

SOCIAL ECONOMY: CONTRIBUTIONS TO LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *The article offers an analyze at the national level and on two Romanian regions, South-East and Bucharest-Ifov concerning the functioning and the work market's structure, the work force occupation as well as the effects over the present situation and of the employment perspectives in specifically activities of the social economy. The theoretical contributions concerning the functioning of his work market represent an interdisciplinary space between economy and sociology. Inside this article are presented very shortly the most important theoretical contributions concerning the functioning of the work market in the context of the different themes of interest and perspective between the two sciences.*

Keywords: *labor, employment, social economy, work, services*

A theoretical frame concerning the functioning of the work market

In economy, the interest for the work market is concentrated mainly on two themes: the unemployment and the wages level. In explaining the functioning of the work market, the economical explanations, both at a systemic level or macroeconomic, and both at a micro economical level has a series of specifically characteristics (Fine, 1998, pg. 21 – 57). First of all, the concept of equilibrium is at the base of the analyze. The work market is perceived as having as a result an optimum level of occupational, wages and productivity equilibrium. At the basis of the functioning explanations for the economy and the work market in general and especially for the second one we may find the aggregate behavior of some atomized individuals

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(methodological individualism). A clear differentiation is introduced between the short term functioning and the long term one of the work market as well as between the endogenous and exogenous factors that influence it. In the same time, work markets from separate countries are perceived as functioning relatively similar, the problem of their heterogeneousness staying open.

From this theoretical point of view, the explaining of the unemployment as economical phenomenon was revolutionized by John Maynard Keynes on the basis of the big world economical crisis between 1929-1933. Till Keynes the unemployment was perceived as a frictional phenomenon or a voluntary one. The first refers to the time period of the passing from a work place to another, allowing an explanation only for the short unemployment periods. The voluntary unemployment appears only in the refusal or incapacity situation because of different reasons of persons of accepting a wages at the level of the marginal productivity. So to say, the occupation was perceived as being whole, except the persons that are passing from a place of work to another or he or she assumes the unemployment estate. To explain the mass unemployment and the low level of occupation during the big crisis Keynes (2009) chose an analysis at a systemic level introducing the involuntary unemployment concept. He involves the moment when the demand for the workplaces is exciding the existent occupation volume. To get to a full employment of the work force means the exclusion of the involuntary unemployment, a situation that can be touched according to Keynes by the management of the aggregated demand. The theoretical and methodological advances of the economical science allowed the introduction of some other concepts such as the structured unemployment, discouraged unemployed, the natural unemployment level (NRU) or the non-inflation rate of the unemployment (NAIRU) (Mankiw, 2003, Blanchard, 2003).

In the classical sociology, the study of the occupational structure is in relation with the social stratification. Both Marx as well as, later, Weber, gives importance to the occupational structure. Marx (1960) identified five factors in the differentiation of the salary work force:

- The work's supervision position of the other employees;
- The difference between and in economical sectors: the employed are *socially* differentiated depending on the economical sector where they are activating but also *inside* of it, respectively the position in the production process;
- the work's division in the firm with two tendencies: the specialization in a certain action as part of the production part or the assumption of much many parallel actions or sequential along the production process;
- the endowment and intensity of using the equipments and machines in the represented work;

- The team nature of the work: how much the work supposes the integration more or less intense in a group?

As for Max Weber (1978, 140), “the structure of the occupational differences and the one of the incomes achievement opportunities are tightly associated.” The positioning of a person on the work market is counting on individual resources such as the knowledge, competences, the skills that the individual got during his/her life but also on the life chances. Weber’s chance life concept (*Lebenschancen*) describes as probable it may be for a person to fulfill his/her targets towards the improvement of the life quality. The life chances come from the social position of a person representing parts of the life’s direction over which the individual can’t get control (Weber, 1978, 927 – 928).

The economical post-belie development from Occident underlined major differentiations inside the workforce as concerning the wages and the life standard. The theory of the work market segmentation (SLM) appeared as an interdisciplinary field between economy and sociology in the 70s because of the need to explain the new relations and social structures. In 1971, Doeringer and Piore (1971) gave to study the existence thesis of a dual work market formed by a primary sector where we can find the great enterprises and industrial concerns specifically t the 60s, with qualified industrial workers, big wages, a big safety of the workplace, advanced division of the work, advanced division of the work and of the hierarchical positioning, massive management and investments of capital and a secondary sector with small firms, little number of employees, undercapitalization and reduced safety of the jobs. The work market’s duality reflects the structure of the goods’ and services’ production. On one side, the ones with a big added value produced in monopolist organizations and on the other the ones wit the reduced added value much more vulnerable at the market’s shocks. The dichotomy vision centre – periphery is similar to the addiction theories explaining this way the radical image for a medium level theory.

The crossing from a dual model of the work market based on the socio – economical structures of the industrial type to one of a market with many other segments of post – industrial type, creates problems of theoretical coherence (Fine, 1998). Methodological speaking, the analyzes that count on the work market’s segmentation induce three actions (1) the delimitation of an economical structure in terms of monopolized and competitive sectors to which usually there is added the public sector; (2) the structuring on this account of the work market in primary and secondary; (3) the relationship formation between the economy and the society through a series of variables such as education, ethnic, the gender, the union subscription, migration, etc. The relations between these factors are subject to the factorial and cluster analysis. At this level there are to be noticed the model’s problems because this type of analyze makes correlation relations not of results.

When there lacks a clear theoretical model of the cause, the researcher defines arbitrary the parts of the work market depending on the identified correlations, the general result being as many segmentation types as many analyses.

Because of all these reasons, the segmentation theory of the work market passed through a hybridization process by which it was integrated in the dominant neoclassical trend of the economy taking over also the methodological individualism. The role of the work market segmentation theory appears in offering an explanation for the establishment of a salary on different markets, in the context of the reappearance of the equilibrium notion in terms of a result on the work market. Methodologically, this implies an analysis of the relation between three types of factors: (1) individual variables such as the gender, ethnic, or social and individual capital, (2) the membership to different economical structures such as economical sectors and (3) social processes meaning long term activities such as the attendance to training classes. The weakness of such things in this case consist in the derived hypothesis from the previous organization of the empirical material and less from the theory about the social production and reproduction of the differentiation factors.

For Ben Fine (1998) not any social differentiation between the occupied persons even of salary income is a proof of the presence of interpretable segments as structures of the work market. The specificity elements in the functioning of the work market are rather about some general theoretical sentences:

- the work market can't be analyzed in terms of the situation's equilibrium;
- between them, the work markets are differentiated, resulting empirically recognizable segments or structures;
- these segments or structures come from horizontal factors that can be found in all the economy such as the gender or educational differentiations and from vertical factors from the inside of different sectors such as the work's productivity and the consume standards;
- the structures of the work market are subject to some historical contingencies;
- the analyze of the work market structure implies a cause model having as factors the relation between work and capital as well as its associated tendencies (the work's productivity dynamics, the engrossment, the degradation of the professional qualification, etc.)

In the Romanian sociology, the first studies concerning the work market belonged to the industrial sociology. These studies didn't include only the analysis of the social relations from inside the enterprises, of the life's satisfaction, of the employees from the big industrial centrals of the 80s (Zamfir and Filipescu, 1982) but it also offered a reason of analyses for the organizations (Zamfir, 1980).

After the revolution from 1989 and the work market's liberalization, the analysis of the occupation problem was framed in the thematically transaction sociology area. The low occupational level and the malfunctions in the functioning of the work market appear as part of the multiple social problems induced by the transition strategy (Zamfir, 2004). In this context the Romanian sociology tried to contribute to the delimitation of some solutions by the analysis and the evaluation of the active occupational politics (Cace, 2001) with a special care for vulnerable groups (Cace and Ionescu, 2006)

On the work market, the transition meant segmentation in the raise and the differentiation between the losers and the winners. The first category included the qualified workers (the blue collars) from industries and decline regions. The winners are especially superior studies employees from the services (the white collars) that take benefit of the biggest salaries (Rutkowski, 2006).

2. Concepts concerning the employment

In Romania, the official data concerning the occupation and the work force are reported by the National Statistics Institute on the basis of many sources: the demographical statistics, the statistical enquiry concerning the work force in the households (AMIGO) and administrative sources such as the monthly reports of the National Agency for the Work Force Occupation (ANOMF) concerning the unemployed number. Using data from these sources, INS makes the balance of the work force.

The standard classification from the economical theory after the occupational situation holds three categories (Mankiw, 2003):

- busy person;
- unemployed;
- Economically inactive (isn't part of the workforce).

The occupied person is defined as being the one that made an economical activity that created goods and services for at least an hour a week with the purpose of getting some incomes.

The unemployed is the person that doesn't have a place of work presently, looks for a place of work or is waiting for the beginning date of the activity to a new place of work. More authors underline the fact that the unemployment measurement is only apparently easy (Mankiw, 2003, Blanchard, 2003). The difficulty is about the persons' identification that is looking for a place of work but is not registered in the social official registers as unemployed. The unemployed persons are people that wish to

work but are too discouraged to look for a place of work because of some repeated failures in finding a place of work. They do not appear in the official statistics being usually classified either outside the active work force or as being busy inside their own household. The heterogeneity between the busy persons and the unemployed as well as the later ones measurement depends also by the ideological factors of the politics. In the Great Britain the methodology of the unemployed evidence was modified for no less than 32 times between 1979 and 1989, most of the reviews leading to the lowering with over one million persons of the unemployed total (Bartholomew et al., 1995). In Romania, the statistics concerning the persons that "look for a place of work" refer to the persons' number that choose in a month time one of the models of getting a place of work: the AJOFM subscription or to particular agencies for placement on the work market, actions for the start of an action on their own, the announcements' publication, asking the friends, relatives, colleagues, etc.

The category of the *economical inactive persons* holds the persons that do not gather in the other two categories such as the pupils and the students, the housemaids and he retired persons.

In Romania, the statistics concerning the work market are structured with the following coordination:

- *the active population or the work resources*, that include the old age population of 15 -64 years old that can be caught in activities for goods producing and services delivery;
- *the busy population* meaning all the persons that offer the work force for the goods and services production so to say all the persons that made an activity that brought goods: employed, employers, farmers or members of some agricultural associations, freelancers, self – employed etc.:
- *the unemployment rate* counted as the unemployed level comparing with the active population;
- *the activity rate* as a percentage report expressed from the active population (employed and unemployed) and the total population of 15 – 64 years old;
- *the occupational level* counted as percentage report between the occupied population and the total of the population or only the age working population, respectively 15 – 64 years old, from Romania.

3. The work market and the social economy

The understanding of the functioning way of the work market from Romania is relevant for appreciating the situation and the perspective of the social economical

sector. The work force includes two categories of “beneficiaries” of ES (ES): the internal ones such as the employed persons or the present or future possible members among which the persons with social risks and the external ones, in quality of services’ consumers and of the offered products by the ES entities without which their economical sustainability would be a problem.

The basis hypothesis of the analyze of this article is that the individuals’ positioning on the work market is influenced by many factors:

- of a personal nature respectively of decisions that derive from and in the same time build life experiences of the individual;
- horizontal positioning factors such as education, the gender and the resistance environment, noticeable at the level of the activity/profession sector;
- positioning factors on the vertical, that hold the social and material resources defined as different access life chances to the social status;
- Structural nature factors that depend on the long term tendencies in the configuration of the economical structure; these are significantly influencing the raising or the decline perspectives of the activity field appropriate with the individual’s work force.

The present chapter intends to analyze the way in which the above mentioned factors are found on the work market differentiations. So, the analysis of the gathered data by the questionnaire banquette inside of this project will have as objectives:

- the identification of the resources and favorable life chances for occupation;
- the identification of the parting of the work market and of the main employed profiles at the level of the 2011 springtime;
- the making of the poor profile that work, as vulnerable persons that may represent a target group for the ES activities’ development;
- the main ES services presently accessed to the employed persons;
- the occupational dynamics in the ES activities.

4. Methodology

To get to the targeted analyses objectives we made a primary analysis on the data gathered by a social banquettes on questioners. There were interviewed over 3.700 subjects from the all eight regions of development being obtained three types. The South-Eastern sample was of 1.554 subjects with an error level of 2,5% at a trust

degree of 95%. In the case of the developing region Bucharest-Ifov the number of the interviewed persons was of 1.162 with an error level of 2,87% at a trust degree of 95%. Finally, the representative sample at the national level included 1.202 subjects with an error level of 2, 8% at a trust degree of 95%.

The analysis' objectives involved the creation of some social profiles on the work market's segments from among the occupied population. For the realization of these social profiles we chose the using of some homogeneity tests. These tests allow us to determine in what way different subcategories of population show the same levels of specifically characteristics as the rest of the population. The testing process of the populations' homogeneity is going on by means of the statistical signification test on the square – chi distribution (χ^2) of two variable categories.

The profiles making was made by the matching of some variables of socio demographical type variables, factual such as the gender, age, professional studies, the residence environment, with category variables representing the work market positioning such as the employment type, the activity sector, the work seniority, the interval of the wages' level, the work schedule, etc.

5. The Romanian work market: general characteristics

The population's structure depending on the status on the work market of three samples (national, South -East, Bucharest-Ifov) presents the following categories: (1) active population, with two subcategories, occupied and unoccupied and (2) inactive population.

The occupied population is formed of employees, patrons, free lancers, farmers, journey farm workers and non farm workers. In the all three samples, the employed persons form the biggest part of the busy persons – about 80% at the national level and in the South – West development region, going up to even 90% in the Bucharest-Ifov region. As it is expected, the persons that declared themselves patrons or firm administrators aren't too many: less than 2% in the national area, almost 3% in the evolution section from South-East and a little over 3% in the Bucharest-Ifov development area. In the category of the free workers we may find the persons that have liberal and artistically professions, the free workers in non farming activities and the ones that are registered as authorized physical persons, in which status they get to themselves the main income source. Their number is also very low, the respondents that declared themselves in this category representing between 1% and 1,6% from the three samples. The number of the persons that declared themselves farmers, inclusively in their own household, is also low respectively of 2,5% at the national level and 2,3% in the development region from

the South-East. The journey persons and respectively the persons that accept a daily paid occasional work represent under 2% in the three samples, even 0,2% for Bucharest-Ilfov.

Table 4: The population's relative structure after the occupational status at the national level in the evolution regions from the South-East and Bucharest-Ilfov

Occupational status		National (%)	South-East (%)	Bucharest-Ilfov (%)
occupied	employed	30,4	30,4	41,0
	patron, firm administrator	1,7	2,9	3,2
	Free lancer, PFA	1,6	1,2	1,0
	farmer	2,5	2,3	0,2
	Journey person, occasional non farming work	0,8	1,1	0,2
	Journey person, occasional farming work	0,4	0,8	0,0
unemployed	Registered unemployed	4,6	2,9	1,6
	Unregistered unemployed	12,0	13,7	11,2
inactive	Retired person	33,4	journey person, occasional non farming work 28,8	32,4
	housewife	9,1	11,6	2,8
	Pupil, student	3,5	4,2	6,2
total		100	100	100

Source: the Integrat data base.

The unemployed population holds both the ones that declared themselves registered unemployed, meaning the persons that are in the evidence papers of the District Agencies of the Work Force, no matter if they get or not any unemployment allowance and the ones that declared themselves unregistered unemployed, respectively persons looking for a place of work. The total level of the unemployed goes to 16,6% on the national area and in the South-East region comparatively with 12,8% in the evolution region Bucharest-Ilfov.

The inactive population is formed of retired persons, housewives, pupils and students gathering a sum of 46% in the national sample, 44, 6% for the South-East region and 41, 4% for the Bucharest-Ilfov region.

Taking into consideration the above data, there are to be drawn two observation categories. The first one refers to the comparison with the official data of the INS and

the second one is about the relative structure differences according to the occupational status from the three samples.

The comparison with the INS data for the period when the field data collecting was done, respectively February – March 2011 being impossible to be done for all the reference points excepting the unemployment level because these aren't yet available. As for example, the data concerning the active population and the busy ones are to appear significantly late. The only indicator that appeared in a relatively short period of time is the unemployment level having as orientation point the ANOFM administrative data from the field where there are only the persons registered to the district agencies as unemployed persons with or without any allowance. Another problem is from the building of the sample which is representative for the whole institutionalized adult population of 18 and over this age while the occupational indicators talk about the population with ages between 15 and 64.

The most significant difference comparing with the data concerning the busy farming population from the INS inquests, especially the one concerning the households' work force (AMIGO), comes from the questioner's building. The respondents had the liberty to declare themselves as making part of a certain category depending on the main income source. On the other hand, the INS methodology reallocates the unemployed persons, especially the ones from the rural environment where there is practiced the subsistence agriculture, as workers with no allowance in their own household. This way, there was possible the undeclared unemployed analysis, meaning of the persons that wish a place of work, but they are too discouraged to look for it through official channels and, they can't be found in the occupational registers of the district agencies. Moreover, there is avoided the artificial raise of the occupational level with persons that 1) do not produce goods or services for the change in the real economy but for self consume and (2) do not get any income as consideration for the work made. The equalization of the self consume with goods that were got from the free market is practiced on certain research purposes of the life standards but cannot replace the monetary income just for the alimentary consume and for a certain quantity. Eloquent from this point of view are the methodological differences between the national statistics and the Euro stat one in the account of the relative poorness. The inclusion of the self consume as concerning the national methodology includes a 5 perceptual points difference as concerning the relative poorness comparing with the Euro stat methodology (Zamfir et al., 2010, p. 33). As a result, we consider that the obtained results offer a much closer image to the real one on the work market as concerning the occupied persons. As we have seen above, this category is formed mostly of employed persons as it is naturally normal.

As concerning the differences from the relative structure as concerning the occupational status, the values from the national sample are close to the ones from the

South-East region. Moreover, the occupational structure from the Bucharest-Ifov development area has significant statistical differences. This fact is explainable by the different socio – demographical structure of this last mentioned area. For the national sample the respondents' division on residence environments is of 51, 9% men and 48, 1% women. The development sample of the South-East region have very similar values such as 56, 6% urban and 43,5% rural, 51,6% men and 48,4% women. As it is expected the Bucharest-Ifov sample, the most urbanized region of the country has a totally different distribution, over 93% of the respondents being urban residents.

Favorable resources and occupational life chances

The differences between the persons that have a place of work, the unemployed ones and the inactive ones from the working representative population (18-65 years old) can be noticed in comparison with the level of some social resources, the schooling level, the environment and residence place, the age, gender or ethnic.

As concerning the *schooling level*, at the national level at least 80% from the persons that have superior studies even short period ones are busy. In the same time, over 72% at the national level from the employed persons have at least the first high school degree graduated, respectively 71, 5% in the South-East region and almost 86% in the Bucharest-Ifov development region.

The residence environment influences significantly the chance of having a place of work for the ones that live outside the Bucharest-Ifov region. From the busy persons, the urban residents represent 65% at the national level and 55, 6% in the South-East development region. At the same time, the probability of getting a place of work is bigger as the place of residence is also bigger. At the national level, in the towns with over 100 000 inhabitants over 50% from the active age ones are busy, their pond being of 56% from the case of the habitats with over 200 000 inhabitants. In the South-East development region, three district residences, each with over 200 000 inhabitants, Constanta, Galati, Braila cumulate almost 40% of the occupied persons. On the other hand, the persons that are resident in the rural region are the most exposed to the risk of being unemployed or inactive.

The age is important for the chance of having a place of work. At the national level about 45% of the busy persons are under 34 years old and almost 39% are between 35 and 49. On the other hand, the persons of and over 50 represent only 16, 3% from the busy ones. This age category is the most vulnerable one as concerning the access to a place of work. Alternative individual options in this situation include the medical or anticipated retirement. In the South-East and Bucharest-Ifov regions the situation is easily different. In both regions, the age group 35 – 49 years old is over 43% among the busy persons while the over 50 years old represent 19, 5%, respectively 15, 1%.

As concerning the *gender* differences, the number of the busy men is significantly bigger than of the women. At the national level over 52% of the men with active age are busy with a similar value of 53% for the development region of the South-East while in Bucharest-Ilfov region it goes to over 63%. The women are much more vulnerable on the work market. Only 40% of the active women declared themselves busy at the national level, their level raising to 43% for the development region from the South-East and to 48,4% for the evolution region from Bucharest-Ilfov.

The ethnic is another factor that raises or lowers the possibility of being an economically occupied person. The Roma ethnic persons are the most vulnerable on the work market having the lowest occupation rate. For example, in the occupational region from the South-East, from the 51 persons that declared themselves as Roma, equivalents of 4,1% from the active age population from the regional sample, less than a third declared themselves busy.

The segmentation of the work market. The employed person's profiles

The segmentation of the work market is visible in the first place by the employed' wages differences. For most of them, the wages' incomes are the first that highlights. The qualification, occupation are just a few other elements of differentiation. With all these, the differentiations between the employed persons aren't the same with the work market's structure. The work market's segmentation comes out from the structuring of the economical activity. The segmentation's purpose for the segmentation of the work market can be illustrated by the metaphor of the athletic race. All the competitors are on the start line but the competition takes place on different halls. During the race, the competitors stay each on his/her hall. In the same way, on the work market, different employed groups are on different halls or segments, each trying to get a proper place of work for their own aspirations. Differently said, the work market is stratified. A qualified worker from the extraction industry won't compete for a schooling place of work as well as not even a superior studies person won't try to employ in the manufacturing industry.

The main difficulty in the analysis of the work market's segmentation consists of, as we have already said in choosing some theoretically consistent categories. The results of the analysis have to be empirically recognizable, using horizontal factors that can be found all over the economy and vertical factors from the inside the different activity sectors. On the basis of these kinds of conclusions, delimitation criterion of the employed persons profiles used inside the analysis is: (1) the nature of the relation employed – employer and (2) the salary level as horizontal factors, respectively (3) the nature of the work as a vertical factor.

The relation between the employee and the employer differs depending on the employer's type, resulting four categories:

1. employed – employer with patrimonial purpose, including here all the enterprises no matter the capital's type;
2. Employee – public sector, respectively the administration and the public services (teaching, health, public order etc.);
3. free lancers, no matter the judicial registration form of the economical activity that may be found in the section M of CAEN Rev. 2, respectively professional, scientifically and technical (judicial activities, accountability, audit, management consultancy, architecture, specialized design etc.);
4. The employees in the non profit and cooperates sector, including as judicial formation form of the employer, the associations, foundations, cooperatives, mutual societies.

As concerning the wages level, the starting line was made by the medium net wages on the April month 2011 (the after references from the text are exclusively reported to this). The official statistical data referring to the wages have to be taken into consideration in any situation with some error level. In any economy some of the incomes aren't fiscally registered because of multiple causes: fiscal evasion, black or grey market economy, incomplete or inefficient physicality, etc. Also, although the wages type incomes represent the biggest part of the incomes of the physical persons existing also other income sources (renting, annuities, dividends, etc). This is why the medium net wages may be considered a relevant reference point that permits the design of a general image, even though it doesn't mirror perfectly the economical and social reality. Finally, the criteria concerning the work's nature refers to the economical activity fields and their specifically occupations.

Table 5: The segmentation of the work market at the national level: April 2011

Segment	Employee - employer relationship	The medium net wages	Employer's number	Total employed number
		lei	Thousands persons	Percentage (%)
	total	1.498	4.142,7	100
	Employed - employer with patrimonial purpose		3.026,9	73,1
	<i>industry (total)</i>	1.524	1.220,9	29,5
Industry, building and agriculture employed	energy	2.961	71,5	1,7
	extractive industry	2.600	61,2	1,5
	water, sanitation	1.412	94,5	2,3
	The manufacturing industry	1.356	993,7	24,0
	agriculture	1.103	84,2	2,0

Segment	Employee - employer relationship	The medium net wages	Employer's number	Total employed number
		lei	Thousands persons	Percentage (%)
	constructions	1.229	305,6	7,4
	services (total)		1.416,2	34,2
Services employed	Financial intermediations	3.671	102,9	2,5
	Information and communications	3.116	100,1	2,4
	Transports, storage	1.640	249,6	6,0
	Real estate	1.549	18,3	0,4
	commerce	1.326	679,7	16,4
	Administrative services and support	955	161,5	3,9
	HORECA	850	104,1	2,5
Public sector employed	Public sector employed		925,4	22,3
	Public administration and protection	1.825	200,4	4,8
	schooling	1.321	374,3	9,0
	Health and social assistance	1.188	350,7	8,5
Free lancers	Free lancers			
	Professional, scientifically and technical activities	2.310	100,2	2,4
Employed in the non profit/cooperative sector	consolidative - cooperative	...	90	2,2

Source: INS, Monthly Statistical Bulletin 4/2011.

Industry, building and farming employees

In April 2011, in industry, building and farming activated over 1, 6 million employed persons, most of them being employed in hand made jobs. According to the wages level there are two sub segments that are numerically unequal. The medium gross wages from the energetically sector and from the extractive industry where there worked about 130 persons was of 2.961 lei, respectively 2.600. lei, significantly bigger than the national medium wages. These are the employees of the big companies that have as productivity object the production, the transport and the oil and oil products distribution, of the natural gas and electricity as well as from mining. On the other hand, in the manufacturing industry, facilities (water, sanitation), building and agriculture that have over 1,5 million employees, the medium wages is above the gross medium wages.

The most part of these employees are workers that have different degrees of qualification. As level of formal training, 57% from the industry employed persons have graduated at least the 10 school classes. The qualified workers represent 25%

from the employers at the national level and 29% in the development region from the South-East. In the development area from Bucharest-Ilfov where the industry has a lower intensity, only 15, 5% from the employees total are qualified workers. As concerning the age, the qualified workers have the biggest number (40, 7% at the national level, and 32% in Bucharest-Ilfov) from the 50 years old population. The explanation is in the preponderance of this occupation in the past times when the economy was dominated by the industry. In the development region from the South-East, the qualified workers are mostly younger, over 53% belonging to the age period of 35 – 49. A possible explanation could be the continuation of the activity of the steel mill from Galati, the biggest of this type and one of the greatest employers at the national level. The number of the unqualified workers is of about 9% at the national level, but significantly lower in the South-East (5, 1%) and Bucharest-Ilfov (2,8%). Most of the unqualified workers is to be found in the rural environment.

Table 6: Occupational types of the employed persons at the national level in the South-East and Bucharest-Ilfov regions

Occupation	National (%)	South-East (%)	Bucharest-Ilfov (%)
Qualified worker	25,5	29,4	15,5
Intellectual occupations	25,0	18,2	31,4
A worker in services and commerce	23,1	31,2	25,9
Unqualified worker	9,1	5,1	2,8
clerk	5,6	4,6	2,8
Military, policeman, security guard	3,8	6,7	6,4
manager	3,6	0,9	5,5
technician, foreman	3,0	3,2	8,0
others	1,2	0,7	1,8
	100	100	100

Source: Integrate data base.

The men represent almost 80% from the building employed persons at the national level, the density growing up to even 85% in the Bucharest-Ilfov and South-East regions. The number is also high in the industry field representing a little more over two thirds. The most part (85%) from the industry employed in the industry field work in private companies. The autonomous administrations and the state capital companies having still a big representation from this point of view.

The services employers

The deep structural changes of the economy from a period of about a decade and a half of transition are visible in the new structure of occupation of the activity fields. If in 1990 the industry held about half of the employees' number, after twenty years the services represent the main sector as source for places of work (Zamfir, 2011).

Table 7: Occupation on economical activity fields at the national level in the South-East and Bucharest-Ilfov regions

Field	National (%)	South-East (%)	Buc.-Ilfov (%)
commerce	14,5	16,6	13,0
Other services	13,2	9,2	22,3
Extractive, manufacturing industry, utilities	13,1	13,8	9,3
teaching	10,5	10,0	8,2
health	7,8	7,8	8,9
Protection, public order, guarding	7,8	6,6	6,8
Light industry	7,5	6,2	2,1
constructions	7,3	7,1	6,5
Public administration	5,4	6,2	2,1
transports	4,9	6,9	9,7
informatics	2,0	0,6	2,2
agriculture	1,6	2,5	0,9
telecommunications	1,5	2,9	1,4
media, publicity	1,2	0,4	4,1
Banks, financial intermediations	1,0	2,3	2,1
others	0,7	0,9	0,4
total	100	100	100

Source: Integrate data base.

As an activity field, the services hold a very heterogeneous variation of occupations. According to the wages' level there can be identified three sub segments. The better payee employers from the Romanian economy are the over 200.000 persons that activate in the bank - financial sector, communication (mainly landline phones and mobile one also but also the media) and the software production. The monthly gross medium wages is over 3.100 gross, a similar value with the under 4.000 employees from the air transports. Over all, about 5% of the total number of employed persons is to be found in this area. As it is expected, these are superior studies persons mostly resident in the big urban area.

In the second sub segment there are to be found the employed persons from the sector of services that go too little over the medium wages' level. Most of them are to be found in transports, less the air ones and logistics (almost 250.000 persons). Little less activate in real estate intermediations where, as a result of the economical crisis that began at the end of the 2008 there are left less than 20.000 employed. The third sub segment from the services area holds the ones that are payee under the value of the medium gross wages' level. The commerce employees are the most numerous in this category, almost 680.000 at the national level. The less payee places of work from the services' sector are to be found in the area of the administrative and support services as well as in the hotels, restaurants and sheltering (HORECA).

About a half from the employed persons' number in the services sectors activate in the commerce area. In the South-East development region the commerce has a similar level with the national one of about 16% from the total of the employees, while some other services cumulate less than 10%. In the development region Bucharest-Ifov, in services – others than the commerce, there activate over 22% of the employed persons, being followed by the commerce area with 13%.

As concerning the schooling level, there is a correlation at a national level between the high school graduates and the employment in services. About half of the employees that have medium studies are to be found in this activity field, except the development region of Bucharest-Ifov, where 36% of the high school graduates activate in the services. The women represent the majority number of the services workers with 62% at the national level and in the development region Bucharest-Ifov growing up to even 71,5% in the South-East region.

The occupational types from the services sector are the ones where we find younger persons from the age category to less than 35 years old, especially the ones that formed between the two decades since the revolution. From this age category prevails the intellectual occupations that benefited by the explosion of the faculty graduated number and workers in services and commerce, representative for the reorientation of the economical profile from the one industrially prevalent to the one based on services. The services workers from the same age category represent 28% at the national level, 29, 5% in the evolution area from Bucharest-Ifov and 40% in the evolution region of the South-East.

The public sector employees

The public instructions, the administration respectively, the public services and the ones from the protection and public order field employ almost 12% from the national employed persons. In the South-East development region, the number of the employed in the public sector is bigger, of about 15% while in Bucharest-Ifov lowers

to about 9, 5%. The relative structure comparing with the employer's type is significantly different in the development region Bucharest-Ilfov comparing with the development national region from the South-East. The private sector holds a significantly bigger level. This doesn't mean that the universal public services and the administration have a too high level outside the big urban agglomeration and that the private sector is less developed. In very precise terms and comparing with the inhabitants' number, the employees from the public sector are sensibly equal as regions' disposal. What is different if the available number of work places in the private sector.

Other enterprises with patrimonial purpose, autonomous administrations, national or commercial societies with state integral or majority capital employ approximately 27% from the national employed persons, a little bit less than a fifth in the development region from the South-East and around 22% in the development region from Bucharest-Ilfov.

Table 8: The employer's type at the national level in the South-East and Bucharest-Ilfov regions

Employer's type	National (%)	South-East (%)	Buc.-Ilfov (%)
Public institution	11,9	14,8	9,4
State company	27,1	19,4	21,7
Private company	59,9	64,9	68,1
non-profit	1,1	0,9	0,8
	100	100	100

Source: Integrate data base.

The teaching and health wages level is under the medium gross wages with 12% respectively 21%. As concerning the administration and protection payment, the bigger wages incomes from the justice, national protection and foreign affairs raise the medium to over 1 800 lei.

From all the work segments, in the public sector is to be met the biggest number of the persons with superior studies, a fact that is to be noticed from the intellectual solicited jobs in the public services, especially the teaching. Among the employees from the public sector, about 30% at the national level, 38% in the South-East region and almost 57% in the development region from Bucharest-Ilfov have superior studies of long or short term.

The women are predominant in the public services (62, 3%. Among those, the most womanized sectors are the health and the teaching, while in the public order and

protection are to be found rather men. In the development region from the South-East, the superior studies persons and the colleges graduates represent 57, 5% from the employees of the public sector.

The free lancers

The free lancers' segment which is of about 100.000 persons at the national level holds persons that have superior studies and intellectual occupations, resident in the urban field. As for the numerical point of view, most of them have financial, fiscal or managerial and judicial conciliation consultancy activities. As a fiscal registration form, only a part of them are exclusively registered as authorized experts or in individual cabinets. Another numerically consistent part activate in profile societies with a low number of partners and employees. The medium gross wages in these societies is of over 2.300 lei place the persons from this work market segment in the superior part of the wages' incomes after the better payee from the services and industry.

The consolidative - cooperative segment. The occupation level in the social economy field

Among the work market's segments, the consolidative – cooperative sector is to be distinguished by the atypical situation of the persons that activate in the non profit organizations and the cooperative societies. On a side, the employer is not motivated firstly by the logic of the economical profit as in the private sector, and, on the other side, the level of involvement and decision in the organization is totally different comparing with the public sector. From these points of view we may underline that the persons that activate in ES type entities are part of this segment of the work market.

At the level of the European institutions, the social economy term started to be used since 1989 (Westland, 2003). The General commissariat for Occupancy and Social Business included in this category four types of employers taking into consideration the organization form:

- cooperative;
- mutual organizations or societies;
- associations;
- Foundations.

In the year 2002-2003 these four types of organizations registered as employed over 11 million persons representing 6.7% from the employees from the 15 member states of that period and other candidate states that were to subscribe in 2004. From the 11,2 million employees, 3,6 million activated in the cooperates sector, about 350.000 were employed by the mutual societies and 7, 1 million were employed in associations and foundations. Inside the EU member states, the social economy sector is presented as heterogeneous as to the judicial and organizational and functioning forms, the self identification to the sector's membership and official recognition (CIRIEC, 2007).

As concerning the definition of the ES, there are to be met in the scientifically literature different and various points of view as well as much more convex concepts, such as the third sector, the non profit sector, the social sector and the solitary economy (Westland, 2003). One of the debated themes is addition of the social enterprise at the admitted list of the European official represented (Cace, 2010, pg. 38 – 41). Considered as being an emerging phenomenon at the level of the evolved economies, with different acknowledges in the USA and Europe, the social enterprise “is perceived in the general way as an innovative business model that fulfills both social and economical objectives, contributing to the integration on the work market, social inclusion and economical development” (Noya, 2009, pg.14).

In Romania, the ES concept is relatively new, introduced altogether with the European integration process. One of the Social European Fund axes for the period 2007 – 2013 is dedicated to the social economy. Anyway, the cooperates or mutual type organizations have a long lasting tradition while the foundations and the associations met a spectacular numerical raise after the revolution from 1989. A present research concerning the social economy of Romania identified the following types of entities that can be framed in the sector of the social economy (Arpinte et al., 2010, pg. 53 -3 67):

- ONGs (of different types);
- Special regime companies (protected workshops);
- Mutual help houses (of the employed or the retired);
- Cooperatives (for accreditation, consume, crafts, for praising, farming, buildings, fishing, transports, forest);
- Retired person's associations.

Starting from this classification, the primary analysis from the data of the three samples and the secondary analysis of the INS data underlines an occupational level in the social economy much lower in Romania comparing with the rest of the European states, even comparing with some other central European states.

According to the CIRIEC study, at the moment of the EU enlargement in 2004 there was to be registered a difference between the 10 new member states where the level of the persons employed in the social economy area was of about 4,2% from the total of the employed comparing with a medium level of 7% from the 15 member states from that time. In the national sample only 1,1% from the employed declared as employer a non governmental organization (ONG), respectively 0,9% from the developing region of the South-East and 0,8% in the development region from the Bucharest-Ilfov region.

Table 9: The number of the employed from the cooperates sector and their number from the total employed persons at the national level, in the development regions from the South-East and Bucharest-Ilfov

	1993	%	2000	%	2009	%
Total	263.482	3,9	117.857	2,5	48.769	1,0
South-East region	34.365	4,0	10.482	1,9	11.672	2,1
Brăila	4.317	3,6	1.357	1,9	494	0,7
Buzău	7.130	5,3	1.302	1,7	4.967	6,1
Constanța	8.829	3,4	2.930	1,7	3.177	1,7
Galați	7.021	3,6	3.171	2,3	1.437	1,2
Tulcea	3.375	5,0	692	1,4	465	1,1
Vrancea	3.693	4,4	1.030	1,7	1.132	2,0
Buc. – Ilfov Region	25.309	2,6	11.858	1,7	8.470	0,9
Ilfov	-	-	554	1,0	-	-
Bucharest	-	-	11.304	1,7	-	-
Bucharest - incl. SAI	25.309	2,6	-	-	8.470	1,0

Source: INS, Tempo.

The INS data from the work force's investigation in the households (see table 9) offers an image about the occupational decline in the cooperative sector in the last two decades. In 1993, where there were gathered the data on the employed number according to the property form in the territorial profile, there activated in the corporatist sector over 260.000 persons of a national level, representing approximately 4% of the employers' number. A similar level was registered in the districts that were to represent afterwards the South-East region, while for the Bucharest-Ilfov region the level was of 2, 6%. In less than a decade, a period in which Romania went over two severe economical fall periods, the corporatist sector was to loose over half of the employed number, even almost 70% in the South-East development region. In the following years, although the economy had a development on almost all the duration of the decade, the number of employed

persons from the corporatist sector continued to lower at the national level in a much bigger rhythm. In 2009, comparing with the beginning of the decade, other 59% of the employed persons left the corporatist sector. In the South-East development region, the tendency was of keeping and even of slow development of the employed number. The Buzau district is to be highlight by the share in the entire region (42%). In the development region Bucharest-Ilfov the employer's number in the corporatist sector lowered in the same period with almost 30%.

As concerning the occupational dynamics in the last two decades in the sector of the social economy, we may say that the transition affected strongly the number of employed persons from the traditional entities from inside the social economy such as the cooperatives. In the same time, new forms appeared such as the ONGs, they didn't redress this lowering so as the sector of the Romanian social economy, as employed number, undersized in comparison with its level in some other European states from the same part of the European continent as Romania.

The work schedule

The work schedule isn't that different between the three samples. The rule being the full time contract, being used in over 95% of the cases. The contract situations of half time job were mentioned by under 4% of the interviewed persons. These, as well as the contracts with limited period of work are some rule exceptions usually used by the persons that have more work contracts in parallel for not exceeding the legal work hours that are accepted a week according to the work legislation.

Table 10: The work schedule at the national level in the South-East developing regions and the Bucharest-Ilfov

The work schedule	National (%)	South-East (%)	Bucharest-Ilfov (%)
Full time work	97,0	95,1	96,8
Half time work	2,6	4,0	2,9
Limited time work	0,3	0,9	0,3
total	100	100	100

Source: Integrate data base.

Judicial employment forms

The judicial employment form more often used in about 90% of the cases is the full time work contract. The limited time work contract was declared by about 8% of the

employed from the national sample and the one from the South-East development region and by only 6.2% from the ones from the Bucharest-Ilfov region. Other judicial employment forms such as the civil collaboration convention, the copyright contract and the providing services contract on PFA or firm weren't reported. The weak reporting of some other employment forms except the work contract may have many more causes; either there was declared only the main work place, nor the subjects have full trust in the reported data confidentiality, or some other incomes except the ones from the work place are not perceived as being employment forms.

Table 11: the type of the employment form at the national level, in the South-Eastern development regions and Bucharest-Ilfov

Type of contract	National (%)	South-East (%)	Bucharest-Ilfov (%)
Work contract, undetermined period	89,1	88,8	90,5
Work contract, determined period	7,9	8,3	6,2
Civil collaboration convention	1,4	0,9	2,5
Services performance contract (firm, PFA)	0	0	0
Copyright contract	0	0	0
No kind of contract	1,6	2,1	0,9
Total	100	100	100

Source: The Integrate data base.

As concerning the “black work” market, with no work contract, only 1,6% from the employed of the national sample, 2.1% from the South-East development region and 0.9% from the Bucharest-Ilfov development region reported such situations. Especially in this case there is the possibility that some of the persons not to have declared because of the uncertainty of the declared data.

The governess among the persons that work

The governess affect even he persons that get a monetary consideration for the performed work¹, this representing a special category of vulnerable persons.

¹ In the Occidental scientifically literature is used the term of working poor from the English language; in the Romanian language, the term refers to the persons that get a precarious remuneration for the work they do and, although they work they are poor; the term doesn't refer to the poor person in general that work whatever they find

Although a place of work is perceived as a way of avoiding poorness, the income some persons get from their work, isn't sufficient to assure a level of living outside the poorness. The analyze of the poor persons that work supposes first the defining of (1) what we understand by working persons and (2) which is the poorness limit.

As we have seen above, the persons that work are the busy and active ones formally or informally that belong to the following categories: employed, patrons/administrators, free lancers, farmers, agricultural and non agricultural journey workers.

In Romania, there are used many definitions and methodologies of counting the poorness, the most important from al these being the ones concerning the absolute poorness and the relative poorness. In the situation of the absolute poorness there are to be found the persons from the households where the consume spending per adult person are lower than the limit of the absolute poorness, which represent the monetary equivalent of a minimum alimentary basket and of base non alimentary goods and services. The minimum alimentary basket is estimated to assure minimum necessary calories a day. In the relative poorness we may find the persons from the households where the available equivalent income an adult is under the established limit of 60% from the median value at the national level.

The consume or the equivalent adult's income is counted to compare the situation of the persons from different types of household depending on the number and the type of members (children, active or inactive adult persons). Obviously, a child or old persons consume less than an active age person. The equalization is to be realized using the OECD scales, existing two ways, the "original" one and the "modified one". The last one is the most often used one in the last years (OECD, 2008). The head of the household is equalized with 1, any other adult member with 0, 5% and the children with 0,3% each. The value of the limits at the beginning of the 2011 was established to 258, 9 for the absolute poorness and 512, 5 lei for the relative poorness (MMFPS, 2011). Specifically for Romania is the inclusion of the auto consumption in the value of these limits because of the high level of the resident population from the rural environment and who practices the subsistence farming. The auto consumption is equalized with the market value of the cultivated and consumed farming products inside their own households.

The comparisons at the European level concerning the number of the poor persons that work is made using the relative poorness limit. According to the most present data from 2009, the governers risk of the ones that work is the highest from Europe, respectively 17,9% in comparison with the European limit of 8,4% (Zamfir, 2011, 59). In 2006, the number of the poor that were working was estimated at about 1 million persons and the number of the persons from the households that had poor persons that work was of 2, 3 million. In the same time almost a third from the persons near

the absolute poorness limit was poor people that were working. Their number at the territorial level was higher in the North – East South-East and South – West regions (Stanculescu, 2008).

The empirical analysis that is going to follow is trying to identify the level of the poor that work from the total of the busy population, meaning busy persons that are in the households where the available equivalent income per adult person is under the absolute poorness level established officially in 2011 at 258, 9 lei. The precision of the exposed data is unavoidably subject to some limitations that derive from the respondents' tendency of not declaring the exact value of the formal or informal incomes and the underestimated of the most poor segments and of the most prosperous of the population. Also, the data do not contain the equalization of the self consumption but only data about the income, the subjects having the freedom of selecting from different income intervals. The size of the samples is the standard one from the social research, but inferior to the samples of thousands do hundred thousands used by the National Statistics Institute. According to the results of the analysis on the INS samples, the Roma are confronting with a disproportionate risk of being poor although they work (Stanculescu, 2008). In the case of the available samples for analyses, the very reduced number of persons that declared themselves of Roma ethnic didn't allow an analysis of this kind.

So, we consider that it is possible the drawing of a general image concerning the situation of the poor that work on three levels: national, the development region of South-East and Bucharest-Ilfov. The profile of the poor that work is realized by comparison with the busy persons that are outside the level of the absolute poorness.

The density of the poor that are working from the total of the busy persons is of 16,9% at the national level, 18,6% in the development area from the South-East and under 1% in the region Bucharest-Ilfov. These values underline the general economical evolving level on regions.

The poor that work are mostly in the *rural area* (71% at the national level and 70% in the development region from the South-East). The urban environment does not form an homogenous category. The risk of being poor and working is going down proportionally with the size of the urban area. The men are confronted with a bigger risk of poorness from working than the women. The level of the poor that work among the men was double than to the women (68% at the national level and 65% in the development region from South-East for men, comparing with 32% respectively 35% for women).

Inside the family, the civil positioning does not represent a factor to influence the risk of poorness from work. On the other hand, *the number of children* is an important factor. At the national level, 36% from the poor than are working are from households

with three or more children although it doesn't represent even 12% from the total of the households having at least an active person. In the developing region of the South-East almost a quarter of the poor that work come from households that have 3 or more children, representing less than 9% from the total of the households of this kind.

The persons with a low *educational level* are the most part of the poor that work: 79% at the national level and 75% in the South-East region have no more than ten classes as studies. *The new entered on the work market* represent a much higher risk of being poor. More than one from five persons with a total age in the work field of about 5 years is under the poorness level, the risk being three times lower for the ones with a bigger age.

As from the occupational status, the groups with the highest risk are *the farmers and the journey workers*. The farmers represent almost a third of the poor that work at the national level and about 20% in the development region from the South-East. The journey workers employed with no contract form the category with the highest risk although the number of the respondents that declared themselves in this situation isn't too high.

In conclusion, the most part of the poor that work, both at the national level and the evolution region from the South-East are men, resident in the rural environment with a reduced qualification level, without attending the high school, with a short period on the work market. From these, the poorness risk is even higher from the ones from the households with at least three children that work as farmers or journey workers without legal papers.

6. ES services accessed by the employed

The ES services that the employed go to the more often are for the lawns given by the mutual helping houses of the employed. Over 8% from the legal workers at the national level declared that a person from their own household looked for these kind of services in 2010 – 2011. In the developing region Bucharest-Ifov, their number is very low, of only 3,3% while in the developing region South-East it goes up to 16%. The difference between the two development regions is explainable by the general level of economical development and the characteristics of the local economy. In Bucharest, the wages incomes are bigger and the access to the bank accreditation, of consume or mortgage is much easier to be done.

For the legal workers from the region South-East the accreditation system by saving such as the CARs borrowings are more accessible than the banking accreditation. This fact is to be noticed from the number of the persons that declare themselves

content and very content with the conditions of borrowing from CARs, respectively almost 90%. As concerning the profile of the persons that make CAR lawns, almost half of them have high school studies and a third work in the industry field. The legal workers that need CAR lawns aren't only the ones with small incomes, but they belong to all income categories.

The CARs notoriety isn't to be reflected in the degree of accessing its financial offered services. At the national level, 57% of the employee declared that they have made at least one CAR lawn and from these ones, 14% have already accessed in the last year a lawn. In the developing region Bucharest-Ilfov almost two thirds of the employee respondents know at least a CAR but only 4,9% of all these needed its services. Finally, 61% of the employee respondents in the South-East region know about the existence of at least one CAR and over a quarter of them have accessed a lawn in the last year.

The services offered by other ES forms, such as craft cooperatives, of accreditation, of consume, ONGs, etc, are not generally accessed by the employees. Very rarely, the employee respondents' number that accessed this kind of services is over 1%. In the ONGs situation there is to be noticed a big difference concerning their notoriety. In the evolution region Bucharest-Ilfov, almost two thirds of the employee respondents know about at least one ONG. On the other hand, only 47,8% from the employee respondents of the national sample and 39% from the one of the developing region South-East know an ONG.

7. Conclusions

The success of a person on the work market is strongly influenced by his or her education, age, residency environment and gender. Especially the educational level represents a strong predictor of the occupational status. Over 80% from the active age persons that have university studies are busy. The chance of life of being born or living in the urban area raises significantly the probability of a person to be busy. This is even bigger for the residents of the big urban agglomerations, of the towns with over 200.00 inhabitants. Over 56% from the active age population of these districts is busy. The age and the gender represent two factors that promote parts of the active age population in some others detriment. So, over 84% of the busy persons are under 50 years old. In the context of the extension of retirement age's delay to 65 year for men and 63 year for women, this tendency accentuates a social problem. As concerning the gender, the men have a higher probability of getting a job than the women. 56% of the men with active age are busy comparing with 40% of the women. The Roma ethnic persons go on to have low probability of success on the work market.

As concerning the segmentation of the work market, this derives from the structure of the Romanian economy, respectively from the lowering of the industrial activity and a bigger number of services, although, the most part of the work places from this sector are counting on a reduced added value, a thing that is to be noticed in the wages level. From the legal workers' profile, there is to be noticed the continuous tendency of masculinizing of some occupations and activity fields, respectively to womanize some others. The industry, building and protection, the public order and guarding are masculinizing while the public services, especially the teaching and the health are womanized. At the level of the occupations, the women are predominant in the intellectual occupations that need a superior preparing but also in the category of the commerce and services workers, that need only a medium training. On the other hand, the men category dominates the qualified workers category. In the public sector, both the state companies and the public services on one side and the private sector on the other, there is to be noticed a difference as concerning the need of work force. There is to be manifested in the public sector a need for the personal with high qualifications, with intellectual occupations that need university and post university studies, but where the wages are low. The private sector employers especially the persons that have medium studies, representing a need for the persons that have low or at least medium know ledges, competencies and skills. Such a structuring of the work force go to serious questions concerning the perspective development of the Romanian economy.

The poor that work represent a significant number among the busy persons: 16.9% at the national level, 18.6% in the South-East development region and under 1% in the developing region of Bucharest-Ilfov. As concerning the profile of these persons, most of them are men, residents in the rural area with a low qualification level that didn't graduate the high school and have a low experience on the work field. The poverty risk is rising for the ones from the households that have at least three children and work without any work contract as farmers or journey workers. For these persons the getting out of poverty means the access to a place of work better payee, but which is improbable to happen for the actual training level. These would be allowed for the projecting the services offer by the ES entities towards this group of vulnerable persons.

How do the ES entities situate themselves on the work market in Romania? Presently, the social economy services that are most frequently accessed by the employees are the lawns offered by the mutual helping houses. On the other hand, the transition meant a massive loss of work places especially for the entities from the corporatist system that had a tradition in Romania. So, the social economical sector from Romania is undersized as employee's number comparing with its level in other European states from the same area.

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