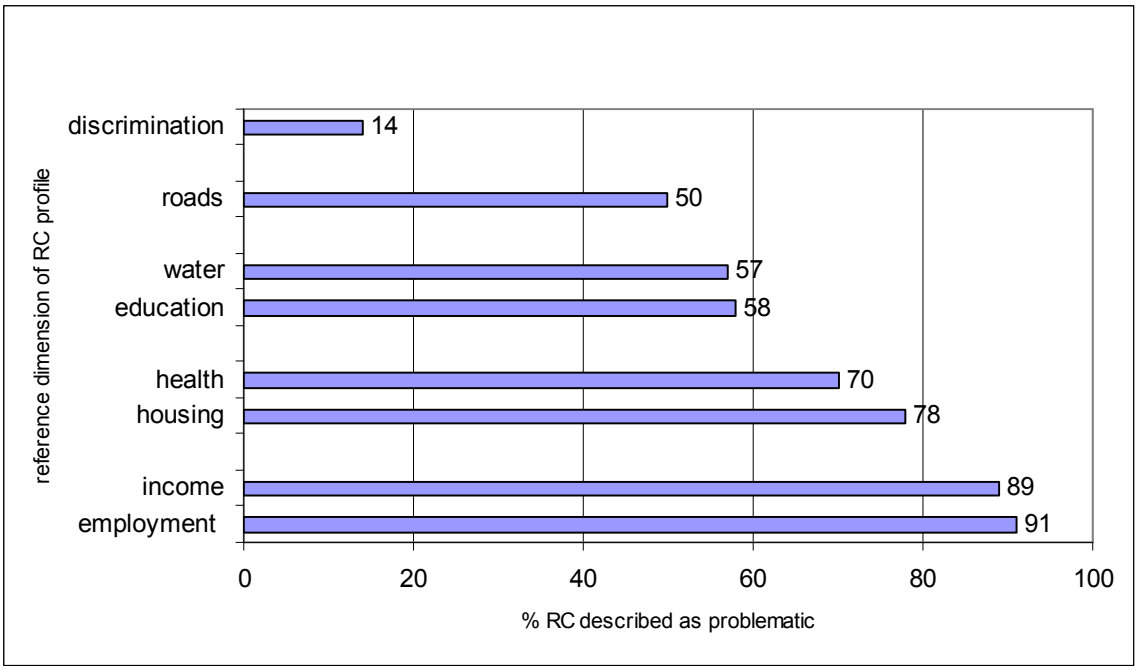



**Figure 3. How many of the Roma communities are considered by KI as being marked by certain socio-economic problems**

Reading example: 91% of Roma communities are presented as problematic by their representatives in terms of descriptions/assessments on employment. Descriptions/evaluations are not predetermined by the questionnaire. The implicit hypothesis is that a Roma communities is (non) problematic on a certain dimension if KI presented it as such. The figures in this chapter are based on the content analysis of the free answers as given by the KI.

Reading hundreds of descriptions KI gave on their community problems one can summarize the way local people think about the key factors of Roma communities poverty (Figure 4). The standard Roma elite at local level seems to think that Roma people have a very low employment and , consequently, very low and uncertain income due to their low education resources in the context of general low opportunities for unqualified work and , sometimes as a result of work hiring discrimination. Poor housing and health go hand in hand with low chances for employment and systematic income. The housing-health difficulties are not only the result of employment-income poverty but also outcome and part of residential segregation.

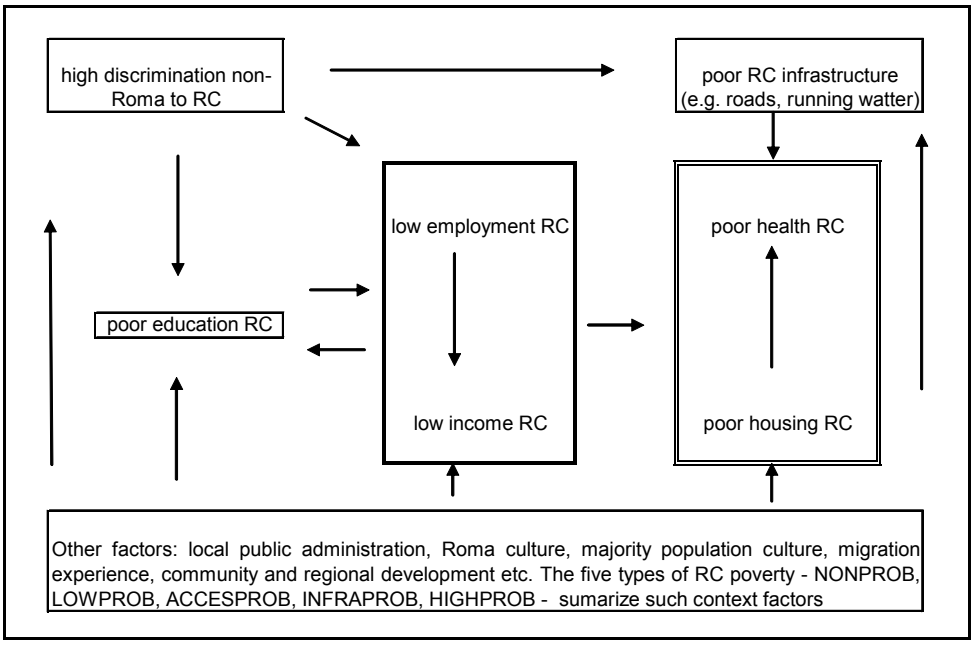



**Figure 4. The way Roma Communities think about the web of their poverty**

The hierarchy of social problems in the mind of local Roma (oriented) elites goes from resources to basic needs and higher order needs on the one hand , secondly , from private to public (Figure 1). The highest awareness in Roma communities is focused on employment and income as basic resources in private life.

**Table 12 „ Describe shortly the main problems of this Roma community as related to...."**

| | problems | non-problem situation | non answer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| employment | 91 | 0 | 9 | 100 |
| income | 89 | 0 | 11 | 100 |
| housing | 78 | 15 | 7 | 100 |
| health | 70 | 18 | 12 | 100 |
| Education/schooling | 58 | 30 | 12 | 100 |
| Water provision | 57 | 29 | 15 | 100 |
| roads | 50 | 38 | 12 | 100 |
| discrimination | 14 | 61 | 25 | 100 |

The hierarchy of perceived social problems is quite the same, irrespective of the Roma communities type. The available date suggest a hierarchy of communities function of the intensity they perceive social problems. On almost all the items, the highest perception of social problems is at the level of HIGHPROB that have low accessibility, poor infrastructure and poor income sources in objective terms. Community type and perception on local social problems are defined on different criteria. The first are mainly objective classifications and the second are entirely subjective classifications as given by the KI opinions. The fact that the two approaches – subjective and objective ones- allow for consistent interpretation is a clear mark on how structured is the social reality in Roma communities and how reliable are the collected data after the filtering process (as described in Box 1).

Employment problems are so severe that even in the so-called NONPROB communities are perceived as to be of high relevance in public awareness. On other topic as for example roads, the differences among Roma communities are large: the index of severeness on road problems is 80 for HIGHPROB as compared to 38 in LOWPROB and NONPROB communities.

The feelings of problem severeness have the highest levels in the communities with the highest concentration of (probable) Roma self identified people (Table 13). For the communities with low concentration of (probable) Roma self identified people the feelings of problems severe ness are less intensive. The finding is relevant for the hypothesis that the community poverty is much higher in communities that are formed mainly by self identified Roma (as opposed to communities where the share of self identified Roma is lower).

**Table 13. Severeness of perceived community problems and the probable share of self identified Roma into the community**

| How severe are the community problems as perceived by KI (categories of PSI)* | Probable share of self identified Roma into the community | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 90-100% | 50-89% | 20-49% | Under 20% | Total |
| Low level | 21 | 21 | 33 | 29 | 22 |
| Medium level | 45 | 47 | 48 | 51 | 46 |
| High level | 35 | 32 | 19 | 20 | 32 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*The three categories of severeness are generated from a problem severeness index PSI computed as sum of the partial indices of problem severenes on employment, income, housing, water, roads, education and discrimination. Each of these has been coded by 1 if the local experts indicated a problematic situation, -1 if they explicitly denuded the problematic nature of the situation and by 0 for non-answers.
Reading example: 35% out of the total communities with highest concentration of self identified Roma (through the medium of the local KI) define their situation as highly problematic.

## *An operational model for targeting poor Roma communities*

LOWPROB, MEDPROB and HIGHPROB communities as identified into PROROMA study could serve as a basis for orienting RSDF facilitation or for organizations with similar functions. A list of HIGHPROB Roma communities is given into annex.

The about 120 HIGHPROB communities (see annex) should be the first target for facilitation and, if the diagnosis confirmed, accepted as targets for antipoverty and social inclusion action. These are communities having cumulative problems of income, accessibility and infrastructure. MEDPROB communities should be the second target for facilitation and action.

If the practitioner is interested into other Roma communities than those included into the PROROMA file one can do it by the following procedures:

1. An abridged form of the PROROMA questionnaire is distributed to the same categories of KI and according to the same rules as specified into the annex to the questionnaire. The questions to be included into the questionnaire are those mentioned in Table 4 as measures for accessibility, infrastructure and income sources, plus the open ended questions on community problems (V91 to V9.10).
2. The data from the filled in questionnaire will allow the identification of the Roma communities into one of the four categories (NONPROB, LOWPROB, MIDPROB or HIGHPROB) and the information from open ended questions will give the problem profile of the community.
3. The advantage of such a procedure is that one can get easily terms of comparison for the newly studied community by using the PROROMA data file.

PROROMA survey could be expanded to cover all Roma communities and its data could be better used by building on principles of:

- a time frame of policy action
- room for handling inclusion and exclusion errors
- room for passing from survey to complete enumeration (census)
- room for intervention of multiple stakeholders interested in Roma communities
- incorporating evaluation into the implementation process.

The time frame diagram suggests such an approach:

*Annexes*

**Questionnaire and filling in instructions**

# GOVERNEMENT OF ROMANIA

## NATIONAL AGENCY FOR ROMA

Viitorului Street, No.14, 2nd District
Tel: 40 – 21 – 211.65.78
Bucharest Fax:40 –
21 – 211.51.94

# PROblems of ROMA communities of relatively compact location (PROROMI)

**- questionnaire [10] -**

**IT WILL BE FILL IN ONLY ONE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH LOCAL COMPACT ROMA COMMUNITY.**
**ONLY THE QUESTION N0. 1 IT WILL BE FILLED SIMILARY FOR ALL THE LOCAL ROMA COMMUNITIES LIVING WITHIN THE SAME LOCALITY.**

[10] Translation in English by Stefan Harda

**WHICH IS THE PURPOSE OF DATA GATHERING AND HOW THE DATA IS COLLECTED?**

- **The National Agency for Roma is conducting a social research meant to lead to the identification of the social status of all groups of at least 20 Roma households with relatively compact location. From this point forward these will be called/known as <<Roma Communities>>. There are targeted all Roma communities regardless of: the area they are living within, their wealth fare state, the language spoken within the community, their religion or the kind of Roma they belong to.**
- **The aim of this research is to contribute to a better understanding of the local Roma communities (with a population formed, mainly, of Roma people who declares/recognize themselves as Roma) from the perspective of social problems they are facing. The data basis thus obtained will have a double role: scientific and social, the last one oriented towards the elaborating and implementing (by any public institution and/or NGO) of focused policies and programmes on combating poverty and community development.**
- **The purpose of this social research is not to precisely establish the number of Roma living in Romania but to contribute to the identification of the main socio-economical problems the Roma communities are facing.**
- **The research basis principle, stipulated in the annex, is to involve local Roma representatives and different Roma persons (familiarised with the problems of the communities) in the process of filling in the form.**
- **Before starting to fill in the questionnaire please do read carefully the annex (pages 6 to 7)**
- **Within the questionnaire (pages 2 to 7), the fill-in instructions are in CAPS**

***Due to the fact that it is for the first time that in Romania it is organised such a large and complex social research, you can decisively make your contribution in the process of solving the Roma problems and to a just orientation of different community development programmes and projects funds by an accurate, objective and correct completion of this form! Thank you!***

**The form-questionnaire it will be filled-in**

| **In the county:** | **For the locality (city or commune):** | **For the Roma Community shortly named:** (locally named): |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... |

1. **Do exist Roma people within the administrative area of your locality?**
MARK THE CODES FOR THE OPTIONS WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE REALITY AND, IF GIVEN THE CASE, GIVE A VALUE/NUMBER IN THE SPACE MARKED WITH _____ PAY ATTENTION: THERE CAN BE MARKED MULTIPLE CHOICES):

1.1. **no** (IF GIVEN THIS CASE, MARK 1.1. AND RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE)

1.2. **yes, relatively spread among other households** IF <<YES>> , APROXIMATIVELY HOW MANY PERSONS_____

1.3. **yes, relatively grouped in one ore more communities/areas but which include each LESS than 20 households** IF <<YES>> AT 1.3. , APROXIMATIVELY HOW MANY PERSONS DO LIVE IN SUCH COMMUNITIES _____

1.4. **yes, relatively grouped in one or more communities/areas but which include each MORE than 20 households** IF <<YES>> AT 1.4. , APROXIMATIVELY HOW MANY PERSONS DO LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY/AREAS FOR WHICH THE FORM WILL BE FILLED IN _____(FILL IN THE NUMBER AND DO PROCEED IN THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE)

2. **The members of the community consider/recognize themselves as being Roma** (ENCERCLE, BASED ON THE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS, ONE PERCENT- INTERVAL
   2.1. almost unanimously (90-100%)
   2.2. in majority (50-89%)
   2.3. only few of them (20-49%)
   2.4. very few of them (under 20%)

IF AMONG THE THREE MEMBRS OF THE FILLING-IN TEAM, IN CHARGED WITH THE FORM COMPLETION, DO APEAR DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW RELATED TO THE ANSWER AT THE 2nd QUESTION, PLEASE DO MENTION THEM. IT IS IMPORTANT TO BE MENTIONED THE OPINION OF THE LOCAL ROMA COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE

.....

.....

.....

3. **Which language is, mainly, spoken within the community?** (ENCERCLE ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES)
   a) Romanian b) Romany c) Hungarian d) Other (which one?) _____

4. **What kind of Roma cultural identity do consider the members of the Roma community to belong to?** _____

IF WITHIN THE COMMUNITY THERE ARE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ROMA DO MENTION THEM AND THEIR PERCENTAGE WITHIN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ROMA COMMUNITY :.....

5. **Roma Community location**

| | |
|---|---|
| 5.1. the name of the village/neighbourhood/district in which or near by to it is placed the Roma community (FILL IN THE EMPTY SPACE) | |
| 5.2. the location within village/city (ENCERCLE ONE OPTION ) | a) within the locality, b) near by, closely, c)near by, remotely |
| 5.3. it is placed (ENCERCLE ONE OPTION ) | a) within the built-in area of locality b) outside the built-in area of locality |
| 5.4. within the households, the members are, in majority (PICK UP ONE OPTION AND, IF YOU CHOSE THE <<A>> POINT, DO FILL IN THE BLANK SPACE WITH APPROPRIATE PERCENTAGES, CALCULATED FROM THE TOTAL PEOPLE WHO LIVE LEGALLY) | a) legal occupants of the houses/fields from which:<br>a.1 – own their houses ..... %<br>a.2 – live with rent ..... %<br>a.3 – live at families, at relatives, ..... %<br>b) illegal occupants of the houses/fields |
| 5.5. it is placed on/near by of a cesspool/garbagepool (ENCERCLE ONE VARIANT) | a) yes b) no |
| 5.6. within the community there are (ENCERCLE ONE VARIANT) : | a) only Roma<br>b) other ethnic groups, but Roma are in majority<br>c) other ethnic groups, but Roma are in minority |

6. **Persons, households, houses (living/housing units*) within the Roma community** (THE FIGURES WILL RESULT FROM ROUGH GUESS OF THE GROUP IN CHARGED WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE FORM)

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.1. total number of Roma households** (FILL IN THE FIGURE→) | |
| 6.2. total number of persons living within Roma households | |
| 6.3. total number of Roma families*** | |
| 6.3.1. total number of mixed families | |
| 6.4. percent of children, aged 0-14, from the total Roma population (FILL IN THE PERCENTAGE→) | % |
| 6.5. percent of the population with orthodox religion | % |
| 6.6. percent of children which attend school classes on regular basis from the total school-aged pupils/children | % |
| 6.7. percent of persons who do not own a birth certificate from the total persons who live in the community | % |
| 6.8. percent of persons who do not possess identity card/documents (even a temporary one) from the total number of people, aged 14 and above | % |
| 6.9. percent of persons, aged 14 and above, who work (legally, as day-labourers or illegally) | % |
| 6.10. percent of the persons, aged 14 and above, who completed primary school education | % |
| 6.11. number of families who, officially, applied for the minimum income guarantee | |
| 6.12. number of families who receive the minimum income guarantee | |
| 6.13. number of persons from the community who are, temporarily, abroad | |
| 6.14. number of persons who live, presently, in the community but who travelled, at least once, abroad | |
| 6.15. percent of households which do legally own agricultural land | % |
| 6.16. total number of living/housing units ** (FILL IN THE FIGURE→) from which: | |
| 6.16.1. number of houses in poor condition for living and/or not connected to the utilities, | |

| | |
|---|---|
| huts; cabins; shanties etc. | |
| 6.16.2. number of apartments in blocks of flats in poor condition for living (rushed, not connected to the utilities, extremely unwholesome or placed in the basements) | |
| 6.16.3. number of improvised shelters outside the blocks of flats (huts; shacks, sheds cabins; shanties etc.) | |
| 6.16.4. number of dwellings/apartments illegally occupied | |

***living/housing unit**– individual dwelling (house), apartment (in block of flats), improvised shelter huts (shacks, sheds cabins; shanties etc.)

****household** – a group of people who are living and eating together in the same place, using the resources of the same budget. Within a household there can be one or more families

*****the term of <<family>>**, *in stricto senso* with the provisions of the Law No. 416/2001 designate << the husband and the wife or the husband, the wife and their unmarried children who all live and manage the house together>>

7. **Infrastructure and utilities**

| | |
|---|---|
| The percent of the households within the community: | |
| 7.1. connected to the common public network of drinkable water | % |
| 7.2. not-connected to the common public network of drinkable water, but having near by an alternative source of drinkable water (fountain, well, water pump etc.) | % |
| 7.3. without any source of drinkable water placed in their proximity | % |
| 7.4. connected to the electricity network | % |
| 7.5. connected to the gas network | % |
| The Community has | |
| 7.6. practicable access road from/towards the community (ENCERCLE THE APPROPRIATE VARIANT) | 1.no<br>2.yes, paved<br>3.yes, asphalted |
| 7.7. practicable roads within the community (ENCERCLE THE APPROPRIATE VARIANT) | 1.no<br>2.yes, paved<br>3.yes, asphalted |
| 7.8. public phone station (ENCERCLE THE APPROPRIATE VARIANT – PAY ATTENTION, THE PRIVATE MOBILE PHONES WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED!) | 1.yes<br>2.no |

**7 The main income/revenue source**

| **The percent of households which have the primary revenue/income** | | Within this column please give us details ! |
|---|---|---|
| 7.1. the salary/wage | _____ % | ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 7.2. the minimum income guarantee | _____ % | ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 7.3. the occasional activities (eg. Iron, paper collecting, day-labouring etc.) | _____ % | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 7.4. the private firms | _____ | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | % | |
| 7.5. the emigration (money sent home) | _____ % | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 7.6. the agriculture | _____ % | ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 7.7. the pensions | _____ % | ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 7.8. other income sources (mention them) | _____ % | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| Total (CHECK) | 100% | |

8. **The community has beneficiated, within the past 5 years, of development projects or programs or meant to comb poverty?**
   a) no b) yes IF "YES" How many (NOTE THE NUMBER ) _____
   Concerning (PLEASE DO OFFER MORE DETAILS )

.....
.....
.....

9. **Describe, on brief, the main present problems of the Roma community related** (IF NECESSARY, PLEASE DO OFFER MORE DETAIL ON PAGE NO. 8, ESPECIALY DESIGNED FOR THIS) **of the following aspects:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 9.1. employment | ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 9.2. revenues | ..... ..... |
| 9.3. education/school | ..... ..... |
| 9.4. health | ..... ..... |
| 9.5. housing (living conditions) | ..... ..... |

| | |
|---|---|
| | ..... ..... |
| 9.6. water | |
| 9.7. sewerage | ..... ..... |
| 9.8. roads | ..... ..... |
| 9.9. relations with the public institutions (the municipality, the hospital, the police , the school etc.) | ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| 9.10 cases of discrimination against Roma(if any, give details) | ..... ..... ..... ..... |

**Who filled in the questionnaire?:**

| **Name and surname** | **He/she declares him/herself of being of……. ethnicity** | **He/she filled the form as…** | **Occupation** | **Phone number** | **Signature** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | | | | | |
| **2.** | | | | | |
| **3.** | | | | | |

**The date (period of completion)** **_ _ - _ _/_ _/2005**

## The Annex: rules for filling-in the PROROMI questionnaire

1. **The form registers the current situation for all the Roma groups of at least 20 households (irrespective of their economical situation, the spoken language, religion, kind, localisation within or outside urban area etc. ) placed in a relatively compact manner, inside or near by of a locality**
2. **By <<Roma Community>> we understand, in this case only, a group of at least 20 households of persons who declare/recognize themselves as being Roma. By the**

**intermediate of the answer at the 2nd question we will be able to determinate the proportion of the persons who declare themselves as being Roma.**

3. **If, within the locality, there are more than one compact Roma community, please do fill in a form for each of them.**

4. Please fill in every single PROROMI fiche by the intermediate of three persons designated as following:
   - **Municipality representative** (local expert on Roma issues or, the first persons does or exist in the organisation chart of the municipality, an elected local councillor of Roma origin or a social assistant familiarised with the local problems of Roma); this person will involved him/herself directly in the filling-in process of all the forms for all the Roma Communities, of at least 20 households, placed in the locality (one form for each community). Also, this persons, sustained by the logistic support of the municipality, will multiply (if necessary) the questionnaire received from NAR and he/she will send it/them as soon as possible (in maximum 2 weeks from its receive, but no late than 15 of April) all the forms completed, in one envelop, by the address of Roma County Bureau (within the County prefecture);
   - **a Roma ethnic person, inhabitant of the community for which it will be filled in the form, a person appreciated, esteemed, and recognised for its qualities within the Roma community; this person will involve him/herself in the completion of one form (only for the Roma Community to which he/she belongs to);**
   - **a third member of the form completion group it will be designated, by mutual accord, from the first two persons and she or he will have to be well familiarised of the area/community for which the form it will be filled-in; a person outside from the municipality, but who could be a member of other local institution, or of an NGO or a Roma leader. This person would be able to participate to the fulfilment of more than one fiche for the administrative territory of the locality.**
   - **In those situations where this is possible, at least two members of the form filling-in group should be Roma and who declare/recognise themselves as such**
5. Before starting the completion of the forms and after its careful reading, all the persons in charged with this action must have discussions members of the targeted Roma community

6. In those cassis when the three members of the group have different opinion upon the value of the absolute figures (values) it will be noted on the form an average of values or the margins of values;
7. It will be possible that, in cassis of eventual misunderstandings, we will come back/appeal directly at the local level with questions and field data gathering operators.
8. For any other question related to the manner/the way of the present form completion, you will be able to appeal to the following persons:
    - The Prefecture County Roma expert within the County Roma Bureau;
      **IN THE BLANK SPACE BELLOW THE COUNTY ROMA EXPERT WILL FILL IN HIS DATA OF CONTACT, (COMPULSORY ON ALL THE FORMS AND BEFORE THEIR SENDIND OVER TOWARDS MUNICIPALITIES) HIS NAME, SURNAME, PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS**
    - The study-coordinator from the part of the national Agency for Roma, Mr. Stefan Harda, euro-councillor, at 021-211.65.78 (mobile: 0742647819 and/or e-mail: Stefan.Harda@gov.ro from Monday to Friday, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (if needed, you can ask for an e-copy of this form at the above mentioned e-mail address);
    - The chief and the coordinator of the study from the part of the World Bank. , Prof. Dumitru Sandu PhD, at his home phone number 021 – 4449799 (e-mail dsandu@dnt.ro) between 8-9 a.m. and/or 9-10 p.m.
9. The evaluations made by the three persons of the form filling in group will not be altered and/or modified by the County Roma expert or by any other institution. Any other comments will be ad-noted and send attached to the form to the coordinators of the present study

***We kindly thank you one more time for your support all over the development of this study and we assure you that the data we gather by the intermediate of this study will be used only for the good sake of the Roma communities, to lay the basis for further programmes and projects meant to directly help Roma communities and indirectly the entire locality fundament programmes and projects!***

**ON THIS PAGE YOU CAN OFFER, IF NECESSARY, MORE DETAILS RELATED TO THE MAIN CURRENT PROBLEMS OF THE ROMA COMMUNITY FOR WHICH THE PRESENT FORM IT HAS BEEN FILLED IN. WE DO MENTION THAT, AS THIS IS ABOUT A SOCIAL RESEARCH/STUDY, AND YOU SHOULD NOT GIVE AS ANY LISTS WITH NAMES OR WITH DEMANDE MADE ON THEIR BEHALF. THANK YOU!**

## Comments on patterns of filling in questionnaire[11]

### 1. Comments on types of answers received:

Taking into account the form of the answer and its general content (by relation to the presence/absence of Roma population in locality); we can discuss about three main categories:

**Situația A.** Localities that answered, filling in a questionnaire, that there is *no Roma population* living in their administrative territorial units (answer "no" to the question 1.1./page 2).

**Situația B.** Localities that answered, filling in a questionnaire, that there is Roma population living in their administrative territorial units (answer "yes" to one or more of the questions 1.2., 1.3, 1.4/page 2)

**Situația C.** Localities that answered by an address:

a. Mentioning that there is *no Roma population* living in their administrative territorial unit
b. Mentioning that there are *no Roma communities* that make the object of this study living in their administrative territorial unit (without any other specification)
c. Mentioning that *there is Roma population* living in their administrative territorial unit and specifying: Roma population size/number of Roma families or/and households

### 2. Comments on encoding and punching information

**Situația ASituația A and Situația C (points a and b)** – information was punched into a data base (one variable – v11 - corresponding to the question 1.1./page 2). Beginning with the assumption that municipality's answer (in this case) could be extended to all the localities forming the administrative territorial unit, "siruta inferioră" code is identifying the localities. (Irrespective of the form of answer if one municipality answered that there is no Roma population living in the administrative territorial unit then the answer was assed to all component localities)

***Comment:*** This decision raises some risks induced by the modifications of the administrative status of some localities, not yet included in the encoding system of NIS. Because of this, we can have two different errors:

- In the case of new set up communes, the answer "no" was assigned restrictively to one village (identifiable on siruta inferioară code)
- In the case of communes that "lost" component localities, the answer was extensively assigned to some localities that, it is possible, are not part of the specified administrative territorial unit.

[11] Monica Constantinescu elaborated this text. It presents some comments related to the patterns of filling in the questionnaires. All observations are the result of encoding activity and it is recommendable to be read as „types/categories" without deductions related to their weight in the total number of questionnaires.

The municipalities' answers are identifiable on the base of two values assigned to the variable v11:

- Value 1: for the answer there is *no Roma population*
- Value 2: for the answer there are *no Roma communities* that make the object of this study

**Situația B :** concentrates most questionnaires. The pattern of punching the information comprised by this type of questionnaires requires some supplementary details referring to the way that administrative territorial unit/natural unit of living was comprised in data base design.
The questionnaires have no common spatial reference. From this point of view, we can discuss about three different cases:

- Questionnaires cumulatively filled in at the level of one administrative territorial unit (commune/city), probably for all natural units of living (village/city), without any specification related to place that could allow to attribute a "siruta inferioară" code (neighborhood or urban village or village of the commune). In this case, information was punched into a different data base (data base "siruta superioară"), and identified using the code "siruta superioară" (for communes or cities)
- Questionnaires cumulatively filled in at the level of more specified natural units of living (villages, city) (including the case when the specified localities do not represent the total number of localities that the territorial administrative unit comprises). In this case, the information attributed to the administrative territorial unit was punched into the data base "siruta superioară" on the base of "siruta superioară" code.
- Questionnaires filled in at the level of one natural unit of living specified answering the question 5.1./page 3. In this case, the information was punched into a different data base (data base "siruta inferioară") within which the locality could be identified using "siruta inferioară" code.

***Comment:*** To prevent the errors that changing the administrative status of some localities could induce information was punched into data base "siruta inferioară" only in the case of questionnaires including an answer at the question 5.1./page 3 that specifies a locality identifiable on siruta inferioară code.

Crossing the criteria regarding the type of answer/general information (there is – there is not Roma population at the level of administrative territorial unit)/space reference in filling in the questionnaire (administrative territorial units as a whole, a part of the administrative territorial unit/a natural unit of living) information was punched into three different data bases:

- Data base without Roma
- Data base "siruta superioară"
- Data base "siruta inferioară"

Afterwards, the project coordinator integrated the data base "siruta inferioară" and "siruta superioară" into one folder maintaining the codes that allows identification of every case.

**3. Comments on ways of transmitting the questionnaire**

National Agency for Roma centralized the questionnaires received: or directly (by fax, post) or through the mediation of Prefect's Office (with a previous stage of centralizing at the level of County Office for Roma). There are localities that understood the instructions regarding the questionnaire transmission in the sense of a double dispatch: at county level (Prefect's Office) and at national level (NAR). The overlapping of encoding and punching data stages (from reasons related to research time schedule) induced in a first phase a "double" punching for some questionnaires. The afterwards checks of the data bases eliminated "reiterated" information.

**4. Comments on patterns of filling in the questionnaire – completion group**

There are some localities for which different completion groups worked filling in different questionnaires for the same Roma community/ies. Within the questionnaires that NAR centralized both variants can be found. Under the conditions of working with estimations of Roma population size and when it is justified (and even recommend by the completion instructions) to fill in more questionnaires at the level of one administrative territorial unit/natural unit of living if there are more Roma communities, this kind of situation is difficult to be identified. The questionnaires suspected to be filled in under previous conditions were not punched into computer. In the case of localities that sent more questionnaires, there is also the risk to have some situations of "parallel completion" (especially in the case when the estimations for Roma community size do not significantly differ, there is no answer for question referring to Roma cultural identity, there is no well known name of that particular Roma community and the completion groups are different).

**5. Comments on way of transmitting the questionnaire to the completion groups**

In some cases, the intervention of County Office for Roma has introduced modifications in gathering data.

In Giurgiu County, the questionnaire was modified and transmitted in a new form to the completion groups. From new version the questions 3; 4/page 2, question 6.3.1./page 3 are all missing. A part of the questions or instructions to fill in the answers is modified: the question referring to the name of Roma community (page 2) was modified by replacing the text: "As the inhabitants call it" with the text "it will be filled in the name under which Roma community is known"), question 6.5./page 3 was modified into "share of non-orthodox population (Pentecostals, Adventists, Jehovah's witnesses, Catholics, Greco-Catholics etc.), question 7.7./page 4 was modified in "within community, only clay roads, hardly practicable on rainy weather" with the indication: "ENCERCLE THE APPROPRIATE OPTION" (modified variants of answer are: "1.YES, 2. NO"). Table 8/page 4 has not, in the new variant of questionnaire, instructions. Question 9.5./page 4 was modified (in new form of the question "housing"), and also question 9.10/page 5 that asks to the completion groups to mention "other problems (name them and give details!)". In the structure of new questionnaire, after question 5.1./page 3 a new question was introduced: "local name of the area (*instructions*: fill in the empty space)"

The information gathered using this type of questionnaire was punched into computer, after making the data compatible with the standard questionnaire (in the case of the questions that this could be done).

## 6. Comments on patterns of forming the completion group

From ethnical point of view, we can discuss about two types of completion:

- Completion outside the ethnic community (all the persons providing information are non-Roma)
- Completion inside the ethnic community (all the persons providing information declare their Roma ethnicity)
- Joint completion, with the participation of declared Roma persons and persons of a different ethnicity (the situation recommended by the completion instruction coming with the questionnaire)

> ***Comment:*** The ethnicity of members of completion group was often mentioned in the form: "no/yes" or "no/Roma" or the ethnicity was mentioned only in the case of Roma people. For cases of the type: "no/yes"; "no/Roma" it was introduced a particular code with the signification "non-Roma". In the case when there was no answer for this particular question, non-answer code was attributed.

Regularly the three mentioned types of completion superpose on a distinction in institutional terms:

- Completion inside the municipality (the persons providing information are exclusively municipality employees)
- Completion outside the municipality (none of persons providing information are municipality employees)
- Completion with municipality participation (at least one of persons providing information is a municipality employee)

As far as the encode phase could allow (following that the analysis will validate/invalidate this observation), it is probable that between the mentioned three types of completion (especially in the case of superposition of completion inside the community – completion outside the municipality) are qualitative differences.

## 7. Comments on patterns of filling in the questionnaire – extended/limited information by reference to the existence of an aggregated community (with more than 20 households)

Questions edited within *Box 1*(page 2) play the role of screening the existing situations and selecting them in order to fill in the questionnaire. According to the completion instructions, at questions that follow (beginning with question 2/page 2) it should be answered only in the case of aggregated communities (more than 20 households). The logic of the questions that follow is one that makes reference to mentioned situation. From this point of view, the questionnaires conform only in a small measure to completion instructions. There are:

1. Localities that have Roma population, but they do not have an aggregate community with more than 20 households. In this case:
    a. The completion of the questionnaire continues
    b. The completion of the questionnaire does not continue
2. Localities that have only aggregate communities and fill in the entire questionnaire for every aggregate community

3. Localities that have one aggregated community but also group/s of households (less than 20 households) and fill in the questionnaire with cumulated information for entire Roma population
4. Localities that have one aggregated community but also group/s of households (less than 20 households) and fill in the questionnaire only for aggregated Roma community

Cases 1-b, 2, 4 are the "normal" ones. The cases 1-a and 3, even if they were punched into data bases raise some problems for a part of the questions formulated and logical only in the case of aggregated communities. Under these conditions, for questions 2, 3, 4, 5.1., 5.2., 5.3., 5.5., 5.6., 7.6., 7.7., 7.8. specific codes cumulating more answer variants were assigned.

**8. Comments on estimations of Roma population size**

There are questionnaires registering differences between the number of Roma mentioned at questions from *Box 1*/page 2 (even if this is considered cumulated) and the number of Roma to which the answers from the table 7/page 3 make reference.

**9. Comments on patterns of answering to specific questions**

- In some cases, *Box 1* (questions 1.2., 1.3., 1.4)/page 2 seems to raise difficulties in placing the communities within the answering variants proposed by the questionnaire
  - There are questionnaires mentioning, for more chosen answering variants (meaning more types of communities at locality level) exactly the same number of Roma (example: it answers "yes" at question 1.2., mentioning a number of Roma, it answer "yes" at question 1.3. mentioning exactly the same number)
  - There are questionnaires mentioning for question 1.4. a number of Roma equally to the sum of Roma numbers mentioned answering at previous questions (example: it answer "yes" at question 1.2 mentioning a number X of Roma, it answer "yes" at question 1.3. mentioning a number Y, it answer or not "yes" at question 1.4. mentioning a number equal to X+Y)
- There are cases when it answers cumulated at question 5.4./page 3 (percentages of: households illegally occupants of the houses/fields; households legally occupants of the houses/fields, households that own their houses, households that live with rent, households that live at family, relative … from the total number of Roma households).
- In the case of T*able 7*/page 3, some of the respondents do not observe the alternation of numbers and percentages. For a part of the questionnaires it is probable that the answer at some questions, even if percentages were asked, to represent in fact numbers.

***Comment:*** For cases when the percentages constantly exceeded 100 or there were explicitly specifications on the questionnaire of the type: x persons, the numbers have been transformed into percentages during encoding phase.

There are questionnaires for which it is obvious that the respondents confronted with the problem of calculating the percentages. In these cases the "percentages" are in fact proportions and have small values (of the type 0.x)

***Comment:*** Checking the information with the table 7/page 4 – referring to the income sources - in the case when the sum of "percentages" from that table was equal to 1, it becomes obvious that respondents calculated proportions. For these cases, the percentages were calculated during encoding phase, by multiplying proportions with 100.

- In the case of question 6.2./page 3, there are questionnaires for which it answers with the average number of persons per household (including intervals of the type: 5-7)
- In some cases, it is possible that a certain difficulty to operate with a distinction between the terms "family" and "households" appeared. In some questionnaires the estimated number of households is bigger than the families' number.
- Question 6.9./page 3 receives answer "0", even if table 7/page 4 offers information about the percentage of households obtaining incomes from different sources associated with involvement in remunerated activities.
- In some cases, questions about MIG: 6.11. and 6.12/page 3, receive values bigger than the total number of families mentioned in answering the question 6.3.
- It is possible that a certain difficulty to operate with the term "living/housing units" appeared. Question 6.16 receives a large number or non-answers.
- In the case of *Table 7*/page 4, there are cases when it answers filling in the percentage of households having as income source… (variants from the questionnaire) instead of households that have as main income source. In this case, the sum of percentages is bigger than 100%.
- In the case of questions 7.3. and 7.6./page 4, it is possible to have, in some questionnaires, a certain confusion in assigning the "daily workers", if they work in agriculture.
- In the case of table 9/page 5, in some cases, description of state of things or appreciations about the aspects mentioned in the questionnaire (answers of the type: "good", "acceptable", "minimum income guarantee, pensions, children allowances") were filled in.

***Note*** - *Implications of the mentioned problems*: Data punching team eliminated some questionnaires or corrected, where possible, some errors. Data processing analyst considered also the mentioned errors and built a grid of seven possible errors. The forms affected by at least one out of the seven errors have being eliminated from the data set for the current form of the report[12].

[12] This note belongs to the project coordinator (DS)

## SPSS syntax for selecting the valid questionnaires

A total number of 1500 questionnaires were punched in the data basis at Roma communities level. This is called PROROMA data basis.Not alll these qustionnaires refer to contiguous Roma communities Roma communities of more than 20 households (hhds).
Seven types of errors were identified and a selection variable was constructed as to choose the valid questionnaires:
Er1 - if the questionnaire was fillded in for the case of Roma communities smaller than 20 hhds or for sparse, non-contiguous population of Roma;
Er2 – if the average size of the hhd was larger than 30 persons;
ER3 – if the form was filled in for all the Roma population from the community as constituted by communities of less than 20 hhds, communities of more than 20 hhds and by sparse population.
ER4 – if location information indicates that the form was filled in for several Roma communities
ER5 – if the total Roma population from lucality as indicated by the form is larger than the total population of locality plus 100.
ER6 – if the number of hhds in the reference community is smaller than 20, the conventional lower limit for a recordable community.
ER7 – if the number of hhouseholds is larger than the number of population in RC.

Filling in errors by residence

| | communes | cities | Total errors |
|---|---|---|---|
| er1 | 399 | 103 | 502 |
| er6 | 199 | 36 | 235 |
| er4 | 135 | 23 | 158 |
| er3 | 32 | 10 | 42 |
| er5 | 24 | 3 | 27 |
| er2 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| er7 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| | 805 | 180 | 985 |

Error 1 and error 6 were the most frequent ones.
As a result of using the validity grid 733 questionnaires were eliminated from data basis. The selection was very severe as to get a subsample of reliable forms.
Syntax for identification of valid questionnaires:

```
compute nris=v12nr.
compute nmic=v13nr.
compute nmar= v14nr.
RECODE
  nris nmic nmar  (9998=0)  (9999=0)  .
EXECUTE .
compute total=nris+nmic+nmar.
compute rarmic=nris+nmic.

compute pers62= v62.
```

```
compute dif6214= pers62-nmar.
compute PG=v62/v61.

if rarmic=pers62 er1=1.
if pg>30 er2=1.
if ((pers62=total) and (rarmic>0) and (nmar>0))er3=1.
if (v52>3) er4=1.
if (total> (POPST+100)) er5=1.
if v61<20 er6=1.
if  v61>v62 er7=1.
count nerori= er1 er2 er3  er4 er5 er6  er7(1).
recode nerori (0=1) (else=0) into valid.
```

## How representative is the PROROMA sample?

The official census of 2002 and PROROMA survey refer to different categories of Roma population. The 2002 census counted all the self identified Roma irrespective of the way they are concentrated into some local communities. PROROMA survey is different by design . It focused only on Roma people that live in contiguous communitis that are larger than 20 hhds. Secondly, the population identified by the survey is neither self identified nor heteroidentified. Due to the data collection procedures, involving a large number of Roma communities representatives and the fieldwork instructions, the survey identified the *probable self identified Roma people*.
Due to the fact that Roma population live to a large degree in compact communities and considering the fact that „probably self identified Roma people" is a proxy measure for the self identified one, one can expect to have a close correlation between the survey and the census measures. The Table 1presents the distribution of Roma population by residence and cultural area (as groupings of similar counties) at the census and survey level. Generally the Roma population as determined by the census of National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and survey data have consistent distributions. That implies a positive estimation on the representativeness of the PROROMA sample.

**Box 3.Relations between 2002 census and 2005 survey data**

One cannot say what is the Roma self identified population in 2005, function of the PROROMA data set. But one can say what is the probable self identified Roma population (PROBROM05) by considering the relations between 2002 census Roma population (ROMA02) and 2005 survey data population (ROMA05).

The prediction equation:
PROBROM05= 1.58+12.2*%ROMA02+ 0.39*ROMA02 +377.2*URBAN+ 17.2*ILLITERATE
R2=0.37
All the coefficients are significant for p=0.01. URBAN is 0 for rural and 1 for urban, ILLITERATE is the share of illiterate people at 2002 census. The model was run for 549 localities where are located the 848 Roma communities included into PROROMA survey. The coefficients in the previous equation are derived from the multiple regression equation having ROMA05 as dependent variable and %ROMA02, ROMA02 , ILLITERATE

ROMA05 was computed by adding the probable self identified Roma population of each Roma communities (RCpop) in locatlity:

recode v2 (1=0.95) (2=0.7) (3=0.35) (4=0.10) into conversid.
RCpop= v62* conversid.

There have being computed three versions of conversid by considering the upper, middle and lower limits of the interval values in v2.
Regression computations have been done without including Bucharest , the capital city, due to its statistica status of outlier. Its population was added into final estimation by considering the 2002 census data.

The sum of PROBABROM values is of about 850000 Roma people in medium variant estimation. The estimated self identified Roma population in the maximum variant is of about

one million people. That means that the upper limit of estimating the self identified Roma population in Romania is of about one million people. This is the double of 2002 census population. The difference could results from the fact that I weighted the local experts estimations of the percentages of self identified Roma people into the reference communities by theu upper limits, demographic evolution between 2002 and 2005 and other measurement factors (errors in indirect measurement by KI etc.).

Roma selfindentified population, census 2002 and estimation 2005

| year of estimation | source | |
|---|---|---|
| 2002 | Census | 535140 |
| 2005 | PROROMA, minimum variant | 730174 |
| 2005 | PROROMA, medium variant | 851048 |
| 2005 | PROROMA , maximum variant | 968275 |

V62 and V2 are codes in the questionnaire.

## List of HIGHPROB communities from PROROMA survey

| County | Locality | Local name of Roma community | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALBA | CERGAU | La moara si in saraturi | close to locality |
| ALBA | CETATEADEBALTA | Str viilor cetatea de balta | close to locality |
| ALBA | SALISTEA | Salistea | close to locality |
| ARAD | SECUSIGIU | Satu nou | far from locality |
| ARAD | VINGA | Manastur | close to locality |
| ARGES | PIETROSANI | Catun valea seaca | close to locality |
| BIHOR | ABRAMUT | Crestur | close to locality |
| BIHOR | ABRAMUT | Petreu | close to locality |
| BIHOR | BRATCA | Beznea | far from locality |
| BIHOR | CIUMEGHIU | Spinus | close to locality |
| BIHOR | CURTUISENI | Vasad | close to locality |
| BIHOR | GIRISUDECRIS | La tigani | close to locality |
| BIHOR | GIRISUDECRIS | Pietroasa | close to locality |
| BIHOR | GIRISUDECRIS | Pietroasa | close to locality |
| BIHOR | HIDISELUDESUS | Sat santelec, sat sumugiu | close to locality |
| BIHOR | INEU | Ineu | close to locality |
| BIHOR | MAGESTI | Ortiteag | close to locality |
| BIHOR | MARGHITA | Burga | close to locality |
| BIHOR | OLCEA | Cacau, boghiu | close to locality |
| BIHOR | SACUENI | Sacueni | close to locality |
| BIHOR | SACUENI | Sacueni | inside locality |
| BIHOR | SACUENI | Cubulcut | close to locality |
| BIHOR | SALONTA | Zona gacso | close to locality |
| BIHOR | SANMARTIN | Haieu | close to locality |
| BIHOR | SANMARTIN | Colonia rontau | close to locality |
| BIHOR | SUNCUIUS | Balnaca | close to locality |
| BIHOR | SUPLACUDEBARCAU | Borumlaca | close to locality |
| BIHOR | TARCEA | Tarcea | close to locality |
| BIHOR | TETCHEA | Telechiu | close to locality |
| BISTRITA-NASAUD | CETATE | Petris | close to locality |
| BISTRITA-NASAUD | SIEUT | Carpinis | close to locality |
| BRAILA | RAMNICELU | Ramnicelu | close to locality |
| BRASOV | CODLEA | Codlea | close to locality |
| BRASOV | MAIERUS | Maierus | close to locality |
| BRASOV | MAIERUS | Arini | close to locality |
| BUCURESTI | BUCURESTI | Giulesti-16 februarie | close to locality |
| BUCURESTI | BUCURESTI | Bucuresti sector 6-cartier giulesti | close to locality |
| CALARASI | CALARASI | FNC livada | close to locality |
| CALARASI | CALARASI | Obor nou | close to locality |
| CLUJ | CALATELE | Catunul de romi | close to locality |
| CLUJ | CAMARASU | Valea naoiului, fagadana. | close to locality |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Naoiu sat | |
| CLUJ | CAMPIATURZII | Ferma icar | far from locality |
| CLUJ | DEJ | Triaj, strada bistritei, strada baia mare | far from locality |
| CONSTANTA | CERNAVODA | Colonia columbia | close to locality |
| CONSTANTA | NAVODARI | Grup social peninsula | far from locality |
| COVASNA | SFANTULGHEORGHE | Cartierul orko | close to locality |
| DIMBOVITA | CONTESTI | Balteni | close to locality |
| DIMBOVITA | IEDERA | Poiana ruzii | close to locality |
| DIMBOVITA | POIANA | Poiana de Sus | close to locality |
| DIMBOVITA | VULCANA-BAI | Sat vulcana de sus | close to locality |
| GALATI | BARCEA | Podoleni | close to locality |
| GALATI | BERESTI-MERIA | Slivina | close to locality |
| GALATI | TECUCI | Nicolae balcescu | close to locality |
| GALATI | TECUCI | Alexandru lascarov moldovganu | close to locality |
| GIURGIU | VARASTI | Dobreni | inside locality |
| HARGHITA | AVRAMESTI | Geoagiu | close to locality |
| HARGHITA | CAPALNITA | Vale | close to locality |
| HARGHITA | OCLAND | Craciunel | close to locality |
| HARGHITA | PLAIESIIDEJOS | Plaiesii de sus | close to locality |
| HARGHITA | TUSNAD | Tusnad sat, tusnad nou, vrabia | close to locality |
| HUNEDOARA | PETROSANI | Cartier bosnea apropiat daranesti | close to locality |
| HUNEDOARA | TIE | 99 | close to locality |
| IASI | CIUREA | Lunca cetatuii | close to locality |
| IASI | DOLHESTI | Pietris | inside locality |
| IASI | LUNGANI | Sat zmeu, sat crucea | inside locality |
| IASI | MIROSLOVESTI | Chioharani | close to locality |
| MARAMURES | COROIENI | Coroieni | close to locality |
| MARAMURES | SEINI | Seini caramidari | close to locality |
| MARAMURES | SOMCUTAMARE | Somcuta mare | close to locality |
| MURES | BAND | Band | close to locality |
| MURES | BEICADEJOS | Beica de Jos si Beica de Sus | close to locality |
| MURES | CEUASUDECAMPIE | Porumbeni | close to locality |
| MURES | ERNEI | Sub brazi | close to locality |
| MURES | GHINDARI | Ghindari cart Vizentul | far from locality |
| MURES | GHINDARI | Cart.Sokad | close to locality |
| MURES | LIVEZENI | Livezeni spre poienita | close to locality |
| MURES | MICA | Deaj | close to locality |
| MURES | MIERCUREANIRAJULUI | Tampa | close to locality |
| MURES | NADES | Nades | close to locality |
| MURES | OGRA | Tiganie | close to locality |
| MURES | SAULIA | Saulia sat- str Satu nou | close to locality |
| MURES | VATAVA | Sat Vatava | close to locality |
| OLT | DRAGANESTI-OLT | Comani | far from locality |
| OLT | PIATRA-OLT | Piatra sat-tiganie | close to locality |
| PRAHOVA | ARICESTIIZELETIN | Sat. Albinari, sector tiganie | far from locality |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRAHOVA | CAMPINA | Batale-Lacul pestelui | far from locality |
| PRAHOVA | CAMPINA | Ecarisaj-fabricii, scarisoara, caramidari | far from locality |
| PRAHOVA | CAMPINA | Romi de le padure | far from locality |
| PRAHOVA | PLOIESTI | Cartier mimiu | close to locality |
| PRAHOVA | PLOIESTI | Catun | close to locality |
| SALAJ | AGRIJ | Agrij | close to locality |
| SALAJ | AGRIJ | Rastoltu-desert | close to locality |
| SALAJ | BUCIUMI | Cartier floroaia | close to locality |
| SALAJ | CIZER | Lencesti | far from locality |
| SALAJ | CRASNA | Ratin | close to locality |
| SALAJ | CRASNA | Crasna | close to locality |
| SALAJ | JIBOU | Str. Stejarilor(fosta caramidarilor) | close to locality |
| SALAJ | MARCA | Hiresti | close to locality |
| SALAJ | SANMIHAIUALMASULUI | Bercea | close to locality |
| SALAJ | VALCAUDEJOS | Cerat | close to locality |
| SATU_MARE | BOTIZ | Str. Veseliei, noroieni | far from locality |
| SATU_MARE | LAZURI | Lazuri | close to locality |
| SATU_MARE | VIILESATUMARE | Dealu mare | close to locality |
| SATU_MARE | VIILESATUMARE | Tataresti | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | BOSANCI | Bosanci | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | CIPRIANPORUMBESCU | Iliesti | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | DOLHASCA | Sat gulia | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | GALANESTI | Voitinel | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | PALTINOASA | Tarinica | far from locality |
| SUCEAVA | PALTINOASA | Timpoceni | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | SUCEAVA | Suceava | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | VALEAMOLDOVEI | Sat mironu | close to locality |
| SUCEAVA | VOLOVAT | Dealul burla | close to locality |
| TELEORMAN | SCRIOASTEA | Satul scrioastea | close to locality |
| TELEORMAN | TURNUMAGURELE | Zona balci | close to locality |
| TELEORMAN | TURNUMAGURELE | Cartier magurele | close to locality |
| TULCEA | MACIN | Macin | far from locality |
| TULCEA | TOPOLOG | Topolog | close to locality |
| VILCEA | BREZOI | Valea lui stan | close to locality |
| VILCEA | CAINENI | Cainenii mari | close to locality |
| VRANCEA | CHIOJDENI | Luncile | close to locality |
| VRANCEA | CITI | Ciorasti | close to locality |

Some of the listed communities have a double specified location. That could be location between two settlements or a non-asked cumulation of reporting in the same form for several Romam communities.