

**THE UNEMPLOYMENT. EVOLUTION AND STRUCTURE
DEPENDING ON THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION
OF THE GRADUATED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
IN THE PERIOD 2002-2011.
CASE STUDY: DEPRESSION OF BEIUȘ**

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Abstract: The present study is considering a comparing analysis of the values of unemployment from the years 2002, 2011, respectively, from the Depression of Beiuș, the accent being placed on the structuring of the unemployed persons depending on the level of the graduated educational institution. The results registered following the comparing analysis of the data presents an accentuation of the values of unemployment on the graduates of the institutions of higher education, of high school, and in case of those that didn't graduate any kind of education. These ascendant evolutions of the percentage of unemployed from the mentioned categories are accomplished against the others (graduates of postgraduate education and of overmen, vocational and technical school, gymnasium and primary school), which, thus, are reducing of the specific unemployment manpower.

Keywords: structure of unemployment, levels of education, dwelling environments, administrative units, Depression of Beiuș

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INTRODUCTION

Space of reference, to which is made the report, is represented by the Depression of Beiuș which occupies the South-Eastern part of Bihor county, being situated on the western facade of Apuseni Mountains (Filimon, 2012; Herman and Benchiș, 2017; Pop, 2005; Berindei et al., 1977). This depression area includes 23 administrative units, four belonging to urban, and the difference, of 19, to the rural. From the demographic point of view, the analyzed areal is confronted with a general regression of the number of population, whose causes are the negative values registered in the natural audit, but also by the migratory one, especially in the post

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communist period (Morar, 2012; Mureşan, 2014; Sandu, 1999; Zamfir et al., 2011). Regarding the fluctuations registered by the specific values of the unemployment, is observed the tendency of constant increase of them between the years 2002-2011. A viable solution for the diminishing of the rate of unemployment is represented by the development of tourism in Depression of Beiuş, in the conditions when the natural and anthropogenic potential is high, which can generate an important number of jobs (Morar, 2013).

METHODOLOGY

The elaboration of this study had as basis the consulting of a bibliography of specialty (Băcănaru et al., 2007; Ianoş and Tălângă, 1994; Ilieş and Staşac, 2000; Ilinca, 2009; Neğuţ, 2011; Nicoară, 1999; Popescu, 2003; Ungureanu et al., 2002; Vert, 2001), and afterwards was used the processing and interpreting of the data registered by the Census of the population and houses from 2011, which were supplied by the County department of Statistics Bihor, based on a methodology specific to geography (Armaş, 2006).

The unemployed population registered by this census was structured also depending on the level of education of the graduated educational institution, fact that allows an analysis more profound and complex. The six levels of education included in this census are the following: higher education (this including also the graduates of master and PhD programs), postgraduate and overmen education, high school education, vocational and technical education, the gymnasium and the primary school, to whom are added the persons that didn't graduate any form of education.

The percentage values calculated in case of the unemployed population resulted from the reporting of the effective number of unemployed to the active population. In case of the repartition of this type of population on educational levels of the graduated educational institutions was proceeded to the division of the number of unemployed persons attributed to the respective level to the total number of unemployed persons, resulting, thus, to a number that expresses the percentage of unemployed persons on educational levels in the total unemployment.

For a better underlining of the of the particularities of the unemployed population, the analysis was performed in a first stage on the level of the entire depression area, then on the level of the two dwelling environments, so that finally to be identified the aspects specific to the administrative units.

THE STRUCTURE OF UNEMPLOYED DEPENDING ON THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE GRADUATED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF THE DEPRESSION OF BEIUŞ

The social economic conditions from the Depression of Beiuş in the beginning of the second millennium determines the development in this space, especially of two types of unemployment, the structural and the frictional (Bădulescu, 2006). This study will underline the discrepancy existent on the level of year 2002, accentuated in 2011, between the number of graduates of different levels of education (especially, the higher education) and their real possibilities of employment, according to the specialization they have. The presence of some higher values in some categories of unemployed persons is the direct result of the process of economic and social restructuring from the democratic period, that affects this area, but also other areals (Pop and Benedek, 1996; Wendt et al., 2011; Filimon and Nemeş, 2013).

Thus, the rate of unemployment on the level of the analyzed area registers an ascendant evolution in the period of time 2002-2011, so, from 7.3% in 2002 goes to 7.7% in 2011. Even if this augmentation is not spectacular, an analysis of the evolutions specific to the percentage of unemployed persons inside each education level presents some important transformations in the distribution of their percentage value. Thus, if the graduates of higher education had only a number of 5.5% of the total number of unemployed in 2002, in 2011 they reach the value of 18.4%, registering, thus, the highest rhythm of evolution for the entire period, of 275%, from all the seven categories of persons viewed (figure 1).

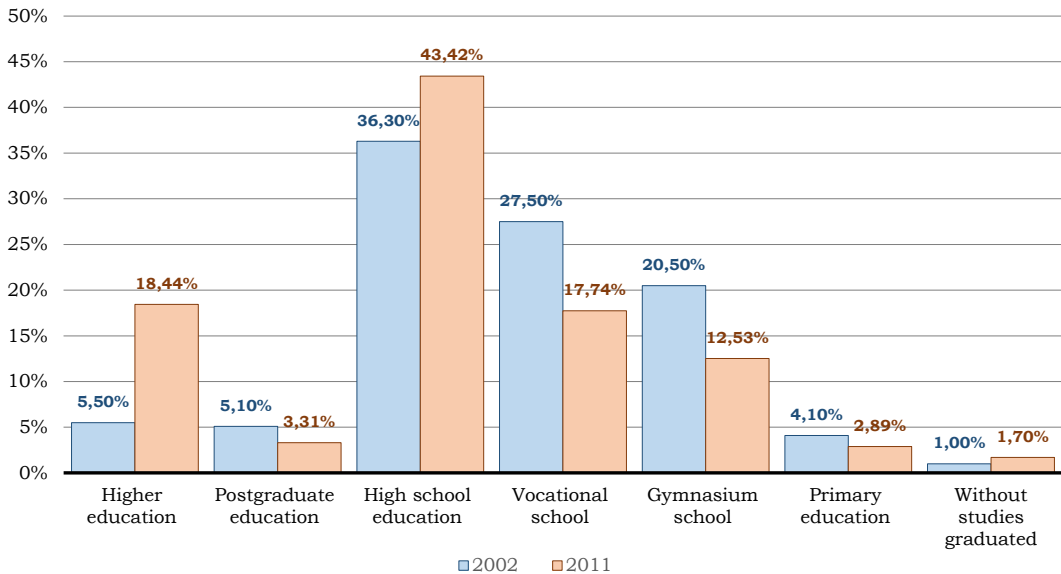


Figure 1. Evolution of the number of unemployed depending on the level of education graduated, inside the Depression of Beiuș, for the years 2002, 2011
(Source: The census of the population from 2002, 2011, DJS Bihor)

Another category that is increasing the manpower of unemployed in their total number is represented by that of the graduates of high school education, from the value, very high, of 36.3% to 43.4%, with a rhythm of evolution of the entire period of 33%. An ascendant evolution of the percentage of unemployed persons is registered only on the level of the persons without studies, where from only one percent is reached to 1.7% in 2011, with a rhythm of evolution of 86%.

The number of unemployed on the level of the graduates of primary, gymnasium education, and that of the postgraduate and of overmen, vocational and technical school registers a regression in the total number of unemployed persons. Thus, the most accentuated rebound is specific to the unemployed graduates of gymnasium education, where from a percentage of 20.5% is reached 12.5%, with a negative rhythm of -32%. Also, the unemployed persons are reducing from the numerical volume also on the level of the vocational education, with 10% (from 27.5% to 17.7%), of the postgraduate and of overmen with approximately 2% (from 5.1% to 3.3%) and the primary one with a bit over a percent (from 4.1% to 2.9%).

THE STRUCTURE OF UNEMPLOYED DEPENDING ON THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE GRADUATED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ON THE LEVEL OF THE DWELLING ENVIRONMENTS FROM THE DEPRESSION OF BEIUȘ

Analyzing the data specific to the urban environment, we can observe the presence of a higher value of the unemployment rate that the general average of the depression, in 2002, when is registered 8.2% of the unemployed population in the active population, and in 2011, when the ascendant movement of the percentage of unemployed is stopped at 10%.

Regarding the distribution of the number of unemployed on the levels of education, are identified very high values of them among the graduates of high school studies, with a mild rebound, from 45.5% in 2002, to 44.4% in 2011, thus almost half of the urban unemployed population falls to this level of education. Also a reduction of the number of unemployed is specific also among the graduates of postgraduate studies and of overmen, of the primary and gymnasium schools, but the decreases are estimated with values of up to two percent.

The unemployed graduates of university studies mark an ascendant evolution of the specific percentage in this period of nine years, thus, from less than 10% from the total of unemployed from the urban environment, they reach to a percentage of almost a quarter, in conditions when the total number of graduates of this level of education has increased significantly. A progressive movement is registered only by those that didn't graduate any form of education, thus, in the urban they hold 1.8% compared to only 0.4% in 2002 (figure 2a).

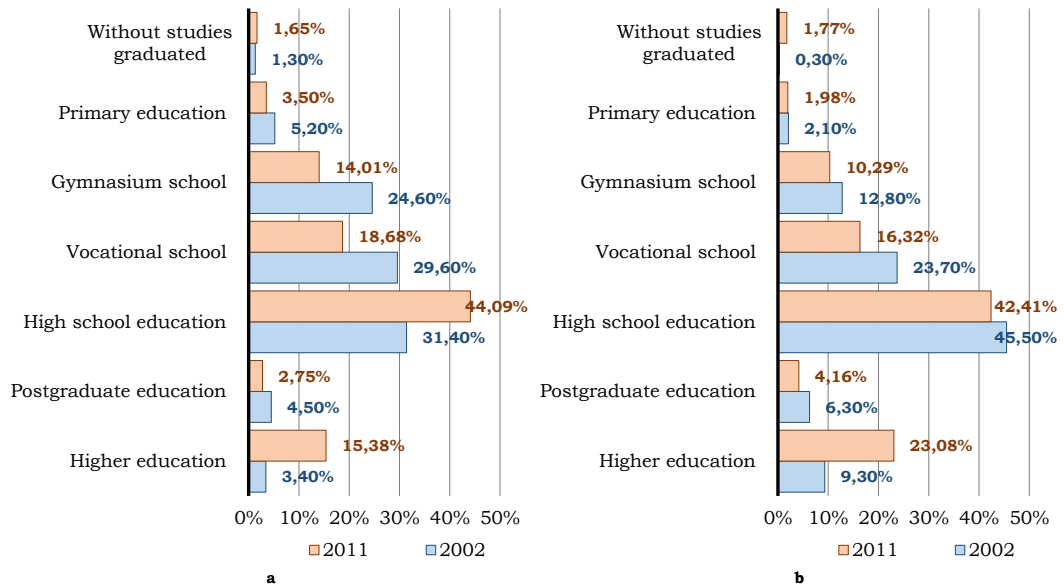


Figure 2. Evolution of the number of unemployed depending on the level of education graduated, for the years 2002, 2011 in the rural (a) and urban (b) environment (Source: The census of the population from 2002, 2011, DJS Bihor)

The rural by the specific values of the unemployment rate, is placed under the average of the depression, in 2002, when it registers a number of 6.9%, and in 2011, when it is reduced with 0.2%, reaching to 6.7% (Palicica and Palicica 2005).

The particular evolution registered in the distribution of the unemployed depending on the level of graduated education is manifested by the increase of the

percentage of unemployed graduates of higher education studies, from only 3.5% to over 15%, the same evolution being specific also to the unemployed graduates of high school education, which from 31.4% reach to 44.1%, so that a mild increase would be registered only for those that didn't graduate any form of education, up to the value of 1.6%.

The augmentation of the percentage of unemployed from the these types of graduates was accomplished based on the reducing of those from the postgraduate and overmen schools, primary schools, but especially the gymnasium school and the vocational school. Thus, the unemployed from the gymnasium education register a rebound of over 10%, (falling up to the number of 14%), the same evolution being specific also to the other unemployed recalled previously, their percentage being of 18.7% of the total unemployed persons (figure 2b).

From a comparative analysis of the values registered on the level of the two dwelling environment we can see some particularities, being observed first of all in the rate of unemployment, higher than in the urban, than in the rural, the difference from the two dwelling environments reaching to even over 3%, in 2011. Secondly, in both dwelling environments the most numerous unemployed are attributed to the graduates of high school education, with numbers of over 40% but with the observation that if the tendency in urban is of reducing, in the rural on the contrary they increased their manpower in the total number of unemployed. This type of unemployed is seconded by those who graduated higher education studies in the urban environment, by those that are graduates of vocational school in the rural, respectively, according to the total percentage of the graduates of these types of education. The most reduced percentage of unemployed are registered for the graduates of primary education, more numerous still in the rural environment, and for those who didn't graduate any institution of education, present in proportions approximately equal in both dwelling environments (figure 3a, 3b).

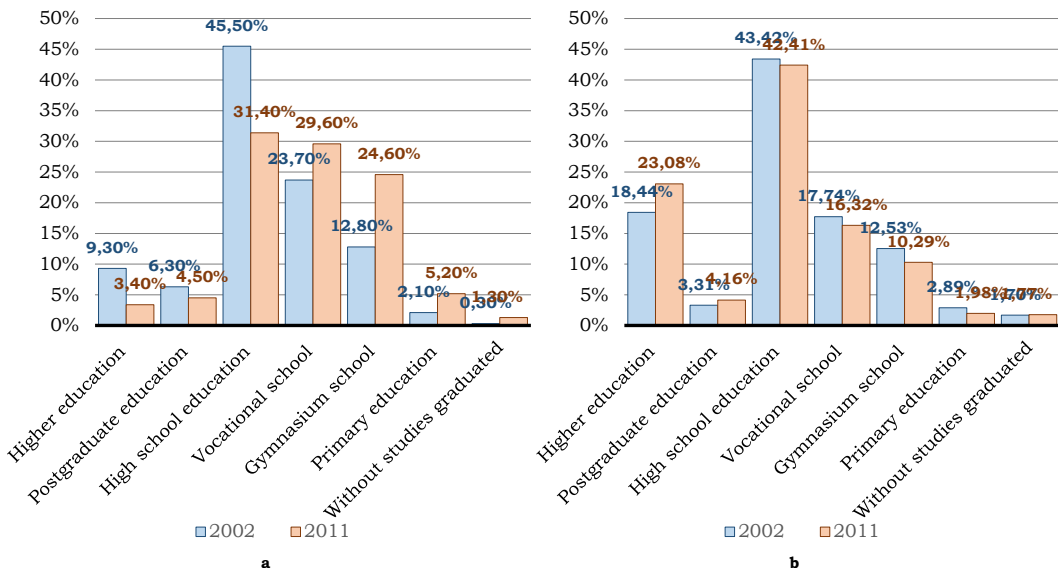


Figure 3. Comparative evolution of the number of unemployed depending on the level of education graduated, in the dwelling environments from the Depression of Beiuș, for the years 2002(a) and 2011 (b), (Source: The census of the population from 2002, 2011, DJS Bihor)

THE STRUCTURE OF UNEMPLOYED DEPENDING ON THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE GRADUATED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ON THE LEVEL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS FROM THE DEPRESSION OF BEIUȘ

The comparative analysis of the data, on the level of the administrative units from the Depression of Beiuș, was accomplished for the years 2002 (figure 4) and 2011 (figure 5), being considered the territorial distribution of unemployed depending on the level of education graduated.

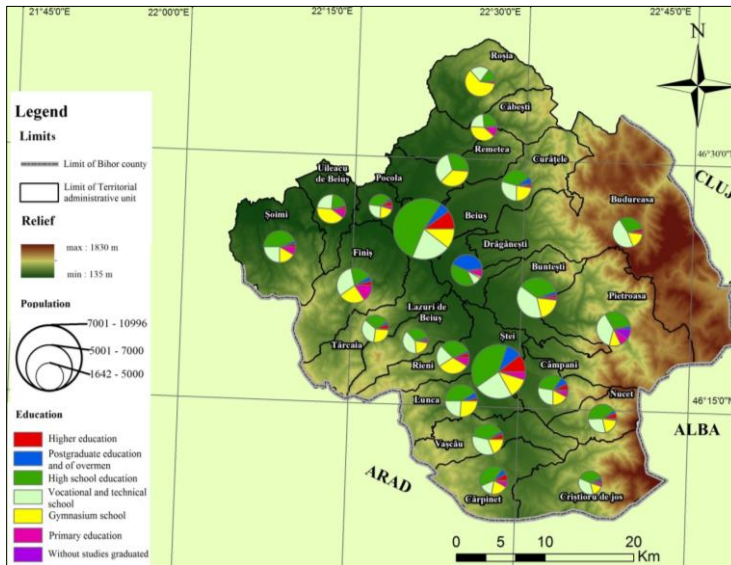


Figure 4. Distribution of unemployed, depending on the level of education graduated, in the administrative units from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2002 (Source: The census of the population and houses from 2002, DJS Bihor)

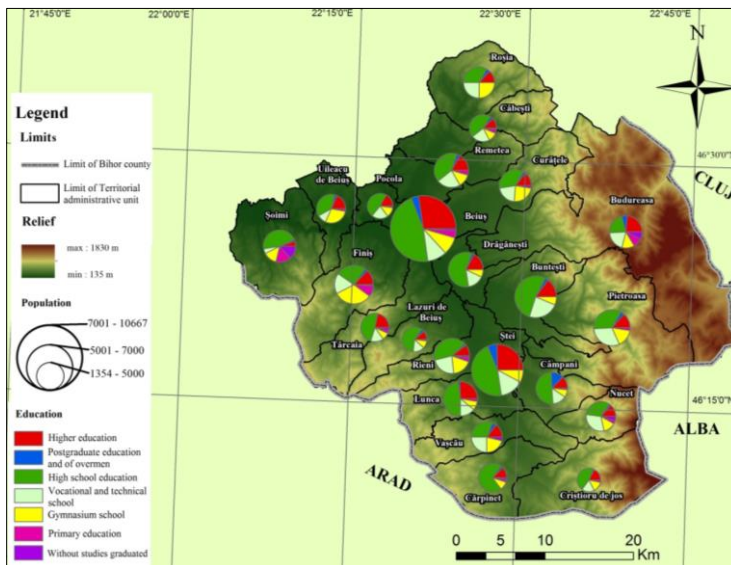


Figure 5. Distribution of unemployed, depending on the level of education graduated, in the administrative units from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011 (Source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor)

A. The distribution of the unemployed graduates of educational institutions specific to the university level on the level of the administrative units

From this perspective, the inequalities present on the level of this depression areas are multiple, being directly influenced by the dwelling environment, by the local social economic particularities, by the specific traditions, which, finally determine a certain number of graduates from the university level, that can be transformed either in employed persons or in unemployed persons – those concerned directly by the present study. There is, thus, a close coalescence between the percentage of graduates of university studies and the unemployed population that holds such studies, connections that will be observed especially by an evolutive analysis of the two categories of population in the years 2002, 2011, respectively.

The percentage of this type of unemployed population has increased significantly, in the analyzed period of time, thus, from only 5.5% in 2002, in 2011 will reach a fifth of the total number of unemployed to be attributed to the graduates of university studies.

On the level of the year 2002, the highest percentage of this type of unemployed persons were identified in the towns Stei, with 10.5% and Beiuș, with 9.8%. The causes that determined a more visible presence of the unemployed graduates of university studies in these towns are related in a great measure of the higher number of graduates of this level of education in the urban environment, but also of the economic restructuring that these towns are registering, which can't offer jobs and conditions of work similar with the previous period of economic development. The more reduced average values calculated for Vașcău, of 5.8%, and Nucet, of 6.5%, are due to a more reduced number of graduates of the higher education from them, in the conditions when the population attributed to the villages from their constituency is relatively numerous, being known that the village, generally, offers much less student than the town.

Among the communes from this depression area, the highest values of the unemployed graduates of higher education studies is registered in Carpinet, with 7.9%, Pocola, with 7.7% and Târcaia, with 5.7%, and in Roșia and Pietroasa would not be identified any unemployed person of this type.

In 2011, the situation is changed very much, first of all by the augmentation of the percentage specific to the unemployed graduates of higher education studies. Thus, in Beiuș and Ștei over a quarter of the total number of unemployed falls back to the persons with higher education, being observed, thus, more than a doubling of this type of population manpower, compared to 2002. The same ascendant way of the values is registered also in the other two towns, Nucet reaching the number of 13.5% unemployed with higher education, and Vașcău, by the percentage of 15% is almost triple for this type of unemployed persons.

If in 2002 the difference between the towns and communes regarding the percentage attributed to the unemployed population with higher education was clear, with much higher values registered by the first, in 2011 the situation is changing. Thus, the percentage of unemployed graduates of university studies knows a high rhythm of growth also on the level of communes, in the conditions when the total number of graduate persons from this type grows, and the economic situation from the depression area doesn't know an improvement, but is confronting with the same economic crisis specific to the entire national area

and not only. For example, in communes as Budureasa, Lunca and Târcaia, the unemployed graduates of higher education register percentages over 20% of the total number of unemployed, and in Uileacu de Beiuș, Criștioru de Jos and Drăgănești the values would be close to this limit. In exchange the most reduced average values fall back to the communes Șoimi, with 5.1%, Rieni, with 10.6%, Lazuri de Beiuș, with 11.7% etc.

B. The distribution of the unemployed graduates of educational institutions specific to the post graduate and overmen level

The postgraduate education and of overmen register a descendent trend of the number of graduates in the Depression of Beiuș, in the period 2002-2011, fact that is reflected also in a mild regression of the unemployed graduates of these studies.

On the level of 2002 we can't speak of a concentration of some higher values or more reduced in case of this type of unemployed persons, for a certain type of dwelling environment. Thus, high number are localized also in towns as Ștei, with 9.4%, but also in communes as: Drăgănești, with 41.3%, Câmpani, with 8.8%, Cărpinet, with 6.6% etc. Of the same distribution benefit also the most reduced percentages of unemployed graduates of postgraduate and overmen schools, thus, in Vascau there is a percentage of 2.9%, and in the communes Budureasa, Remetea and Roșia they are not present.

Comparatively, for year 2011 is remarked the valoric regression of the percentages specific to the administrative units from the Depression of Beiuș for this type of unemployment, maximum values being localized in Câmpani, with 12.7%, Ștei, with 5.8% and Vașcău, with 3.8%. There are communes where this type of unemployed persons is absent, as are Tarcaia and Pocola, or where the values are very reduced: Șoimi (1.7%), Lunca (1.6%), Rieni (1.5%) etc.

C. The distribution of the unemployed graduates of educational institutions specific to the high school level

This type of education has increased the number of graduates, also increasing and percentage of unemployed persons graduates of this level of education, in the analyzed period of time.

If it examined summarily the specific data of year 2002, are identified a series of particularities, among which, first of all is remarked the fact that the highest percentage of this category of unemployed persons falls on the towns, Beiuș being far ahead with a value of over 52%. Also high number of this type of unemployed in the total unemployment are localized in Șoimi (44.4%), Cărpinet (42.1%), Lunca (41.3%) etc. The most reduced values correspond to some communes as: Roșia (14.9%), Uileacu de Beiuș (19.1%) and Finiș (19.6%).

The values correspondent to year 2011, held by unemployed graduates of high school level, are maintaining high percentages in the total unemployed population, but is remarked the rebound that this type of unemployed is marking on the level of towns, comparing to the strong ascendant trend developed on the level of communes. It can be exemplified by maximum numbers specific to the communes: Cărpinet with 70%, Lazuri de Beiuș with 58.3%, Drăgănești with 57.7% etc., while the values attributed to the towns Beiuș, with 46.2%, and Ștei, with 46% (that are the maximum for urban), remain more behind. The most reduced percentages appear in: Budureasa, with 21.8%, Finiș, with 25.3%, Vașcău, with 31.3% etc.

D. The distribution of the unemployed graduates of educational institutions specific to the vocational and technical school level

Even if this form of education knows a certain stability among the number of graduates reported to the years taken into consideration, regarding the numbers calculated for the unemployed population that achieved these studies the situation is modified significantly, in the way of reducing the values registered with over 10%. Thus, in 2002 the unemployed with vocational studies or technical studies were more numerous in the urban environment, where they held even 35% of the total unemployed population in Vascau, and in rest of the towns the percentages would not fall under the limit of 20%. In exchange, in the rural the gap between the maximum and minimum numbers is considerably larger, in the conditions when in Budureasa this type of unemployed is over the percentage of 47%, and in Drăgănești is only coming to near 9%. On the level of year 2011, in the urban environment the maximum value comes to Nucet, with 30.4%, thus replacing Vascau, which is reducing the percentage of these unemployed up to 25%. Stei registers an average of 14.7%, and Beiuș by the number of 9.6% would be placed in the category of administrative units with a reduced unemployment among the graduates of vocational and technical schools. Are subscribed also to the same specific also the communes Carpinet, which don't hold any unemployed person of this type, Uileacu de Beiuș, with 10.5% and Lunca, with 13.9%.

E. The distribution of the unemployed graduates of educational institutions specific to the gymnasium school level

The gymnasium level is reducing easily the percentage of graduates, this being a normal phenomenon, in the conditions when the number of graduates from the higher education studies is increasing. Regarding the evolution of the values registered by the unemployed that hold such studies, is found a rebound on the level of year 2011, compared to 2002, especially in case of the rural environment. Thus, in 2002 the highest percentages of unemployed graduates of gymnasium were placed in Drăgănești (2.2%), Beiuș (10.4%), Pietroasa (11.1%) etc., and on the opposite pole would be the placed the communes Roșia (61%), Uileacu de Beiuș (41.2%), Căbești (39.3%). In exchange, in 2011 the maximum number falls to Finis, with 32.3%, followed by Uileacu de Beiuș, with 28.9%, and in communes as: Târcaia, Lunca, Drăgănești etc., and in the towns Beiuș and Stei the percentage of unemployed persons in the total unemployed population would not be over the limit of 10%.

F. The distribution of the unemployed graduates of educational institutions specific to the primary school level

This type of education registers, also, a reduction of the number of graduates, marking simultaneously also a descendent trend of the percentage of unemployed that graduated only this level of education. Thus, in 2002 only in three administrative units was crossed the limit of 10% in this type of unemployed: Finiș (15.2%), Căbești and Uileacu de Beiuș, and in Vașcău and Lunca would not be registered, and in Beiuș, Remetea and Nucet the specific values would be situated around only one percent. In 2011, is found that only in Soimi is reached the number of 15%, the rest of the administrative units having values of under 10% of unemployed with primary studies, and the number of communes and towns that had no unemployment persons of this type would increase to four (Ștei, Vașcău, Curățele and Roșia).

G. The distribution of the unemployed that did not graduate any educational level from the Depression of Beiuș presents a certain concentration on the level of some administrative units

Thus, for year 2011, in commune Șoimi is registered the largest percentage of this type of unemployed, with the number of 13.6% from the total of unemployed, followed by Budureasa, with 7.3%, Nucet, with 4.7% and Vașcău, with 3.8%. Is observed thus, the presence of these values in those administrative units where also the degree of school attending is more reduced, complementary being added also their ethnic structure, characterized by important Rroma ethnic communities. In a series of eight communes is not registered the presence of this type of unemployed persons.

CONCLUSIONS

For the period included between the years 2002-2011, on the level of the Depression of Beiuș is found a slow tendency of growth of the general rate of unemployment, especially in the urban environment.

The distribution of the unemployed in the six levels of graduated educational institutions, to which is added the seventh, corresponding to those that did not graduate any type of studies, knows important developments, reported to the two moments taken into consideration.

The most obvious modifications of quantity are present among the unemployed graduates of higher education studies, which in nine years mark more than a triple of the percentage in the total unemployed population. The main causes reside in the increase of the number of graduates of this level of education that can't be absorbed by the economy that is restructuring. An increase of the unemployed manpower is registered also for the persons graduates of high school studies, but in more reduced proportions than the graduates of higher education studies. The last category of unemployed that is increasing the percentage is that attributed to those that did not graduate any level of education, phenomenon attributed to the values visibly high from some administrative units, that hold in their constituency important contingents of Rroma ethnic.

These increases of the percentage of unemployed in the levels of mentioned educational levels is accomplished against the other, which, thus, are reducing from the specific percentages.

From the quantity point of view, the modifications that appeared among the graduates of postgraduate studies, vocational, gymnasium and primary school are more balanced, but also more reduced, compared to the evolutions registered by those with university studies. Still the most accentuated regression falls on the unemployed with gymnasium school, followed by those with post graduate studies.

Regarding the distinct evolutions specific to the dwelling environments is identified a path similar to that registered on the general level, a discordant note being that specific to the unemployed with high school studies from the rural that manifest an ascendant tendency of values.

On the level of the administrative units appears a great diversity of situations, the discrepancies being met even among the administrative units from the same environment or even on the level of the neighborhood.

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