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1

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY USED IN THE IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE STUDIES CONCERNING ROMA POPULATION IN ROMANIA

1.1. Introduction

The research concerning the ethnic groups, in the first half at the XX Century, has included little about the Roma. A number of high quality and fairly systematic studies were carried out in the thirties by Ion Chelcea, a well-known sociologist. After the Second World War, the Roma population research was generally ignored with few but notable exceptions. We can mention the research carried out over long periods of time by Gheorghe Nicolae and Mihai Merfea.

During the past few years the interest showed in this group has increased. After 1990 a number of important studies and research reports were published and this project "Dissemination of Roma Research" tried to identify them.

Generally speaking, the most important approaches in the field of Roma research are:

- The socio-economic perspective;
- The perspective of relationship with the authorities and public services;
- The identity perspective.

The socio-economic perspective is based on the assumption that Roma's problems are related to poverty and the difficulty of ensuring decent living conditions. The explanatory factors include: the level of revenues, professional qualifications participation on the labour market, the educational level and living conditions.

The perspective of relationship with the authorities and public services is another approach present in research. This approach is raising aspects related to an institutionalised discrimination of the Roma, in relation public authorities and services. Discriminatory behaviour appear against a background of negative prejudice and stereotypes.

The identity perspective assumes that the Roma people carry a whole history and set of traditions that constitute their identity. The ethnic element is considered as central in problem determination and solution identification, adapted to the Roma way of living.

1.2. Research objectives

General purpose of this project

The project aimed at creating a comprehensive image about the research carried out in Romania on the Roma and disseminating the information obtained about all organisations interested in the subject: Roma organisations, government ministries, central agencies, municipal and regional governments, donors, international organisations the public at large.

Specific objectives of this project

1. Producing a master list of all substantial studies, reports and opinion polls that have been conducted about the Roma in Romania.
2. Developing a critique for analysing the components of the studies in order to summarise findings from various reports.

A "study" is defined as a scientific paper, theoretical or using empirical data, based on a proper methodology and having as subject the situation of Roma in Romania. The study can be published, in print or as a research report.

A total of 160 studies having the characteristics described by our definition have been analysed. The results of the analysis are presented in this research report.

Besides the 160 analysed studies, another 191 reports and volumes have been identified. They together constitute a complex bibliography of 351 research-oriented titles. They are all presented in the current research report and are also available on the Internet.

3. Making this information publicly available.

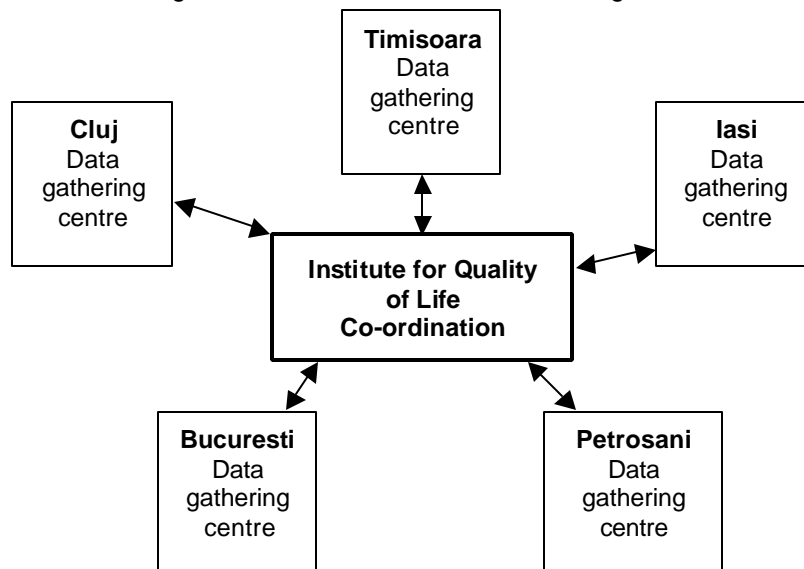
1.3. Research organisation

Preparing the research. Designing the methodology

Generally, the methodology was based on **the principle of networking**. A network of contacts was set up at the national level, constituted by individuals with previous experience in the subject.



These individuals (contacts) located in the most important university and research centres of Romania (Bucuresti, Cluj, Iasi, Timisoara) and other persons with expertise in this topic (Petrosani). These persons have acted as *antennas* for the institute and identified the sources of information needed for the survey (organisations, individuals who carried out surveys on Roma subject). They have been also *channels* for disseminating the results of the research to the organisations in their area.



Using this network, **a list of organisations and individuals involved in Roma research was set up**. The information obtained was completed by surveying the internet in order to gather data on national and international organisations with experience in the field of interest. Together with the studies done by the Institute for Quality of Life the resulting list was a complete one.

- **Research instruments**

A complex questionnaire was designed in order to ensure that all information needed was systematically registered. The questionnaire contained two parts: the first one describing in detail the study/opinion poll and the subsequent reports/publications based on a complete set of indicators and the second one focused on organisational information (see Annex).

A number of questionnaires were pre-tested in order to ensure that the instrument was able to gather all the relevant data in the most effective format.

An Access database was developed following the indicators measured by questionnaire.

- **Data gathering**

Using the individuals (part of the network) as field operators, the data was gathered from the various parts of the country and sent to the Institute for Quality of Life.

- **Data analysis**

Based on the set of indicators elaborated in the research preparation phase, a critique of the studies was done trying to cover the following areas:

- Specific findings of the various reports with relevance to a strategy for the Roma population;
- Policy area covered and results obtained;
- Programs initiated as a result of the research findings;
- The most important theoretical approaches used in Roma research and their implications for practical projects.

- **Methodology**

The types of samples that were used.

The current research report contains this information.

- **The database of organisations and individuals** who have produced reports/studies has been completed and published on the Internet.

It contains 161 analysed studies and 162 titles presented in a bibliography.

- **A user-friendly Internet site** hosted by www.rroma.ro contains a short description of the project, the database and allows for the possibility to download the research report.

- **Disseminating information**

Using the network of contacts, the research reports, the database and information about the Internet site are being sent to the stakeholders that we identified during the first step of the project: all Roma organisations in Romania, all participants in the survey, all municipal and regional governments, all government ministries and central agencies, donors and other parties identified as interested in the subject.

2 CONTENT OF ANALYSED STUDIES

2.1. Public policy fields

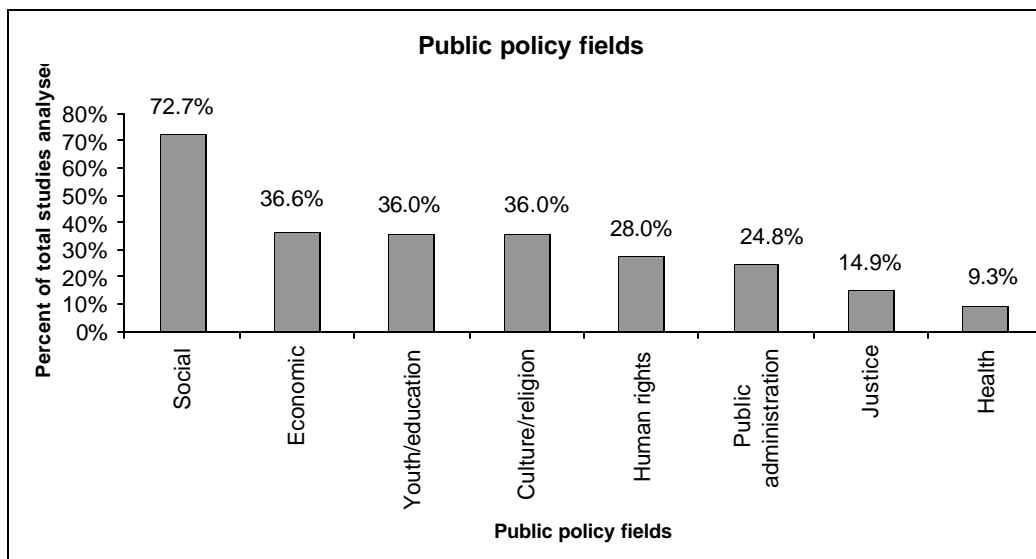
The most frequently approached areas are: *social, economic, youth/education.*

The data demonstrate that *the social field* was the most employed by the research papers included in this analysis, the premise being that the Roma constitute a social group exposed to a high risk of poverty and, implicitly, of social exclusion. Many of the studies have been used as background to building strategies and implementing community intervention programs for the Roma. In this regard, the research carried out by the Institute for Quality of Life at the request of Buzau County Council in 1997-1998 allowed the design of a strategy at the county level aimed at improving the Roma social situation.

The economic field, despite its frequent employment by the studies included in analysis, provided a small number of feasible solutions, because of factors that mainly belong to the socio-economic context of Romania's development. The main problem seems to relate to the dilemma: what are the chances of Roma, with a level of education inferior to the majority of the population, to integrate into a shrinking labour market.

In this context, *the theme of education* is approached frequently in the analysed studies, and different authors seem to share the idea that education is the main factor that influence Roma's opportunities for personal and professional development.

Many papers approach several subjects belonging to the same area of concern. The areas of *justice* and *health*, although apparently have the lowest representation, still hold significant proportions.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could belong to many public policy areas

2.2. Theoretical approach used

A total of 43.1% of overall identified papers can be included in the *identity approach*. This approach considers the traditions, history and everything that forms the specificity of the Roma population.

The *socio-economic approach* (41.2%) starts from the hypothesis according to which the Roma population is confronted with problems related to poverty and difficulties in securing proper conditions of living.

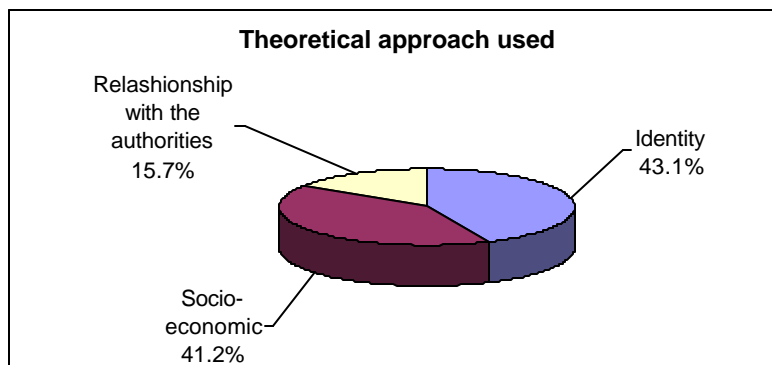
The *approach of relationships with the authority* (15.7% of overall studies) discusses aspects related to an institutionalized discrimination against the Roma in their relations with the public authorities and services.

The studies focused on the Roma have been oriented mainly by one of these perspectives. The analysis of the studies shows that Roma *identity* and *relationships with the authorities* appear more frequently in studies and reports carried out at the request of national and international institutions, especially those activating in the human rights field. An example, in this regard, refers to Roma children, whose rights are considered not respected because of discriminatory behavior.

The *language, life style* and Roma *traditions* are themes of interest for many researchers and analysts of Roma issues, especially for those having anthropological or philological background.

The *socio-economic approaches* emphasise difficult living conditions of the Roma, like: incomes, jobs, poor health conditions, inappropriate dwelling conditions.

Each of the three approaches covers different aspects of the Roma issues, and only a few studies can be considered comprehensive and complete from this point of view.

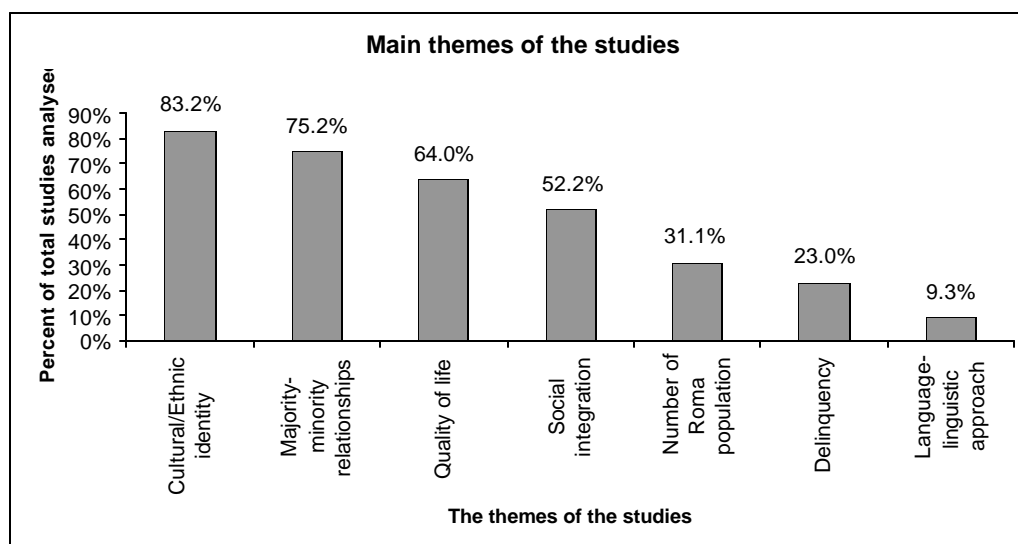


2.3. Main themes of the studies

Cultural ethnic identity, relations between the majority and the minority are the subjects orienting most frequently the content of studies (over 75% of the total).

Next are the *quality of life* with 64% and *social integration* with 52.2%. Less represented are the studies concerning *delinquency* and *linguistics*.

Although in the analysed studies, *the number of Roma population* does not hold a high share, this is a theme of concern for researchers particularly in the early post-1989 period, being the main aspect that has to be characterised in the diagnosis concerning this population. The data presented in the studies range from the official census data (401,087 individuals) to foreign assessments as high as 2,500,000 individuals. The dispute in this case is between self-identification and hetero-identification, on which there is no consensus.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could have many themes.

Delinquency is another element bringing about different opinions of the authors. On the one hand there is the opinion that delinquency is higher in the Roma population than in the majority population, while other authors claim there is no such difference in this respect between the two populations. They mentioned that it is not the ethnic features determining a higher incidence of crimes, but rather the difficult conditions of living confronting most Roma in Romania.

Romani language is an issue frequently approached by the linguists. Even the analysed studies, directed mainly towards social and not linguistic research, considered more this aspect of the Romani culture. Social policies included rather recent measures for the preservation of Romani language as an important element for the preservation of the Roma identity.

2.3.1. Cultural/ethnic identity

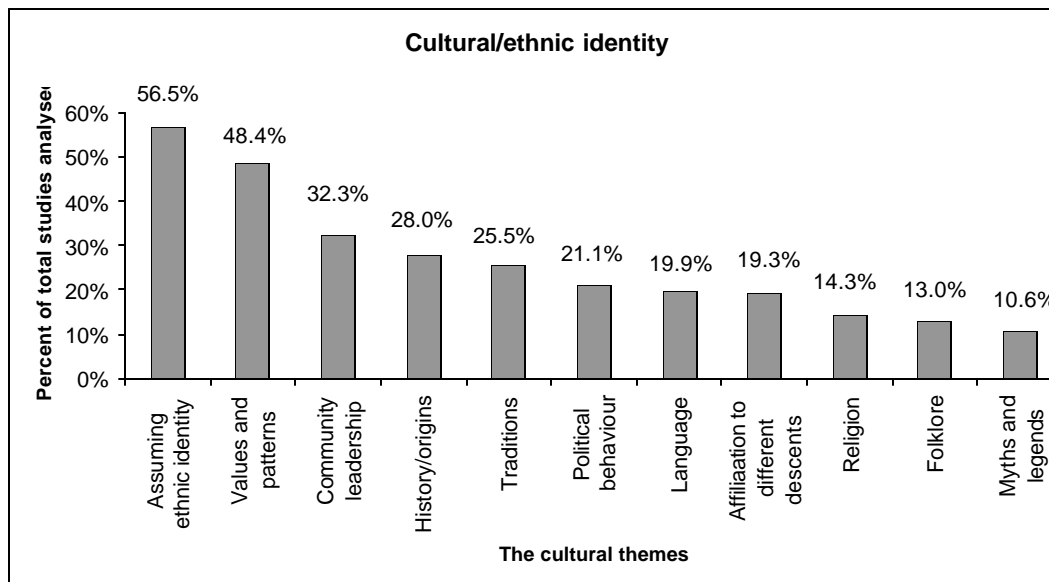
Assuming ethnic identity is the most usual subject within the cultural/ethnic identity (56.6%). The main question is to what extent do the Roma accept the identity of the Roma together with the whole traditional way of life. The conscience of ethnic affiliation is considered as a decisive factor for the improvement of Roma ethnic situation in Romania for the modernisation of Roma communities.

Also important for this approach are the *values* and *patterns* of the Roma (48.8%) and *community leaders* (32.2%).

Of equal importance are the *history, origins, traditions, language, affiliation to different ethnic groups, religion, folklore, myths, legends*.

Generally, the analysed studies focus on the identification of the characteristics of Roma ethnic identity. On one hand the analyses focus on a strictly cultural component trying to prove the richness and variety of a little known culture. On the other hand the studies analyse the social component regarding the manner of living together, the way of securing resources, the systems of relations settled within Roma communities and outside it, the different kinship groups, the compact or dispersed character of the Roma population.

The conclusion of these studies in this respect is the heterogeneity of the Roma communities, which requires individualised interventions due to the specificity of each community.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could have many themes.

2.3.2. Quality of life

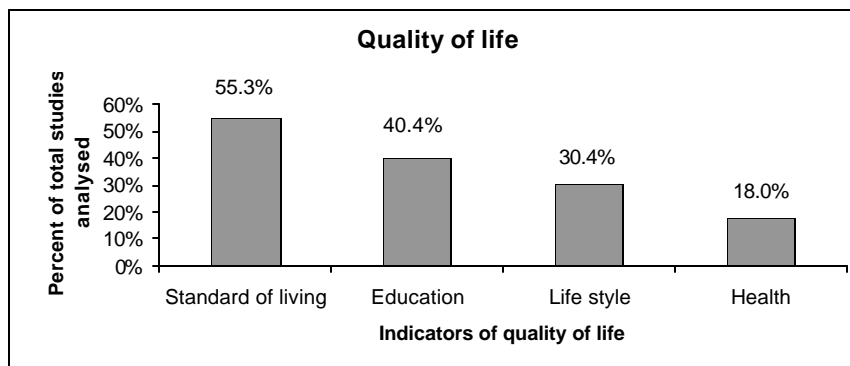
The themes concerning the quality of life establish a hierarchy of the most critical aspects of Roma population: *standard of living* (55.3%), *education* (40.4%), *life style* (30.4%) and *health status* (18.0%).

Most researchers agree on the low *standard of life* of the Roma population, considering it as the most critical issue of this population. Several studies, however, disclose the existence of a rich segment within the Roma ethnic group.

Education ranks second. Some researchers state that the relationship between the level of education and the quality of life is not significant, some of the traditional professions do not require high education but bring large incomes to the practitioners.

The statistical analyses show, however, that education is an important factor for the standard of life (Zamfir, E.; Zamfir, C., 1992).

Although the *health status* is less frequently treated by the analysed studies, the social research gave lately a privileged position to the study of this issue considering that this is an area requiring urgent intervention since the health state of the Roma population is continuously deteriorating.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could discuss many indicators.

2.3.2.1. Standard of living

Occupations (42.9%) and incomes (32.3%) are on the top positions concerning the standard of living.

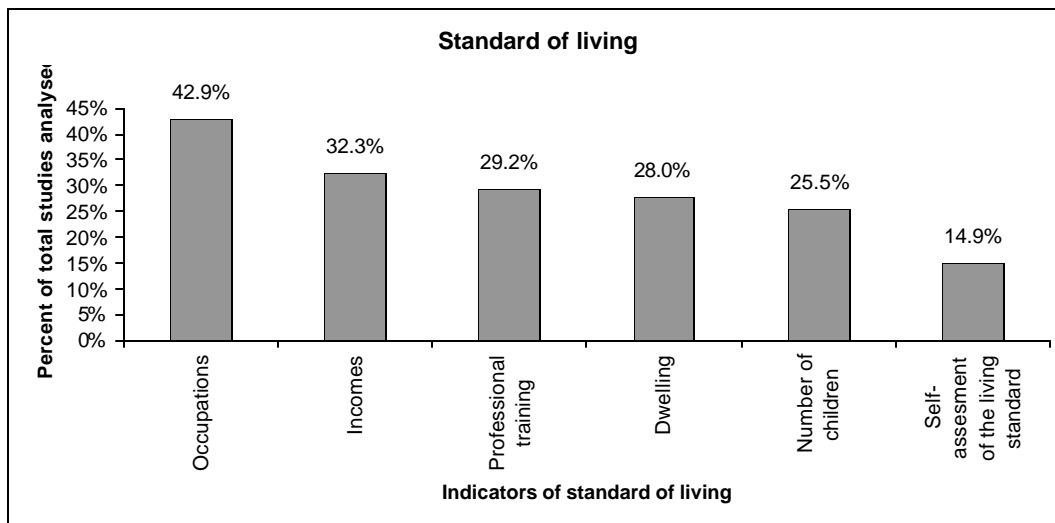
Also approached are: *professional training, dwellings, number of children, and self-assessment of the living standard.*

The general socio-economic situation of Romania, with the Roma confronted with serious problems of their economic standard and the provision of means of living resulted in a high interest of researchers for these areas.

The *occupations* of Roma analysed by some studies do not seem to bring an agreement as to their role and future. Some authors stress the need to revive the traditional occupations as a means of raising the economic standard, while others focus on the role of vocational education and improving the education, which might yield a better access to the labour market.

Dwelling and its facilities also are largely analysed by the social investigation. Although the analyses show that the size of dwellings is similar for the Roma and for the majority population, the highlighted critical issues are the density of inhabiting and the poor facilities characterising most dwellings of the Roma population.

The number of children, the higher birth rate than in the majority population, are other elements connected by the analyses to the low standard of living.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could discuss many indicators.

2.3.2.2. Life Style

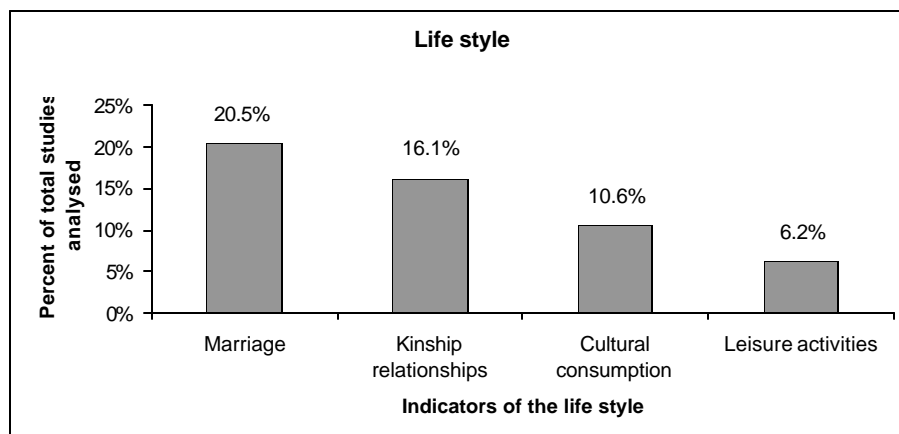
The *life style* includes as main indicators *marriage* (20.5%), *kinship relations* (16.1%), *cultural consumption* (10.6%) and *leisure activities* (6.2%).

The life style, an important component of Roma ethnic profile, is what distinguishes them from the majority population. It is the result of specific historical conditions, in which the Roma population was determined to survive: marginalisation, discrimination, nomadic life, poverty.

The pattern of extended family in which *marriage* occurs at early age is explained by some authors by the state of poverty, the need for solidarity and the manner of obtaining resources, in which the family members take part from their early years in securing the necessities of living.

The *kinship relations* act as a protection for all the family members.

The type of *cultural consumption* and the *leisure activities* are analysed mainly by the researchers of the cultural component of the Roma identity, showing once more the unique character of some elements which yield, in fact, the specificity of this population.



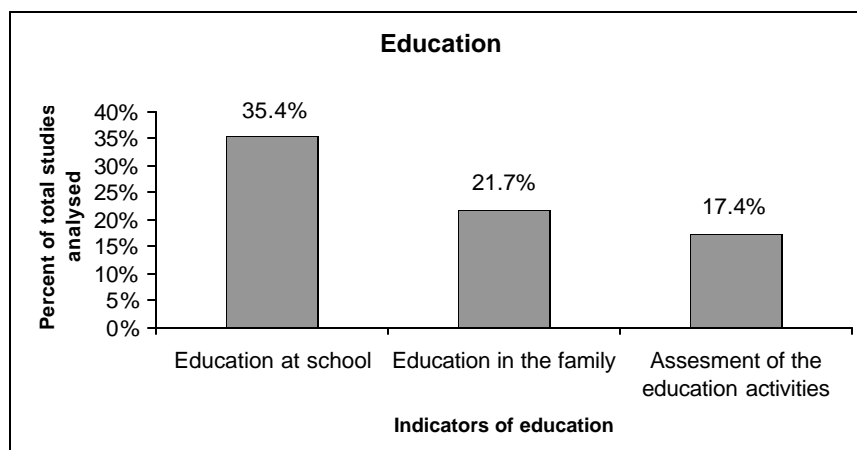
The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could discuss many indicators.

2.3.2.3. Education

The issue of *education* includes *education in school* (35.4%), *education within the family* (21.7%) and *assessment of education services* (17.4%).

The relevance of Roma's level of education was a constant preoccupation of the researches and of their conclusions. The large array of investigations allowed the clarification of directions that have to be pursued on the short, medium and long term.

The role of preschool and elementary school education is of particular interest due to the low school enrolment of Roma children compared to the overall national school enrolment. Another issue was the impact of the measures of positive discrimination concerning the high school education and the higher education.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could discuss many indicators.

The importance of family in Roma children education was revealed by several surveys, which concluded that the family is the main source of influence for a higher school enrolment, next to the educators and teachers. Several community-type patterns for the education of Roma children have resulted from the various surveys.

The access to education and the implications of participation/non-participation determined the Ministry of Education and Research to develop intensive measures intended to facilitate the participation of Roma children, included in the "Strategy for Roma education", referring to the enforcement of measures of positive discrimination besides the measures taken in the middle school and high school education and in the higher education, programs for adult education, increased school enrolment in vocational schools, kindergartens, investments in the infrastructure of school for the Roma, co-operation with non-governmental sector involved in Roma education.

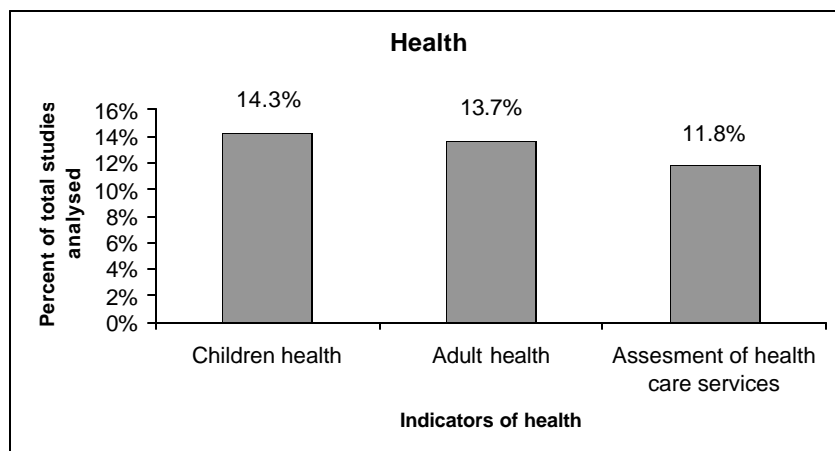
2.3.2.4. Health

The issue of health covered:

- *children health* (14.3%);
- *adult health* (13.7%);
- *assessment of health care services* (11.8%).

The most recent studies focusing on the Roma health show the process of health deterioration and the need for intervention in this field.

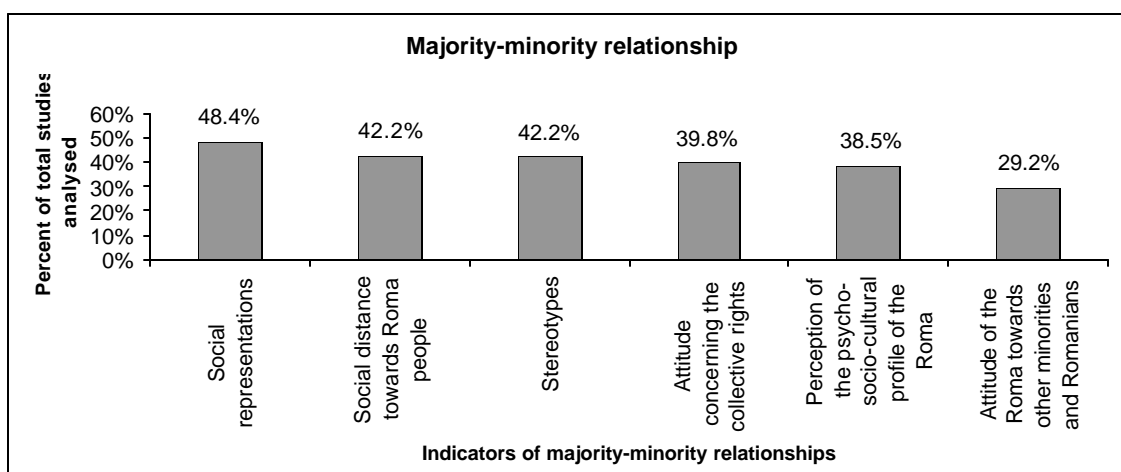
The main problems related to the poor health state are due, in the researchers' opinion, to the access to health care services. Issues such as not granting free medicines for children, improper diagnosis and treatment, discriminatory treatment, help explain the Roma population's state of health.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could discuss many indicators.

2.3.3. Majority–minority relationship

Within the hierarchy of indicators analysed by the surveys conducted in Romania, the top positions are held by the *social representation* (48.4%), *social distance* (42.2%) and *stereotypes* (39.8%) which the majority population develops in relation with the Roma.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could discuss many indicators.

The studies focusing on these issues show that in Romania the perception of the majority population towards the Roma ethnic is rather negative. The negative *social representation* seems to have taken shape because of the usage of life of the Roma and less due to the relation with the status of Roma ethnic.

Measuring the *social distance* towards the Roma showed that the Roma are one of the most rejected groups.

The *stereotypes* that have formed concerning the Roma also are mostly negative and seem to be the result of a long historical process of relations between the majority and minority population. The stereotypes, as well as the learned behaviour, may be changed, particularly among the youth. The concept of interculturalism, more and more present in the speech of many researchers, which presumes closeness, conjunction, relations between majority and minority, is often invoked as a principle that has to be introduced in the social policies in an attempt to remove in the long run the negative social representation and stereotypes regarding the Roma.

3 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT STUDIES AND AUTHORS

3.1. Analysed population

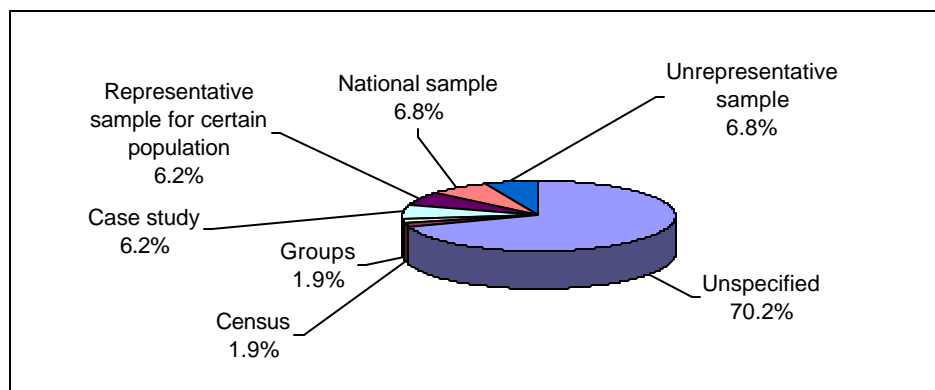
In designing the studies on Roma communities, the specialists in the field were, and still are confronted with several methodological difficulties.

Concerning the Roma population, we cannot say precisely who is and who is not a Roma. There is controversy regarding the self-identification and the hetero identification, namely, the manner in which the Roma declare their affiliation or are seen by outsiders.

We may talk of a population of unknown dimension and this is why it is difficult to conduct surveys on representative samples, just due to this controversy. The only institute to conduct so far representative surveys at the national level is the *Institute for Quality of Life, the Romanian Academy*.

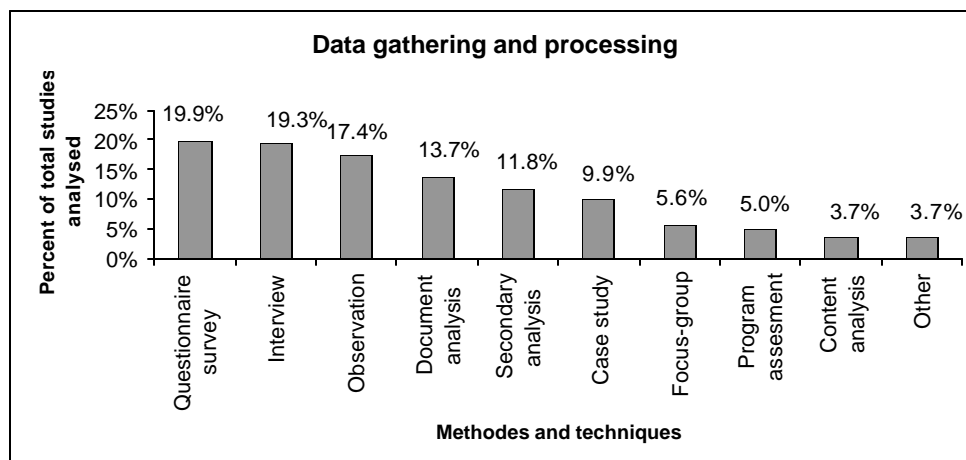
The graph below shows that two thirds of the conducted studies did not specify clearly a population for survey and analysis.

The survey of groups, groups of subjects and case studies was a feasible option for the authors of the studies.



3.2. Data gathering and processing

The attractiveness of such studies determined the use of varied techniques for data collection, processing and analysis.



The sum is not necessary 100% because a study could discuss many methodologies.

Data collection was done by *individual interviews*, *questionnaire survey* and *observation*. These techniques were used in about 50% of the conducted studies (data collection and processing).

Document analysis, *secondary data analysis* and the *case studies* form the second group of techniques that were used.

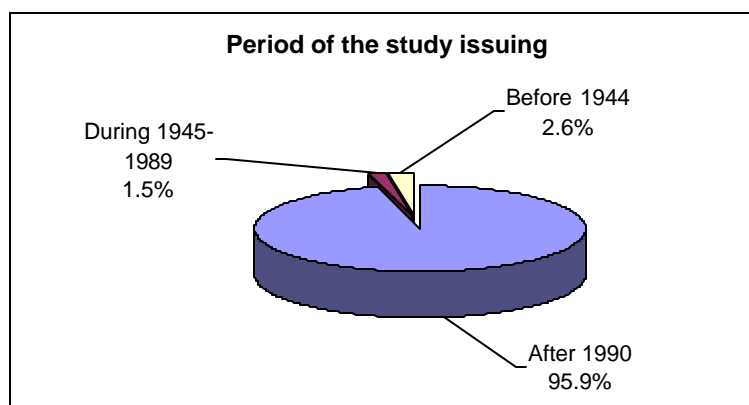
Focus groups, *content analysis* and *assessment investigations* were less used, their overall proportion barely exceeding 10%.

3.3. Period of study issuing

Although the bulk of reviewed studies were issued *after 1990*, some studies dating *before 1944* and *during 1945-1989* have also been identified.

A large number of studies was conducted after 1995 because the interest in the Roma population increased both at the level of the international institutions and at the level of the national and local ones. Another important factor that contributed to the intensification of research was the development of the civil society, particularly of the organizations interested in interethnic issues.

During the past few years, the research focused less on diagnosis and more on the investigations of intervention-action type, contributing to drawing up a policy of intervention and to the arguments for projects actually implemented in the Roma communities.

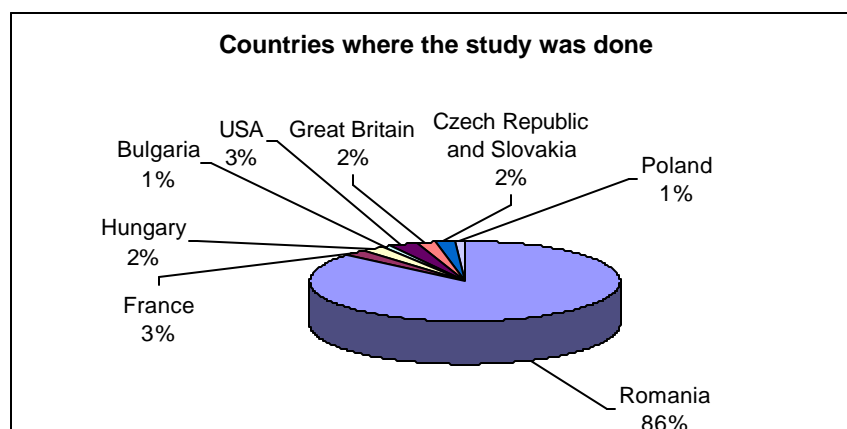


3.4. Countries where the study was done

The concern for investigations in Roma communities is rather great. Although most studies were conducted by *Romanian* specialists or institutions (85%), the balance of 15% was done by foreign specialists alone or in collaboration with *Romanian* specialists. These studies involved mainly the comparative design.

The countries of *Central and East Europe* where the Roma population is confronted with similar problems supplied several studies that also makes reference to the Roma population in Romania.

Different institutions from the *United States*, *Great Britain* and *France* were also interested in studies on the Roma population.

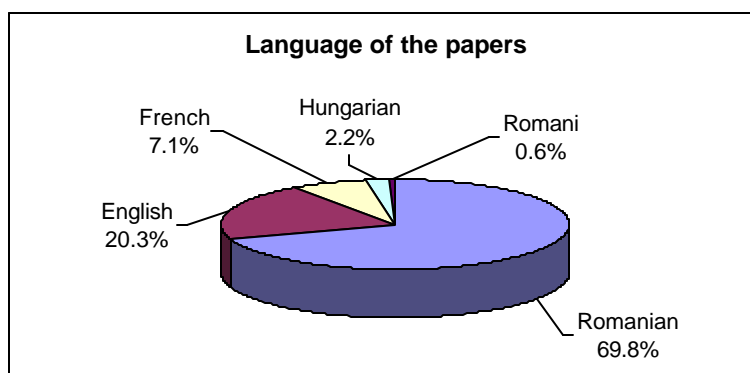


3.5. Language of the papers

Most publications and research reports were drawn up in *Romanian* (70%).

A significant proportion (20%) were written in *English*. Some papers are written both in *Romanian* and *English*, with different copies for each language.

French, *Hungarian* and *Romani* languages account for 10% of the conducted studies.



3.6. Institutions that have conducted studies

Given the specificity of such studies involving a trained staff to conduct them, the array of institutions supplying studies is rather narrow.

The first category includes the *universities*, the *public research institutes* and the *centers from the non-governmental sector*. Most institutions belong to this category.

The second category includes the Roma and non-Roma *non-governmental organizations from Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca*.

The third category includes the *international institutions* conducting studies, which involved foreign and Romanian specialists in this field.

The fourth category includes the Romanian central organizations.

The names of these institutions are presented below.

1. "Together" Agency of Community Development
2. Association for Interethnic Dialogue
3. Association of Roma Students
4. Babes Bolyai B University
5. Center of Documentation and Information on Minorities in Europe
6. Center for Regional and Anthropological Studies
7. Center for Socio-Human Studies of the Bucharest University
8. Center for Urban and Regional Sociology
9. Desire Foundation
10. European Roma Rights Center
11. HB Foundation
12. Institute for Marketing and Surveys - IMAS
13. Institute for Quality of Life
14. Intercultural Institute, Timisoara
15. International Association of Intercultural Education
16. Mediciens sans Frontiers
17. Ministry of Justice, General Direction of Penitentiaries
18. Ministry of National Education, General Direction for Education
19. Minority Rights International Group
20. National Institute of Sociology
21. National Interethnic Centre

22. National Office for the Roma
23. Roma Organization for Ethno-cultural Projects OPRE
24. Phoenix Foundation
25. Pro Europe League
26. Project on Ethnic Relations
27. Red Barnet
28. Research Center for Interethnic Relations in Transylvania
29. Romani Criss
30. Save the Children
31. Spolu International Foundation
32. Universite d'Angers
33. Warwick University
34. West University, Tmisoara
35. World Bank
36. Yale University

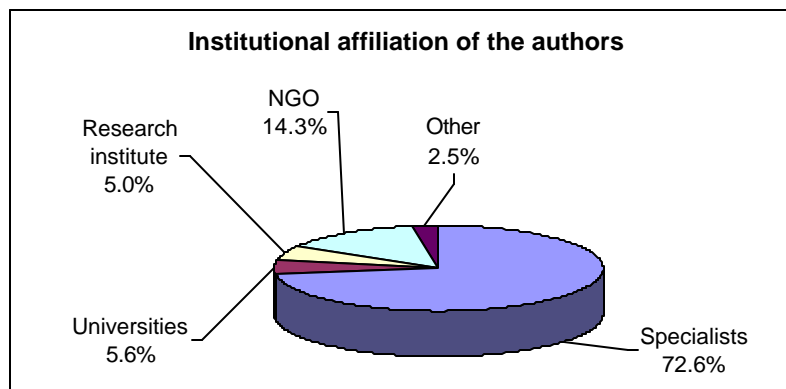
3.7. Authors of the studies and institutional affiliation in conducting the studies

Most studies and research were not conducted in a strictly institutionalized framework, three quarters being conducted by *specialists in the field*.

Yet, the most of the specialists supplying studies are employed by institutions with a background in investigations concerning the interethnic relations or the Roma communities.

NGOs conducted numerous studies, either with their own staff, or with specialist staff, by collaboration.

The research institutes and the universities account for about the same proportion with the NGOs which designed and conducted surveys.



3.8. Financing the studies

From the Table below it may be observed that there were several categories of financing organizations:

- *international organizations*
- *international foundations or foundations with branches in Romania*
- *research institutes*
- *non-governmental organizations*
- *Romanian public institutions*

Due to the diversity of financing organizations we may also talk of different objectives in study design and of results expected according to the policy of each financing organization.

The name of the identified financing organizations

1. Roma Communities Resource Centre, Cluj Napoca
2. Ethnocultural Diversity Resource Centre, Cluj Napoca
3. Programs of the European Commission
4. Buzau County Council
5. National Council for University Scientific Research
6. Ford Foundation
7. Foundation for an Open Society
8. The Government of Romania, Department Protection of National Minorities
9. Medecins sans Frontieres
10. United Nations Development Programme
11. City Hall of District 5, Bucharest
12. Red Barnet, Sweden
13. Save the Children, UK
14. Research Support Scheme
15. United States Agency for International Development
16. Yale University

4 ABSTRACT

- The *public policy fields* approached in the studies were not exclusive, frequently covering several areas of interest. The social field included over 70% of the papers on the Roma. Other frequently approached domains were economy, youth/education and culture/religion.
- From the viewpoint of the *theoretical perspective*, the identity approach and the social-economic approach can be found in most studies.
- The main results, from the point of view of their *content*, may be framed within four categories, cultural/ethnic identity, majority/minority relationships, quality of life and social integration.
- Most studies were conducted *after 1990*, when the issue of Roma population was acknowledged and it was considered that research may create the premises for feasible and sustained interventions.
- Even if most research studies and reports appeared in Romania, it may be noticed that the concern for these problems is at the international level, too. Most studies were conducted in Central and East Europe, where most Roma live. There are other three *countries* (USA, Great Britain and France), where numerous studies have been published.
- Romanian is the *language* most used in the surveys. English was also rather frequently used.
- The array of *financing organizations* and of institutions that conducted surveys is rather large, showing that there are concerns in various directions to know the Roma population.
- *Specialists* in the field, more or less employed institutionally carried out most of the studies and investigations.
- NGOs conducted various studies that allowed for identifying priorities for the implementation of programs in various areas of concern.
- The *range of analyzed populations* is rather wide, from representative to individual case studies.
- The *techniques of data collection and processing* were varied and they included observation, questionnaire survey, secondary data analysis, content analysis, individual and group interviews, document analysis, case study.

5 ANNEXES

5.1. Questionnaire

V1. Title of study			
V2. Publishing House			
V3. Year of publishing			
V4. Author			
V5. Contacts (phone, address, e-mail)			
V6. Type of study	1. book		1. exclusively theoretical
	2. selected papers		2. preponderantly theoretical
	3. article		3. preponderantly with statistical data
	4. research report		4. preponderantly with data from empirical research
	5. review		
	6. internal report		
V7. Language			
V8. Number of pages			
V9. Where the study is available	1. available in bookshops		
	2. available in libraries		
	3. internal report available at the institution number of copies..... price.....		
	4. web address.....		
V10. Policy area covered (multiple choice)	1. social		
	2. youth/education		
	3. local public administration		
	4. culture/religion		
	5. economic		
	6. justice		
	7. human rights		
	8. health		
	9. other		
V11. Theoretical perspective	1. socio-economic		
	2. relationship with authorities and public services		
	3. identity		
V12. Contents of the study (detailed description)			
V13. Key words			

Only for empirical research

V14. Objectives			
V15. Type of sample			
V16. Methods and techniques used	1. Observation		
	2. Interview		
	3. Questionnaire survey		
	4. Focus-group		
	5. Secondary data analysis		
	6. Document analysis		
	7. Content analysis		
	8. Case study		
	9. Program evaluation		

10. Other	
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For all types of studies

Study conclusions

Q1. Estimated number of Roma population		
Q2. Cultural/ethnic identity	1. Affiliation to different descents	
	2. Language	
	3. Religion	
	4. Myths and legends	
	5. Values and models	
	6. History, origins	
	7. Political behaviour	
	8. Folklore	
	9. Traditions	
	10. Management of communities	
	11. Ethnic identity acceptance	
	12. Other.....	
Q3. Quality of life	1. Standard of living	1. Incomes
		2. Household facilities
		3. Professional qualification
		4. Occupation
		5. Children number
		6. Self evaluation of standard of living
		7. Other.....
	2. Life style	1. Leisure
		2. Family relationship
		3. Marriage
		4. Cultural consumption
	3. Education	1. In family
		2. At school
		3. Assessment of educational services
4. Health	1. Children health	
	2. Adult health	
	3. Assessment of medical care	
Q4. Majority-minority relationship	1. Social representations toward Roma	
	2. Roma psycho-social-cultural profile	
	3. Social distance towards Roma people	
	4. Stereotypes about Roma	
	5. The attitude about minorities collective rights	
	6. Roma general attitude about other minorities and Romanians	
Q5. Social Integration		
Q6. Delinquency		
Q7. Language - linguistic approach		

Only for empirical studies

V17. Other results/ Publication	
V18. Donors/amount	
V19. Strategies/Strategy projects resulted	

Organisation description

O1. Organisation name	
O2. Address, phone number, fax, email	
O3. Type of organisation	1. University
	2. Research institute
	3. Marketing institute
	4. NGO
	5. Other.....
O4. Number of studies performed	

Field operator notes