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CULTURE AND TOLERANCE IN ROMANIA. EVIDENCE FROM WORLD VALUES SURVEY

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Abstract

The impact of racist ideologies has been devastating to humanity. It has been the basis of the Nazi ideologies and of the programs to exterminate Jews and other "inferior peoples". Tolerance is arguably important in itself: it enables people to lead the lives they want without social and legal disapprobation, which brings about happiness. Nevertheless, tolerance is also related to economic outcomes.

This paper is based on World Values Survey: Round Six - Country-Pooled Datafile Version (Inglehart et al., 2014) (WVS).

There are four main questions: Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different race, Would not like to have as neighbors: Immigrants/foreign workers, Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different religion, Would not like to have as neighbors: People who speak a different language.

The responses are aggregated on four variables: Education (country specific), Size of town, Age (decoded ranges from V242 Age), Region (decoded from County)

The results of this research confirm to a large extent the previous research. The employed survey shows that in Romania there is a certain percentage of the population that are intolerant towards people of a different race, immigrants/foreign workers, people of a different religion, and people who speak a different language.

Our contribution to the culture and tolerance literature consists in improving the current understanding of the nexus between them in Romania.

Keywords: tolerance, culture, discrimination, immigrants, World Values Survey, intercultural management.

1. Introduction

Discrimination and intolerance are closely related concepts. Intolerance is a lack of respect for practices or beliefs other than one's own. It also involves the rejection of people whom we perceive as different, for example members of a social or ethnic group other than ours, or people who are different in political or sexual orientation. Intolerance can manifest itself in a wide range of actions from avoidance through hate speech to physical injury or even murder (Council of Europe, n.d.). No matter how often multiculturalists refer to diversity *within* cultural and/or identity groups, they continue to prioritize ethnic and/or religious identity over all other aspects of the person. For the entire edifice of multicultural theory and practice is directed specifically towards essentialised minority ethnic groups, and this is done with few – if any – attempts at justification, other than generalized references to discrimination, exclusion, inequality and oppression (Macey & Carling, 2011).

Some authors claim that explicit culture is the observable reality of the language, food, buildings, houses, monuments, agriculture, shrines, markets, fashions and art (Warter & Warter, 2015a). Others consider that they are the symbols of a deeper level of culture. Prejudices mostly start on this symbolic and observable level (Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner, 2000). Moreover, discrimination according to ethnic origin delays assimilation and represents a problem in many countries. Regional, ethnic, and religious cultures (Warter & Warter, 2019a), in so far as they are learned from birth onward, can be described in the same terms as national cultures (Warter & Warter, 2019b): basically the same dimensions that were found to differentiate among national cultures apply to these differences within countries (Hofstede, Hofstede, & Minkov, 2010). However, discrimination is usually exerted by majorities upon minorities, even though discrimination from minorities also exists. Being in the majority is a static or a dynamic situation, depending on many factors (CoE, n.d.).

For instance, in the aftermath of terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., (2001), Madrid (2003) and London (2005), there was a growing skepticism about or outspoken criticism of the idea of a multicultural society. In this new discourse, cultural differences were equated with problems, and multicultural society was perceived as a ‘fiasco’ (Grillo, 2008). In the same direction, globalization is controversial: while some relate it to trade, freedom and growth (Warter & Warter, 2015b), and regard these perceived outcomes as benefits, others believe globalization threatens domestic cultures, social cohesion and stable economies and take a negative position (Berggren & Nilsson, 2015).

Other authors reveal that a discriminatory regime affects not only the structure of opportunities open to different social groups, but also the status and social meanings assigned to those groups—their social identities. If these identities influence behavior, then even after opportunities have been equalized across groups, the discriminatory regime will have persistent effects (Hoff & Pandey, 2006). Structural discrimination is based on the very way in which our society is organized. The system itself disadvantages certain groups of people. Structural discrimination works through norms, routines, patterns of attitudes and behavior that create obstacles in achieving real equality or equal opportunities (CoE, n.d.).

Moreover, there is a need to examine intergroup relations questions from the perspectives of both majority and minority groups. Incorporating multiple ethnic/racial group perspectives with regards to a particular question affords us insight into how people and groups perceive the same event in distinct ways (Molina, Phillips, & Sidanius, 2015). Some authors reveal that the impact of racist ideologies has been devastating to humanity; it has justified slavery, colonialism, apartheid, forced sterilizations and annihilations of peoples. It has been the basis of the Nazi ideologies and of the programs to exterminate Jews and other "inferior peoples" (CoE, n.d.). It can be stated that a tolerant society is an inclusive society, where every individual can pursue his or her human right to a life of dignity and worth (Porter & Stern, 2017).

For instance, within the EU institutions, minority protection in Central and Eastern Europe used to be interpreted as a field of policy on which the EU could have a strong impact through the use of a conditionality strategy (Vermeersch, 2007). Furthermore, tolerance is arguably important in itself: it enables people to lead the lives they want without social and legal disapprobation, which brings about happiness. But tolerance is also related to economic outcomes (Berggren & Nilsson, 2015). This can connect to the definition of a minority: A group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State, in a non-dominant position, whose members – being nationals of the State – possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population (Warter & Warter, 2018) and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language (Barten, 2016).

Some authors define anti-Semitism as hostility towards Jews as a religious or minority group often accompanied by social, economic, and political discrimination. Anti-Semitism has been widespread in European history up to the present. The rise of Fascism in the first part of the 20th century brought further hardship for many Jews in Europe, as anti-Semitism became part of the racist ideologies in power (Warter & Warter, 2017). This is true for Fascist regimes and parties that collaborated directly or indirectly with the German Nazi regime during the Holocaust, but it had also an influence in other societies and systems that were influenced by racist ideologies. Today, anti-Semitism remains widespread in Europe, even if in some cases it is harder for the public to identify or to admit. Also, discrimination against Roma is deep rooted and a common reality all over Europe. As the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights pointed out, there are alarming trends throughout Europe, strongly resembling Nazi ideology and reasoning in relation to Roma, such as fears for safety and public health (CoE, n.d.).

For example, during World War II, looking remotely as if one might be Jewish and not possessing a non-Jew declaration while being in a European country was tantamount to a condemnation. In other recent wars and acts of terrorism, a typical trend has been for fighters to kill one another off for symbolic reasons (Hofstede et al., 2010). Further, interest in tolerance is not restricted to moral and political philosophers alone. Milton Friedman, for example, argues that a competitive exchange economy will over time weed out discriminatory practices in the business community. Companies that take into account the attributes of others that are impertinent from an economic point of view will be slowly driven out of business by competitors who only base their decision on economic values (Bruner, 2014).

Europe has become a multicultural patchwork with millions of new immigrants. After World War II, Europe received significant labor migration from its former colonies as well as major internal migration from the south and east to the north and west of Europe (Zick, Pettigrew, & Wagner, 2008). Immigrants, refugees, outsiders, and diverse religious and ethnic groups within cultures have so often been spectacularly successful at wealth creation that it cannot be a coincidence (Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner, 2000). In connection with these, in terms of groups, tolerance of ethnic minorities was the highest for almost all countries and lowest for gays and lesbians, with tolerance of migrants in between. Country income was strongly and positively related to perceptions of community tolerance (OECD, 2011). One problem with meritocratic achievement is that it tends to skim off the elites among minority groups (Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner, 2000). Europe has responded to this sweeping change in diverse ways ranging from full acceptance to prejudice, discrimination, and violence. The media, governmental institutions, and social science research all report severe and continuing discrimination of minorities in Europe (Zick et al., 2008).

2. Theoretical background

According to social identity theory and conventional wisdom, people should favor their in-groups (and other self-relevant attitude objects) over out-groups, with the aim of reinforcing their self-esteem. And yet, in-group derogation, although counterintuitive to Western minds, is reliably observed in East Asian cultures (Spencer-Rodgers, Williams, & Peng, 2010). Regarding culture, some authors observe that in every culture a limited number of general, universally shared human problems need to be solved. The five basic problems mankind faces are as follows:

1. What is the relationship of the individual to others? (relational orientation)
2. What is the temporal focus of human life? (time orientation)

3. What is the modality of human activity? (activity orientation)
4. What is a human being's relation to nature? (man-nature orientation)
5. What is the character of innate human nature? (human nature orientation) (Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner, 1997)

In the same vein, the six dimensions of national culture identified by Hofstede are:

- Power Distance (PDI), the way people deal with hierarchy
- Individualism/Collectivism (IDV), the way people deal with the relationship between the individual and the group
- Masculinity/Femininity (MAS), the way people deal with motivation. A preference for competition or a preference for consensus?
- Uncertainty Avoidance (UAI) the way people deal with unfamiliar risks
- Long Term Orientation (LTO) short term versus long term orientation
- Indulgence versus Restraint (IVR) The way people deal with basic and natural desires (Wursten, n.d.a)

But as language groups are closely connected with the principal ethnical groups, often coincide with them, sometimes outreach them, but rarely run counter to an ethnical group pattern, the independent importance of language groups is inconsiderable. The case of the Jews, where the ethnical group has been dismembered into countless language groups, is an exception as abnormal as the Jewish diaspora itself (Bernstein, 2009). Others consider that religion plays a strong role in forming norms of behavior in a society. In particular, strong religious beliefs have commonly been associated with conservative attitudes and the pursuit of "absolute moral standards". Religion has also been linked to attitudes towards immigrants, and religious particularism has been linked to racial prejudice in Europe. Strict beliefs such as these may ultimately extend to a lack of tolerance of outsiders in general (Zanakis, Newbury, & Taras, 2016). Further, global religions differ from national governments: they cannot create shared habitats in which people interact regularly. Therefore, global religions cannot contribute much to the creation of differences in subjective culture (Minkov & Hofstede, 2014). Consequently, meetings and experiences, not least of other forms of life, can encourage tolerance directly, if people learn to appreciate the contributions made by those who are different (Berggren & Nilsson, 2015).

Very interesting is the SRELIM concept - related to the above-Stigmatized, ranked, ethnic, low-status, involuntary minorities. SRELIM are defined as descendants of slaves, or indigenous groups conquered and dispossessed of their homeland, or stigmatized outcasts, that have endured deep economic discrimination and other injury (Meerman, 2009). Some causes and consequences of SRELIM disadvantage are: Traumatic victimization, Ensuing persistent economic discrimination, stigmatization, ranking, Psychological reactions, Usual outcomes. Thereby, it should be recognized that tolerance is much more vulnerable than intolerance: it is easier to convince tolerant people to give up their tolerant attitudes than to persuade intolerant people to become more tolerant (Verkuyten, Yogeeswaran, & Adelman, 2018).

Strong uncertainty avoidance leading to intolerance of deviants and minorities has at times been costly to countries. Par example, the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal by the Catholic kings after the Reconquista of the Iberian Peninsula from the Moors (1492) has deprived these countries of some of their most enterprising citizens and is believed to have contributed to the decadence of the empire in the following centuries (Hofstede et al., 2010). As a consequence, democratic norms appear to be an intermediate variable between education and political tolerance, indicating that one of the effects of education is stronger adherence to democratic norms which in turn is associated with a higher likelihood of tolerance (van Doorn, 2014). Global or universal values are in the first place the values of Individualist cultures. The rights and obligations of individuals and minority groups are

integrated in the rule of law in these cultures. The rules are applied irrespective of gender, color, ethnic origin, religion or sexual preference (Wursten, n.d.a).

As a result, states policies concerning ethno-cultural groups will emerge through domestic decision-making procedures, in accordance with the principles recognised by the international community: cultural security for minorities and self-determination for peoples (Wheatley, 2005). Policy implementers should be pro-active in observing and coaching if beliefs and convictions collide, such as the separation of state and religion; or equal treatment of men and women; and the tolerance for different sexual preferences (Wursten, n.d.b). Another important aspect of the promotion of minorities within the political system of a country is the making of special arrangements for facilitating or assuring their representation in the political branches of the government and, in particular, in self-government and representative institutions. Romania goes one step further: its constitution reserves a seat in the parliament for each ethnic minority organization that fails to obtain a sufficient number of votes to get elected in the normal manner, though the electoral law clarifies that this is subject to obtaining at least 5 per cent of votes (Weller & Blacklock, 2008).

For instance, in Austria and other central European countries, ethnic prejudice, including anti-Semitism, has been rampant for centuries. Until the 1930s there was a large Jewish community in Vienna. Many of the leading Austrian scholars were Jewish, among them Sigmund Freud. In 1936, Nazi Germany invaded Austria. Large numbers of Jewish Austrians fled, many to the United States. Those who did not perished in the Nazi holocaust. Since 1945 there have been few Jews in Austria (Hofstede et al., 2010). Other authors discuss ethnocentrism, defined as an exaggerated tendency to think the characteristics of one's own group or race superior to those of other groups or races. The cultural component in all kinds of behavior is difficult to grasp for people who have always remained embedded in the same cultural environment (Hofstede, 2001).

Overall, tolerance and inclusion scores in Europe show considerable regional variation. Northern European countries are among the most tolerant in the world, while many Central and Eastern European countries rank in the bottom half of all countries (Porter & Stern, 2017). Recent surveys in Europe also have uncovered widespread prejudice against such nonethnic minorities as the homeless, handicapped, homosexuals, persons with AIDS, Gypsies, and other groups (Zick et al., 2008). Although the desire not to have a neighbor of another religion is higher than in the USA (and without practically / ecologically relevant differences compared to other countries), Romanians have the idea that all religions are equally moral. This pattern generates a dose of tolerance on the part of Romanians towards other nationalities and religions, without being about a constructive tolerance, about collaboration and interaction, but about a passive and isolating tolerance, about accepting a situation that must be taken like this, how it is (but from which it can be isolated) (David, 2015).

In the same direction, one of the less researched but fundamental aspects of the settlement and accommodation of immigrants in receiving countries is the relationship between migration and life course, particularly with respect to family and household dynamics in migration and marriage and family formation in the host country (Grillo, 2008). People who are more neurotic tend to feel threatened more easily, and respond more intolerantly towards groups they perceive as threatening than the less neurotic (van Doorn, 2014). In addition, compared to other policy areas, the regulation of entry and residence of third-country nationals has received a European dimension only recently. Overall, the last 30 years have witnessed important changes in this policy area in the direction of greater European regulation. These changes include the shift of competencies from the national to the European level and shifts in the modes of European policy-making (Faist & Ette, 2007).

3. Methodology

3.1. Data Sources

This paper is based on World Values Survey: Round Six - Country-Pooled Datafile Version (Inglehart et al., 2014) (WVS)

The main features of this survey are:

Targeted sample size: 1500.

- Sampling universe: Persons 18-85 years who are resident in private households in Romania
- Remarks: Areas of the population excluded:
 - Temporary emigrants (around 5-10%);
 - Homeless, foreigners and institutional population (maximum 0.5%).
- Sampling frame: Voting precincts (districts) used for Local elections in 2012
- Sample type: Stratified two-stage probability sampling, with stratification in the first stage of the primary selection units (voting districts) proportional to their number of secondary selection units (adults registered on the voting lists).
- Stratification factors:
 - The socio-cultural area (18 areas)
 - The type and size of the locality (poor communes, medium developed communes, developed communes, cities with less than 30 thousands inhabitants, cities of 30-100 thousands inhabitants, cities of 100-200 thousands inhabitants, cities with more than 200 thousands inhabitants)

3.2. Data aggregation

There are four main questions: Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different race, Would not like to have as neighbors: Immigrants/foreign workers, Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different religion, Would not like to have as neighbors: People who speak a different language.

The responses are aggregated on four variables: Education (country specific), Size of town , Age (decoded ranges from V242 Age), Region (decoded from County)

3.3. Data processing

There were analyzed the dependencies of the four dependent variables on two pairs of independent variables.

These sets of analyses are presented in table no. 1.

The results of data processing are presented in two ways: tables (tables no. 2-9) and diagrams (figures no. 1-8).

4. Results

4.1. Attitude towards people of a different race

In the North-East region (NER) there is a maximum of 39.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 11.7% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In the South-East region (SER) there is a maximum of 50.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 10.2% in cities of 50,000-100,000.

In the South-Muntenia region (SMR) there is a maximum of 27.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 100,000-500,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 18.2% in cities of 20,000-50,000.

In the South-West Oltenia region (SWOR) there is a maximum of 44.8 % people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 7% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In the West region (WR) there is a maximum of 31.2 % people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 5.4% in cities of 2,000-5,000.

In the North-West region (NWR) there is a maximum of 43.9% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 10.7 % in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In the Centre region (CR) there is a maximum of 24.4 % people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 20,000-50,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 8.6 % in cities of 5,000-10,000.

In the Bucharest - Ilfov region (BIR) there is a maximum of 41.9 % people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 18.8 % in cities of 500,000 and more.

For respondents with no school (NS) there is a maximum of 38.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 21.5% for respondents between 30-49.

For respondents with incomplete primary school (IPS) there is a maximum of 40.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 30-49.

For respondents with complete primary school (CPS) there is a maximum of 78.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 39.1% for respondents over 50.

For respondents with incomplete gymnasium (IG) there is a maximum of 28.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 11.7% for respondents between 10-29.

For respondents with complete gymnasium (CG) there is a maximum of 47.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 27.6% for respondents over 50.

For respondents with upper secondary: lower level of vocational training (app) (US) there is a maximum of 38.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For respondents with vocational upper secondary (VUS) there is a maximum of 44.3% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 25.3% for respondents over 50.

For respondents with incomplete high school (IH) there is a maximum of 27.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 21.8% for respondents over 50.

For respondents with high school (H) there is a maximum of 21.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 17.3% for respondents between 30-49.

For respondents with post high school (PH) there is a maximum of 20.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 14.0% for respondents over 50.

For respondents with complete secondary school: technical/ vocational type (CSS) there is a maximum of 50.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different

race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 9.3% for respondents between 30-49.

For respondents with incomplete university degree (IUD) there is a maximum of 15.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 0% for respondents over 50.

For respondents with university: short term formation (USTF) there is a 0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for all respondents.

For respondents with university: long term BA (BA) there is a maximum of 16.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 14.1% for respondents over 50.

For respondents with MA (MA) there is a maximum of 52.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For respondents with PhD (PHD) there is a 0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for all respondents.

4.2. Attitude towards immigrants/foreign workers

In NER there is a maximum of 35.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 2,000-5,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 12.5% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SER there is a maximum of 61.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 10.8% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SMR there is a maximum of 25.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 50,000-100,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 7.7% in cities of 20,000-50,000.

In SWOR there is a maximum of 39.7 % people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 4% in cities of 10,000-20,000.

In WR there is a maximum of 31 % people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 50,000-100,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 2.8 % in cities of 2,000-5,000.

In NWR there is a maximum of 44.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 5.4 % in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In CR there is a maximum of 46.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 50,000-100,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 7.2% in cities of 2,000-5,000.

In BIR there is a maximum of 29.3% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants and a minimum of 20.5% in cities of 5,000-10,000.

For NS there is a maximum of 54.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 30-49.

For IPS there is a maximum of 47.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For CPS there is a maximum of 78.9% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 16.4% for respondents between 30-49.

For IG there is a maximum of 24.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 16.8% for respondents between 30-49.

For CG there is a maximum of 46.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 16.8% for respondents between 30-49.

For US there is a maximum of 34.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For VUS there is a maximum of 36.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 26.3% for respondents between 30-49.

For IH there is a maximum of 25.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 10.8% for respondents between 10-29.

For H there is a maximum of 19.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 14.5% for respondents between 30-49.

For PH there is a maximum of 30.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 14.0% for respondents over 50.

For CSS there is a maximum of 36.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29 and 30-49.

For IUD there is a maximum of 13.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 0% for respondents over 50.

For USTF there is a maximum of 40.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For BA there is a maximum of 22.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 11.8% for respondents between 10-29.

For MA there is a maximum of 24.3% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 6.9% for respondents between 10-29.

For PHD there is a 0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for all respondents.

4.3. Attitude towards people of a different religion

In NER there is a maximum of 40.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 13.9% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SER there is a maximum of 46.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 11.8% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SMR there is a maximum of 34% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 50,000-100,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 2.6% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SWOR there is a maximum of 30.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 2,000-5,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 5.2% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In WR there is a maximum of 31% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 50,000-100,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 10.1% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In NWR there is a maximum of 44.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 1.4% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In CR there is a maximum of 18.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 20,000-50,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 3.7% in cities of 10,000-20,000.

In BIR there is a maximum of 26.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 10.2% in cities of 5,000-10,000.

For NS there is a maximum of 37.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29 and 30-49.

For IPS there is a maximum of 58.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For CPS there is a maximum of 57.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 29.2% for respondents over 50.

For IG there is a maximum of 23.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 12.9% for respondents over 50.

For CG there is a maximum of 41.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 14.7% for respondents between 30-49.

For US there is a maximum of 26.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 24.4% for respondents over 50.

For VUS there is a maximum of 43.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 21.6% for respondents over 50.

For IH there is a maximum of 20.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 8.6% for respondents over 50.

For H there is a maximum of 19.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 11.3% for respondents between 30-49.

For PH there is a maximum of 20.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 10.9% for respondents over 50.

For CSS there is a maximum of 50.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 15.6% for respondents between 30-49.

For IUD there is a maximum of 13.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 0% for respondents over 50.

For USTF there is a 0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for all respondents.

For BA there is a maximum of 12.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 11.2% for respondents between 10-29.

For MA there is a maximum of 52.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For PHD there is a 0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for all respondents.

4.4. Attitude towards people who speak a different language

In NER there is a maximum of 40.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 16% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SER there is a maximum of 60.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities under 2,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 9.7% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SMR there is a maximum of 37.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities of 50,000-100,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 4.4% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In SWOR there is a maximum of 25.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities of 2,000-5,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 3.2% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In WR there is a maximum of 18.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities under 2,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 6.3% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In NWR there is a maximum of 44.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities of 50,000-100,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 1.8% in cities of 100,000-500,000.

In CR there is a maximum of 18.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities of 20,000-50,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 2.4% in cities of 2,000-5,000.

In BIR there is a maximum of 29.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 10.2% in cities of 5,000-10,000.

For NS there is a maximum of 53.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For IPS there is a maximum of 36.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For CPS there is a maximum of 57.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 30-49.

For IG there is a maximum of 26.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 6.5% for respondents over 50.

For CG there is a maximum of 22.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 15.5% for respondents between 30-49.

For US there is a maximum of 48.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For VUS there is a maximum of 35.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 13.0% for respondents over 50.

For IH there is a maximum of 22.3% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 30-49 and a minimum of 9.1% for respondents over 50.

For H there is a maximum of 20.9% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 9.9% for respondents between 30-49.

For PH there is a maximum of 20.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 5.6% for respondents between 30-49.

For CSS there is a maximum of 50.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 15.1% for respondents over 50.

For IUD there is a maximum of 12.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 0% for respondents over 50.

For USTF there is a 0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for all respondents.

For BA there is a maximum of 17.0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 10-29 and a minimum of 10.8% for respondents over 50.

For MA there is a maximum of 52.5% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged over 50 and a minimum of 0% for respondents between 10-29.

For PHD there is a 0% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for all respondents.

5. Discussion

The results of this study, presented above, are based on World Values Survey: Round Six - Country-Pooled Datafile Version

Surveys' results are generally similar, but different in some respects.

Regarding the Attitude towards people of a different race, Attitude towards immigrants/foreign workers, Attitude towards people of a different religion, Attitude towards people who speak a different language we can observe that the results are convergent. Generally, both combination of region- town size, and education-age lead to similar results. Nevertheless, there are some situations that must be emphasized separately:

In SER there is a maximum of 50.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 10,000-20,000

In WR there is a minimum of 5.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race in cities of 2,000-5,000 inhabitants.

For CPS there is a maximum of 78.7% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged between 10-29.

For BA there is a minimum of 14.1% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different race for respondents aged over 50.

In SER there is a maximum of 61.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants

In WR there is a minimum of 2.8 % people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers in cities of 2,000-5,000 inhabitants.

For CPS there is a maximum of 78.9% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29.

For MA there is a minimum of 6.9% people that wouldn't like as neighbors immigrants/foreign workers for respondents aged between 10-29.

In SER there is a maximum of 46.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 5,000-10,000 inhabitants.

In NWR there is a minimum of 1.4% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion in cities of 100,000-500,000 inhabitants.

For IPS there is a maximum of 58.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged between 30-49.

For IH there is a minimum of 8.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people of a different religion for respondents aged over 50.

In SER there is a maximum of 60.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities under 2,000 inhabitants.

In NWR there is a minimum of 1.8% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language in cities of 100,000-500,000 inhabitants.

For NS there is a maximum of 53.2% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged over 50.

For PH there is a minimum of 5.6% people that wouldn't like as neighbors people who speak a different language for respondents aged between 30-49.

6. Conclusion

The impact of racist ideologies has been devastating to humanity; it has justified slavery, colonialism, apartheid, forced sterilizations and annihilations of peoples. It has been the basis of the Nazi ideologies and of the programs to exterminate Jews and other "inferior peoples".

A tolerant society is an inclusive society, where every individual can pursue his or her human right to a life of dignity and worth.

Tolerance is arguably important in itself: it enables people to lead the lives they want without social and legal disapprobation, which brings about happiness. Nevertheless, tolerance is also related to economic outcomes.

Immigrants, refugees, outsiders, and diverse religious and ethnic groups within cultures have so often been spectacularly successful at wealth creation that it cannot be a coincidence.

It should be recognized that tolerance is much more vulnerable than intolerance: it is easier to convince tolerant people to give up their tolerant attitudes than to persuade intolerant people to become more tolerant.

Northern European countries are among the most tolerant in the world, while many Central and Eastern European countries rank in the bottom half of all countries.

The results of this research confirm to a large extent the previous research. The survey shows that in Romania there is a certain percentage of the population that are intolerant towards people of a different race, immigrants/foreign workers, people of a different religion, and people who speak a different language.

There are certain segments of population where more than 50% (up to 78.9%) would not like to have as neighbors people of a different race, immigrants/foreign workers, people of a different religion, and people who speak a different language.

The results of this research, sometimes as expected, other times contradictory, reveal the need to deepen the research. One of the most important avenue to further research is the nexus between tolerance and the financial situation of the population. This is strongly suggested by the substantial differences among the regions of Romania.

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Table no. 1. Data processing sets

No.	Survey	Dependent variables	Independent variables
1.	WVS	Attitude towards people of a different race	Region Size of town
2.	WVS	Attitude towards immigrants/foreign workers	Region Size of town
3.	WVS	Attitude towards people of a different religion	Region Size of town
4.	WVS	Attitude towards people who speak a different language	Region Size of town
5.	WVS	Attitude towards people of a different race	Education (country specific) Age
6.	WVS	Attitude towards immigrants/foreign workers	Education (country specific) Age
7.	WVS	Attitude towards people of a different religion	Education (country specific) Age
8.	WVS	Attitude towards people who speak a different language	Education (country specific) Age

Table no. 2. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different race			
Region	Size of town		Percent
North-East	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	33.6
		Not mentioned	66.4
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	39.7
		Not mentioned	60.3
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	31.8
		Not mentioned	68.2
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	37.8
		Not mentioned	62.2
		Total	100
South-East	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	11.7
		Not mentioned	88.3
		Total	100
	Under 2,000	Mentioned	39.9
		Not mentioned	60.1
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	35.1
		Not mentioned	64.9
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	34.1
		Not mentioned	65.9
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	50.4
		Not mentioned	49.6
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	19.4
		Not mentioned	80.6
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	10.2
		Not mentioned	89.8
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	18.8
		Not mentioned	81.2
		Total	100
South - Muntenia	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	22.1
		Not mentioned	77.9

	5,000-10,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	26.2
		Not mentioned	73.8
	10,000-20,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	22
		Not mentioned	78
	20,000-50,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	18.2
		Not mentioned	81.8
	50,000-100,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	25.3
		Not mentioned	74.7
South-West Oltenia	100,000-500,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	27.6
		Not mentioned	72.4
	Under 2,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	27.7
		Not mentioned	72.3
	2,000-5,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	32.8
		Not mentioned	67.2
	5,000-10,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	44.8
		Not mentioned	55.2
West	10,000-20,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	31.9
		Not mentioned	68.1
	50,000-100,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	7
		Not mentioned	93
	100,000-500,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	18.1
		Not mentioned	81.9
	Under 2,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	5.4
		Not mentioned	94.6
	2,000-5,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	31.2
		Not mentioned	68.8
	10,000-20,000	Total	100

	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	27.7
		Not mentioned	72.3
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Not mentioned	100
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	9.3
		Not mentioned	90.7
		Total	100
	Total		100
North-West	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	25
		Not mentioned	75
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	30.7
		Not mentioned	69.3
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	43.9
		Not mentioned	56.1
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	19.3
		Not mentioned	80.7
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	10.7
		Not mentioned	89.3
		Total	100
Centre	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	14
		Not mentioned	86
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	8.6
		Not mentioned	91.4
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	22.9
		Not mentioned	77.1
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	24.4
		Not mentioned	75.6
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	19.4
		Not mentioned	80.6
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	12.3
		Not mentioned	87.7
		Total	100
Bucharest - Ilfov	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	41.9
		Not	58.1

		mentioned	
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	26.5
		Not mentioned	73.5
		Total	100
	500,000 and more	Mentioned	18.8
		Not mentioned	81.2
		Total	100
	Total		100

Table no. 3. Would not like to have as neighbors: Immigrants/foreign workers

Region	Size of town		Percent
North-East	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	35.7
		Not mentioned	64.3
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	31.9
		Not mentioned	68.1
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	25
		Not mentioned	75
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	22.4
		Not mentioned	77.6
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	12.5
		Not mentioned	87.5
		Total	100
South-East	Under 2,000	Mentioned	52.3
		Not mentioned	47.7
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	30.2
		Not mentioned	69.8
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	61.2
		Not mentioned	38.8
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	50.4
		Not mentioned	49.6
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	21
		Not mentioned	79
		Total	100
	50,000-	Not	100

	100,000	mentioned	
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	10.8
		Not mentioned	89.2
South - Muntenia	2,000-5,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	17.5
		Not mentioned	82.5
	5,000-10,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	22.9
		Not mentioned	77.1
	10,000-20,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	14.6
		Not mentioned	85.4
	20,000-50,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	7.7
		Not mentioned	92.3
	50,000-100,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	25.1
		Not mentioned	74.9
South-West Oltenia	Under 2,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	24.9
		Not mentioned	75.1
	2,000-5,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	25.1
		Not mentioned	74.9
	5,000-10,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	39.7
		Not mentioned	60.3
	10,000-20,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	4
		Not mentioned	96
	50,000-100,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	19
		Not mentioned	81
West	Under 2,000	Total	100
		Mentioned	6.9
		Not mentioned	93.1

		mentioned	
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	2.8
		Not mentioned	97.2
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	24.1
		Not mentioned	75.9
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	21.8
		Not mentioned	78.2
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	31
		Not mentioned	69
		Total	100
North-West	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	21.3
		Not mentioned	78.7
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	21.3
		Not mentioned	78.7
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	20.1
		Not mentioned	79.9
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	44.5
		Not mentioned	55.5
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	8.1
		Not mentioned	91.9
		Total	100
Centre	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	5.4
		Not mentioned	94.6
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	7.2
		Not mentioned	92.8
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	13
		Not mentioned	87
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	18.9
		Not mentioned	81.1
		Total	100
	20,000-	Mentioned	24.4

	50,000	Not mentioned	75.6
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	46.2
		Not mentioned	53.8
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	11.6
		Not mentioned	88.4
		Total	100
Bucharest - Ilfov	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	20.5
		Not mentioned	79.5
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	26.5
		Not mentioned	73.5
		Total	100
	500,000 and more	Mentioned	29.3
		Not mentioned	70.7
		Total	100

Table no. 4. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different religion

Region	Size of town		Percent
North-East	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	35.6
		Not mentioned	64.4
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	40.2
		Not mentioned	59.8
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	23.7
		Not mentioned	76.3
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	17
		Not mentioned	83
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	13.9
		Not mentioned	86.1
		Total	100
South-East	Under 2,000	Mentioned	16.6
		Not mentioned	83.4
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	39.4
		Not mentioned	60.6
		Total	100
	5,000-	Mentioned	46.6

	10,000	Not mentioned	53.4
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	23.2
		Not mentioned	76.8
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	23.2
		Not mentioned	76.8
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	13.2
		Not mentioned	86.8
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	11.8
		Not mentioned	88.2
		Total	100
South - Muntenia	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	18.2
		Not mentioned	81.8
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	23.1
		Not mentioned	76.9
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	8.4
		Not mentioned	91.6
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Not mentioned	100
		Mentioned	34
		Not mentioned	66
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	2.6
		Not mentioned	97.4
		Total	100
South-West Oltenia	Under 2,000	Mentioned	8.7
		Not mentioned	91.3
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	30.6
		Not mentioned	69.4
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	26.9
		Not mentioned	73.1
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Not mentioned	100
		Mentioned	21.5
		Total	100
	50,000-	Mentioned	21.5
		Not mentioned	78.5
		Total	100

West	100,000	Not mentioned	78.5
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	5.2
		Not mentioned	94.8
		Total	100
	Under 2,000	Mentioned	18.1
		Not mentioned	81.9
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Not mentioned	100
North-West	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	10.2
		Not mentioned	89.8
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	13.7
		Not mentioned	86.3
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	31
		Not mentioned	69
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	10.1
		Not mentioned	89.9
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	18.2
		Not mentioned	81.8
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	29.2
		Not mentioned	70.8
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	44.5
		Not mentioned	55.5
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	22.1
		Not mentioned	77.9
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	1.4
		Not mentioned	98.6
		Total	100
Centre	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	8.8
		Not mentioned	91.2
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	8.6
		Not	91.4

		mentioned	
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	3.7
		Not mentioned	96.3
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	18.7
		Not mentioned	81.3
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	11.1
		Not mentioned	88.9
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	7
		Not mentioned	93
		Total	100
	Bucharest - Ilfov	Mentioned	10.2
		Not mentioned	89.8
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	26.5
		Not mentioned	73.5
		Total	100
	500,000 and more	Mentioned	23.5
		Not mentioned	76.5
		Total	100

Table no. 5. Would not like to have as neighbors: People who speak a different language

Region	Size of town		Percent
North-East	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	26.6
		Not mentioned	73.4
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	40.7
		Not mentioned	59.3
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	20.4
		Not mentioned	79.6
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	18.2
		Not mentioned	81.8
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	16
		Not mentioned	84

		Total	100
South-East	Under 2,000	Mentioned	60.6
		Not mentioned	39.4
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	18
		Not mentioned	82
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	40.3
		Not mentioned	59.7
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	22.6
		Not mentioned	77.4
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	17.3
		Not mentioned	82.7
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Not mentioned	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	9.7
		Not mentioned	90.3
		Total	100
South - Muntenia	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	14.5
		Not mentioned	85.5
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	12.6
		Not mentioned	87.4
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	5.4
		Not mentioned	94.6
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Not mentioned	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	37.8
		Not mentioned	62.2
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	4.4
		Not mentioned	95.6
		Total	100
South-West Oltenia	Under 2,000	Mentioned	8.7
		Not mentioned	91.3
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	25.4
		Not mentioned	74.6

		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	21.5
		Not mentioned	78.5
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Not mentioned	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	19
		Not mentioned	81
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	3.2
		Not mentioned	96.8
		Total	100
West	Under 2,000	Mentioned	18.1
		Not mentioned	81.9
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	7.1
		Not mentioned	92.9
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	6.4
		Not mentioned	93.6
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	16.3
		Not mentioned	83.7
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	11.5
		Not mentioned	88.5
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	6.3
		Not mentioned	93.7
		Total	100
North-West	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	15.6
		Not mentioned	84.4
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	40.5
		Not mentioned	59.5
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	19.3
		Not mentioned	80.7
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	44.8
		Not mentioned	55.2
		Total	100
	100,000-	Mentioned	1.8

Centre	500,000	Not mentioned	98.2
		Total	100
	2,000-5,000	Mentioned	2.4
		Not mentioned	97.6
		Total	100
		Total	100
	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	13
		Not mentioned	87
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	6.9
		Not mentioned	93.1
		Total	100
	20,000-50,000	Mentioned	18.7
		Not mentioned	81.3
		Total	100
	50,000-100,000	Mentioned	11.1
		Not mentioned	88.9
		Total	100
	100,000-500,000	Mentioned	5.1
		Not mentioned	94.9
		Total	100
Bucharest - Ilfov	5,000-10,000	Mentioned	10.2
		Not mentioned	89.8
		Total	100
	10,000-20,000	Mentioned	29.8
		Not mentioned	70.2
		Total	100
	500,000 and more	Mentioned	17.3
		Not mentioned	82.7
		Total	100

Table no. 6. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different race

Education (country specific)			Percent
No answer	No answer	Mentioned	100.0
		Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	23.5
		Not mentioned	76.5
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	24.9
		Not mentioned	75.1
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	24.9
		Not mentioned	75.1

RO: No school	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
		Mentioned	21.5
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	21.5
		Not mentioned	78.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	38.1
		Not mentioned	61.9
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete primary	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
		Mentioned	100.0
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Not mentioned	100.0
		Mentioned	40.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	59.5
		Mentioned	40.5
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete primary	10-29	Mentioned	78.7
		Not mentioned	21.3
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	43.2
		Not mentioned	56.8
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	39.1
		Not mentioned	60.9
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	11.7
		Not mentioned	88.3
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	16.8
		Not mentioned	83.2
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	28.4
		Not mentioned	71.6
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	47.6
		Not mentioned	52.4
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	40.4
		Not mentioned	59.6
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	27.6
		Not mentioned	72.4
		Total	100.0
RO: Upper	10-29	Not	100.0

secondary: lower level of vocational training (app	30-49	mentioned	
		Mentioned	38.0
		Not mentioned	62.0
	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	31.7
		Not mentioned	68.3
RO: Vocational upper secondary	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	44.3
		Not mentioned	55.7
	30-49	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	26.9
		Not mentioned	73.1
	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	25.3
		Not mentioned	74.7
RO: Incomplete highschool	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	27.4
		Not mentioned	72.6
	30-49	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	26.7
		Not mentioned	73.3
	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	21.8
		Not mentioned	78.2
RO: Highschool	No answer	Total	100.0
		Not mentioned	100.0
		Mentioned	21.1
	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	21.1
		Not mentioned	78.9
	30-49	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	17.3
		Not mentioned	82.7
RO: Post highschool	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	20.0
		Not mentioned	80.0
	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	20.7
		Not mentioned	79.3
	30-49	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	18.7
		Not mentioned	81.3
RO: MA	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	14.0
		Not mentioned	86.0

	more	Not mentioned	86.0	
		Total	100.0	
RO: Complete secondary school: technical/ vocational type	10-29	Mentioned	50.0	
		Not mentioned	50.0	
		Total	100.0	
	30-49	Mentioned	9.3	
		Not mentioned	90.7	
		Total	100.0	
	50 and more	Mentioned	34.6	
		Not mentioned	65.4	
		Total	100.0	
RO: Incomplete university degree	10-29	Mentioned	15.0	
		Not mentioned	85.0	
		Total	100.0	
	30-49	Mentioned	7.2	
		Not mentioned	92.8	
		Total	100.0	
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0	
RO: University: short term formation	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0	
	30-49	Not mentioned	100.0	
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0	
RO: University: long term BA	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0	
	10-29	Mentioned	16.2	
		Not mentioned	83.8	
		Total	100.0	
	30-49	Mentioned	14.2	
		Not mentioned	85.8	
		Total	100.0	
	50 and more	Mentioned	14.1	
		Not mentioned	85.9	
Total		100.0		
RO: MA	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0	
	30-49	Mentioned	13.2	
		Not mentioned	86.8	
		Total	100.0	
	50 and more	Mentioned	52.5	
		Not mentioned	47.5	
Total		100.0		
RO: PhD	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0	

	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0
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Table no. 7. Would not like to have as neighbors: Immigrants/foreign workers

Education (country specific)			Percent
No answer	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	23.5
		Not mentioned	76.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	48.7
		Not mentioned	51.3
		Total	100.0
RO: No school	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	54.2
		Not mentioned	45.8
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete primary	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	23.2
		Not mentioned	76.8
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	47.8
		Not mentioned	52.2
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete primary	10-29	Mentioned	78.9
		Not mentioned	21.1
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	16.4
		Not mentioned	83.6
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	30.7
		Not mentioned	69.3
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	24.8
		Not mentioned	75.2
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	16.8
		Not mentioned	83.2

		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	19.9
		Not mentioned	80.1
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	46.5
		Not mentioned	53.5
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	16.8
		Not mentioned	83.2
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	27.9
		Not mentioned	72.1
		Total	100.0
RO: Upper secondary: lower level of vocational training (app	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	22.4
		Not mentioned	77.6
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	34.8
		Not mentioned	65.2
		Total	100.0
RO: Vocational upper secondary	10-29	Mentioned	36.5
		Not mentioned	63.5
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	26.3
		Not mentioned	73.7
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	27.2
		Not mentioned	72.8
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete highschool	10-29	Mentioned	10.8
		Not mentioned	89.2
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	25.5
		Not mentioned	74.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	13.4
		Not mentioned	86.6
		Total	100.0
RO: Highschool	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	16.3
		Not	83.7

		mentioned	
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	14.5
		Not mentioned	85.5
		Total	100.0
RO: Post highschool	50 and more	Mentioned	19.0
		Not mentioned	81.0
		Total	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	30.0
		Not mentioned	70.0
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	14.2
		Not mentioned	85.8
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	14.0
		Not mentioned	86.0
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete secondary school: technical/ vocational type	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	36.4
		Not mentioned	63.6
RO: Incomplete university degree	10-29	Mentioned	13.1
		Not mentioned	86.9
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	7.2
		Not mentioned	92.8
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0
RO: University: short term formation	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	40.8
		Not mentioned	59.2
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	17.0
		Not mentioned	83.0
		Total	100.0
RO: University: long term BA	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	11.8
		Not mentioned	88.2
		Total	100.0

	30-49	Mentioned	14.5
		Not mentioned	85.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	22.4
		Not mentioned	77.6
		Total	100.0
RO: MA	10-29	Mentioned	6.9
		Not mentioned	93.1
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	14.4
		Not mentioned	85.6
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	24.3
		Not mentioned	75.7
		Total	100.0
RO: PhD	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0

Table no. 8. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different religion

Education (country specific)			Percent
No answer	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	23.5
		Not mentioned	76.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0
RO: No school	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	37.2
		Not mentioned	62.8
RO: Incomplete primary	10-29	Mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	58.8
		Not mentioned	41.2
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	31.8
		Not mentioned	68.2
		Total	100.0
RO:	10-29	Mentioned	57.7

Complete primary		Not mentioned	42.3
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	35.6
		Not mentioned	64.4
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	29.2
		Not mentioned	70.8
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	23.8
		Not mentioned	76.2
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	16.8
		Not mentioned	83.2
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	12.9
		Not mentioned	87.1
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	41.0
		Not mentioned	59.0
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	14.7
		Not mentioned	85.3
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	28.0
		Not mentioned	72.0
		Total	100.0
RO: Upper secondary: lower level of vocational training (app)	10-29	Mentioned	26.8
		Not mentioned	73.2
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	25.5
		Not mentioned	74.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	24.4
		Not mentioned	75.6
		Total	100.0
RO: Vocational upper secondary	10-29	Mentioned	43.6
		Not mentioned	56.4
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	24.6
		Not mentioned	75.4
		Total	100.0

RO: Incomplete highschool	50 and more	Mentioned	21.6
		Not mentioned	78.4
		Total	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	20.5
		Not mentioned	79.5
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	18.9
		Not mentioned	81.1
		Total	100.0
RO: Highschool	50 and more	Mentioned	8.6
		Not mentioned	91.4
		Total	100.0
	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	19.8
		Not mentioned	80.2
		Total	100.0
RO: Post highschool	30-49	Mentioned	11.3
		Not mentioned	88.7
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	15.4
		Not mentioned	84.6
		Total	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	20.7
		Not mentioned	79.3
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete secondary school: technical/ vocational type	30-49	Mentioned	11.6
		Not mentioned	88.4
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	10.9
		Not mentioned	89.1
		Total	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	50.0
		Not mentioned	50.0
		Total	100.0
RO:	10-29	Mentioned	13.1

Incomplete university degree		Not mentioned	86.9
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	7.2
		Not mentioned	92.8
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0
RO: University: short term formation	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0
RO: University: long term BA	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Mentioned	11.2
		Not mentioned	88.8
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	12.4
		Not mentioned	87.6
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	11.7
		Not mentioned	88.3
		Total	100.0
RO: MA	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	14.4
		Not mentioned	85.6
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	52.5
		Not mentioned	47.5
		Total	100.0
RO: PhD	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0

Table no. 9. Would not like to have as neighbors: People who speak a different language

Education (country specific)			Percent
No answer	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	23.5
		Not mentioned	76.5
		Total	100.0

	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0
RO: No school	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	21.5
		Not mentioned	78.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	53.2
		Not mentioned	46.8
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete primary	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	23.2
		Not mentioned	76.8
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	36.1
		Not mentioned	63.9
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete primary	10-29	Mentioned	57.1
		Not mentioned	42.9
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	24.8
		Not mentioned	75.2
		Total	100.0
RO: Incomplete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	25.1
		Not mentioned	74.9
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	26.8
		Not mentioned	73.2
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	6.5
		Not mentioned	93.5
		Total	100.0
RO: Complete gymnasium	10-29	Mentioned	22.4
		Not mentioned	77.6
		Total	100.0
	30-49	Mentioned	15.5
		Not mentioned	84.5
		Total	100.0
	50 and more	Mentioned	19.4
		Not mentioned	80.6
		Total	100.0

RO: Upper secondary: lower level of vocational training (app)	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
		Mentioned	48.2
	30-49	Not mentioned	51.8
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	36.2
	50 and more	Not mentioned	63.8
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	35.8
RO: Vocational upper secondary	10-29	Not mentioned	64.2
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	19.9
	30-49	Not mentioned	80.1
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	13.0
RO: Incomplete highschool	10-29	Not mentioned	81.1
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	18.9
	30-49	Not mentioned	77.7
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	22.3
RO: Highschool	No answer	Not mentioned	100.0
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	20.9
	10-29	Not mentioned	79.1
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	20.9
RO: Post highschool	10-29	Not mentioned	79.3
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	20.7
	30-49	Not mentioned	94.4
		Total	100.0
		Mentioned	5.6

RO: Complete secondary school: technical/ vocational type	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	7.8
		Not mentioned	92.2
	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	50.0
		Not mentioned	50.0
RO: Incomplete university degree	30-49	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	24.9
		Not mentioned	75.1
	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	15.1
		Not mentioned	84.9
RO: University: short term formation	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	12.6
		Not mentioned	87.4
	30-49	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	7.2
		Not mentioned	92.8
RO: University: long term BA	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Not mentioned	100.0
		Mentioned	0.0
	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	17.0
		Not mentioned	83.0
RO: MA	30-49	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	13.2
		Not mentioned	86.8
	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	10.8
		Not mentioned	89.2
RO: MA	10-29	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	9.1
		Not mentioned	90.9
	50 and more	Total	100.0
		Mentioned	52.5
		Not mentioned	47.5

		mentioned	
		Total	100.0
RO: PhD	10-29	Not mentioned	100.0
	50 and more	Not mentioned	100.0

Figure no. 1. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different race

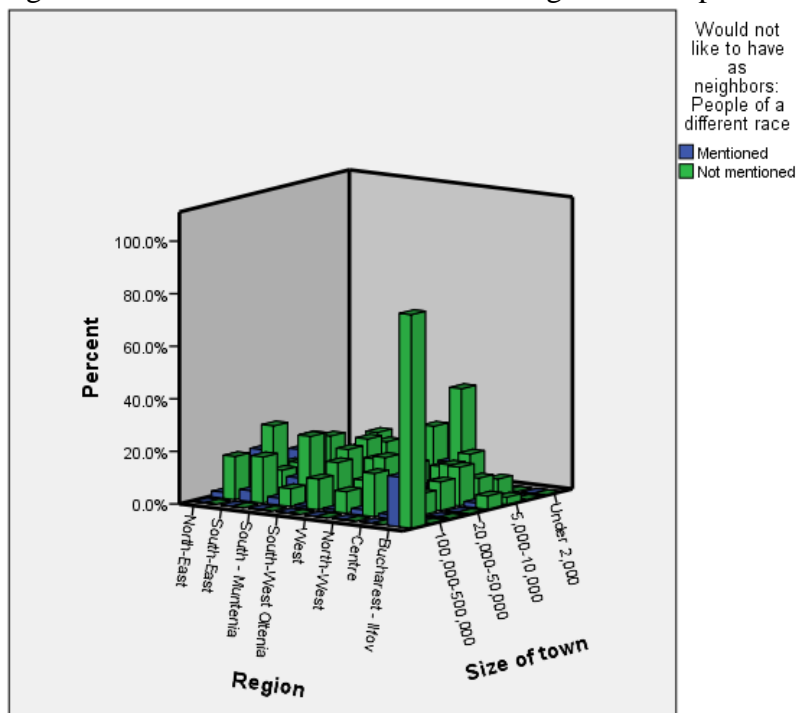


Figure no. 2. Would not like to have as neighbors: Immigrants/foreign workers

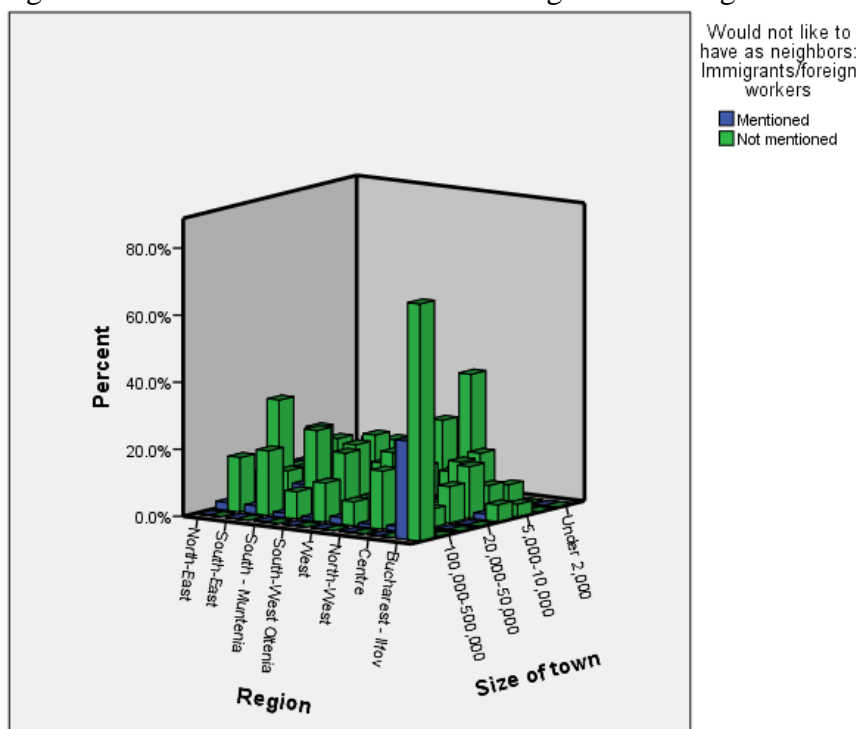


Figure no. 3. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different religion

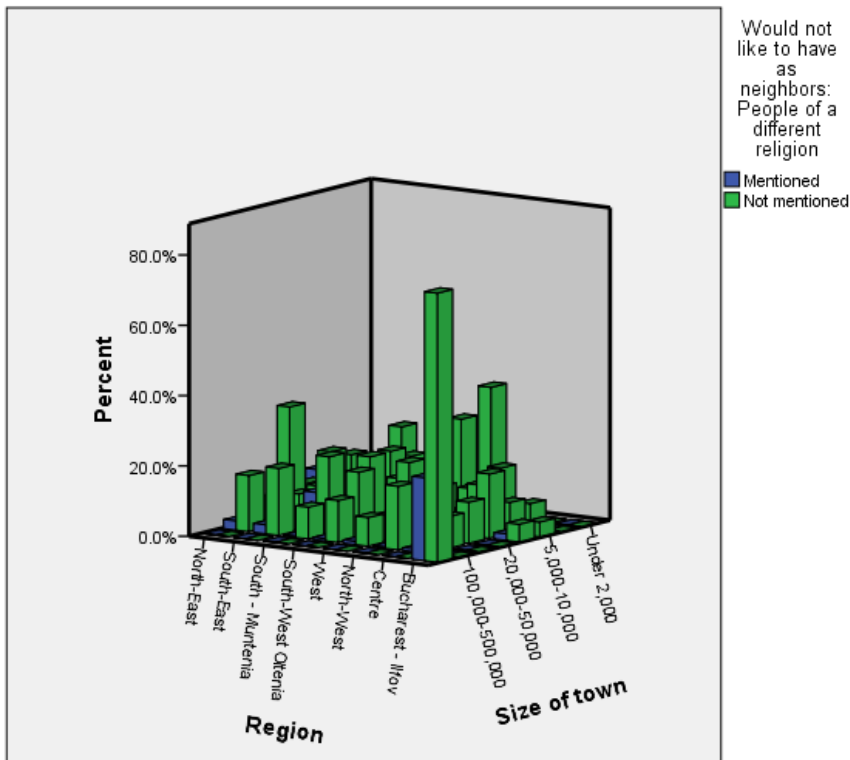


Figure no. 4. Would not like to have as neighbors: People who speak a different language

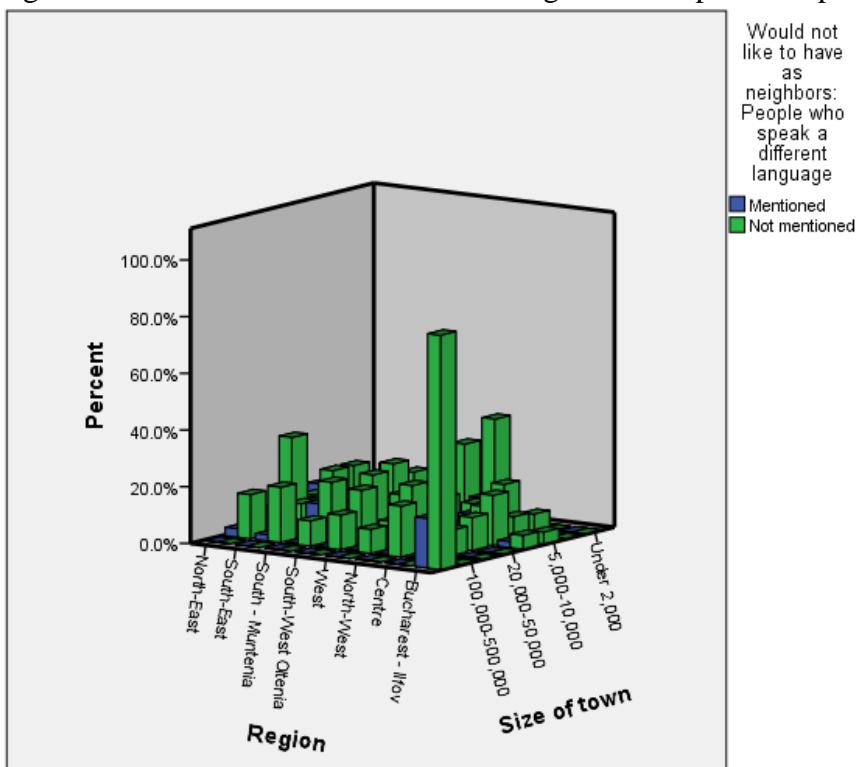


Figure no. 5. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different race

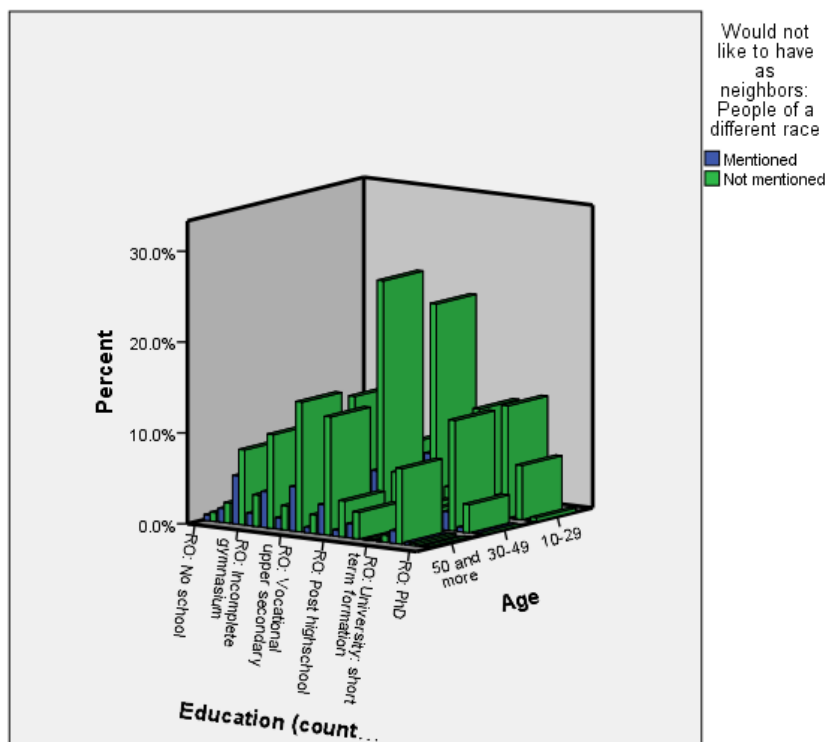


Figure no. 6. Would not like to have as neighbors: Immigrants/foreign workers

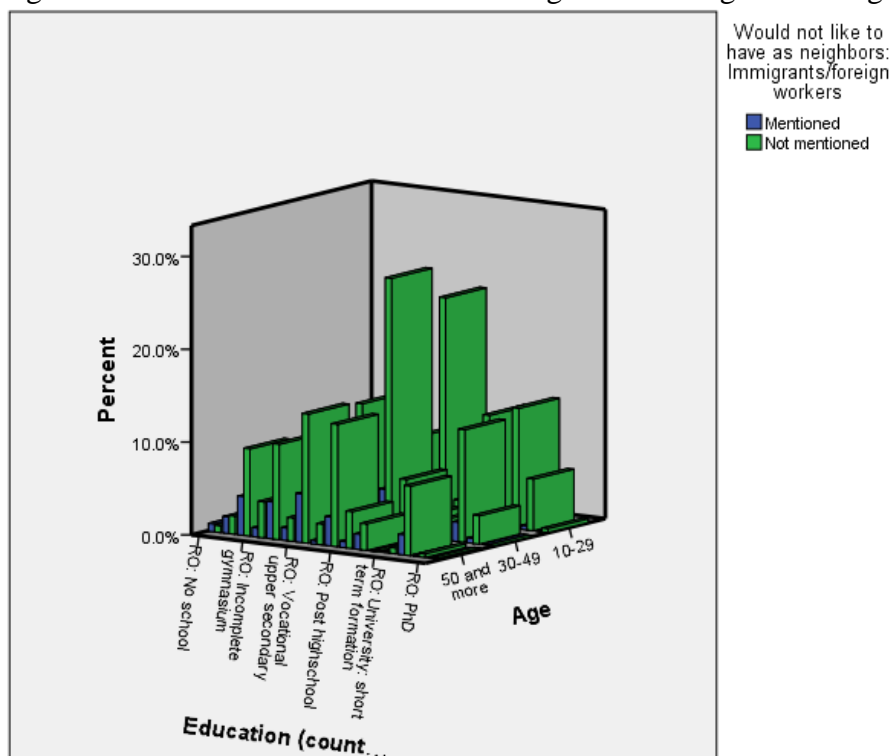


Figure no. 7. Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different religion

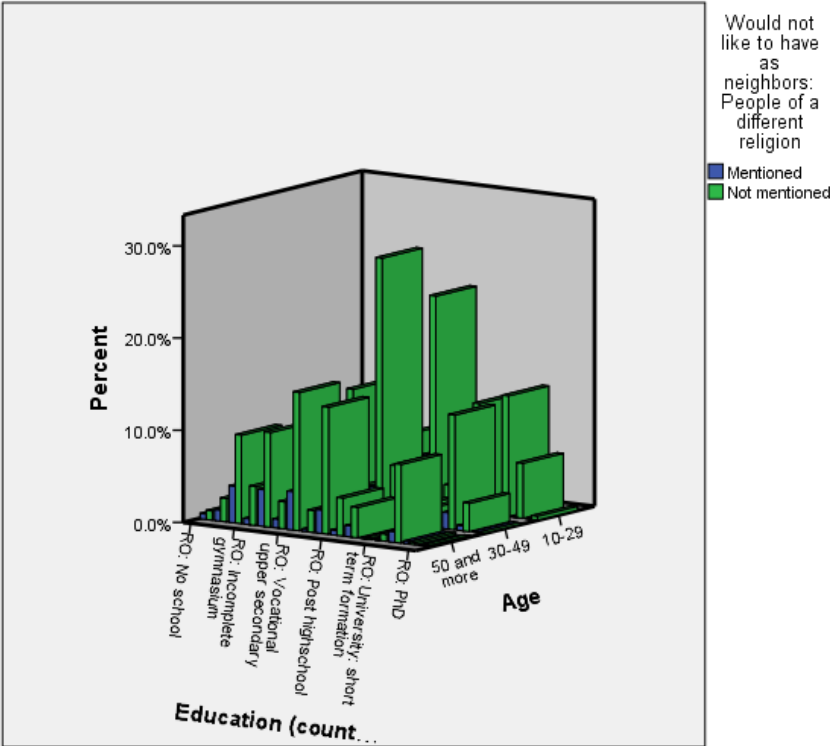


Figure no. 8. Would not like to have as neighbors: People who speak a different language

