

# LABOR MARKET INTEGRATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

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**Abstract:** *The concept of vulnerable group doesn't have a unique definition and appears in the specialty papers as part of a larger family of terms: disadvantaged, excluded, marginalized or risk group, all these being related with the larger concepts of poverty and social exclusion. There are included in the vulnerable category the persons that are in a given difficult situation such as: unemployed or persons that have an uncertain place of work, victims of the natural catastrophes, migrants, refugees but also persons whose socio-demographical characteristics are a stop for the access to the resources or some benefits: disabled persons, women that have problems, old persons, abandoned children, etc. The present article presents the vulnerable situation from the occupational point of view and the behaviors for the reintegration in the work field. In the first part there is dealt with the problem of the persons that do not have anything to work, the behaviors and the reintegration strategies on the work market. In the second part, the attention is drawn towards the persons that are especially in occupational situations. The analyses from this article use mainly the obtained data from the research for the regions Bucharest-Ifov, South-East and at the level of the National sample.*

**Keywords:** *vulnerable, unemployment, labor, poverty, social exclusion*

The economical crisis that is present at a national level lately determined a fragile situation having consequences on the work market but also weakened the social protection system that should create an equilibrium and to reduce its negative effects. In Romania, the unemployment rate doubled between 2008 and 2010 (from 4,2% to 8,4% in 2010) and lowered to 6,6% (in February 2011), The situation is a lot different among the evolving regions of the country, Bucharest-Ifov, the capital's

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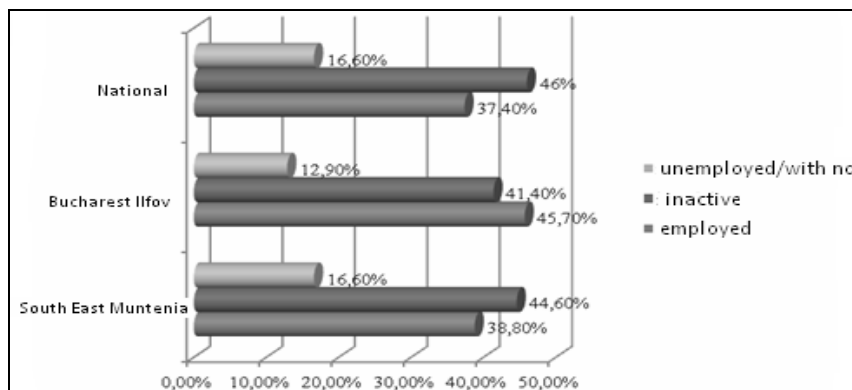
region has one of the lowest level of unemployment (2,2%) and Ilfov 2,6%<sup>1</sup>. The other studied evolving region is the South – Est with a medium of the unemployment rate of 7,9% (Constanta 5,7%, Vrancea 7,2%, Tulcea 7,5%, Braila 7,7%, Galati 9,4%, Buzau 9,9%). One of the social economy's objectives is represented by the social integration (even on the work market) of the vulnerable groups, that have difficulties in finding a place of work in conditions of free competitiveness. The ES entities are an important solution for the employment of the disadvantaged persons and their creation is part of the inclusion and social cohesion measures.

The present article talks about the vulnerable situation from the occupational point of view and the behaviors for the reintegration in the work field. We started from the idea that the vulnerable population from the perspective of the inclusion on the work market isn't made only by persons that say that they do not have a place of work but includes many other categories that are to the limit of a work level.

### 1. Employment, unemployment, inactivity and vulnerability

The comparative evolving analysis of the two regions and of the situation at the national level shows that the occupational structure the way it reflects from the research is different: in the Bucharest-Ilfov region, the number of the unemployed persons is lower comparing with the national rate while the South-East region is the same with the national one.

**Graphic 1: Occupational status on evolution regions %**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

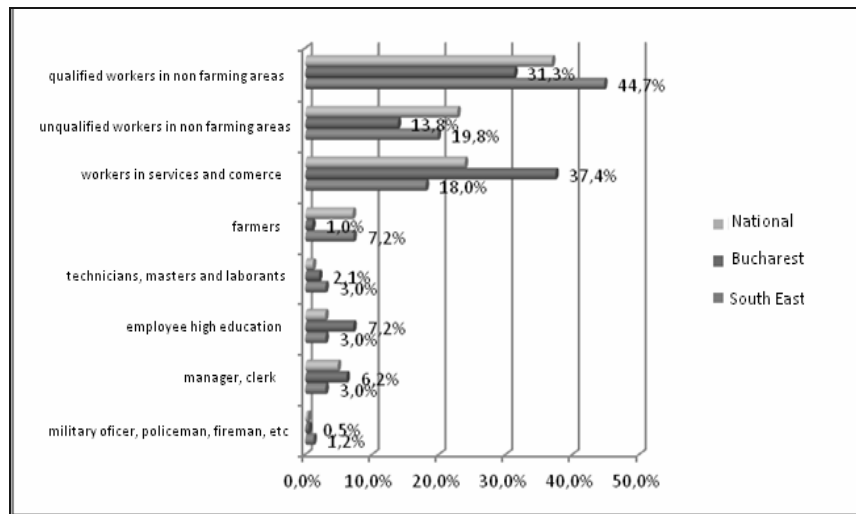
<sup>1</sup> The February month 2011, ANOMF [www.anomf.ro](http://www.anomf.ro)

The unemployed concept/a person with no occupation was operationalized by two categories: registered unemployed (the persons that are in the ANOMF evidence no matter if they get any unemployment financial help or not) and unregistered unemployed. The largest category is the one of the unregistered unemployed persons (13,7% South-East, 11,3% Bucharest-Ilfov and 12% Nationally), the registered unemployed persons are of 2,9% in the South-East, 1, 63% in Bucharest-Ilfov and 4,6% at the National level.

The differences between the two regions as evolution are given by the region's characteristics which include Bucharest and it is characterized by urbanization and by the implicit phenomenon (modernization and change of the social roles comparing with the traditional models). In the rural areas there is still maintained the positive valorization of the role of the housework woman who is involved in the housework choirs and in the growth and education of the children (Popescu 2007, p.198). In the urban area (especially in the big towns), the industrialization and evolution of the services field and commerce led to a bigger offer for places of work and implicitly to the raise of the degree of occupation.

The occupation had before losing the place of work shows us a picture of the qualifications where there prevails a qualified and unqualified worker but also the workers in services and in trade (available for all the three types).

**Graphic 2: The previous occupation**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

There are to be noticed a few differences: in the region Bucharest-Ilfov the unemployed ones come from services and trade mostly, than all the other two types, a situation perfectly explainable by means of the regional characteristics.

Another defining element for the unemployed population is represented by the educational level which is relatively reduced, most of the unemployed subjects having no more than the first level high school. In the evolving region Bucharest-Ilfov the situation is a little different, the persons that have a higher level of studies being bigger (approximately 54% have at least the high school). And comparing with the employed persons, the level of education of the persons without a place of work is lower (there are significant differences in all the three types). The gender parting, shows that, in the South-East regions there are more men that declare themselves as being in this situation while in Bucharest-Ilfov the situation is different, a situation which may be explained by a reverse situation of the housemades. The rural – urban density takes into account the distribution from the samples.

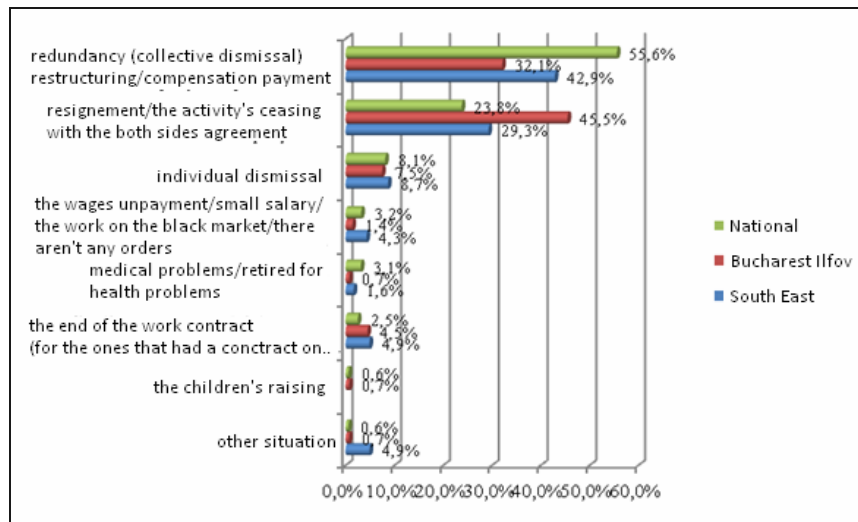
**Table 1. Socio-demographic - unemployed characteristics**

|                           |  | The South-East region | The Bucharest-Ilfov region | National sample |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| The respondent's sex      | masculine  | 67,4%                 | 40,7%                      | 61,8%           |
|                           | feminine   | 32,6%                 | 59,3%                      | 38,2%           |
| The last graduated school | The primary school or less                           | 6,2%                  | 5,9%                       | 6%              |
|                           | The secondary school                                 | 24,4%                 | 17,9%                      | 18,1%           |
|                           | The vocational school or the first high school level | 32,6%                 | 22,5%                      | 35,2%           |
|                           | The high school                                      | 27,1%                 | 38,4%                      | 29,1%           |
|                           | The vocational or technical school                   | 3,5%                  | 4,0%                       | 3,5%            |
|                           | The long term university and post university studies | 4,3%                  | 10,6%                      | 5,0%            |
| Age categories            | 18-24 years old                                      | 17,1%                 | 19,3%                      | 16,1%           |
|                           | 25-34 years old                                      | 27,6%                 | 22,7%                      | 21,6%           |
|                           | 35-44 years old                                      | 30,0%                 | 27,3%                      | 35,2%           |
|                           | 45-54 years old                                      | 17,5%                 | 24,0%                      | 19,6%           |
|                           | 55-64 years old                                      | 7,0%                  | 5,3%                       | 7,5%            |
|                           | More than 65 years old                               | 0,8%                  | 1,3%                       | 0               |
| The residence environment | rural  | 54,7%                 | 15,3%                      | 51,8%           |
|                           | urban  | 45,3%                 | 84,7%                      | 48,2%           |

Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

Interesting information was obtained with reference to the main reasons for which the unemployed persons do not work. Firstly there were mentioned the collective redundancy suggesting this way a term unemployment situation generated both by the crisis situation (43% in the South-East, 61, 5% in Bucharest-Ilfov and 39.2% at the National level) and a big part of it by the economical transition period from the last 20 years (57% in the South-East, 38, 5% in Bucharest-Ilfov and 60, 8% at the National level). In the same time, the differences between the two evolving regions prove that in the South-East region we may talk about a structured and regional unemployment generated by its characteristics having a high presence of the population that lives in the rural area and that has low competences and implicitly lower chances for employment. The individual reasons of personal orientation are on the last place for all the three types.

**Graphic 3: Reasons for stopping the activity**



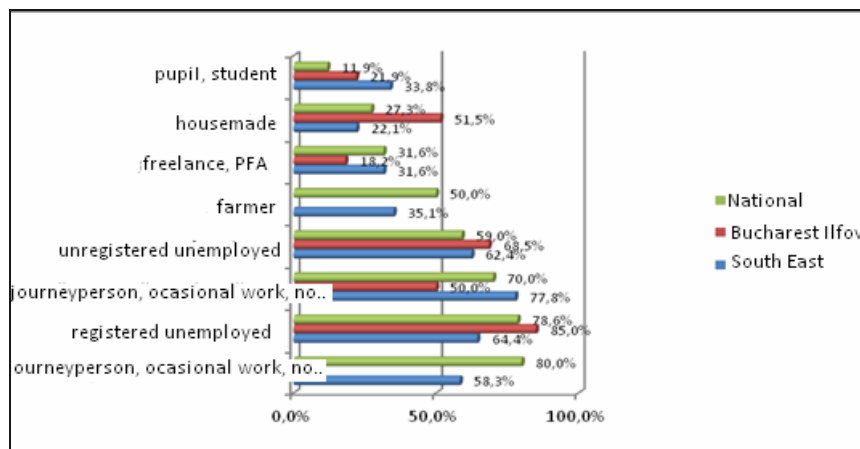
Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

**Active behaviours**

Data referring to the work places finding in the last year (2010) shows that not only the unemployed population has an active searching behavior for a place of work. There were excluded from this situation the journeypersons who, by definition are in a permanent situation of searching a place of work and, by their characteristic are part of a highly vulnerable economical category. After the unemployed persons the

farmers are the ones that declare that they were looking for a place of work in the last year, a situation that underlines the occupational instability, the seasonal or subsistence character of the farmer occupation.

**Graphic 4: occupational categories that looked for a place of work in the last year (% from the category)**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011<sup>1</sup>.

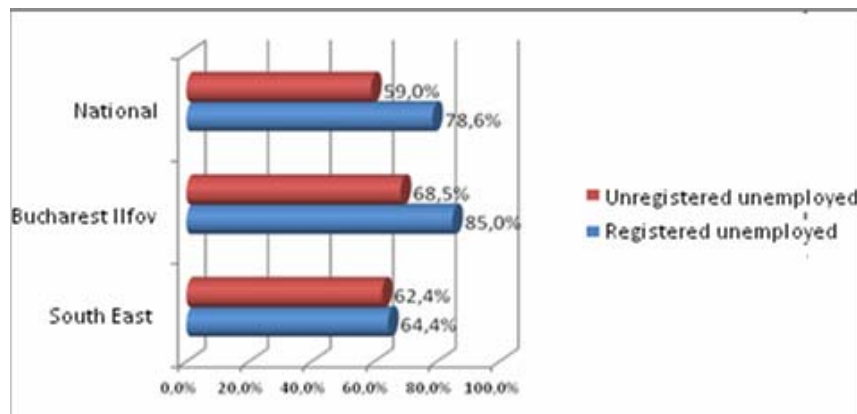
There is also an important rate of the housework persons that declare that they looked for a place of work especially in the evolving region Bucharest-Ilfov where most probably the housework status is not a personal option but a situation accepted as a momentary solution. At the national level and in the South-East region where the housework persons' number is bigger the number of the ones that declare that they are looking for a place of work is of 27% and respectively 23%. The pupils and the students are a different category who although inactive by definition are looking for a flexible place of work or a part-time job having as objective an economical strategy of supplementing their incomes, for maintenance or even for paying the school's costs.

The unregistered unemployed have a less active behavior for looking a place of work comparing with the registered ones, a situation that can be explained by including the last ones in a system that supposes the binding for looking now and then for a place

<sup>1</sup> In Bucharest – Ilfov the group of persons included a little number of employed farmers and journeypersons from the agricultural field

of work. The evolving region from the Bucharest-Ilfov area has a different situation where both categories of unemployed have a relatively similar behavior (aproximatively 63% from this category declared that they looked actively for a place of work). The data also show that the unemployed women looked for a place of work lesser than the men (in the South-East 57% comparing with 65,5% for the men, in Bucharest and Ilfov 62,5% comparing with 82,3%, at the national level 55, 8% comparing with 69,9%). In Bucharest-Ilfov, the interest for finding a place of work decreases altogether with the age growth while in the South-East the situation is the opposite, the younger persons being less interested in employing. The persons with a lower level of education are less interested in finding a place of work (the situation is present in all the three categories).

**Graphic 5: the numerical level of the persons that looked for a place of work (from the total of the category)**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

The main way of looking for a place of work was by the direct movement to the employers, a method specifically for the persons with a low level of education, followed by the watching of the publicized announcements in the press and on the internet. Between the two evolving regions there are clear evolution differences which depend probably by characteristics of the work offers from the region but also by the professional and occupational profiles of the ones that are unemployed. The ONGs are mentioned in the last place as a solution for helping the employment.

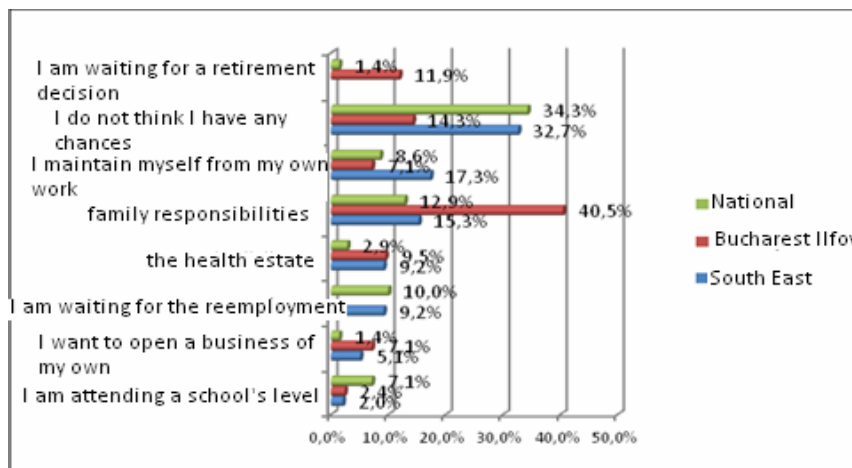
**Table 2: Ways of looking for a place of work**

|   | South - East | Bucharest-Ilfov Region | National |
|---|--------------|------------------------|----------|
| AJOFM, ALOFM                            | 23,7%        | 6,9%                   | 30,7%    |
| By an ONG                               | 1,2%         | 1,4%                   | 0,0%     |
| Press announcements                     | 49,2%        | 64,5%                  | 40,7%    |
| Direct movement to the employer         | 58,2%        | 80,7%                  | 66,4%    |
| By the help of the relatives or friends | 24,8%        | 40,9%                  | 24,4%    |
| On the internet                         | 38,4%        | 10,2%                  | 41,9%    |
| Human resources firms                   | 4,0%         | 1,4%                   | 2,2%     |

Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

The ones that declared that they didn't look for a place of work although they are in an unemployment situation explained their passive position in different personal problems that do not allow them to work (family responsibilities, their health) by an individual decision that come from discouragement but also by the pension or entrepreneurship alternative.

**Graphic 6: The reasons why they didn't look for a place of work**



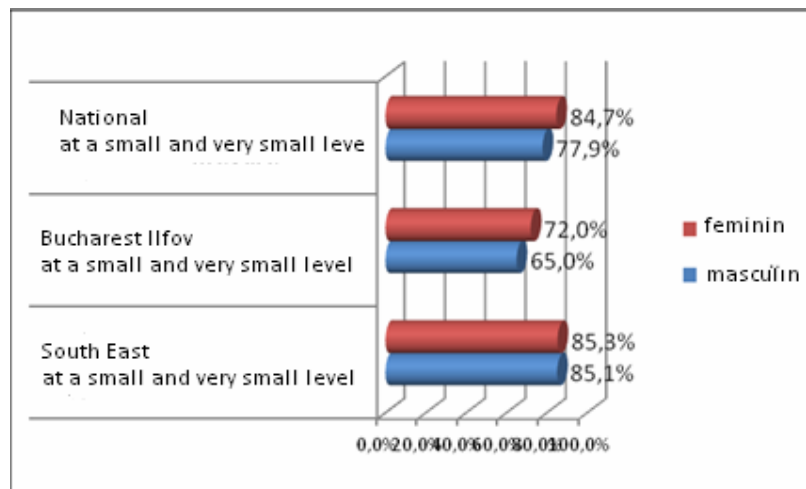
Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.



The subjective explanations for the fact that they didn't find a place of work are mainly term situation, a consequence of the economical crisis followed by explanations of professional or personal type (age, qualification, and training) but also reasons that show an obvious discouragement of the ones that are confronted with an unemployment situation. There are differences between the cited reasons between the two categories of unemployed: the ones that are registered to the AJOFM consider that the economical situation may be an explanation for the difficulties in finding a place of work while the persons that do not have anything to work are considering that they do not have sufficient training or characteristics for the existent jobs.

The subjects' optimistic state of mind concerning the finding of a work place in the near future was measured by a scale with four intensity levels from "at a very low level" to "at a very big level". The most optimistic ones are the persons from the region Bucharest-Ifov with significant differences from the region of the South-East but also in comparison with the national category. The women consider that they have lower chances of employment than the men in the close future.

**Graphic 7: Chances for finding a place of work in the near future**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

Comparing the subjects' optimism depending on their occupational status there is to be noticed a significant difference between the registered unemployed and the unregistered ones only at the level of the national sample. In the two studied regions

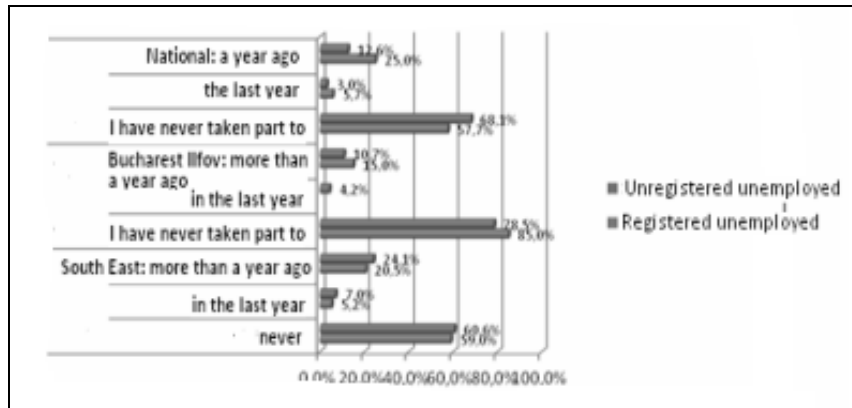
(South-East and Bucharest-Ilfov) the results are very close for the two occupational categories not being significant differences.

The age analysis shows significant differences between the two regions: in the South-East most of the population that is over 35 years old declares itself as pessimistic while in Bucharest-Ilfov there aren't any differences between the age categories. The differences between the two subscribe to the differentiated specific of the capital's region and of the South-East region.

## 2. The continuous learning

It is known that the role of the continuous training (lifelong learning) is essential for the evolution of the human resources for better chances in finding a place of work (employability<sup>1</sup>). At the national level, the attendance to the lifelong training classes is low comparing with the European level data. The last year brought by the FSE POSDRU Program (The Sectorial Functional Program for the Human Resources Evolution) the chance to develop the offer for the training classes but also to facilitate the access of the employees' access to the lifelong training.

**Graphic 8: The attendance to the training classes**



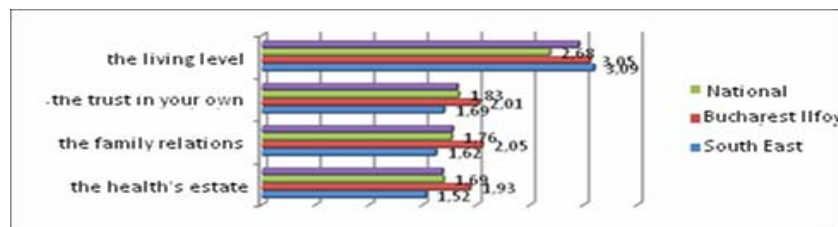
<sup>1</sup> The concept refers to an individual's capacity to obtain and maintain a place of work. It represents one of the four situations of the European Strategy for Employment.

Most part of the included persons in the three situations didn't ever attend the classes for the lifelong training. In the Bucharest-Ilfov region 80% from the subjects declared that they haven't ever attended these kind of classes and only 3,5% were included into the training schedules in the last year, a situation that is explainable by the unemployment's reduced characteristic in Bucharest-Ilfov. In the South-East region, the number of the persons that took part to the classes in the last year is bigger (4,6% and only 60% from the subjects declare that they didn't attend any training programs). The comparison registered/unregistered unemployed show that there aren't any significant differences concerning the access to training of the two categories.

Aproximatively half of the interviewed unemployed population expressed its wish to attend the training classes in the future period of time (53% South-East region, 41% Bucharest-Ilfov and 49% the National area). Most of them are persons with a high training level equally men and women from the urban and the rural area. From the ones that do not have a place of work a small part (11,9% the South-East area, 13,6% Bucharest-Ilfov and 13,5% the National area) have received work offers in the period since they are unemployed. These offers were refused in the first place because of the fact that they didn't offer the minimum conditions asked by the unemployed (wages and the benefits). As alternative strategies for finding the wished place of work there are mentioned the most frequently the giving up to the initial conditions (they accept a place of work far from home, a place of work with lower training qualification, worse paid...), in a smaller rate and the tendency for staying as an unemployed or for retirement. The subjects expressed they financial preference: in the South-East region the average wage is of 1012 lei in Bucharest-Ilfov 1222 lei and at the national level it is of 868 lei.

The most affected side of the unemployed persons life is the living level, a clear consequence of the incomes' lowering by loosing the place of work in all the three regions. The other three dimensions are appreciated in an equal way as being affected by the unemployment status.

**Graphic 9: The negative influence of the lack of a place of work in some of the life's aspects (medium)**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

### 3. Categories of vulnerable population

The analysis of the occupational structure from the two evolution areas as well as a national level determined the identification of some occupational categories that were at the social risk limit: forcedly inactive persons (anticipatory retired or because of medical problems as a second choice for the unemployment) housemen/women, journeymen or farmers (for subsistence), long term unemployed.

Taking into account the characteristics of the main occupational groups they were still considered their characteristics. In the table below there are summarized the main occupational types that are subject to the social risk, taking into consideration both the declared living level and the characteristics of the occupation that is at the limit of the social security.

**Table 3: Vulnerable groups**

| <b>0 occupation</b>            | <b>Sub-occupation</b>                       | <b>Inactivity</b>                 |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Long term unemployed (≥1 year) | Journeypersons<br>Pat time employees        | Medically and anticipated retired |
| Unregistered unemployed        | No contract employees "on the black market" | Housemen/women                    |

#### **a. The housemen/women – unpaid workers in their own household**

The category of the inactive persons is between the limit of unemployment and inactivity, the ones that declare themselves housekeepers are in the situation of working without any payment in their own household. Between the two studied regions there are important differences. The concept of wousemen/woman is something almost unexistent as a term in the Bucharest-Ifov area (2,8%) while in the South-East the number of the persons that declare themselves as part of this kind of occupation is four times bigger.

*The level of the housekeepers from Bucharest-Ifov is small (33 persons) and the analysis of this category has only an approximate value.*

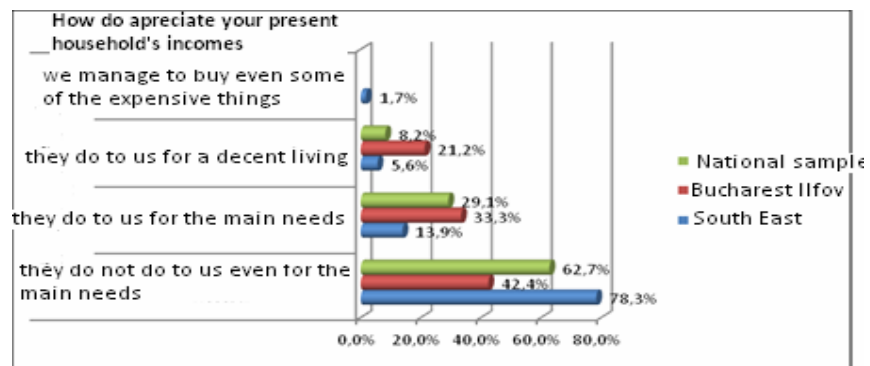
Aproximatively 50% among the persons that declare themselves as being housekeepers at a national level and in the South-East region and also the Bucharest-Ifov region 82% worked as employees before they had the status of housekeepers. The previous occupations supposed a minimum qualification (qualified workers, commerce and services workers) or the lack of a qualification

(unqualified workers or journeypersons). The housekeepers from the Bucharest-Ilfov area have a higher qualification level (11% had jobs with faculty studies, 30% workers in services and commerce and 19% qualified workers). The socio-demographical analysis of the housekeepers show us that over 90% of them (in all the three types) are women and their age is between 18 and 44 years old and generally live in the rural field (62% at the national level and 55% in the South-East area). Between the housekeepers from the two regions there are differences as concerning the educational level: the majority of the ones from Bucharest-Ilfov have at least the high school studies while at the South-East and National region level most of them have a lower educational level.

The explanations why they lost their place of work are generally classical unemployment reasons (redundancy), but a small number gave up work for the family's benefit (15% Bucharest-Ilfov, 10% South-East and 11% Nationally). Aproximatively 20% from the housekeepers that had a place of work from Bucharest-Ilfov gave up because of health reasons, 14% in the South-East and 11% in the National area. These data show us that the option of house working is just an optional one, a situation of hidden unemployment accepted in the absence of some other opportunities. For supporting this idea comes the fact that most of the house workers declare that they looked for a workplace (22% in the South-East area, 50% in Bucharest-Ilfov).

As it may be noticed in the following table, most of the housekeepers appreciate modestly their incomes' level thinking that they do not do even for the essential things. The situation of the Bucharest-Ilfov housekeepers appears to be different having better appreciations than the other two samples.

**Graphic 10: The incomes'/ housekeepers/regions appreciation**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

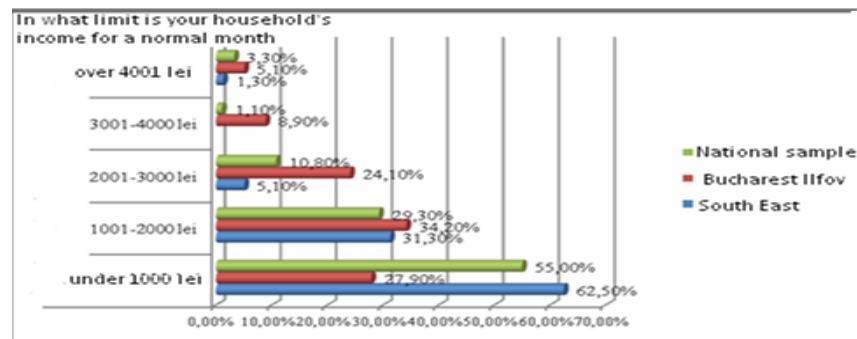
Also the analysis of income's intervals show significant differences between the two regions and the National level. In the South-East region 83% among the housekeepers have household incomes smaller than 1000 lei monthly, at the National level 73,6% and in the Bucharest-Ilfov region 29,1%. In the category of the incomes of over 2500 lei are placed about 12,5% from the housekeepers from Bucharest-Ilfov, 1,2% in the South-East and 1,9% at the National level. The economical differences between the incomes are fit with the limits of the differences from the samples' level. Generally, in the Bucharest-Ilfov region the population's incomes are bigger.

The comparison between the two developing regions show that only for the South-East region this phenomenon of the unpaid work inside the household is important having a relatively big share at the level of the interviewed population. The traditional family model with the man that works outside the household and the woman takes care of the household is mostly predominant here (in the rural area especially).

**b. The medically and anticipated retired persons**

The category of the persons that declare themselves as retired and have the age under the retirement level vary as level between the total of the retired persons in all the three samples (21% in the South-East, 30,6% in Bucharest-Ilfov and 28,7% at the National level). The most part of the retired persons before the necessary age have the age between 45 and 59 (92,6% in the South-East, 96,5% in Bucharest-Ilfov and 28,7% at the National level). In the Bucharest-Ilfov region the women are the majority from this category (62, 6% comparing with 37,4% for the men), in the other two samples there aren't any significant differences between the sexes. As concerning the educational level in the South-East region the anticipated retired have a lower educational level comparing with Bucharest-Ilfov and the National region.

**Graphic 11: Incomes classes/anticipated or medically retired persons/regions**



Source: The Integrate Data Base 2011.

The economical situation of the anticipated retired ones is above the sample's level, 62, 5% from the South-East subjects and 55,5% from the National area live in a modest way having incomes smaller than 1000 a household. In Bucharest-Ilfov only 27,9% among the subjects from this category are subscribing to the same income class.

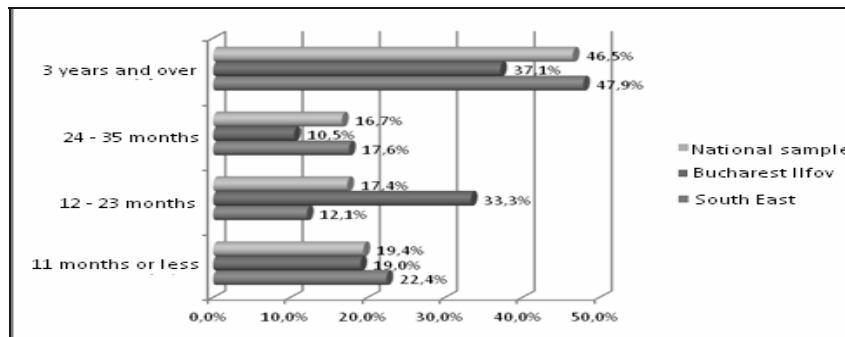
In all the three samples this category of the population appreciate modestly its household incomes: approximately 50% of the subjects declare that the incomes do not do to them not even for the essential and 30-35% that they are enough for the essentials.

The analysis on resistance levels shows that the anticipated retirement is specifically for the urban area (58,5% in the South-East and 67% at the National level<sup>1</sup>). The majority of the persons that are in an anticipated retirement situation declare that they suffer of a chronic illness or a disability (60,3% in the South-East region, 56,8% in Bucharest-Ilfov and 67, 7% at the National level). So there can be talked about a vulnerable population of an active age but who chose the anticipated retirement either as a result of a reduced possibility of work or as another solution for the unemployment one.

**c. The persons that are unemployed for a long period of time**

The most part of the persons that do not have a place of work (approximately 77% in the South-East, 81% in Bucharest-Ilfov) are in an unemployment situation for a long time (for over a year), similarly to the National level (80%).

**Graphic 12: The unemployment period/regions**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

<sup>1</sup> In the Bucharest – Ilfov region 85% from the subjects come from the urban area.

With this situation of long term unemployment are confronted especially the persons with seniority at work which is less than three years. The unemployed are mostly persons with an age over 35 (77% in Bucharest-Ilfov, 85% in the South-East and 81% in the National area) having the age limit between 41-42 (41 years old Bucharest-Ilfov, 42 years old South-East and 42 the National area). As concerning the gender of the persons that do not have a place of work there are differences between the two regions: in the Bucharest's area are mostly women (68,4%) while the South-East region is characterized by the men's presence as unemployed persons for long periods of time (67,5%). At the national level the situation is more equilibrated (46,3% for women and 53,7% for the men).

As concerning the incomes problem the situation of the households of the persons that are unemployed for a long time is difficult: they earn under 1000 monthly 79,8% in the South-East and 68, 3% at the National level while in Bucharest –Ilfov only 36% are in the same situation.

The subjective appreciation of the incomes of this vulnerable population confirms: 77% (in the South-East), 73% at the National level and 48,2% (Bucharest-Ilfov), they declare that their incomes aren't enough even for the essentials. Only 7,9% in the South-East, 15, 3% in Bucharest-Ilfov and 3,5% from the National area consider that they can have a decent living.

#### ***d. Subsistence farmers***

The South-East region is characterized by the presence of the farmers who, although they are low numerically talking, they have a level of living very low situated at the survival limit (625 live in households where the monthly income does not go over 500 lei). The occupational history show us that most of them worked in the past (58,3% in the South-East and 76, 7% in the National area). A part of the persons involved in this activity say that they have been looking for a place of work in the last year (35,1% in the South-East and 50% at the national level) which proves that this occupation is considered a momentary one.

The medium age of the farmers is relatively high: 45,5 years old in the South-East and 40,5 years old in the National area, they are mostly men (75% both in the South-East and the National area) and have a low educational level towards the medium one (70% in the South-East and 75% in the National area have the vocational school or less).

#### ***e. Underemployed persons***

The underemployed concept is one with multiple senses and we will refer to the special situations of the classical occupation of the work places taking into consideration the



situations that create vulnerability: low incomes, the lack of the social security, low social status and the lowering of the professional capacity. We included in this category taking into consideration both the time factor and the contractual relationship: the journeypersons, the part-time employed ones but also the persons that work in the informal economy. The average age of the persons that are in this situation shows that it is about the young persons: 32,3 years old in the South-East, 30,2 in Bucharest-Ifov and 36,7 at the National level. In Bucharest-Ifov, 80% of the persons that are in this occupational situation have the age between 18 and 29 years old while in the South-Eastern region and at the National level persists the ones with ages over 30.

*We included here all the persons that declared themselves journey workers or the persons that work part time or with some other contractual form than the usual work contract.*

Most of the persons from this category are women (78,3% in the South-East, 66,7% in Bucharest-Ifov and 54, 6% in the National area) and they leave equally in the rural and urban area.

The unemployed persons represent by definition an economically vulnerable category that do not have stable incomes and aren't included in the system of the social and medical assurances. The data from the two regions show that among this category, a part of the inactive persons try to find a place of work.

The Bucharest-Ifov region is characterized by a low rate of unemployment, being under the national level and the persons that do not work generally come from the field of the services and commerce and have a medium educational level. The main reasons that they lost their work places are linked by the economical situation at the National level.

In the South-East region appears the structural unemployment owing to the weak qualification of the unemployed ones and of a significant presence of the persons that declare themselves housekeepers. Most of the unemployed from here are men and have a low educational level.

The behaviors for looking for a place of work are characterized by an informal type, asking help first of all to friends or directly to the employer (specifically to the population with a reduced qualification). The most part of the persons that look for a place of work didn't take part of the training or improvement classes (only the registered unemployed persons took part mostly).

The analysis of the main occupationally vulnerable categories limited firstly the situation of the persons that were unemployed for a long time, of the persons that did not work with an age of over 50 and of the housekeepers.

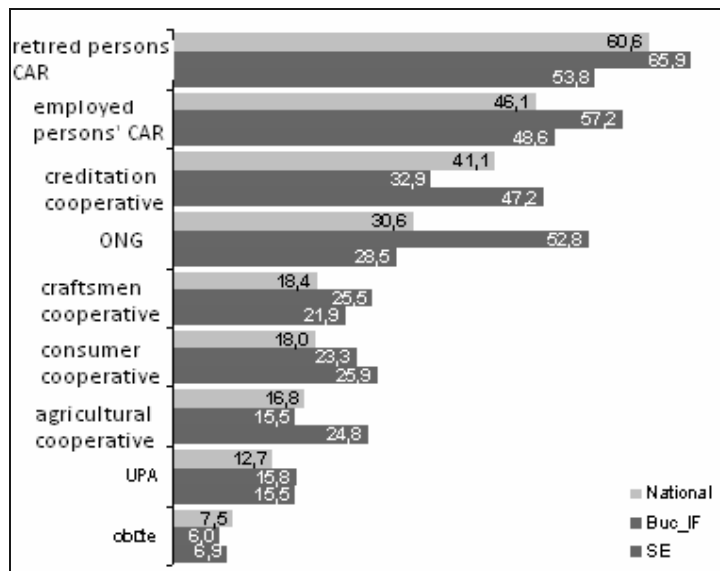
#### 4. The social economy – resource and social need

##### Notoriety and the need of the ES services

The presence of the ES institutions is generally perceived in a low way especially the ones that train the productive activity. A high notoriety have the financial support institutions, especially the CARs for the retired persons. Although they were highly present in the communist period, the craft cooperatives and the farming ones benefit presently of a weak recognition at the level of the two regions but also nationally talking. The indicator doesn't reflect exclusively the notoriety of the different institutions but also their presence in the field: the regional differences concerning the ONGs respectively of the agricultural cooperatives which are very significant from this point of view.

**Graphic 13: The notoriety of the ES institutions**

(% to the ones that know they exist in their village or district)



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011

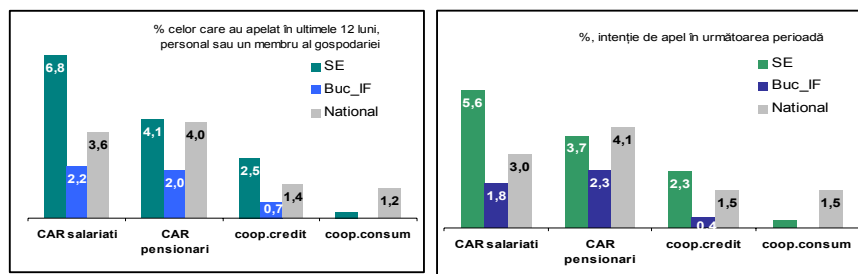
The use of the support forms and implicitly the participation in associative forms of support is under 1% to all the types with non-financial profile. At the national level there are considered an exception the consumer cooperatives that implies the

participation of 2.7% of the population, respectively the NGOs that train the population's participation a little over this level (1,3%).

Obviously bigger, is the participation of the population to the financial type institutions which are of about 45 of the population, less the consumer and credit cooperatives, that go a little over 1% at the national level. The regional criterion shows strong disorders between the two Southern regions: much more present in the associative forms of financial support are the ones from the South-East region which is explainable by the much lower living level from the region. As a support of this hypothesis come answers of the active ones from this kind of institutions that remember between the acquired benefits by the activity inside of them and of the fact that "I helped the child with the faculty", "I have helped the child with the wedding", "I bought the furniture in a more beneficial way", "I finished the banc credit" or "I solved my own problems". Although it is comparable with the credit cooperative, the consumption ones are specifically to the two noticed Southern regions.

**Graphic 14: The appeal and the intention to appeal to the support offered by the ES institutions**

(% for the persons that appealed in the last 12 months personally or another member of the household)



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

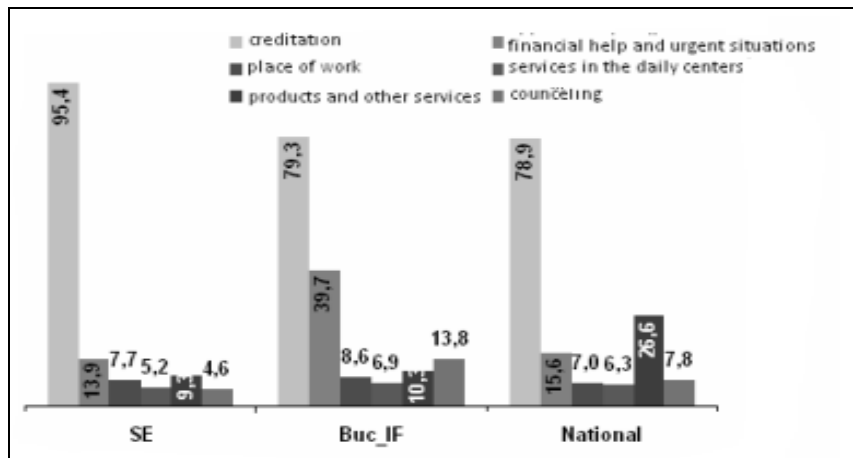
The explanation of a comparatively bigger appeal to the employed CARs than to the retired persons ones in spite of a much more extended notoriety of the later ones is a result of a bigger need of consumption in the case of lower ages.

If they live in households that have more young persons, do the old ones live more lonely so they do not need endowment?

The motivation of the appeal to the ES institutions is on the other hand the financial loan for present needs or emergency situations. The work places or the daytime

centre services are equally solicited in the two regions but also at the national level. The conciliation services are more appealed in the Bucharest-Ilfov region as well as the appeal for products and services are comparatively more spread in the rest of the country by the consumption cooperatives. Apparently, the conciliation is the ONGs attribute as well as the support by non-financial products and services of the cooperative forms. Actually the retired persons CARs but also the ones for the employees try to enlarge their main activity by small offered services to the members (hairdresser's, tailor's, domestic services, telecommunications, etc.) in their own networks to some better prices.

**Graphic 15: the reason of the appeal to the institutions of the social economy**  
(% to the ones that appealed to a support form)



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011.

The data concerning the appeal intention tend to show a lowering of the population's propensity for the support of the market economy a thing that beyond the lower levels of the indicatives must also be treated with the reserve of being questioned only the respondents' intentions not of the other members of the family. We can summon that the orientation towards the market economy stayed unchanged in the last year, the lowering of the solicitations of he employed persons CARs in the South-East regions being explainable by the rise of the uncertainty of the salaried jobs as well as by solving the problems by the loans already obtained.

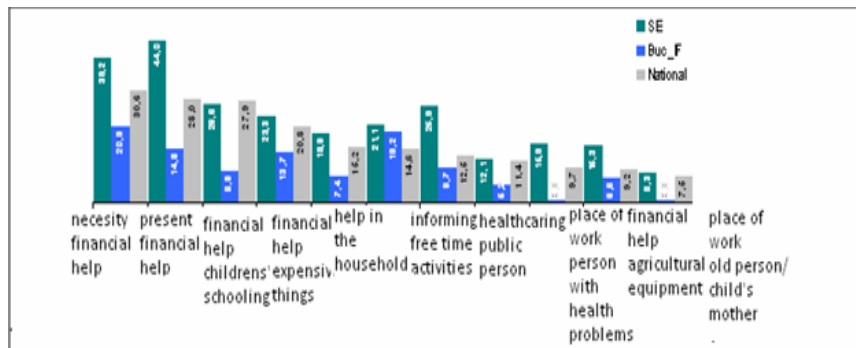
Noticed by the sight of the specifically needs we can find among the first ones the financial help of necessity and present consumption. The exception is the help for the

education system in the primary studies. The residency's impact on regions is also important to remember. The lower level of living in the South-East of the country is to be reflected in a demand for present social help and of necessity for about 40 – 45% of the population. These are followed by the need of support for important needs from the perspective of a minimum decent living level: long time consumption for useful objects (more expensive), the sending to school of the children from the primary study level and the care of the persons with health problems. The Bucharest Ilfov region has a different priority of the potential needs and also on a lower level. The main necessities to be covered are financial help for necessity situations at a level under the national need altogether with the information concerning the free time possibilities for the old persons (20%). This last type of appeal is the only one that get close the two studied regions.

The rural residency makes that the need for financial help to be felt more accentuated while the informing need for the free time kind activities to be visibly lowered.

**Graphic 16: The potential need of social support**

*(% for the ones that feel the need of appealing to these kind of services from the population with specifically problems; ex: the need of helping the old persons was noticed only in the households where there are old persons)*



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011

**The availability in social actions involvement**

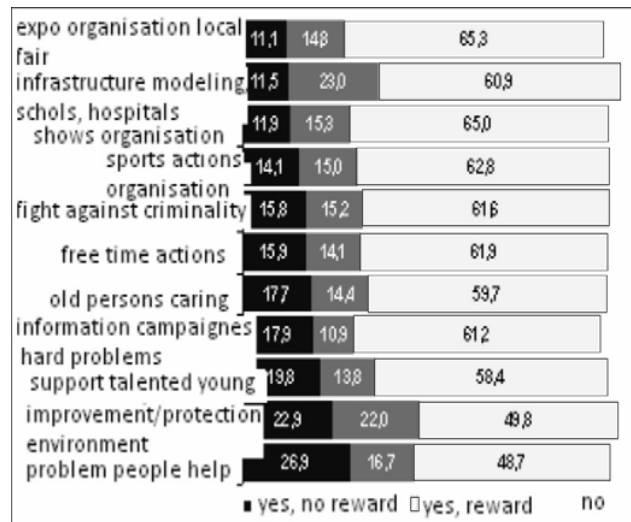
The communitarian interest activities draw attention to a quarter and a third of the population an exception being for the environment's protection and the support directed to the "problem persons" where the involvement can get to about 45%. The infrastructure problems, the support of the young persons and the caring of the old

ones are equally important destinations as a potential communitarian involvement that appeal to a third of the national level population.

The voluntary participation structures easily different the social intervention destinations being different altogether with the potentially commercial character of the activity. To some low levels in comparison with the European one (Voicu, 2010) the Romanian voluntary tendency vibrates at the difficulty situations but not also to the common communitarian interest. It is correct to conclude this way that the volunteering in Romanian is expected only from 11% of the population, meaning for the fields that do not sensitize by their personal difficulty situation (where the intervention may be explained as the moral responsibility activation), it doesn't involve the general communitarian purpose (where there is involved any citizen in the indirect way) and much more, they are commercial by their nature.

The priority remunerated attention fields are the infrastructure and the environment, public interest objectives for a long term.

**Graphic 17: What are the activities that you are willing to involve in % nationally**



Source: The Integrat Data Base 2011

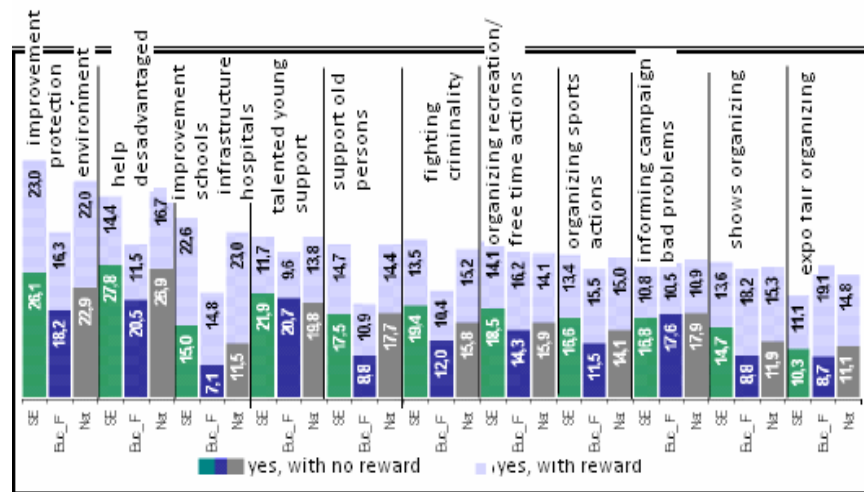
Studied depending on the residence region as well as according to the occupational status the level of volunteering and the community's involvement varies notably. The Bucharest-Ifov region has the most reduced availability of taking part to social –

communitarian activities, the receptivity lack manifesting in the case of the activities that sensitize most nationally except the talented young (table 6). In this case, not only the receptivity lack is smaller comparing with the national status but it is also the activity with the biggest availability for volunteering to a similar level with the tendency of helping the disadvantaged persons (20%).

In the situation of the South-East region, the long term public interest objectives are more attractive than to the national level, the difference coming from the declared availability for volunteering. Except the exhibition organizing or local fairs for which the participation interest is relatively lower, the other action directions are of the same national interest level. To this we add a part of 15% persons that the remuneration would make them interested in this kind of activities.

The volunteering is the attribute of the busy persons, the remunerated applicability of the not busy ones and the refuse of involvement of the retired persons.

**Graphic 18: Regional differences concerning the involvement availability in social actions, %**



Source: The IQLR Data Base 2011

There is also defined clearly the age's influence concerning the declared participation tendency, the over 64 years old persons being at least receptive to such actions that are paid or not. The volunteering is most probably for the young while the intention for remunerated participation is found at the middle ages too (35 – 44 years old). The gender and the residency environment do not influence with the same clarity the

participation availability. The women look less interested than the men but to a closer look the result is that the receptivity is manifested for activities of building or commercial. The fact that the masculine participation is in a rewarded form strengthens the hypothesis of being open to such activities with the hope of integrating on the work market but not because of social communitarian consciousness.

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