

Quantitative research on
social exclusion and unemployment
among young people and women
from Șimnicu de Sus, Goiești and Fărcaș
2021

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1. Research hypotheses and objectives

According to the Methodology of the Humanities, a hypothesis is a provisional statement that we intend to validate either positively (confirmation of an advanced assumption) or negatively, by refutation (analysis procedures allowed to verify that the hypothesis was not grounded), doubts also being possible (the procedures used do not allow an answer to be given) "¹

The quantitative research on social exclusion and unemployment among young people and women in Șimnicu de Sus, Goiești and Fărcaș started from the following hypotheses:

1. The most prone groups to the risk of social exclusion / marginalization are people with disabilities and the elderly (over 60 years old).
2. The most important problems the community is facing are poverty and unemployment.
3. The main social services that should be introduced / developed to reduce social exclusion are job finding support services and home care services for the elderly / disabled.
4. In the commune / village it is more difficult for a person to find a job.
5. The most useful services for increasing a person's chances of finding a job are information about vacancies in the commune / village or in the neighboring localities and the participation in vocational training courses.

The objectives represent what a research aims to discover and towards what its area of action is directed. The objectives are the basis and the way a research is designed, and they can be extremely varied.²

At the same time, the research aimed for the following:

Identification of:

- the groups most prone to the risk of social exclusion / marginalization;
- the main problems the community is facing;
- social services that should be introduced / developed to reduce social exclusion;
- the most useful services to increase a person's chances of finding a job;
- the occupational status of the interviewed persons

Analysis:

- the standard of living of the respondents;
- the respondents' relationship with public institutions;
- the main problems of the community in the context generated by COVID-19.

2. Research methodology

The method used in this research is that of sociological survey, the technique applied being the opinion poll, using the questionnaire as a research tool.

The questionnaire was applied in the field, in rural areas, by the operators, using S.P.S.S. for downloading the answers.

The questionnaire included a number of 32 questions, of which 23 were content and 9 were identification. The 23 content questions were divided into sections specific to both those who are employed and those who are unemployed, but there were also sections that can be answered by both categories of respondents. These questions were closed, open and mixed, being scalar, matrix or grid with one or more answers or free answer.

The identification or socio-demographic questions were some concerning sex, age, marital status, last school completed, locality, number of household members, occupational status, ethnicity and current occupation.

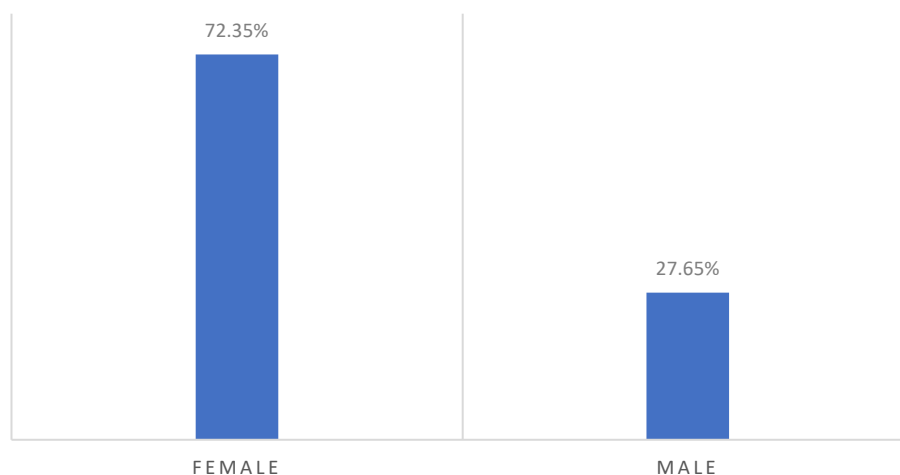
3. Sample and data collection

The exploratory group consisted of boys aged between 13 and 24 years, and women 13-45 years.

The questionnaire was applied for seven weeks in Dolj County, Șimnicu de Sus, Goești and Fărcaș communes, more precisely in 29 villages where the operators went from gate to gate in over 4852 homes, managing to apply 405 questionnaires.

Regarding the gender division of the respondents, the majority were 72.35% female, 27.65% of

them
being
male.



Regarding their age, most were in 13-18 years 36.54%, then 35-45 years 26.42%, 19-24 years 20.99% and 25-34 years 16.05%.

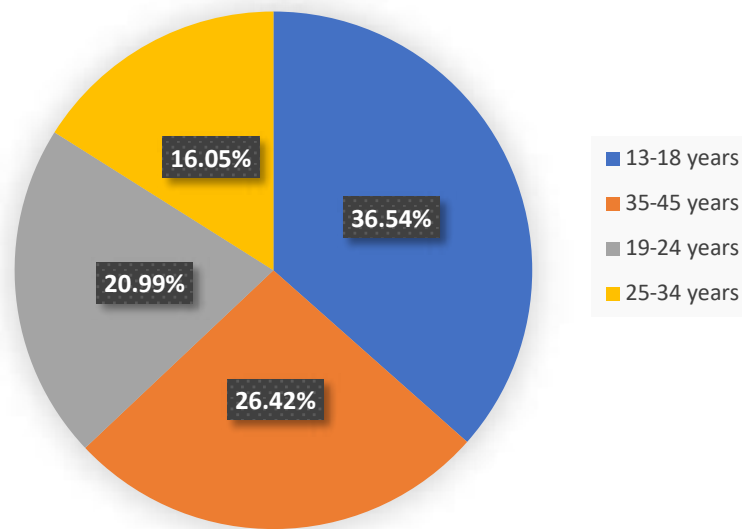


Fig. 1. Age

From the perspective of the three localities, most respondents registered in Goești 43.7%, then 40.25% in Șimnicu de Sus and the remaining 16.05% in Fărcaș.

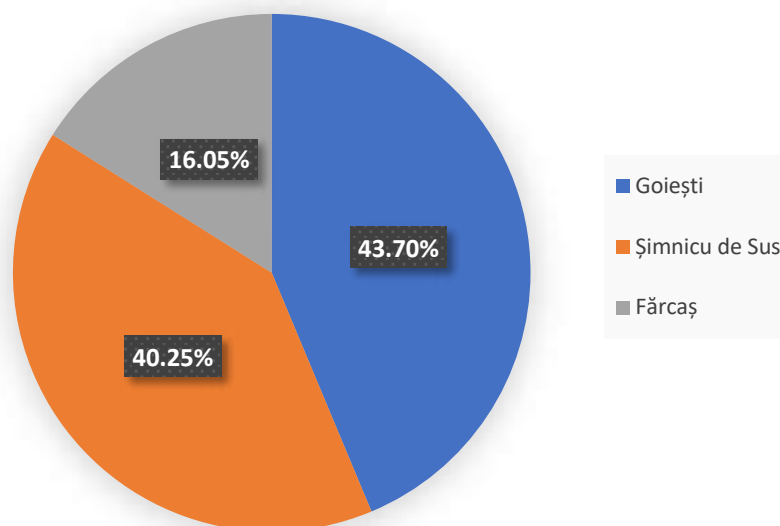


Fig. 2. Locality

Analyzing the marital status of the respondents 53.8% of them are unmarried, 40% married, 2.2% married without documents (cohabitation), 2% divorced, 1.5% widowed, and the remaining 0.5% did not want to answer.

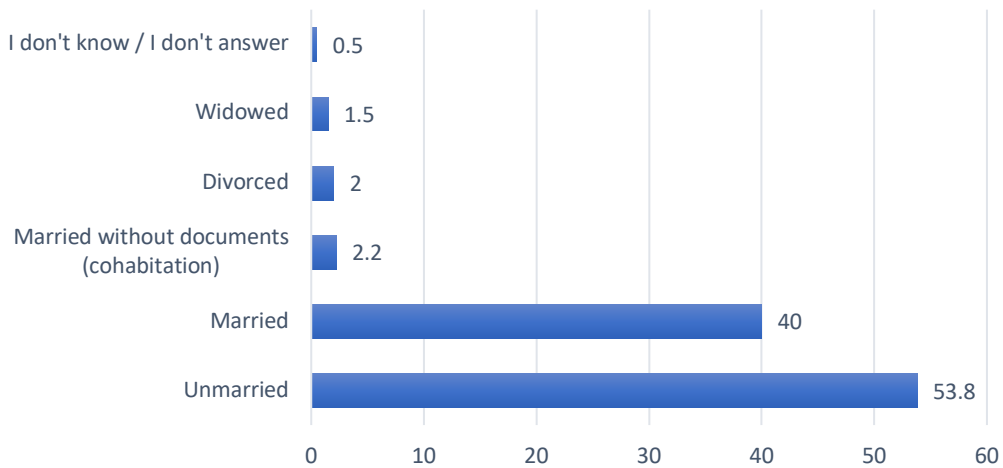


Fig. 3. Marital status

And as number of household members 1% said 1 member, 5.7% 2 members, 22% 3 members, 33.8% 4 members, 18.8% 5 members, 10.6% 6 members, 4.2% 7 members, 0.7% 8 members, 1% 9 members, 1.5% 10 members, 0.5% 11 members and 0.2% 12 members.

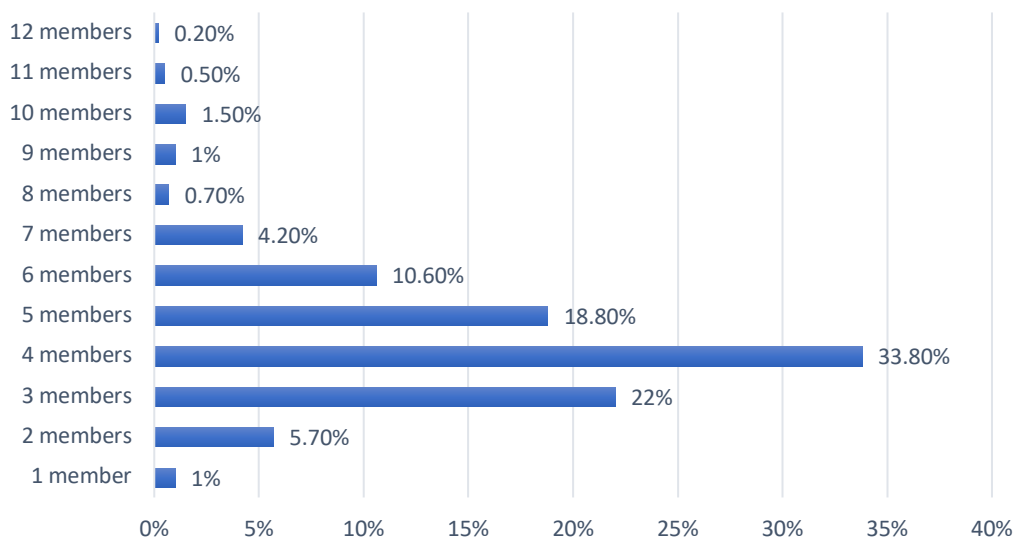


Fig. 4. Number of household members

As the last educational level completed by the respondents, they mentioned in a percentage of 39.8% the gymnasium, 34.1% the high school, 8.9% higher education, 8.6% vocational school, 5.2% post-secondary school and 2.7% unfinished primary school and 0.7% without school.

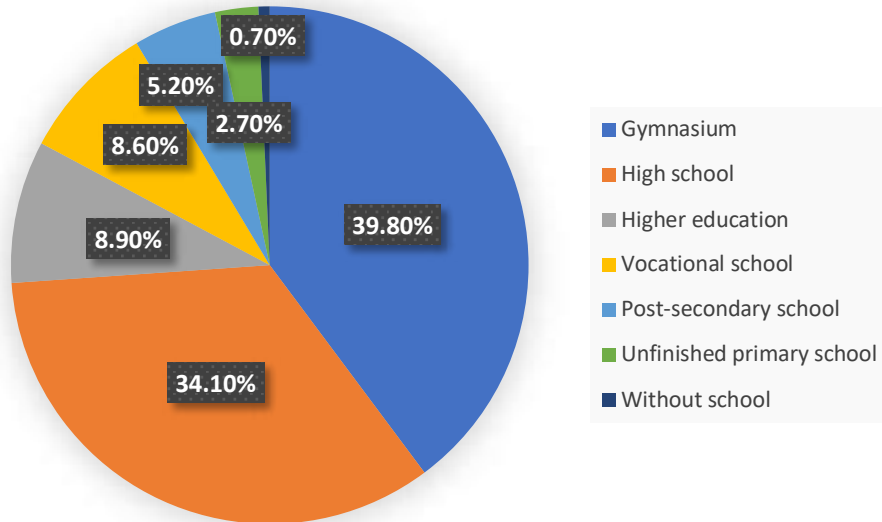


Fig. 5. Last educational level completed

In the case of occupational status 38.1% of respondents are pupils or students, 24.8% are housewives, 23.5% are employees / employees, 8.9% are unemployed looking for a job, 3.2% are unemployed who are not looking for a job , 0.2% are enrolled in university / postgraduate studies, 0.5% are retired, 0.2% are retired due to illness or disability, and the remaining 0.6% are in another situation.

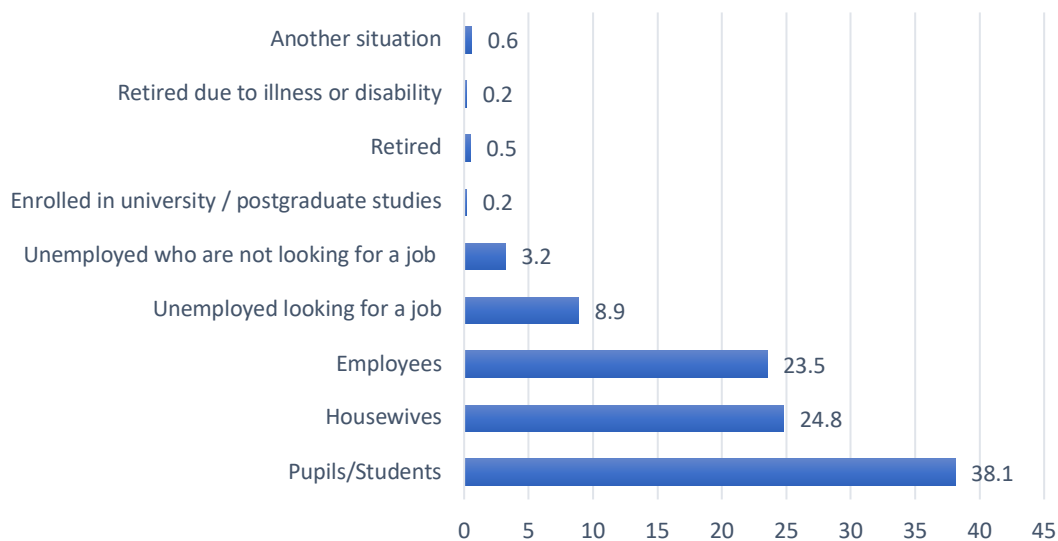


Fig. 6. Occupational status

Analyzing the ethnic affiliation 98.77% of the respondents are of Romanian affiliation and 1.23% Roma, and regarding the current occupation there were numerous and varied answers among which we find:

- Educational field: teachers, pupils, students;
- IT / informatics field: game tester, informatics, computer operator;
- Public domain: police officer, postwoman;
- Medical services: nurse, general assistant;
- Services for the population: hairdresser, beauty salon, manicure;
- Culinary / restaurant: confectioner, chef, assistant chef, waiter, pastry chef;
- Commercial field: commercial worker, sales director, salesman, sales assistant, cashier;
- Employee / retired / entrepreneur / unemployed / housewife;
- Other fields: accreditation / security guard, LPG employee / funeral services, personal assistant, construction, clothing, maid, caretaker, locksmith, transport manager, car mechanic, musician, Ford operator / betting, driver, telecommunications, Transelectrica, day laborer.

4. Results and data interpretation

The results obtained by applying the questionnaire were the following:

In the first question, respondents had the opportunity to choose two groups from the most prone to the risk of social exclusion / marginalization.

Among the respondents of this questionnaire, 20.2% consider that people with disabilities represent the most vulnerable group in the community, the next category with the highest degree of vulnerability in terms of respondents being the elderly (17.6%), followed by people dependent on alcohol consumption (13.1%), children and young people living in poverty (10%), poor elderly people (8.7%), unemployed people (8.3%), people belonging to an ethnic minority (Roma, etc.), (6.1%), people suffering from incurable diseases (5.1%), homeless people (3.7%), children and young people without parental care and support (2.5%), elderly single or dependent people (2.3%), women / children victims of domestic violence (2.2%), and the remaining 0.2% representing another response.

	Answers	
	N	Procent
Eldery people (over 60 years old)	113	17.6%
People with disabilities (sight, hearing, speech, mobility, mental problems, etc.)	130	20.2%
Unemployed people	53	8.3%
Persons belonging to an ethnic minority (Roma, etc.)	39	6.1%
Poor elderly people	56	8.7%
People suffering from incurable diseases	33	5.1%
Children and young people living in poverty	64	10.0%
Children and young people without parental care and support	16	2.5%
Elderly single or dependent people	15	2.3%
Homeless people	24	3.7%
People dependent on alcohol consumption	84	13.1%
Women / children victims of domestic violence	14	2.2%
Other answer	1	0.2%
Total	642	100.0%

Table 1: In your community, which of the following groups are most at risk of social exclusion and marginalization?

In the second question, respondents had the opportunity to choose two possible answers, namely, the main problems the community is facing.

Thus, the biggest problem of the community is the lack of jobs (24%), followed by the problem of poverty (14.3%), children left alone at home due to the departure of their parents to work abroad (11.3%), lack of sewerage (11%), population aging (6.9%) and school dropout (6.5%), lack of drinking water supply (5.5%), poor condition of roads inside the commune (5.3%), lack of labor (4.3%), lack of care services for the elderly and sick (4%), poorly developed public transportation (2.9%), reduced access to medical services (2.3%), low access to social services (1.2%), lack of public lighting (0.1%), other response (0.4%).

	Answers	
	N	Procent
Poverty	99	14.3%
Lack of jobs	166	24.0%
School dropout	45	6.5%
Lack of care services for the elderly and sick	28	4.0%
Low access to social services	8	1.2%
Reduced access to medical services	15	2.3%
Population aging	48	6.9%
Lack of labor	30	4.3%
Children left alone at home due to the departure of their parents to work abroad	78	11.3%
Lack of drinking water supply	38	5.5%
Poor condition of roads inside the commune	37	5.3%
Lack of sewerage	76	11.0%
Poorly developed public transportation	20	2.9%
Lack of public lighting	1	0.1%
Other answer	3	0.4%
Total	692	100.0%

Table 2: In general, what are the main issues your community is facing?

The third question concerned the respondents' satisfaction with the following: regarding household income, the majority of respondents stated that they were satisfied with them (58.8%), 23.2% answered that they were very satisfied, 13.6% they say they are not very satisfied, and only 4.4% are not at all satisfied.

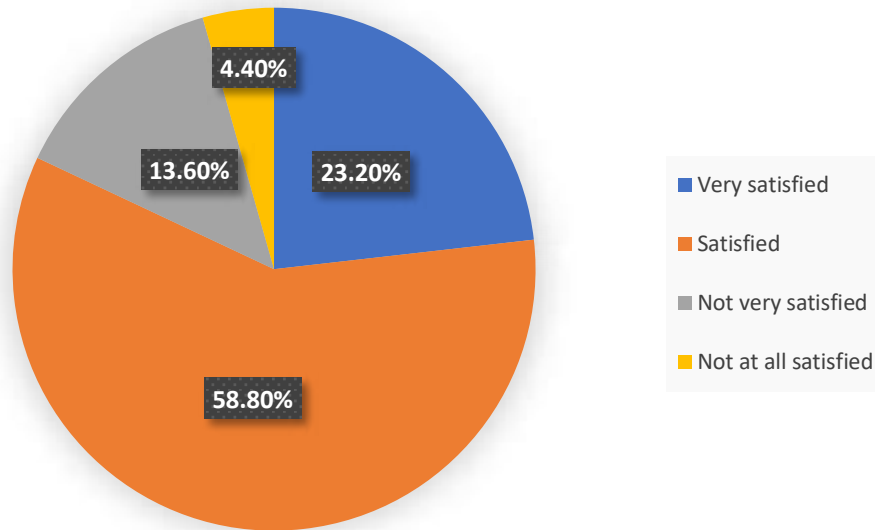


Fig. 7.1. In general, how satisfied you are with the following: Household income

Most respondents are satisfied with their health (49.6%), and 40% say they are very satisfied with it. Unfortunately, 8.4% are not very satisfied with their health, and 2% are not at all satisfied.

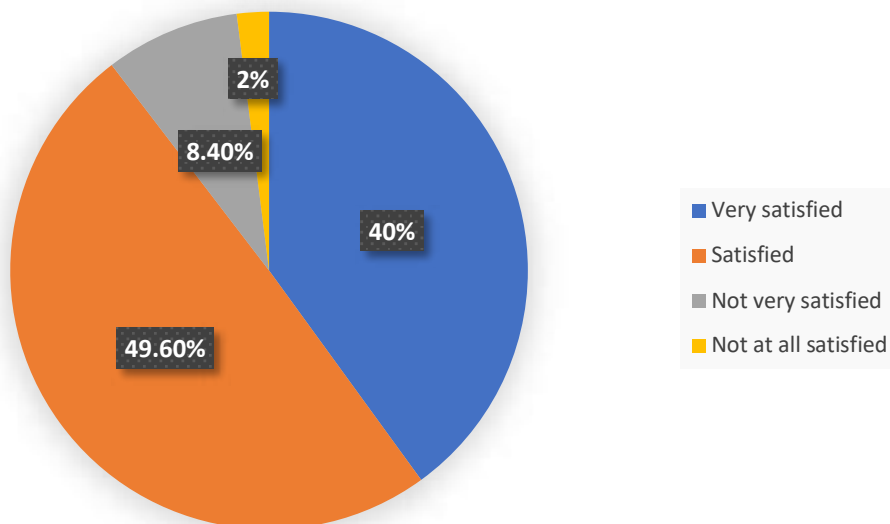


Fig.7.2. Health status

Fortunately, the respondents to the questionnaire are almost entirely satisfied (43.7%) and even very satisfied (52.1%) with family life, and only 2.5% are less satisfied and 1.7% not at all satisfied.

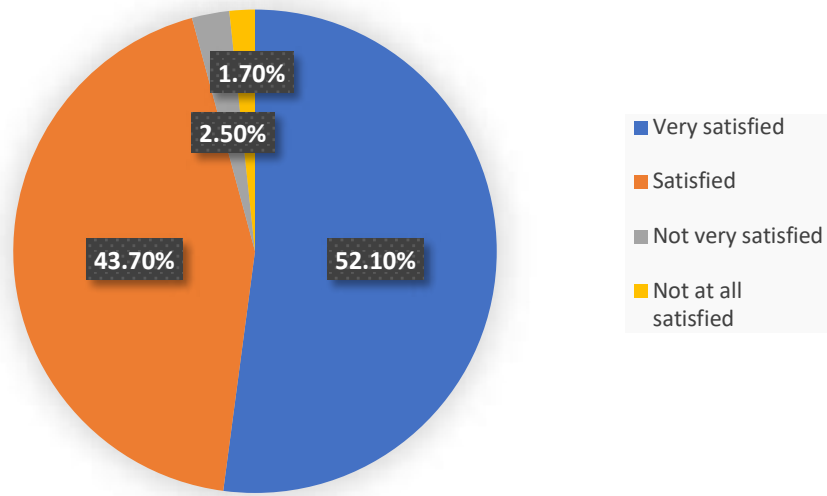


Fig. 7.3. Family life

Most of the respondents are satisfied with their standard of living (58.8%), 29.4% are really very satisfied, 10.1% of them say they are not very satisfied, and 1.7% are not at all satisfied.

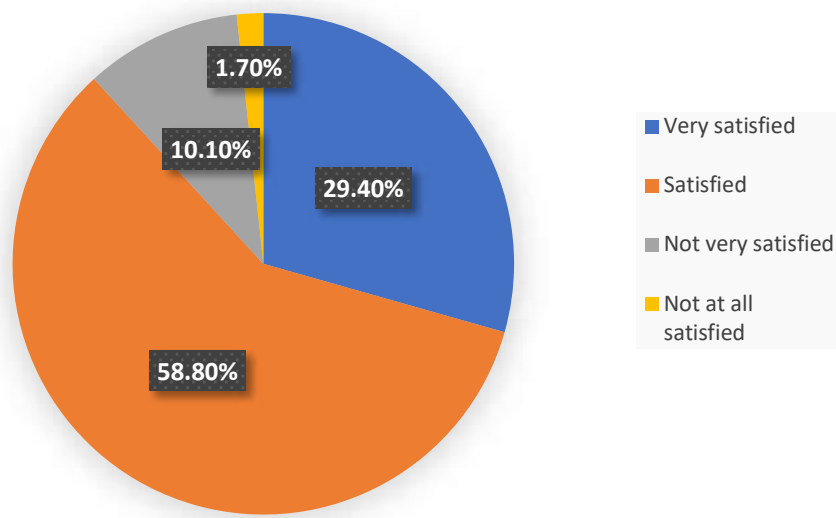


Fig. 7.4. Living standard

When it comes to social life, 54.1% of respondents say they are satisfied with relationships with community members, 36.3% are very satisfied, 6.9% are not satisfied, and 2.5% are not at all satisfied, and the remaining 0.2 did not want to answer .

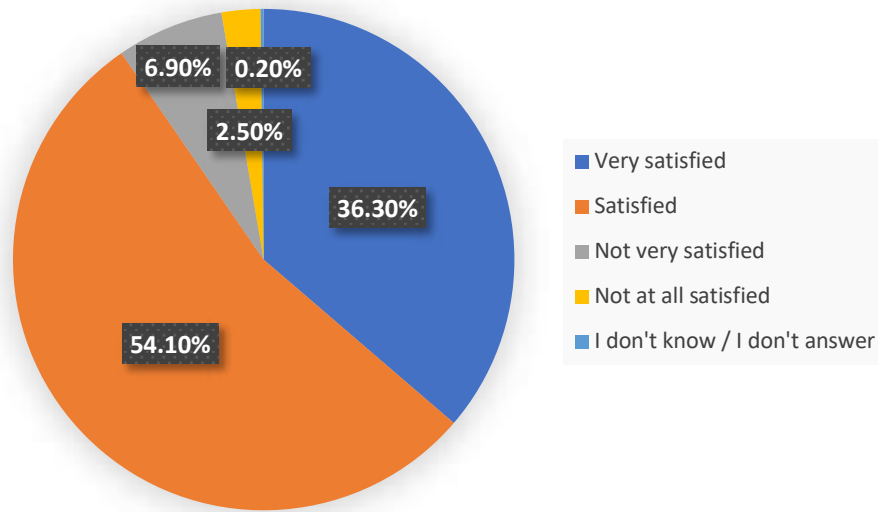


Fig. 7.5. Social life

For 66.2% of respondents, monthly expenses can be easily covered, 16.3% say they have great difficulties, 11.1% can cope with expenses very easily, while 6.4% say it is very difficult.

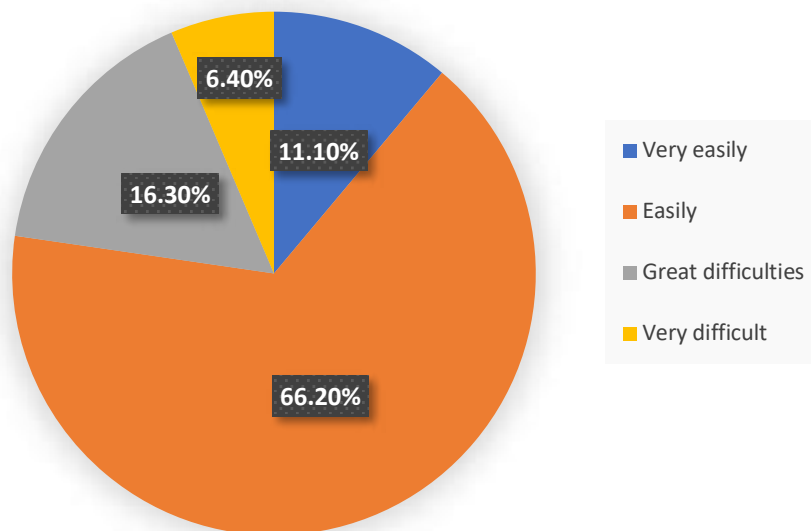


Fig. 8: If you think about the total income level of your household, to what extent do you cope with current expenses (food, housing expenses, etc.)?

It is very important to cover every month all the maintenance and proper functioning of the home. Within the past 12 months, the majority of respondents (77.3%) were not in the situation of being late with the payment for water, gas, heat, etc., while (15.8%) stated that they were sometimes late with the payment of utilities, and (5.7%) face difficulties every month, and the remaining 1.2% did not want to answer.

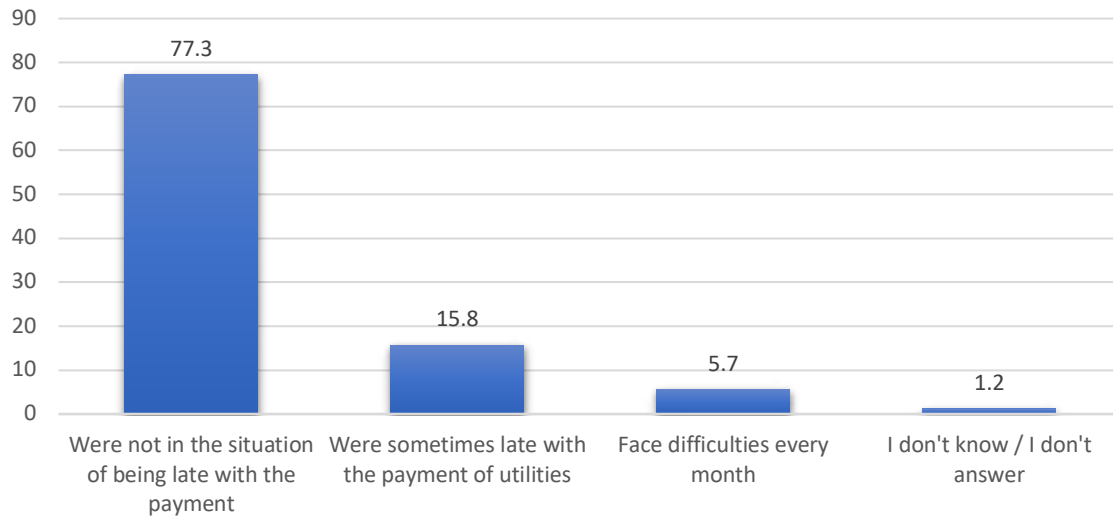


Fig. 9.1 : Your household is in a situation of being late with payments during the last 12 months, ie in the inability to pay on time the following: Maintenance of the house (water, gas, heat, etc.)

Regarding electricity, most of the respondents (81.2%) did not find themselves in the situation of being late with payment, while 12.6% of them claimed that they had some periods in which they could not pay on time, and 5.9% that they encountered such difficulties monthly, 0.3% did not want to answer.

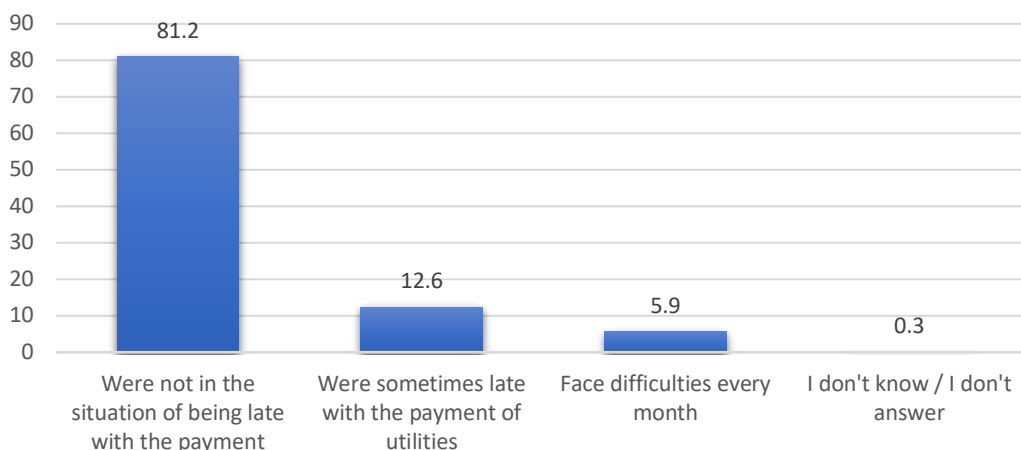


Fig. 9.2 : Is your household in a situation of being late with payments during the last 12 months, ie in the inability to pay on time the following: Electricity

Regarding the telephone subscription, most of the respondents stated that in the last 12 months they were not unable to pay it (82%). 11.1% claim that they have sometimes had problems with the payment of the telephone subscription, while only 6.4% have problems every month, and 0.5% did not want to answer.

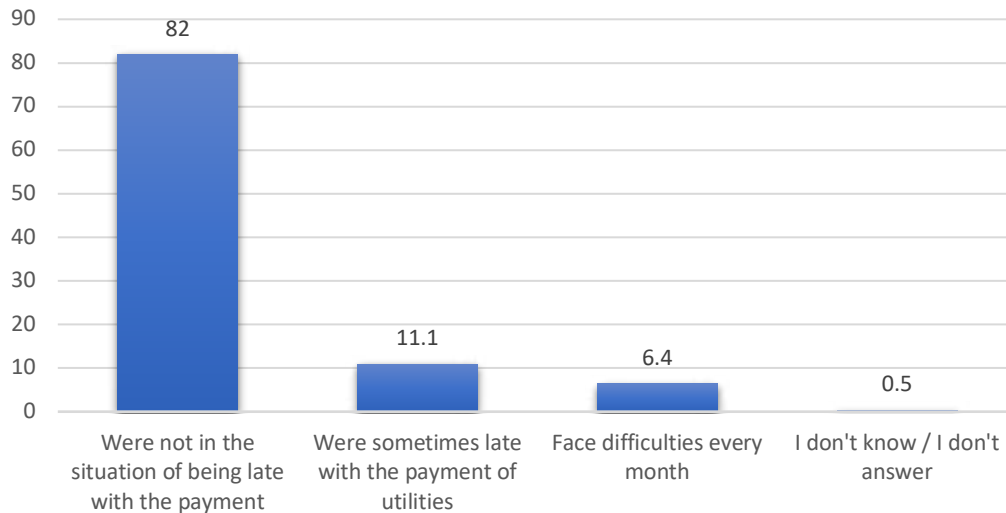


Fig. 9.3 : Is your household in a situation of being late with payments during the last 12 months, ie in the inability to pay on time the following: Telephone subscription

Fortunately, in terms of loans, the vast majority of respondents (86.4%) say that over the past 12 months, they have not been late in paying them. 8.4% stated that they did not have the opportunity to pay the installments sometimes, 3.2% had problems with their payment every month and 2% did not want to answer.

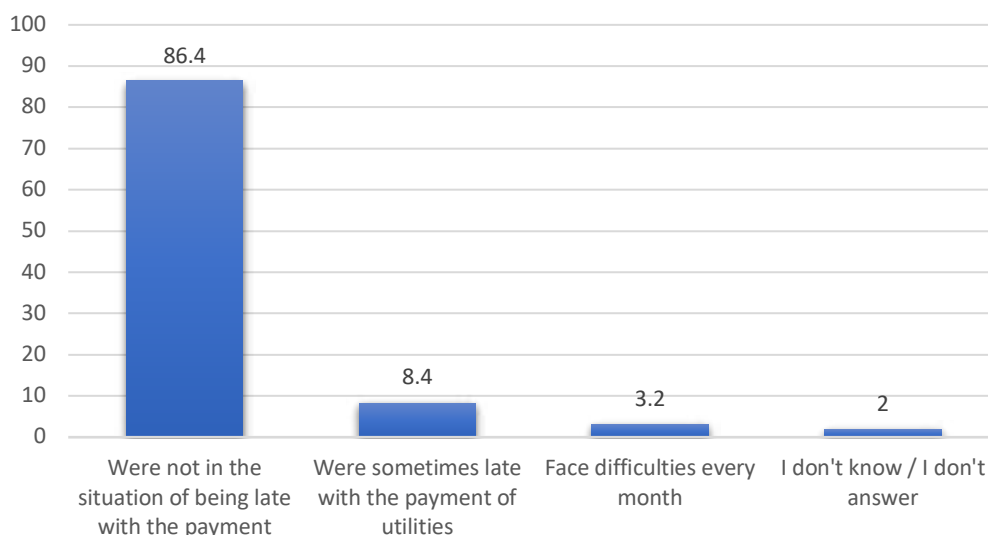


Fig. 9.4: Your household is in a situation of being late with payments during the last 12 months, ie inability to pay on time the following: Loan rates (other than for the purchase of a home)

The question with number 6 aimed at placing on a scale from 1 to 10 the feeling of belonging to the community, and the respondents answered as follows: 3% answered 1, 1.2% said 2, 1% said 3, 3% said 4, 8.9% said 5, 6.4% said 6, 9.1% said 7, 20% said 8, 16.5% said 9, 30.9% said 10.

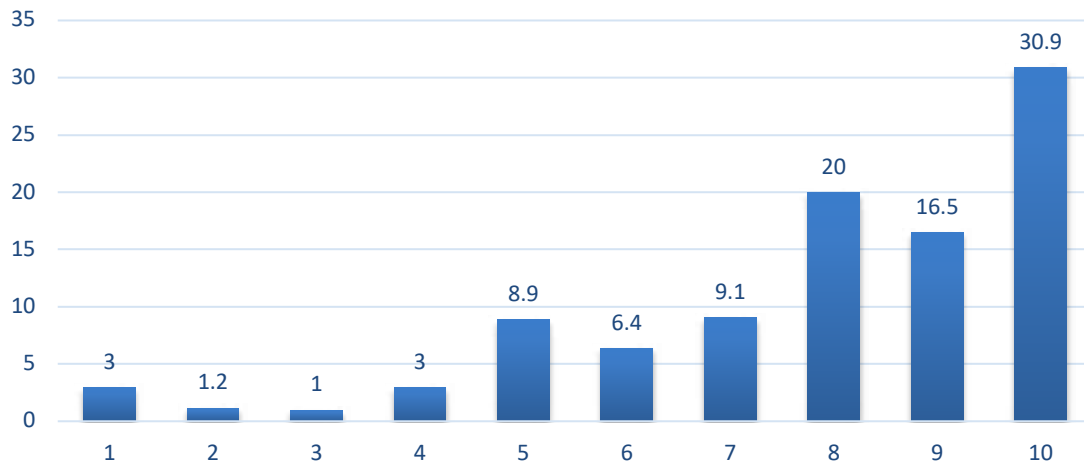


Fig. 10: On a scale of 1 to 10, how strong is the feeling of belonging to your community?

The next question aimed at identifying the level of discrimination / exclusion felt by respondents in public institutions (town hall, police), in educational institutions, in the hospital / family doctor center, at work and in social assistance and protection institutions.

Most respondents say they have not been discriminated against in public institutions such as town halls or police (62.7%). 12.9% stated that they had no interaction with these institutions, 9.6% rarely felt discriminated against, 7.4% felt discriminated against sometimes or occasionally, 4.2% felt discriminated against often, and 3.2% felt discriminated against very often.

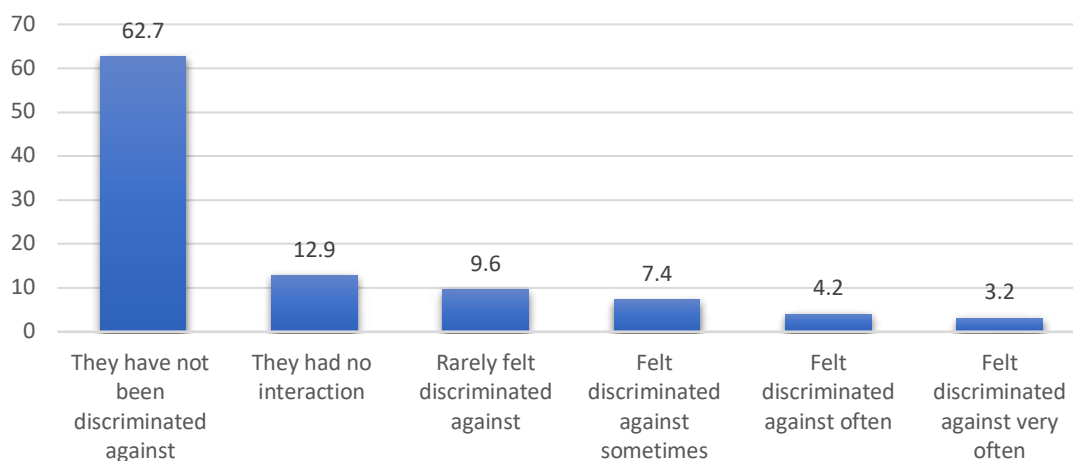


Fig. 11.1 : Personally, how often have you felt discriminated against / excluded: In public institutions (town hall, police)

The majority of respondents claim that they have not been discriminated against in educational institutions such as schools (66.7%). 11.3% stated that they had no interaction with these institutions, 12.1% rarely felt discriminated against, 4.7% felt discriminated against sometimes or occasionally, 3.2% felt discriminated against often, and 2% felt discriminated against very often.

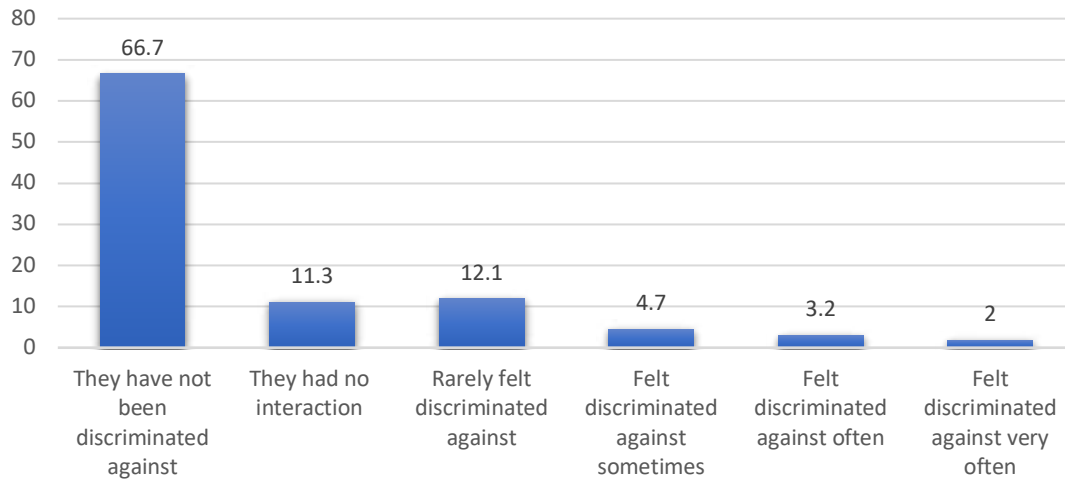


Fig. 11.2 : Personally, how often have you felt discriminated against / excluded: In educational institutions

Most of the respondents claim that they were not discriminated against in public institutions such as hospital or family doctor center (66.4%). 11.6% said they had no interaction with these institutions, 8.9% rarely felt discriminated against, 5.9% felt discriminated against sometimes or occasionally, 4% felt discriminated against often, 2.7% felt discriminated against very often and 0.5 did not want to respond.

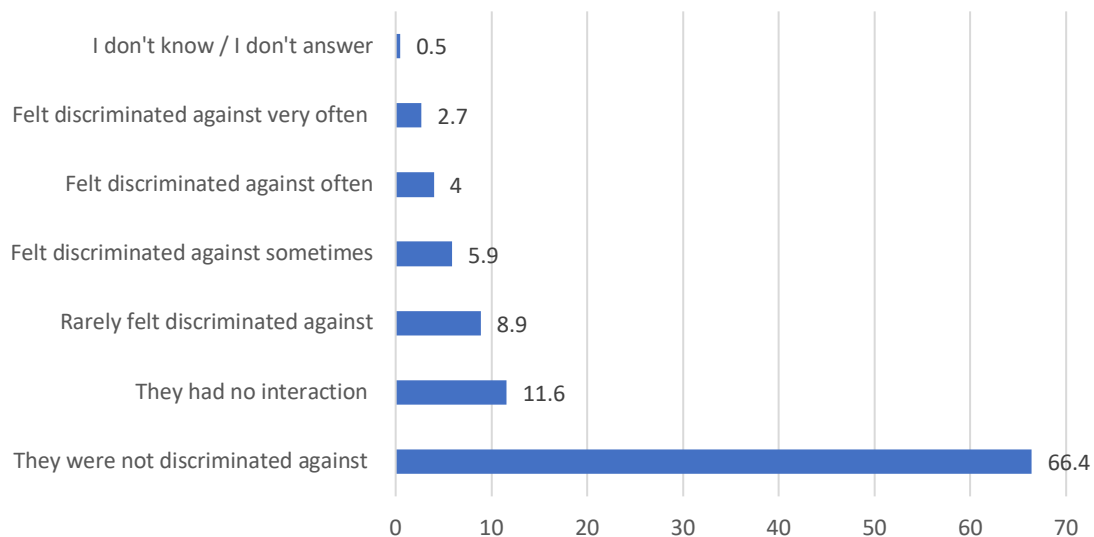


Fig. 11.3: Personally, how often have you felt discriminated against / excluded: In the hospital / Family doctors' center

Respondents claim that they were not discriminated against at work because they do not have a job (49.1%). 44% say they have never been discriminated against at work 3.5% have rarely felt discriminated against, 1% have felt discriminated against sometimes or from time to time, 1.5% have felt discriminated against often, 0.2% have felt discriminated against very often, 0.7 did not want to answer.

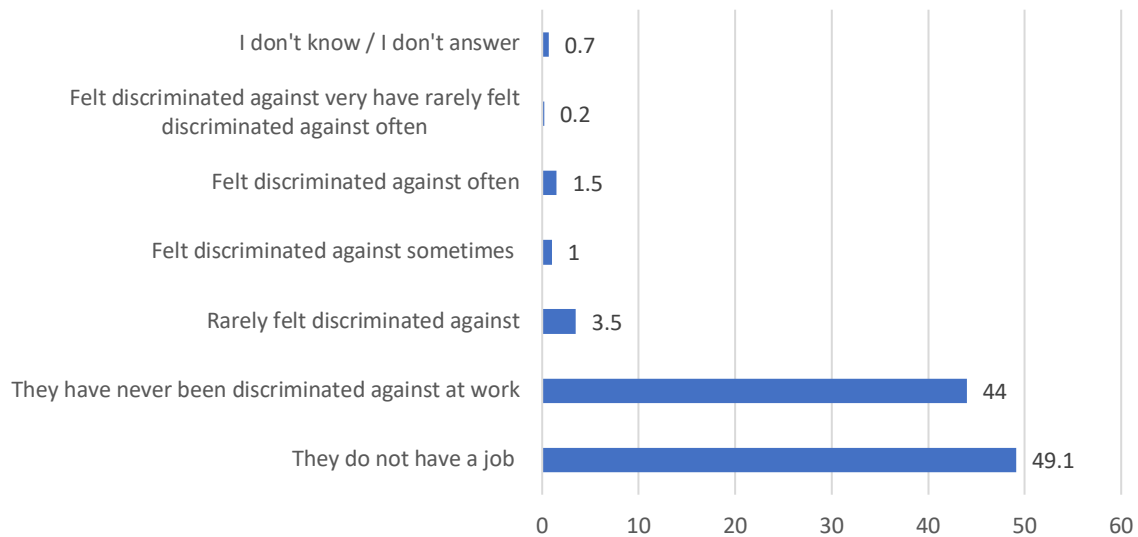


Fig. 11.4 .: Personally, how often have you felt discriminated / excluded: At work

The respondents claim that they were not in a situation to be discriminated against in social assistance and protection institutions (49.2%). 44.4% state that they have never been discriminated against in welfare and social protection institutions 3.2% rarely felt discriminated against, 0.2% felt discriminated against sometimes or from time to time, 2% felt discriminated against often and 1% did not they wanted to answer.

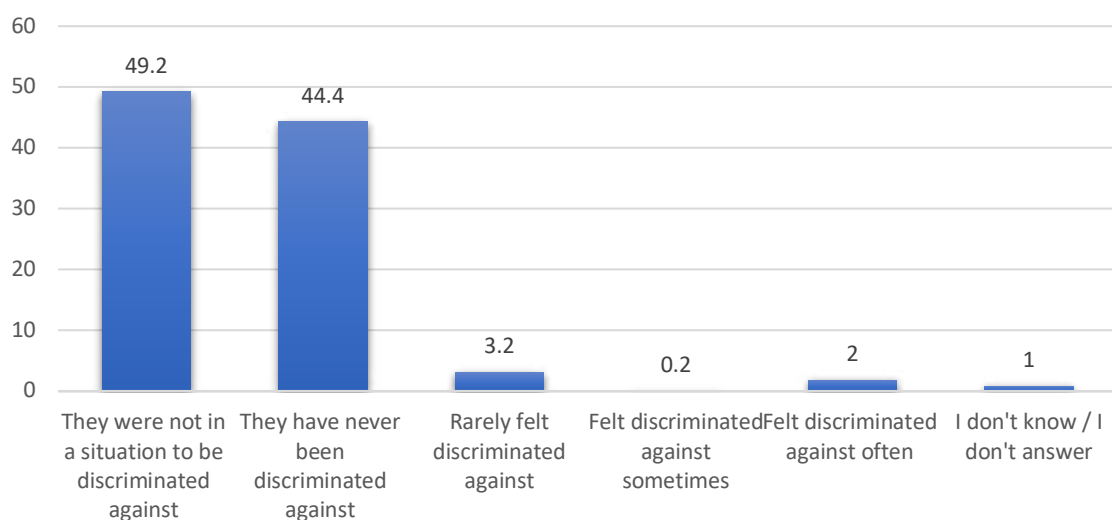


Fig. 11.5: Personally, how often have you felt discriminated against / excluded: At social assistance and protection institutions

Question 8 of the questionnaire concerned a series of statements, to which the respondents had to position themselves on a scale of answers from total agreement to total disagreement. In the statement "People look down on me because of income" most respondents chose the options "disagree and" total disagreement "(48.2% and 11.6% respectively), 18.5% were impartial, and 15.8% and 3.7% chose " agreement "And" full agreement ", respectively, and 2.2 did not respond.

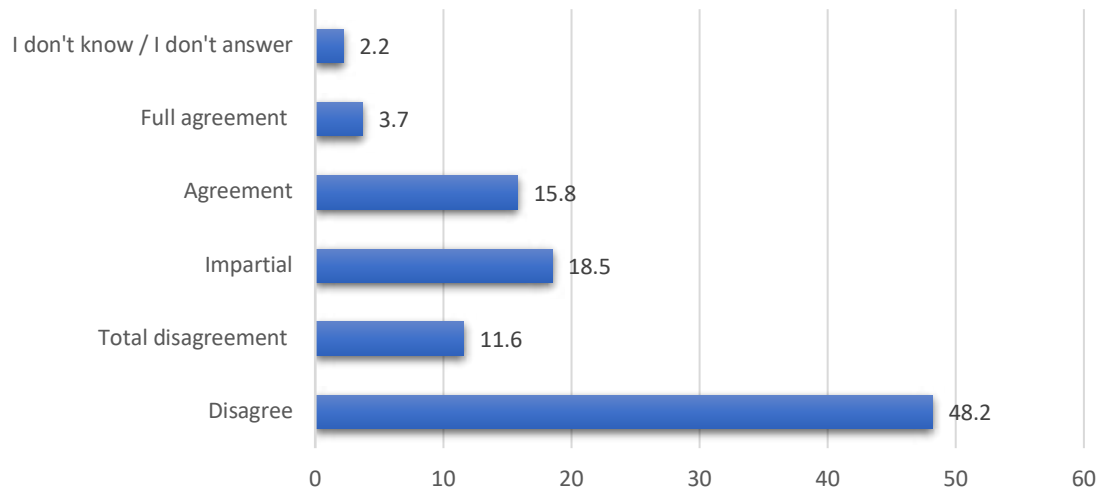


Fig. 12.1 .: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - People look down on me because of income

In the statement "I feel that the value of what I do is not recognized by the people I meet", most respondents chose the options "disagree" and "total disagree" (47.4% and 4.9% respectively), 18.8% were impartial, and 21.5% and 4.7% chose "agreement" and "total agreement", respectively, 2.7% did not answer.

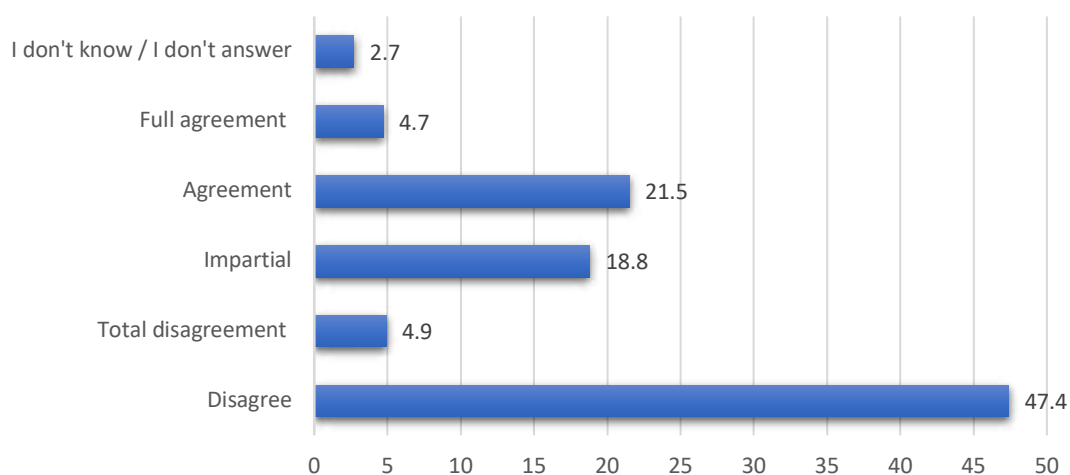


Fig. 12.2 .: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - I feel that the value of what I do is not recognized by the people I meet

In the statement "Today, life has become so complicated that I can not find my way", most respondents chose the options "disagree" and "total disagreement" (45.4% and 8.6% respectively), 15.1% were impartial, and 26.2% and 2.7% chose "agreement" and "total agreement", respectively, 2% did not answer.

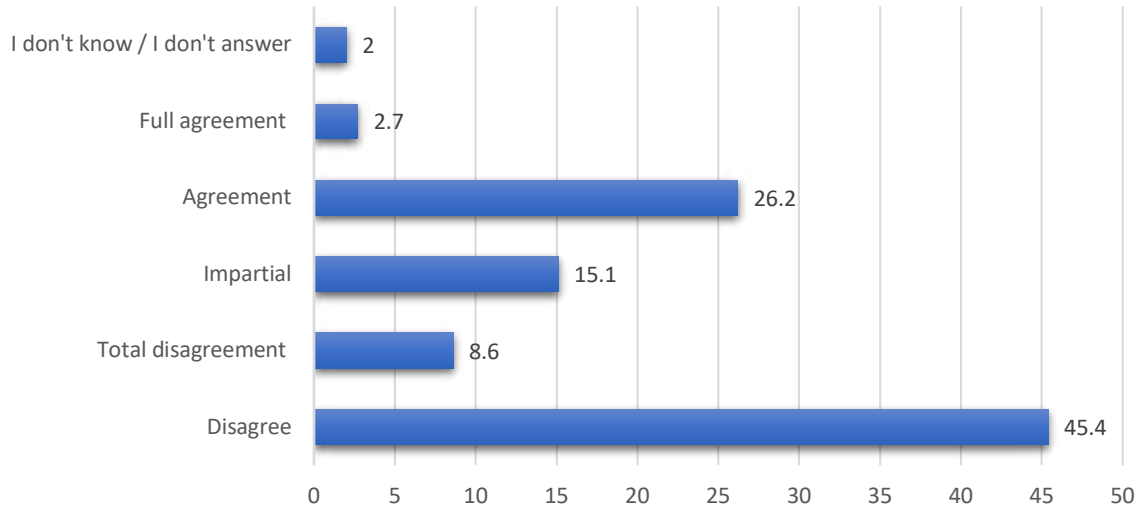


Fig. 12.3 .: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - Nowadays life has become so complicated that I can't find my way

In the statement "I feel excluded from society", most respondents chose the options "disagree" and "total disagreement"(67.7% respectively 21.5%), 4.2% were impartial, and 4.7% and 1.2% chose" agreement "and "Total agreement", 0.7% refusing to answer.

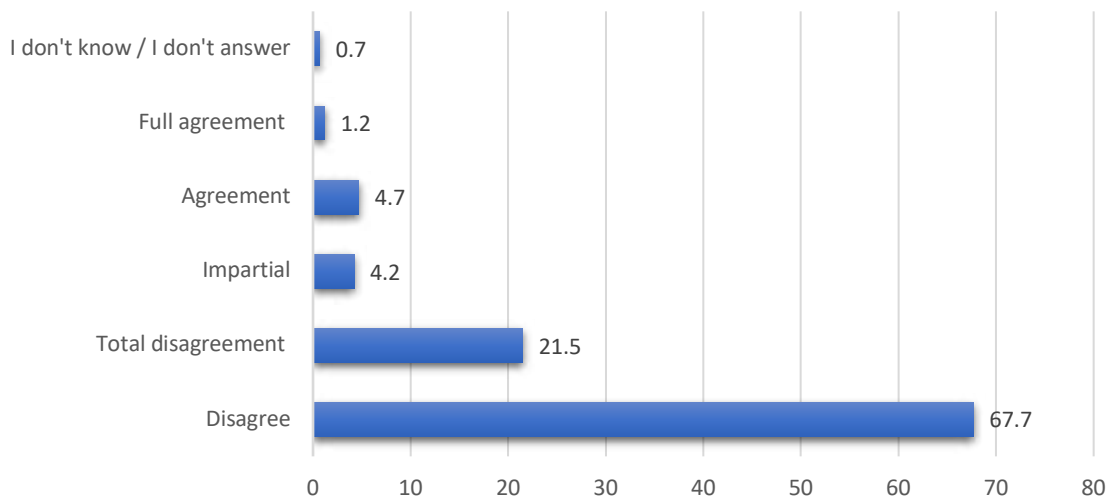


Fig. 12.4 .: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - I feel excluded from society

The next question was to identify the main social services that should be introduced / developed in the community in order to reduce the degree of social exclusion.

"Job support services" was the most validated answer, 22.1% of the respondents considering that this set of services is extremely necessary. 18.5% consider that home care services for the elderly, people with disabilities, people who are dependent could be useful due to the aging population. The third option in the preferences of respondents (13.6%) concerns centers for young people in difficulty, the following being centers for people with disabilities (10%), care and assistance centers for the elderly or chronically ill (9.5%), financial aid (8.8%), placement centers (7.1%), community assistance services (5.7%), food preparation and distribution centers for people at social risk (4.7%).

	Answers	
	N	Procent
Community assistance services	36	5.7%
Financial aid	56	8.8%
Home care services for the elderly, people with disabilities, dependent people	117	18.5%
Centers for young people in difficulty	86	13.6%
Job support services	140	22.1%
Food preparation and distribution centers for people at social risk	30	4.7%
Placement centers	45	7.1%
Care and assistance centers for the elderly or the chronically ill	60	9.5%
Centers for people with disabilities	63	10.0%
Total	633	100.0%

Table 3: In the case of your community, which of the following social services should be introduced / developed to reduce social exclusion?

The vast majority of respondents (89.4%) state that it is very difficult for a person to find a job in the commune / village they belong to, while only 6.4% believe that a person can easily find a job in the commune / village to which it belongs, the remaining 4.2 refusing to answer

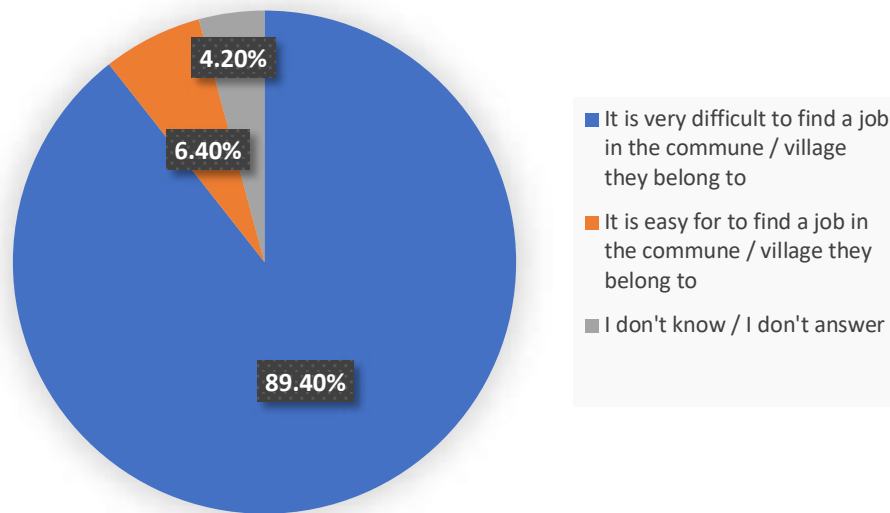


Fig. 13: In your commune / village, is it easy or difficult to find a job?

Regarding the most vulnerable groups on the labor market, 38.6% of respondents consider that people over 50 fall into this category, followed by people with disabilities (30.6%), people addicted to alcohol (13.3%), young people (9.7%), homeless people 3%, persons belonging to an ethnic minority (Roma, etc.) 2.5%, women (0.7%), women / children victims of domestic violence 0.2%, another answer 0.2% and 1.2 chose another answer.

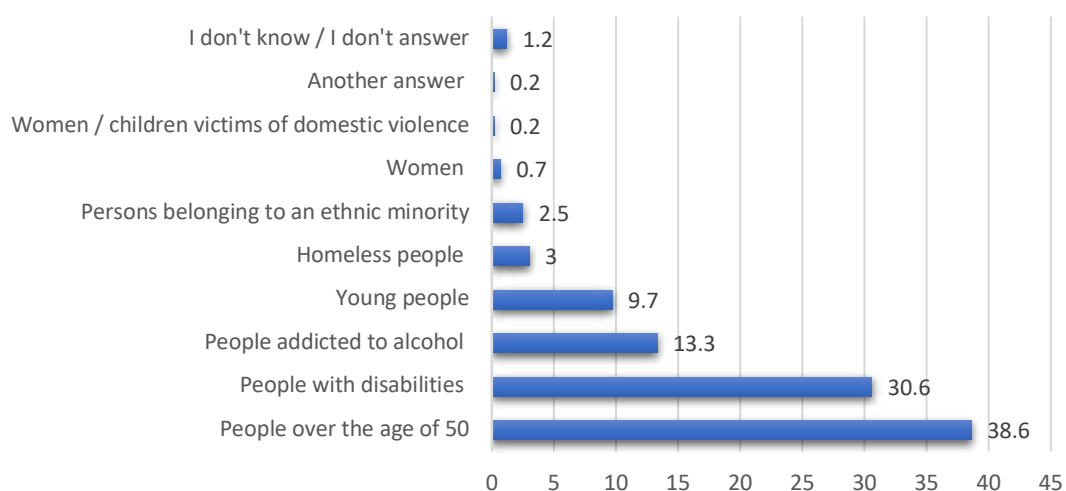


Fig. 14: In your commune / village, which of the following groups is the most vulnerable on the labor market (has the lowest chances of finding a job or losing their job first)?

As we could see in question number 10, the vast majority of respondents (80.2%) say they did not participate in a qualification or retraining course, while only 19.1% say they participated in this type of course, 0.7 not answering this question.

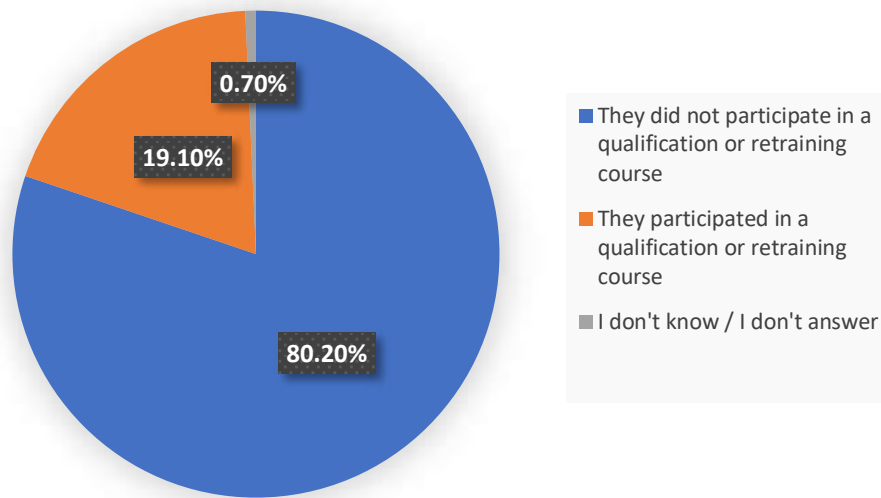


Fig. 15: So far, have you participated in professional qualification / retraining courses?

Those who stated in the previous question that they attended qualification / professional requalification courses, mentioned the following categories of courses: cook / pastry course, cosmetics course, nurse course, entrepreneurship course, tailoring course, PC operator course, barber, waiter, caretaker, etc.

The next question was to identify the occupational status of the respondents. Thus, 43.2% claim that they do not have a job / are unemployed, while 27.7% are students, 21.5% are employed with a work permit, 2.5% work officially without a work permit, 1.7% work part-time and are paid for the work done, 1.7% work on their own, 1.7% in agriculture.

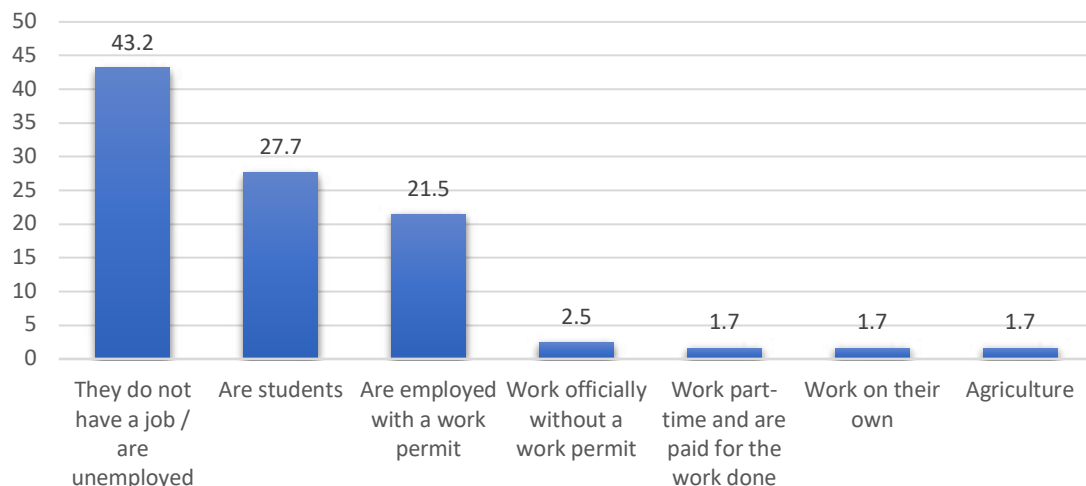


Fig.16 .: Which of the following descriptions correspond to your occupational status?

The following four questions were asked to respondents who stated that they had a job.

Most respondents stated that they have a job outside the commune / village where they live (78.7%), while only 21.3% of them claim to have a job in the commune / village they belong to.

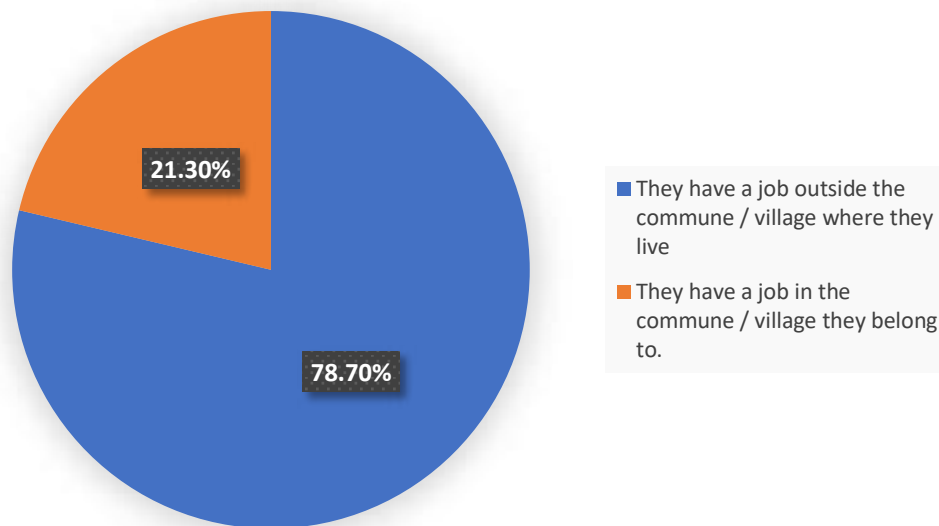


Fig. 17 .: Do you currently have a job?

Related to the field of activity, 25.5% claim to work in trade, 23.4% work in other fields, 10.6% work in services for the population such as hairdressing, beauty salon, etc., 8.5% work in construction, 8.5% work in medical services, 6.4% work in hotels and restaurants, 6.4% in education, 6.4% in public administration and defense, 3.2% in financial-banking institutions and 1.1% in agriculture.

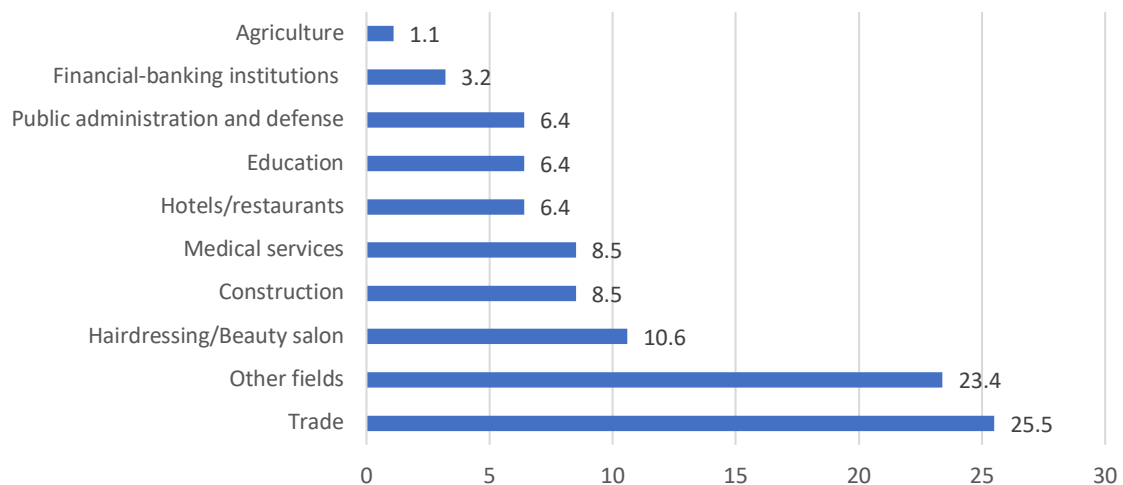


Fig. 18 .: In what field do you work?

The majority of respondents say they found their current job on the recommendation of friends, acquaintances or relatives (53.2%), 12.8% watched ads on the Internet, 9.6% watched ads in newspapers, 9.6% said they did not need to look for their current job because they own their own business, and 9.5% found their current job through other methods, 2.1% through the job market, 1.1% published ads in newspapers, on the internet, 2.1% choosing not to respond to this question.

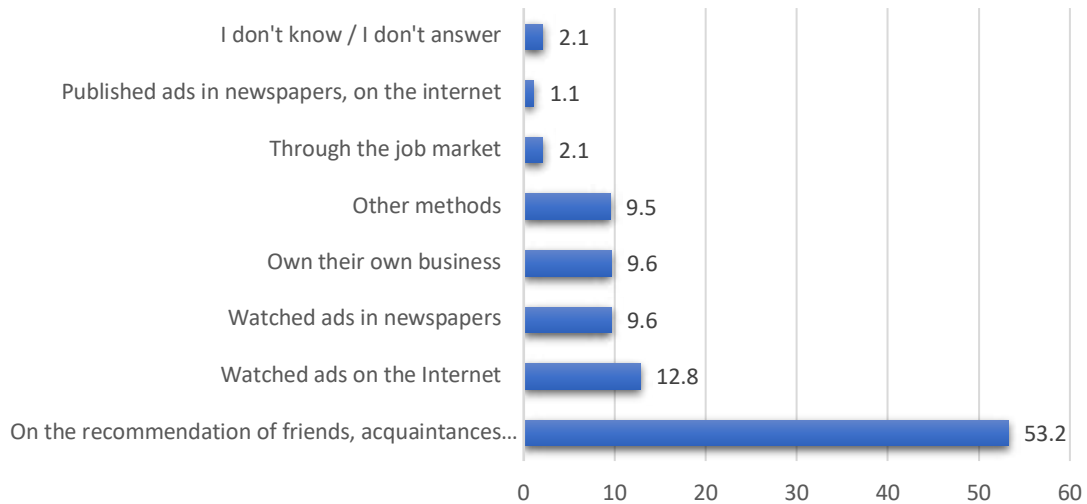


Fig. 19 .: How did you find your current job?

When it comes to activation in a field that corresponds to completed professional training, most respondents say that the current job corresponds to their professional training (51.6%), while 48.4% say that the current job does not correspond to their professional training.

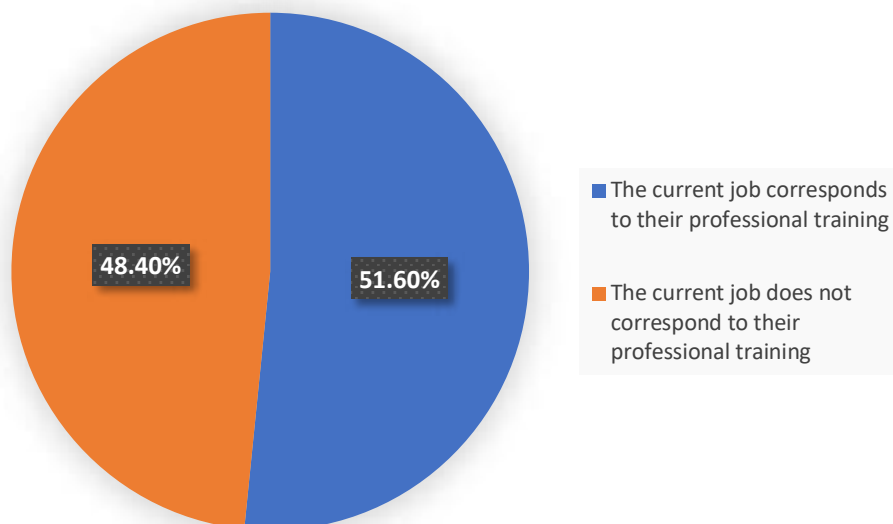


Fig. 20: Does your job correspond to your professional training / completed studies?

The following two questions were asked to respondents who do not have a job / are not employed.

The main argument to the question "How long have you been unemployed / unemployed?" was the fact that most of the respondents (40.7%) are still in school, or are retired, while 29.8% say they have never had a job. Of those who have had a job in the past, 2.9% say they are unemployed for 2 years, 4.2% say they are unemployed for more than a year, and 6.7% say they are unemployed for less than 6 months, 15.1% say that they are unemployed for more than 2 years, 0.6% choosing another answer.

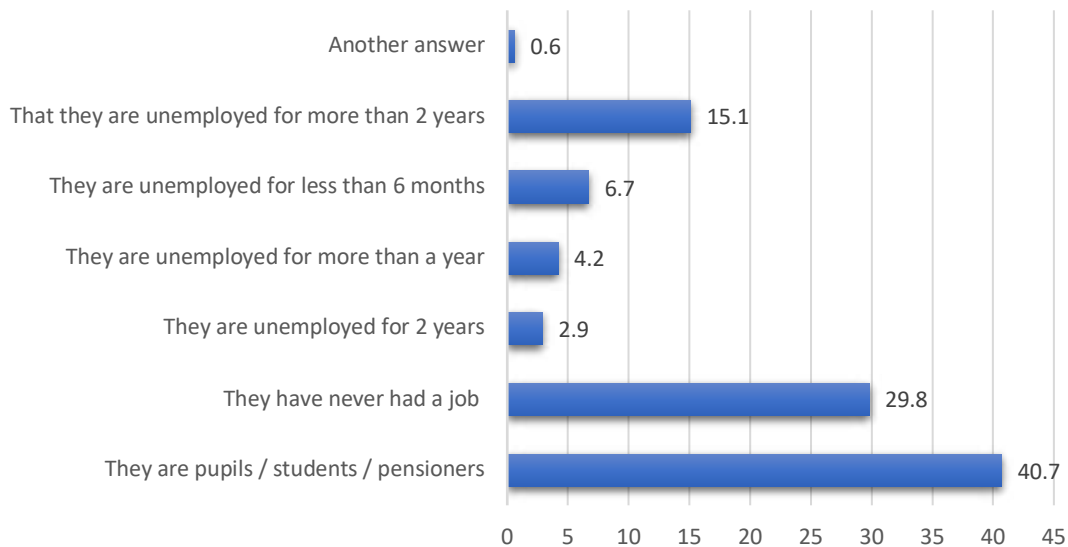


Fig. 21: How long have you been unemployed / unemployed?

There are many reasons why respondents do not currently have a job, 42.4% of them say they do not currently have a job due to the fact that they are still in school, while 23.8% say that the lack of support for child / children care are an impediment to finding a job, and 6.3% say that another reason why they cannot find a job is the reluctance of employers to hire people with little experience in the field of work, other answers being the lack of professional training / lack of a qualification (5.7%), the reduced support of the family in looking for a job / the family does not agree to work (4.4%), I have sources of income in the present, which I prefer to I keep (unemployment benefits, social benefits) (3.8%), high unemployment in the commune / village where I live (3.8%), poor information on available jobs (3.2%), reduced opportunities to learn jobs which do not require diplomas (2.8%), health problems (1.6%), there is no public transport to a possible job outside the commune / village where they live (1.3%), they are too old to start working (0.6%) , I am retired (0.3%).

	Answers	
	N	Procent
High unemployment in the commune / village where I live	12	3.8%
Employers' reluctance to hire people with little experience in the workplace	20	6.3%
Lack of professional training / lack of qualification	18	5.7%
Reduced opportunities to learn trades that do not require diplomas	9	2.8%
I currently have sources of income, which I prefer to keep (unemployment benefits, social benefits)	12	3.8%
Lack of support for child / children care	75	23.8%
Health problems	5	1.6%
The low support of the family in looking for a job / family does not agree to work	14	4.4%
There is no public transport to a possible job outside the commune / village where I live	4	1.3%
Poor information on available jobs	10	3.2%
Poor information on available jobs	2	0.6%
I am retired	1	0.3%
Another reason	134	42.4%
Total	316	100.0%

Table 4: What are the main reasons you do not currently have a job?

The following four questions were asked to all respondents.

Given the new socio-economic context, 32.8% consider it unlikely to find a job in the next six months, while 16.8% and 14.1% say that the chances of finding a job are small, respectively very small measure. Fortunately, some respondents are confident in the future, considering to a large extent (16.8%) and to a very large extent (5.2%) that they will find a job, 14.3% having another answer.

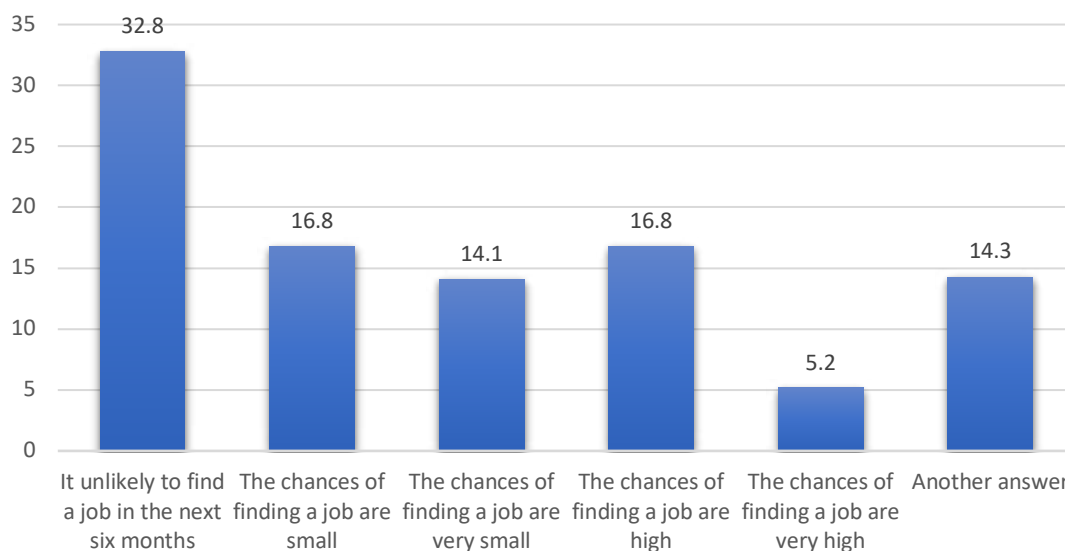


Fig. 22 .: Given the new socio-economic context, to what extent do you think you will find a job in the next 6 months?

According to the respondents, the most useful services that would help them in the process of finding a job would be information about vacancies in the commune / village or in neighboring localities (26.7%), participation in training courses of vocational training (25.3%), job search assistance (12.1%), information on support measures provided by the County Employment Agency (11.7%), information on vocational training courses (10.1%), qualification for job (7.8%), certification / recognition of skills you have acquired without taking a course (2.7%), participation in the job market (2.5%), other service (0.7%) and subsidization of jobs work for the unemployed (0.4%).

	Answers	
	N	Procent
Information about vacancies in the commune / village or in neighboring localities	130	26.7%
Information about the support measures offered by the County Employment Agency	57	11.7%
Participation in professional training courses	123	25.3%

Information on vocational training courses	49	10.1%
Participation in the job market	12	2.5%
Job search assistance	59	12.1%
Certification / recognition of competencies that you have acquired without taking a course	13	2.7%
Qualification at work	38	7.8%
Subsidizing jobs for the unemployed	2	0.4%
Other service	4	0.7%
Total	487	100.0%

Table 5: Which of the following services / measures do you think would be most helpful in increasing your chances of finding a job?

For most respondents, isolation was the most serious problem in the context generated by COVID-19 (72.6%), followed by lack of running water (9.6%), lack of drugs (4.7%), lack of food (4%), lack of hygiene products (1.5%), 7.6% choosing another answer.

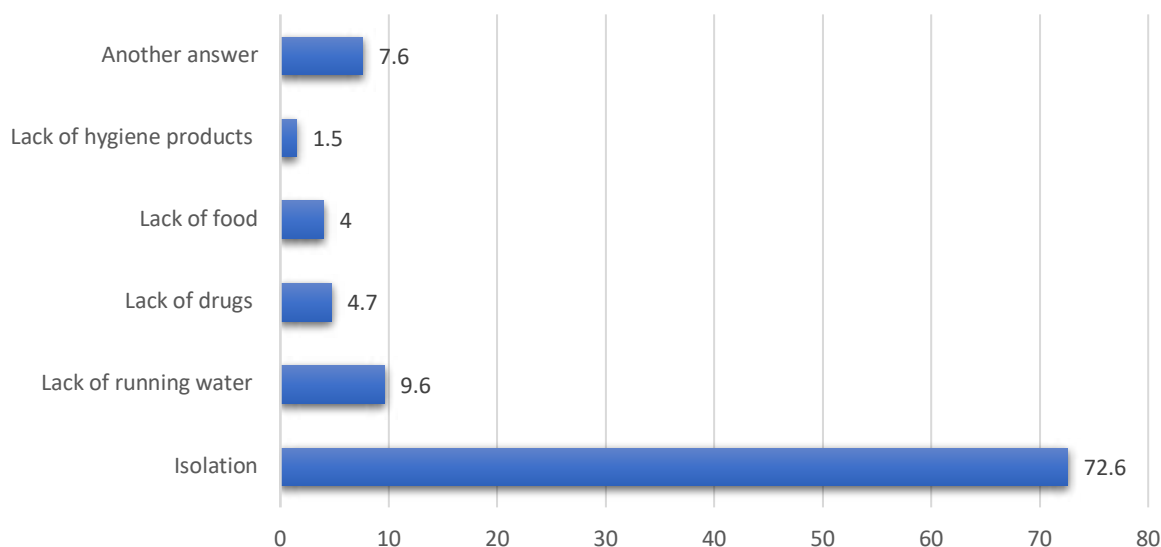


Fig. 23.1 .: In the context generated by COVID-19, regarding the access of necessary goods and products, what is the most serious problem for you?

Regarding access to services, the most serious problem from the respondents' point of view was access to education (63.7%), given the context of online classes, followed by access to medical services (15.9%), access to services specialized for children (4.9%), access to social services (4.4%), 11.1% having another answer.

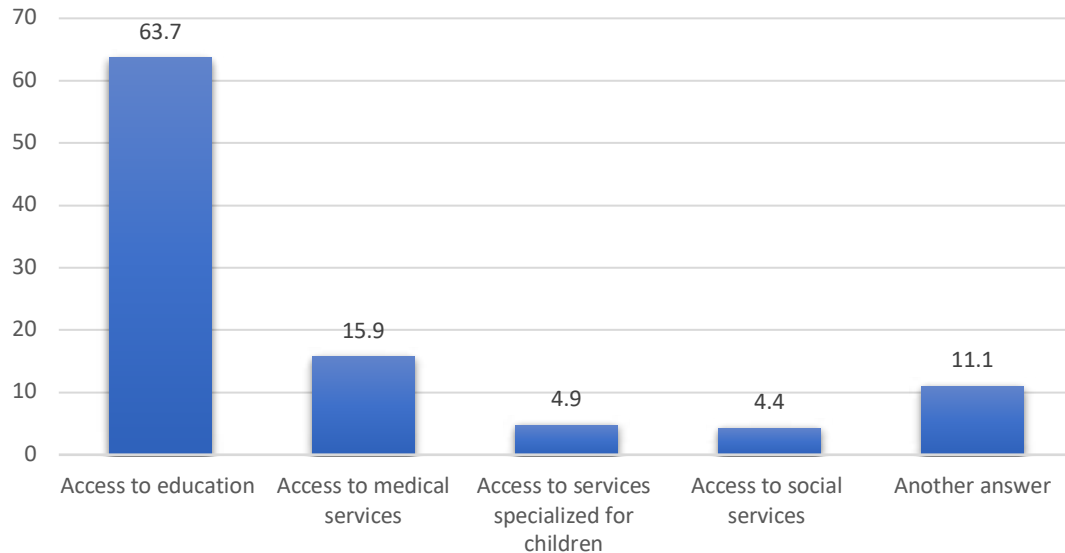


Fig. 23.2 .: In the context generated by COVID-19, regarding access to services, what is the most serious problem for you?

4. Research conclusions

Following the analysis and interpretation of the results, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The following hypotheses have been confirmed:
 - 1.1. The groups most prone to the risk of social exclusion / marginalization are people with disabilities (20.2%) and the elderly (17.6%), so that most respondents consider that these two groups are most exposed to social exclusion, along with people addicted to alcohol. (13.1%) and children and young people living in poverty (10%).
 - 1.2. The most important problems faced by the community are poverty (14.3%) and lack of jobs (24%), and in addition, the following were also identified: children left alone at home due to their parents leaving for work abroad (11.3%), lack of sewerage (11%) and aging population (6.9%).
 - 1.3. The main social services that should be introduced / developed to reduce social exclusion are job support services (22.1%) and home care services for the elderly / disabled (18.5%), due to the aging phenomenon of the population. Other services considered useful were the centers for young people in difficulty (13.6%) and the centers for people with disabilities (10%).
 - 1.4. In the commune / village it is more difficult for a person to find a job; the majority of respondents (89.4%) consider that it is very difficult to find a job in the community.

- 1.5. The most useful services to increase a person's chances of finding a job are information about vacancies in the commune / village or in neighboring localities (26.7%) and participation in vocational training courses (25.3%), in addition to job search assistance (11.7%) and information on vocational training courses (10.1%).
2. At the same time, the proposed objectives were met. Thus, there were identified: the groups most prone to the risk of social exclusion / marginalization, the main problems faced by the community, the social services that should be introduced / developed to reduce social exclusion, the most useful services to increase a person's chances of finding a job, details specified above.
 3. Regarding the occupational status of the respondents, they stated that they work in different fields (23.4%), such as education, IT, public, medical, etc., but most of them were students. / students (27.7%), stay-at-home people (24.7%) and unemployed looking for a job (8.91%).
 4. The largest share of respondents stated that they are satisfied and very satisfied with their standard of living (58.8% and 29.4%, respectively), as well as their income, despite the fact that they sometimes face financial problems.
 5. The majority of respondents stated that they had never been discriminated against in public institutions such as town hall or police (62.7%), in educational institutions (66.7%) or in medical ones (66.4%).
 6. For most respondents, isolation was the most serious problem in the context generated by COVID-19 (72.6%), followed by the lack of running water (9.6%), and the lack of medicine (4.7%). Regarding access to services, the most serious problem from the respondents' point of view was access to education (63.7%) given the context of online classes, followed by access to medical services (15.9%) and access to specialized services for children. (4.9%).