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Urban Development Program (P169577)

COMPONENT 1. ELABORATION OF BUCHAREST'S IUDS, CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

**Output 3. Urban context and identification of key local
issues and needs, and visions and objectives of IUDS, and
identification of a longlist of projects**

Chapter 1. Socio-economic profile

March 2021



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Autoclaved Aerated Concrete
AROPE	A composite indicator adopted at European Union level
CFR	Romanian Railways
CLLD	Community-led local development
DGASMB	Bucharest General Directorate for Social Assistance
DGASPC	and the Bucharest General Directorate for Social Assistance
DGASPC	General Directorates for Social Assistance and Child Protection
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	Statistical office of the European Union.
FUR	Ferentari Urban Regeneration
GDP	Gross Domestic product
IT&C	Information Technology and Communication
IUDS	Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Strategy
LAG	Local Action Group
MRDPA	Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
PHC	Primary Health Care
ROP	Regional Operational Programme
UMA	Urban Marginalized Areas
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

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1. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE, ETHNIC AND DENOMINATIONAL PROFILE

1.1. Romania in the European and global demographic context

The statistics regarding the structure of the EU population and the ones measuring changes in the number of inhabitants have received increasing attention from decision-makers in recent decades, as it has become clear that the demographic developments – such as longer life expectancy, declining fertility and migration – will play an increasingly important role in political, economic and social life.

The world's population has grown considerably in the past 70 years (from 2.5 billion in 1950 to over 7.7 billion today, according to the World Bank and the United Nations) and is expected to continue to grow to 10 billion by 2060, which will require a paradigm shift in public policy-making around the key elements of resource availability, economic opportunity and provision of public services.

As of January 1st, 2019, 513.5 million people lived in the EU-28, the equivalent of 6.6% of the world's total population. This compares to almost twice as many people five decades ago. If we take into account the 2020 composition of the EU (after Brexit), the population of the EU block falls to about 447 million inhabitants, i.e. only 5.8% of the world's population. In the context of global growth, the demographic pace of the European Union has slowed considerably, so that in the next 30-40 years it is expected that the population numbers remain the same and then decrease.

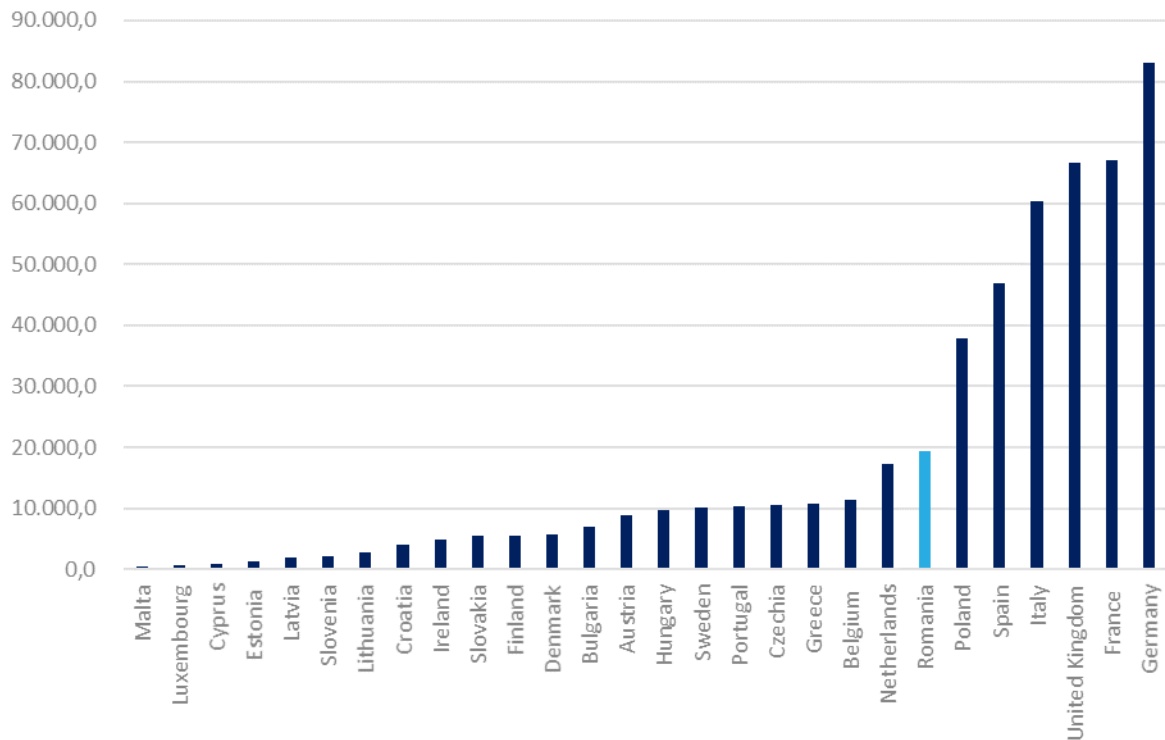
Moreover, alongside Japan, the EU is the region with the fastest ageing population in the world. There are fewer and fewer young people and more elderly people in Europe, a phenomenon directly related to the increase in life expectancy. Thus, it can be said that Europeans are living longer and healthier lives amid medical progress in recent years. However, Romania has one of the lowest levels of life expectancy at birth (just over 75 years, compared to the EU average of 81 years) and one of the largest discrepancies in this value between women and men (7.4 years, compared to the EU average of 5.4 years), the latter being at a disadvantage. The lower average life expectancy in Romania can also be attributed to infant mortality, which is the highest in the EU (6.7 deaths per 1000 live births, compared to the European average of 3.6). In terms of demographics, this situation also translates to the highest percentage of elderly people over 65 living alone in our country.

The EU is also faced with a low level of fertility (1.6 children per woman), below the natural level of replacement (an average of 2.1 children per woman in developed world economies), leading to an increasingly narrow age pyramid compared to the baby boom of the 60s and 70s.

Although throughout history natural growth has been the main determinant of demographic change, since the 1990s the role of net migration has become increasingly important as a driver of population change in the EU; in 2017 and 2018 it was the sole source of population growth, given that the number of deaths exceeded that of births (a situation unprecedented in the history of Europe).

Romania is one of the European countries that have lost the largest number of inhabitants (3.8 million inhabitants between 1990 and 2019), the decline being associated mainly with the migration of the population (the largest migration deficit, in absolute numbers in the EU in 2018 and the second after Croatia, in relative terms) and less with the natural growth (although the latter became negative after 1991) – a situation similar to that of Croatia, Latvia and Lithuania. Migration has impacted Europe directly – the main countries of destination for the Romanians who left were Spain, Italy, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, whose population increased with the numbers of the new inhabitants coming from Romania and other countries. However, less than 2% of the inhabitants of Romania were born outside its borders, the second lowest percentage in the EU, after Poland.

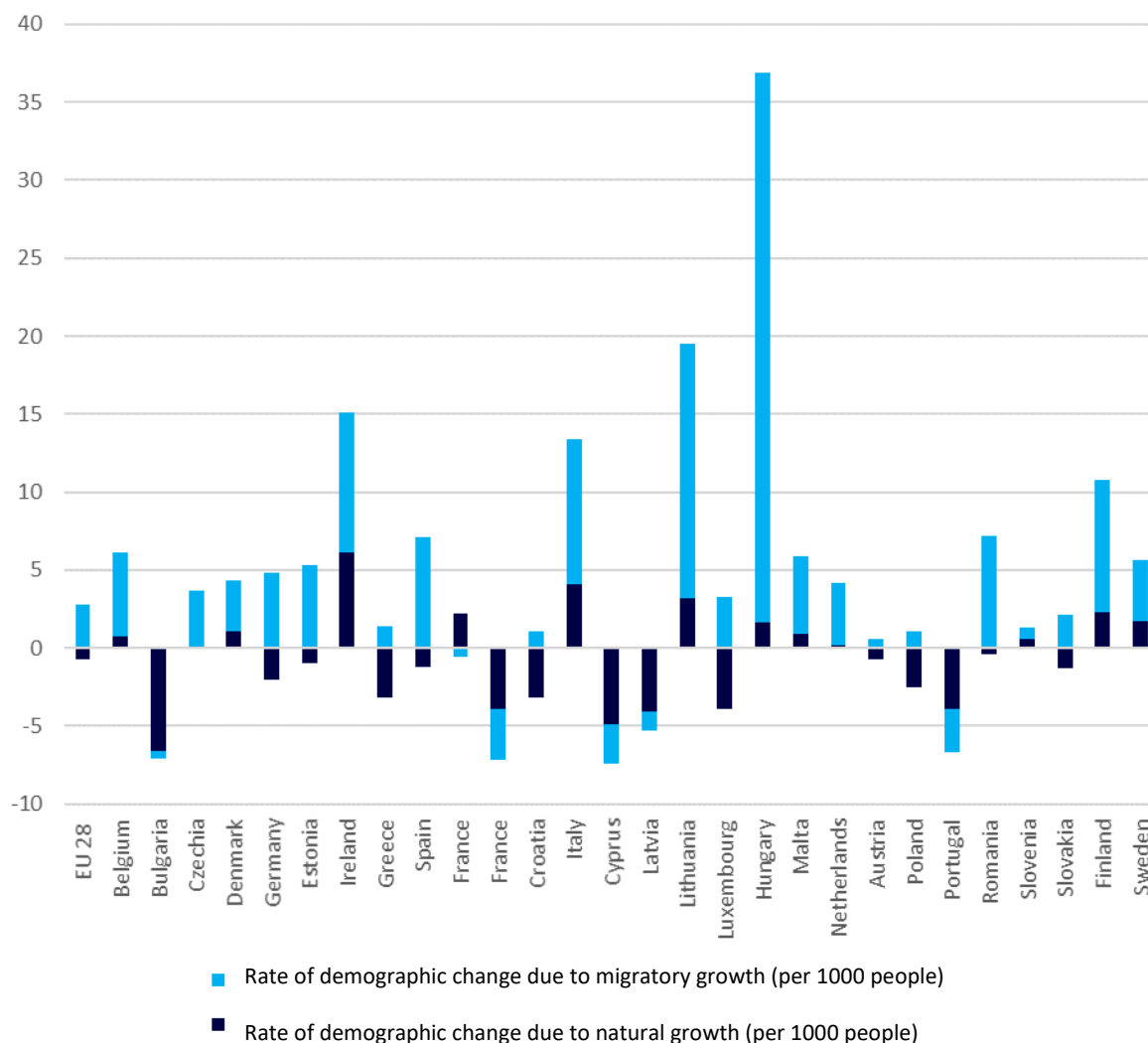
Figure 1. Number of EU Member States inhabitants on January 1st, 2019



Source: Eurostat (2019)

Regarding the natural movement, the declining birth rate is the result of several factors: the decrease in the number of women of childbearing age due to migration, the postponement of birth, but also the change in demographic behavior, in the sense of a smaller number of children to whom a woman gives birth (1-2 children), in line with the European trend. Although in Romania the birth rate has continued to decline, having some of the largest contractions compared to 1990 (a fertility rate that decreased from 2.4 children/woman to 1.7), Romania is, along with Bulgaria, one of the countries with the lowest average age of mothers at first birth (almost 27 years, compared to over 29 years in the EU).

Figure 2. Rate of demographic change due to the natural and migratory growth in EU Member States, 2018

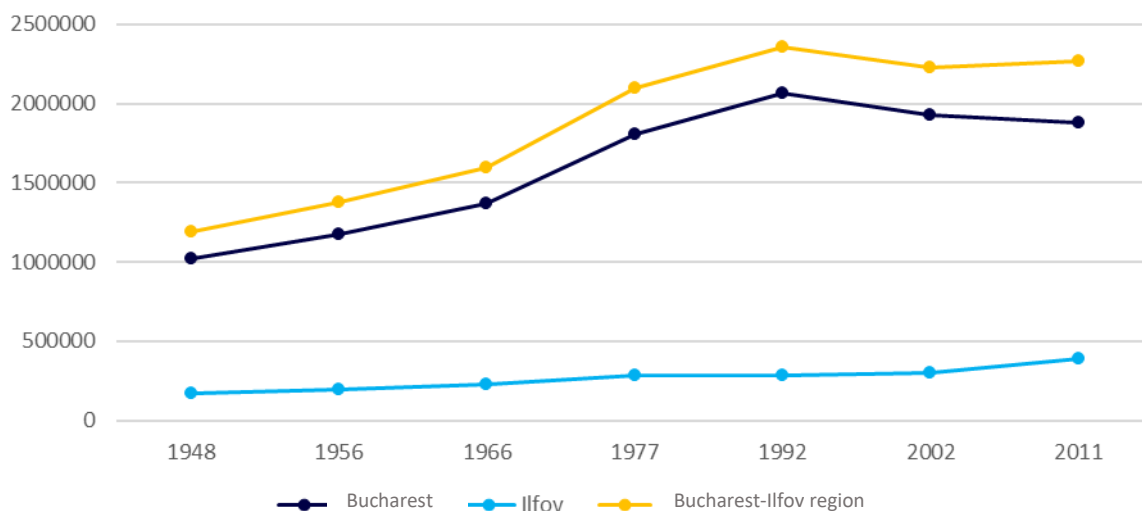


Source: Eurostat (2019)

1.2. Population. Number and dynamics

According to the latest data provided by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), on July 1, 2019, the domiciled population of Bucharest was 2,139,439 inhabitants. It should be mentioned that, from a methodological perspective, this figure refers to the number of individuals whose domicile in the Capital is registered in their identity card. Part of them actually live in a different locality, just as people domiciled in other localities in the country or abroad actually live in Bucharest. In order to estimate the number of people actually living in Bucharest, the NIS calculates another indicator, namely the resident population. The latter amounted to only 1,829,897 people in the same year, i.e. a difference of about 300,000 people less than the population domiciled in the Capital. But these are mere estimates; we will have more accurate figures regarding the resident population at the census that will take place in 2021.

Figure 3. Dynamics of the population in Bucharest City and Ilfov County at the 1948-2011 censuses

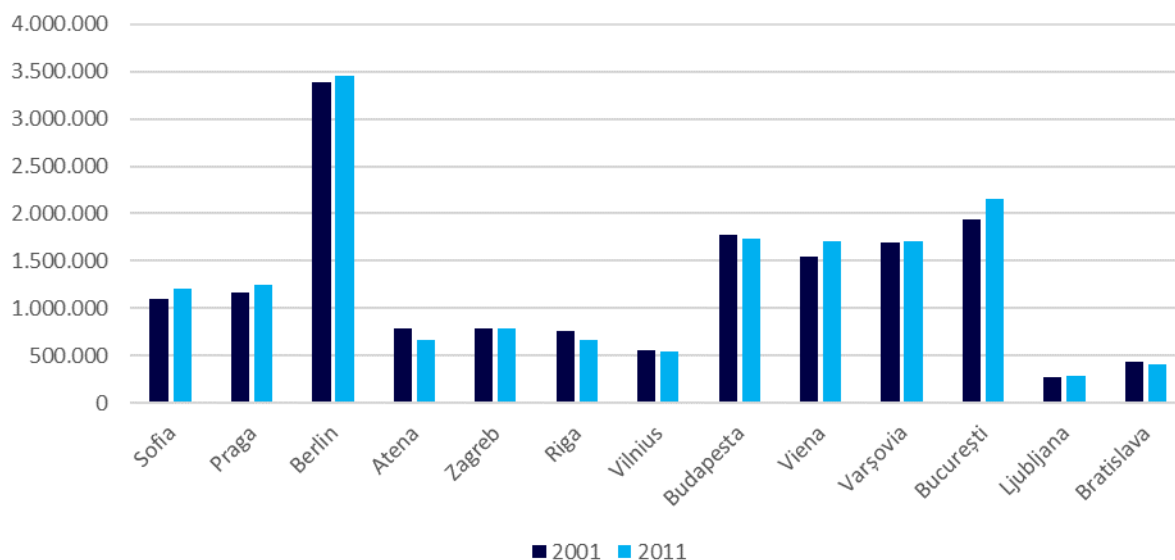


Source: NIS. Final results of the censuses that took place between 1948 and 2011

The data registered in the Population and Housing Censuses of the past century show a continuous historical population growth, both due to internal migration, and also to natural growth. Thus, from 769,000 inhabitants in 1930, the population of the city increased almost 3 times and reached over 2.1 million at the end of the communist period, even despite the fact that in the 80s the authorities closed the Capital to the migration of workforce from other parts of the country. After 1990, the city's population began to decline under the pressure of several factors: internal migration due to gradual deindustrialization, natural population decrease, external migration, but also suburbanization, many residents choosing to move to Ilfov County or even to localities in the neighboring counties (Giurgiu, Dâmbovița, Călărași, etc.), where the price, the availability of land, and also the natural environment were pull factors for real estate developments, a phenomenon similar to the trend in other large cities in Europe and the world. Therefore, a more accurate analysis of the demographic dynamics of the Capital can be made only in parallel with the one in Ilfov County. Thus, while Bucharest City lost about 184,000 inhabitants between the censuses of 1992 and 2011, Ilfov County gained about 102,000 residents, resulting in an overall decrease of only 82,000 people. As shown above, after the 2011 census the evolution of the population can only be estimated. Thus, between 2011 and 2019 the resident population of the Capital decreased by about 53,000 people, and that of Ilfov County increased by over 96,000, resulting in a positive balance of 43,000 people. These data show a change in the negative trend of the population actually living in the Bucharest-Ilfov area, the greatest increase in the number of residents taking place between 2017 and 2019 (an increase of about 15,000 people/year). If this growth rate was also maintained in 2019, we can estimate that the population of the Bucharest-Ilfov region reached about 2.33 million inhabitants in 2020, i.e. over 12% of the national population and a level similar to the one registered at the 1992 census.

The relative stagnation of the resident population of the Bucharest-Ilfov region is remarkable considering the fact that Romania's population decreased by 15% compared to 1992. Therefore, we can conclude that Bucharest remains a factor of demographic stability in a country which is increasingly exposed to external migration, natural population decrease and ageing. Compared to other capitals in the region, in recent decades the population of Bucharest evolved similarly with other capital cities such as Athens, Berlin, Budapest, Riga, Vilnius, or Warsaw – characterized by a declining population, mainly due to suburbanization. However, other capitals – such as Prague, Vienna or Sofia – have seen increases in population within the administrative boundaries of the city, not just in the suburbs.

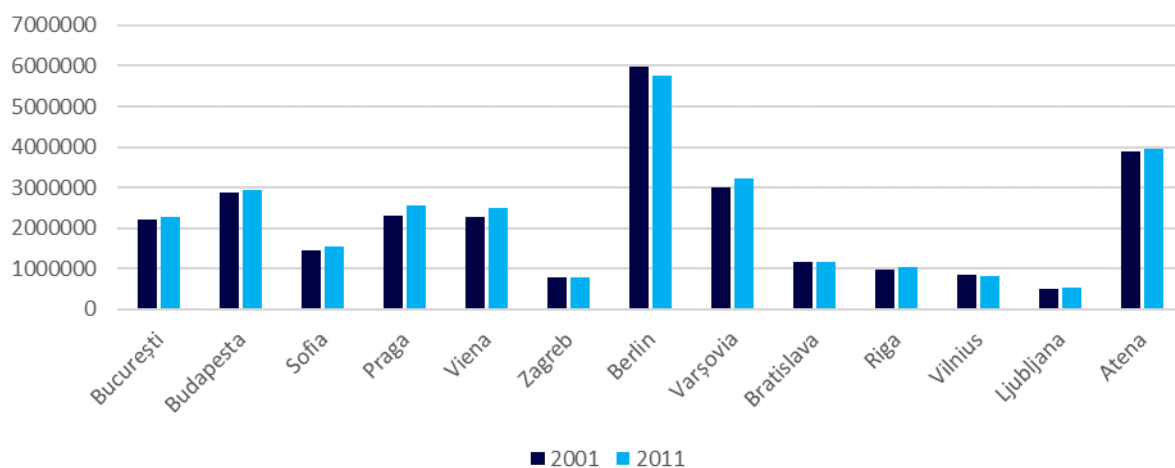
Figure 4. Population of the capital cities of Central and Eastern Europe, at the 2001 and 2011 censuses



Source: Eurostat (2019)

A more relevant analysis of the population dynamics of the capital cities in the region can only be carried out by analyzing the data from their functional areas, given that population growth, especially migration, no longer takes administrative boundaries into account. From this territorial perspective, Bucharest had a lower population growth than the capitals in this part of Europe (e.g. Sofia, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Warsaw), but higher than Berlin, Bratislava or Athens.

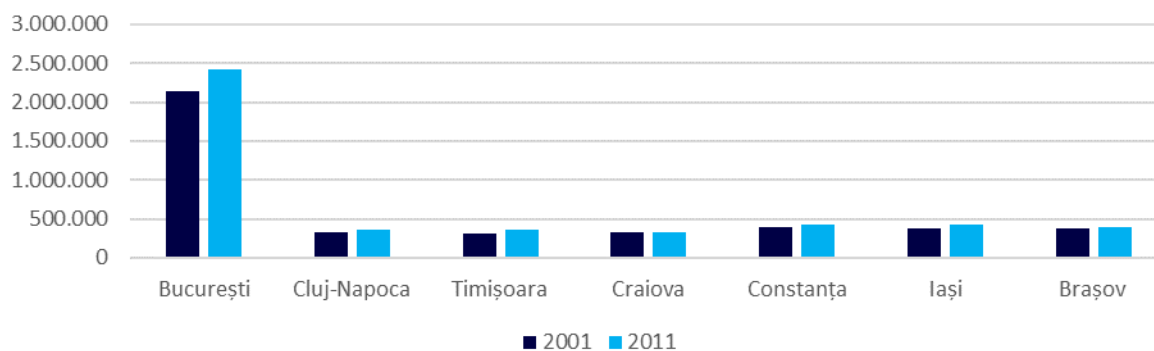
Figure 5. Population of the functional areas of the capitals in the Central and Eastern European area, according to the censuses of 2001 and 2011



Source: Eurostat (2019)

In a national context, Bucharest (along with Ilfov, which can be considered its informal metropolitan area) was, along with Timișoara and Cluj-Napoca, the only urban pole in Romania that registered an increase in population between the last two censuses. However, the population growth rate was higher in the metropolitan area of Cluj (+6.4%) and Timișoara (+5.1%), compared to the Bucharest-Ilfov region (+2.1%).

Figure 6. Population of the metropolitan areas of the main Romanian urban centers, at the 2001 and 2011 censuses

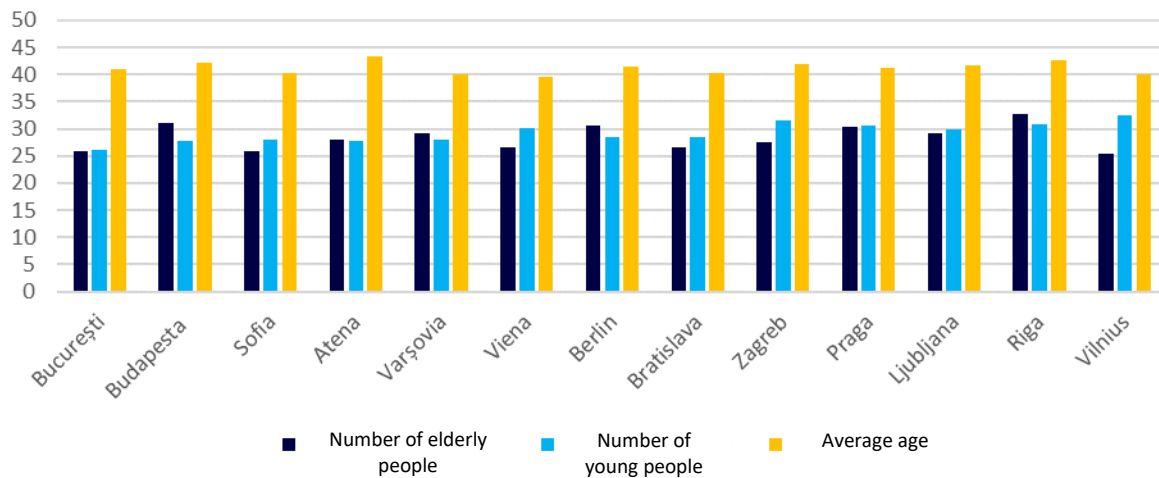


Source: Eurostat (2019)

The average age of the resident population of Bucharest was 42 in 2018, higher by more than a year compared to the 2011 census, which indicates an accelerating trend of the demographic ageing phenomenon. It should be noted, however, that part of the young population of Bucharest has migrated to localities in Ilfov County, where the average age is lower (e.g. Popești-Leordeni and Bragadiru towns or Chiajna commune have some of the highest birth rates in Romania). Therefore, in the same year 2018, the average age of the population of Ilfov County was 3 years lower than that of Bucharest (39 years), leading to an average of 41.4 years in the Bucharest-Ilfov region, slightly below the national average of 42 years, but also below that of the EU-28, of 43.1 years. If current demographic trends are maintained, around 2050 the average age of the population of Bucharest will be about 47-48 years, especially due to an increasing life expectancy, youth migration and lower birth rates.

According to EUROSTAT data for 2017, Bucharest is the Central and Eastern Europe capital whose largest share of the adult population is fit for work. Otherwise, the capital has the lowest share of elderly people, but also the lowest share of the young population (comparable values are recorded only in the capitals of the Baltic countries, more precisely in Vilnius). Nevertheless, the average age of the population is relatively the same for all capitals in the region, exceeding 40 years.

Figure 7. Number of elderly people (over 65 years of age), and young people (under 15 years of age) per 100 people fit for work (15-64 years of age) and average age of the population (years of age) in 2017



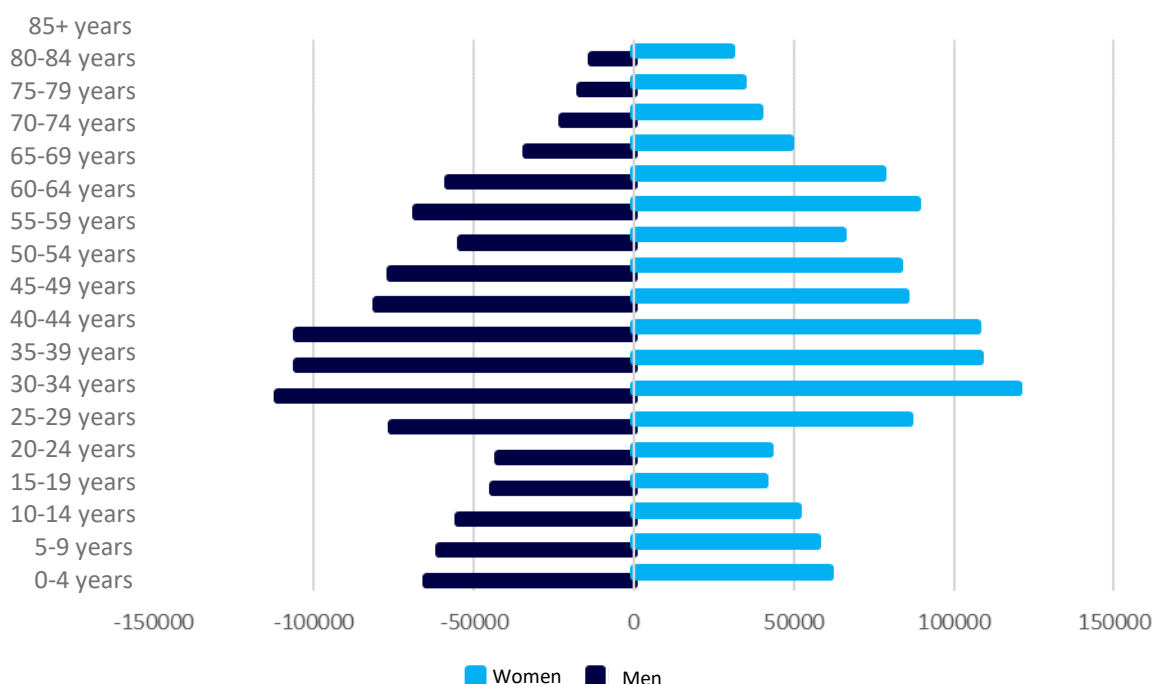
Source: Eurostat (2019)

The structure of the age pyramid in the Bucharest-Ilfov region reflects a very high share of the population aged 30-45, corresponding to the large contingents born during the communist period, who migrated to the capital for educational and employment opportunities. On the other hand, although it has undergone an expansion process due to the increase in the birth rate in the past 10-15 years, the bottom of the pyramid is still very small, even in relation to the number of people aged 60-70. This configuration has several implications for the future, given the current demographic trends:

The number of people over the age of 65 will increase sharply by 2030, as the large generations of residents born in the 50s and 60s will reach retirement age, and life expectancy will increase by a few years and will get close to the EU average of about 80 years:

- The largest part of the population fit for work will be over 40 years old, while the average age of the population will increase to 45 years. But the number of young active people (under 40) will decrease, due to the fact that the generations born after 2000 and entering the labor market are much smaller in number than those born during the communist period. Therefore, the Capital will need a significant infusion of young workforce to maintain a balanced labor market;
- The birth rate will again see a downward trend, especially due to the decrease in the number of women aged 25-35, who experience the most births. The average age at birth will also continue to rise, probably reaching 33-35 years;
- Against the background of demographic ageing and internal migration, the phenomenon of feminization of the population will be accentuated, considering that women have a life expectancy about 5-7 years higher than men and are more territorially mobile.

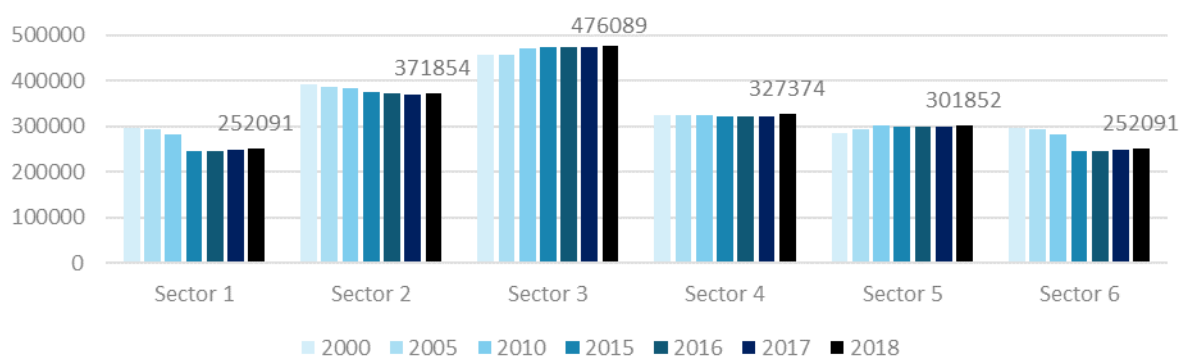
Figure 8. Age pyramid of the resident population in the Bucharest-Ilfov region in 2019



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

When it comes to the number of domiciled inhabitants in 2018, Sector 3 ranks first because it amasses about a quarter of the Capital's population – registering constant increases since 2000. It is followed, in descending order, by Sector 2 (19%) – whose population has followed a declining trend over the past 19 years, Sector 4 (16%), whose numbers started to increase only in 2016, Sector 5 (15%), whose population is the same as in 2010 and the sectors 1 and 6 – both at 13%, registering similar trends of dramatic decreases in the number of inhabitants between 2000 and 2015, but whose population has started to grow slowly since 2016. However, it should be noted that these data refer exclusively to the domiciled population and not to the resident one, so that we will have more accurate information on the distribution and structure of the population by sectors only when the final results of the 2021 Census are published.

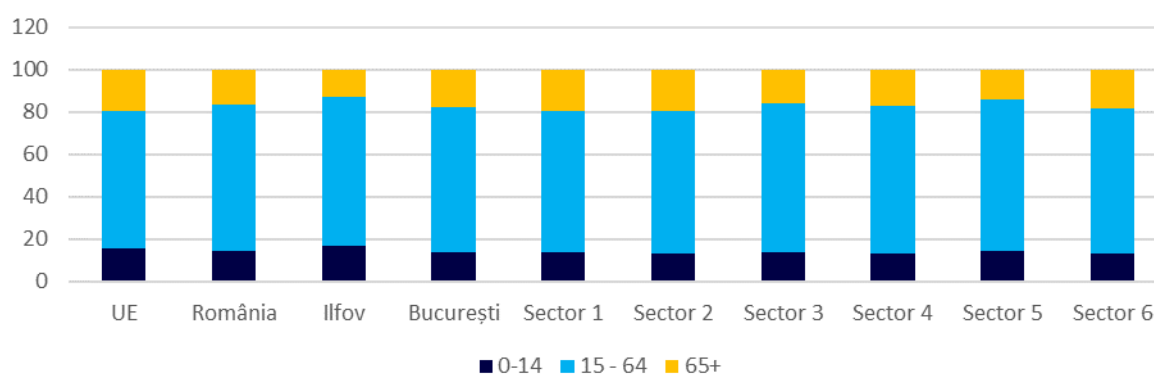
Figure 9. Evolution of the number of domiciled inhabitants, by sectors, between 2000 and 2018



Source: The Bucharest Department of Statistics

Although, in absolute terms, most young people live in Sector 3, sectors 1 and 5 have the highest percentages of young population compared to the remaining age groups, so the workforce replacement rate has the highest values here. However, in the other age groups, the two sectors differ fundamentally. Sector 1 has the lowest population fit for work, both in absolute and in relative terms, and also the highest percentage of elderly people at municipal level, generating reports of unfavorable demographic dependency. By contrast, Sector 5 has completely opposite indicators, having the highest percentage of young people and the lowest percentage of the elderly, showing the best dependency and demographic ageing ratios in the Capital. At the same time, Sector 5 has the lowest number of retirees in the capital. Similar to Sector 5, Sector 3 – which has one of the highest percentages of the workforce and one of the lowest percentages of the elderly – is in a good position in terms of the same demographic indicators. Sector 2, which has the lowest number of young people relative to the total population among the Capital's sectors, has the biggest demographic ageing problem. Sector 4, due to the relatively small percentage of young people relative to people aged 15-65, has a favorable young-age dependency ratio, but an unfavorable rate of workforce replacement. Sector 6 does not have extreme values of the main demographic indicators relative to the city average.

Figure 10. Domiciled population by age groups, in 2018



Source: Bucharest Department of Statistics, NIS Tempo Database, Eurostat

The effects of suburbanization are obvious in this case too, as Ilfov County has a higher share of young people and a lower percentage of the elderly, respectively, than any of the six sectors of the Capital. Due to the lower cost of living, many young families have left Bucharest to move to Ilfov.

Table 1. Main demographic indicators

Indicators	Bucharest 2007	Bucharest 2019	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6
Share of people aged 0-14 (%)	11.86	↑ 13.68	14.09	13.14	13.83	13.28	14.28	13.54
Share of active people (%)	74.05	↓ 68.96	66.22	67.60	70.49	69.89	71.63	68.21
Share of people aged 65 and more (%)	14.09	↑ 17.36	19.69	19.26	15.68	16.83	14.09	18.25
Demographic dependency ratio* (‰)	350.4	↑ 450.1	510.11	479.34	418.61	430.86	396.13	466.02

Indicators	Bucharest 2007	Bucharest 2019	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6
Young-age dependency ratio** (‰)	160.2	↑ 198.4	212.71	194.40	196.23	189.98	199.36	198.46
Elderly dependency ratio*** (‰)	190.2	↑ 251.7	297.40	284.95	222.37	240.88	196.77	267.56
Workforce replacement rate**** (‰)	480.6	↑ 595.1	638.13	583.19	588.70	569.93	598.08	595.39
Demographic ageing ratio***** (‰)	1187.4	↑ 1269.2	1398.1 2	1465.82	1133.20	1267.9 3	987.01	1348.18

* number of young people (0-14 years old) and elderly people (65+ years old) per 1000 people fit for work (15-64 years old)

** number of young people (0-14 years old) per 1000 people fit for work (15-64 years old)

*** number of elderly people (65+ years old) per 1000 people fit for work (15-64 years)

**** number of elderly people (65+ years old) per 1000 inhabitants

Source: The Bucharest Department of Statistics

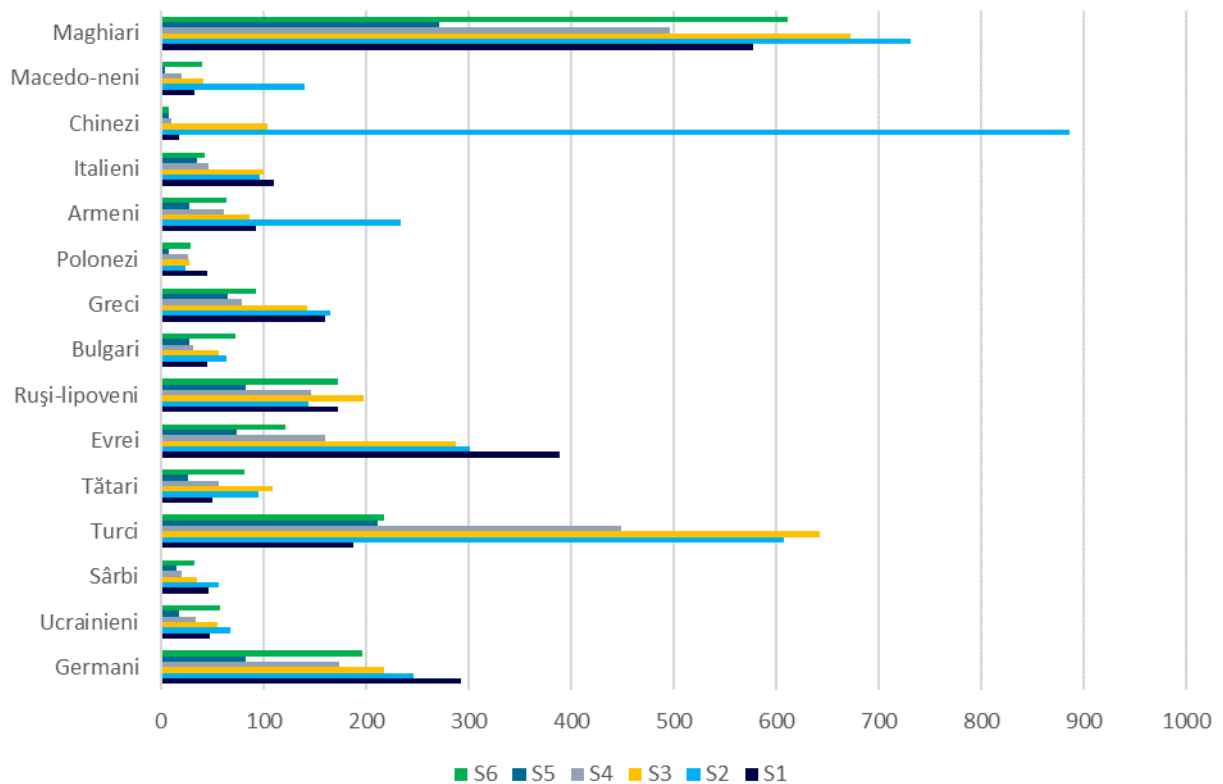
1.3. Ethnic and denominational profile

According to the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, based on the statements of the people reviewed, the majority of Bucharest's population (85.9%) was Romanian, 1.3% was Roma and 1.1% consisted of other minority ethnic groups (especially Hungarians, Turks, Germans, Chinese, Jews and Greeks). For a percentage of 11.7% of Bucharest residents, we do not have information related to ethnicity because they could not be reviewed directly, but through other administrative methods. However, based on the previous censuses, we can estimate that the share of the Romanian ethnics is about 96-97%.

The population of Bucharest today is much less ethnically diverse than in the inter-war period. Thus, at the 1930 census, 80.8% of Bucharest residents declared themselves Romanians, 10.8% Jews, 3.2% Hungarians, 1.9% Roma, and the remaining 3.3% of another ethnicity (especially Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Poles, etc.). Therefore, between 1930 and 2011, the number of Jews decreased almost 70 times due to the Holocaust and migration, that of Hungarians about 14 times, that of Germans and Armenians more than 10 times, that of Greeks 6 times, etc. Some ethnic communities, such as the Slovaks, the Czechs or the Poles, have almost completely disappeared, counting several dozen people today. In exchange, the number of Romanians, Roma, Turks and Tartars has tripled, with new communities appearing (such as the Chinese).

The Turkish community is located mainly in Sectors 1, 2 and 4, the Hungarians and Germans are distributed approximately equally in all Capital sectors, except for Sector 5, the Jews are mostly located in Sectors 1, 2 and 3, and the Chinese in Sector 2.

Figure 11. Ethnic structure of the population, by sectors, at the 2011 census

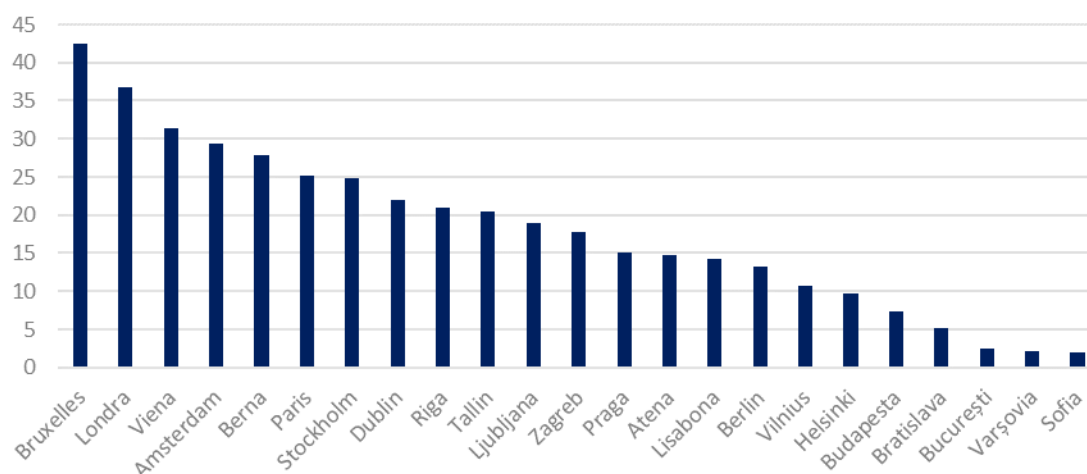


Source: The population and housing census of 2011

Based on data from the 2011 census, the number of Roma in Bucharest was 23,973, down from the 27,322 surveyed in the 2002 census. The study “SocioRoMap – Local experts survey on Roma communities and compact Roma groups in Romania”, conducted in 2017, indicates that in the Capital (except for Sector 3) there were 110,205 Roma people, i.e. 3.4 times more than those registered in the census, equivalent to over 5% of the city's population. In Ilfov County, the number of Roma identified is 23,581, compared to only 15,634 self-reported in the census. While in the official statistics most Roma people live in Sector 5, according to this study Sector 2 is the only one with a share of over 10% Roma population, and Sector 4 has the lowest share (less than 1%), while in Sectors 1, 5 and 6 it varies between 1% and 5%. There is no information for Sector 3.

Even if the real share of the Roma population is 5-6%, over 90% of the Bucharest inhabitants are Romanians. Bucharest thus remains one of the most ethnically homogeneous capitals in Europe, the main cause being its low attractiveness for foreigners. According to Eurostat data from the 2011 census, Bucharest has less than 2.5% of residents born in another country, only surpassing Sofia and Warsaw in this respect. Other capitals in the region have much higher percentages of foreign-born residents (5% in Bratislava, 7% in Budapest, 15% in Prague, 31% in Vienna, etc.).

Figure 12. Share of foreign-born residents out of the total stable population at the 2011 census



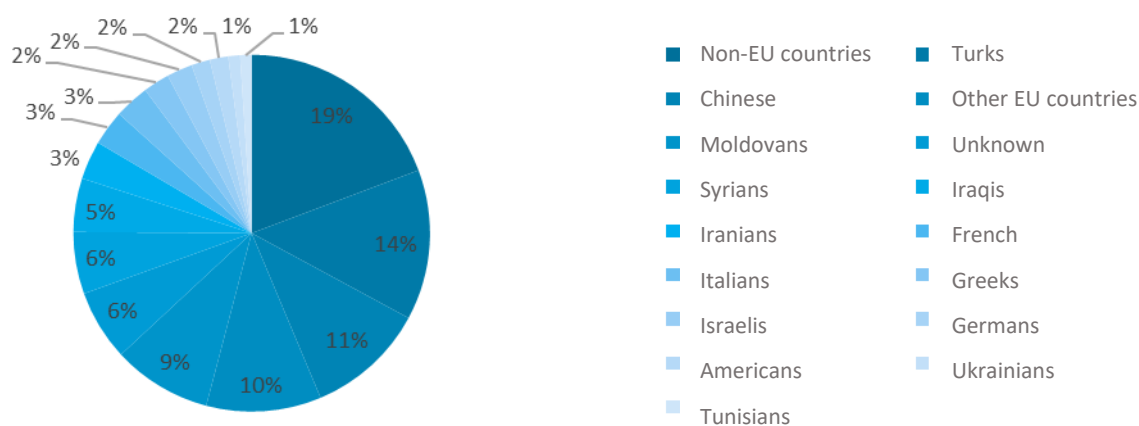
Source: Eurostat (2019)

At the 2011 census, Bucharest City recorded 30,567 people (16,048 men and 14,519 women) who at one point had had a previous residence abroad for at least one year, representing 1.6% of the total population. But most of them (59%) were of Romanian ethnicity, while only 41% were of another ethnicity, with or without Romanian citizenship. Most of them were Turks (12%), Chinese (8%), Lipovan Russians, Greeks and Italians (3% each). By country of origin, 27% come from the Republic of Moldova, 6% from Bulgaria, 6% from Ukraine, 5% from Turkey, 4% from Italy, 4% from China, 4% from the Russian Federation, etc.

On a different note, the same census recorded a number of 10,784 residents (of at least 1 year of age) with foreign citizenship living in Bucharest, i.e. about 0.6% of the total population and 30% of the total reported nationally. If we add the 2,336 inhabitants with foreign citizenship in Ilfov County, the number amounts to over 13,100 people in the Bucharest-Ilfov region. Most of them had Turkish, Chinese, Moldovan, Syrian or Iraqi citizenship. There were also 6,651 Romanians and, respectively, 121 foreigners with dual citizenship.

It is also interesting to mention that the share of residents with foreign citizenship was higher in other cities of the country (1% in Timișoara, 0.9% in Cluj, 0.8% in Iași). More Moldovan citizens live in Iași than in Bucharest, more German and Serbian citizens in Timiș County, and more Tunisian citizens in Cluj. These cities are university centers with an increasing international vocation, the number of foreign students enrolled there being similar to those who study in Bucharest.

Figure 13. Foreign citizens with a minimum residence period of 1 year in Bucharest at the 2011 census



Source: NIS (2019)

The General Inspectorate for Immigration provides more recent data in the field of international migration. Thus, at the end of 2018 Bucharest recorded 34,320 legally staying foreign nationals, i.e. 29% of the total registered at national level, of which 23,178 from non-EU countries (68% of the total) and 11,142 from EU Member States (32%). For comparison, in 2012 the number of foreigners with the right of residence in Bucharest was 30,941, of which 19,288 from non-EU countries and 11,653 from the EU. Most immigrants come from China (13%), Turkey (11%), France (8%), the Republic of Moldova (7%), Italy (5%), Syria, Germany, Great Britain, Iraq and Greece.

While in the case of non-EU citizens, Bucharest attracts 34% of the total number of immigrants registered at national level, followed by Ilfov with 10% (resulting in a share of 44% in the Bucharest-Ilfov region), in the case of those from the EU, Bucharest has only 22%, followed by Cluj (12%). In fact, from the perspective of the ratio between the number of foreign nationals and the total number of inhabitants, Cluj (with a percentage of 2.8/100), Timișoara (2.1/100) and Iași (2/100) are better positioned than Bucharest (1.8/100). In addition, Cluj is the only urban center where the number of foreign nationals from other Member States is higher than that of foreigners from non-EU countries.

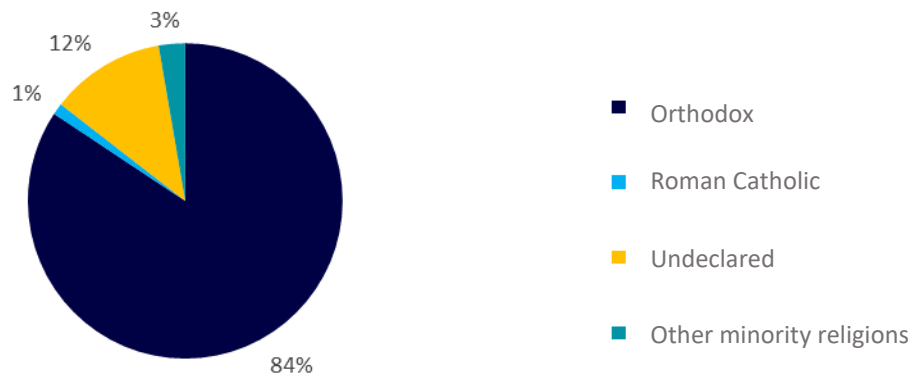
If the 34,320 foreign nationals with the right of residence in Bucharest are added to the 10,224 registered in Ilfov County, we reach a number of 44,544 foreign nationals (37% of the total at national level) in the Bucharest-Ilfov region in 2018. Of these, 30,212 (68%) came from non-EU countries and only 14,332 from other EU countries (32%). While foreign nationals from outside the EU migrated mainly for family reunification purposes or to study, those from other Member States came mainly to get a job. There was a sharp increase in Ilfov County, where 15,506 foreign nationals had the right of residence in 2019, of which 10,796 from non-EU countries and 4,710 from EU countries, i.e. over 50% more than in 2018. Most of them are from Turkey, Vietnam, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Republic of Moldova, Italy, France, Sweden and Greece.

The number of foreign nationals living in the Bucharest area is therefore increasing, but only in the case of citizens from outside the EU, especially from Asia (Vietnam, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka), due to a labor market deficit which led to an increase in the allowed foreign workers quotas to about 30,000/year. On the other hand, the interest of citizens from other Member States for Bucharest remains low, at about 15,000 - 20,000 people who have applied for the right of residence. However, it should be noted that not all persons requesting this right actually live in Bucharest most of the time.

Regarding the denominational profile, at the 2011 census the majority (84.3%) of the inhabitants of the Capital declared themselves Orthodox, 1.2% Roman Catholics, and 2.7% – other minority denominations or atheists, most of whom are Muslims – mainly in sectors 2, 3 and 6, atheists and Pentecostals – concentrated mainly in sectors 1, 5 and 6, Adventists, Greek Catholics and Baptists. At the same time, for 11.8% of inhabitants the religious denomination is not known because they were not directly surveyed, since they were not found at home. However, based on the results of previous censuses, their overwhelming share is also represented by the Orthodox, whose percentage reaches 95-96% of the total population.

For comparison, at the 1930 census, only 76% of the inhabitants of Bucharest declared themselves Orthodox, 12% Mosaic, 6% Roman Catholics, 2% Greek Catholics, 2% Evangelical Lutheran, 1% Calvinist Reformed, and 1% of another religion. Therefore, the Capital has lost much of its denominational diversity, the communities of the Reformed, Evangelicals or Mosaics shrinking tenfold due to the migration of the Hungarians, Germans and Jews. By contrast, the number of followers of neo-Protestant denominations (Pentecostals, Adventists, Baptists, Jehovah's Witnesses, etc.) has increased, especially among Roma ethnics.

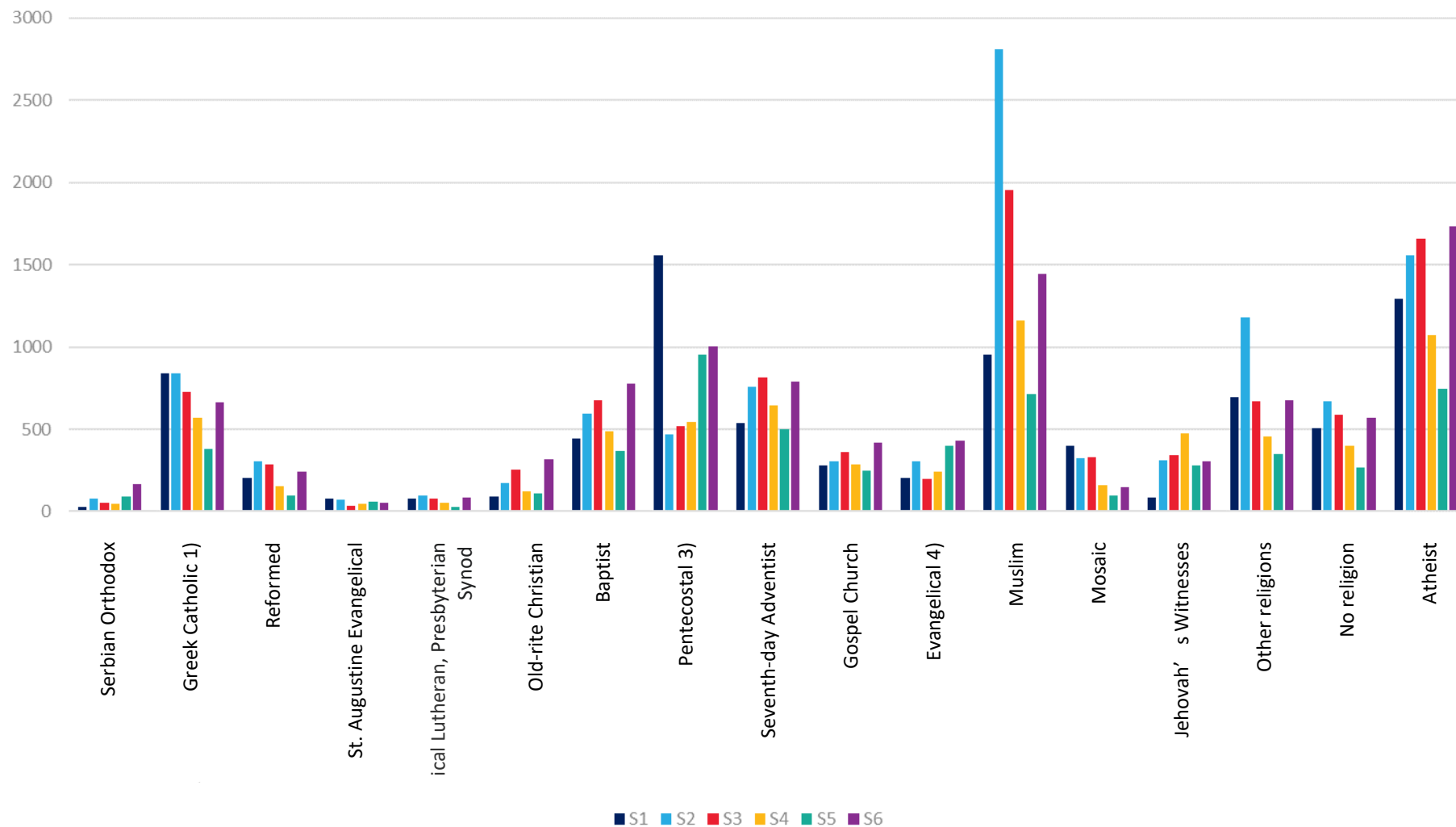
Figure 14. Confessional profile of the population of Bucharest



Source: The population and housing census of 2011

In fact, Bucharest is much more denominationally homogeneous than any other capital city in this part of Europe and has an insignificant share of atheists (less than 1%). Thus, in Budapest, 22.9% of the citizens declared themselves atheists, and the dominant religion (Roman Catholic) has as followers only 29% of the inhabitants. In Warsaw, the share of atheists is 6%, and Roman Catholics represent only 66% of the population. In Prague, about 80% of the inhabitants declared that they were atheists or did not want to declare their denomination, the Roman Catholics accounting for only 11%. In Sofia, 29% of the inhabitants declared themselves atheists, while 69% belonged to the Orthodox cult. In Vienna, the share of atheists is 32%, and that of Roman Catholics – 41%. In Athens, the share of atheists is 4%, and that of the Orthodox is 90

Figure 15. Minority denominational profile by sectors of the Capital, at the 2011 census

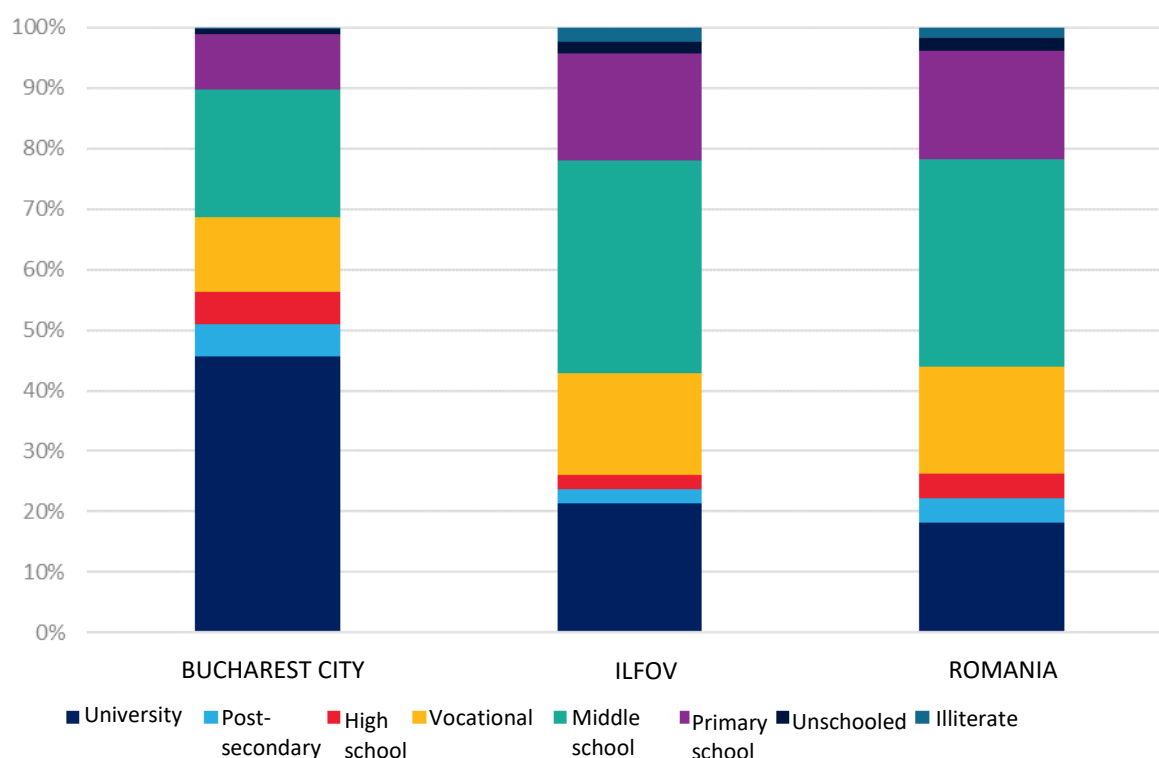


Source: The population and housing census of 2011

1.4. Educational profile

At the 2011 Population and Housing Census, about half of the capital's population aged 10 and over had a university degree, so Bucharest has the most educated population in the country (over 22% of the total number of higher education graduates in Romania). While in Ilfov County and in the country most of the inhabitants were primary school graduates, in the Capital they rank 2nd with about 20 percent. Another peculiarity of the capital is the lower percentage of vocational education graduates and the higher percentage of high school graduates in the total population compared to the rest of the country. At the same time, there is a small percentage of illiterate people and people with no education, below 0.7% each, compared to values above 1% in the rest of the country.

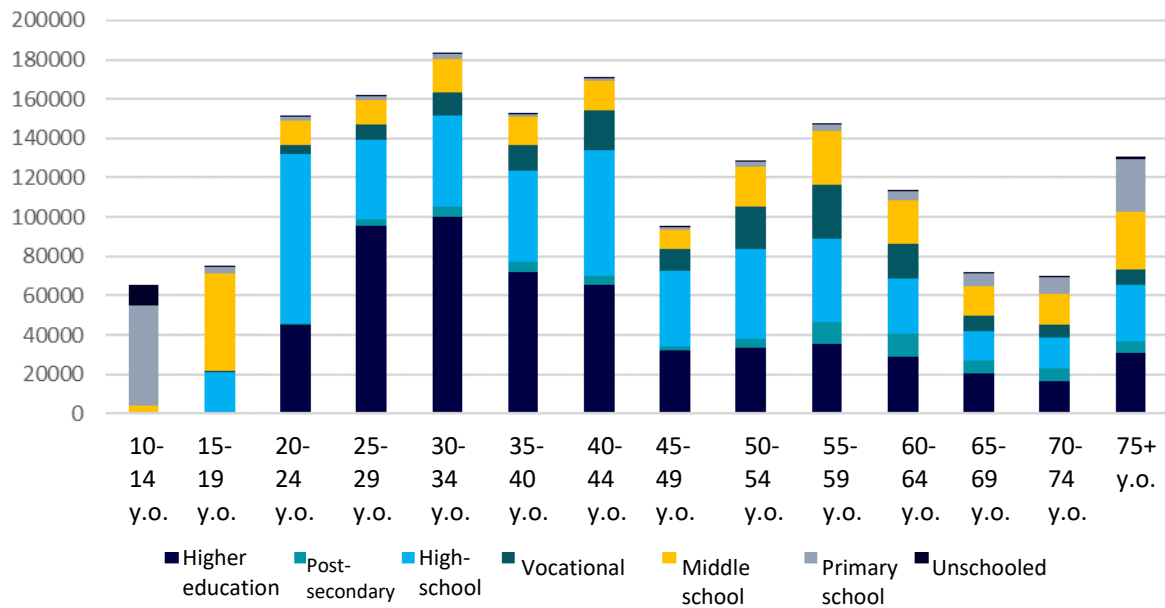
Figure 16. Population aged 10 and over, by level of studies completed, at the 2011 census



Source: The population and housing census of 2011

However, the level of education varies significantly from one age group to another. Thus, most people with higher education degrees were between 25 and 45 years old, while people over 45 usually had a level of secondary education. Under the age of 25, the results are not representative, because young people are still involved in educational programs. The share of post-secondary school graduates, as well as those of vocational schools increases with age, which indicates that they are no longer attractive to young people. Most people with primary and secondary education are over the age of 60, the maximum percentage being registered for people over 75 years.

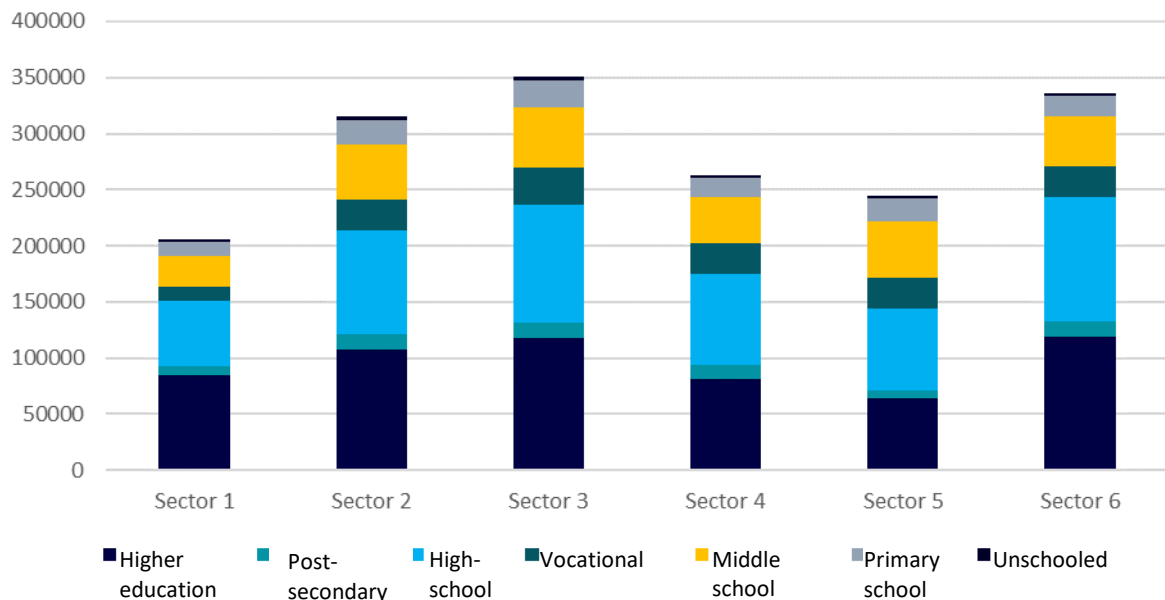
Figure 17. Level of education completed by Bucharest inhabitants, by age groups, at the 2011 census



Source: NIS. 2011 census results

Between the Capital's sectors there are also important differences in the level of education of the population. Most higher education graduates live in sectors 6 and 3, but their highest share in the total population is in Sector 1 (41% of the total), and the lowest in Sector 5 (26%).

Figure 18. Level of education completed by Bucharest inhabitants, by sectors, at the 2011 census



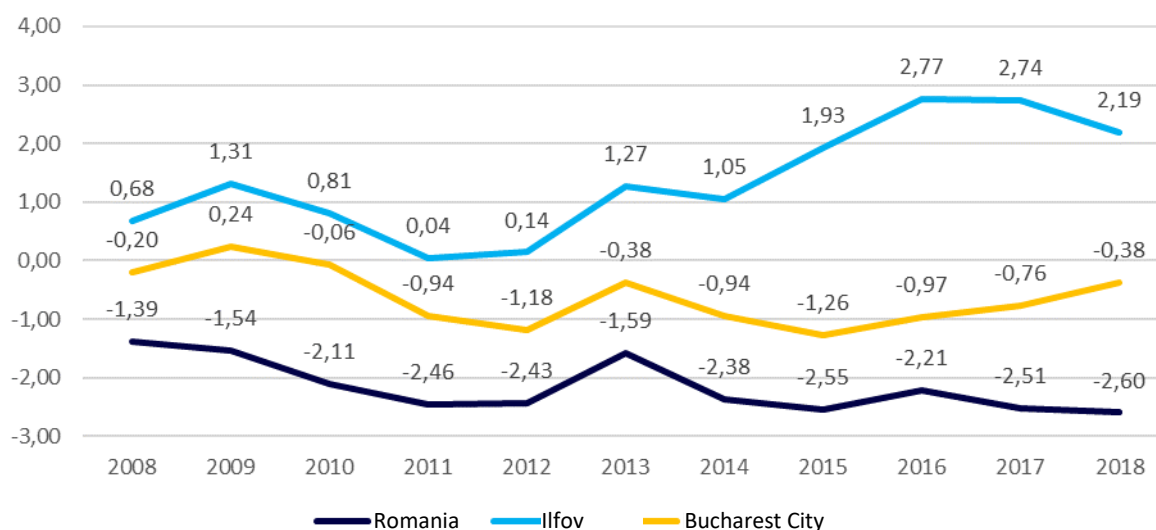
Source: NIS. 2011 census results

2. POPULATION EVOLUTION AND MIGRATION TRENDS

2.1. Natural movement

In the past 10 years, the natural growth of the resident population of Bucharest City has had significant fluctuations, but it has been mainly negative. By contrast, Ilfov County has experienced an increasing natural growth, amid the migration of young people from the capital to the surrounding localities (suburbanization). Thus, for the whole of the Bucharest-Ilfov region, 2018 was the first year after 2010 when there was a balance between the number of births and deaths, compared to a historical maximum deficit at national level. This is the result of the attractiveness of the Capital for the young population and of the increasing ageing of the population from other areas of the country, severely affected by external migration.

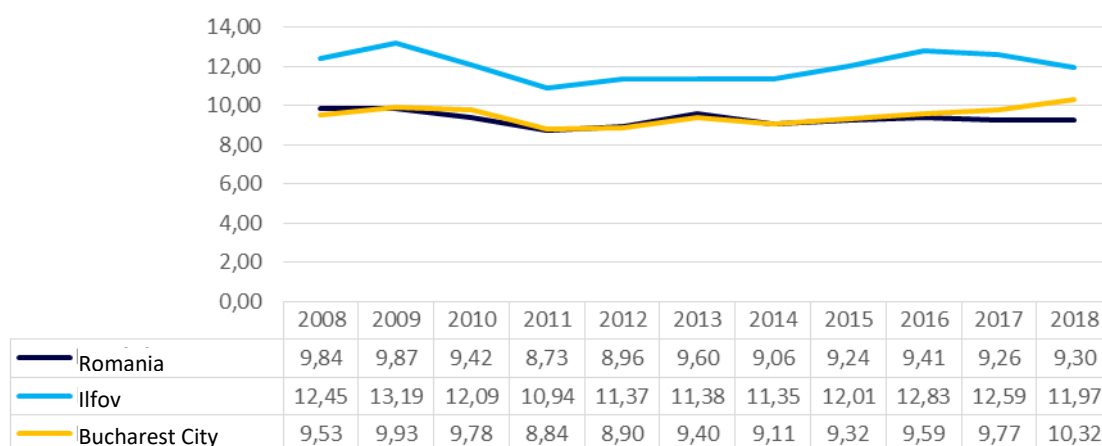
Figure 19. Natural growth rate between 2008 and 2018 (% per 1000 domiciled inhabitants)



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

In the table above one can see a natural growth dynamic closely related to the economic one (even if there is a gap of 1-1.5 years between the two). Thus, if between 2008 and 2009 the effects of the economic growth from the 2000s were still felt, in the period between 2011 and 2015, the effects of the economic crisis were also transposed demographically, through a decrease of the birth rate, following a recovery between 2016 and 2018 amid the acceleration of the economic growth process. This interval also highlights a trend of increasing natural growth in Bucharest and decreasing in Ilfov, mainly due to the increase in the number of residential projects within the city limits, which have attracted young people from other parts of the country.

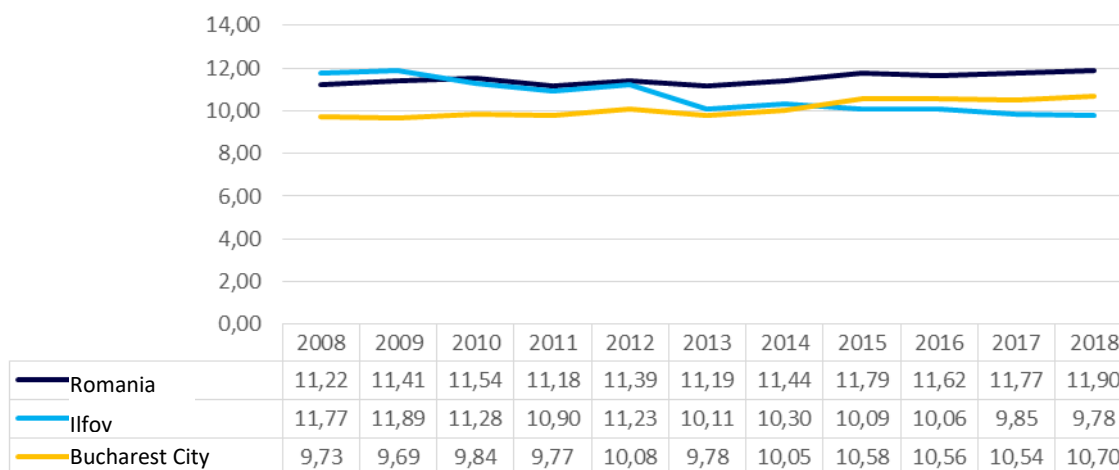
Figure 20. Birth rate between 2008 and 2018 (% per 1000 domiciled inhabitants)



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

The birth rate has been increasing in recent years, constantly exceeding the national average in the past years, which is an unprecedented situation, showing the increase in development disparities between different regions of Romania, which also make their mark on the demographics. Another explanation can be given by the financial incentives offered by the Municipality of Bucharest for birth, artificial insemination, pregnancy.

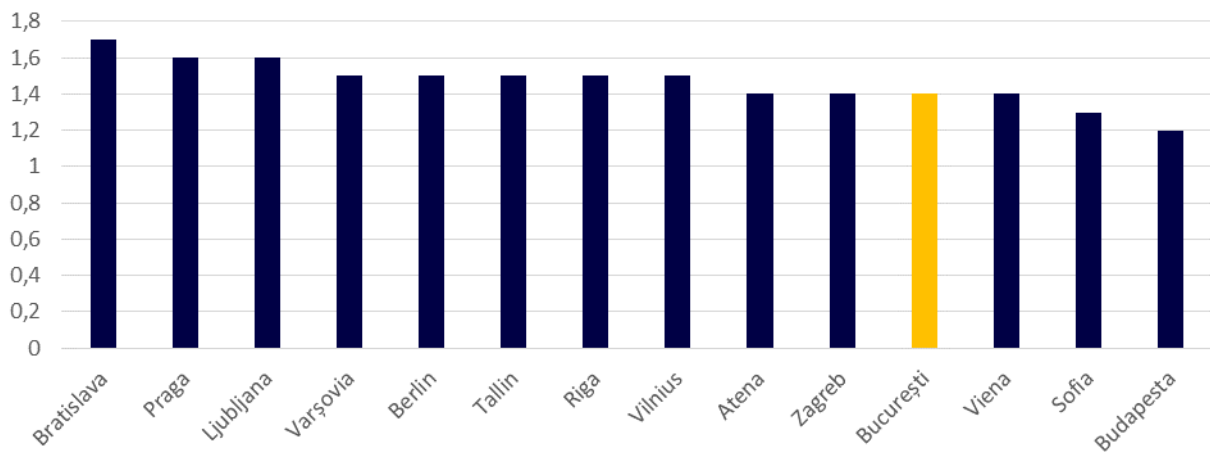
Figure 21. Mortality rate between 2008 and 2018 (% per 1000 domiciled inhabitants)



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

The fertility rate in Bucharest in 2018 was only 1.4 children/woman, well below the population replacement rate of 2.1, being, along with Cluj County, the lowest in the country. Conversely, it is similar to that recorded in other European capitals in the region (Budapest, Vienna, Sofia. Athens).

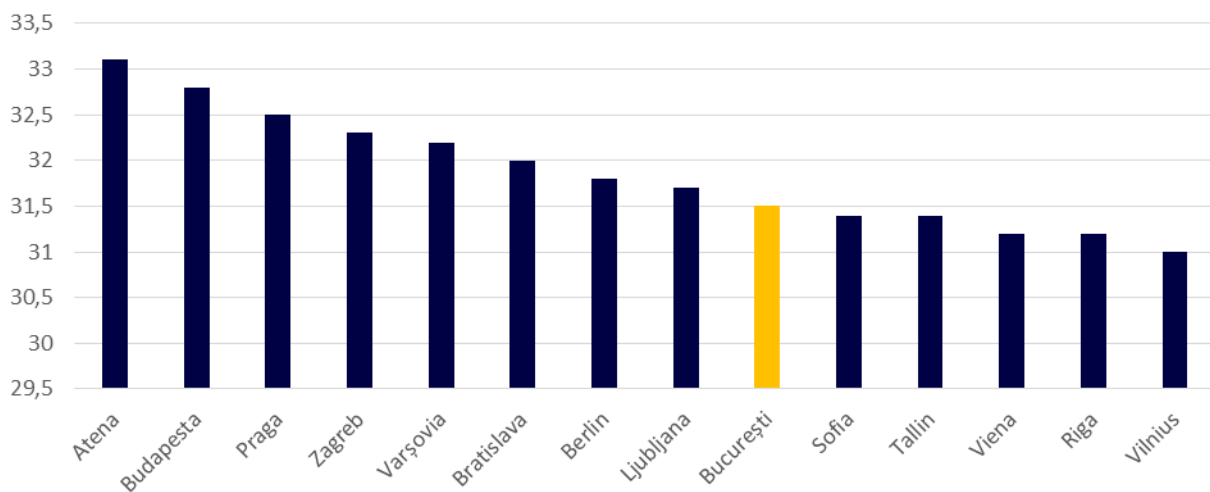
Figure 22. General fertility rate (children/women) in capital cities, in 2018



Source: Eurostat (2019)

The average age of the mother at birth is about 31.5 years in Bucharest, the highest level in the context of Romania and an average one in the regional context, in line with the European trend of postponing birth, amid increasing employment of women. Between 2008 and 2018, the number of mothers aged 35-39 increased by 87%, and of those aged 40-44 increased 2.5 times. By contrast, the number of those who gave birth before the age of 25 fell by 33%. At the same time, most mothers (38% of the total) were in the age group of 30-34 years.

Figure 23. Average age (years) of mothers for all births in the capital cities, in 2018

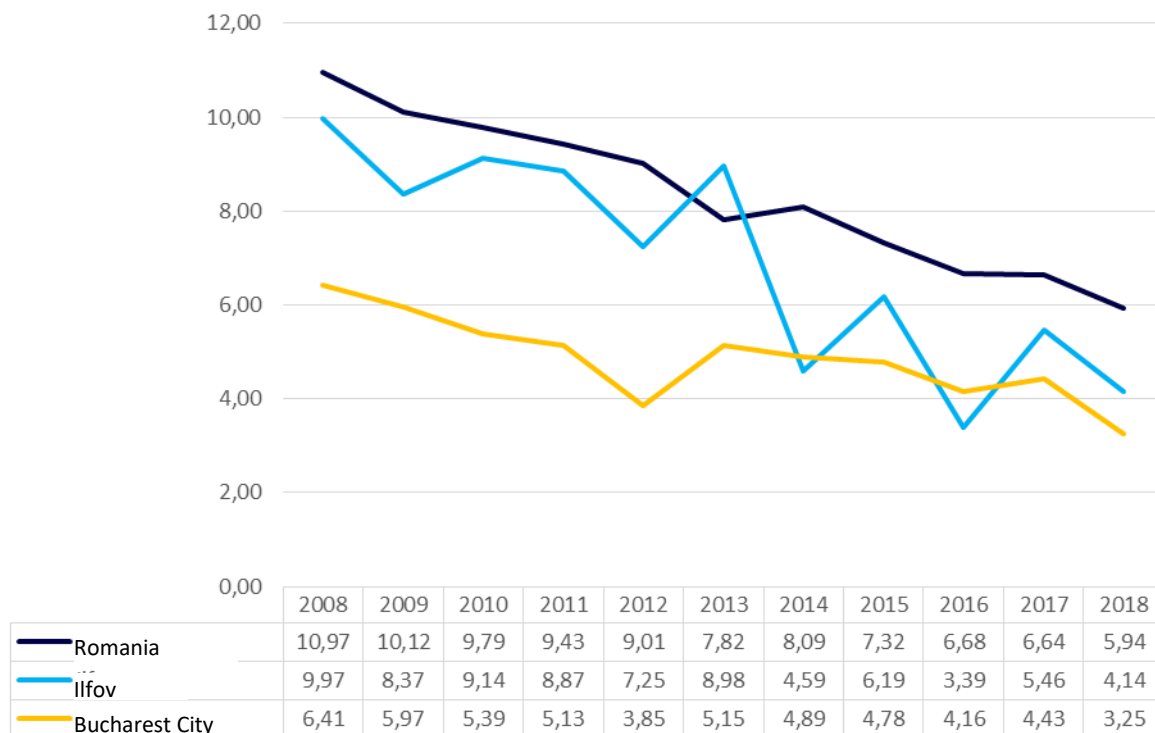


Source: Eurostat (2019)

The phenomenon of demographic ageing and suburbanization has also left its mark on the mortality rate in the Capital. Thus, although it has a share of the elderly similar to the national average, Bucharest has a lower mortality rate, because its population has a higher life expectancy. Despite this performance, the phenomenon of rapid acceleration of the demographic ageing has shown an increasing trend in the mortality rate, higher than the number of deaths growth rate at national level, a trend that will continue in the following years. On the other hand, due to the gradual transfer of the young population to Ilfov County, against the background of suburbanization, the mortality rate in Ilfov County decreased sharply in the last decade, reaching the lowest level in the country.

The highest mortality rates are recorded in Sector 1 (13 deaths/1000 inhabitants) and in Sector 2 (12 deaths), while sectors 3 and 5 have the lowest rates (below 10). These differences are due to the variations in the share of the population over the age of 65 in the total number of inhabitants in each sector.

Figure 24. Infant mortality rate between 2008 and 2018 (% per 1000 live births)

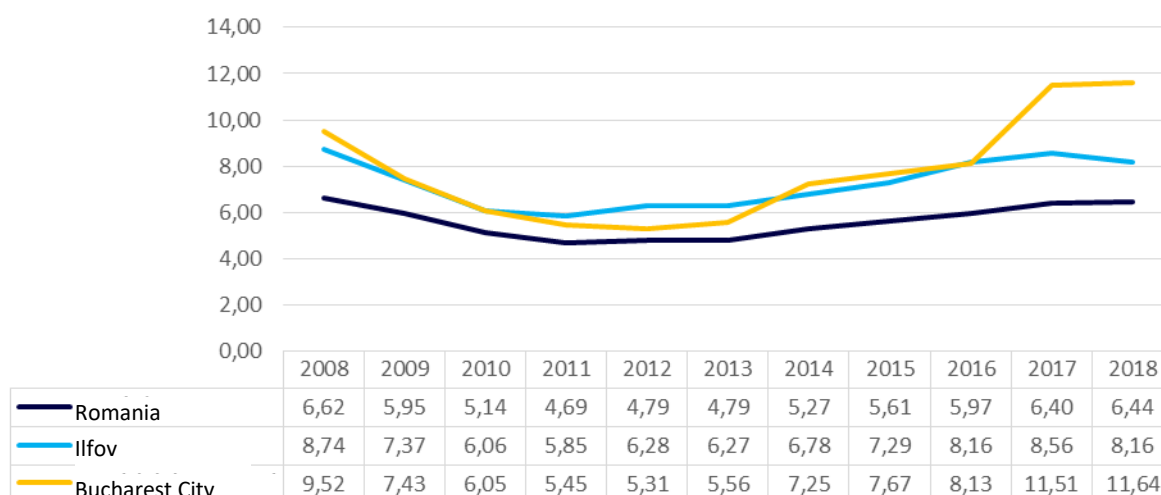


Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

In the last decade, the infant mortality rate in the Capital has dropped by about half, in line with national trends, reaching values close to the EU-27 average. The lowest rate of such mortality was recorded in Sector 3, while sectors 1 and 6 also had below average values. A less favorable situation is recorded in sectors 2 and 5, where the infant mortality rate has exceeded 5‰.

Between 2017 and 2018, Bucharest recorded a historically high marriage rate, which far exceeded the number of births, a totally unusual situation. The marriage rate is the demographic indicator that is most closely linked to GDP dynamics, with young people tending to postpone marriage until the economic climate improves. In this context, the number of marriages concluded by Bucharest residents has halved between 2008 and 2012, due to the economic crisis, and then it resumed its continuous growth until now, with the resumption of the economic growth process, in a climate of optimism among the population. An even more interesting aspect is the fact that the marriage rate in Sector 1 exceeds the Capital average by about 3 times, although the oldest population lives there, the one in Sector 3 has a similar level, while the rest of the sectors register small values, rather close to the national average and the one for Ilfov county, therefore, some of these extreme values can be explained by some incentives provided by the local government. Since 2017, the Municipality of Bucharest grants Capital residents aged between 18 and 35 a RON 1,500 premium for their first marriage. As with births, there is a tendency to postpone marriage. Thus, the average age of men marrying in Bucharest reached 36.5 in 2018, and that of women – 33.8, well above the national average and increasing by about 3 years for both genders compared to 2008.

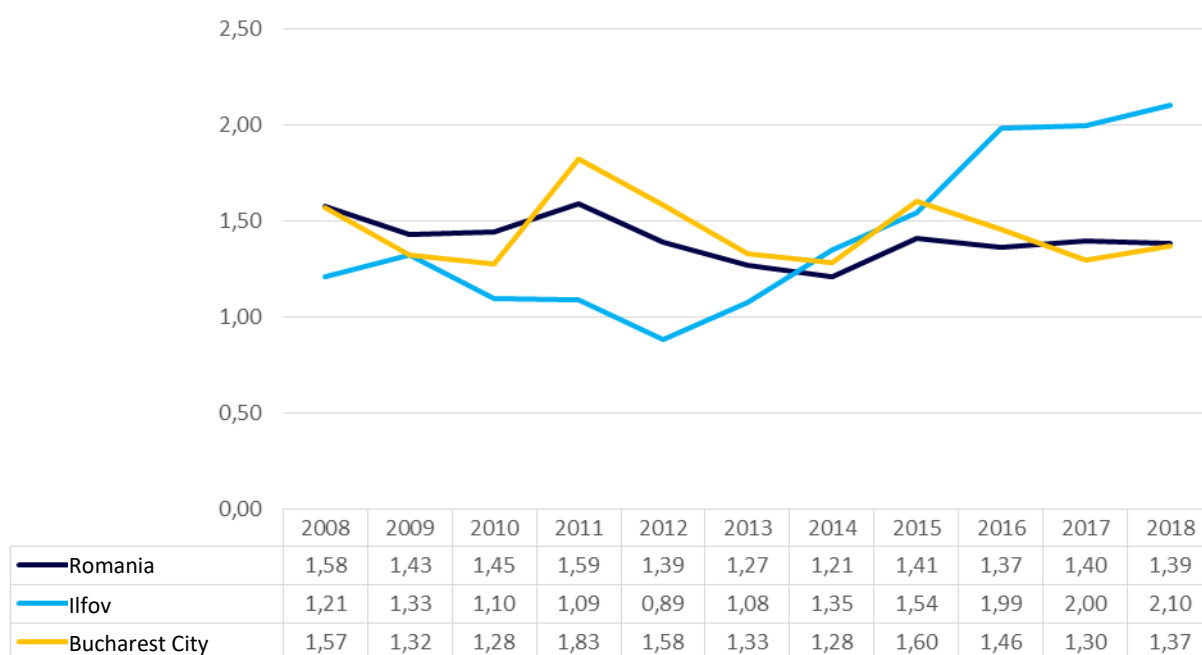
Figure 25. Marriage rate between 2008 and 2018 (% per 1000 inhabitants)



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

Regarding the divorce rate, it has remained relatively constant in the last decade in the Capital, between 1.3 and 1.5 divorces per 1000 inhabitants. By contrast, in Ilfov County, the divorce rate has steadily increased and doubled in 2018 compared to 2012, reaching two cases per 1000 inhabitants. Over 2/3 of the divorces registered in Bucharest in 2018 were registered in the case of young couples, without children, while in Ilfov County about 45% of them had at least one child. Most divorces involve men aged 35-49, and women aged 30-44, respectively, married for an average of about 10 years. Sectors 3 and 1 have the highest divorce rates, with sectors 2 and 4 at the other end of the spectrum.

Figure 26. Divorce rate between 2008 and 2018 (% per 1000 inhabitants)



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

Table 2. Indicators of natural movement at Capital sector level

	SECTOR 1	SECTOR 2	SECTOR 3	SECTOR 4	SECTOR 5	SECTOR 6
Mortality rate	12.83	12.04	9.12	10.36	9.68	10.61
Infant mortality rate (average for the last 4 years)	3.96	5.37	3.32	4.57	5.24	3.73
Marriage rate (average for the last 4 years)	35.16	6.57	12.48	7.04	5.25	6.12
Divorce rate (average for the last 4 years)	1.63	1.30	2.62	1.32	1.51	1.46

Source: The Bucharest Department of Statistics

2.2. Internal and external migratory movement

Bucharest, the primate city in Romania, and its capital, is the most attractive urban area in the Country. This is the main attraction for companies and residents – whether they are short-distance or long-distance migrants – from all over the country. According to the Magnet Cities study conducted by the World Bank, the capital itself generates approximately 25% of the national GDP and over 1.1 million jobs, and it is the core of the area with the highest density of population and companies. Therefore, the catchment area of the capital extends up to 100 km (for example, the northern part of Teleorman County), especially in easily accessible areas with poor economic development, because the average net monthly salary in Bucharest is at least double than in most surrounding counties (Ialomița, Călărași, Giurgiu, Teleorman), which makes it attractive even for long distance commuting.

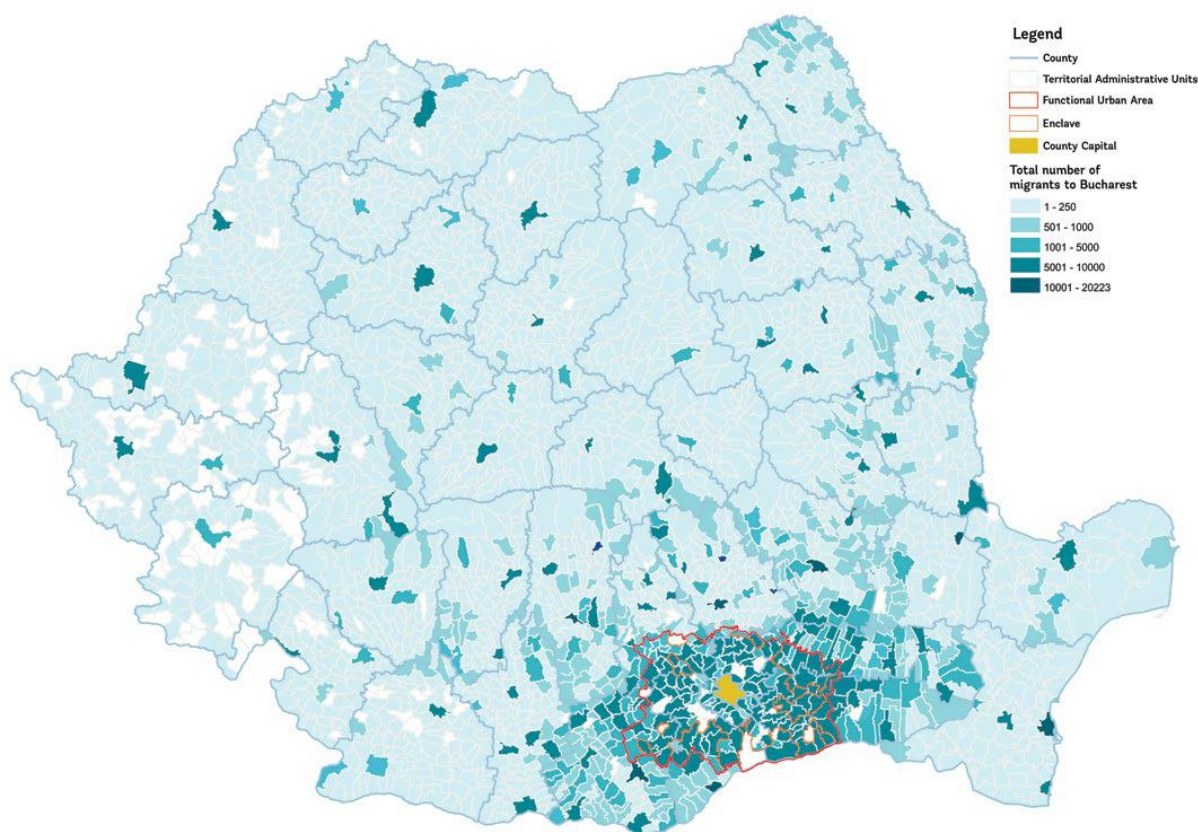
Between 2001 and 2011, according to data from the Population and Housing Census, the capital attracted over 150,000 new residents. Eventually, Bucharest entered a continuous process of suburbanization. This caused a significant number of citizens to leave the city to settle in the surrounding localities (especially from Ilfov, but also from Giurgiu, Dâmbovița, Călărași or Ialomița), where the costs and living conditions were generally more attractive, but they continued to work in the capital. Bucharest Functional Urban Area was the most successful territory in attracting residents at national level, a number of 291,246 inhabitants settling here within the 10 years between the last two censuses. In fact, the process continued later – Eurostat statistics state that the largest share of homes built after 2000 in the EU-28 was registered in Ilfov County (36.8%).

Regarding the profile of migrants from 2001 to 2011, according to the Magnet Cities study, Bucharest attracted:

- the largest share of immigrants who had a level of tertiary education (41% of all migrants)
- the largest share of immigrants working as managers and professionals, due to service-based economies and multiple public functions – administrative, educational, health or cultural centers of national importance.
- the largest share of migrants working in the most competitive and highest paid private activities, namely IT&C and financial services

Most of the migrants to Bucharest from 2001 to 2011 were 20 years old at the time of settling in the city, which indicates that the classic path of those who choose the Capital is the pursuit of university studies, followed by finding a job and permanently moving to the city. In fact, this process is not a novelty – Bucharest attracts talent since the beginning of the last century. This phenomenon explains why 2/3 of the stable population aged 65 and over who lives in Bucharest migrated from other areas of the country.

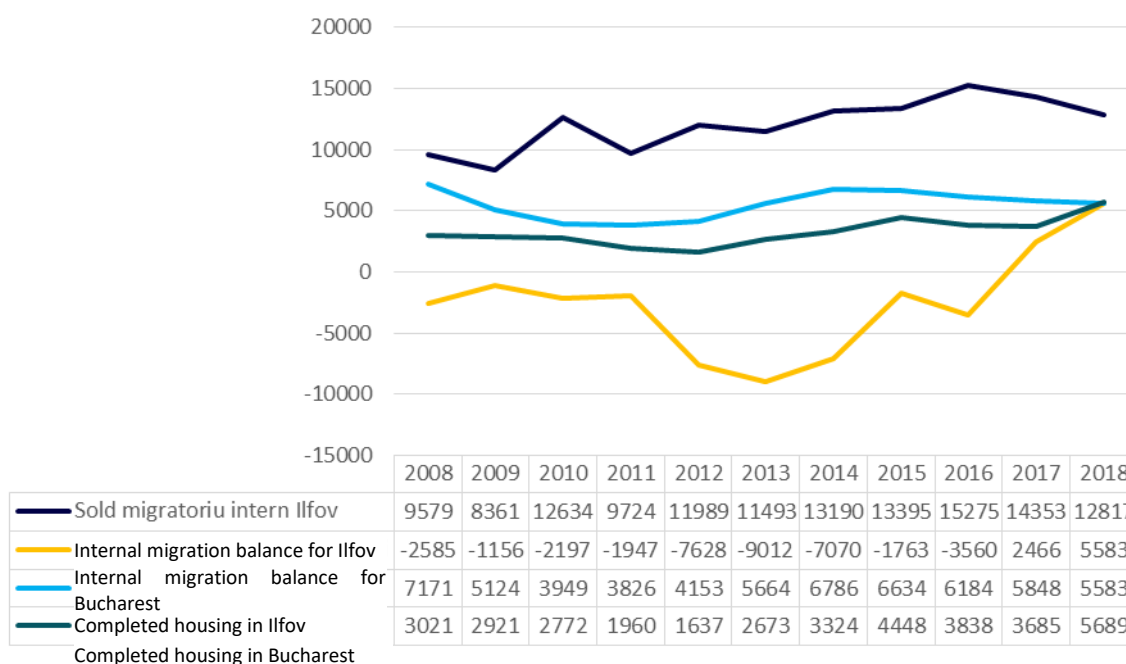
Map 1. Catchment area for new residents of Bucharest, between 2001 and 2011



Source: Magnet Cities. 2017. The World Bank

In the post-census period (2012 - 2018), according to data from the National Institute of Statistics, the balance of internal migration with the change of address in Bucharest registered negative values until 2016, 2017 and 2018 marking the transition to positive values. By contrast, Ilfov County has registered a permanent positive migratory balance, amid suburbanization, which seems to become more moderate in recent years. The same situation is noticeable in the case of the counties around the Bucharest-Ilfov region that benefited from some incipient suburbanization processes (e.g. the northern part of Giurgiu county, the southeastern part of Dâmbovița county, the western part of Călărași county, the southwestern part of Ialomița county), which seem to have stopped in recent years (e.g. in 2018, for the first time in the last two decades, Giurgiu County registered a negative migratory balance). This may be the beginning of a repositioning of migration in the Capital area, from an accentuated suburbanization, especially after 2005, which brought about many negative externalities (e.g. increase in car traffic, the appearance of poorly equipped dormitory neighborhoods, pressure on the natural heritage, etc.), to the densification of housing between the current administrative boundaries of the city. This is also confirmed by the dynamics of the real estate markets. The year 2018 is the first year after 2001 where the number of completed dwellings in Ilfov County was lower than in Bucharest. In fact, the residential market in Ilfov County is in a continuous decline from the peak recorded in 2014. Most new dwellings were received in 2018 in Sector 3 (37% of the total), in Sector 4 (30%) and in Sector 5 (18%), while sectors 1, 2 and 6 cumulated only 15% of new developments.

Figure 27. Internal migratory balance with changes of domicile and the dwellings completed between 2012 and 2018

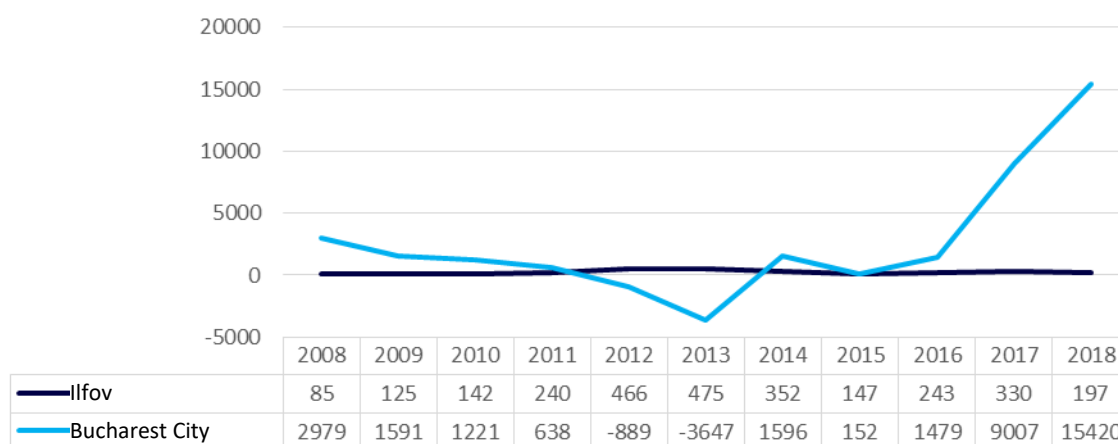


Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

The main sources of internal migrants for Bucharest are the counties in the southern and eastern part of the country, especially Teleorman, Prahova, Argeş, Galaţi, Buzău, Brăila, Ialomiţa, Călăraşi, Olt, Vâlcea, Dâmboviţa, Giurgiu, Constanţa, Tulcea, Bacău, Vaslui, Gorj, Dolj etc. In terms of age, Bucharest has the most important demographic balance in the case of young people, aged 15 to 35. On the other hand, there are negative values of the migration balance in the case of people over 60, who opted, especially after retirement, for relocation in rural or periurban areas, where the cost of living is lower.

Regarding the external migration balance with the change of domicile, there is a constant increase in the permanent migration balance which in 2018 registers positive values in all age categories, with higher percentages for people between 20 and 45. Therefore, while between 2012 and 2013 and between 2017 and 2018 indicate an increasing influx of citizens of other nationalities who choose to move to Bucharest. However, these external migration balance figures are generated by false situations. At the end of 2018, the authorities dismantled an organized criminal group that led to the issuance of over 15,000 identity cards for citizens of Moldova who established their fictitious domicile at three addresses in Sector 3. There are similar situations, on a smaller scale, in other sectors as well.

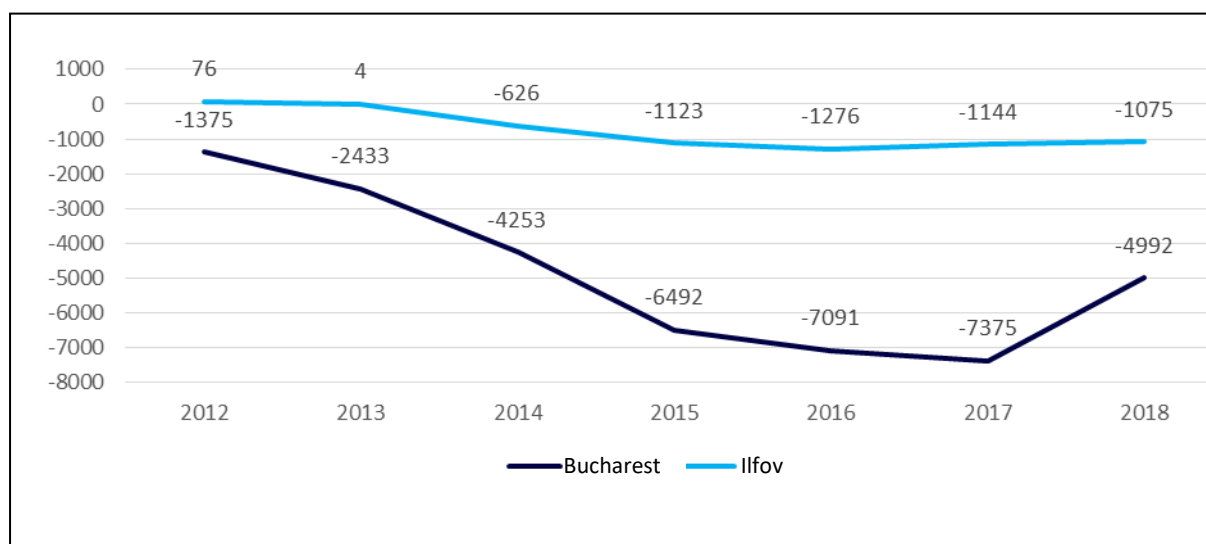
Figure 28. External migratory balance with changes of domicile between 2012 and 2018



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

In this context, the NIS calculates another more realistic indicator, namely the external migration with the change of actual residence (not domicile), which uses several data sources, including statistics “mirrored” with those of the Spanish and Italian authorities. This indicator looks completely different from the balance of external migration with the domicile, indicating that Bucharest City loses between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants annually due to external migration. This leads to the stagnation of the stable population of the city, practically leading to the cancellation of the positive balance of internal migration. By contrast, Ilfov County continues to have a growing resident population, the balance of internal migration being much higher than the losses suffered by emigration.

Figure 29. External migration balance with change of residence between 2012 and 2018

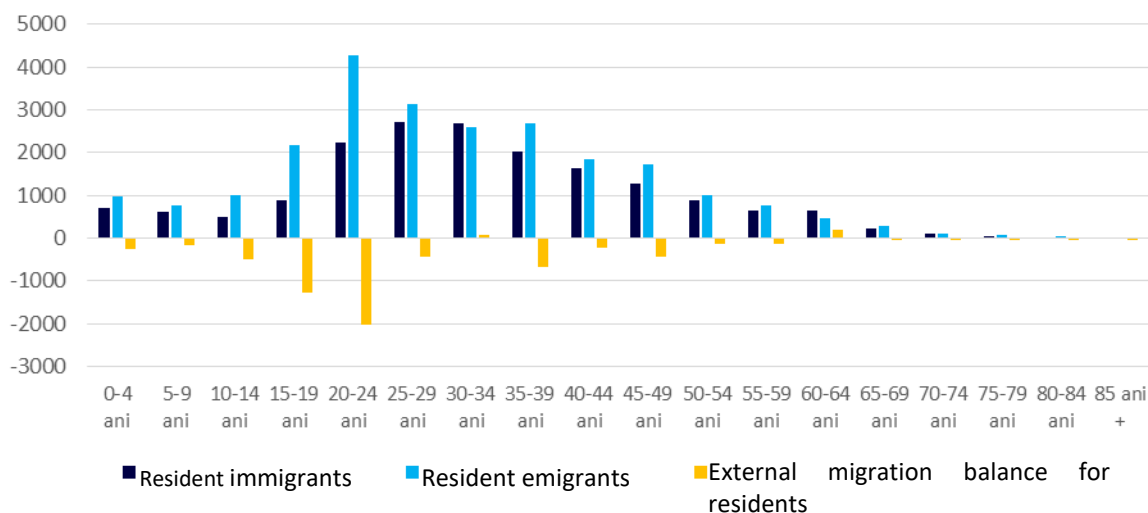


Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

Regarding the profile of immigrants and temporary emigrants (changing their residence), most of them are young people, especially between the ages of 20 and 40. However, the largest external migratory deficit in the Capital is registered in the 15 to 24 age groups, generally represented by students. This situation confirms the upward trend in recent years of young people studying abroad. Also here we find young people who have not graduated from college, but who want a better paid job abroad; they are much more mobile than those of older ages, who already have a family and a

career in the Capital. In terms of the structure by gender, men accounted for 60% of immigrants and only 51% of emigrants, so that the migration deficit was 3 times higher among women.

Figure 30. External migration balance with change of residence between 2012 and 2018



Source: NIS. TEMPO Online (2019)

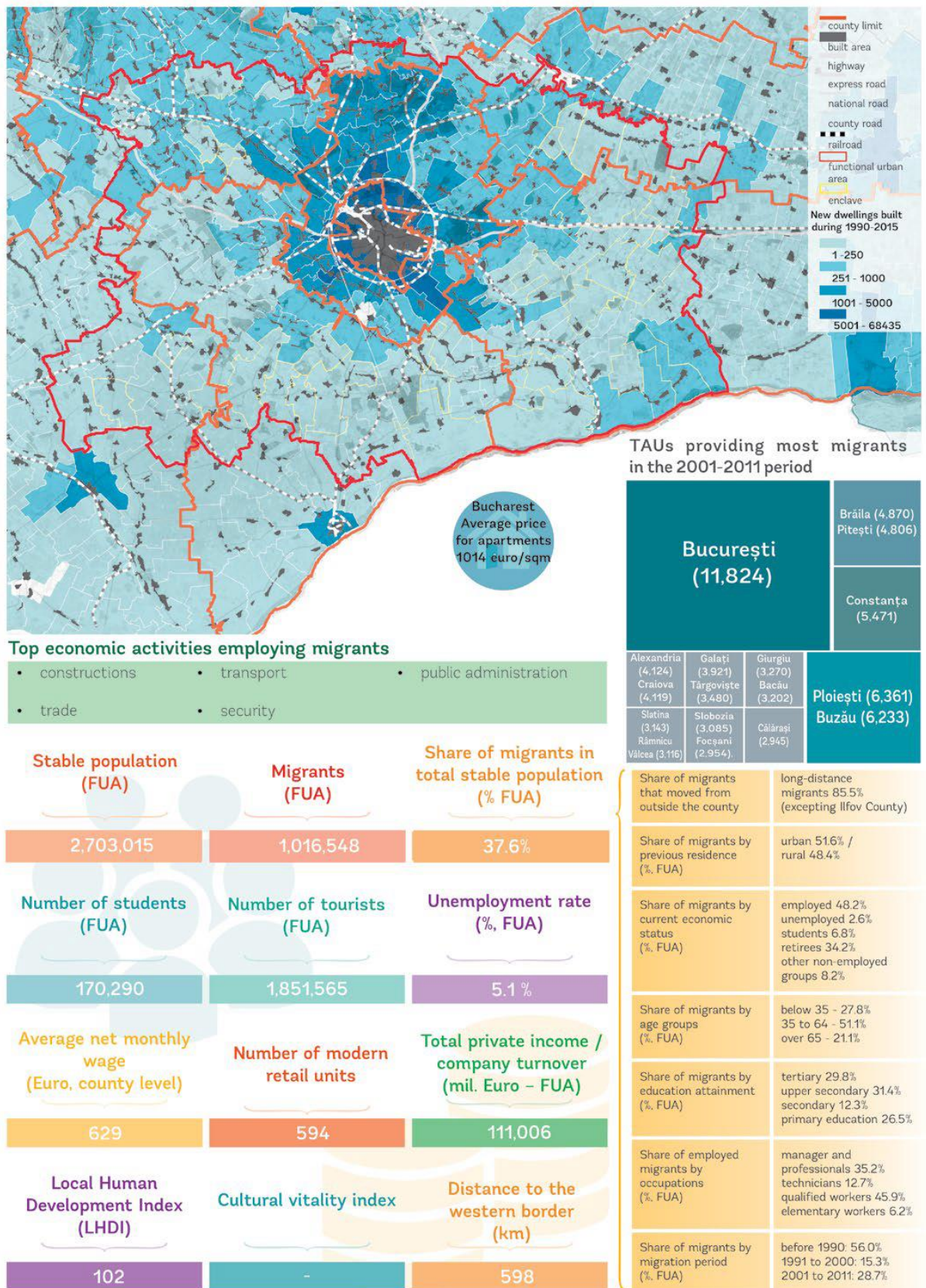
In the case of the internal and external migration data presented above, it should also be noted that it has significant limitations from a methodological point of view; slightly more accurate information on these phenomena can only be collected at the 2021 census. Most likely it will indicate a higher level of external migration than in the current estimated statistics.

However, the Capital remained the destination of the largest commuting flows in the country due to competitive salaries and generous job offers. Of the 1.8 million commuters in Romania in 2011, approximately 14% (252,246) commuted daily to the capital and 18% traveled for work or study to the Bucharest Functional Urban Area, which covers 7 counties.

Bucharest City has a considerable influence on the neighboring territories. According to the World Bank¹, the only counties with over 10% of the workforce working outside the county are those around Bucharest (Ilfov, Giurgiu, Călărași, Ialomița, Dâmbovița and Teleorman), which indicates that the city is the only one capable of attracting a significant number of workers from over 50 km away. However, despite attracting the largest number of commuters, Bucharest is the only growth pole in Romania that has no official metropolitan area, which indicates the need for a coherent and clear definition of functional urban areas.

¹ “Magnet Cities – Migration and commuting in Romania”, 2017, World Bank Study.

Map 2. The Capital's Functional Urban Area (consisting of TAUs where over 15% of the workforce commutes to Bucharest) and the socio-demographic profile of commuters



Source: Magnet Cities. 2017. The World Bank

2.3. Population forecast

Making a demographic forecast for a country with unpredictable demographic fluctuations such as Romania is a difficult task. For example, 15-20 years ago, no one estimated that a number of 4-5 million Romanians would move abroad, permanently or temporarily. Similarly, the following decades may also bring important changes: for example, a significant increase in the number of immigrants from Asia or Africa, a reduction in the emigration from Romania due to the depletion of unemployed labor resources and an increase in wages, an increase in the life expectancy of the population up to 85 years or even more, a strong concentration of the Romanian workforce around a few large cities, etc.

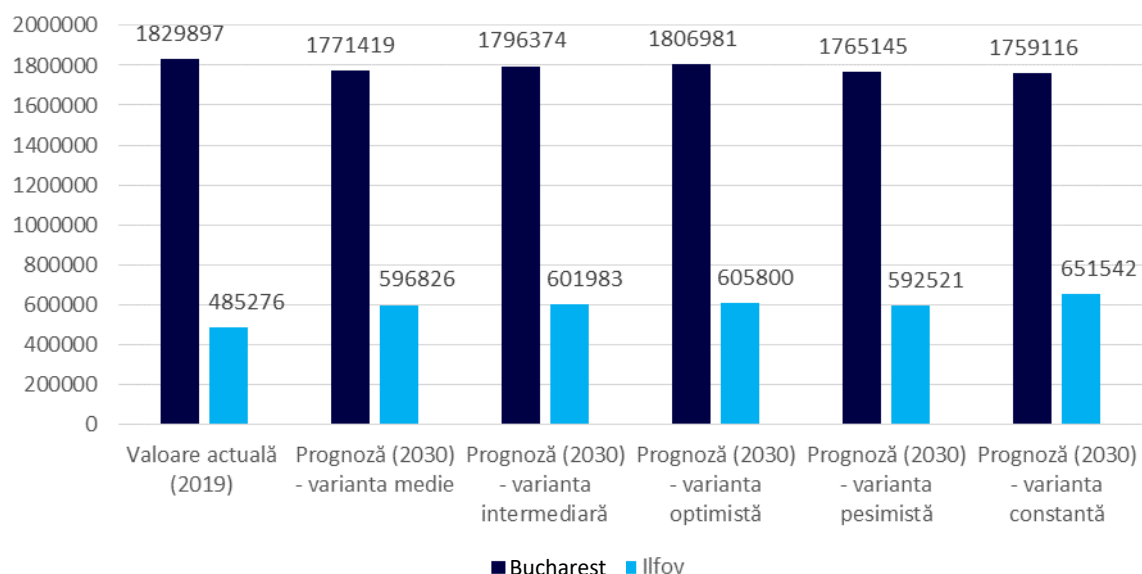
The study "Projection of the Romanian population at the horizon of 2060, at a territorial level", published in 2017 by the NIS, takes over the premises identified by the UN in the study "World Population Prospects; the 2017 Revision" and transposes them into a Romanian context. They refer to the fact that the world population will reach 9.8 billion people by 2050, and that the population of Europe will remain the same, due to low fertility rates; the states most affected by demographic decline will be those in Eastern Europe. On the other hand, the study estimates that by 2050, the number of people over 60 will double, and thus will represent 35% of Europe's population. The share of the population under 15 years of age will continue to decline and will reach about 14% of Europe's population, thus for every young person there will be almost 3 elderly people. Obviously, all these forecasts are based on the assumption that European countries will maintain immigrant quotas at the current level.

In the case of Romania, the NIS study predicts that Romania's population will decrease sharply in the coming decades; there are 3 scenarios in this regard: the constant one estimates a decrease from 19.4 million inhabitants in 2019 to 17.3-18.2 million in 2030, depending on the different scenarios proposed (constant, worst-case, average, intermediate, and best-case). However, the 2021 census will bring new information that will change the starting point in making the forecast, in the sense that it could already indicate a population of about 18 million inhabitants, amid a massive external migration in the past decade. In this context, 2030 values could be even lower.

The population of the Bucharest-Ilfov Region would increase by 2030 from 2.32 million inhabitants in 2019 to 2.37 million inhabitants in 2030 (in the average version), exclusively against the background of the increase of the resident population of Ilfov County from 485,000 inhabitants in 2019 to 597,000 in 2030. By contrast, the population of Bucharest City will decrease from 1.83 million currently to 1.77 million in 2030, especially due to suburbanization. The expected growth rate for the Bucharest-Ilfov region between 2019 and 2030 (+3.6%) will be the highest in Romania, followed by Cluj (+3%) and Timiș (+2.4%). All the other counties of Romania will register population decreases. In the intermediate version, the number of inhabitants of Bucharest City will reach 1.80 million in 2030, and the population of Ilfov County will increase to 602,000 people. With a growth rate of 4.9%, the Bucharest-Ilfov region will be surpassed by Cluj County (+5.8%). Other counties that will register population growth will be Timiș (+4%), Sibiu (+0.6%) and Iași (+0.4%).

In the case of extreme scenarios (worst-case and best-case), the population of the Bucharest-Ilfov region will reach 2.41 million inhabitants in 2030 (1.81 million in Bucharest and 606 in Ilfov), and 2.36 million inhabitants, respectively (1.77 million, in Bucharest and 593,000 in Ilfov). It is noteworthy that, regardless of scenario, the Bucharest area, along with Cluj and Timiș, will be the only ones in Romania that will continue to grow demographically in the following decade.

Figure 31. Forecast of the resident population by 2030, in different scenarios



Source: NIS. Forecast of the population of Romania at territorial level by 2060 (2017)

The structure by gender will not show significant changes compared to current values. The share of men residing in the Capital out of the total population is estimated to increase insignificantly, from 46.5% at present to 46.9% in 2030 in the average version, and to 47% in the intermediate and optimistic version, respectively.

Regarding the age structure of the population, the NIS study does not include values for 2030, but only for 2060. At that time, it is estimated that the number of elderly people (over 65 years of age) will be about 3.5 times higher than that of children (under 15 years of age), given that the ratio between them is currently balanced. In this context, the share of the population fit for work will decrease from over 70% in 2018 to only 52% (on average), below the national average (57%). In other scenarios, the situation appears to be even worse, with the share of people fit for work falling to 48% of the total population, in favor of a percentage of the elderly of over 40% (the intermediate scenario). Moreover, about 30% of all elderly people will be over the age of 80, compared to 27% today, which will put additional pressure on pension systems or social services systems. Last but not least, the share of women in the fertile contingent (15-49) will decrease in Bucharest from 50% at present to only 32% in 2060, which will lead to a drastic decrease in the birth rate.

3. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITIES

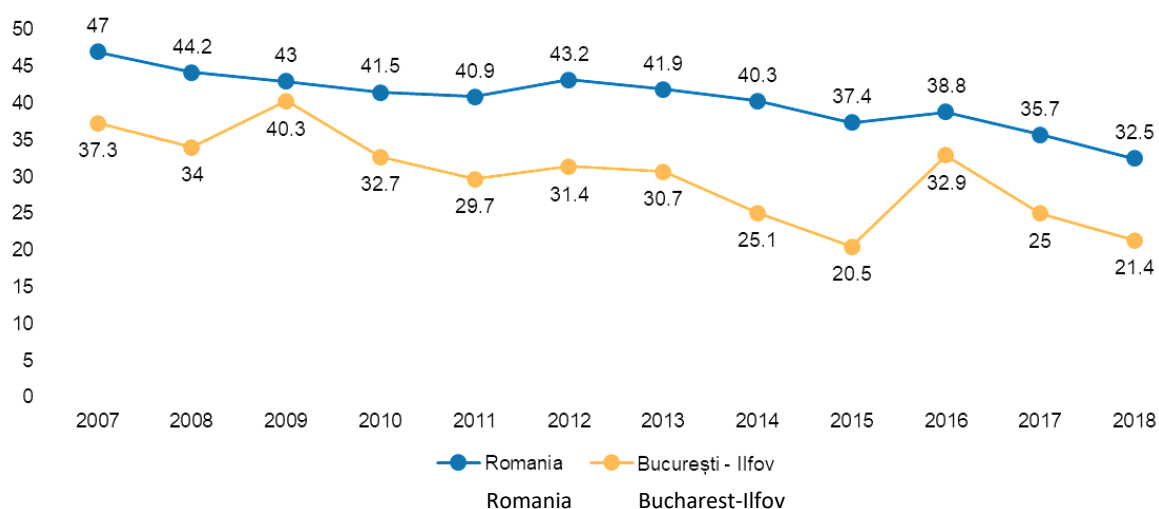
3.1. Poverty in Bucharest

In order to establish a general framework, the chapter on marginalization opens with a brief general analysis of poverty and social exclusion according to the Eurostat/NIS indicators, at the level of the Bucharest-Ilfov region. There is no data available at the level of Bucharest or its subdivisions.

3.1.1. The risk of poverty in the Bucharest-Ilfov region

At EU level, the share of the population at risk of poverty is one of the three indicators used to assess the risk of poverty and social exclusion.² This indicator is also used by Romania to monitor the achievement of the national target for poverty reduction. Although it has registered relatively small fluctuations, in recent years, Romania seems to have followed a downward trend. Thus, compared to 2007, in 2018 the share of the population exposed to the risk of poverty and social exclusion decreased by about one third, reaching a rate of 32.5%. Even so, Romania registers one of the highest rates in Europe (EU 28), being surpassed only by Macedonia (41.1%), Serbia (34.3%) and Bulgaria (32.8%).

Figure 32. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%) at national and regional level, between 2007 and 2018



Source: Eurostat data, AROPE indicator.

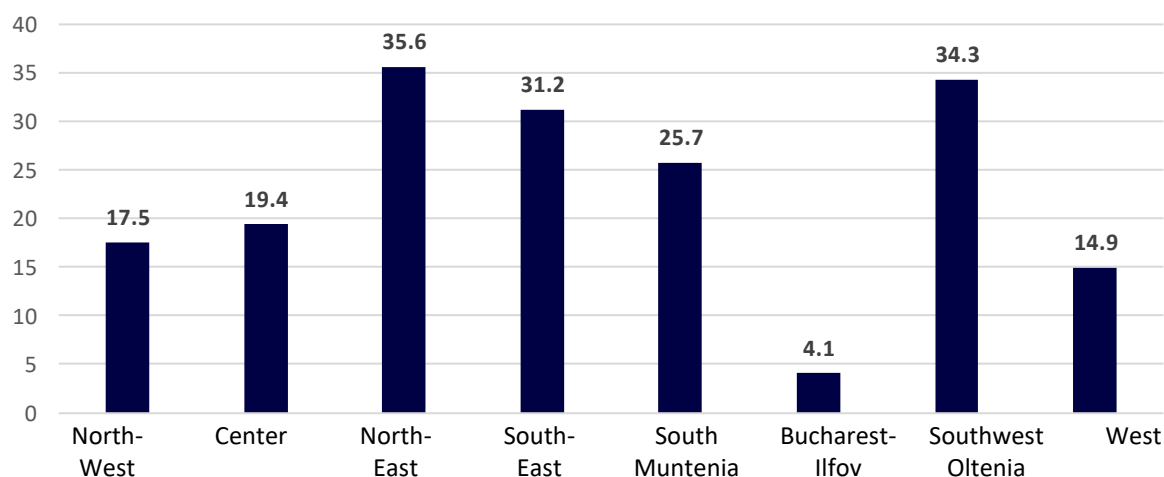
Within the country, there are very large differences between the regions of Romania in terms of the risk of poverty and social exclusion. Since 2007, the Bucharest-Ilfov region has registered the lowest share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, well below the national average (see Figure 33).³ The favorable position of the Bucharest-Ilfov region, and especially of Bucharest City, is a result

² AROPE is a composite indicator adopted at European Union level in the Europe 2020 Program, to promote social inclusion and poverty reduction, representing the share of the total population of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The individuals covered by the AROPE indicator are those who are in at least one of the following situations: (i) have disposable income below the poverty line; (ii) are in a state of severe material deprivation; (iii) live in a household with very low employment.

³ There are also rates similar to that of the Bucharest-Ilfov region in the West (22.1%), North-West (22.3%) and Center (24.4%) regions. For comparison, the regions with the highest percentages of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion are the North-East (44.7%), South-West (42.2%) and South-East (40.3%). For more details, see Annex 1.

of the predominance of the urban population, combined with higher incomes than in the other regions (see also Annex 2). For example, the average net monthly salary in Bucharest was RON 3,666 in 2018, i.e. 40% higher than the national average and 60% higher than the average in the regions with the highest rates of poverty and social exclusion, the North-East and the Southwestern Oltenia.⁴ Also, the average total monthly income per person exceeded RON 2,500 in the Bucharest-Ilfov region, compared to the national average of RON 1,631, RON 1,420 in South-West Oltenia, and under RON 1,300 in the North-East region, respectively.⁵

Figure 33. People with disposable income below the poverty line (%), in 2018



Source: Eurostat data, AROPE indicator.

The indicator regarding people with disposable income below the poverty line also places the Bucharest-Ilfov region clearly higher than the other regions in Romania. The share of people whose income is below the poverty line decreased from 2013 to 2018 to less than half, from 8.9% to 4.1%.

Although Bucharest has the lowest rate of poverty and social exclusion at the national level, in absolute terms, there are more people at risk of poverty in Bucharest than in 14 other counties (with higher poverty rates), taken together.⁶ Therefore, resources must also be allocated to poor people (or at risk of poverty and social exclusion) living in Bucharest, in order to reduce poverty, although, in relative terms, the capital is a “richer” city than all other cities and towns in Romania.

Additional information on vulnerable groups at city level and the resources/services/benefits that people at risk of poverty and marginalization can access are covered in detail in Section 6, Chapter 6.3 Infrastructure and social services.

⁴ NIS data, Tempo online database, Statistical research on labor costs.

⁵ NIS data, Tempo online database, Family budget survey. There are no data available at county or locality level.

⁶ Teșliuc et al. (2015: 294).

3.1.2. Subjective poverty of the people of Bucharest

This section shifts the focus from the risk of poverty measured on the basis of factual indicators, such as income, to the self-declared subjective poverty of individuals. The social research⁷ carried out in the process of drafting the IUDS allows us to obtain an overall picture of the Bucharest inhabitants who consider themselves “poor”. As the research also included a survey of vulnerable groups, the respondents had the opportunity to state whether or not they belonged to the group of “people in poverty”, as well as to the group of “Roma people”. Starting from the answers to these two questions, we have developed a typology that groups the population into:

- Non-poverty non-Roma = people who consider themselves neither poor nor Roma,
- Non-Roma Poverty = people who declare themselves poor, but declare a different ethnicity than Roma,
- Roma Poverty = people who at the same time consider themselves Roma and poor
- Non-poverty Roma = people who declare themselves Roma, but do not consider themselves “people in poverty”.

Based on this typology, 93% of the Bucharest population aged 18 and over fall into the non-poverty non-Roma group, i.e. they do not consider themselves to be in poverty and do not self-identify as Roma. Similar to objectively measured poverty, subjective poverty is at a low level in Bucharest, of only 2.6%, almost half Roma Poverty and half non-Roma poverty.⁸ In addition, 4.6% of the adult population consider themselves Roma, but do not declare themselves to be “people in poverty”.

Subjective poverty is much more present among Roma people in Bucharest, compared to people of other ethnicities. While 21.5% of the entire Roma adult population in Bucharest consider themselves poor, only 1.4% of other ethnicities in the city say so. This may be a perceptual effect, but it is in line with the results of numerous studies⁹ showing that poverty has a strong ethnic character throughout the country, not just in Bucharest.

There are considerable discrepancies between the capital’s sectors. 10-14% of Roma adults in sectors 3 and 5 are considered poor, and the percentage increases to 20% for the Roma in Sector 1, to almost 30% in Sector 2, and to a maximum of over 54% in Sector 4, respectively. By comparison, only 1-2% of the Capital's inhabitants of a different ethnicity than Roma, regardless of sector, declare themselves poor. However, overall, from the perspective of subjective poverty, sectors 2 and 6 seem to be dominated by non-poverty non-Roma. Sector 1 has an above average rate, but non-Roma poverty predominates. Sector 3 is similar to Sector 1, but also has a below average total poverty rate. Sectors 4 and 5 have above average total subjective poverty rates, Roma poverty predominates, and in Sector 5 the share of Roma who do not consider themselves poor is 2-3 times higher than in the other sectors.

⁷ The research was conducted in June-July 2019 and included 7 independent opinion polls. In addition to the survey at the level of the Bucharest population (4,005 questionnaires), target groups were selected, among which the “vulnerable groups” for which one of the independent opinion polls was conducted (400 questionnaires). Overall, the “vulnerable groups” included 18 categories of the population, including people in poverty and Roma.

⁸ As a result of rounding, all the more so because the data are weighted, there may be shifts of 0.1 when calculating the amounts. For example, non-Roma poverty (1.4%) combined with Roma poverty (1.3%) equals total subjective poverty (2.7%).

⁹ Zamfir and Zamfir (coord., 1993), Rughiniş (2000), Zamfir and Preda (coord., 2002), Duminićă and Preda (2003), Sandu (2005), Berescu et al (2006), Fleck and Rughiniş (ed., 2008), ICCV (2010), Bottonogu (coord., 2011), Anan et al (2014) and others.

Table 3. Data on the subjective poverty of people aged 18 and over by ethnic group, by Bucharest sector, 2019

	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Bucharest
Total N	488	766	817	678	612	694	4,055
%, of which:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Non-poverty non-Roma	92.8	94.8	93.3	93.1	85.8	96.0	92.8
- Non-Roma poverty	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
- Roma Poverty	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.8	1.8	*	1.3
- Non-poverty Roma	4.1	3.1	5.1	2.4	10.8	2.6	4.6
TOTAL Subjective poverty	3.1	2.1	1.6	4.6	3.4	1.4	2.6
Non-Roma subjective poverty rate	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.4
Roma subjective poverty rate	20.0	29.4	10.6	54.3	14.3	*	21.5

Source: IUDS social research Bucharest, June-July 2019. Weighted data. Notes: Subjective poverty TOTAL = Non-Roma poverty + Roma poverty; Subjective poverty rate = number of people who consider themselves poor in a certain ethnic group * 100/total number of people in that ethnic group. The significantly higher values are marked in color. * Too few cases.

The likelihood of an adult inhabitant of Bucharest to belong to any category of the typology used does not vary depending on age, gender, religion. Thus, there is a likelihood relatively equal to the average for young people and the elderly or women and men to be in any of the four categories of subjective poverty according to ethnicity. Parents of children and households with children are significantly better represented among Roma people than among those of other ethnicities, but they do not differentiate in terms of subjective poverty (Table 3).

In contrast, when it comes to Roma inhabitants of Bucharest, subjective poverty is statistically overrepresented among Roma living in a partnership (consensual union), in multigenerational households with children, having graduated a maximum of 8 grades, homemakers and living in a house (Table 3). By contrast, for the non-Roma adult population, subjective poverty is considerably more frequent among unmarried people, single parents with dependent children or people from multigenerational households without children, technical or vocational high school graduates, the unemployed, jobless people, homemakers, who also live in a house. These are the population groups most likely to be in one of the subjective poverty groups, that consider themselves (and often are) poor.

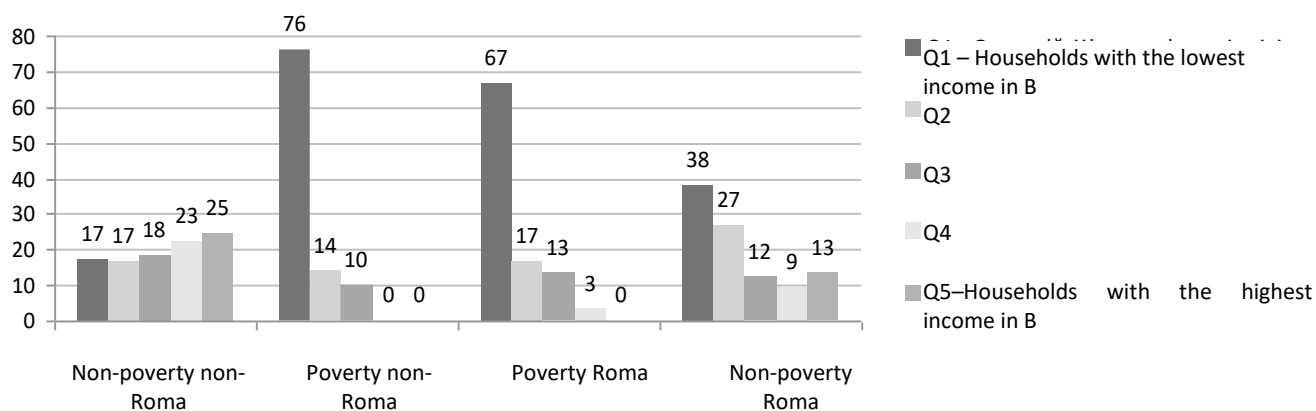
Table 4. Characteristics of subjective poverty for people aged 18 and over by ethnicity, Bucharest, 2019 (% of category)

	Non-poverty non-Roma	Non-poverty Roma	Non-Roma poverty	Roma Poverty	TOTAL Subjective poverty	Total for 18+ years
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(C+D)	(A+B+C+D)
Totals	92.8	4.6	1.4	1.3	2.7	100
Single	93.3	3.2	2.1	1.4	3.5	100
In a partnership/consensual union	82.3	8.8	1.8	7.1	8.8	100
Households without children	94.3	3.3	1.3	1.1	2.4	100
Households with children	89.9	6.9	1.5	1.7	3.2	100
Single parents (1 adult + children)	84.8	4.3	6.5	4.3	10.9	100
Multigenerational:						
3+ adults	91.9	4.2	2.1	1.7	3.8	100
3+ adults+children	80.3	14.0	1.5	4.1	5.7	100
Primary	43.3	37.8	3.1	15.7	18.9	100
Lower secondary	74.9	16.6	2.0	6.4	8.5	100
Professional or 10 grades	92.7	4.2	2.0	1.2	3.2	100
Theoretical high school	95.7	2.6	1.4	0.3	1.7	100
Technical or vocational high school	93.4	3.5	2.7	0.4	3.1	100
Post-secondary/foremen school	93.7	4.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	100
University	98.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	100
Post-graduate	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Employees	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Unemployed/jobless	75.9	11.4	12.7	0.0	12.7	100
Homemakers	68.8	14.2	7.1	9.9	17.0	100
Retirees	92.4	5.2	1.1	1.3	2.4	100
Living in a house	86.4	8.1	2.5	3.0	5.5	100
Living in a block of flats	95.0	3.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	100

Source: IUDS social research, Bucharest, June-July 2019 (N=4.005). Weighted data. Note: The significantly higher values are marked in color.

There is a statistically significant association between subjective poverty and the total family income. Figure 34 shows that the share of people living in the lowest income households in Bucharest decreases to a maximum of 76% in the non-Roma poverty group, to 67% of those in Roma poverty, 38% – Roma who do not consider themselves poor and only 17% – non-Roma non-poverty. In other words, the vast majority of Bucharest inhabitants who consider themselves poor are actually part of households with very low income, on average RON 1,000-1,200 per month, and which also have more members.

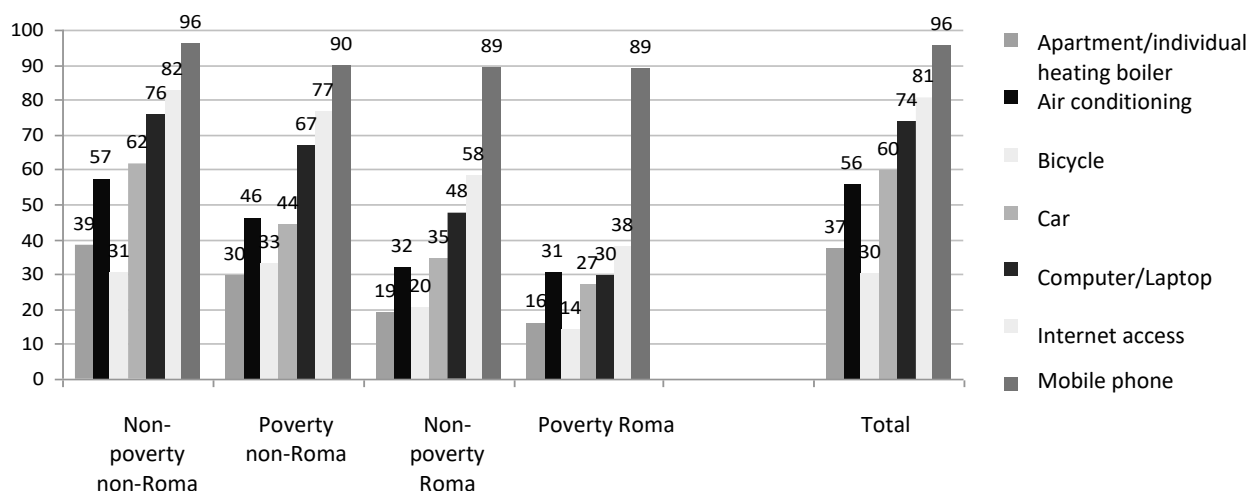
Figure 34. Subjective poverty of people aged 18 and over by ethnicity and total monthly household income, Bucharest, 2019 (% of the category)



Source: IUDS social research, Bucharest, June-July 2019 (N=3.100). Weighted data.

In the households of people who are in subjective poverty groups, not only is the income lower, but also the endowment with durable goods, such as air conditioners, car, computer/laptop, Internet or mobile phone, is significantly lower. For example, 76% of non-poor non-Roma households, 67% of poor non-Roma households, 48% of non-poor Roma households, and 30% of poor Roma households own a computer/laptop.

Figure 35. Subjective poverty of people aged 18 and over based on ethnicity and household endowment, Bucharest, 2019 (% of category)



Source: IUDS social research, Bucharest, June-July 2019 (N=4.005). Weighted data.

The homes in which people who consider themselves in poverty (Roma or non-Roma) live are also deficient. Thus, at the level of the entire sample of vulnerable groups, 19% of the people in these groups state that they “live in inadequate conditions”, but this percentage is almost double for the people in subjective poverty groups (Roma or non-Roma).

The degree of satisfaction with home safety in the event of an earthquake is significantly lower among Roma people. On a scale of 1 to 10, the average score is 6.5 for Roma poverty, and 6.8, respectively, for Roma non-poverty, compared to an average of about 8 for Bucharest inhabitants who do not self-identify as Roma. More generally, Roma people who declare themselves poor (Roma poverty group) also have a significantly lower level of security in their own home (a score of 7.5 compared to the average of 8.9 overall average in Bucharest, on a scale of 1 to 10). Also, people in Roma poverty are significantly less satisfied with their own home than those in non-poverty Roma and, especially, compared to other inhabitants of Bucharest (a score of 6.7 compared to 7.3, and 8.6 the overall average, respectively, on a scale of 1 to 10) (see Table 5).¹⁰

Table 5. Subjective poverty of people aged 18 and over based on ethnicity and sense of security in different contexts, Bucharest, 2019 (average values by category, on a scale of 1 to 10)

	In your own home	In the block of flats	In the street, in your neighborhood.	In Bucharest, in general
Non-poverty non-Roma	8.9	6.3	7.8	7.3
Non-Roma poverty	8.7	4.7	7.8	7.1
Roma Poverty	7.5	2.8	7.4	7.2
Non-poverty Roma	8.5	3.9	7.3	7.1
Total	8.9	6.2	7.7	7.2

Source: IUDS social research, Bucharest, June-July 2019 (N=4.005). Weighted data. Note: Marked in color are the significantly lower values, according to a univariate variance analysis (p = .000).

¹⁰ All differences between the mean values mentioned in this paragraph are statistically significant for p=.000, according to a one-way analysis of variance (One-Way Anova).

Apart from housing, significantly higher proportions of Roma inhabitants of Bucharest also report a number of problems in the building in which they live, namely: a flooded/unhygienic basement, a damaged façade, no thermal insulation, no connection to public utilities such as gas, water, sewerage or heating. Aside from these, the Roma who consider themselves poor (Roma poverty group) mention additional problems related to: a weak resistance structure (a building vulnerable to earthquakes), no individual metering for water and sewerage and no connection to electricity.

In addition, the feeling of security has a significantly lower level among the Bucharest inhabitants who self-identify as Roma, especially those who also consider themselves poor (Table 5). Capital residents have the maximum level of security in their own home. The feeling of safety is higher in one's own neighborhood/street than in Bucharest, in general. But, for the tenants of a block, the block section is an intermediate level between the home and the street/neighborhood. And the feeling of security in the block section is the lowest, especially for the people of Bucharest who declare themselves in subjective poverty and for Roma ethnics.

Table 6. Subjective poverty of people aged 18 and over based on ethnicity and the general satisfaction in different contexts, Bucharest, 2019 (mean values by category, on a scale of 1 to 10)

	Housing (space, conditions)	Block section	The block's yard	Street	Neighborhood	Sector	Bucharest
Non-poverty non-Roma	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.1
Non-Roma poverty	8.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.2
Roma Poverty	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.1
Non-poverty Roma	7.3	6.4	6.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5
Totals	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.0

Source: IUDS social research, Bucharest, June-July 2019 (N=4.005). Weighted data. Note: Marked in color are significantly lower values, according to a univariate variance analysis ($p = .000$).

In terms of general satisfaction with the different urban contexts, the level of satisfaction of Bucharest residents decreases as they move away from their own home.

The Capital's Roma residents stand out, as they express a significantly lower level of satisfaction than the other inhabitants, regardless of the context considered (Table 7). In this regard, people in the Roma poverty group have somewhat different views from those of the Roma population in the non-poverty group. The main explanation lies in the different location of the two groups. While people in the non-poverty Roma group live mainly in Sector 5, those in the poverty Roma group are more widespread between sectors, and in sectors 4 and 5 where they are more numerous, they prevail in the central areas of the city (even if marginalized), such as the Budapesta-Tineretului Park house area, the Uranus neighborhood or the Historic Center.

Table 7. Subjective poverty of people aged 18 and over by ethnicity and endowment of the area where they live, Bucharest, 2019 (% of the category)

In the area where you live, do you have ...?		Non-poverty non-Roma	Non-Roma poverty	Roma Poverty	Non-poverty Roma	Totals
Total	N	3,763	55	51	186	4,055
	%, of which:	100	100	100	100	100
	Access to public transport	97	91	96	88	97
	Road in good condition	81	86	92	76	81
	Sidewalks in good condition	84	86	88	82	84
	Sufficient space for walking on the sidewalk	76	79	88	80	76
	Parking spaces	65	65	61	54	65
	Trees, road trees, "tree alignment"	86	73	90	79	86
	Children's playgrounds	85	80	86	73	85
	Covered public transport stops	75	63	71	60	74
	Transport stops lighted at night	69	62	64	54	68
	Separate waste collection systems	45	34	49	32	44
	Green space for relaxation	81	77	81	70	81
	Benches, resting places	77	76	80	65	77
	Public drinking fountain	33	30	41	23	33
	Public toilet facilities	37	45	57	23	37
	Dedicated bicycle tracks	37	31	37	20	36
	There are street bins for recyclable waste collection	68	60	59	61	67
	Electricity outlets in public spaces	14	11	11	6	14
	Free (Wi-Fi) internet in public spaces	27	19	22	20	26
	Area dedicated to pets	49	58	59	32	48
	Outdoor fitness area	34	35	33	12	33
	Nursery	86	83	91	72	85
	Kindergarten	92	89	95	81	92
	Food store	98	91	103	91	98
	Satisfactory public lighting	93	89	96	74	92
	Street art (statues, artesian wells, murals, etc.)	50	53	63	36	50

Source: IUDS social research Bucharest, June-July 2019. Weighted data. Note: Marked in intense color are the significantly lower values, and in light shade are the significantly higher values.

This also explains why the Roma who do not consider themselves poor (the Roma non-poverty group) live in the worst equipped areas of the capital, while the Roma in the Roma poverty group live mostly in areas significantly better endowed than the average, as shown in Table 7. By contrast,

people in the non-Roma poverty group mostly live in areas less equipped than average, but better than those inhabited mainly by Roma.

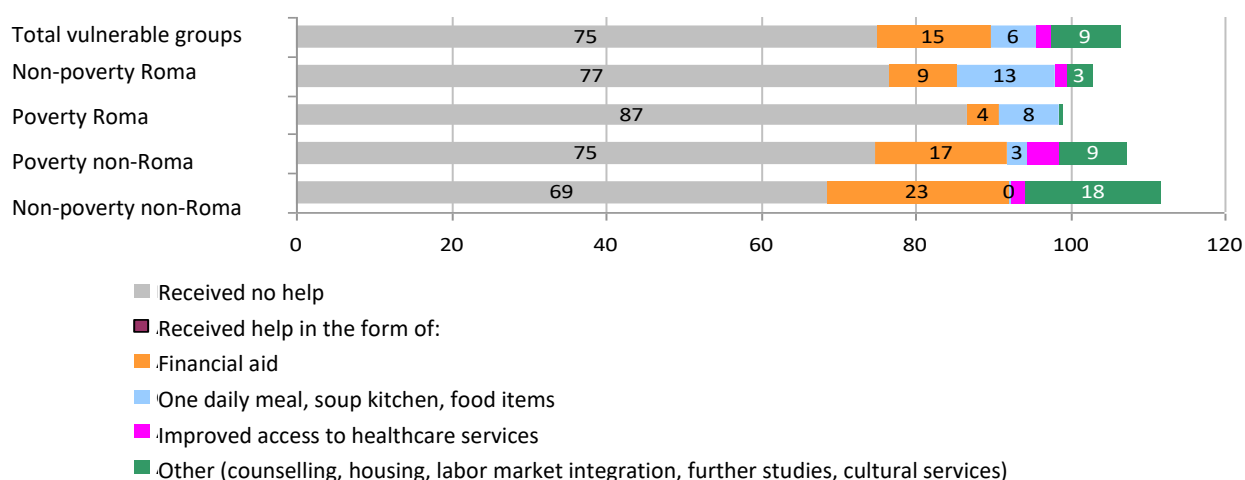
However, almost a quarter (23%) of the Roma in Bucharest who consider themselves poor say that if they had the necessary resources (time, money, jobs), they would like to move to another neighborhood in Bucharest. By comparison, the share of those willing to move to another neighborhood is over 17% of people in the Roma non-poverty group and below 4% of non-Roma poor, compared to an overall average of almost 9% in the whole sample. The neighborhoods where most of them would like to move are Băneasa, Center, Pipera, Titan and Militari.

The proportion of Bucharest residents eager to move increases to about 14% of the sample if the move concerns another city or another country. Both in terms of migration to another city and emigration to another country, the only group with significantly higher shares of potential migrants are the poor Roma (30% and 36%, respectively). The favorite cities to move to are Braşov and Cluj-Napoca, at a great distance from all other cities. The preferred countries are very diverse and spread on all continents, but the ones mentioned by significantly more Bucharest citizens eager to move are: USA, Italy, Spain, and especially Germany and England.

Subjective poverty is associated with no support from the state. The analysis of people from vulnerable groups, grouped into the four categories of subjective poverty and ethnicity (Figure 36), shows that only people from the non-Roma non-poverty group benefited in 2018 to a greater extent from support from the state. That is, almost a third of these people (31%) received one or more types of state support in 2018, compared to 25% of the non-Roma poverty group, 23% of non-poor Roma and only 13 % of the poor Roma. In other words, the data seem to reconfirm, in the case of Bucharest, the general tendency of the authorities to direct support mainly to the “deserving poor” or “respectable” vulnerable groups and much less to those considered the “undeserving poor”.¹¹

¹¹ For example, Stănculescu and Berevoescu (coord.) (2004) or Fleck and Rughiniş (eds.) (2008).

Figure 36. Subjective poverty and ethnicity groups compared to other vulnerable groups in Bucharest, depending on the support received from the state in 2018 (% of the category)



Source: Bucharest IUDS Social research, June-July 2019 (N = 398 people from vulnerable groups). Weighted data. Note: The bars in the chart exceed 100% because some people have mentioned several types of support. The research included the following 18 vulnerable groups: Single mothers, Young people who have left foster care centers, Unemployed people, Disabled people, Wards of the state, Victims of domestic violence, People in poverty, Homeless people, Immigrants, Roma, People living in inadequate conditions, People addicted to alcohol, drugs, Underage mothers, People who have left the penitentiary, Children in difficulty (children separated from parents, children abandoned in health facilities, children abused, neglected or subjected to exploitation, juvenile offenders, children with behavioral disorders), Young people at risk (young people leaving the social protection system, young people benefiting from a social protection measure), Adults in situations of vulnerability (victims of human trafficking). People who are infected/sick with HIV/AIDS, the unemployed, refugees/asylum seekers), Elderly people (not institutionalized, with no degrees of dependency; with no traditional carers, people who are alone).

Not only have more people in vulnerable groups who are part of the non-Roma poor received support, but they have also benefited from several and more diverse forms of support. Thus, 23% of the non-poor non-Roma received cash support, 6% – counseling, 3% – housing support, 3% – labor market integration assistance, 3% – further education support, 3% – cultural services and 2% – improved access to health services. The non-Roma poverty group benefited from a similar package, but in smaller shares, and, in addition, 3% received food support. By contrast, the support given to vulnerable Roma groups (in poverty or not) was significantly more limited to food support or soup kitchens and consisted in financial support much less frequently.

The support received is considered both insufficient and unsatisfactory. To the question “What kind of support do you think people belonging to a vulnerable group need?” more than two-thirds of people in vulnerable groups respond with “financial support”, the poor in significantly higher shares than the non-poor, regardless of ethnicity. In addition, almost a third of respondents mentioned the need for improved access to health services. Vulnerable Roma people also mention additional food support (or soup kitchen/food delivery services) and support services for the labor market integration of young people.

3.1.3. Quality of life in Bucharest compared to other European capitals

The previous sections analyzed Bucharest by comparison with other regions in the country or from the perspective of the perception of its inhabitants. This section changes the perspective and presents a secondary analysis of the data from the European research “Urban Audit”,¹² which allows an overview of the quality of life (and not only of poverty) in Bucharest compared to other European capitals. European statistics regarding major cities include a large number of indicators, organized into eight chapters,¹³ plus a population perception survey, which was conducted only between 2004 and 2015.¹⁴ Romania reports only a limited number of indicators¹⁵ for 34 county capital cities plus Bucharest, and the survey of residents' perceptions was conducted only in Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca and Piatra Neamț.

The analysis presented below uses the indicators reported by Romania for the city of Bucharest. From the available indicators, we selected those indicators that show **to what extent Bucharest is an inclusive city** or not, compared to the European capitals for which the values for the selected indicators are reported. For the selection of indicators we used the analysis framework developed internationally by the European Union and the United Nations Human Settlements Program.¹⁶ Therefore, this section compares the city of Bucharest with other European capitals (and other cities) on the following dimensions: satisfaction with public services and satisfaction with life, security and sense of safety as a city dweller, the possibility of finding a good home at an affordable price, poverty, marginalization and the risk of social exclusion.

3.1.3.1. Population composition

Compared to other European capitals, Bucharest is a city with a young and expanding population (see Annex 3).¹⁷ The demographic dependency ratio,¹⁸ although steadily increasing and large-scale between 2010 and 2018,¹⁹ still represents the lowest rate among European capitals.

The dependency ratio has increased much more for the elderly than for children and teenagers (0-19 years),²⁰ therefore, in 2018, the young “dependent” population became almost equal in number to

¹² Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/data/database>.

¹³ Namely: population (structure, fertility and mortality), living conditions, education, culture and tourism, labor market, economy and finance, transport and environment.

¹⁴ The Urban Audit waves were organized in 2004, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015.

¹⁵ For example, in the chapter on the labor market, Romania only reported the total number of the unemployed (by gender) and only for three years (2010-2012). Or in the chapter on the living conditions, Romania only reported two indicators that are included in this analysis. Or in the chapter on transport, Romania only reported the cost of travel by public transport and taxi.

¹⁶ The European Union and UN-Habitat (2016); Eurostat (2016).

¹⁷ The total population of the city, after a sharp increase in 2010, experienced a period of decline, but has resumed its growth since 2017. Source: Eurostat, Cities and greater cities [urb_cpopstr].

¹⁸ The demographic dependency ratio is the ratio between people of “dependent” age (people between 0 and 19 years of age and people over 64) and the population fit for work, aged between 20 and 64, calculated per 100 people.

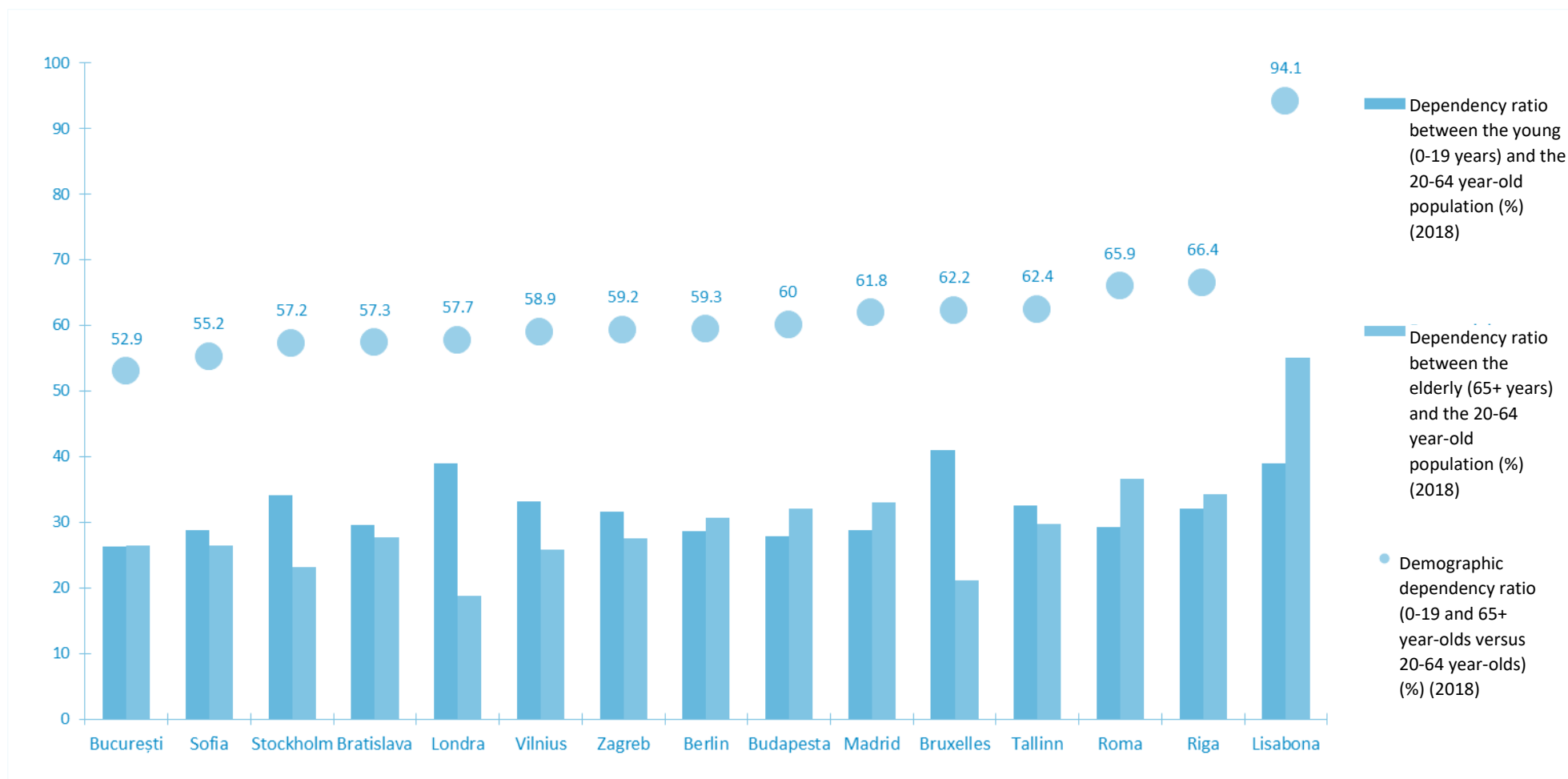
¹⁹ The demographic dependency ratio increased from 44.1% in 2010 to 52.9% in 2018. So an increase of almost 8.8%. Stronger increases were recorded only in Riga, Bratislava and Lisbon. Source: Eurostat, Cities and greater cities [urb_cpopstr].

²⁰ The 8.8% increase in the dependency ratio of the population in Bucharest between 2010 and 2018 was due to the 2.5% increase of the dependency of the population between 0 and 19 years of age and to the 6.3% increase of the dependency of the 65+ population.

that of 65 years of age and over. In other capitals, either the young-age dependency (as is the case in London, Brussels or Stockholm) or the elderly dependency (for example in Budapest, Madrid, Rome and, especially, Lisbon) prevails.

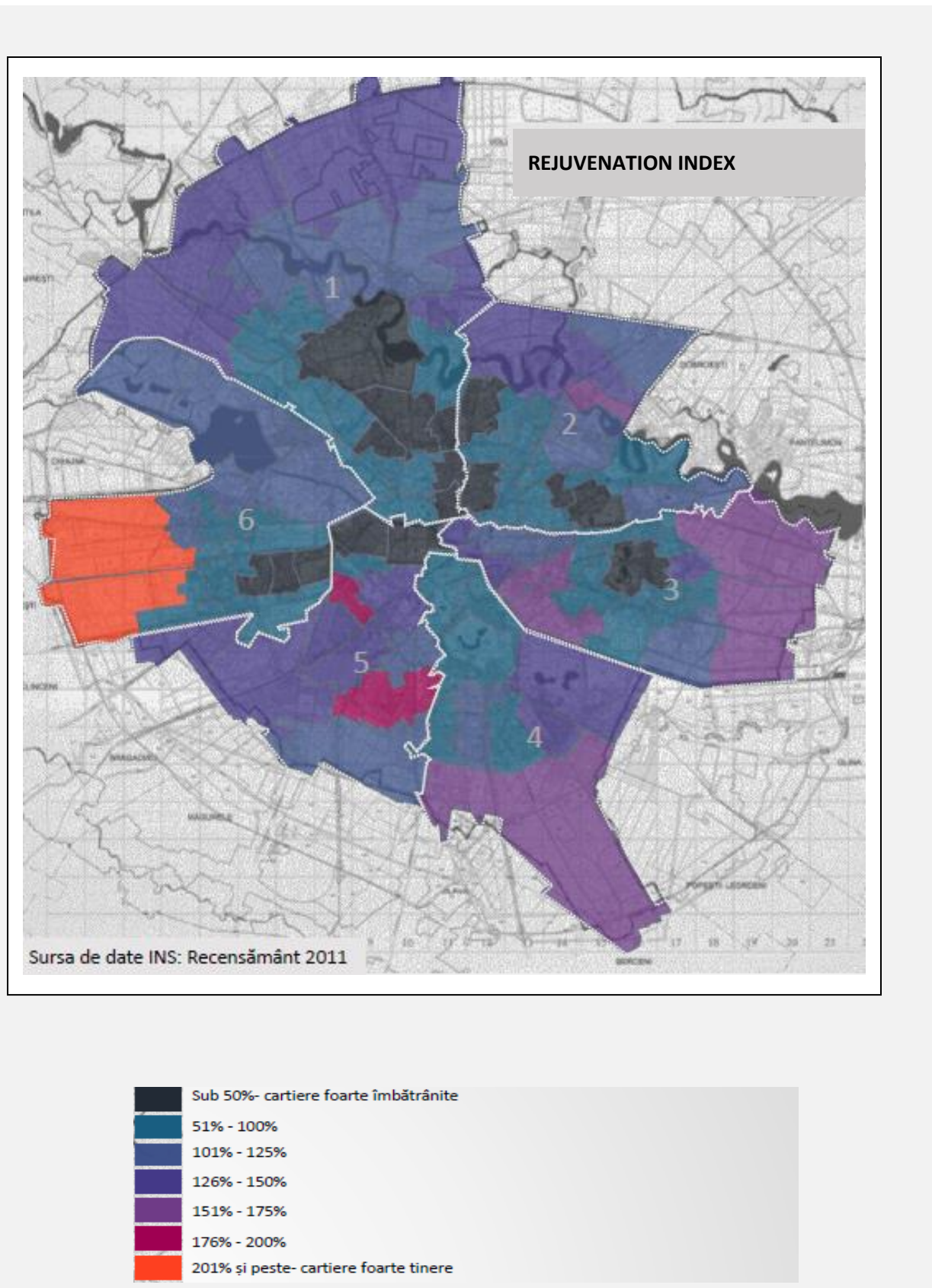
In Bucharest, the young and the elderly are unequally distributed throughout the territory. Map 3 shows that while in the central areas (especially in sectors 1 and 2) there are very old neighborhoods, in marginal areas there are young neighborhoods, including newly built residential complexes.

Figure 37. Bucharest is a capital with a young population



Source: Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/data/database>. Cities and greater cities [urb_cpopstr].

Map 3. Uneven distribution of the population in Bucharest



Source: NIS, The 2011 Census. A complete population analysis is presented in Section 1 Chapter 1.1. Notes:
Rejuvenation index = $(0-14 \text{ years}) * 100 / 65 \text{ years}$.

3.1.3.2. Life satisfaction

The overall life satisfaction of Romanian citizens is on average 7.3 on a scale of 1 to 10, a value equal to the EU-28 average.²¹ In Bucharest, more than three quarters of the inhabitants declare themselves “very satisfied” (18%) or “rather satisfied” (59%) with their life. However, the global life satisfaction of the inhabitants is lower than the national average and than the one expressed by the residents of other cities, such as Piatra Neamț and, especially, Cluj-Napoca, a phenomenon seen only in some European capitals and large cities (see Figure 38 below).²²

So, although Bucharest is the most economically developed city, with the highest GDP per capita and the highest income in the country, Bucharest residents also have higher expectations, relating to European standards and not to the level of other regions or cities in the country and, as a result, they are less satisfied. In fact, even in the European context, the life satisfaction of the people of Bucharest is one of the lowest among the capitals of the EU-28 states; lower values are registered only in Athens, Budapest and Lisbon.

3.1.3.3. Satisfaction with public services

According to the Mercer's 2019 Global Quality of Living Ranking, 8 of the top 10 best performing cities are in Europe.²³ This survey ranked 231 cities based on 39 criteria, including education, healthcare, culture, environment, public transport and access to goods and services, and showed significant variations between Western European and Eastern European cities, the former having much better average scores than the latter. In this context, Bucharest only ranks 109th. Only Sofia (116), among the EU-28 states, and the capitals of some non-EU countries in South-Eastern Europe, such as Belgrade (139), Sarajevo (156) or Tirana (175), rank lower. However, the Mercer ranking is not designed to capture the concerns of all residents, but only focuses on issues relevant to multinational company employees.

Education services are the most important dimension of the quality of life for Bucharest residents, an option available in 2015 only to the inhabitants of Bratislava, Stockholm and Athens.²⁴ In addition, in 2019, within the IUDS research, “to study (quality educational services for me or my family)” and “to offer children more development opportunities” were important advantages of being a resident of the Capital (with an average of 8.6, on a scale of 1-least important to 10-most important).²⁵ The objective indicators related to the educational infrastructure and services are dealt with in Section 6, Chapter 6.1.

²¹ Eurostat, EU-SILC 2018 data. By contrast, Bulgaria, Hungary, Croatia, Greece and Lithuania registered average values below 6.5.

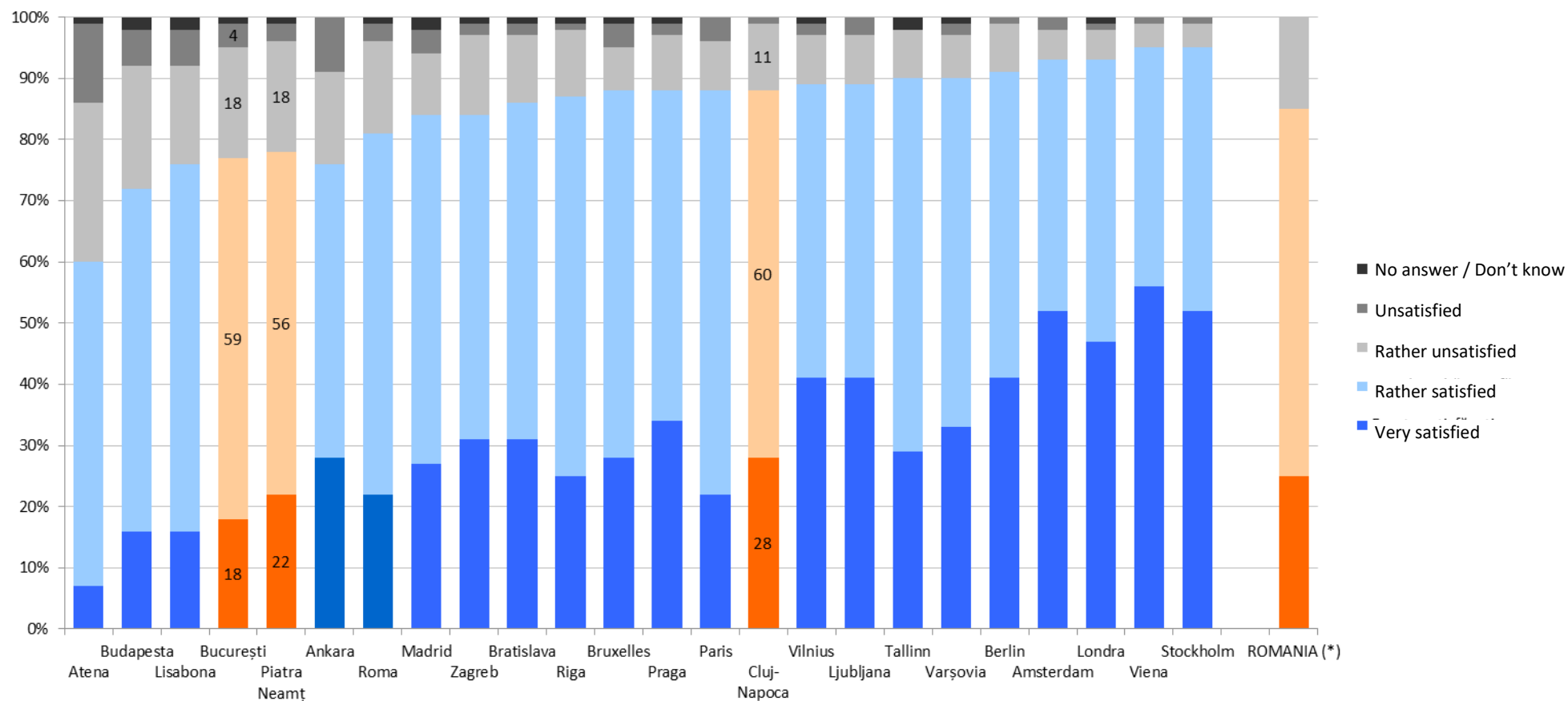
²² The European Union and UN-Habitat (2016).

²³ <https://mobilityexchange.mercer.com/Insights/quality-of-living-rankings> These are Vienna, Zurich, Munich, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Geneva and Basel.

²⁴ Out of 10 aspects that characterize the quality of life at city level, the city inhabitants were able to choose the three aspects that they considered “the most important”. Most (58%) Bucharest inhabitants considered the education services as “the most important”. Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

²⁵ The two items related to education ranked (at a tie) second in importance (in order of grade) among 11 items.

Figure 38. Global life satisfaction of the inhabitants of Bucharest and other European capitals



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep]. Note: More recent data does not exist at city level. (*) Eurostat, EU-SILC 2018 measuring satisfaction on a scale of 1 to 10 and not on the scale in the chart.

From the perspective of subjective evaluations, almost half (48%) of the inhabitants of Bucharest say they are satisfied with the schools in the city, 39% are dissatisfied, and 13% did not express an opinion.²⁶ The evaluations of the inhabitants place Bucharest in the top ten cities with the lowest performance out of all the 112 European cities included in the Urban Audit. These ten cities are all from the South of Europe, namely: Palermo, Istanbul, Diyarbakir (Turkey), Naples, along with the capitals Bucharest, Athens, Madrid, Ankara, Sofia and Rome (see Figure 39).

Health services are the second quality of life dimension important for Bucharest residents.²⁷ Agreeing, the inhabitants of more than half of the European capitals consider health services as ranking first or second when it comes to their importance.

Figure 40 below shows that the satisfaction with health services is negatively correlated with the gross mortality rate: the higher the mortality, the lower the population's satisfaction with the health services. And in the case of health services in the city, Bucharest does not occupy a favorable position, with only 40% of the total population satisfied with them.²⁸ The objective indicators support the population assessment. The gross mortality rate in Bucharest has an average value for European capitals. But almost a quarter of deaths occur in the case of people under 65 and a significant part of them are from preventable causes (diseases of the circulatory or respiratory system). These mortality characteristics are only recorded in Riga and Budapest. In addition, in the case of Bucharest, the infant mortality rate is also very high, the highest among European capitals (only Paris has a comparable rate), along with a very low birth rate (comparable only to Rome and Budapest).

However, medical services in Bucharest perform substantially better than at the national level or than in other counties, as shown in Chapter 6.2 of Section 6. Thus, in 2019, for the population of Bucharest, the quality of medical services represents an important advantage of being a resident of the Capital (with an average grade of 8.5, on a scale of 1- the least important to 10- the most important).²⁹

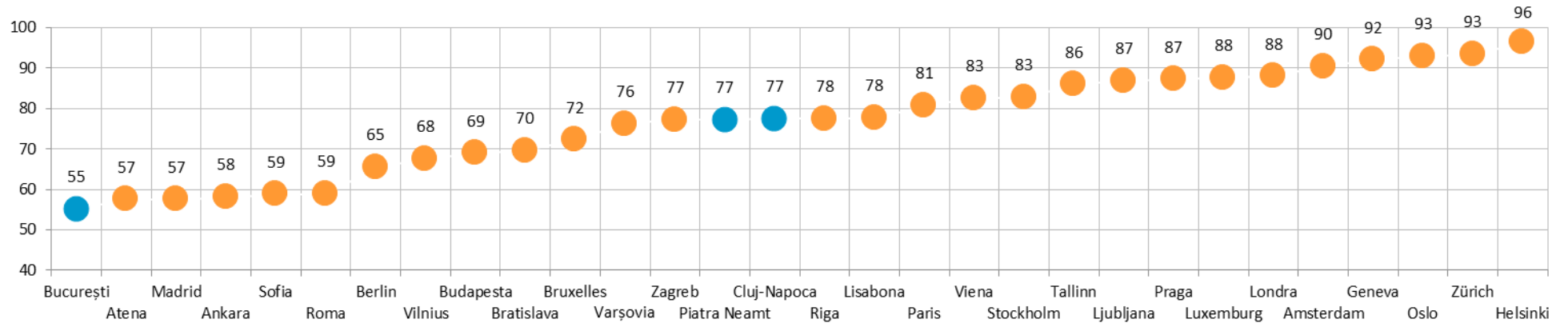
²⁶ The satisfaction percentage increases to 55% if it is calculated only based on the valid answers (respondents).

²⁷ 48% of the inhabitants of Bucharest considered the health services as “the most important”. Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

²⁸ Only 9% were “very satisfied” and 31% were “rather satisfied”, while 55% of the inhabitants said they were dissatisfied and 5% did not express an opinion.

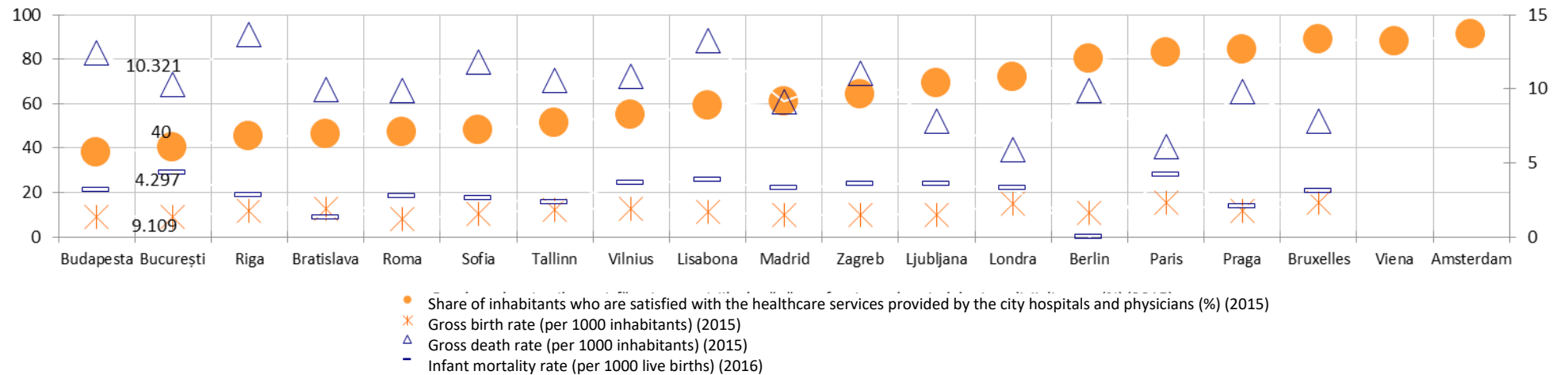
²⁹ This ranked third in importance (in order of grade) among 11 items. IUDS social research, June-July 2019.

Figure 39. Share of residents satisfied with the schools in the city (% of valid answers)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Figure 40. Share of inhabitants satisfied with the medical services in the city (% of the total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep] and Cities and greater cities [urb_cfermor].

Public transport services also get a poor rating from Bucharest residents, with less than half (48%) of them saying they are satisfied.³⁰ Therefore, also with regard to public transport, the perceptions of the inhabitants place Bucharest at the bottom of the ranking of European capitals, only surpassing Rome.

The IUDS social research of June-July 2019 updates the overview and brings additional information about the perceptions and opinions of Bucharest inhabitants related to public transport.³¹ More than 86% of Bucharest residents say they use public transport to multiple destinations (work, shopping, children's school, visits) and, on a typical day, they spend about 120 minutes in traffic. On a scale of 1 (deeply dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied), they gave an average grade of 8.1 for access to public transport; 7.6 for the quality of public transport (comfort, cleanliness); 7.2 for the quality of public transport (frequency, coverage), going down to an average satisfaction score of only 5.1 for bike lanes and 4.9 for car traffic quality.

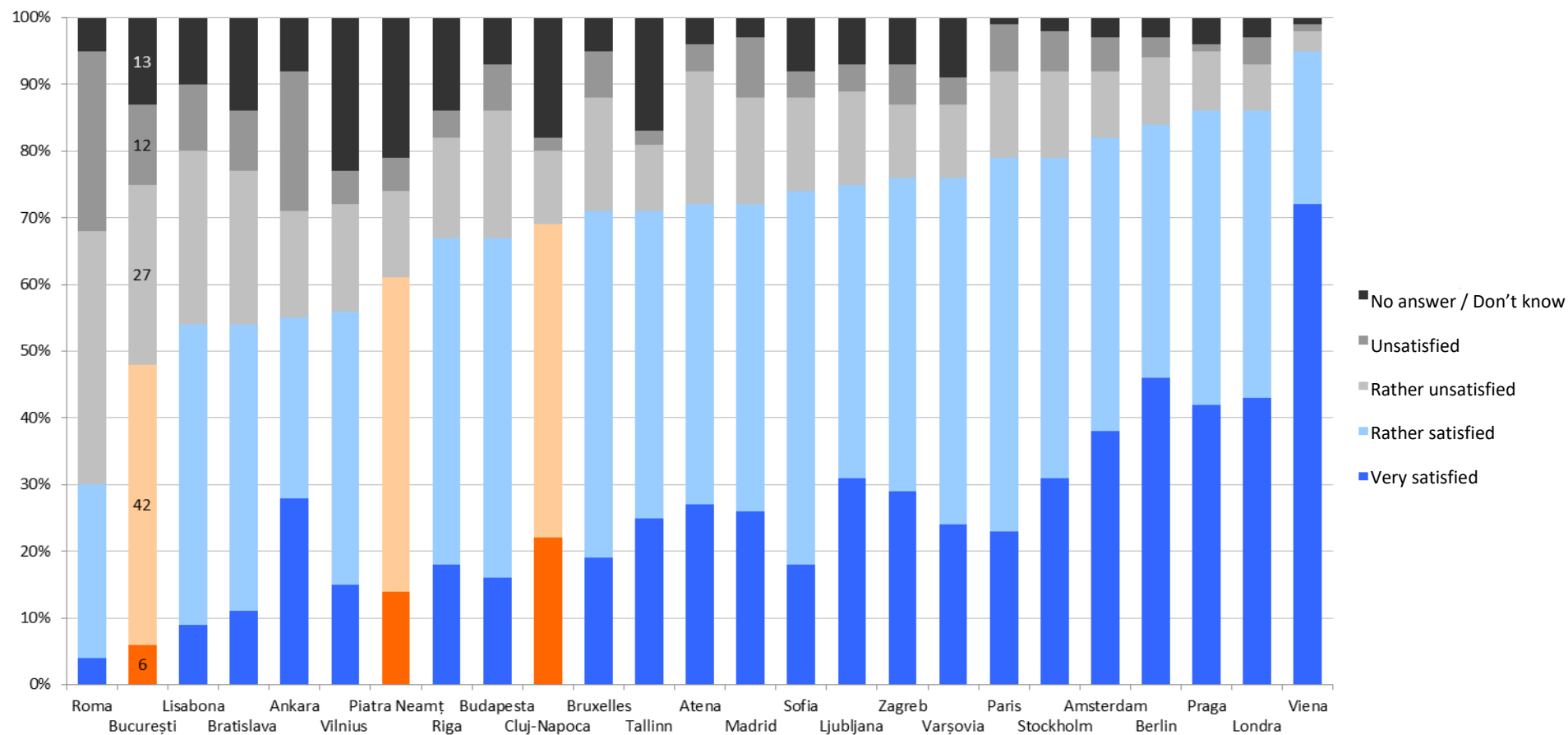
- Retirees (50%) show that there are no facilities specific to the needs of the elderly in the public transport.
- Parents with children claim that they encounter difficulties in transporting the child/children by public transport (31%) as well as when using strollers for the child/children in public (43%) and, consequently, give an average satisfaction score of only 6.3 for public transport adapted to the needs of parents with young children.
- (with an average grade of 8.5, on a scale of 1-least important to 10-most important).³²
- According to high school students, public transport services get an average satisfaction score of 6.8, and an increase in the quality of public transport (air conditioning, frequency) is the second aspect they would like to improve in Bucharest.

³⁰ Only 6% were “very satisfied” and 42% were “rather satisfied”, while 39% of the inhabitants said they were dissatisfied and 13% did not express an opinion.

³¹ See also Section which presents an analysis of objective indicators.

³² This ranked third in importance (in order of grade) among 11 items. IUDS social research, June-July 2019.

Figure 41. Degree of satisfaction with the public transport in the city (% of total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Not even when it comes to green spaces or outdoor recreation facilities does Bucharest get better positions, but remains at the bottom of the European capitals ranking. With a relatively small area for green spaces and recreation (only 7.5% of the total territory), only 62% of Bucharest inhabitants say they are satisfied with these services.³³ A lower level of population satisfaction is recorded only in Athens, Bratislava and Rome (see Figure 42 below).

In 2019, according to the IUDS social research, the average degree of satisfaction with green spaces (parks, leisure places) was 7.3, on a scale of 1 (deeply dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied). Parents with children are more critical and only give an average score of 6.5 for “parks and playgrounds where I can leave my child/children alone, without fear that something bad might happen”. High school students mention a better quality and quantity of green spaces as the third aspect they would like to improve in the neighborhood where they live, and when it comes to the question “What kind of space should be arranged for young people like you?” one third of them opt for: parks, theme parks, bicycle tracks and roller skates.³⁴

Heavy traffic in the city along with industrial activities, especially if associated with insufficient green spaces and trees along the streets, lead to pollution. Thus, the level of population satisfaction regarding air quality and noise level places Bucharest on a much lower position than other cities in the country (such as Cluj-Napoca or Piatra Neamț), ranking last among European capitals. Similar values on both dimensions are only recorded in Athens and Sofia (see Figure 43 below).³⁵ An analysis based on objective indicators regarding the quality of the environment in Bucharest is available in Chapter 7 – Environment and Biodiversity.

The situation is similar when it comes to sports facilities, such as sports fields and gyms. Bucharest ranks fourth from the bottom of the European capitals ranking.³⁶ The same happens for cultural facilities, such as concert halls, theaters, museums, libraries, for which the satisfaction of the inhabitants makes Bucharest rank seventh from the bottom of the ranking (Figure 44).³⁷ A similarly low population satisfaction level as in Bucharest – regarding the sports and cultural facilities in the city – is only recorded in Athens, Ankara, Bratislava and Sofia.

³³ 18% were “very satisfied” and 44% “rather satisfied”, while 37% of the inhabitants declared themselves dissatisfied, and 1% did not express an opinion.

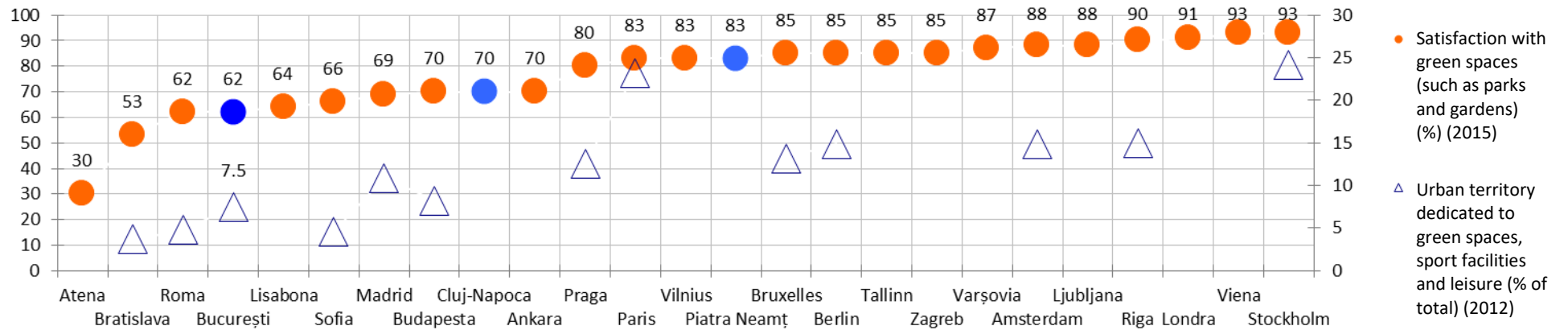
³⁴ IUDS social research, June-July 2019.

³⁵ The degree of satisfaction expressed with the air quality in the city was the following: 4% “very satisfied”, 18% “rather satisfied”, 75% dissatisfied and 3% non-response. The noise level in the city had the following distribution: 5% “very satisfied”, 26% “rather satisfied”, 67% dissatisfied and 2% non-response.

³⁶ The degree of satisfaction expressed with the sports facilities in the city was the following: 10% “very satisfied”, 34% “rather satisfied”, 36% dissatisfied and 20% non-response. The share of satisfied inhabitants increases to 55% if it is calculated only based on the valid answers, but the position of Bucharest in the ranking does not change.

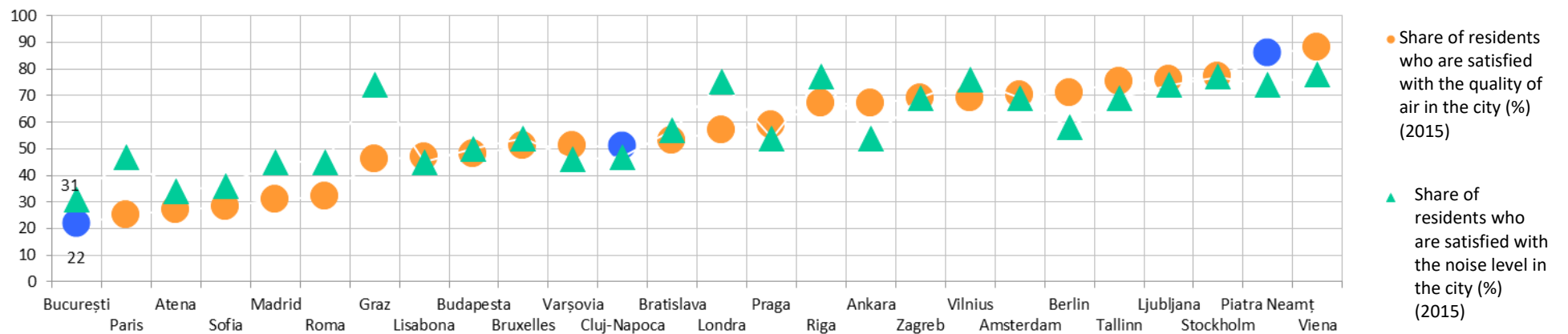
³⁷ The degree of satisfaction expressed with the cultural facilities in the city was as follows: 19% “very satisfied”, 51% “rather satisfied”, 16% dissatisfied and 14% non-response. The share of satisfied inhabitants increases to 55% if it is calculated only based on the valid answers, but Bucharest's position in the ranking does not change.

Figure 42. Share of residents who are satisfied with the green spaces in the city (% of the total population)



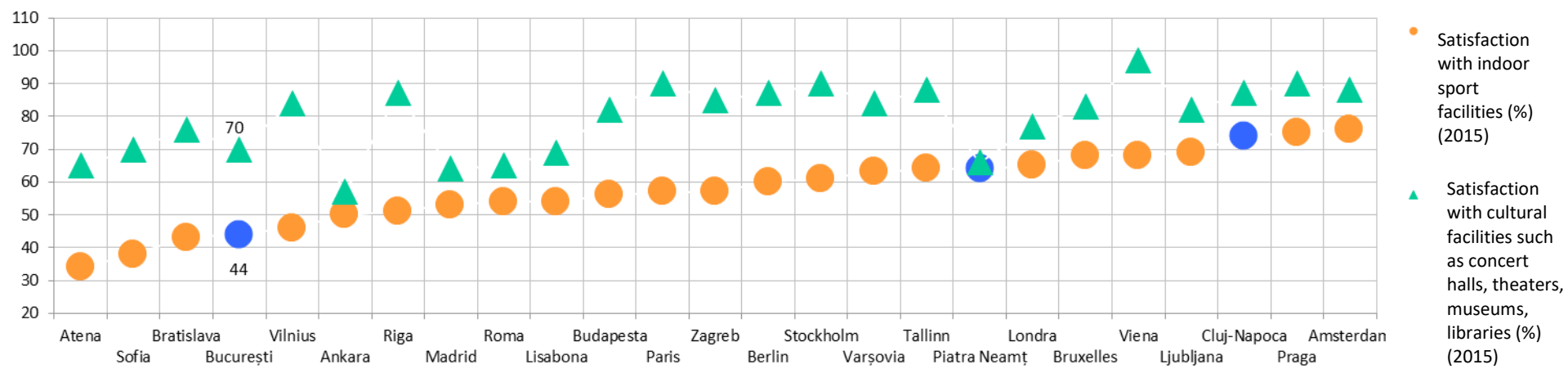
Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep] and Cities and greater cities [urb_cfermor]. Note: Territory data that is not on the chart is not available.

Figure 43. Share of residents who are satisfied with the noise level and air quality in the city (% of total population)



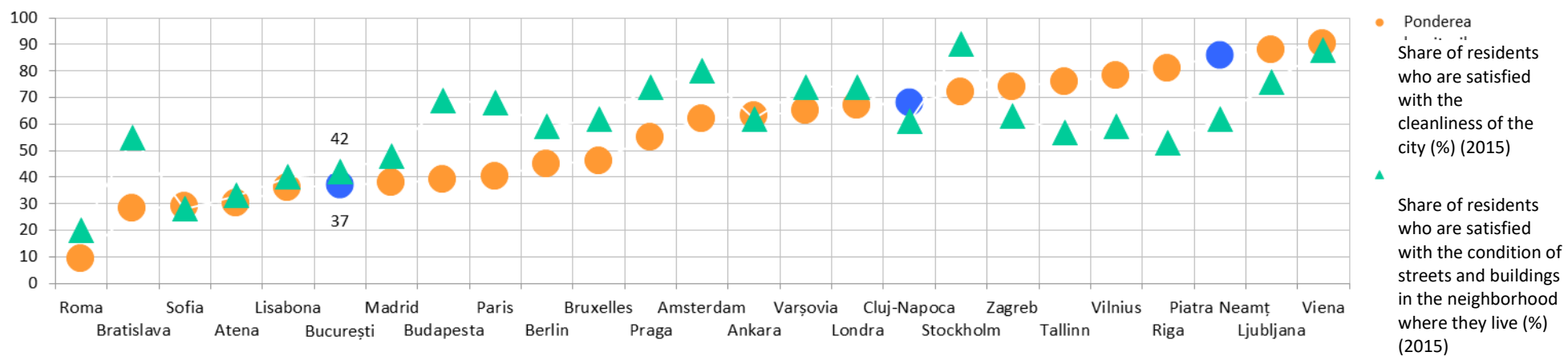
Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Figure 44. Share of residents who are satisfied with sports and cultural facilities in the city (% of total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Figure 45. Share of residents who are satisfied with the cleanliness of the city and the condition of streets and buildings in the neighborhood where they live (% of total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Data from 2019 show that, from the point of view of high school students in Bucharest,³⁸ activities for teenagers (spaces for practicing sports, hobbies, arts) get an average satisfaction score of 7.6 for those available in neighborhoods, and 8.9 for the facilities in the city (and not just from the neighborhood). Among the aspects that they would like to improve are more leisure opportunities (concert halls, sports fields and halls) (ranking fourth), and one third of them mention the following, among the spaces that they would like to be equipped: gyms and sports fields, open-air cinema and theater, swimming pools and ice rinks.³⁹

Bucharest's position remains at the bottom of the European capitals ranking and in connection with the population's satisfaction with the cleanliness and condition of the streets and buildings in the city. Aside from Bucharest, only some capitals from southern and central Europe get such weak assessments on both aspects, namely: Rome, Sofia, Athens, Lisbon, Madrid and Budapest.

In 2019, on a scale of 1 (deeply dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied), the population assessed the care and comfort of public spaces (cleanliness, facilities, furniture, statues, fountains, etc.) by an average of 6.7. Only half of the population declared that there was street art (statues, artesian wells, murals) in the area where they live. According to high school students, the cleanliness of the neighborhoods received an average grade of 6.8, the cleanliness of the city was rated at 6.4, and increasing the quality of cleaning services was the aspect that should be given priority both in the neighborhood where they live (for 46% of them) as well as at the level of the whole city (for 56% of them).

61% of the inhabitants of Bucharest express a feeling of security as a city resident. The percentage increases to 76% in relation to safety in the neighborhood where they live. These percentages make Bucharest rank fifth from the bottom of the European capitals ranking. The position is similar to that of Brussels and higher than those of Athens, Sofia and Rome. If in their case the correlation between the degree of dissatisfaction with safety and the real number of violent crimes and deaths is obvious, the negative perception of the citizens of Bucharest does not seem to have a real basis.

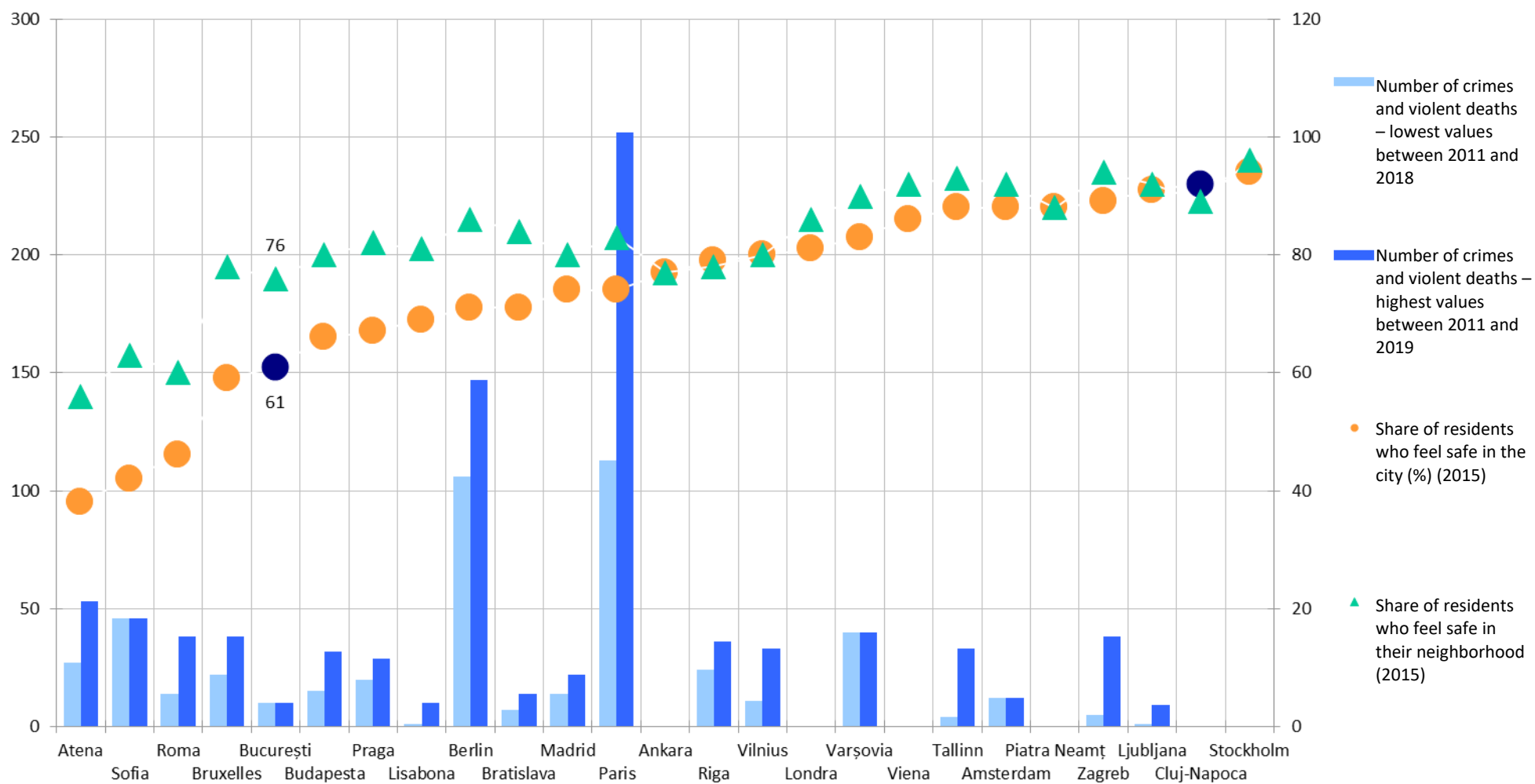
For the summer of 2019, the population offered an average score of 8.9 for the feeling of security in their own home, on a scale of 1-minimum to 10-maximum. The average score decreased to 8.4 for safety in the block section, to 7.8 for safety in the street, in the neighborhood, and to 7.3 for safety in Bucharest, in general. High school students assessed public safety at an average of 7 in the neighborhood and 7.3 in the city. However, 29% of them consider that increasing public safety (police, patrols) is a priority, which they would like to improve in the neighborhood where they live and in the city in general. 81% of foreign tourists in Bucharest responded that they felt safe during their stay.⁴⁰

³⁸ IUDS social research, June-July 2019.

³⁹ An analysis of the infrastructure, activities, events and cultural services based on objective indicators can be found in section 6.4.

⁴⁰ IUDS social research, June-July 2019.

Figure 46. Feeling of security as a city inhabitant (% of the total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep] and Cities and greater cities [urb_clivcon]. Note: Territory data that is not on the chart is not available.

In conclusion, the perceptions of the population place Bucharest at the bottom of the European ranking regarding all public services and urban facilities, even if they are among the most numerous and diverse in the country, as shown by the other analytical sections of the IUDS. Along with Bucharest, most often, there are not capitals of some former communist countries, but capitals of southern Europe. That is, at the level of European capitals, the discrepancies between the North and the South are much more relevant than the ones between the East and the West in terms of satisfaction with public services and urban facilities.

Figure 47 below shows what is, from the population's perspective, the hierarchy of development priorities in the field of services. The chart is built on a comparative type of logic, comparing Bucharest with the most similar capitals in terms of population satisfaction, i.e. the only two mega-cities in Europe.⁴¹ It can be seen that the hierarchies in Bucharest, Ankara and Sofia are relatively similar, while those in Athens and Rome are rather similar to the hierarchies of the mega-cities of London and Paris. In terms of priorities, the discrepancies between the East and the West also play an important role in Europe.

3.1.3.4. Satisfaction with the public administration, the sector and the city

43% of Bucharest inhabitants consider that the local public administration is efficient, and 42% declare that they trust the authorities (see Figure 48 below). These values ensure that Bucharest sits in the average platoon among European capitals.

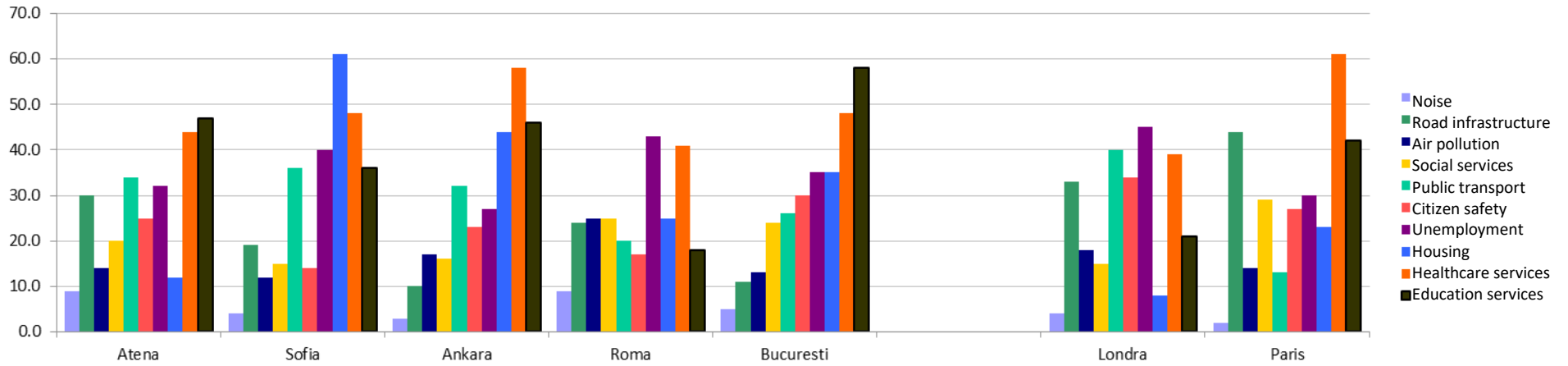
Considering the following percentages: 55% satisfaction with schools, 40% with medical services, 48% with public transport, 62% with green spaces, 22% with air quality, 31% with noise level, 44% with indoor sports facilities, 70% with cultural facilities, 37% with cleanliness, 42% with the condition of streets and buildings, 61% with the feeling of security as a city dweller and 42% with the trust in the authorities, Bucharest is a city where 83% of its inhabitants are satisfied to live. More than four out of five inhabitants of Bucharest are satisfied that they live in Bucharest. However, Bucharest ranks third from the bottom of the European capitals ranking, after Athens and Rome, because in most other capitals (and large cities) 90% or more of the inhabitants are satisfied to live. These figures also indicate that, regardless of the problems they face in the capital cities in Europe, including Bucharest, residents prefer them to other urban centers, most likely for the many opportunities of all kinds (jobs, higher education, etc.) (see Figure 49 below).

However, the satisfaction with the Capital and its sectors is differentiated from one area to another, as shown by the social research data of IUDS from 2019. Satisfaction with the sector varies slightly, between about 7.9 for sectors 4 and 3 and a minimum of 6.5 for sectors 5 and 2. However, within the sectors there are neighborhoods that differ significantly, both in terms of satisfaction with their own sector and with Bucharest in general.⁴² Thus, while in sectors 4 and 3 there are neighborhoods/areas with average ratings above 9, in Sector 6 and especially in Sector 5 there are neighborhoods/areas with a very low level of satisfaction, i.e. with average scores between 4 and 6. The differences are illustrated in Maps 4 and 5.

⁴¹ The European Union and UN-Habitat (2016).

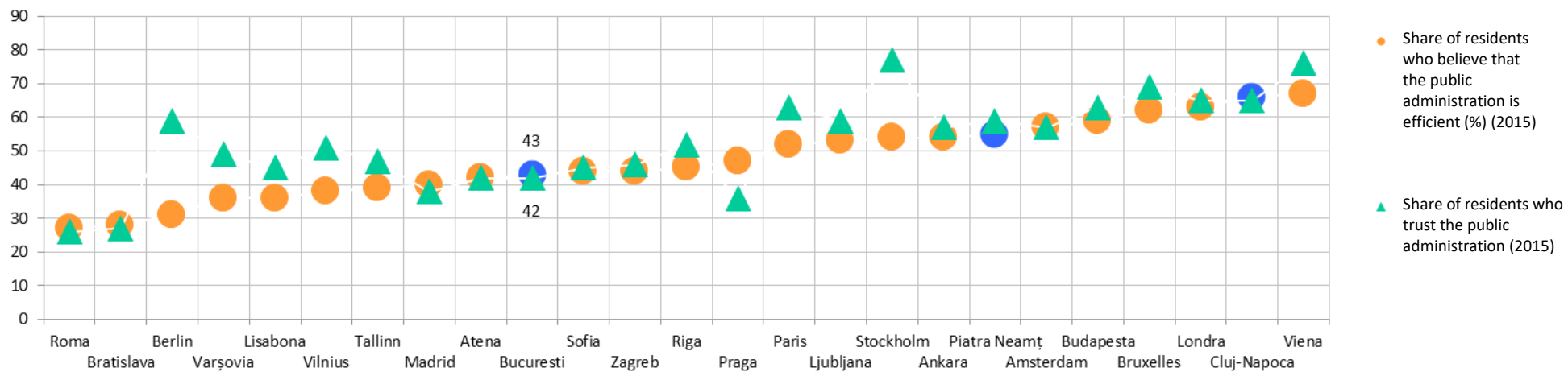
⁴² Scale of satisfaction with the sector/city from 1 (to a very small extent) to 10 (to a very large extent). IUDS social research, June-July 2019.

Figure 47. The three most important aspects for the quality of life from the perspective of the inhabitants (% of the total population)



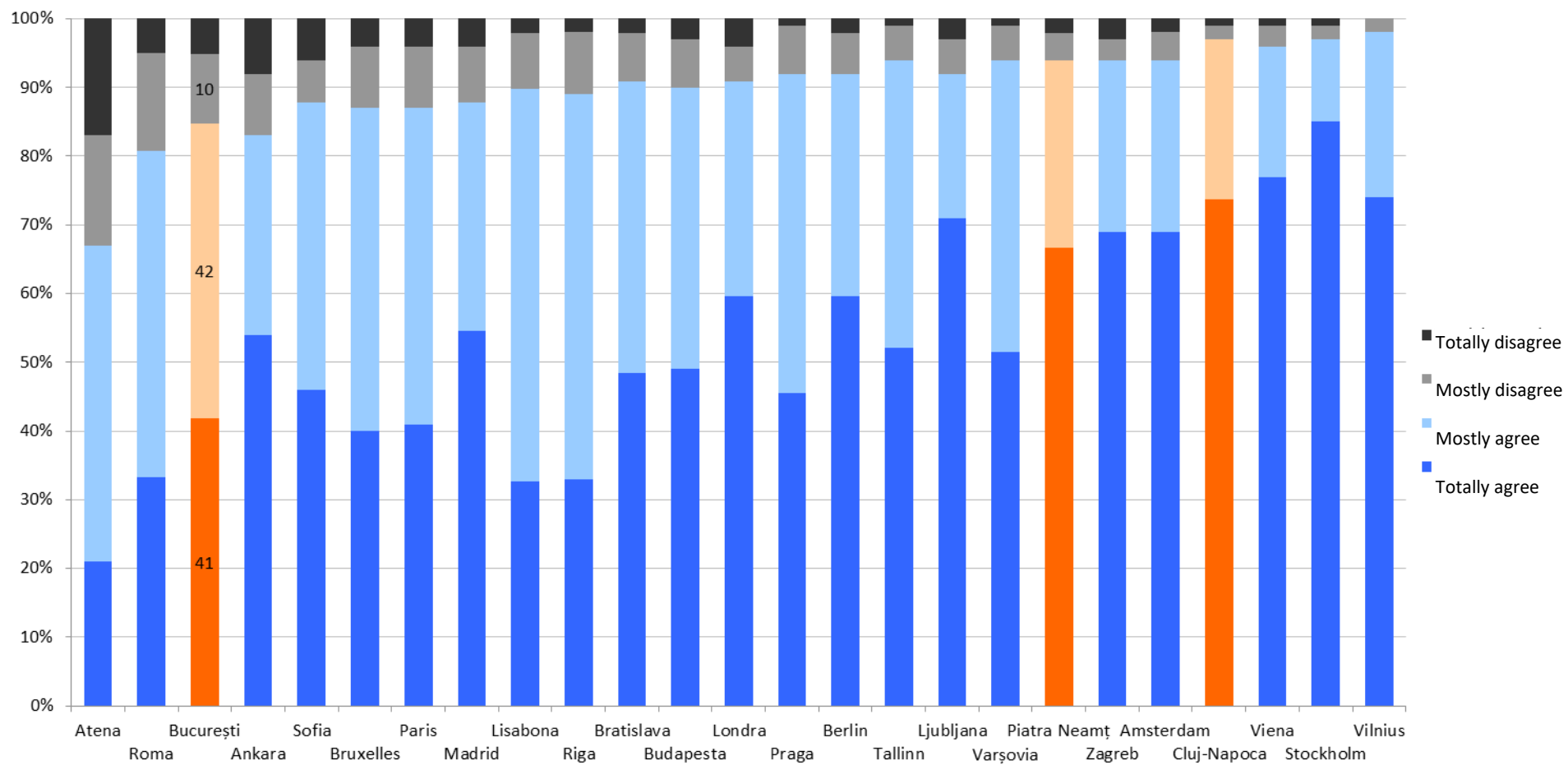
Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep]. Note: The chart is ordered according to the hierarchy of values for Bucharest.

Figure 48. Share of residents who trust and believe that the public administration is efficient (% of the total population)



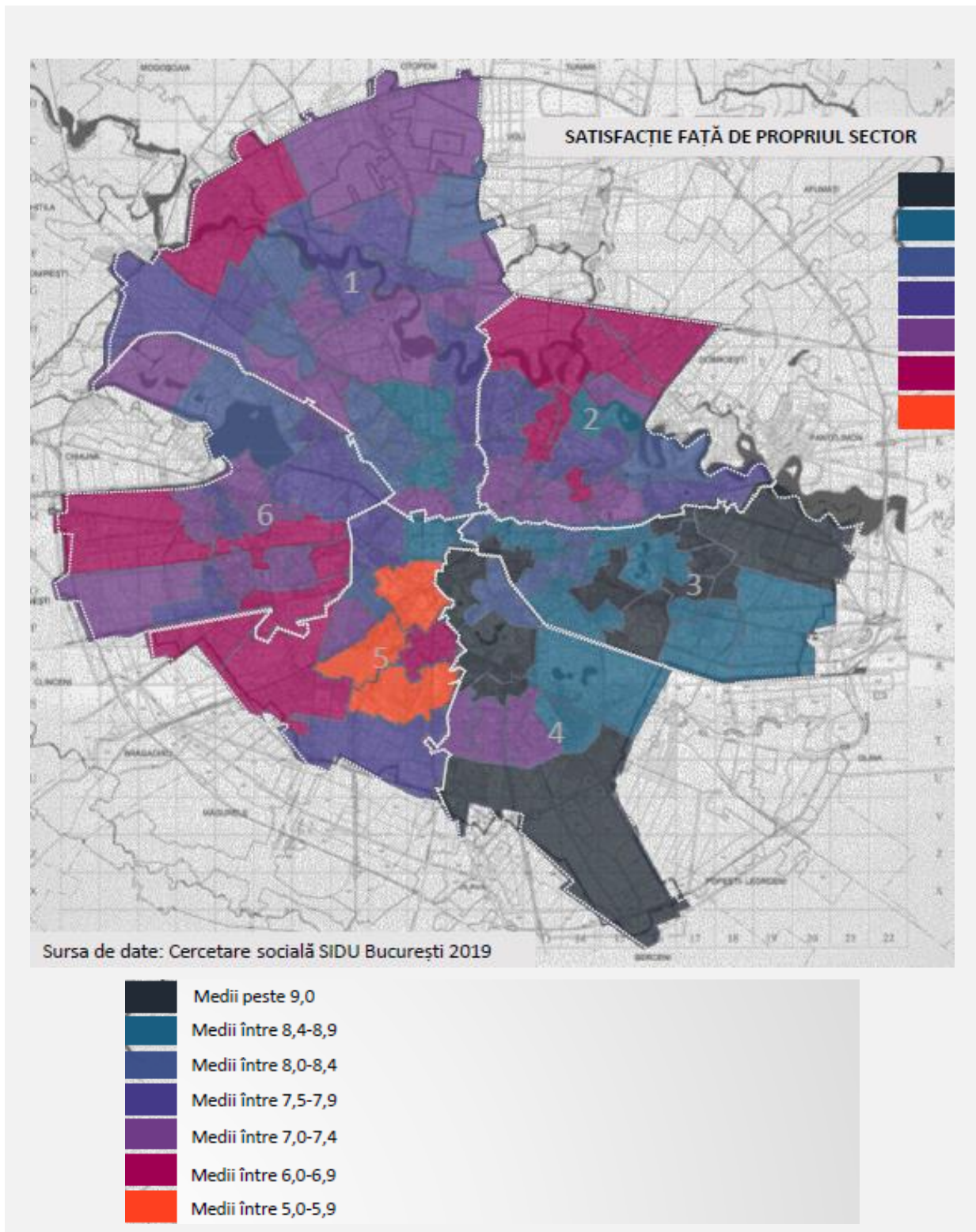
Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Figure 49. Are you satisfied with living in this city? (% of the total population)



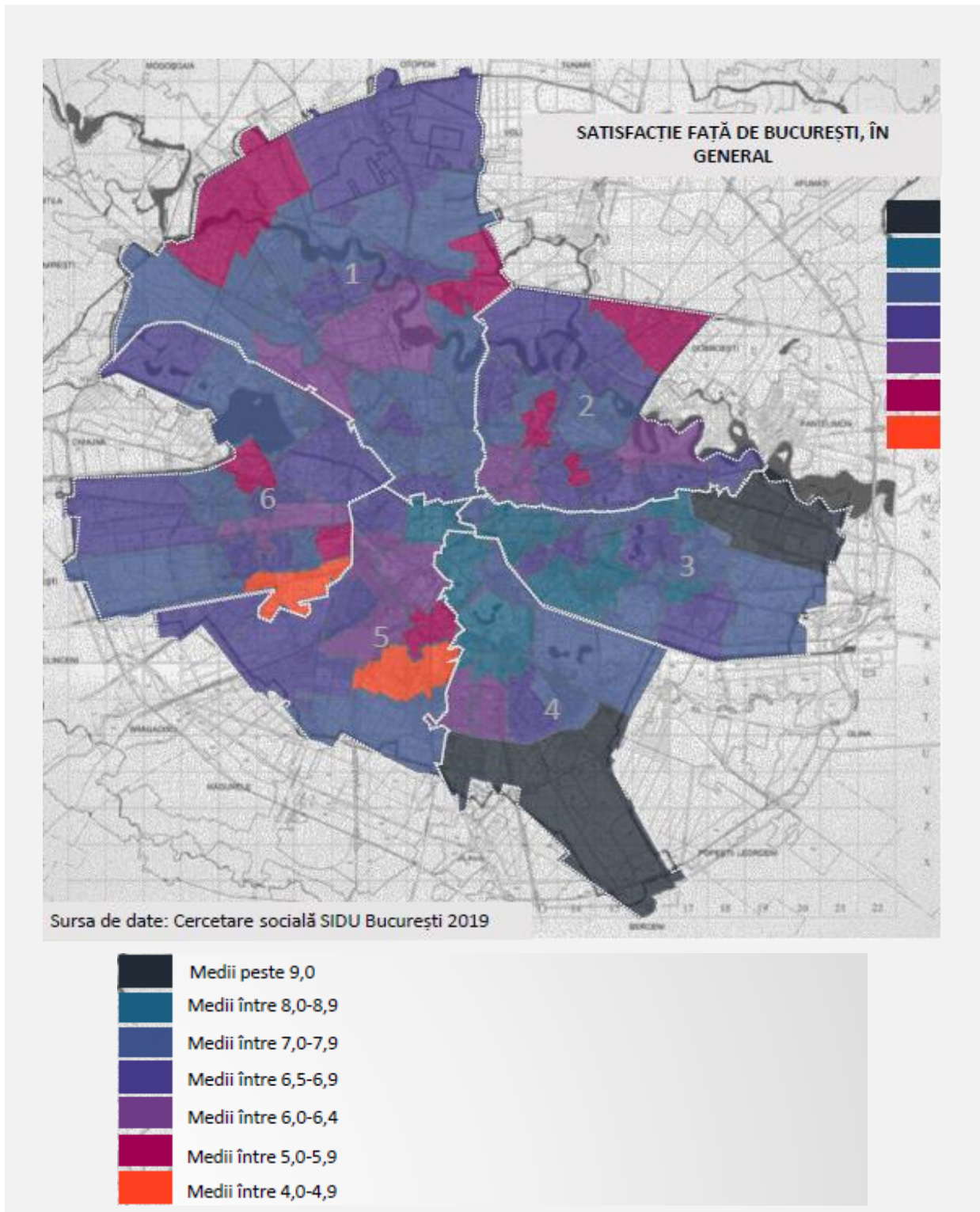
Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Map 4. Satisfaction of the inhabitants with the sector where they live



Source: IUDS social research, June-July 2019. Note: The map shows the average values calculated by neighborhoods, on a scale of satisfaction from 1 (to a very small extent) to 10 (to a very large extent).

Map 5. Resident satisfaction with Bucharest



Source: IUDS social research, June-July 2019. Note: The map shows the average values calculated by neighborhoods, on a scale of satisfaction from 1 (to a very small extent) to 10 (to a very large extent).

3.1.3.5. Poverty and social marginalization

Decent living conditions are one of the key aspects in fighting poverty and social marginalization, which are also considered by the population to be of the utmost importance for the quality of life (Figure 47). Statistical data show that the number of dwellings in Bucharest has continuously increased. In terms of living space, however, with less than 16.74 m²/person, Bucharest occupies the last position in the European capitals ranking.⁴³ For comparison, in Sofia, the average living space is 19.71 m²/person, in Prague it is 22.08, in Budapest it is 34.55, and the maximum of 47.79 is reported in Athens (in 2011). In addition, in Bucharest, less than 83% of homes are connected to the drinking water system and about 82% to the sewerage system (2016 data, which also includes the territory of Ilfov County, considered the functional urban area of the Capital. In the case of Bucharest, the percentage of the population connected to water and wastewater systems is over 99%, according to the 2011 census). Similar shares are found in only a few capitals of former communist countries, such as Bratislava or Ljubljana. In all the other capitals the corresponding percentages are higher than 90%. So, the quality of living in Bucharest is better than in most of Romania, but it is poorer than in other European capitals. However, given the fact that the share of dwellings owned by people is the highest in Europe, the inhabitants of Bucharest do not rank the problem of housing first in the top priority aspects regarding the quality of life, as is the case of Sofia.

It should be recalled that, in the European context, Romania and Bulgaria are the countries with the highest shares of the population living in overcrowded dwellings (48%, in cities, in 2018).⁴⁴ There is no city-level data on overcrowding, but with 16.74 m²/person of average living space, Bucharest does not seem to differ from other cities in the country.

Access to decent and affordable living conditions and to a job that provides a satisfactory income for the household are the necessary conditions for a high-quality life. The lack of housing or living in inappropriate and unsafe conditions, along with the lack of employment and insufficient income are determinants of poverty and social exclusion. On these issues, the 2015 Urban Audit perception survey shows that:

- (i) 42% of the Bucharest residents consider that “in this city it is easy to find a good home at a reasonable price”,⁴⁵ a percentage that ensures Bucharest a place at the top of the European capitals ranking, along with Sofia, Zagreb, Ankara and Athens. At the opposite end, at the bottom of the ranking there are the capitals where the inhabitants consider that finding a good dwelling at a reasonable price is a real challenge, namely: Paris, Stockholm, Berlin, Amsterdam and London. Only as a remark, according to statistical data, the dwellings in the western capitals mentioned have considerably better living conditions and endowments than in the capitals in the same platoon as Bucharest, which means that, most likely, the meanings associated with a “good dwelling” differ significantly between the two groups of capitals.
- (ii) But a dwelling is associated with a number of costs (rent, maintenance, utilities) which represent a large part of the bills that the population has to pay monthly. About a third (35%) of the Bucharest population say they “always” (10%) or “sometimes” (25%) have

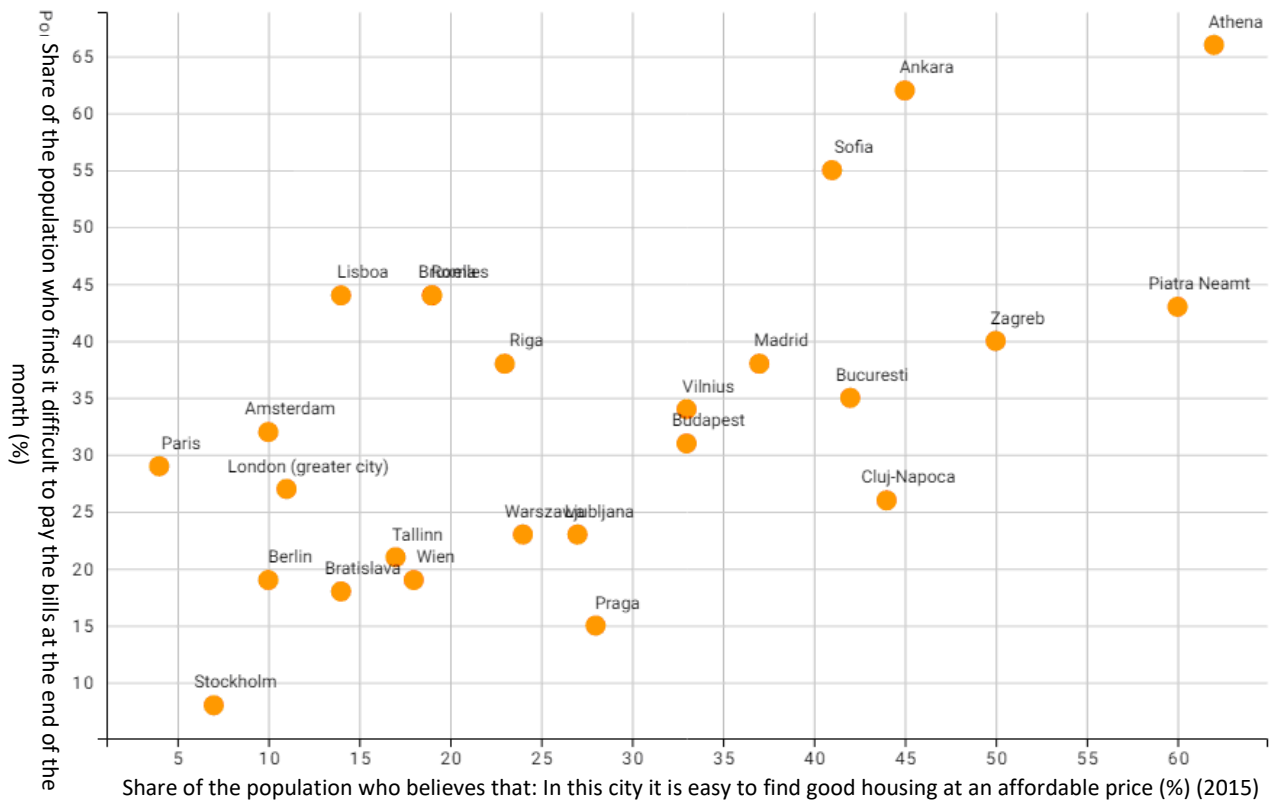
⁴³ The most recent data reported by Romania are from 2012. Eurostat, Cities and greater cities [urb_clivcon]. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/data/database>

⁴⁴ Eurostat. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi174/default/table?lang=en>

⁴⁵ 12% “totally agree” with the statement, 30% “rather agree”, 48% disagree, and 10% did not answer the question.

difficulties in paying bills.⁴⁶ In this respect, Bucharest is in the middle of the distribution of European capitals.

Figure 50. European capitals between access to good housing and difficulties in paying bills (% of the total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep]. Note: Regarding the difficulties in paying the bills, the answers “always” and “sometimes” are taken into account.

Figure 50 shows how European capitals are distributed simultaneously on the two dimensions related to housing. It is observed that Bucharest is most similar to Madrid, Budapest and Vilnius. Compared to other cities in Romania, the capital is worse off in terms of the availability of quality housing, a situation registered in most European countries.⁴⁷ In Cluj-Napoca, according to the population, it is easy to find a good home at a reasonable price, and the payment of bills is not a problem for only about a quarter of the inhabitants. In contrast, in Piatra Neamt, it is very easy to find a good home at a reasonable price, but paying bills is a problem for 43% of the population.

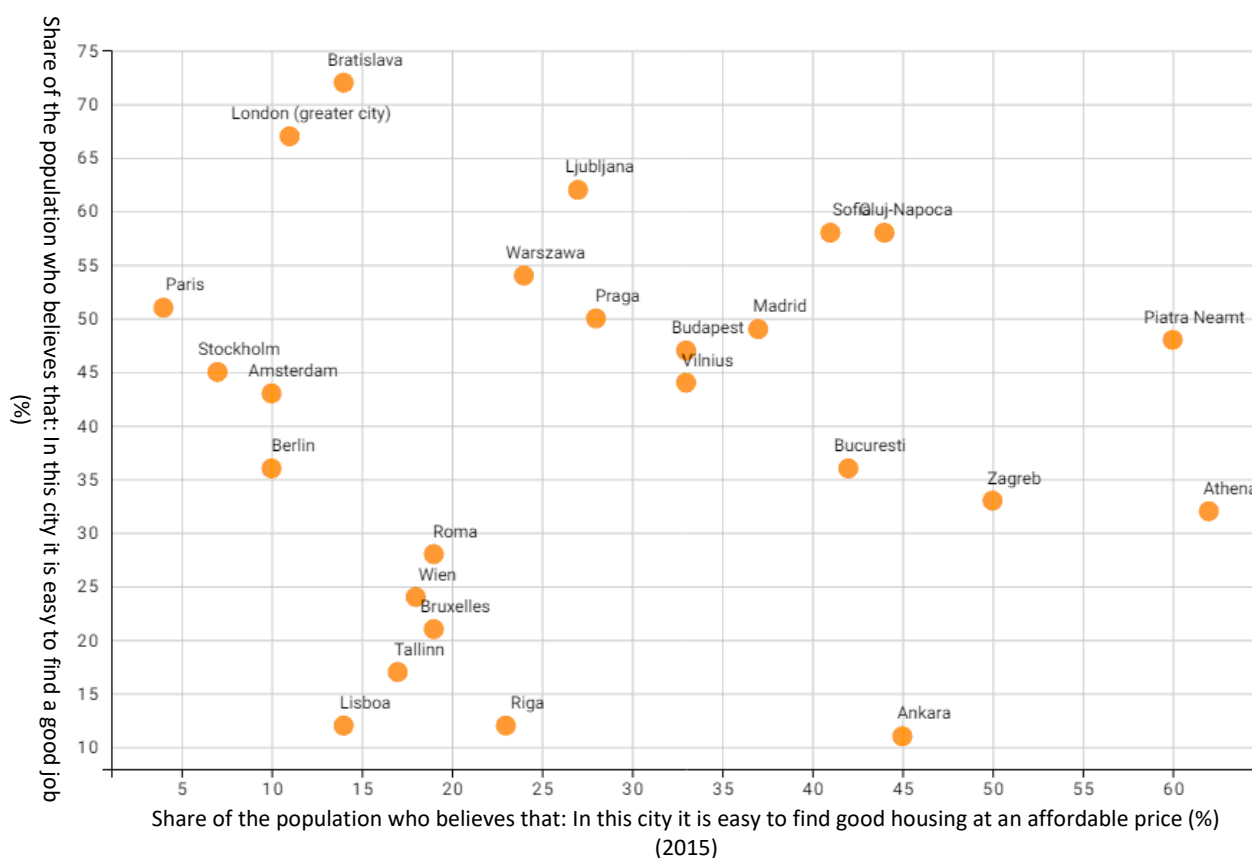
- (iii) Access to a “good job” ensures stability for the household. With enough income, one can pay their monthly bills without any problems, one can equip their home in accordance with their expectations and lifestyle, one can finance their desired activities, one can cover the costs related to children's education and so on. From this point of view, 36% of Bucharest

⁴⁶ In addition, 64% of the inhabitants claim that they have “never” had difficulties in paying the bills, and 1% do not answer.

⁴⁷ The European Union and UN-Habitat (2016). 96).

residents consider that “in this city it is easy to find a good job”.⁴⁸ Correspondingly, Bucharest occupies an average position in the distribution of European capitals.

Figure 51. European capitals between access to good housing and access to a good job (% of the total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

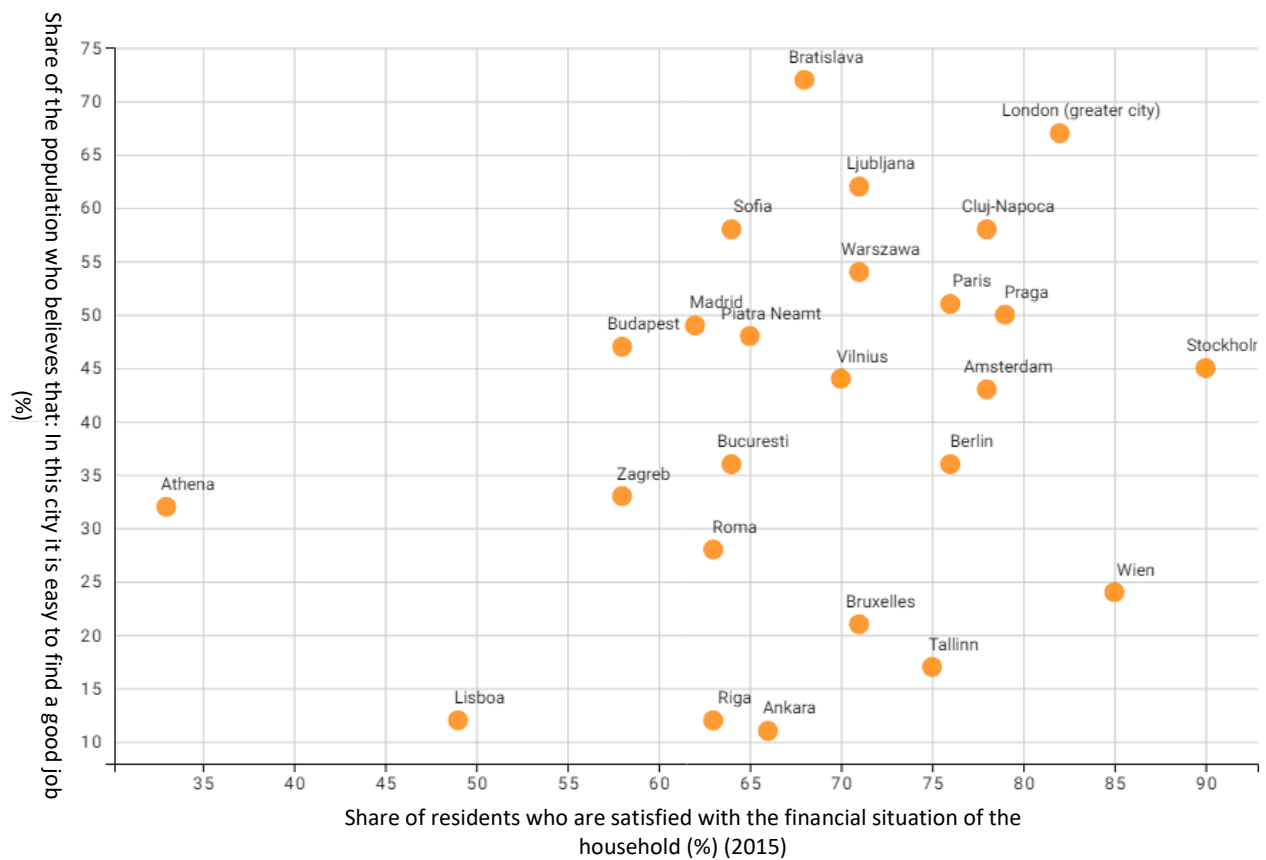
Figure 51 illustrates how European capitals are distributed simultaneously across the two dimensions of access to good housing and access to a good job. In this regard, Bucharest stands out, being unique in terms of good access to housing and medium access to good jobs. Of all the 112 cities included in the research, Bucharest is relatively similar only to Gdansk (Poland), Manchester and Antalya (Turkey). Instead, there are groups of capitals with common characteristics. For example, the group comprising Lisbon, Tallinn, Brussels, Vienna, Rome and Riga, which are characterized by difficult access to quality housing and difficult access to good jobs, according to the inhabitants. Another group comprises Bratislava, London, Paris, Stockholm and Amsterdam where it is relatively easy to find a good job, but it is difficult to find a good home at a reasonable price. Among the cities in Romania, Cluj-Napoca appears to be similar to Sofia with easy access to both good housing and good jobs.

- (iv) 64% of Bucharest residents express satisfaction with the financial situation of the household.⁴⁹ This percentage places Bucharest in the middle-lower part of the distribution of European capitals.

⁴⁸ 7% “totally agree” with the statement, 29% “rather agree”, 45% disagree, and 19% do not answer the question. The percentage increases to 44% if it is calculated only from the valid answers, but Bucharest's position in the distribution does not change significantly (it goes from ranking 10th to ranking 12th).

⁴⁹ The degree of satisfaction with the financial situation of the household was as follows: 9% – “very satisfied”, 55% – “rather satisfied”, 35% – dissatisfied and 1% – non-response.

Figure 52. European capitals between access to a good job and population satisfaction with the financial situation of the household (% of the total population)



Source: Eurostat, Urban Audit Perception Survey 2015, [urb_percep].

Figure 52 shows how European capitals are distributed simultaneously on the two dimensions related to income, namely access to a good job, and satisfaction with the financial situation of the household, respectively. In this respect, the capitals are very different, Zagreb being the only one similar to Bucharest.

In 2019, the population of Bucharest answered the question “which of the following are the most important two problems you face as a person?” so:⁵⁰

- Insufficient income was mentioned by 40%, a percentage close to the 36% who declared themselves dissatisfied with their household income in the 2015 Urban Audit.
- Joblessness or the lack of a job according to expectations is an important problem for about one in ten Bucharest residents.
- The lack of adequate housing was a problem for about 4% of the population.

Health problems, especially for the elderly, and the lack of free time, especially for active people aged 25-45, are the major problems mentioned by the population to a much greater extent than those related to access to a good job or appropriate housing. Therefore, health care services and those that can create free time (such as efficient public transport) largely respond to the needs expressed by citizens.

⁵⁰ IUDS social research, June-July 2019.

Changing the perspective from that of the capital's residents to that of multinational companies employees, the 2019 Mercer ranking shows that Bucharest ranks 176th in the ranking of major cities in the world.⁵¹ This survey ranked 209 cities based on a large number of criteria, related to the cost of living and housing (the cost of food, alcohol and tobacco, clothing and footwear, household products, domestic services, housing, utilities, personal care services, transport, recreation and fun). Thus, in a global context, Bucharest is a city with a lower cost of living than most European cities. The only “cheaper” capitals are Sofia, among the EU-28 states, Belgrade (181), Sarajevo (194) and Skopje (201), respectively, in the non-EU area of South-Eastern Europe.

3.2. The marginalized areas of Bucharest

As part of the global goal of ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, the UN's Sustainable Urban Development goal includes the target of ensuring that all citizens have access to adequate, safe and accessible housing and basic services by 2030.⁵² This involves targeting the most vulnerable people, increasing basic resources and services, and supporting the communities affected by climate-related conflicts and disasters.

Although European cities are usually “rich”, informal settlements have developed in many cities in several countries, especially in Southern Europe, grouping vulnerable populations in substandard housing or even in makeshift shelters affected by severe material deprivation, from lack of access to basic infrastructure to poor equipping of the dwellings. For example, large informal settlements are documented in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain, especially in the capital cities.⁵³ Most of these underdeveloped areas in European cities are the result of historical immigration processes, i.e. they are mostly inhabited by immigrants (first, second or third generation). In contrast, in the cities of Central and Eastern European countries, such areas are inhabited by citizens of those countries, with a statistical overrepresentation of ethnic minorities, most often Roma (for example, in Slovakia, Bulgaria or Romania).

Below, we provide an overview of the way in which the marginalized areas in the urban environment have been defined and identified in Romania. Then, we briefly describe the main characteristics of the marginalized areas in Bucharest City, as identified in the data from the 2011 census. The last section deals with updating the list of marginalized areas in Bucharest, which are an intervention priority.

3.2.1. Urban Marginalized Areas (UMAs) in Romania

The methodology for identifying and analyzing marginalized areas in Romanian cities and municipalities was developed between 2014 and 2015, under a World Bank project developed for MRDPA, in relation to the preparation of the ROP for the financial year 2014-2020. This methodology and its results are widely presented in the *Atlas of Urban Marginalized Areas*.⁵⁴

The methodology for identifying and analyzing urban marginalized areas (UMAs) used the data collected at the 2011 census. The urban marginalization phenomenon is reflected in the spatial concentration of the deprived population in compact communities located in areas inside urban settlements. Therefore, the methodology was not developed at the level of territorial administrative

⁵¹ <https://mobilityexchange.mercer.com/Insights/cost-of-living-rankings>

⁵² <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

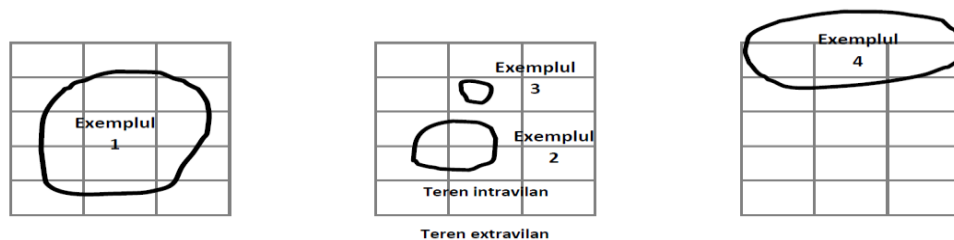
⁵³ In 2015, the French administration estimated that approximately 19,600 people lived in more than 570 informal settlements in precarious conditions, without access to medical or social services. In the Paris region, just over 6,000 lived in 155 informal settlements where the majority of residents came from Eastern Europe. The European Union and UN-Habitat (2016). 100).

⁵⁴ Swinkels et al. (2015).

unit, but at **census tract** level, which usually covers around 200 people and represents the smallest geographical area delineated in order to carry out a census. For example, in 2011, 7,573 census tracts were delineated in Bucharest.

The main limitation of this analysis is that the overlap between the census tracts and the real marginalized communities is only partial. Marginalized communities are not always fully concentrated in a single census tract, so community characteristics cannot always be analyzed at this level. Figure 53 shows some typical examples: Example 1 illustrates the situation where a large community covers several census tracts; Example 2 describes a situation where a community covers parts of two or more census tracts; Example 3 corresponds to a situation where a small community is in a census tract with other population groups; Example 4 shows a community at the periphery of the city (e.g. makeshift shelters), partly on incorporated land, partly on unincorporated land. Census data is not the most appropriate to identify situations similar to this last example. In such areas, some locals did not respond to the census, and those who responded were assigned to the existing census tracts, located nearby. Therefore, using aggregated data at the census sector level, only a part of such communities can be identified or reconstructed.

Figure 53. Examples of interaction in the territory between the census tracts and the communities proper



Source: Swinkels et al. (2015: 5). Note: The cells indicate the urban land divided into census tracts, and the figures show the communities as such.

In order to identify the marginalized areas, a typology was built starting from **seven key indicators organized by three dimensions**. (1) human capital (i.e. education, health and demographic behavior), (2) employment, and (3) housing quality, as shown in Table 8. For each of the seven key indicators, data at an individual, household and housing level were aggregated at census tract level and a threshold was established at the 80th percentile at the national urban level. This threshold shows (for each key indicator) which are the disadvantaged sectors, i.e. the national urban sub-standard. Then, for each of the three dimensions – human capital, employment and housing – a summative index was calculated based on key indicators and corresponding thresholds. Thus, the disadvantaged census tracts (with a low level) were determined on one, two or all three dimensions together.

Table 8. Urban thresholds at national level, by key indicators (%)

Criteria/Size	Key indicators – revised set	Urban threshold at national level *) - 80 th percentile
Human capital	Share of the population aged 15-64 years who has completed a maximum of 8 grades (lower secondary education)	22.0513
	Share of people with disabilities, chronic diseases or other conditions that make their daily activities difficult	8.0000
	Share of children (0-17 years) in the total population	20.4482
Employment	Share of people aged 15-64 who are not in the formal labor market and do not attend a form of education	22.1557
	Share of homes without electricity	0.0000**)
Housing	Proportion of overcrowded dwellings (< 15.33 m ² per person)	54.7368
	Housing insecurity: the proportion of households that do not own a personal property	12.3288

Source: Swinkels et al. (2015: 6). Data: NIS, The population and housing census of 2011 Notes: *) Thresholds calculated using only census tracts that include households with 50 - <500 inhabitants. **) Less than 1% of urban dwellings are not connected to electricity, therefore the 80th percentile is 0%. Any census tract for which at least one dwelling is not connected to electricity crosses this threshold.

In other words:

- (i) The disadvantaged census tracts with respect to the **human capital dimension** show the aggregation⁵⁵ of at least two of the following vulnerable categories: an active population with a low level of education, children, and people with disabilities or other health problems, respectively.
- (ii) The disadvantaged census tracts with respect to the **formal employment** dimension are aggregations of the unemployed and/or people who are not in the formal labor market.
- (iii) The disadvantaged census tracts with respect to the **housing** dimension exhibit the aggregation of at least two of the following vulnerable groups: people living in houses without electricity, people living in overcrowded areas, and households facing housing insecurity, respectively.

Finally, **urban marginalized areas (UMAs)** were identified as census tracts that simultaneously accumulate disadvantages on all three dimensions – human capital, formal employment and housing.

Overall, in 2011, in Romanian cities and municipalities, 1,139 census tracts⁵⁶ met the criteria established for marginalized areas, being located in 264 cities and in the capital. In these areas there lived a total number of 342,933 people, i.e. 3.2% of the urban population, 2.6% of urban households and 2.5 % of urban dwellings.

Urban marginalized areas, in most cases, are intra-urban, poor, socially isolated areas and are not reflected in the poverty rate statistics calculated at local or county level. The marginalized areas are genuine pockets of poverty and social exclusion that aggregate persons with low levels of human capital (low education, bad health, high number of children), with low formal employment levels and

⁵⁵ “Aggregation” means a share of the respective category in the total related population that falls within the top 20% values of all census tracts in the urban area.

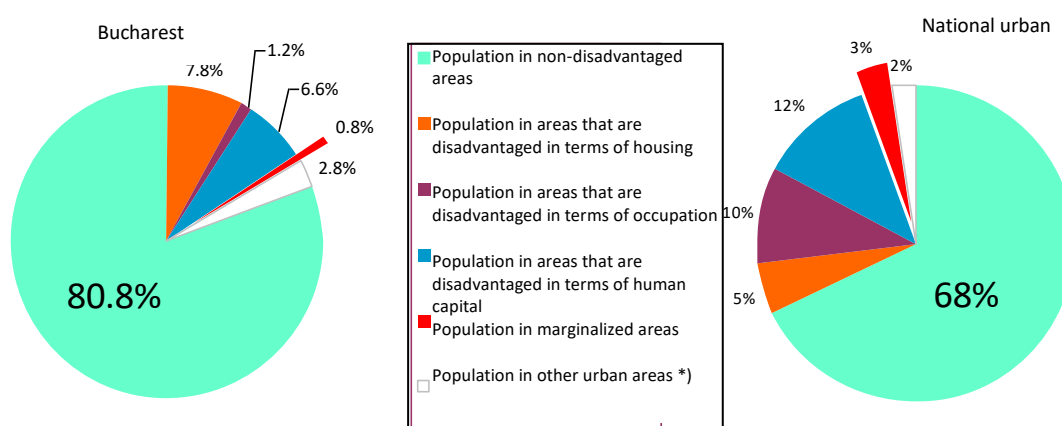
⁵⁶ Out of a total of 50,299 census tracts in urban areas.

unsuitable living conditions. In many cases, the inhabitants of these areas have segregated schools, where only poor families take their children and live in poor quality blocks/dwellings or slums, marked by fear and petty crime. The vilification of such areas, besides the lack of services (education, health, infrastructure) or the low quality thereof, drastically compromises any prospects to thwart poverty. These areas are the most suitable candidates for community-led local development interventions carried out in Romanian cities.

3.2.2. The UMAs in Bucharest according to the data from the 2011 census

Bucharest has a favorable position compared to the average of Romanian cities and municipalities. Of the total resident population, almost 81% live in disadvantaged areas, compared to the national average of 68% in urban areas.

Figure 54. Distribution of the population by type of area of residence, in 2011 (% of the stable population)



Source: World Bank estimates based on 2011 PHC data. Note: *) Other urban areas mean census tracts with less than 50 inhabitants and those with various institutions.

In Bucharest, disadvantaged areas in terms of housing and human capital prevail, while disadvantaged areas in terms of employment are very rare (1.2% of the total population compared to 10% of the urban population in the country). The most numerous are the areas with housing infrastructure issues. Thus, about 147,000 people live in areas where more than 20% of homes don't have electricity or are overcrowded or they group households facing housing insecurity (for example, social housing or tenants). By comparison, only about 22,000 people live in areas with a high aggregation of the unemployed and/or people not in the formal labor market.

Moreover, on each of the three dimensions – human capital, formal employment and housing – there is a sector of Bucharest that stands out in relation to the others (Table 9):

- Sector 3 comprises the most disadvantaged areas, but also the most disadvantaged areas in terms of employment (over 7 times more than Sector 6 and 4 times more than Sector 4);
- Sector 6 has the most disadvantaged census tracts in terms of dwelling (more than twice as many as in Sector 1);
- Sector 5 stands out from the other sectors because of the smallest number of non-disadvantaged areas and the over-representation of disadvantaged areas in terms of human capital (4 times more than Sector 4 and 5 times more than Sector 6). Of the approximately 125,000 people living in areas with low levels of human capital, over 35% are in Sector 5 of the Capital.

Table 9. Distribution of census tracts by types of disadvantage, in 2011 (%)

Types of areas	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Total
Total, of which:	1215	1382	1509	1144	938	1385	7573
Non-disadvantaged areas	983	1128	1255	984	691	1191	6232
Disadvantaged areas in terms of living conditions	59	96	108	88	70	131	552
Disadvantaged areas in terms of employment	13	27	37	9	13	5	104
Disadvantaged areas in terms of human capital	71	84	68	32	131	26	412
Marginalized areas	7	9	11	4	14	2	47
Other*	82	38	30	27	19	30	226

Source: World Bank estimates based on 2011 PHC data. Notes: * Other means the census tracts with less than 50 inhabitants and those with various institutions. By definition, area = census tract.

Out of 1,883,425 inhabitants of Bucharest (in 2011), 14,890 people lived in the UMAs within the city. The marginalization rate of the population in Bucharest (0.79%) was significantly lower than that of the entire Bucharest-Ilfov region (1.2%), as well as that of the national urban level (3.2% of the entire urban population in Romania).

Table 10. Marginalization rate at Bucharest and sector level

	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Totals
Total population PHC 2011	225,453	345,370	385,439	287,828	271,575	367,760	1,883,425
Marginalization rate (%)	0.89	0.69	0.93	0.45	1.63	0.33	0.79
Number of UMAs	7	9	11	4	14	2	47
Total number of people in the UMA	1,997	2,386	3,585	1,284	4,434	1,204	14,890

Source: World Bank estimates based on 2011 PHC data.

In Bucharest, in 2011, 47 census tracts were identified that met the UMA conditions. They were spread over all six sectors, but with a tendency to concentrate in sectors 3 and 5. Most UMAs in Bucharest were medium-large areas in the context of the urban environment in Romania (with 256-418 inhabitants), but there were also 9 large UMAs, with more than 419 inhabitants. The average size of a UMA at city level was 317 people. Only in Sector 6 there were only 2 UMAs, but which had more than 1,200 residents together.

The marginalization rate varied considerably between districts, between 0.33% of the population of Sector 6 (or 0.45% in Sector 4) and a maximum of 1.63% in Sector 5. In other words, out of the total population of Bucharest, the highest percentage of people living in UMAs was in Sector 5, closely followed by Sector 3. So more than half of the inhabitants of the marginalized areas of Bucharest (more than 8,000 people) were located in these two sectors.

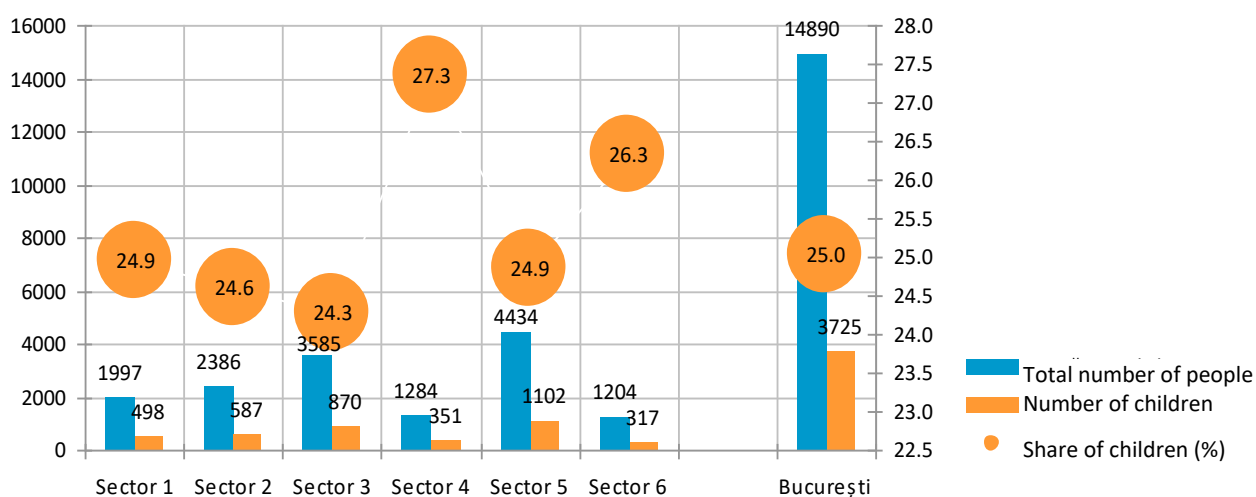
Table 11. Types of UMAs in Bucharest, in 2011, by size (number of UMAs)

UMA type	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Totals
Number of marginalized maps (UMAs), of which:	7	9	11	4	14	2	47
By size:							
Small UMAs with 1-169 inhabitants	1	0	1	2	1	0	5
Medium-small UMAs with 170-256 inhabitants	1	4	2	0	3	0	10
Medium-large UMAs with 256-418 inhabitants	4	5	6	1	7	0	23
Large UMAs with 419+ inhabitants	1	0	2	1	3	2	9
Total number of people in the UMA	1,997	2,386	3,585	1,284	4,434	1,204	14,890
Average size of UMA (number of people)	285	265	326	321	317	602	317

Source: World Bank estimates based on 2011 PHC data. Note: The thresholds for the typology by population size were established at national urban level.

At the national level, children (0-17 years) represented almost a third (31.3%) of the total population living in urban marginalized areas. In Bucharest, the percentage of children living in UMAs was lower – 25%. However, given that in the Capital the percentage of children in the total population was about 15%, the percentage of 25% shows that in Bucharest there was a massive overrepresentation of children growing up in these areas marked by poverty, social exclusion, poor housing, deviant behavior (especially domestic violence and petty crime). Overall, 3,725 children were registered in the UMAs in Bucharest.

Figure 55. Share of children in the total population of the UMAs in Bucharest, at sector level



Source: World Bank estimates based on 2011 PHC data.

As at the national urban level, in the Bucharest UMAs the larger households were overrepresented (2.96, compared to 2.5 people). Only in the UMAs in Sector 4 the average household size was closer to the capital average. The higher number of people per household was mainly due to the existence of a large number of households with children. In fact, the average number of children per household in the Bucharest UMAs was double the average number of children in households living in non-disadvantaged areas of the city.

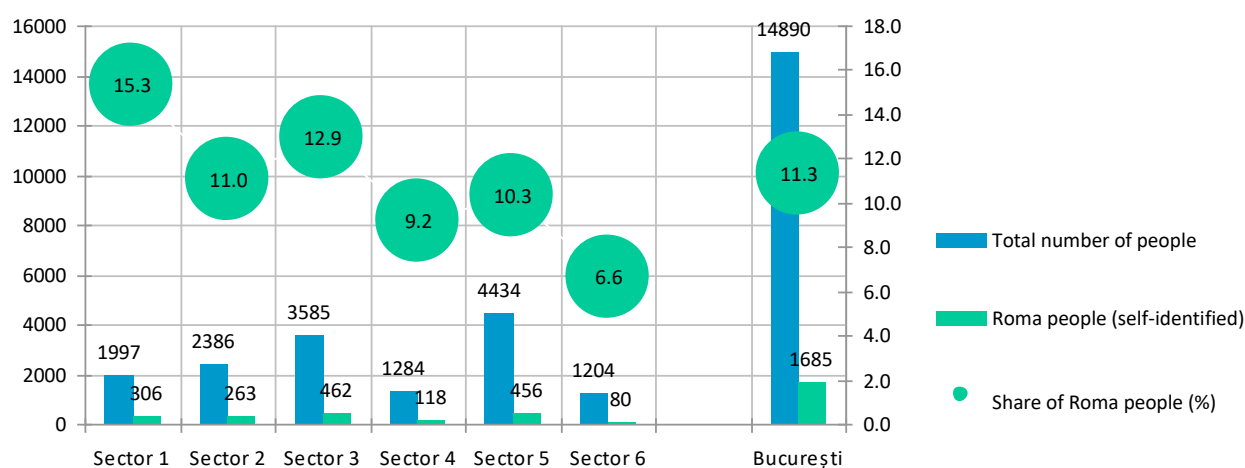
Table 12. Profile of UMA households in Bucharest, at sector level

	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Totals
Total number of households	650	793	1,214	493	1,473	414	5,037
Average household size	3.07	3.01	2.95	2.60	3.01	2.91	2.96
Average no. of children per household	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.71	0.75	0.77	0.74
Average no. of households per UMA	93	88	110	123	105	207	107

Source: World Bank estimates based on 2011 PHC data.

In Romania, of the urban population that self-identified as Roma at the 2011 census, 30.8% lived in urban marginalized areas. Another 38.9% of Roma people lived in disadvantaged areas in terms of human capital. Therefore, the majority of Roma people lived (in 2011) either in UMAs or in disadvantaged areas in terms of human capital. However, this does not mean that the Roma represent the majority of the population in the country's UMAs. Roma people are statistically overrepresented in UMAs, but only a few UMAs are communities in which (self-identified) Roma represent 20% of the resident population. The situation is similar in Bucharest.

Figure 56. Share of Roma people in the total population of the Bucharest UMAs, at sector level



Source: World Bank estimates based on 2011 PHC data.

In the Bucharest UMAs, 11.3% of the resident population declares themselves to be of Roma ethnicity. Given the fact that some Roma people are reluctant to declare their ethnicity, the share of Roma people in these areas is expected to be higher. It should also be noted that, although in the vast majority of Bucharest UMAs less than 20 % of the inhabitants self-identify as Roma, there are also 9 UMAs in which more than one in five residents self-identify as Roma ethnics. These UMAs with a high share of Roma are spread among all sectors except for Sector 6. Sector 3 has three UMAs where there are Roma people.

Table 13. Characteristics of the dwellings in the Bucharest UMAs, at sector level

Selected indicators	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Total
Number of UMAs	7	9	11	4	14	2	47
Total number of people in the UMA	1,997	2,386	3,585	1,284	4,434	1,204	14,890
Total number of dwellings in the UMAs	610	830	1,206	558	1,543	393	5,140
Average number of dwellings per UMA	87	92	110	140	110	197	109
Average number of households per dwelling	1.07	0.96	1.01	0.88	0.95	1.05	0.98
Average number of people per dwelling	3.27	2.87	2.97	2.30	2.87	3.06	2.90
No. of dwellings with no access to water	41	64	80	22	33	32	272
No. of dwellings with no access to sewerage	57	81	105	27	50	72	392
No. of dwellings with no access to electricity	9	20	28	20	12	2	91
Dwellings with no access to water (%)	6.72	7.71	6.63	3.94	2.14	8.14	5.29
Dwellings with no access to sewerage (%)	9.34	9.76	8.71	4.84	3.24	18.32	7.63
Dwellings with no access to electricity (%)	1.48	2.41	2.32	3.58	0.78	0.51	1.77

Source: The population and housing census of 2011.

Overall, in the 47 UMAs identified in Bucharest, there were 5,140 dwellings, over half of them in sectors 3 and 5 where most UMAs were located. The number of people per household varied between 2.3, in the UMAs of Sector 4, and 3.27, in Sector 1. Compared to the national urban average, the issues related to access to infrastructure were less problematic in the Bucharest UMAs. Thus, of the total number of dwellings in the UMAs, 5.29% had no water utilities, compared to 30% nationally; 7.63% did not have access to sewerage, compared to 33% nationally; and 1.77% were not connected to electricity, compared to 4.1% of the total number of households nationwide.

3.2.3. The Bucharest UMAs in 2020

The brief analysis presented in the previous section described the state of affairs in Bucharest at the time of the 2011 census. It is a proven fact that in 2011 such marginalized areas already existed in Bucharest. However, the above results must be read considering at least two data limitations:

1. Data age: International experience shows that in the absence of targeted interventions, UMAs (including informal settlements) do not disappear by themselves, but usually grow faster than the general population. However, over a period of 9-10 years (between 2011 and 2020), some UMAs might have disappeared and others might have appeared in different areas, some might have changed their profile and others might have remained the same. For

example, some areas with second-movement housing⁵⁷ disappeared after evictions were carried out and the houses were demolished. A good example is the Historic Center of the Capital, which is a UMA that has disappeared as a result of an urban reconversion process.

2. Data mapping impossibility: Despite all the steps taken with the institutions responsible for carrying out the 2011 census, the 47 UMAs cannot be identified in the territory, not even in 2020. The reason is the lack of connection between the census maps (UMA), in which the data was collected, and the mapped census sectors, based on which the maps are made. In other words, although we know that there are UMAs in Bucharest, it is not possible to identify exactly where they are on the map.

Due to these two main limitations, the IUDS research team developed a **5-step qualitative methodology for updating and validating the UMAs**.

Triangulation is the main research method used. Triangulation⁵⁸ is a combination of methodologies used to define or characterize the same phenomenon and is based on both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The premise in the use of triangulation is that reality is dynamic and complex, requiring the combination of several theoretical and methodological perspectives, as well as the consulting of several data sources in order to obtain a complete and valid picture of reality.⁵⁹ In this context, the information obtained through the use of triangulation has a dual purpose: (1) cumulative validation (through data convergence) and (2) as a process of “composing” a more complete picture of reality (through data complementarity).⁶⁰

The triangulation process included five main steps, summarized in Figure 57.

Step 1 involved compiling a comprehensive list of areas at risk of being UMA. To this end, the documentary research was based on: (i) information obtained from relevant local public authorities and public institutions at two different points in time, 2019 and 2015; and (ii) information contained in the available strategy papers.

- In preparing the analysis, the IUDS team requested, in 2019, the Social Assistance and Child Protection Directorates (the sectoral General Directorates for Social Assistance and Child Protection – DGASPC and the Bucharest General Directorate for Social Assistance – DGASMB) the list of areas that they identified as marginalized within the sector/Capital. The Social Assistance and Child Protection Directorates of sectors 1, 2, 5 and 6 responded to the request, listing a number of 32 UMAs. Based on these, the update and validation process started.
- The UMAs reported by the public authorities in sectors 3, 4 and 5 in 2015 were used for comparison and consolidation, as part of the elaboration of the *Atlas of Urban Marginalized Areas*.⁶¹
- In addition, we conducted an analysis of strategic documents at sector level in search of information on marginalized (and disadvantaged) areas. Useful information was identified only for sectors 2, 3, 4 and 5.

⁵⁷ Second movement dwellings are public housing, usually former nationalized houses that are currently in an advanced state of degradation. See Section 6, chapter 6.2, subchapter on social housing.

⁵⁸ According to the definition given by Denzin (1978: 291).

⁵⁹ Hurubean (2007).

⁶⁰ Kelle (2001).

⁶¹ Swinkels et al. (2015). The other sectors (1, 2 and 6) did not respond to the 2015 research.

Information on UMAs contained in local strategy papers:

- *The strategy for the integrated and sustainable local development of Sector 2 for the period 2016-2025*
- *Sector 3 LAG – Preparatory support for the elaboration of the Local Development Strategy;*
- *The Strategy for the Development of Sector 4, 2016-2020:*
- *FUR – Ferentari Urban Regeneration, Sector 5.*

The information contained in the aforementioned data sources has been transformed into a consolidated database containing an exhaustive list of UMAs identified by the authorities in Bucharest, during the period between 2014 and 2019. This database includes 87 areas at risk of being UMAs that have entered the validation process.

Figure 57. 5-step qualitative methodology to update and validate Bucharest UMAs in 2020



The qualitative methodology used in this study is a first step in identifying and validating the UMAs, but it cannot replace the national methodology presented in the Atlas of Urban Marginalized Areas⁶² that is used in Community-led local development (CLLD) projects funded by European funds.

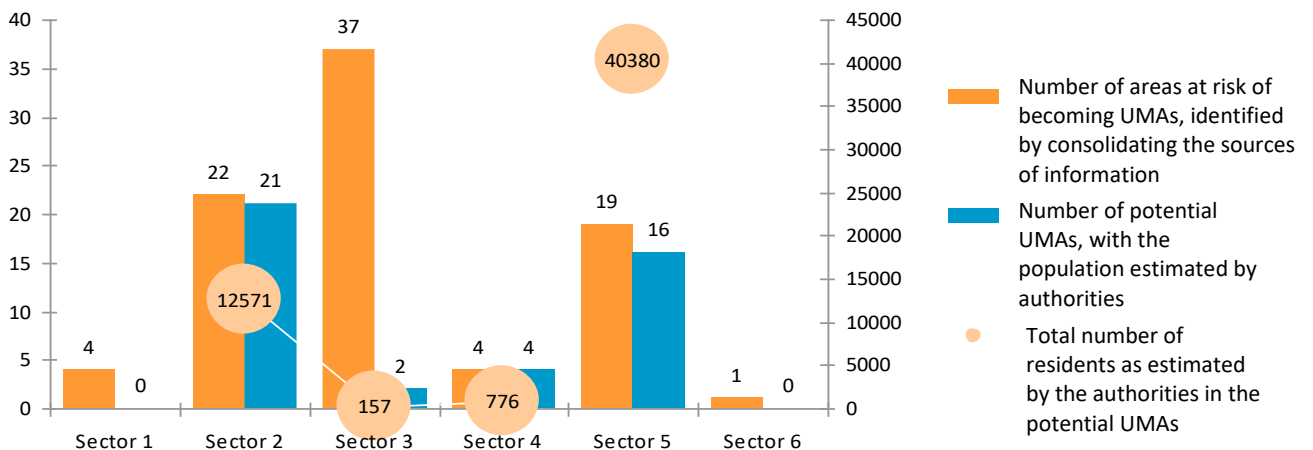
However, the UMAs identified by the Bucharest authorities are defined without following a rigorous methodology and are, most often, the result of empirical observations made by professionals from local institutions. That is why, most likely, this list is affected by the social processes of labeling and separation associated with areas at risk of marginalization.

⁶² Swinkels et al. (2015). <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/857001468293738087/pdf/882420WP0P1430085232B00OUO0900Atlas.pdf>

The separation is the result of a clearly delineated space which, as a rule, is also characterized by poor quality infrastructure, limited access to social services or jobs. Labeling occurs because in this delineated area there is a much larger number of people with certain features than in ordinary areas of the city. The numerical predominance makes those features visible and defining for the area. Therefore, they become labels that spontaneously apply to the whole area. Therefore, separation and labeling are mutually reinforcing, and the end result is the discrimination and stigmatization of the population and residents in the area.⁶³

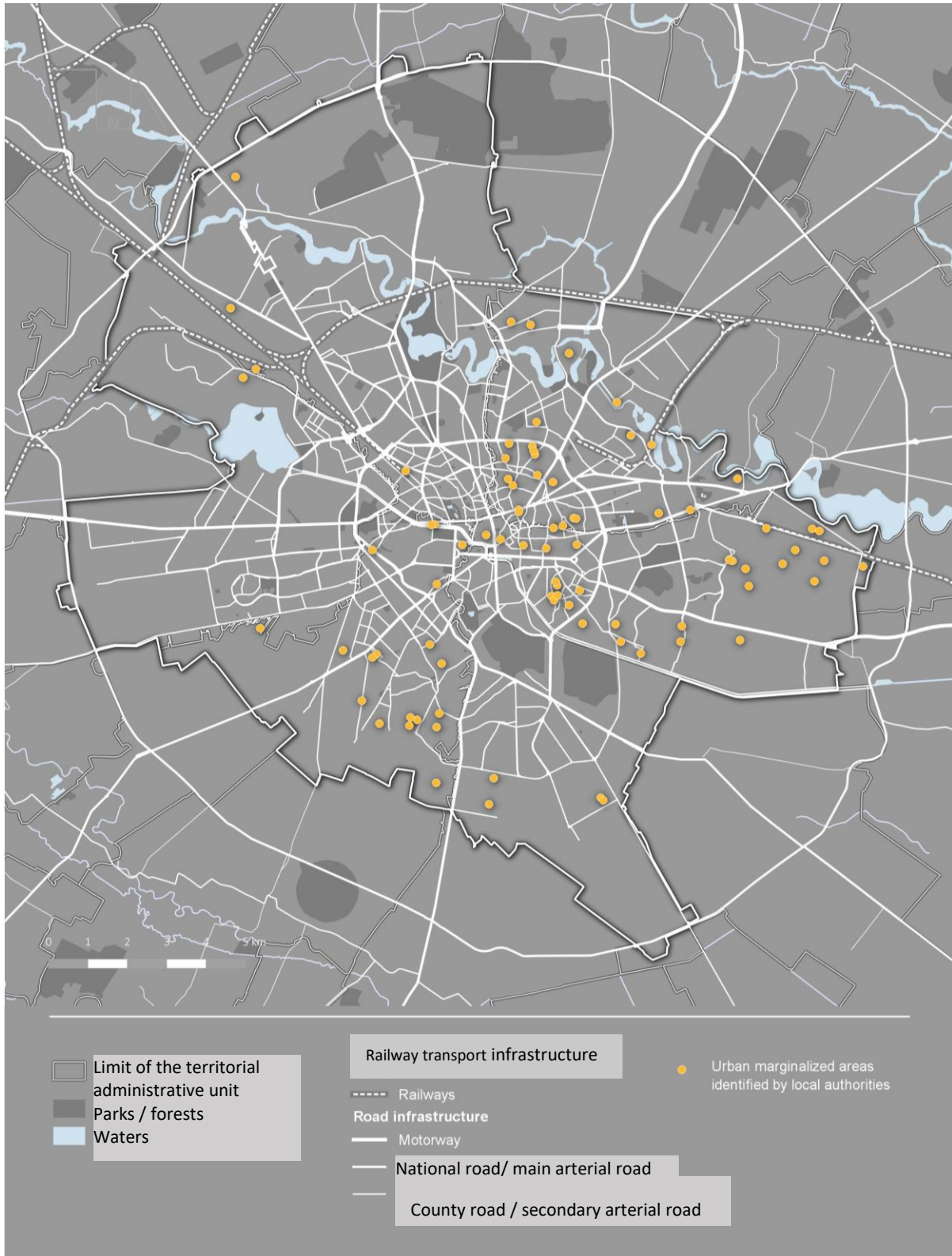
Another effect of identifying areas at risk of being UMAs, in the absence of sound studies or analyses, is that of the 87 areas only for 43 areas the number of residents and the number of homes in the area are estimated. And the estimated number of residents varies between a minimum of 10 and a maximum of over 8,700. Figure 58 shows that, for example, in the sources of information consulted, 37 areas are identified in Sector 3, but the population is estimated only for 2 of them, totaling 157 people. By comparison, in Sector 5, the authorities provide population estimates which, however, go far beyond existing data. In other words, the over 40 thousand residents estimated in the Ferentari Urban Regeneration project exceed almost 10 times the data from the 2011 census. Despite the time lag, it is hard to believe that there has been such a dramatic increase in the population of Sector 5 UMAs. Most likely, the recent estimates take into account not only the residents of the UMA, but also those in the neighboring areas who are directly affected by the existence of the UMAs.

Figure 58. Distribution of the 87 potential UMA areas (included in the validation process), by sectors



⁶³ Gregory (2009: 38-43).

Map 6. The 87 potential UMAs in Bucharest identified by the local authorities, included in the validation process



Source: The UMAs identified following the data triangulation by the project team.

The quality of the list of potential UMAs is uneven across sectors. Multiple sources of information were available only for sectors 2 and 5, including some current ones. For sectors 1 and 6, the information is current, but comes from a single source (the sectoral DGASPCs). For sectors 3 and 4, we identified several sources, but with older data.

In addition, in territorial terms, each source of information used its own way of defining the areas. While some sources clearly delineate areas so that they can be identified on the map as distinct areas, in others “the areas” are actually streets, with no additional details to allow the delineation of a perimeter (as is the case of Sector 3, for example). For this reason, the number of UMAs should be interpreted with caution. The fact that 37 potential UMAs are identified in Sector 3 shows only that the authorities mentioned 37 streets and not that there would be more areas than – say – in Sector 5, where 19 such areas were mentioned, but these comprise dozens of (portions of) streets.

So, Step 1 of the methodology ended with a database containing 87 potential UMAs identified by the authorities at different points in time. The list of these areas is available in Annex 4, and Map 6 shows how these are distributed on the territory of the Capital.

Step 2 of the methodology was the first stage of the validation process for the 87 potential UMAs. At this stage, the validation was done by **visiting the areas online**, using the tools provided by Google Maps. Online visual validation is a step that allows an initial selection of areas, since the limited time and resources do not allow visiting all these areas or conducting in-depth studies. The main limitation of this method is the time variation of the records available on Google Street View (which are not in real-time). Some photos are from before 2010, while others are from 2018.⁶⁴

Based on previous research⁶⁵ conducted by the project team on marginalized areas, online visits were structured using a set of 10 key indicators. The indicators define, on the one hand, aspects related to individual well-being – home, cleanliness, children and, on the other hand, aspects related to the development of the area and the existing infrastructure, which can be directly observed:

- a. broken fences
- b. poor quality roofs
- c. many damaged houses/degraded blocks or with improvised repairs
- d. many children on the street
- e. naked children
- f. garbage/dirt
- g. blankets/carpets on fences
- h. mostly dirt roads
- i. mostly cobbled roads
- j. paved roads, but with problems (with degraded or absent sections)

During the online visit through Google Street View, for each street that delineates or is part of a potential UMA, the researcher recorded in the database the presence or absence of each of the 10 indicators presented above.

All 87 potential UMAs have been visited online. As a result, 49 areas were invalidated for the reasons shown in the table below.

⁶⁴ Where possible, a visual crop was extracted from the map.

⁶⁵ For example, Stănculescu and Berevoescu (coord., 2004), Stănculescu et al. (2010), Stănculescu and Marin (2012), Stănculescu et al. (2013), Swinkels et al., (2014a), Teșliuc et al., (2015).

Table 14. Situation of the UMAs after the first validation stage by online viewing

	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Totals
Total invalidated areas, for the following reasons:	2	13	24	2	8	0	49
- The area can be seen with Google Street View	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
- Areas that do not meet any of the 10 criteria	0	0	5	0	2	0	7
- Areas of blocks that look damaged but meet at most one criterion	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
- Very mixed areas with some dilapidated buildings among new buildings and luxurious villas	0	0	6	2	1	0	9
- Untidy industrial/commercial areas	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
- Areas too large and vaguely defined/delineated	2	0	5	0	0	0	7
- Too small areas, 1-2 isolated houses	0	12	0	0	5	0	17
Areas validated by online viewing	2	9	13	2	11	1	38
Total	4	22	37	4	19	1	87

The vaguely defined areas that covered very large and diverse areas have been invalidated. A good example is the Northern Railway Station – Cișmigiu area, which is too big and diverse, although it includes subareas, such as the one around Matache Square, with a great potential to be a UMA.⁶⁶ Other examples are the Chitila neighborhood, in Sector 1, or the Faur/Republica – 23 August area in Sector 3.⁶⁷

The areas that were too small, consisting of 1-2 houses/households were also invalidated, even if they met the 10 criteria, because, by definition, communities with less than 50 inhabitants do not fall within the concept of “area”.⁶⁸ Good examples for such situations are 75 Splaiul Independenței or 77 Panduri Street in Sector 5, as well as the 12 areas in Sector 2 with less than 50 residents,⁶⁹ social housing or abusively occupied buildings in historical areas, in most cases. However, some of these areas were included, experimentally, in the next validation stage (for confirmation by field visit). An example is the building on Apolodor Street, behind several ministries.

⁶⁶ However, regarding the Gara de Nord – Cișmigiu area, the Sector 1 General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection stated during the IUDS consultations (in March 2020) that a sociological study is underway, that will verify the UMA criteria under the national methodology described in the previous section. This study will substantiate the Sector 1 Development Strategy.

⁶⁷ Sector 3 LAG – *Preparatory support for the development of the Local Development Strategy*.

⁶⁸ In accordance with the national methodology, see the previous section.

⁶⁹ Sector 2 Local Council (2017) *The strategy for the integrated and sustainable local development of Sector 2 for the period 2016-2025*

Photo 1. Marginalized building “in the courtyard of the ministries”



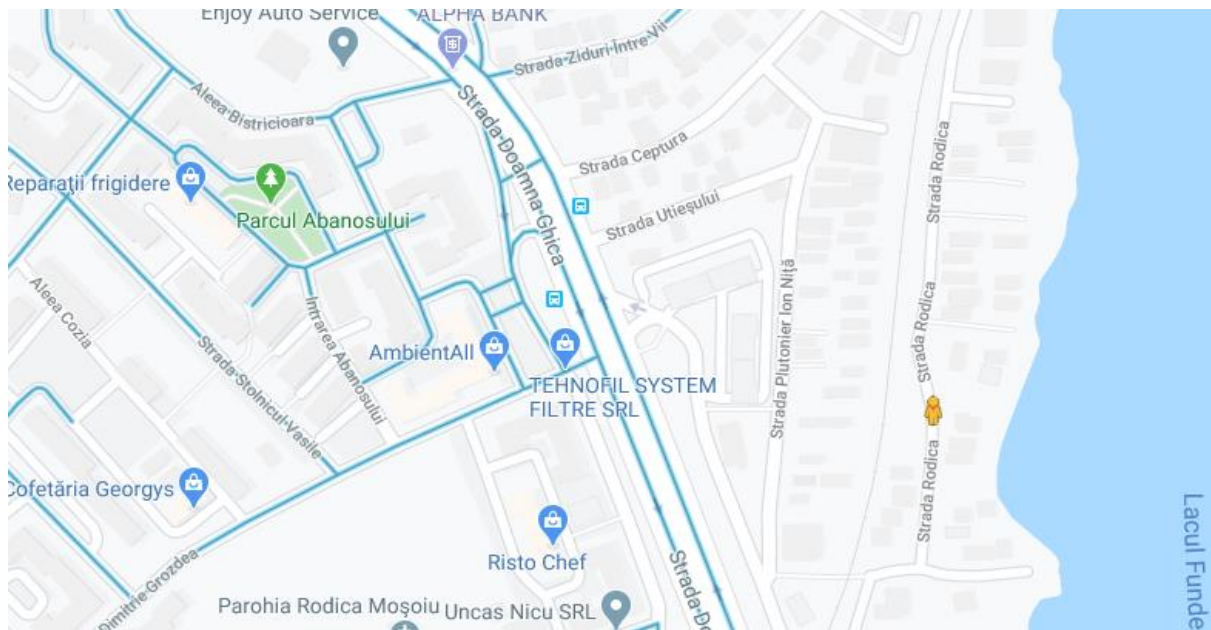
Source: Photos taken by the project team on the occasion of the visual validation of the UMA in Bucharest, in January 2020.

We emphasize that small areas invalidated as UMAs are still households in difficult situations, living in very dilapidated houses and would need support from NGOs or social assistance services. Therefore, even if they are invalidated as UMAs, the list containing the 17 small areas can be useful to plan specific interventions, with much higher chances of success than in the case of larger areas. Therefore, in Annex 4, these areas are marked in color.

We specify that very mixed areas, either consisting of houses or blocks of flats (with some degraded buildings among new buildings and luxurious villas), were invalidated only if the well-maintained houses predominated.

Only one area could not be accessed through Google Street View, namely the “Rodica” area of Sector 2, with Rodica, Plutonier Ion Niță and Ceptura streets. As can be seen in Photo 2, none of the streets that make up this area can be viewed online. In other cases, the areas could only partially be accessed online (for example, only the entrance to the streets bordering the area is visible, not what is on them). In these cases, however, the areas were assessed. An example is the Giulești Sârbi area in Sector 6.

Photo 2. Google capture, “Rodica” potential UMA, Sector 2



Source: Google maps

Note: The streets that allow viewing with Google Street View are marked in blue.

Therefore, Step 2 of the methodology ended with a list of 38 potential UMAs validated by online viewing, meeting between 2 and 7 of the key indicators used for the evaluation. The presence of garbage in common spaces/in the streets/between blocks of flats, the advanced housing degradation/their untidy appearance and the large number of adults and children present in the public space (in the streets/in front of the yard/in front of the block) are the main features of more than half of the areas validated online.

Step 3 of the methodology was the second stage of the validation process. At this stage, the validation was performed by **field visits in the areas**. The evaluation was carried out by the research team in January 2020, based on the same set of 10 key indicators. The areas visited were also photographed.

This stage included 34 of the 38 potential UMAs already validated by online visits. The research team failed to visit four potential UMAs, of which three in Sector 2 – Episcop Radu Street, the intersection of Calea Moșilor with Ștefan Luchian Street and Locotenent Făgărășanu Street with Maior Băcilă, Padina Roșie and Peisajului Streets – and one in Sector 3 – Baia de Fier Street. We remind you that in addition to these there is a potential UMA in Sector 2 – Rodica, Plutonier Ion Niță and Ceptura streets – which could not be visited online. These five areas remain a topic for future studies. It should be mentioned that, out of these five areas, the specialists who participated in the IUDS consultations in March 2020 only validated the “Rodica” area in Sector 2 as a UMA.

Of the 34 potential UMAs where field visits were organized, only 6 areas were invalidated, all in Sector 3. Five of these areas of blocks of flats where there are one or two sections that stand out in the neighborhood landscape, but which are well connected to the urban fabric and do not meet the key criteria. The sixth area is Vulturilor Street, which, at the time of the visit, in January 2020, was a diverse area, in the middle of an urban regeneration process, with houses in an advanced state of degradation alternating with newly built office buildings.

Vulturilor Street no. 50 is the location of one of the largest recent forced eviction actions in Bucharest, which has been intensely publicized. In September 2014, around 100 people/25 families living in several houses in an alleyway at this address were evacuated by law enforcement. Most of the people had lived in the Vulturilor, 50 alleyway for more than 20 years, being sent there in the

early 1990s by the companies they worked for.



Source: Frontul Comun pentru Dreptul la locuire (The Common Front for the Right to Housing), <http://musafiri.casajournalistului.ro/vulturilor-evacuare/>

The houses and the land of approximately 2,300 m² were restituted in 2002, and the contract with the new owner expired in 2007. From 2007 to 2014, the people lived there illegally. At the time of the eviction from the building, the evicted did not receive adequate housing, as stipulated by Article 5 of Law no. 112/1995, although they had submitted files to obtain social housing.

According to <https://www.criticatac.ro/marul-evacuailor-din-vulturilor-50/>, in September 2014, the City Hall of Sector 3 had registered 3,150 unsolved housing files, of which 500 had been submitted by the families evicted from the restituted properties. Regarding the settlement rate, from 2005 to 2014, Sector 3 City Hall only had 33 dwellings allocated from the City Hall in order to be distributed to applicants.

Following field visits, a number of 28 UMAs were validated. Visually speaking, most of these areas are ghettos. With a few exceptions, the validated UMAs consist of clusters of blocks of flats or houses in an advanced state of decay, interspersed with new buildings, areas inhabited near functional or derelict industrial areas. The main problem identified in all these areas is the relatively high share of damaged houses/blocks in the general landscape of the area. In addition to these, there is the presence of garbage and blankets/carpets spread on fences or in common spaces.

The 28 UMAs validated in the field are counted in this document as they were defined by the public authorities, often at street or neighborhood level. However, following their field validation, we can see that many of these UMAs are also grouped. For example, in Sector 4 there are two UMAs related to two streets in the vicinity – Nehoiu Alley and Metalurgiei Blvd. In reality, both the online and the field validation have shown that they form a single UMA, a single area of intervention.⁷⁰ There is a similar situation in Sector 5, where we there are 9 UMAs related to some streets that have been individually identified, but which, in reality, form the Ferentari UMA. Viewed on Map 26, the 28 validated UMAs decrease in number precisely because they are also grouped together.

The list of these areas is available in the table in Annex 4. Map 7 shows how they are distributed on the territory of the Capital. The sheets in Annex 5 detail the characteristics of each UMA validated in the territory, from the perspective of marginalization.

Step 4 of the methodology was the third stage of the validation process. This was done by **consulting specialists** from the authorities (city halls representatives, sectoral DGASPCs and DGASMB) and NGOs active in the social sector. The 28 UMAs validated by the research team in the previous stages were presented and discussed during the IUDS consultations in March 2020. The participating

⁷⁰ See also Sector 4 Local Council (2016) *The Strategy for the Development of Sector 4, 2016-2020*.

specialists validated the 28 UMAs and, as we mentioned before, added the “Rodica” area of Sector 2, comprising Rodica, Plutonier Ion Niță and Ceptura streets.

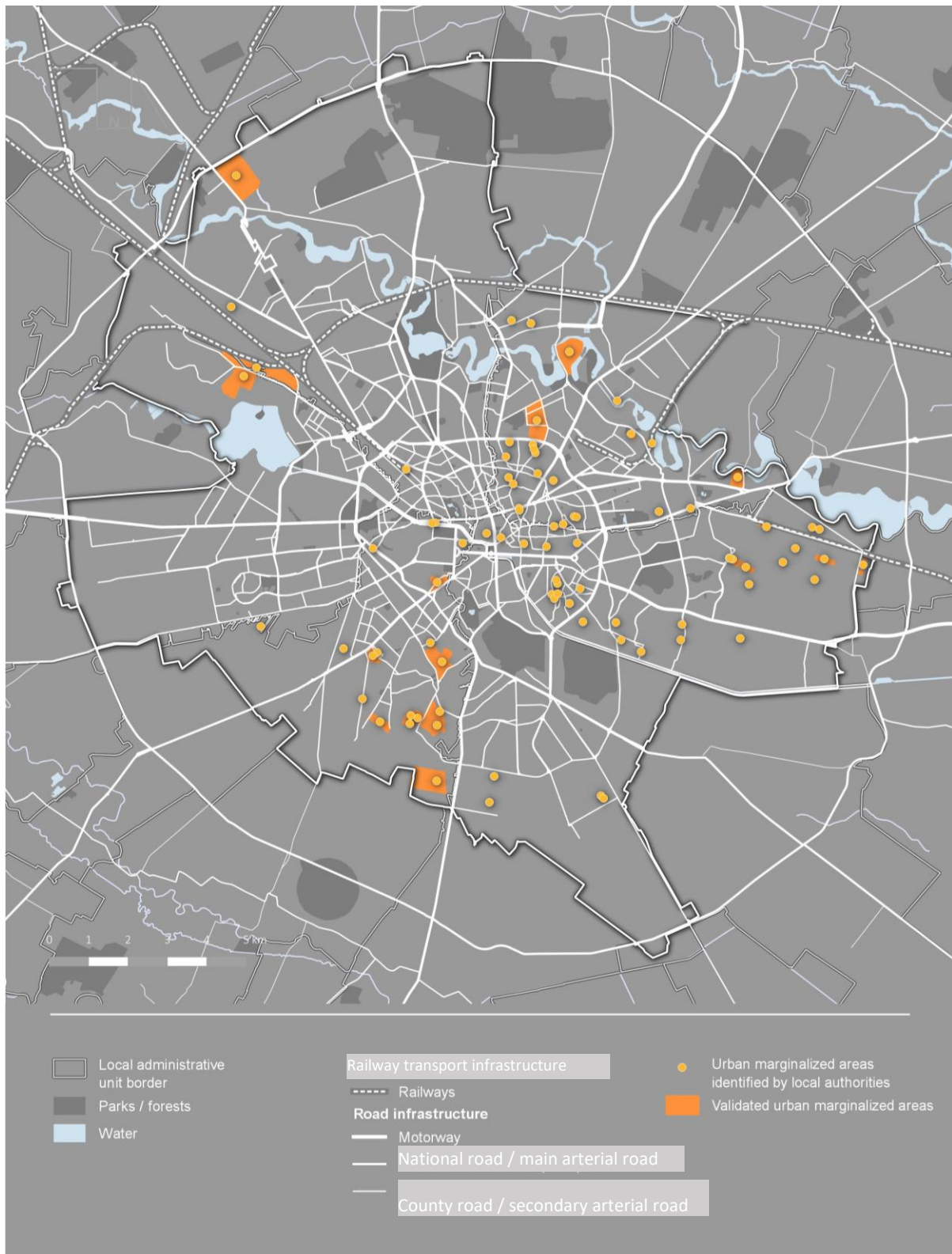
Table 15. An overview of the validation process of the UMAs in Bucharest, by sectors

		Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Totals
Step 1	Number of potential UMAs	4	22	37	4	19	1	87
Step 2	Online observation - Google Street View	2	9	13	2	11	1	38
Step 3	Direct observation - Field visit	2	6	6	2	11	1	28
Step 4	Consultations with specialists	2	6+1	6	2	11	1	28+1

In general, the UMAs identified in Bucharest are areas that are known by the public authorities, but also by civil society representatives, from at least two perspectives:

- These are “historic” areas, “pockets of poverty” that are deficient in terms of both physical infrastructure and human capital, in which the main interventions carried out over time have focused on the physical infrastructure (streets, sewerage, running water).
- There are areas where the local public authorities are constantly present and play an important role, although not always effective, especially in the case of UMAs formed in social housing areas. More details on this topic can be found in Section 6.3.

Map 7. The UMAs in Bucharest identified and validated in 2020



Source: The UMAs validated under the project

Figure 59. Process of updating and validating the UMAs in Bucharest, in 2020, in numbers



Note: (*) The two areas form a common perimeter. (**) Nine of these areas form the Ferentari UMA.

Prioritization of UMAs and consultation with the residents

Step 4 of the methodology also included an exercise of prioritizing UMAs, as part of the consultations with specialists. Thus, for each sector, priority UMAs were identified and discussed from the perspective of an integrated intervention.

Table 16. UMAs prioritized by specialists from public institutions and relevant NGOs

- Sector 1 - Giulești – 16 Februarie Street; Străulești (*)
- Sector 2 - Plumbuța Tei Toboc; Lunca Florilor Alley
- Sector 3 - Vâlsănești Street - Industriilor Street
- Sector 4 - The common perimeter formed by Nehoiu Alley and Metalurgiei Blvd.
- Sector 5 - Ferentari (including 9 of the validated individual UMAs)
- Sector 6 - Giulești – Sârbi (**)

Note: () To these UMAs, Sector 1 DGASPC added the Gara de Nord – Cișmigiu area, in which a sociological study is underway, that will verify the UMA criteria under the national methodology. (**) Sector 6 specialists did not participate in the IUDS consultations in March 2020, and this is the only validated UMA.*

Step 5 of the methodology was to gather the opinions of the priority UMAs residents on the main problems in the area and the most appropriate solutions/interventions to be considered by the authorities in order to develop the area and increase the residents' quality of life. To this end, the research team carried out consultations in March 2020 with residents from all priority UMAs, with the exception of Sector 5 UMAs where integrated CLLD (Community-led local development) interventions are already underway.

CLLD project: Ferentari Urban Regeneration (FUR)

Ferentari neighborhood is a poor, socially isolated intra-urban area. Ferentari UMA is considered a “pocket” of social exclusion that aggregates individuals with low levels of human capital (low education, bad health, high number of children), with low formal employment levels and unsuitable living conditions, genuine “sources of infection”, ignored by health experts. The strong stigma associated with this area, together with the lack of services or poor quality thereof (education, health, infrastructure), drastically compromise any prospects of the population to thwart poverty.

The disadvantaged communities in the Ferentari neighborhood and the estimated number of inhabitants in the area, as declared by the local authority, are:

Ghetto areas, with blocks of flats, include:

1. Iacob Andrei neighborhood, 8,692 inhabitants, 31 blocks of flats, 2,173 dwellings, 90% Roma population;
2. Livezilor Alley neighborhood, 8,368 inhabitants, 31 blocks of flats, 2,087 dwellings, 90% Roma population;
3. Zăbrăuți Street, 2,320 inhabitants, 7 blocks of flats, 464 apartments, 90% Roma population.
4. Stogu Alley, 1,440 inhabitants, 3 blocks of flats, 240 apartments, 50% Roma population;
5. Pucheni Street, 1,650 inhabitants, 3 blocks of flats, 333 dwellings, 70% Roma population;
6. Intr. Recaș, 1 block, 444 inhabitants, 100 dwellings, 70% Roma population;
7. In addition to these, there are the following streets: Radu Constantin (3,600 inhabitants), Soldat Tunsu Petre (3,750 inhabitants) and Amurgului (6,280 inhabitants).

Total: approx. 85 blocks; - approx. 5,700 dwellings; - approx. 36,544 inhabitants.

Ghetto areas in former worker colonies: Crizantemelor – 2,900 inhabitants.

The project undertakes a series of strategic objectives concerning infrastructure, urban mobility, urban public spaces, housing, employment, education, access to services, community and public image and proposes an Action Plan to achieve them. The main objective of this project is to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion in UMA Ferentari, along with improving the quality of life, increasing social cohesion, improving the living environment and economic growth.

Source: Sector 5 City Hall, *Ferentari Urban Regeneration*, pages 67-68, 90-100, available at: <http://www.sector5.ro/media/2763/ruf-cld.pdf>.

The current CLLD project in Sector 5 is considered necessary by both public authorities and civil society representatives. However, there are multiple disagreements between the two parties regarding the implementation of the plan's actions: "Everyone wants to do whatever they want. We destroy everything that we have already built and we keep starting from scratch". The main difficulty identified during the consultations is related to the property regime and the problems raised by an intervention in an area of insalubrious dwellings owned by individuals. Also, the integration within the LAG of public interventions with those of the NGOs still seems to be deficient.

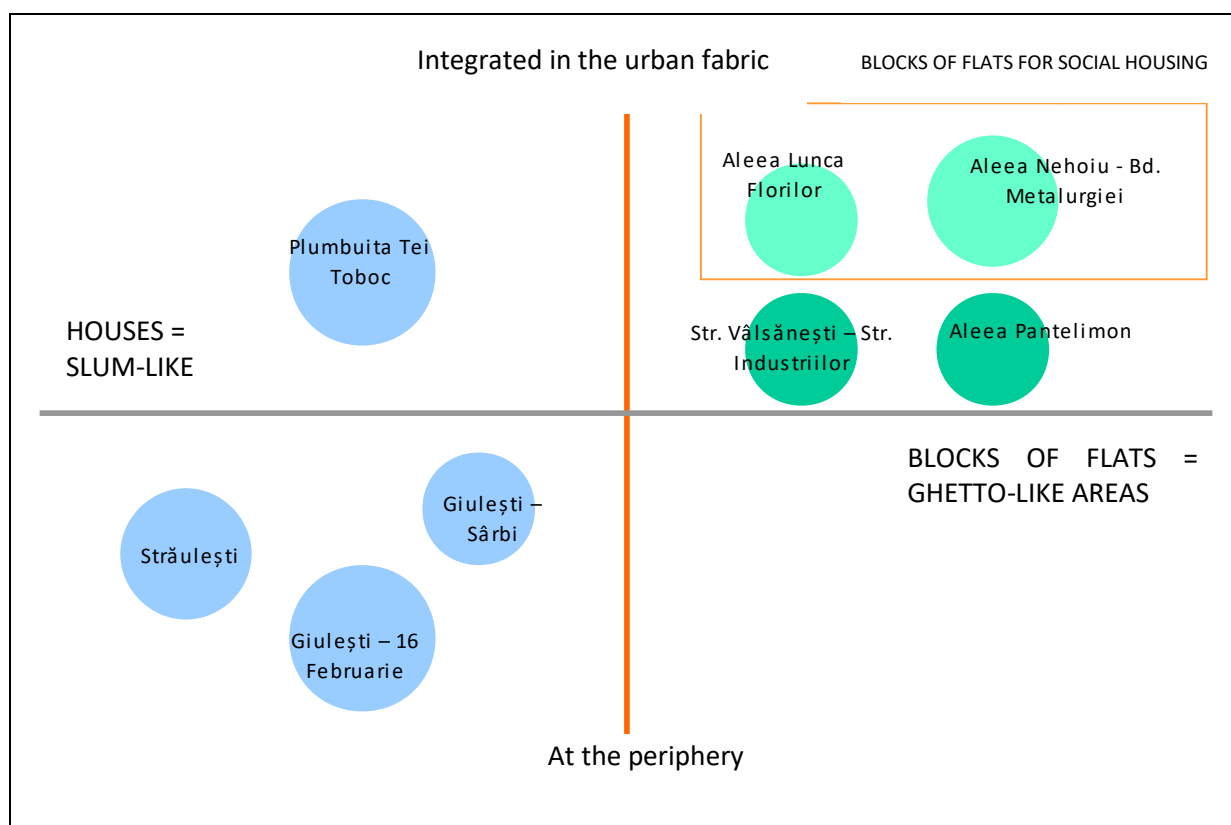
Source: IUDS consultations on marginalized areas, March 2020.

In addition to the priority UMAs, the research team also added the Pantelimon Alley UMA (in Sector 2), serving as comparison as a UMA consisting of blocks of flats owned by individuals.

The consultation process with UMA residents involved discussions organized with ad-hoc groups of locals identified at the time of the visit. Usually, 6-10 mothers with children, retirees and young people (girls and boys) participated in the discussions. The discussions were semi-structured on the following topics:

- a) Positioning of the neighborhood: rich vs. poor; included vs excluded; isolation vs. connection to the city;
- b) Who lives in the neighborhood: sources of livelihood (occupation/income); migration;
- c) Home ownership; housing issues;
- d) Accessibility to social, educational, health and public transport services;
- e) Access to physical infrastructure: streets, running water, sewerage;
- f) Security/crime;
- g) Interventions in the area: were there any (what was done, what were the results)/what is needed)?.

Figure 60. Typology of UMAs where consultations were organized with the residents



*The Atlas of Urban Marginalized Areas*⁷¹ shows that in Romanian cities and municipalities there are four main types of UMAs (which in some cases partially overlap). These are: (1) ghetto areas in blocks with limited comfort or in former workers' colonies; (2) slum areas with makeshift houses and/or shelters; (3) historic center type areas; and (4) social housing areas developed at the periphery of/outside the city. The UMAs identified in Bucharest are part of the first three categories. Figure 60 shows how the priority UMAs selected for consultations with residents are distributed.

(1) Ghetto areas in low-comfort blocks. This category also includes the 4 block UMAs where we conducted consultations with the residents. The general characteristics of ghetto areas (listed below) also apply to these areas. The main difference is between the UMAs consisting of blocks of flats with social housing and those in personal property, but the topic of social housing is dealt with in detail in Section 6, chapter 6.3, the subchapter on social housing.

- Usually, the apartments in the ghetto areas have a single room of 9-15 square meters, being overcrowded with furniture and large families with many children. In general, these small rooms serve as bathroom, living room, office and kitchen for large households, with up to 11 members. However, on the inside, many of them are well organized and clean. Bathrooms can be shared (one per floor) or individual. Common spaces and installations (electricity, sewerage, water, etc.) are old, damaged and/or unhealthy. There is often no access to utilities, or they have been disconnected due to unpaid bills.

⁷¹ Swinkels et al. (2015: 11-14).

Photo 3. Blocks in a UMA with owner-occupied dwellings (Pantelimon Alley - Ion Vlad) versus blocks in a UMA with social housing (Lunca Florilor Alley)



Source: Photos taken by the project team during the consultations in Bucharest UMAs, March 2020.

- In ghetto areas, ownership of housing and/or contracts with utility supply companies can take various forms. In some areas, the tenants are homeowners and have utilities contracts in their own name. In others, however, the tenants are the owners of the premises where they live, but have a joint utilities contract, or the dwellings are rented by the town hall, but the utilities contracts are individual, or both the apartments and the utilities contracts are owned by the municipality or another public institution.
- The inhabitants of ghetto areas face three major problems: (i) paying the utilities (electricity, water, sewerage and sanitation), (ii) the social housing tenants' constant fear of eviction or losing the dwelling due to arrears; and (iii) the underdeveloped support networks and the bad reputation of the area.

However, there are also some specific differences found following the discussions with the residents of the priority UMAs in Bucharest. First of all, the Bucharest block UMAs are well integrated in the urban fabric and have good access to most public services (education, social, health, shopping centers and markets, recreation and leisure, etc.). With regard to public safety, residents do not consider them dangerous in the traditional sense of the ghetto. In the field of services, only access to public transport was mentioned as problematic and only in more marginal areas.

Secondly, the block areas, whether containing owners or tenants, and regardless of the sector (2, 3 or 4), are relatively clean (the streets are swept, there are trash cans), and the surrounding space is beautifully arranged (the residents have planted flowers, the trees are trimmed, benches are installed). At various times in the last 10 years, public authorities have made investments in the urban and housing infrastructure that have brought about significant changes in terms of cleanliness (see Photo 3). The block UMAs visited in Sector 5 do not comply with this rule (see Photo 4).

Thirdly, the residents of the UMAs consisting of blocks of flats with owners are organized as owners' associations and have prepared/submitted files to begin the block rehabilitation process. The blocks of flats UMAs stand out in the general urban landscape and, in the residents' opinion, require intervention especially concerning the housing infrastructure. However, the experiences reported by an NGO representative in Sector 5 draw attention to the need to ensure the quality of such investments, especially since the tenants are vulnerable and can be fooled by the companies that carry them out. "Yes, of course, rehabilitation. But with monitoring and quality assurance of the works [...] The rehabilitation in Ferentari meant just putting polystyrene on the outside of the building. Now the rats move more easily, penetrating the insulation. Not to mention that there was no rodent control and they did not take care of the flooded block basement (I have had water problems for decades), nor of the block terrace. On the upper floors, it rains in people's apartments. Not only thermal rehabilitation, but also structural rehabilitation is absolutely necessary for the entire Iacob Andrei Street".⁷²

Fourth, in none of the visited UMAs with blocks could residents identify initiatives/projects of the mayor's office or of NGOs that had taken place in the area in order to increase their level of qualification or employability. Such projects were mentioned as absolutely necessary especially by young people in the area.

⁷² IUDS consultations on marginalized areas, March 2020.

Photo 4. Ferentari UMA



Source: Photos taken by the project team on the occasion of the visual validation of the UMA in Bucharest, in January 2020.

Finally, we emphasize again that the extension of leases is the main problem identified by UMA residents with social housing in a block of flats. For a significant part of the tenants, the contracts have not been extended for more than 5 years, during which time, according to their statements, they paid the cost of rent and maintenance and utilities. Beyond the individual explanations for each particular situation, which may exist from an administrative perspective, these people/families are kept in a state of vulnerability, being at risk of eviction at any time. Moreover, this situation also affects their ability to obtain personal identity documents, other than temporary ones, but also their future possibilities to obtain social housing. As shown by previous analyses⁷³ regarding the criteria used by public authorities to define the groups that can access social housing, outlawing or keeping social housing beneficiaries in an uncertain contractual state turns them, from a legal perspective, into people who abusively occupy a house owned by the Romanian state. Once in this position, they are only a step away from being evicted and can no longer apply for social housing.

(2) Slum areas with houses (and/or makeshift shelters). This category also includes the 4 UMAs consisting of houses where we conducted consultations with the residents. The characteristics below are also valid for these areas, with some specific differences discussed below.

- Usually, these are old, suburban neighborhoods that expanded after 1990, with extremely poor communities (Roma, but not only). Thus, in addition to poor quality houses, additional rooms were built as an outbuilding or as attics, often by expanding in the courtyards of

⁷³ Blaj (2020) – Excluziunea instituțională de la locuirea socială (Institutional exclusion from social housing), doctoral thesis.

neighbors (hence a lot of litigation related to the violation of property).⁷⁴ The houses are chaotically placed, side by side, with very little space between them. This type of area is usually found along a river/lake or abandoned railways.

- In slum areas, the community is spread over a large area, which makes it even more difficult to solve their problems. In some slums, there is practically no trace of infrastructure (at best, a tap that provides the necessary water for the entire area), and in others the infrastructure exists on the main street, but it is not available in the rest of the area (not even electricity). As a result, many of these areas are unhealthy and exposed to climate risks, such as heavy rains or floods. Therefore, given the chaotic development of buildings and the continued expansion trend, investment in the infrastructure of slum areas requires a completely different approach than the one adopted in the case of a ghetto.

Photo 5. On the way home. Two children at the level crossing – Giulești-16 Februarie UMA, Bucharest



Source: Photo taken by the project team on the occasion of their consultations in the Bucharest UMAs, March 2020.

⁷⁴ In other such areas, in addition to houses, numerous huts and/or makeshift shelters (plastic and cardboard, with a certain wooden structure) were erected either in the courtyards of the old houses or on the public domain in the immediate vicinity of the neighborhood.

Photo 6. Getting water, in a part of the Giulești-16 Februarie UMA, Bucharest



Source: Photo taken by the project team on the occasion of their consultations in the Bucharest UMAs, March 2020.

- In most cases, slum areas include traditional Roma communities whose members speak Romani. Although houses and shelters are generally very small, with a covered area between 6 and 40 square meters, they are home to large families with many children.
- The main problems for these areas, in addition to poverty and poor infrastructure, are the lack of identity and ownership documents⁷⁵ for the house and land. The issue of land ownership is common to all slum areas. In the old neighborhoods, people inherited the houses from their parents or grandparents, but they do not have legal documents on that land. Their children built a hut as an outbuilding or in the garden of the old house without, however, having property deeds. The situation of those who live in plastic and cardboard shelters, located on the public domain is much more complicated. This is considered a major legal issue even by institutional representatives. The legislation does not allow municipalities to grant them the status of owners and the legal right to use the public domain. The problem can only be solved through national legislation, specifically through a framework that allows mayors to use this option.

For slum-type UMAs, their location at the periphery of the city versus their integration into the urban fabric makes the biggest difference. Of the 4 selected slum-type UMAs, three are on the periphery and only one is well integrated into the urban fabric (Figure 60). While the UMAs at the periphery correspond almost entirely to the typical characteristics of slum areas (mentioned above), a well-integrated UMA differs significantly: the streets are paved, there are playgrounds, the infrastructure of the area – running water, sewerage – has been completed, and access to all types

⁷⁵ The problem of identity documents has been solved in most areas, according to the local authorities.

of services is easy. The only problem is that, due to insufficient income, residents cannot afford to connect to these facilities and services or access and pay for them.

By contrast, the UMAs at the periphery are disconnected both physically and symbolically from the city. Even if there is some infrastructure, the coverage of the area is only partial. Natural barriers create difficulties in accessing public services - school, kindergarten, doctor, shop - that serve the general population and are, at the same time, an element that marks the social distancing of “citizens” from those who live “on the other side of the tracks”, “in the ruins”, “in the landfill”. For example, the Giulești-16 Februarie UMA is bordered by vacant land, derelict industrial buildings, abandoned spaces (owned, according to the residents, by CFR – the Romanian National Railway Company) and “lots and lots of garbage brought by people from all over the city”. All services are far away, including public transport. You need a car, for example, to take a child to kindergarten: “By car we go to the tram stop and then we take it for 4-5 stops. The nursery is even farther away. And now the CFR has closed the direct road which connected us to 16 Februarie Square and we have to go around a lot to get out on a road”.⁷⁶

The lack of ownership deeds for land and houses was reiterated and accentuated as a major problem in all slum-type UMAs, because this is why: (i) residents can only have temporary identity documents, which entails difficulties in accessing social and educational services; (ii) they cannot be legally connected to utilities, where they are available nearby; (iii) they live in constant fear of being evicted. This aspect was mentioned especially by the residents of Plumbuita Tei Toboc – an area where investments have been made in the physical infrastructure lately and that is more and more attractive for other categories of the population. For this reason – as mentioned by the residents of the area – the regularization of their situation is not even wanted, and their efforts to obtain property deeds drag on.

⁷⁶ IUDS consultations with the residents of UMA Giulești-Februarie 16, March 2020.

Photo 7. Comparison between the access road in a slum-type UMA located at the periphery (Giulești-16 Februarie) and a slum-type UMA well integrated in the urban fabric (Plumbuita Tei-Toboc)



Source: Photos taken by the project team during the consultations in Bucharest UMAs, March 2020.

The general conclusion of this subchapter is that, compared to the other European capitals, Bucharest is a capital still poorly equipped with services and facilities.

Population perceptions place Bucharest at the bottom of the European ranking regarding all public services and urban facilities, even if they are among the most numerous and diversified in the country, as shown by the other analysis sections of the IUDS. Along with Bucharest, most often, they are not capitals of some former communist countries, but capitals of southern Europe. That is, at the level of European capitals, the discrepancies between the South and the North are much more relevant than the ones between the East and the West, especially in terms of satisfaction with public services and urban facilities. From the point of view of poverty and social exclusion, Bucharest appears to be an averagely inclusive capital, in a European context.

Cities are hubs for cultural, educational, health and social infrastructures. Managing these resources in an inclusive manner can help city residents escape poverty and social exclusion. Participatory programs for children and young people; accessible and high quality services for preschoolers and early education; accessible facilities for sports and leisure; facilities for people with disabilities and the accessibility of public spaces or mentoring programs for children living in difficult circumstances are some of the ways in which cities can become more inclusive.

The fact is that in 2020 Bucharest there are still marginalized areas marked by unequal access to available resources. In relation to vulnerable categories of the population, including residents of marginalized areas, cities can develop the public housing fund, through the construction of new housing, but also through other support programs to ensure social housing in decent conditions, for certain periods. Cities can improve neighborhoods by creating and maintaining safe, attractive and inclusive public spaces, as well as by ensuring equal access to basic infrastructure and quality public services. In large cities, access to public transport at affordable prices is particularly important to ensure that poor residents have access to jobs and various other services.

In order to combat poverty and social exclusion effectively, an integrated approach to the provision of social services on the supply side is needed, as well as the development of social mediation or facilitation programs on the demand side.⁷⁷ All the more so in relation to extreme poverty⁷⁸ and marginalized areas. Integrated services combine – in a coordinated manner – education, employment, healthcare, social protection services, and other public services that, along with financial benefits, help poor families manage their lives more effectively. Today, although many such services are available, they are fragmented and difficult for families in poverty to access. First of all, many people at risk of poverty and social exclusion do not even know that such services exist, and those who do know are often unable to access them, either because they are discriminated against or because the services available are insufficient, complicated or expensive. Therefore, from an institutional perspective, the provision of integrated services – with a genuine horizontal and vertical coordination between the agencies involved – is vital for providing adequate support to families and children at risk of poverty or in poverty. Extremely poor families, especially those in marginalized areas, also need mediation or social facilitation programs to effectively access available services.

⁷⁷ Camacho et al. (2014), Carneiro et al. (2014), Teşliuc et al. (2015).

⁷⁸ Families in extreme poverty face a number of constraints in addition to monetary poverty, including long-term unemployment or joblessness in the case of adults, poor nutrition in children, increased risk of child neglect and/or abuse (due to the parents' alcohol abuse), inappropriate parental practices, young or single parents, marital instability, poor health or disabilities, absenteeism or school dropout, poor housing conditions or lack of housing, domestic violence, petty crime and discrimination. There is also the problem of low aspirations, low self-esteem and acquired helplessness.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Identified challenges, trends and needs	Recommendations
Demographic structure, ethnic and religious profile	
<p>There is a declining and ageing trend among the Bucharest population who is fit for work, the NIS forecasts even showing that around 2050 it will represent only 50% of the city's population, compared to 70% at present. In another respect, the analysis of the education stock by age groups shows that the percentage of vocational education graduates decreases with age, being totally insufficient compared to the demand. This workforce shortage has so far been offset by commuters from neighboring counties. Although Bucharest has the potential to attract even more commuters, its functional urban area is much more limited than in other capital cities of Europe, due to poor transport infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>Design and implement measures to encourage and support labor mobility to Bucharest from the neighboring counties. This may include, for example, implementing large infrastructure projects (such as widening the ring road to 4 lanes, a bypass highway, an expressway to Alexandria, restoration of the railway connection to Giurgiu, modernization of the railway to Craiova, continued investments in the metropolitan public transport system, introduction of metropolitan trains intended mainly for commuters on the local routes, construction of park & ride facilities at the entrances to the city, extension of the subway network to Ilfov County, transformation of stations into intermodal nodes etc.) It is also possible to consider a temporary accommodation policy for commuters coming from greater distances.</p>
<p>Although in the official statistics the share of Roma in Bucharest is just over 1%, alternative studies indicate a real share of about 5-6%.</p>	<p>Identify and map more accurately the compact Roma communities in Bucharest and design local development strategies to address the complex issues of their inclusion. Starting from the examples of sectors 4 and 5, CLLD (Community-led local development) measures can also be implemented in other marginalized communities of Bucharest, under the coordination of an NGO that brings together different relevant actors.</p>
<p>The tendency for ethnic and confessional homogenization in the past century (approximately) has made Bucharest the least cosmopolitan European capital (over 95% of the Romanian inhabitants being Orthodox). Some ethnic and religious communities that have left a strong mark on the city's identity and that could play a key role in increasing its attractiveness for new residents and tourists, such as Jews or Armenians, are now in danger of vanishing from the city, along with their entire cultural, material and immaterial heritage.</p>	<p>Design and implement policies and programs aimed at fostering the social integration of ethnic and religious communities and at capitalizing on their cultural specificity. Certain areas of the city, such as the Jewish Quarter, the Armenească (Armenian) Street and the churches of different rites or the cultural institutions of minorities (the Lutheran Church, St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Bărăția Church, the Armenian Church, the Greek Church, the Choral Temple, the Jewish Theater, etc.) may be introduced in circuits attractive to tourists. Last but not least, Bucharest would have a lot to gain from capitalizing on the traditions of the different communities that live here, e.g. through festivals of traditional music, cuisine, etc.</p>
Population evolution and migration trends	
<p>While the world's population continues to grow at an accelerated pace, that of Europe stagnates and that of Romania decreases. Bucharest itself registers a slow evolution, the number of residents in the Bucharest-Ilfov region being similar to that of the early 90s, while other cities in Romania (e.g. Cluj, Timișoara) or in the region have a faster pace of population growth. As in the case of Europe as a whole, the only viable component of population</p>	<p>Implement measures to encourage the attraction of new EU and non-EU residents to Bucharest in order to halt the demographic decline. This could include measures such as raising the national ceilings for foreign workers, opening new foreign language schools, making public infrastructure more accessible to foreigners (e.g. displays in English on the public transport), developing the social services sector in order to integrate foreigners, developing an adequate</p>

Identified challenges, trends and needs	Recommendations
<p>growth is immigration, especially from Asia and Africa, which is however not encouraged by the authorities. Less than 2% of Bucharest's inhabitants are foreigners – one of the lowest percentages of all EU capitals.</p>	<p>housing fund for workers brought from abroad, etc.</p>
<p>Although Bucharest is a strong economic center in a national and even regional context, with a GDP above the EU average, the balance of temporary external migration is negative, especially in the case of young people. While other capitals in the region and even cities in Romania (Cluj, Timișoara, Iași) attract more and more foreigners (e.g. in Budapest their percentage is over 3 times higher than in Bucharest, in Prague 7 times higher, and in Vienna more than 15 times), Bucharest continues to be a net exporter of young talent to other countries, the cases of high school graduates who choose to go abroad to study and never return being more and more frequent. In addition, Bucharest is more attractive for medium-skilled citizens from non-EU countries than for EU citizens, one cause being the insufficient international vocation of Bucharest universities (about 5,000 foreign students out of a total of over 150,000, a figure similar to smaller university centers in the country).</p>	<p>Design and implement public policies that attract foreign students and expats to Bucharest. This can include support for the internationalization of local universities in terms of their educational offer, development of accommodation facilities for foreign students, a consistent promotion of Bucharest as a university center, granting of scholarships, etc. Regarding expats, the focus of such policies may be on the quality of life, i.e. on their and their families' access to health services or to schools teaching in international languages, on training local public officials to interact with them in a foreign language, on displaying information of general interest in foreign languages, on cutting red tape in immigrant services, on regulating the rental market more strictly, so as to limit the abusive practices of some landlords and tenants, etc. Create a data center at city level to collect additional data on the migration phenomenon and to have a “green line”, available in several foreign languages (e.g. English, French, German, Turkish, Chinese, etc.) for foreigners living in Bucharest.</p>
<p>The modest demographic growth of the Bucharest-Ilfov region in the last decade was based exclusively on the contribution of Ilfov County, where the number of inhabitants increased rapidly due to suburbanization. By contrast, the population of Bucharest continued to decline slowly. Forecasts show that this trend will continue in the coming years, albeit at low rates, generating multiple negative externalities. For example, most of the traffic in the Capital area is generated by the fact that those who have chosen to move to Ilfov do not benefit from various services (medical, educational, cultural, recreational, sport-related, commercial, etc.) in the residential area where they live, thus being forced to travel to Bucharest as much as several times a day.</p>	<p>Implement measures to promote the concept of compact city and “affordable-housing” in the case of Bucharest, in order to limit the often chaotic phenomenon of suburbanization and its negative effects on traffic, land use, environment, municipal networks, etc. One of the main topics of these measures could be that of reducing the tendency of the population to move to the suburbs by increasing the housing attractiveness of Bucharest neighborhoods. A number of abandoned or brownfield lands within the city could be introduced into the economic cycle by overtaxation, leaving room for mixed-function complexes (residential, office, commercial, services of general interest). Also, the expansion of public infrastructure (e.g. arterial roads, public transport routes, utilities, schools, parks, etc.) in the underdeveloped marginal areas of the Capital (e.g. in the South and West of Sector 5) could expand the housing stock inside the city, some dwellings being available even at lower prices than in certain areas of Ilfov. Last but not least, the urban regeneration of old or new neighborhoods that currently offer a low quality of life could lead to a lower interest of citizens to look for a home outside Bucharest.</p> <p>Establishing a Bucharest metropolitan area, which should include at least Ilfov County, but also other communities in the functional urban area of the city, could be an appropriate framework for joint planning and implementation of measures aimed at limiting the Capital's urban sprawling trend. Realistically, the phenomenon of suburbanization cannot be stopped, and the growth of the Bucharest-Ilfov region cannot be supported without an integrated approach to the urbanization of the areas of Ilfov County that are bordering Bucharest. It is imperative</p>

Identified challenges, trends and needs	Recommendations
	that, in addition to a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, the Bucharest-Ilfov Region has a housing strategy at the metropolitan level and an economic development strategy at the metropolitan level. Moreover, the metropolitan area needs a street network systematization plan, to guide and support the sustainable growth of the city.
<p>The life expectancy of the population is increasing in Bucharest and is approaching the EU average of 81 years. This has implicitly led to a rapid increase in the share of elderly people, from 14.4% in 2012 to 16.9% in 2019. Forecasts for the future show that this percentage will continue to grow and even double around 2050.</p>	<p>Design and implement a local strategy for the elderly, taking into account a package of measures targeting different levels, such as: encouraging active ageing, promoting volunteering among the elderly, adapting the infrastructure and public services for this category (e.g. accessibility of sidewalks, of public transport), developing the network of socio-medical centers for seniors (e.g. home care, day centers, palliative care, etc.) and so on.</p>
<p>The fertility rate in Bucharest remains low compared to other European capitals, the average being 1.4 children/woman, compared to a rate of 2.1 children/woman needed for the natural replacement of the population. Also, the phenomenon of postponed childbirth is increasingly evident, the number of births registered among women over the age of 35 doubling in the last decade in the Capital, as women are increasingly interested in personal development opportunities. Increasing fertility is all the more important as the ageing population gradually reduces the number of women in the fertile contingent, announcing a sharp decline in birth rates.</p>	<p>Implement a set of measures to encourage births among economically active women. Based on the best practices in other European countries, this could include lower income taxes and social security levies depending on the number of children born, investments in the educational infrastructure (from sufficient places in nurseries and kindergartens to after-school programs in primary and secondary school), ensuring public transport for students, etc.</p>
<p>There are some demographic disparities between the six sectors of the Capital. Thus, the infant mortality rate is higher in sectors 2 and 5, where the Roma population is also concentrated. Sector 1 registers a phenomenon of sharp demographic ageing, while in sectors 3 and 5 the share of young families with children is higher.</p>	<p>Implement targeted measures at the level of sectors, neighborhoods and even communities in Bucharest, depending on their demographic characteristics. For example, areas with a high share of the elderly should benefit from more investments in the specific infrastructure for this target group (day centers, medical and social centers, etc.), and those with many young families should benefit from investments in the educational infrastructure (nurseries, kindergartens), children's playgrounds, etc. Also, at the level of communities with a high incidence of infant mortality or various contagious diseases, there could be interventions with additional activities of medical screening, vaccination, medical offices in schools, subsidized treatments, etc. A Law of the Capital could be the best solution for a clearer definition of how responsibilities and resources are shared between Bucharest City Hall and sector halls to adequately address these community issues.</p>
Local development and communities	
<p>The average net monthly earnings in Bucharest in 2018 were 1.4 times higher than the national average and 1.6 times higher than the average in the regions with the highest rates of poverty and social exclusion – North-East and South-West Oltenia.</p> <p>Although Bucharest has the lowest rate of poverty and social exclusion at the national level, in absolute terms there are more people at risk of poverty in Bucharest than</p>	<p>Allocate targeted resources to poor people (or to those who are at risk of poverty and social exclusion) living in Bucharest, in order to reduce poverty.</p> <p>Carry out an analysis of the impact of the current social programs at City level.</p> <p>Adjust the criteria for access to various social services/benefits or their value to the real costs of living in Bucharest.</p>

Identified challenges, trends and needs	Recommendations
<p>in 14 other counties (with higher poverty rates), taken together.</p> <p><i>The access of vulnerable groups to social services/benefits is discussed in detail in Section 6, chapter 6.3.</i></p> <p>There is a low level of subjective poverty in Bucharest – only 2.6%. It is much more present among the Roma of Bucharest, compared to the inhabitants of other ethnicities (21.5% of the Roma consider themselves poor, compared to only 1.4% of other ethnic groups).</p> <p>There are considerable discrepancies between the sectors of the Capital in terms of perceived poverty. 10-14% of the Roma adults in sectors 3 and 5 consider themselves poor, while the share increases to 20% for the Roma in Sector 1, to almost 30% in Sector 2, and to the highest value of over 54% in Sector 4.</p> <p>When it comes to the Roma citizens of Bucharest, subjective poverty is statistically overrepresented among the Roma living in a partnership (consensual union), in multigenerational households with children, having graduated a maximum of 8 grades, who are homemakers and live in an individual house.</p> <p>For the non-Roma adult population, subjective poverty is considerably more present among unmarried people, single parents with dependent children or people in multigenerational households without children, as well as among graduates of technical or vocational high schools, the unemployed, jobless people, homemakers, and people who also live in an individual house.</p> <p>In the households of people who are in subjective poverty groups, not only is the income lower, but also the endowment with durable goods, such as air conditioning, personal car, computer/laptop, internet or mobile phone, is significantly lower.</p> <p>Subjective poverty is associated with no support from the government. Only people in the non-poverty non-Roma group benefited to a greater extent from state aid in 2018. Almost a third (31%) of them received one or more types of state aid in 2018, compared to 25% of the non-Roma poverty group, 23% of non-poverty Roma and only 13% of the poor Roma.</p> <p>More than two-thirds of people in vulnerable groups say that they need “money support” and almost a third mention the need for improved access to health services.</p>	<p>Establish day services/daycare centers and ensure free access for children in difficult/risky situations.</p> <p>Develop education or vocational training programs for adults.</p> <p>Encourage the participation of school-age children in education also by providing technical infrastructure – for example computers/subsidized internet access, etc.</p> <p>Develop support programs for poor people living in individual houses to provide them with support for specific home repair interventions or to connect them to public utility networks.</p> <p>Improve inter-institutional coordination between the social and medical fields and provide integrated support services to people in poverty or at risk of poverty.</p>
<p>Compared to other European capitals, Bucharest is a city with a young and expanding population, but unevenly distributed in the territory, especially in relation to the elderly population.</p> <p>Considering the following percentages: 55% satisfaction with schools, 40% with medical services, 48% with public transport, 62% with green spaces, 22% with air quality, 31% with noise level, 44% with indoor sports facilities, 70% with</p>	<p>Develop participatory programs for children and young people; accessible and high quality services for preschoolers and early education; accessible facilities for sports and recreation; facilities for people with disabilities and accessibility of public spaces; or mentoring programs for children living in difficult circumstances.</p>

Identified challenges, trends and needs	Recommendations
<p>cultural facilities, 37% with cleanliness, 42% with the condition of streets and buildings, 61% with the feeling of security as a city dweller and 42% with the trust in the authorities, Bucharest is a city where 83% of its inhabitants are satisfied to live. That is, more than four out of five inhabitants of Bucharest are satisfied that they live in Bucharest.</p> <p>64% of Bucharest residents express satisfaction with the financial situation of their household.</p>	
<p>Of the total population residing in Bucharest, almost 81% live in non-disadvantaged areas, compared to the national average of 68% in urban areas.</p> <p>In Bucharest, disadvantaged areas are mostly deficient in terms of housing and human capital, whereas disadvantaged areas in terms of employment are very rare (1.2% of the total population compared to 10% of the urban population at country level).</p> <p>In 2011, 47 census tracts were identified that met the criteria to be considered UMAs.</p> <p>The highest percentage of people living in UMAs (according to 2011 data) was in Sector 5, closely followed by Sector 3.</p> <p>In 2011, just like the rest of the country, Bucharest also recorded an overrepresentation of children growing up in areas marked by poverty, social exclusion, poor housing and deviant behavior (especially domestic violence and petty crime).</p> <p>In the Bucharest UMAs, larger households were overrepresented (2.96, compared to 2.5 people).</p> <p>11.3% of the population residing in Bucharest UMAs declared themselves to be of Roma ethnicity. In the vast majority of Bucharest UMAs there are less than 20% of the inhabitants who self-identify as Roma, but there are also 9 UMAs in which more than one in five residents self-identifies as Roma.</p> <p>The UMAs validated in 2019 in Bucharest are areas that are known by the public authorities, but also by the representatives of the civil society, from at least two points of view: they are “historic” areas, “pockets of poverty” and areas where local public authorities are already present (in the case of the UMAs formed in social housing areas).</p> <p>Bucharest UMAs consisting of blocks of flats are well integrated into the urban fabric and have good access to most public services (education, afterschool, health, shopping centers and markets, recreation and leisure, etc.). With regard to public safety, residents do not consider them dangerous in the traditional sense of the ghetto.</p> <p>In none of the UMAs with blocks of flats we visited could the residents identify initiatives/projects of the mayor's office or of NGOs that had taken place in the area in order to increase their level of qualification or employability.</p>	<p>Carry out integrated interventions in the UMAs, covering all the dimensions of marginalization. They can follow the recommendations of CLLD-type funding, but must comply with the specificities of the identified UMA following in-depth analyses and be in line with the residents' wishes.</p> <p>Carry out specific interventions in small marginalized areas to address the specific problems of the concerned households.</p> <p>Carry out interventions in UMAs with social housing blocks, aiming at a better management of social housing in terms of allocation/contracting of these dwellings & ensuring the complementarity between social housing services and social services and access to social benefits, especially with regard to identity documents.</p> <p>Link social housing to other social services or benefits in order to help the persons/families overcome the crisis situation they are in.</p> <p>Provide support to UMA residents of owner-occupied blocks, aimed at the rehabilitation of the physical housing infrastructure.</p> <p>Clarify of the situation of the buildings whose legal status is unclear and which can be acquired by actions for the recovery of possession. Protect tenants/lessees from abusive evictions when they have no decent housing alternatives.</p> <p>Carry out physical infrastructure development interventions in slum-type UMAs with individual houses located at the periphery, in order to improve access to services (including medical, social, educational services).</p> <p>Provide support to the residents of slum-type UMAs with individual houses (at the periphery or connected to the urban fabric) in order to clarify/draw up the property deeds on the dwellings, the identity documents and for ease of access to social services/benefits.</p> <p>Develop the water/sewerage infrastructure in the slum UMAs at the periphery.</p>

Identified challenges, trends and needs	Recommendations
<p>The extension of rental contracts is the main problem identified by UMA residents of social apartments.</p> <p>Slum areas of individual houses are insalubrious areas and exposed to climate risks such as heavy rains or floods, especially due to the poor infrastructure.</p> <p>For slum-type UMAs, their location at the periphery of the city versus their integration into the urban fabric makes the biggest difference. While the UMAs at the periphery correspond almost entirely to the typical characteristics of slum areas, a well-integrated UMA differs significantly: the streets are paved, there are playgrounds, the infrastructure of the area – running water, sewerage – has been built, and there is easy access easy to all types of services. The only problem is that, due to their insufficient income, residents cannot afford to connect to these facilities and services or access and pay for them.</p> <p>The main problems for these slum-type UMAs with individual houses, in addition to poverty and poor infrastructure, are the lack of identity and property documents on the house and land.</p>	

ANNEX 1. THE RISK OF POVERTY BY REGIONS

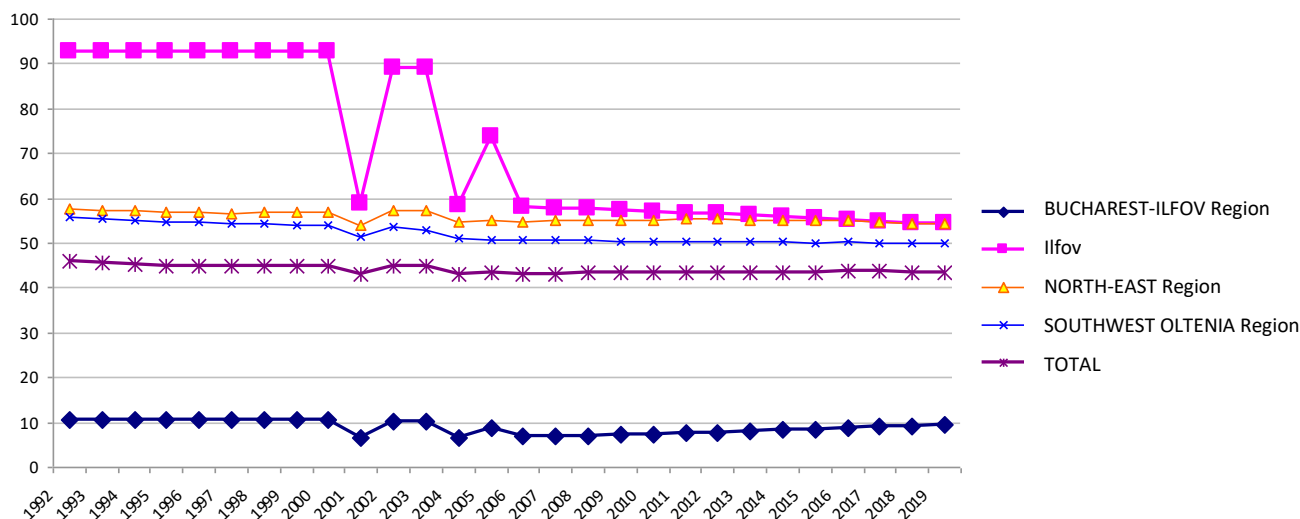
Table 17. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by regions (%)

Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
North-West	39.2	34.9	36.2	32.1	35.2	33.5	32.3	32.1	28	29.3	26.4	22.3
Center	39.5	39	33.3	31.3	30.6	34.3	36	35.7	31.6	29.5	25.7	24.4
North-East	56.7	55.5	52.9	52.4	51.7	52.1	51.5	49.4	46.3	46	43.9	44.7
South-East	52.9	46.7	42.6	51.7	49.6	54.1	53.9	53.2	46.2	44.9	42.5	40.3
South - Muntenia	52	46	47.6	42.8	43.5	45.5	42	41.7	43.5	41.2	40.9	36.3
Bucharest - Ilfov	37.3	34	40.3	32.7	29.7	31.4	30.7	25.1	20.5	32.9	25	21.4
South West Oltenia	57	56.6	53.2	47.5	45.8	48.4	44.6	40.9	41.9	44.2	45.3	42.2
West	33	34.3	31.8	36.2	34.6	41.7	40.4	40.1	32	40.7	32.5	22.1
Romania	47	44.2	43	41.5	40.9	43.2	41.9	40.3	37.4	38.8	35.7	32.5

Source: Eurostat, AROPE indicator.

ANNEX 2. COMPARATIVE DATA ON POPULATION AND INCOME, AT REGIONAL LEVEL

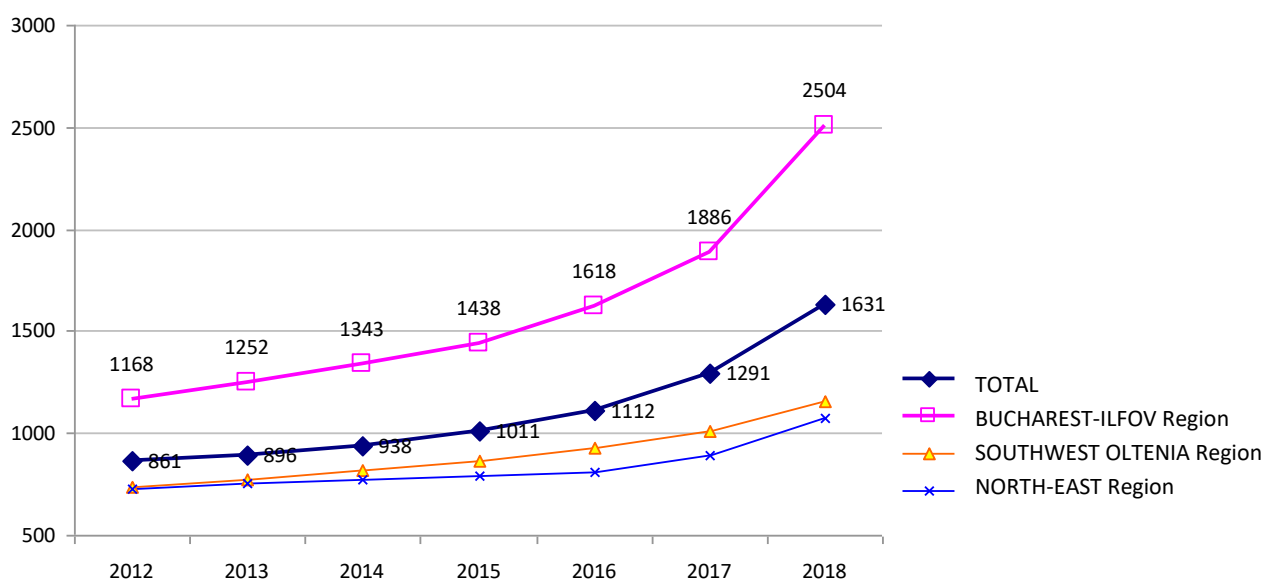
Figure 1. Share of the population in the Bucharest-Ilfov region, at national level and in the regions with the highest risk



of poverty and social exclusion (%)

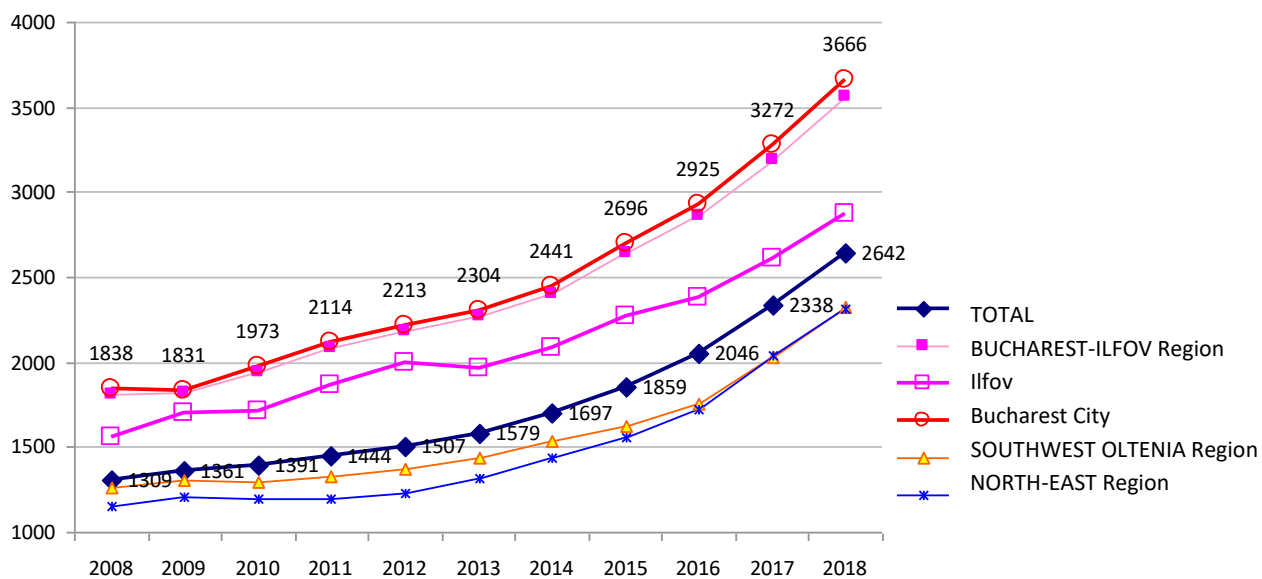
Source: NIS data, Tempo online database, Population by residence on July 1 by area of residence. Note: In Bucharest, the share of the rural population in the total population is zero.

Figure 2. Total average monthly income per person, per household, in the Bucharest-Ilfov region, at national level and in the regions with the highest risk of poverty and social exclusion (RON/person)



Source: NIS data, Tempo online database, Family budget survey. Note: There are no data available at county or locality level.

Figure 3. Average net monthly nominal earnings by development regions and counties (RON)



Source: NIS data, Tempo online database, Statistical research on labor costs.

ANNEX 3. DATA ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN BUCHAREST USED IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Table 18. Composition of the Bucharest population by age (%)

Proportion of the population aged:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2017	2018
0-4 years	5	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
5-9 years	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7
10-14 years	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4	4.3	4.4
15-19 years	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
20-24 years	7.1	6.5	5.8	5	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.7
25-34 years	18.5	18.4	18.1	17.8	17.3	16.7	15.5	15.3
35-44 years	17.3	18.3	17.9	17.6	17.8	18.2	18.7	18.9
45-54 years	13	12.2	12.9	13.5	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.7
55-64 years	13.5	14	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.4	13.5	12.9
65-74 years	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.5	9.6	10
75 and over	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3
Population change over a period of 1 year	11.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	:	0.9
Demographic dependency ratio (population of 0-19 years and 65+ years to population of 20-64 years)	44.1	44.3	44.8	45.7	47.4	49	51.8	52.9
Demographic dependency ratio of the young population (population of 0-19 years to population of 20-64 years)	23.8	23.7	23.9	24.1	24.6	25.1	26	26.3
Demographic dependency ratio of the elderly population (population of 65+ years to population of 20-64 years)	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.6	22.9	23.9	25.8	26.5

Source: Eurostat, Cities and greater cities [urb_cpopstr].
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/data/database>

ANNEX 4. LIST OF VALIDATED AND INVALIDATED UMAS IN BUCHAREST

Sector	Area	Demarcation	DGASPC 2019	Atlas 2015	Strategies	Google Street View observation	Direct observation on the ground
1	North Station - Cișmigiu community	Calea Griviței to Cișmigiu	1	0	0	INVALIDATED	NA
1	Chitila community	From Constanța Bridge to Bucharest ring road	1	0	0	INVALIDATED	NA
1	Giulești-16 Februarie Community	Calea Giulești (right side) – Str. Frasinului to Str. Fiordului	1	0	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
1	Străulești community	Străulești Cemetery 1 to Șos. Odăi	1	0	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
2	Viitorului Street	between Str. Ardeleni and Str. Alexandru Radovici	1	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Prof. Dimitrie Pompeiu Blvd.	Șos. Fabrica de Glucoză and Str. Petricani	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Nastase Pamfil Street	Str. Nastase Pamfil	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Dogarilor Street	Str. Dogarilor	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Cosminului Street	Str. Cosminului	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Radu de la Afumați Street	Str. Radu de la Afumați	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Icoanei Street	Str. Icoanei	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Cireșului Street	Str. Cireșului	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Popa Nan Street	Str. Popa Nan	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Călușei Street	Str. Călușei	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Teleajen Street	Str. Teleajen	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Lascăr Vasile Street	Str. Lascăr Vasile	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
2	Episcop Radu Street	Str. Episcop Radu, between Bd. Dacia and the junction with Str. Ardeleni	1	0	1	VALIDATED	NOT VISITED
2	Calea Moșilor	Calea Moșilor, junction with Str. Ștefan Luchian	1	0	1	VALIDATED	NOT VISITED
2	Soldat Făgărășanu Street	Str. Maior Băcilă – Str. Padina Roșie – Str. Peisajului	1	0	1	VALIDATED	NOT VISITED
2	Rodica Street	Str. Plutonier Ion Niță – Str. Ceptura	1	0	1	INVALIDATED	NOT VISITED
2	Basarabia Blvd.	Ilfov County	1	0	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED

Sector	Area	Demarcation	DGASPC 2019	Atlas 2015	Strategies	Google Street View observation	Direct observation on the ground
		Emergency Clinical Hospital – National Stadium – Str. Cernăuți					
2	Maica Domnului Street	Str. Maica Domnului, transit area between Str. Lizeanu and Bd. Lacul Tei	1	0	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
2	Pantelimon Alley	Str. Ion Vlad – Șos Pantelimon – Str. Sold. Zambilă Ioniță	1	0	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
2	Lunca Florilor Alley	Str. Stoinicul Vasile – Șos. Dna Ghica – Aleea Bistricioara	1	0	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
2	Prof. Dimitrie Pompeiu Boulevard	Șos. Pipera and Șos. Fabrica de Glucoză	1	0	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
2	Plumbuita-Tei Toboc	Str. Petricani – Str. Steaua Roșie – 29 streets	1	0	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
3	Faur/Republica-23 August	Faur/Republica-23 August	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
3	88 Foișorului Street	Str. Foișorului nr. 88	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Nicolae Rosu Street	Str. Nicolae Rosu	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Cățelu Station Road	Str. Industriilor, Drumul între Tarlale	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Theodor Pallady Blvd.	Str. Prevederii	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Alexandru Moruzzi Street	Str. Foișorului, Calea Vitan	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Ilioara Street	Str. Ilioara	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Railway	Str. Ghetu Anghel nr. 10	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Alexandr Von Humbolt Street	Str. Breaza, Str. Agatha Barsecu Blvd.	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Energeticienilor Blvd.	Energeticienilor, Calea Vitan, Splaiul Dudescu Blvd.	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Releului Street	Energeticienilor, Splaiul Unirii, Calea Vitan	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	T-blocks at Faur Gate 4, blocks T1, T2, and B1	Bld. 1 Decembrie 1918, nr. 14-17	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Little India	Str. Ghetu Anghel, Str. Gura	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA

Sector	Area	Demarcation	DGASPC 2019	Atlas 2015	Strategies	Google Street View observation	Direct observation on the ground
		Badicului, Gura Calitei, Gura Aries					
3	Historic Center	Str. Blanari, Smardan, Gabroveni, Selari, Lipscani, Covaci	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Basarabia Blvd.	Blvd. Basarabia	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Calea Vitan Street	Str. Mihai Bravu, Olimpia Stadium	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Calea Moșilor Street	Str. Calea Moșilor	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Calea Călărași Street	Str. Calea Călărași	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Bobocica Farmers' Market	Str. Nicolae Pascu Str. Lacramioarei Str. Ramnicu Sarat Str. Fizicienilor	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Banu Udrea Street and Banu Udrea Alley	Str. Aleea Banu Udrea and Intrarea Banu Udrea	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Simbolului Street and Voievod Alexandru Moruzzi Alley	Str. Simbolului and Aleea Voievod Alexandru Moruzzi	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Varasti Street	Str. Cuibaru Ion, Str. Col. Iosif Albu	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Ion Filipiu Street	Str. Cauzasi	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Foisorului Alley	Str. Aleea Foisorului	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
3	Simbolului Street and Voievod Alexandru Moruzzi Alley	Str. Simbolului and Aleea Voievod Alexandru Moruzzi	0	1	0	VALIDATED	INVALIDATED
3	Mizil Alley	Str. Aleea Mizil	0	1	0	VALIDATED	INVALIDATED
3	Foisorului Alley	Str. Aleea Foisorului	0	1	0	VALIDATED	INVALIDATED
3	Banu Udrea Street and Banu Udrea Alley	Str. Aleea Banu Udrea and Intrarea Banu Udrea	0	1	0	VALIDATED	INVALIDATED
3	Anestinelor Street, Anestinelor Alley, Dem Teodorescu Street, Theodor Sperantia Street	Str. Anestinelor, Intrarea Anestinelor, Str. Dem Teodorescu, Str. Theodor Sperantia	0	1	0	VALIDATED	INVALIDATED
3	Vulturilor Street, Traian Street	Str. Vulturilor, Str. Traian	0	1	0	VALIDATED	INVALIDATED

Sector	Area	Demarcation	DGASPC 2019	Atlas 2015	Strategies	Google Street View observation	Direct observation on the ground
3	Baia De Fier Street	Str. Baia De Fier	0	1	0	VALIDATED	NOT VISITED
3	Industiilor Street	Str. Industriilor junction with Bld. Basarabia	0	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
3	Iosifesti Street	Str. Iosifesti	0	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
3	Cioplea Alley	Str. Aleea Cioplea	0	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
3	Bratarii Street	Str. Avutiei, Stan Constantin, Tehnicii, Dregatorului, Sergent Petre Petre	0	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
3	1 Decembrie 1918 Blvd., blocks T1 and T2	Aleea Cioplea	0	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
3	Valsanesti Street	Str. Valsanesti	0	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
4	UMA 2	Str. Odei, Str. Belerciu	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
4	UMA 3	Str. Actiunii, Intrarea Făgețelu	0	0	1	INVALIDATED	NA
4	212 Nehoiu Alley, blocks F3 and F2	Str. Aleea Nehoiu, nr. 2-12, blocks F3 and F2	0	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
4	89 Metalurgiei Blvd., block B2	Bld. Metalurgiei, nr. 89, bl. B2, Str. Aurel Persu	0	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Panduri 77	Panduri	1	0	0	INVALIDATED	INVALIDATED
5	Natiunile Unite Square	Apolodor, Vânători	1	0	0	INVALIDATED	INVALIDATED
5	Veseliei Street	Intrarea Doina, Str. Stana de Vale	1	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
5	Ghencea Street	Str. Dihorului, nr. 57-59	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NOT VISITED
5	Former Latin Bistro	Str. Splaiul Independentei	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NOT VISITED
5	Hasdeu Bridge	Str. Splaiul Independentei, nr. 75	0	1	0	INVALIDATED	NOT VISITED
5	Pucheni	Pucheni	1	1	1	INVALIDATED	NA
5	Crizantemelor	Crizantemelor	1	1	0	INVALIDATED	NA
5	Livezilor Alley	Prelungirea Ferentari, Vâltoarei, Tunsu Petre, Ghe. Vistea	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Zabrauti	Moruzestilor, Bdul. Pieptanari, Bobilna, Calea Ferentari	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Amurgului	Muntii Carpati, Calea Rahovei	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Stogu Alley	Aleea Surianu,	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED

Sector	Area	Demarcation	DGASPC 2019	Atlas 2015	Strategies	Google Street View observation	Direct observation on the ground
		Tunsu Petre, Zamfir Olaru					
5	Intrarea Recas	Intrarea Recas	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Iacob Andrei	Baciului, Prelungirea Ferentari, Branistari	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Uranus Area	George Cosbuc, Calea Rahovei, Tudor Vladimirescu	1	0	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Soldat Tunsu Petre	Soldat Tunsu Petre	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Sina	Iacob Andrei, Tiparnitei, Cristea Ionescu, Nufarul Galben	1	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Radu Constantin	Intr. Farcasanca, Toporasi	1	1	1	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
5	Mindresti	Aleea Salaj, Humulesti	1	1	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED
6	Giulești-Sârbi	Str. Drumul La Roșu, Intrarea Drumul Iarului, Dudului	1	0	0	VALIDATED	VALIDATED

Note: The small areas that are suitable for a targeted intervention are marked in color. NA = Not applicable/the areas that were not validated online were not included for the field validation.

ANNEX 5. QUALITY ASSESSMENT SHEETS FOR THE VALIDATED UMAS

Străulești community

Demarcation: 1 Străulești Cemetery to Odăi Road

Map 8. Străulești Community - Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences	Green		Green	
b. poor quality roofs		Grey	Green	
c. many damaged houses		Grey	Green	
d. many children on the street	Green		Green	
e. naked children		Grey		Grey
f. garbage/dirt	Green		Green	
g. blankets/carpets on fences	Green		Green	
h. mostly dirt roads		Grey	Green	
i. mostly cobbled roads		Grey		Grey
j. mostly paved roads	Green		Green	
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 8. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 9. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful houses and shabby, makeshift houses, especially on Nadeş Street. The roads are generally paved, but there are also dirt roads.

Giulești-16 Februarie Community

Demarcation: Calea Giulești (right side) - Frasinului Street to Fiordului Street

Map 9. Giulești-16 Februarie – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 10. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 11. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful houses and shabby houses. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads. The railway is an obstacle/barrier in the neighborhood.

Pantelimon Alley Community

Demarcation: Ion Vlad Street – Pantelimon Road – Sold. Zambilă Ioniță Street

Map 10. Pantelimon Alley Community - Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 12. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 13. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is made up of normal blocks but also a group of ghettos. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Lunca Florilor Alley Community

Demarcation: Stoinicul Vasile Street – Dna Ghica Road – Bistricioara Alley

Map 11. Lunca Florilor Alley Community - Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 14. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 15. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

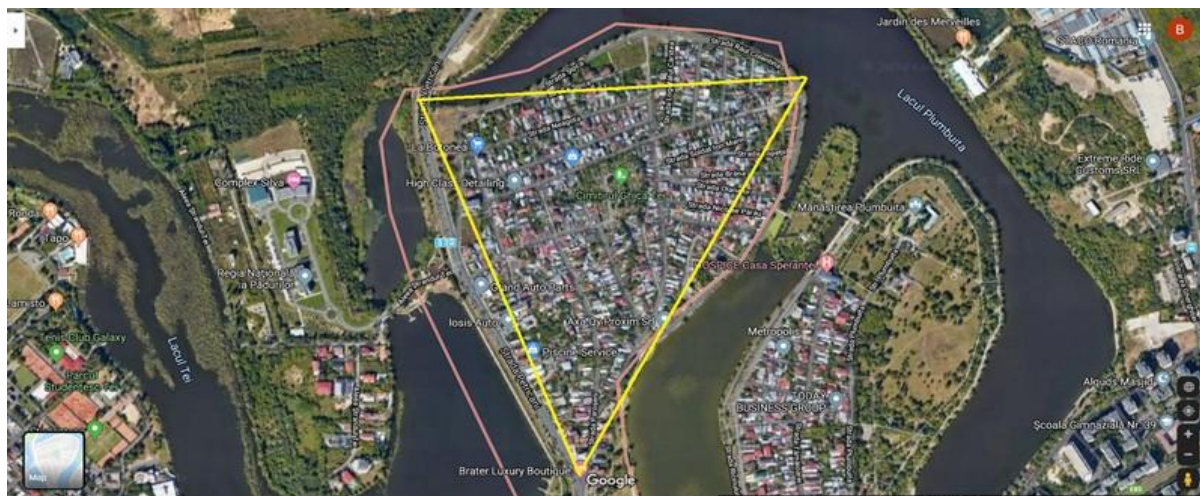
General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats and shabby/ugly blocks of flats. Some blocks – with attics – were rehabilitated by the local authorities, for other blocks the rehabilitation started a few years ago but for various reasons the works were not completed. The roads are generally paved.

Plumbuita Community – Tei Toboc

Demarcation: Petricani Street – Steaua Roșie Street

Map 12. Plumbuita – Tei Toboc Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 16. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 17. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful houses and shabby, makeshift houses, broken fences. There were quite a few people on the streets and various activities were taking place – socializing, washing clothes/carpets, playing, etc. The roads are generally paved.

Maica Domnului Community

Demarcation: Maica Domnului Street, transit area between Lizeanu Str. and Lacul Tei Blvd.

Map 13. Maica Domnului Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 18. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 19. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful houses and shabby houses or old inhabited and unrehabilitated buildings. The roads are generally paved.

Basarabia Boulevard Community

Demarcation: Ilfov County Emergency Clinical Hospital – National Stadium – Cernăuți Street.

Map 14. Basarabia Boulevard Community - Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation	
	YES	NO
a. broken fences		
b. poor quality roofs		
c. many damaged houses		
d. many children on the street		
e. naked children		
f. garbage/dirt		
g. blankets/carpets on fences		
h. mostly dirt roads		
i. mostly cobbled roads		
j. mostly paved roads		

Validation by direct observation	
YES	NO

Researcher's opinion Validated UMA

Validated UMA

Photo 20. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 21. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats and shabby blocks of flats – especially the two blocks of flats opposite the Romanian Football Federation. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads (works are being carried out in that area).

Prof. Dimitrie Pompeiu Boulevard Community

Demarcation: Pipera Road and Fabrica de Glucoză Road

Map 15. Prof. Dimitrie Pompeiu Boulevard Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 22. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2018

Photo 23. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: office buildings, renovated blocks of flats but also the two undeveloped/shabby blocks of flats. One of them has a shared bathroom on every floor. One owner mentioned that now the two blocks are occupied more by tenants (students, workers). There are promises that in April 2020 the mayor's office will start rehabilitating the two blocks.

1 December 1918 Community, blocks T1 and T2

Demarcation: 1 Decembrie 1918 Boulevard, blocks T1 and T2, Cioplea Alley

Map 16. 1 December 1918 Community, blocks T1 and T2 – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences	Green	White	White	Grey
b. poor quality roofs	Green	White	Green	White
c. many damaged houses	Green	White	Green	White
d. many children on the street	Green	White	White	Grey
e. naked children	White	Grey	White	Grey
f. garbage/dirt	Green	White	White	Grey
g. blankets/carpets on fences	Green	White	White	Grey
h. mostly dirt roads	White	Grey	White	Grey
i. mostly cobbled roads	White	Grey	White	Grey
j. mostly paved roads	Green	White	White	Grey
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 24. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 25. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team,
January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: rehabilitated blocks in the process of deterioration in the vicinity of old-built blocks, not rehabilitated. Paved roads and modernized parking lots.

Cioplea Alley Community

Demarcation: Cioplea Alley

Map 17. Cioplea Alley Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 26. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 27. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area consists of old blocks in a state of degradation. The roads are paved and the parking lot is modernized.

Vâlsănești community

Demarcation: Vâlsănești Street

Map 18. Vâlsănești Community – Location on the map



Source: Google maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 28. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 29. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area consists of groups of houses, factories and two dilapidated blocks. The roads are paved.

Iosifești community

Demarcation: Iosifești Street

Map 19. Iosifești Community – Location on the map

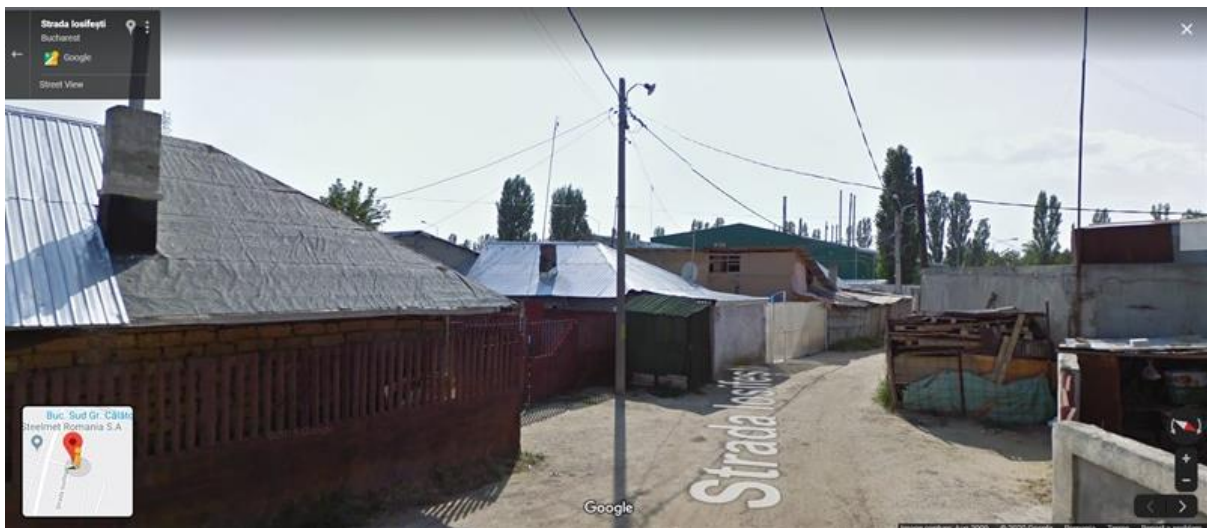


Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 30. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 31. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: makeshift houses on a dirt road and houses built of adobe or AAC, on the paved road. In the middle of the paved street there are power poles that supply the houses on the side of the street.

Industiilor Community

Demarcation: Industriilor Road, junction with Basarabia Boulevard

Map 20. Industriilor Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 32. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 33. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area comprises three dilapidated blocks located right next to the road. The road is paved.

Brăţării Community

Demarcation: Str. Brăţării, Avuţiei, Fruntaş Stan Constantin, Dregătorului, Sergent Petre Petre

Map 21. Brăţării Community – Location on the map

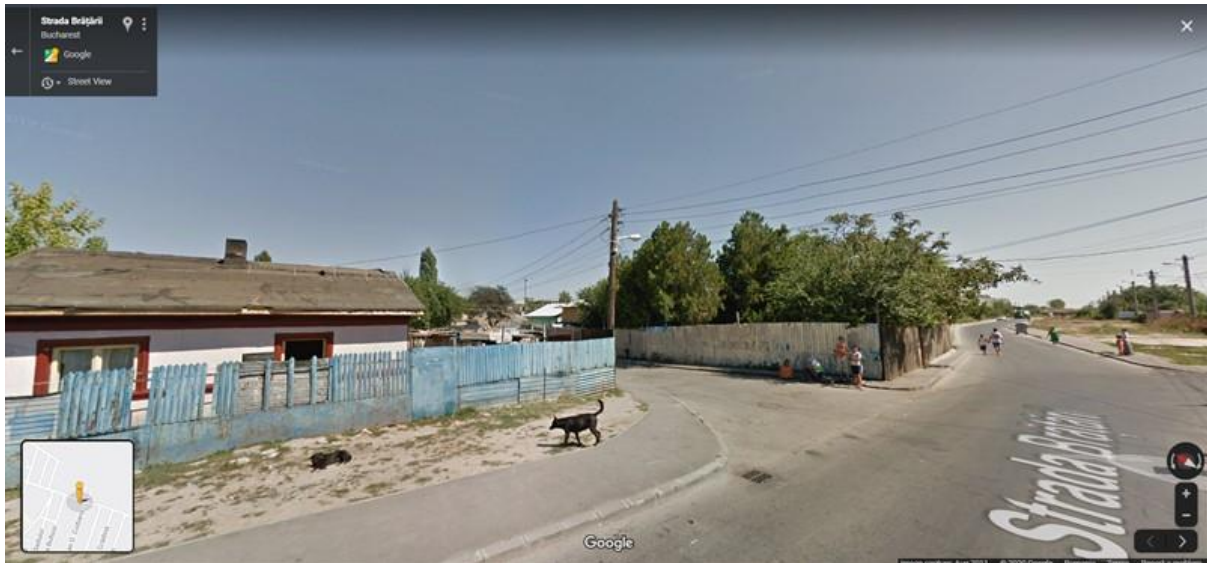


Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

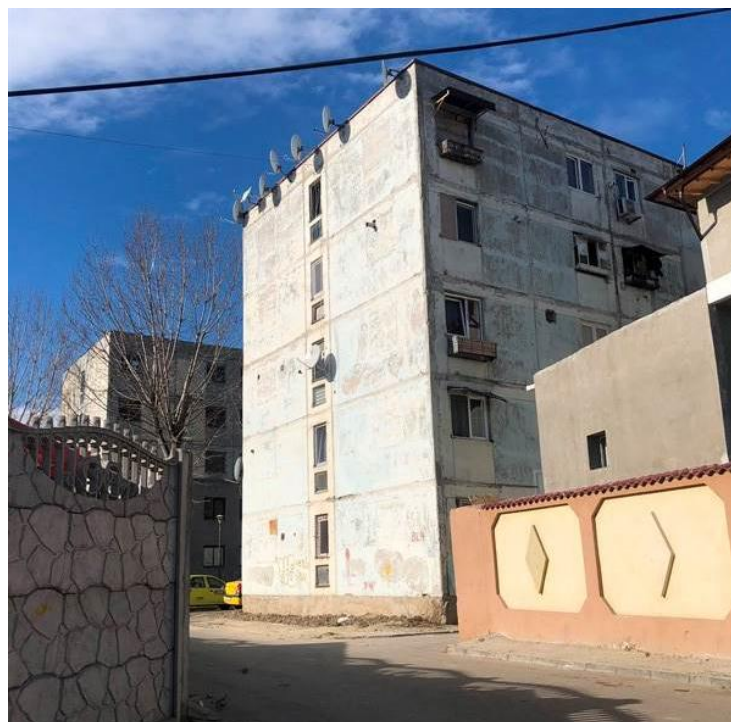
Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences	YES	NO	YES	NO
b. poor quality roofs	YES	NO	NO	NO
c. many damaged houses	YES	NO	YES	NO
d. many children on the street	YES	NO	NO	NO
e. naked children	NO	NO	NO	NO
f. garbage/dirt	YES	NO	NO	NO
g. blankets/carpets on fences	NO	NO	YES	NO
h. mostly dirt roads	NO	NO	NO	NO
i. mostly cobbled roads	NO	NO	NO	NO
j. mostly paved roads	YES	NO	NO	NO
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 34. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 35. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

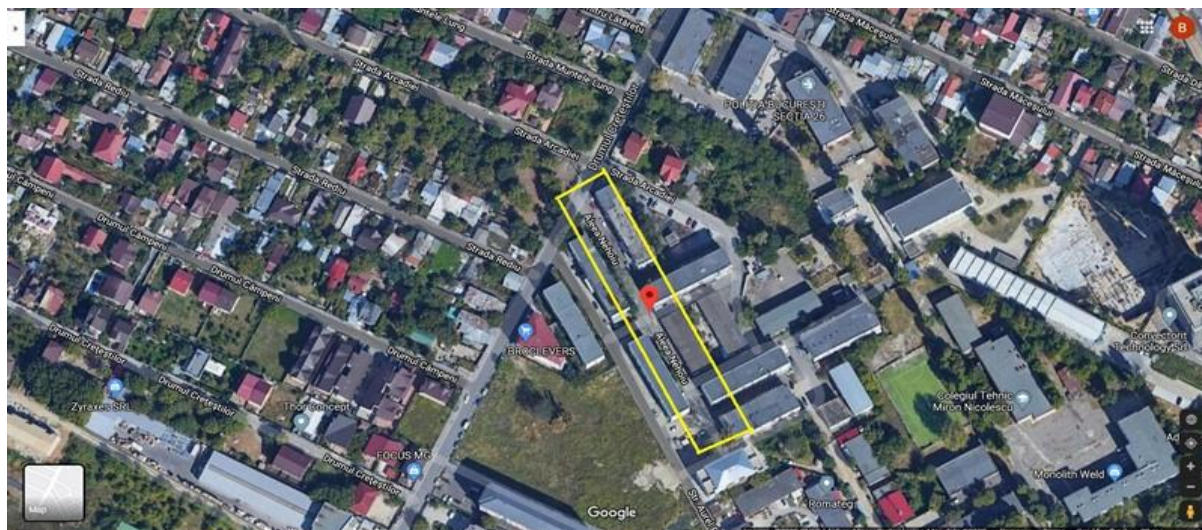
General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful houses, shabby/makeshift houses and two dilapidated blocks of flats. The roads are generally paved, but there are also dirt roads.

No. 2-12, Nehoiu Alley Community, blocks F2 and F3

Demarcation: 2-12 Nehoiu Alley, blocks F2 and F3

Map 22. 2-12 Nehoiu Alley Community, blocks F2 and F3 – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 36. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 37. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a group of shabby blocks, which are in a state of severe degradation. The roads are generally paved.

89 Metalurgiei Blvd. Community, block B2.

Demarcation: 89 Metalurgiei Boulevard, block B2, Aurel Perșu Street and Nehoiu Alley

Map 23. 89 Metalurgiei Boulevard Community, block B2 – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 38. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 39. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

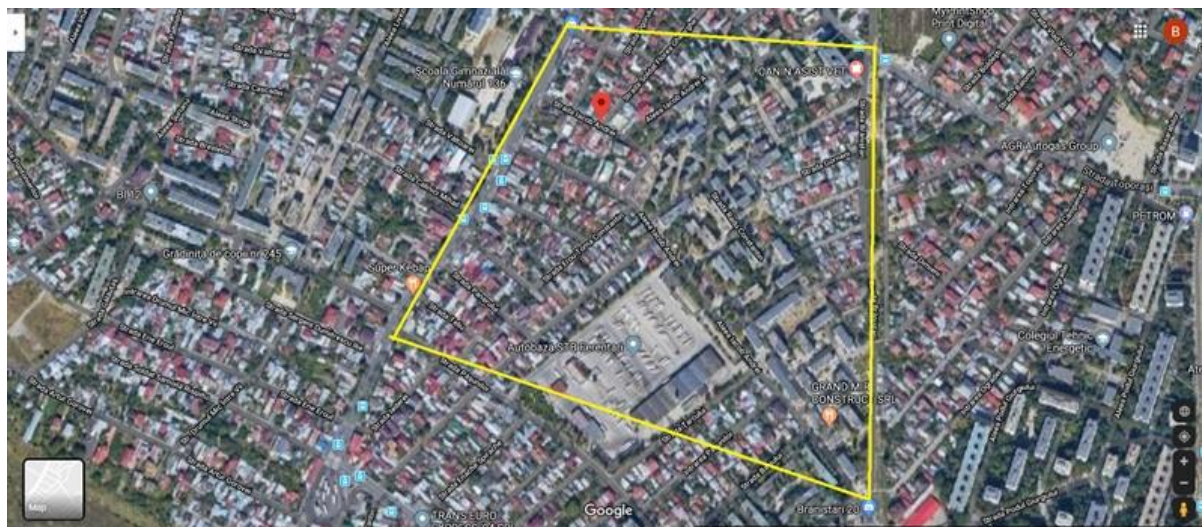
General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a group of shabby blocks, which are in a state of severe degradation. The roads are generally paved.

Iacob Andrei Community

Demarcation: Baciului Street, Prelungirea Ferentari, Brăniștari Street

Map 24. Străulești Community - Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

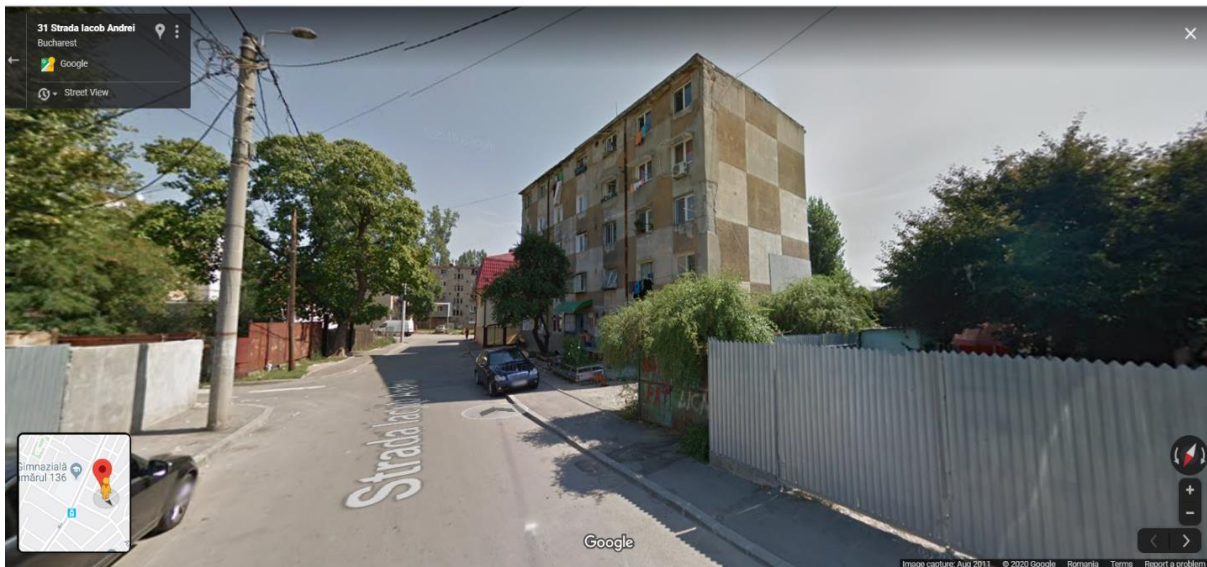
Indicators:	Google Street View validation	
	YES	NO
a. broken fences		
b. poor quality roofs		
c. many damaged houses		
d. many children on the street		
e. naked children		
f. garbage/dirt		
g. blankets/carpets on fences		
h. mostly dirt roads		
i. mostly cobbled roads		
j. mostly paved roads		

Validation by direct observation	
YES	NO

Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA
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Validated UMA

Photo 40. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 41. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

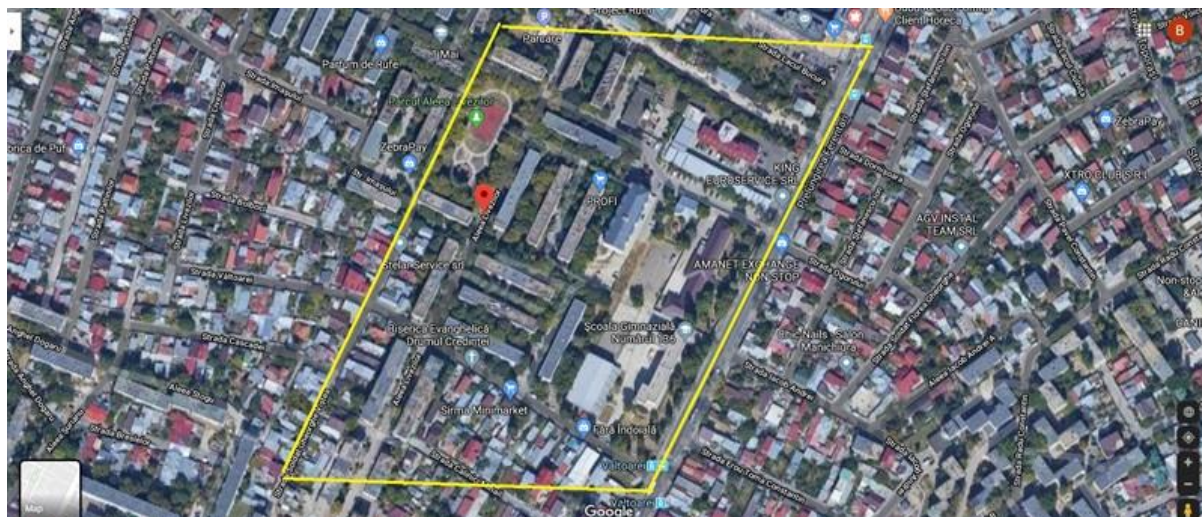
General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: there are many ghettos but there are also beautiful blocks of flats. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Livezilor Alley Community

Demarcation: Prelungirea Ferentari, Vâltoarei Street, Tunsu Petre Street, Ghe. Vistea Street

Map 25. Livezilor Alley Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 42. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 43. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Zăbrăuți Community

Demarcation: Moruzeștilor Street, Pieptănari Boulevard, Bobâlna, Calea Ferentari

Map 26. Zăbrăuți Community – Location on the map

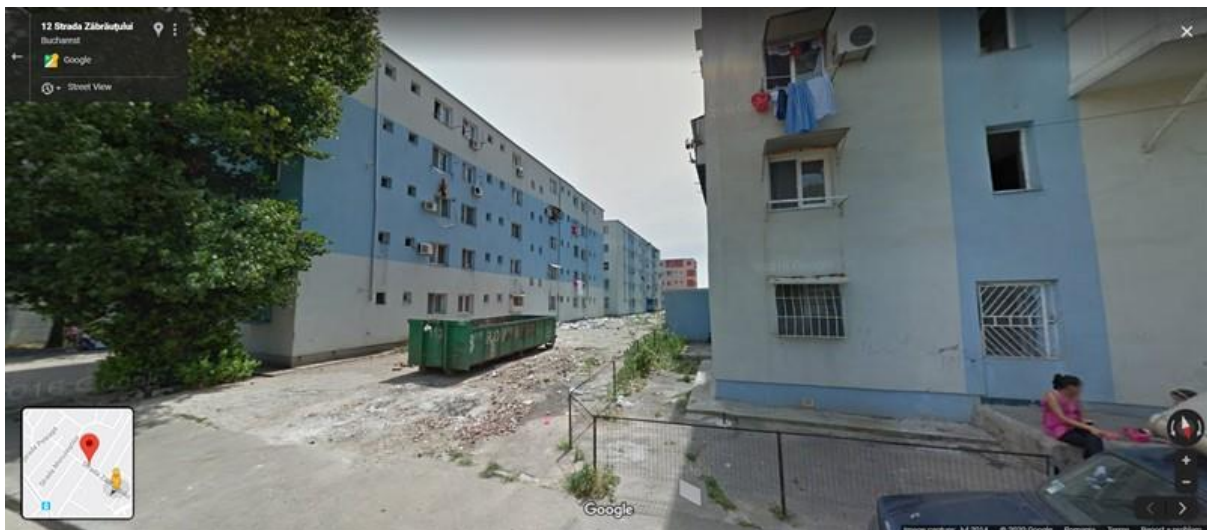


Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 44. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 45. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks or recently rehabilitated but also many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Stogu Alley Community

Demarcation: Şurianu Alley, Tunsu Petre Street, Zamfir Olaru Street

Map 27. Stogu Alley Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 46. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 47. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

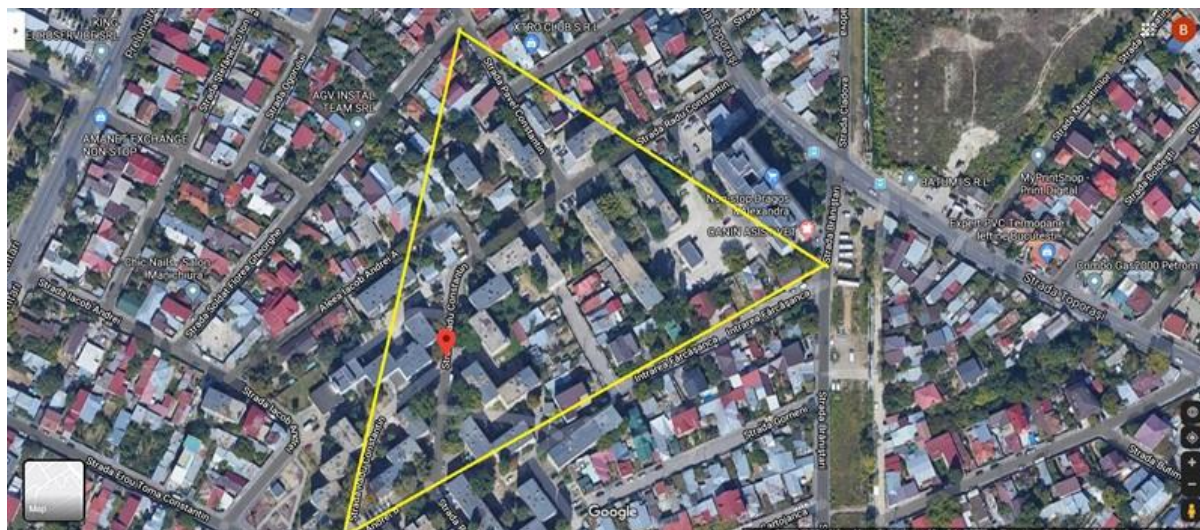
General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Radu Constantin Community

Demarcation: Intrarea Fărcășanca, Toporași Street

Map 28. Radu Constantin Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences	Green	White	Green	White
b. poor quality roofs	White	Grey	Green	White
c. many damaged houses	Green	White	Green	White
d. many children on the street	Green	White	Green	White
e. naked children	White	Grey	White	Grey
f. garbage/dirt	Green	White	Green	White
g. blankets/carpets on fences	Green	White	Green	White
h. mostly dirt roads	White	Grey	White	Grey
i. mostly cobbled roads	White	Grey	White	Grey
j. mostly paved roads	Green	White	Green	White
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 48. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 49. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats, houses and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Intrarea Recaș Community

Demarcation: Intrarea Recaș

Map 29. Intrarea Recaș Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 50. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 51. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Photo 52. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 53. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats, houses and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Amurgului Community

Demarcation: Calea Rahovei, Munții Carpați Street

Map 31. Amurgului Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 54. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 55. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

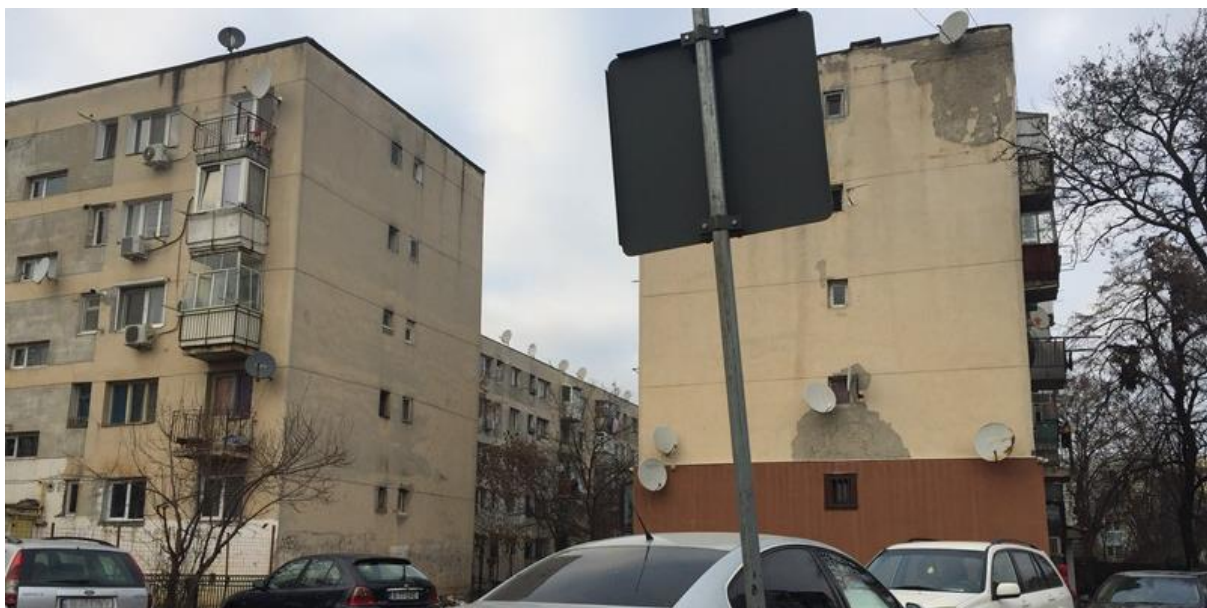
The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Photo 56. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 57. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats, houses and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Șina Community

Demarcation: Iacob Andrei Street, Tiparniței Street, Cristea Ionescu Street, Nufărul Galben Street

Map 33. Șina Community – Location on the map

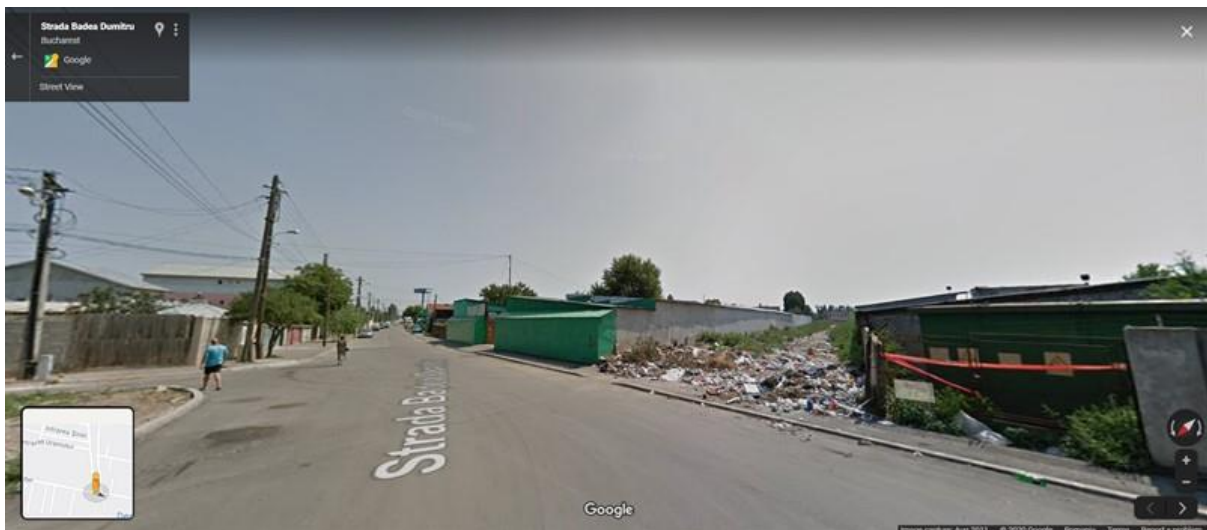


Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences	Green	White	Green	White
b. poor quality roofs	White	Grey	Green	White
c. many damaged houses	Green	White	Green	White
d. many children on the street	White	Grey	Green	White
e. naked children	White	Grey	White	Grey
f. garbage/dirt	Green	White	Green	White
g. blankets/carpets on fences	White	Grey	Green	White
h. mostly dirt roads	White	Grey	White	Grey
i. mostly cobbled roads	Green	White	White	Grey
j. mostly paved roads	White	Grey	Green	White
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 58. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2011

Photo 59. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful blocks of flats and many ghettos. There are many people in the streets who socialize and many children. The roads are generally paved, but there are also stone or dirt roads.

Uranus Community

Demarcation: George Cosbuc Street, Calea Rahovei Street, Tudor Vladimirescu Street

Map 34. Uranus Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 60. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2018

Photo 61. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful houses or new buildings and shabby houses or old buildings, not renovated. The roads are generally paved.

Giulești Sârbi Community

Demarcation: Drumul La Roșu Street, Intrarea Drumul la Roșu, Pătrarului Street, Dudului Street

Map 35. Giulești Sârbi Community – Location on the map



Source: Google Maps

UMA validation

Indicators:	Google Street View validation		Validation by direct observation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. broken fences				
b. poor quality roofs				
c. many damaged houses				
d. many children on the street				
e. naked children				
f. garbage/dirt				
g. blankets/carpets on fences				
h. mostly dirt roads				
i. mostly cobbled roads				
j. mostly paved roads				
Researcher's opinion	Validated UMA		Validated UMA	

Photo 62. Google visual capture



Source: Google Street View, 2009

Photo 63. Direct visual capture



Source: Photo taken by the project team, January 2020

General remarks following the field visit:

The area is a mixed one: beautiful houses and shabby, makeshift houses – especially on the edge of the plain. The roads are generally paved, have access to drinking water, sewerage, natural gas, access to public transport.

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