USING THE SPSS PROGRAM IN OUTLINING THE VIEW OF THE DAMBOVITA UNEMPLOYED OVER WORK

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Abstract: *The current paper represents a new approach to work, as it is a theme that will not be overcome. On the course of this scientific approach, are aimed credible conclusions that will increase the level of understanding and awareness of the current situation of work at Dambovita county, but from the view of the unemployed. In the part destined to the stage of knowledge are presented the essential concepts, and during the second part there is a direct research, an opinion survey having as instrument a questionnaire. The conclusion of the article is that the SPSS program is effective in analyzing work.*
Key words*: work, unemployed, computer, SPSS.*
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1. The stage of knowing the concepts

Work is the factor that contributes decisively to the creation, use and improvement of other factors of production. In its sphere it is determined the amount of the salary which by its implications, as an element of the production cost, becomes an essential factor in carrying out the economic processes. The labor market directly influences other economic subsystems and exerts action on the other components of social life (Cazes and Nesporova, 2014).

Functionality of the labor market is ensured by its components (Ștefan, 2009):

- *Bidders* - people who offer skills and professional competence for a price*;*
- *Applicants* - organizations (public and private);
- *Intermediaries* - legal persons specialized in intermediation services, between the bidders and the applicants of work force.

In democracy, the right to work, to the free choice of the profession and the place of work, are integrated into the fundamental human rights (Prahoveanu, 1997). People's exclusive attribute, work generates the consumption of intellectual and physical energy.

The main characteristics of the Romanian labor market (Pârâianu, 2003): *a labor market in development, a market with a limited area and compression trends, a tense labor market.*

2. Using the SPSS program in shaping the perception over work
Methodology of research

The aim of the research: Knowing the perception of the unemployed over work and its determinant factors.

Objectives:

O1: Knowing the motivation of looking a job;

O2: Observing the impact of environmental differences on job loss;

O3: Identify the impact of barriers in finding a job over the period since the respondents are not finding a job.

Hypotheses:

H1: For most unemployed people in Dambovita who have sought employment, the

main motivation was the salary.

H2: The time period since the respondent no longer has a job is influenced, at the same time, by the barriers to finding the job and by the last level of education completed by them.

H3: The effects felt of respondents as a result of job loss do not differ in urban or rural areas.

H4: There are no significant differences regarding the opportunity to run a business depending on the environment of origin.

The survey sample consists of 356 unemployed people at the time of the research, and they live in Dâmboviţa County. This is a direct and explanatory research. The analysis and interpretation of the results took place in the SPSS statistical program. For the purpose of observing the extent to which the hypotheses formulated at the beginning of the investigation are verified or rejected, specific tests shall be used, as appropriate.

The first hypothesis

H1: For most unemployed people in Dambovita who have sought employment, the main motivation was the salary. We have chosen as a method of testing the association. The data that occurred, as a result of applying the method in the SPSS program, can be found in the following tables.

Table no. 1. Looking for a job after the determinant reason

		Reason job searching				
		salary	**Social status**	**gaining new abilities**	**opportunity career advancement**	**Total**
Job searching	yes	180	33	39	92	344
	no	3	1	1	3	8
	I don't answer	2	0	0	2	4
Total		185	34	40	97	356

The table is intended to allow the association to be identified based on absolute frequencies. According to the data in the table, out of the 356 people participating in the survey, for 180 respondents who sought to find a job, the main motivation was the salary, practically more than half of them.

Table no. 2. Applying association tests

	Values	**Sig**
Pearson Hi square	2.354[a]	0.884
Rate of probability	3.029	0.805
Linear association	0.717	0.397
Number of valid cases	356	

There is a significant difference between the frequencies observed and those expected in the case of searching for the job, regarding the reasons for their search ($\chi 2 = 2,354$ for DF = 6 degrees of freedom and the significance level p = 0,884). The statistical value of the test shows that it is not significant, and there is no significant association

between the 2 (the search of a job and the reason for the search) variables analysed. Thus, the Hi square test is not relevant to identify and measure the association between the variables.

The null hypothesis states that salary does not influence the search for a job, and thus it does not check (fact supported by the data presented in table 4.100). The first hypothesis of research is checked.

The second hypothesis

H2: The time period since the respondent no longer has a job is influenced at the same time by the barriers to finding the job and by the last level of education graduated by them.

In this case, multiple regression was used as the method of testing. The data resulted from the test can be seen in the following tables.

Table no. 3. The model used

Model	R	R square	R adjusted	Standard error	R square	F adjusted	df1	df2	Sig. F adjusted
1	0.277a	0.077	0.071	1.143	0.077	14.654	2	353	0.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), graduated studies, barriers in finding a job									

Multiple correlation coefficient R = 0.27. The value of square R shows that 0.07% of the change in the time period since it is no longer working is explained by the variance of the other variables, a small value.

Table no. 4. Anova

Model		Amount per square	df	Average per square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	38.320	2	19.160	14.654	0.000b
	Residual	461.531	353	1.307		
	Total	499.851	355			
a. Dependent Variable: period since it does not work						
b. Predictors: graduates studies, barriers in finding a job						

Only one regression model was used. This is effective (statistically significant because the Sig value is less than the statistical threshold value).

In the above situation Sig. = 0.000, which reflects the fact that the test is conclusive, but the result of the correlation ratio reflects the existence of a very weak link.

The period of time since the unemployed in Dambovita County no longer have a job is not influenced in the whole sense by variables. **The second hypothesis is not verified**.

The third hypothesis

H3: The effects felt by respondents as a result of job loss do not differ in the urban or rural area. For this situation, the comparison method was used. The null hypothesis states that the effects felt due to job loss do not show significant differences between urban

and rural areas. In the following tables we can see the data obtained following the application of the comparison method.

Table no. 5. Anova test

			Amount per square	Average per square	F	Sig.
Repercussions of lack of employment * the sex of respondents	**Between groups**	**Combinations**	3.283	3.283	7.195	0.008
	Outside the group		161.512	0.456		
	Total		164.795			

The sex of respondents contributes in proportion of 0.03% to the differences felt.

Table no. 6. The measure of association

	Eta	Eta per square
Repercussions of lack of employment * the sex of respondents	0.141	0.020

There are no significant differences, because the value of Eta is 0.140. According to this result, the proportion of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variable is small. **The third hypothesis is checked.**
    Fourth hypothesis
    H4: There are no significant differences regarding the opportunity to run a business depending on the environment of origin.

Table no. 7. The measure of association

	Eta	Eta per square
The opportunity of starting a business * the environment of origin	0.068	0.005

The Eta coefficient reflects the fact that there are no significant differences. The null hypothesis is checked, therefore hypothesis number four is checked.
    The fifth hypothesis
    H5: The optimism about remedying the situation on the labor market is not related to the job place, according to the specialization in the life of individuals.

Table no. 8. The correlation between the variables

			Optimism regarding finding a job	The importance of the workplace
Kendall's tau_b	**Optimism regarding finding a job**	Coefficient of correlation	1.000	-0.101[*]
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.035
	The importance of the workplace	Coefficient de correlation	-0.101[*]	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.035	

In the presented situation, the Kendall coefficient = -0.101, there is no direct correlation between the two variables analysed, the result shows a negligible and negative relation, a correlation between the frequency of optimism and the frequency of the workplace importance, the significance threshold is 0.035 and the number of subjects 356, proportions inversely proportional. The last hypothesis is checked.

3. Conclusions

The place of work in the life of any individual, implicitly, of the unemployed participating in the research carried out at the level of Dâmboviţa County is important. The deficiencies at the level of employment affect the individual and the society.

The job can give the individual safety, self-esteem and well-being. Many of the respondents who sought to find a job had as their main motivation the pecuniary aspect. The lack of work generates negative effects for the individual: it lowers self-esteem, diminishes living conditions, and conflicts arise at the family level.

The most important conclusions, as a result of the research conducted during the scientific process, reflect that the SPSS program helps to an in-depth analysis of the work.

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