

## *Quality of Life and Community Participation*

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**Abstract:** *The objective of the present study is to investigate quality of life's indicators from Romania, in a time of economic recession, in connection with the political class, mass-media, and the population's adequate representations and perceptions regarding the „crisis”. The study developed in the middle of 2010 and overlapped on the moment considered to be the pick of the crisis. The investigated indicators can be labeled as traditional, but focusing on the participative behaviors. We departed from the supposition that a local community is stronger, and so wealthier, when the participation indicators are more present and with more visible values. Otherwise, for quite a while within the specialized literature are made correlations between participative behaviors and welfare / quality of life. This approach – focused on quality – does not yet give up the classical approach, focused on quantity indicators, but only underlines ground research „gold principle”: the variety of scientific investigation techniques and methods.*

**Keywords:** *participative behavior, the quality of life, community development, public services, specific indicators, quality research.*

### **Introduction**

The expression *quality of life* generally refers to the standards accepted by a community that are able to determine people's good life, as a result of both global evaluation from the point of view of social humankind nature, as well as individually, subjectively, of someone's own life [11]. Quality of life is an evaluative concept; the ratio between life conditions and the activities composing human life, and human's necessities, values and aspiration. It refers to both lives's global evaluation (how good and satisfactory different persons', social groups' and collectivities' life is), as well as to the evaluation of different conditions or life spheres, like: environment, labor, social relations, and family life.

### **1. Quality of Life and Community Participation Fundamental Concepts**

Quality of life thematic evolved quickly in the 60s, as a reaction to the crisis of the abundance state theory from the developed countries. On one side, there has been acknowledged the devastating effects of the economic growth over the environment, and on the other side, there has been outlined the estimation that economic prosperity would not by itself automatically ensure human well being. The supposition due to which economic growth leads by itself to the wellbeing of a collectivity directly and non-problematically has been the subject of much criticism [1].

For Sociology, quality of life thematic plays an important role, and reveals a new hypostasis of the human being within the social system: not only as a member who is integrated, shaped and controlled by its logics (the holistic vision), but also as the final objective of all the social activities. The most spectacular development of Quality of life thematic produced within the sphere of the specific indicators [13]. During the past decades intensive researches has been developed on this area on 2 directions: a). the analyses of the existent socio-economic indicators in regard with their significance and consequently their usability for the Quality of life analyses; b). the development of Quality of life specific indicators. The main difficulty to develop specific indicators consists in their complex structure. A Quality of life indicator represents the result of combining a state / status indicator (the environmental state, interpersonal relations state, provided types of jobs state etc.) with an evaluation criteria indicator (e.g. of necessities, of human aspirations). The most difficult aspect represents the very determination of the latter component. But diversity and the methodological rigor represent the premises and insure the success of a complex research [4].

Quality of life implies a theory about the human nature, the system of human necessities, the factors that govern their dynamics [5]. Within the research practice there are used the following types of Quality of life indicators: indicators for the state of human life different components (natural environmental indicators, living conditions indicators, labor indicators, education indicator etc.); aspiration / necessities indicators – the types of jobs people want, types of housing etc.; complex indicators resulted from the ratio report between the state to the necessity; indicators of the perceived Quality of life – the determination of the way in which the members evaluate themselves the quality of life's different components; life satisfaction indicators – the esteemed degree of life satisfaction, as a synthetic indicator of the subjective effect of Quality of life; and finally, indicators of critical symptoms of Quality of life: suicide indicators, mental diseases indicators, optimism / pessimism indicators, alienation [13].

Another research direction refers to the modalities the quality of life can be improved. Two distinct directions detach: a). optimizing objective conditions of life from the perspective of human necessities and b). optimizing the stiles and ways of life, a fact leading to the maximization of quality of life under the given conditions from a certain point.

In Romania, The Institute for Quality of Life (ICCV) has been created in 1990, as part of the [National Institute for Economic Research](#), under the patronage of The [Romanian Academy](#), with the purpose to cover a research domain of interest – within the context of social, economic and political transition from after 1989 – the social policies and the quality of life. ICCV periodically produces reports over the quality of life in Romania, at the same standards, on the following analyses domains: life conditions, social environment, political environment, professional life, personal life [10].

On this approach, the study of the quality of life would focus on the analyses' refinement of this domain by emphasizing the possible correlation with the reality of the dimension of the community participation.

The concept of community participation designates citizens' involvement in actions of public interest [12]. Collective actions are a voluntarism, private and public interests structures that are unitarily coordinated [15].

So, among the factors that influence participation, we may enumerate: civic competence (regarded as individuals' perception referring to their capacity of influencing government's decisions), civic engagement (participating in associations) and political engagement, cultural behavior, access to public facilities (welfare indicators), satisfaction referring to the possibilities of taking part to the social life, the quality of the social and political environment, satisfaction referring to the possibility to participate at the decisional process on its different levels, and being informed.

## 2. The Design of Research

### *Research Hypothesis:*

Hypothesis verification can be accomplished by specific research methods: hypothesis that can be verified by a sociological investigation on relatively large groups (it is the case of the quality of life thematic), while some other hypothesis with a restrained character can be verified only on the grounds of the sociological experiment [9]. In our case, *research hypothesis* goes from the presumption that social phenomena – investigated with the help of specific indicators – regarding the quality of life and community participation are correlative and evolve in a direct proportion.

*Null Hypothesis:* community participation and quality of life social phenomena are independent.

### *Sampling:*

It was used a *multistadial* or on series *sampling*. This sampling method was chosen because it allowed the inclusion of a population distributed on geographic criteria – the sample comprises half of the Romania's regions (see Diagram no 13). In a second phase it has been applied the principle of selection in regard with the type of employment. *The researched population* with the above mentioned method comprised a number of 681 subjects.

Research Data have been gathered with the help of a auto-applied questioner. The period of filling in was between May and June 2010. It contains a number of 42 de questions regarding independent and dependent variables that investigate step by step: the age, gender, education, residence, quality of life, the dimension of community participation and the interrelation between the two phenomena that were previously delimited. There has been used a series of scale as part of the questioner construction in order to arrange the investigated properties in dependence with their intensity degree of the given answers. The scale is composed of a set of sentences, simple expressions or symbols that create a graded one-dimensional linear space on which are distributed its component elements in regard with their intensity. Most used scale was The Likert Scale (from 1 to 5). Instrument's pre-testing envisaged 3 directions: dispersion indicators, stability in time, and fidelity estimation.

### 3. The Results of the Research

#### Histogram

This chapter intends to describe and explain the main achieved results as a fallow up of the gathered data synthesized during the field investigation. The explanatory methodology is based on statistic and quality analyses. In order to be more eloquent, the data have been systematized and delivered as histogram. The answers to some questions have been represented on the same diagram for a better comparison and representation of the results.

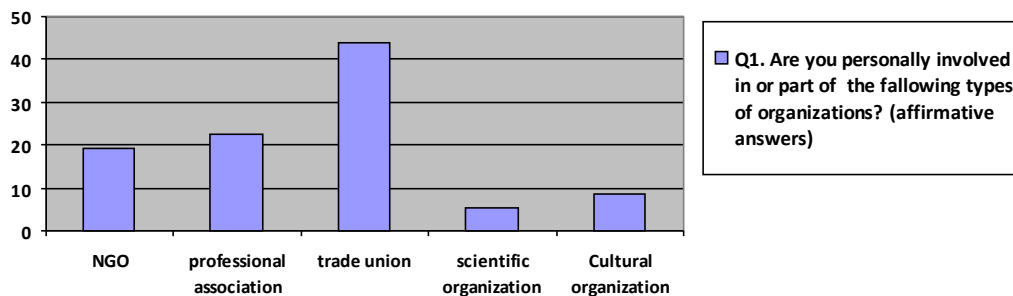


Diagram no 1 regarding participation in different organizations belonging to the civil society

Systematizing the data from the question regarding the participation at different civil society's organizations, we achieved the following results: 19,24% activate in certain associations or foundations, 22,61% in certain professional associations, 44,05% in union organizations, 5,14% in certain scientific organizations, and 8,66% in a cultural organization (societies, clubs, cultural journals). It can be notice that some of the highest participation values belong to the union and professional organizations, situations explainable by the Romanian tradition of being organized in trade unions (during the communist period most of the employees were members of a trade union), and by the legal obligation of being part of a specific professional association when practicing certain professions. The NGO are placed merely on the 3ed place because they imply structured association efforts and the development of activities. The last two places are held by the cultural organizations and the scientific ones, a situation that is explainable by the elitist nature of these kinds of activities.

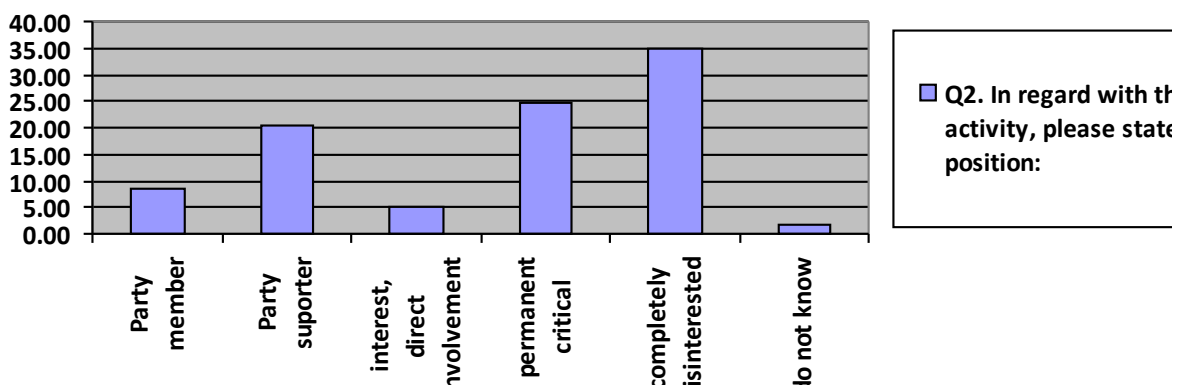
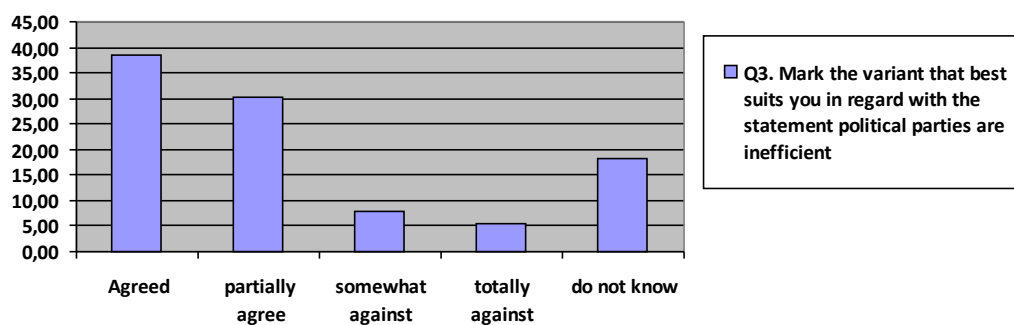


Diagram no 2 regarding the political activity forms and level

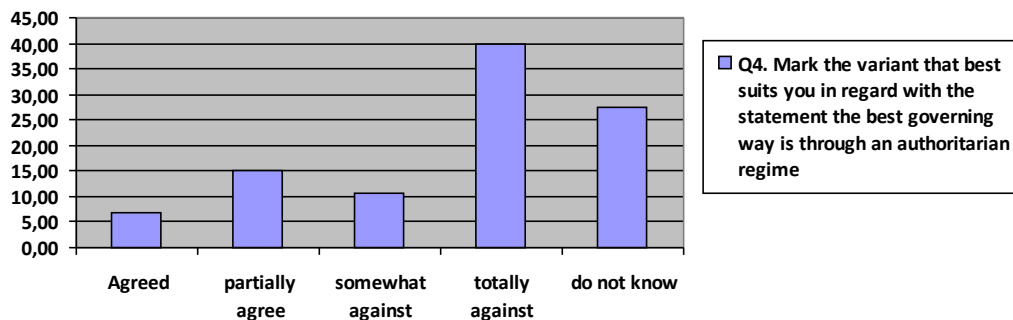
*Diagram no 2* render the level of the political activity. Thus, a percent of 8,52% from the sample claim their affiliation to a political party, 20,26% are sympathizer of a political party, and 5,14% are interested and directly involve. Therefore, the global level of active, positive involvement in the political activity is of 33,92%, that is quite a reduced one for a country with development gaps like Romania. 24,82% are domain's permanent critics, that revels an important persons percentage who were positively involved in the political activity, but who were, while the study was conducted, disappointed of the global activity of this domain.

Yet, most distressing is that out of 34,80% respondents declare being completely disinterested of the domain, a level that is equal to that of active involvement in politics. Such a level of non-involvement in politics together with that of the permanent critics of the political activity points out by totalizing a 59,62% that reflects the political phenomenon extremely negative. This is a very dangerous fact from the perspective of delegitimizing the political system in its holiness. Thus, in social crisis situation, it raises the risk of political manifestation to the limit of the law (extremist, populist parties) or even bellow the law (violent spontaneous protests, xenophobe, fascist political entities).



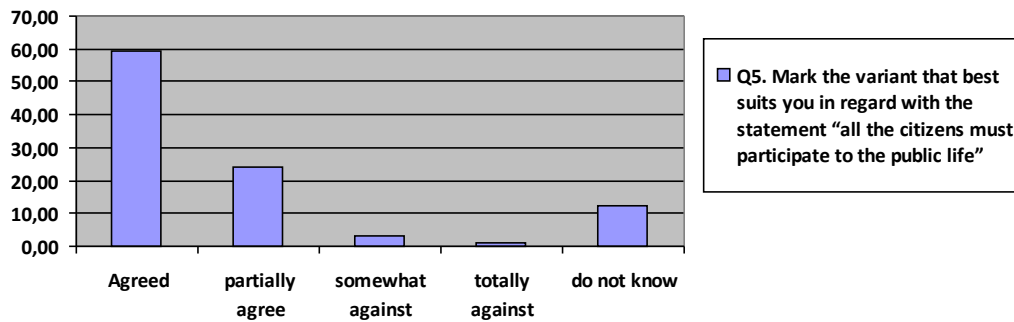
**Diagram no 3 regarding the opinions about parties' inefficiency**

Analyzing *Diagram no 3*, it can be noticed the presence of a majority opinion regarding the inefficiency of the political parties. 68,72% out of the sample consider parties' activity situating in the inefficiency zone. Only 13,21% consider that political parties are rather efficient.



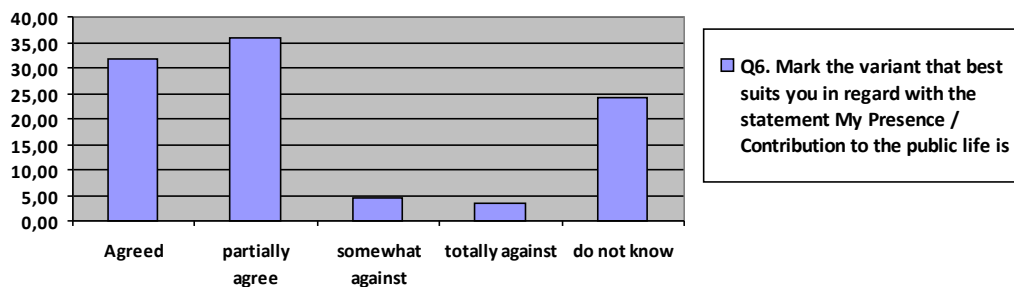
**Diagram no 4 regarding the options for an authoritarian regime**

*Diagram no 4* points out the fact that even if exists a quite important percentage of respondents who want an authoritarian regime (22,17%), the majority opinion (50,36%) is against of such a manifestation of the politics.



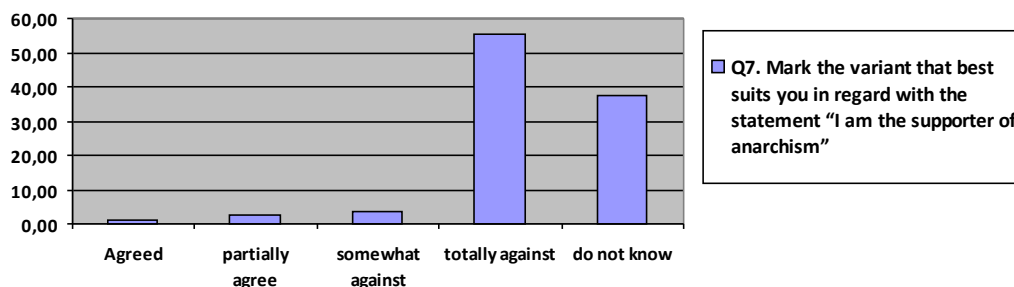
**Diagram no 5 regarding the opinions referring to the necessity for all the citizens to take part into the public life**

Diagram no 5 – regarding the opinions referring to the necessity for all the citizens to take part into the public life – indicates that an overwhelming percentage of the population believes that all the citizens should participate to the public life: 83,7%. The percentage is huge, but if we corroborate this answer to the one from the Q2, regarding the real, active, positive implication level in the political life (33,92%), then will notice a big discrepancy between figures. There is a double explanation: on one side, the 83,7 percentage could reveal population’s political involvement maximum potential, on the other side, it is quite possible that population believes that majority’s socially desirable answer is the right one (*silence spiral phenomenon*), so that the real political involvement potential is way smaller.



**Diagram no 6 regarding the opinion referring to the individual contribution to public life**

Diagram no 6 regarding the opinion referring to the individual contribution to public life reveals that the majority of the citizens valorize their own participation to community’s life positively. Thus, 67,84% completely or partially agree with the statement: „my presence/contribution to the public life is very important”.



**Diagram no 7 regarding the adherence to anarchism**

Diagram no 7 regarding the adherence to anarchism indicates that only 3,52% out of the population supports anarchism. The vast majority is against anarchic manifestations: 59,03%.

The high percentage of non-answers points out the fact that probably many respondents did not understand the nature of the anarchic phenomenon.

The question no 8 regarding the intensity of certain attitudes or states / moods underlines the following attitudes:

- 39,79% feel resigned and put their trust in the divine help, that reflects the non-laic dimension of population's attitudes;
- 43,47% are in expectancy and hope to a happy happening, that points out a certain "fatalist" attitude of populations non-engagement;
- 64,17% feel the desire to actively participate to the modification of the system, that points out, one hand, the discontent referring to the system, and on the other side, the public desire of alteration;
- 51,69% feel indignation and rejection referring to authorities, this percentage indicates the discontent state referring to the political institutions and their current activity;
- 52,42% feel fear and distrust referring to tomorrow, that points out the social unpredictability of the entire society evolution and the distrust in a better tomorrow;
- 46,84% feel optimism and trust referring to the future, that indicates population's trust level in its own forces.

Therefore, the image above presents a rather negative population's state of spirit, marked by the mistrust in authorities and in its own forces, but also the hope in happy events and happenings.

The Question no 9 regarding the familiarity with community's important projects reveals the fact that only 55,21% of the population knows a development project of the local community. This points out that the level of civic participation is rather low, even in the community of proximity, since the familiarity with the local reality is merely the first step of community involvement.

The Question no 10 regarding the participation in a community public interest activity underlines the real participation level to the community life: 26,73% for the last year, 40,97% for the last 2 years, 48,02% for the last years. 51,98% never participated in a community public interest activity, in the last years.

The Question no 11 regarding the possibility of participating to community activities voluntary based points out the social potential of developing activities on the grounds of volunteering. Thus, 90,74% would participate to such actions. The percentage seems extremely large and the attitude is positive; yet it should not be rendered as absolute, since the distance between the desirability of an opinion referring to an action and its concrete manifestation is often quite large. The refuse holds 2,06% and indicates the same phenomenon of the silence spiral [14], regarding a non-outspoken manifestation of contrary opinion to those socially generally accepted.

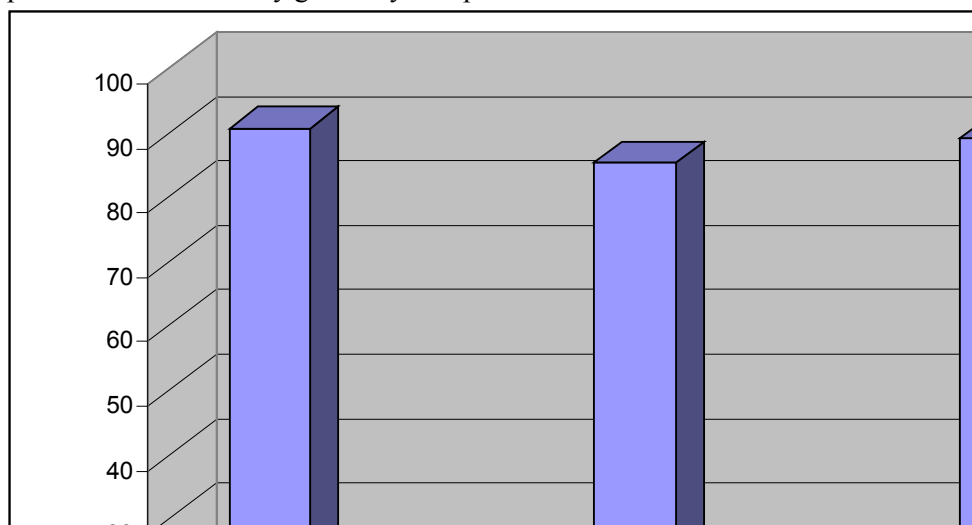


Diagram no 8 regarding the participation to different types of elections

*Diagram no 8* regarding the participation to different types of elections, reflects, first of all, that the majority of Romanians would like to vote. As follows, they declare to come to vote in a proportion of minimum 85%. Actually, since 1990 up to the last elections in 2008, the level of participation dropped, for almost all the elections, with more than 50%. An explanation could be the silence spiral phenomenon: people declare what is desirable for society and accepted by the majority and not necessarily what they would actually do.

On the other hand it can be noticed a growth of the potential participation as the elections envisage the local level.

Finally, it can be noticed a potential participation higher with almost 4% for the presidential elections in comparison with the parliamentary ones, though, if taking into account the power and attributions levels, the last seem more important. The situation explains due to the personification of the public function in Romania: it mostly matters the person running than the legal attributions one has.

*The question no 15* points out the following attitudes:

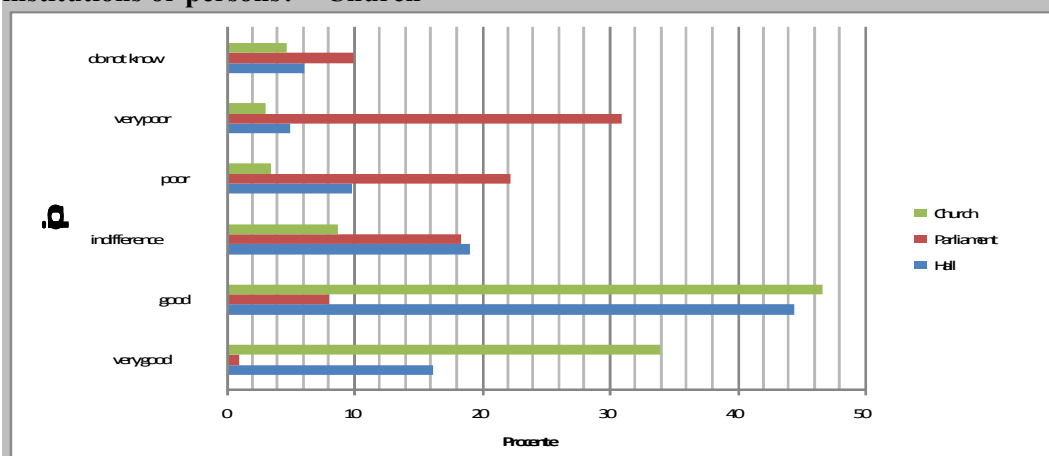
- 71,07% out of the population consider that all the community members should have more civic obligations; a fact that expresses the social desirability of civic involvement and the potential of involvement in this regard;
- 35,24% consider the presence to vote should be made mandatory by law, that more importantly implies that almost 65% do not share the same option. This explains, on one hand, by the social traumas originated in Communism, when absenting from the vote was harshly punished, and on the other side, by the idea that absenteeism is an expression of freedom, a rejection of the entire political system;
- 59,91% declare to agree with the idea that participation to public life, not necessarily the political one, is mandatory; fact that explains the possibilities of improving the phenomenological and methodological apparatus for the study of social participation phenomenon inclined referring to the non-political area.

Therefore, the upper data underline the civic participation potential and necessity, yet the augmentation of the phenomenon is desirable only by civic acknowledgment, and not by coercion and regulations.

**Q16. Would you state, please which are your relations / opinions / about the following institutions or persons? – Mayoralty (city/town/village hall)**

**Q17. Would you state, please which are your relations / opinions / about the following institutions or persons?? – Parliamentarians**

**Q18. Would you state, please which are your relations / opinions / about the following institutions or persons? – Church**



**Diagram no 9 regarding your opinions referring to Mayoralty, parliamentarians, and Church**

Diagram no 9 regarding your opinions referring to Mayoralty, parliamentarians, and Church indicate the following findings:

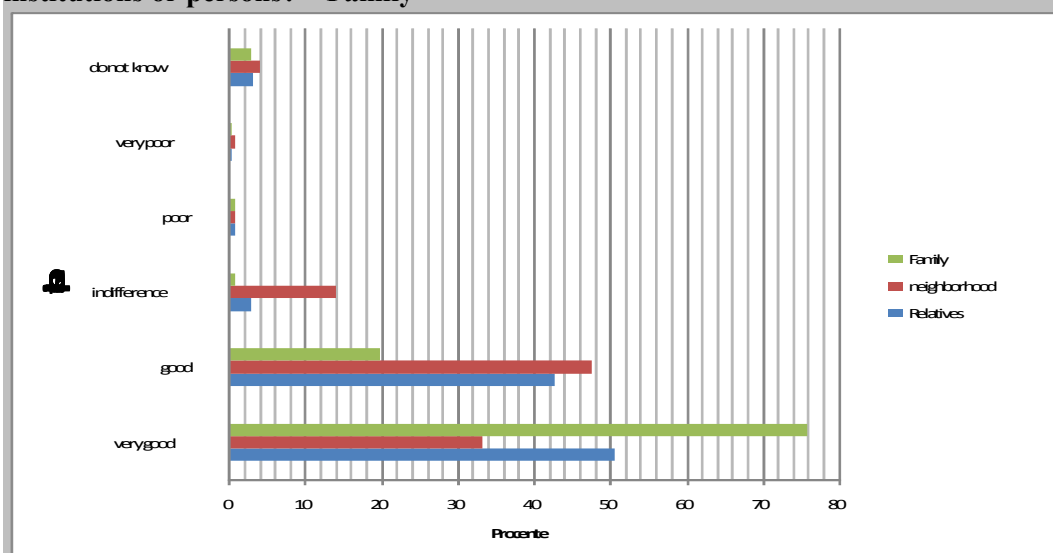
- In the case of Mayoralty, the majority of the citizens, 60,5%, believe their relationship with this institution is good and very good, while only 14,54 believe it to be poor or very poor;
- In the case of parliamentarian, only 8,81% believe to be in a good and very good relationship with them, while 53,01% believe it to be poor or very poor;
- In the case of church, the majority of citizens, 80,62%, believe their relationship with this institution to be good or very good , while only6,32% believe it to be poor or very poor.

The differences referring to these institutions are very big, and are caused, on one hand, by the proximity and the higher concreteness of certain institutions (Mayoralty and Church) in comparison with the abstractness of a parliamentary who does not poses many local attributions, on the other hand, because of the possible efficiency difference between them.

**Q19. Would you state, please which are your relations / opinions / about the fallowing institutions or persons? – Relatives**

**Q20. Would you state, please which are your relations / opinions / about the fallowing institutions or persons?– Neighbors**

**Q21. Would you state, please which are your relations / opinions / about the fallowing institutions or persons? – Family**



**Diagram no 10 regarding the relationship with the family, neighbors and relatives**

Diagram no 10 regarding the relationship with the family, neighbors and relatives underlines that social relationships with the proximity bring discomfort only in a reduced number of cases. Thus, 93,24% believe to be in good or very good relations with the relatives, 80,77% neighbors, and 95,74% family.

The Question no 22 regarding the opinions referring to the press / written mass-media points out an equilibrium between the positive and negative perceptions. Thus, 27,17% have good and very good opinions about the press, while 19,83% have poor and very poor opinion about it. Opinion distribution curve is normal, slightly bend on the left.

The Question no 23 regarding the opinions referring to pharmacies / hospitals reveals an equilibrium between the positive and negative perceptions. Thus, 38,47% have good and very good opinion about pharmacies / hospitals, while 37% have poor or very poor opinion about it.

The Question no 24 regarding the quality of school and education underlines an opinions distribution curve relatively normal, slightly band towards left; that indicates a conspicuousness of the poor and very poor perceptions (32,02%). On the contrast, only 23,35% have a good and very good opinion about the domain.

The Question no 25 regarding the payment and labor general conditions points out a state of discontent. Thus, no less then 68,87% believe the conditions are poor and very poor. The curve of opinion distribution is massively bended towards left, only 5, 87% out of the population consider these conditions to be good or very good.

The Question no 26 regarding retirement benefits system underlines a state of discontent. Thus, no less then 75,47% believe that system’s provided services are poor and very poor. The curve of opinion distribution is massively bended towards left, only 3,67% out of the population believe them to be good and very good.

The Question no 27 regarding social work and protection points out a curve of distribution bended towards left, that indicates a conspicuousness of poor and very poor perceptions referring to the domain (39,5%). On the contrast, only 15,28% have a good or very good opinion about the domain.

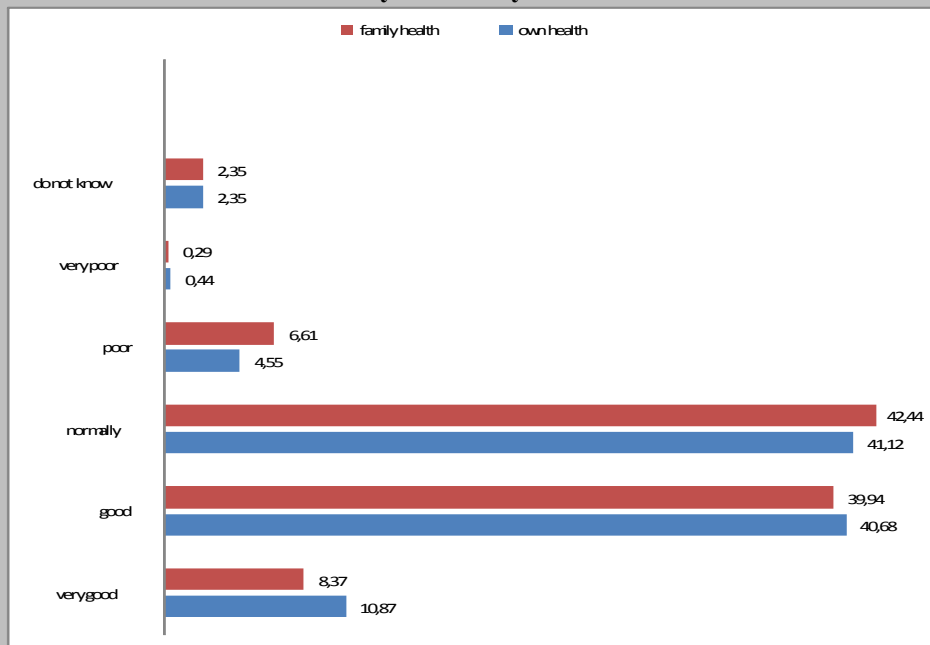
The Question no 28 regarding the mass-media’s information quality underlines a distribution curve bended towards left that indicates a conspicuousness of poor and very poor perceptions referring to the domain (35,68%). On the contrast, only 19,24% have a good or very good opinion about the domain.

The Question no 29 regarding the living conditions / housing points out a distribution curve bended towards right that indicates a conspicuousness of the good and very good perceptions (45,96%). On the contrast, only 14,39% have a poor and very poor opinion about the living conditions.

The Question no 30 regarding the possibility of going to vacations and holidays points out a distribution curve bended towards left that indicates a conspicuousness of the poor and very poor perceptions. (51,25,5%). On the contrast, only 13,65% have a good and very good opinion about it.

**Q31. a. Which is your health state?**

**Q31. b. Which is the health state of your family?**



**Diagram no 11 regarding the health state the interviewed and its family**

Diagram no 11 regarding the health state the interviewed and its family points out that this produces inconveniences only for a reduced number of cases. Thus, 4,99% believe that their health estate is poor and very poor, and 6,9% evaluate this way their family’s health estate. On the contrast, 92,67%

believe about their own health estate to be normal, good or very good, a 90,75 percentage estimating their family's health estate as normal, good or very good.

- Q32. How often do you develop certain activities? – watching TV shows  
 Q33. How often do you develop certain activities? – reading literature, books in general  
 Q34. How often do you develop certain activities? – reading magazines and newspapers  
 Q35. How often do you develop certain activities? – going to cinema  
 Q36. How often do you develop certain activities? – going to theatre, concerts  
 Q37. How often do you develop certain activities? – going to meetings with friends, family parties  
 Q39. How often do you develop certain activities? - WEEK-END trips

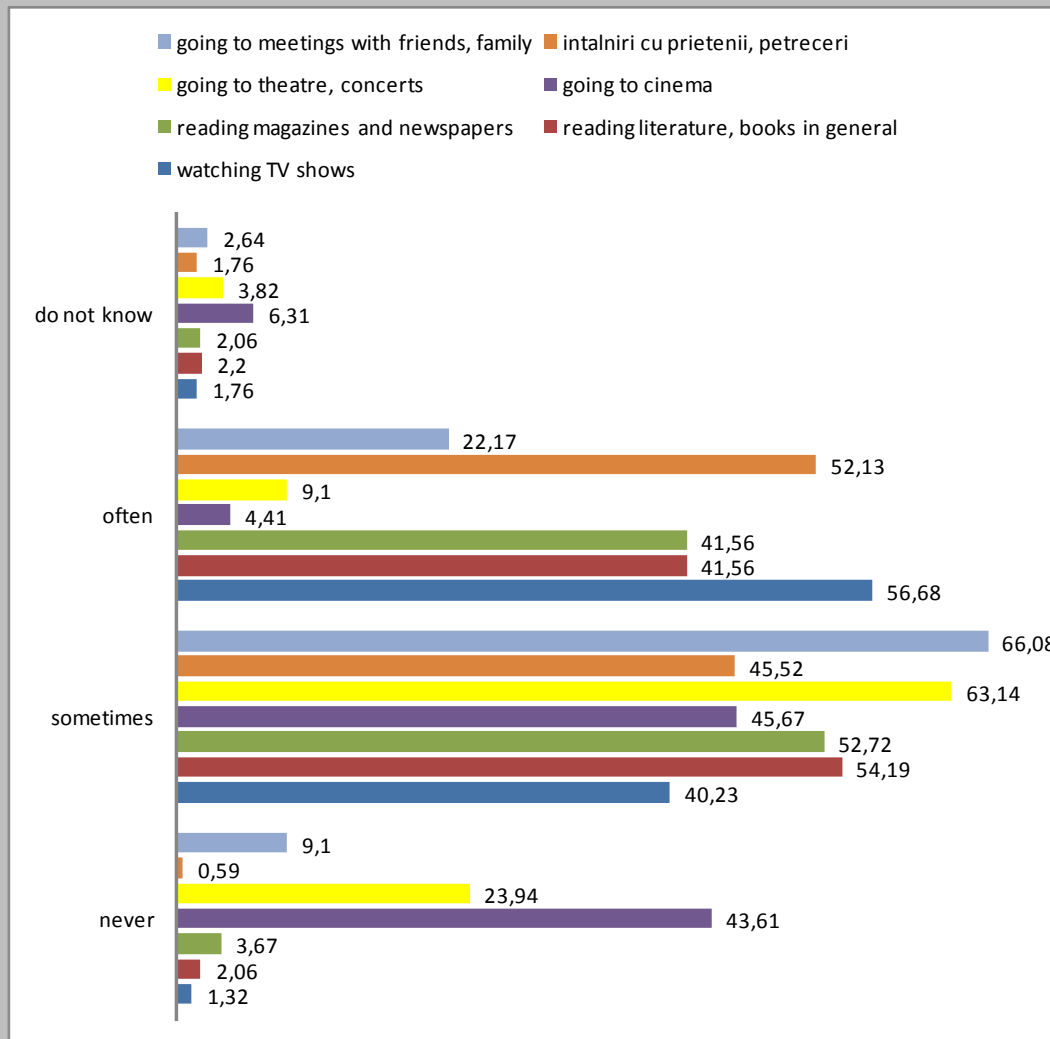


Diagram no 12 regarding the frequency of certain leisure activities

Diagram no 12 regarding the frequency of certain leisure activities leads to the following findings:

- Romanians have as main leisure activities: TV shows, reading books, newspapers and magazines, meeting with friends, parties, which was underlined by the high frequency of the item „quite often”;
- Sometimes, Romanians go to the cinema, theatre and concerts, and in weekend trips, too
- 9,1% have never been into a trip weekend;

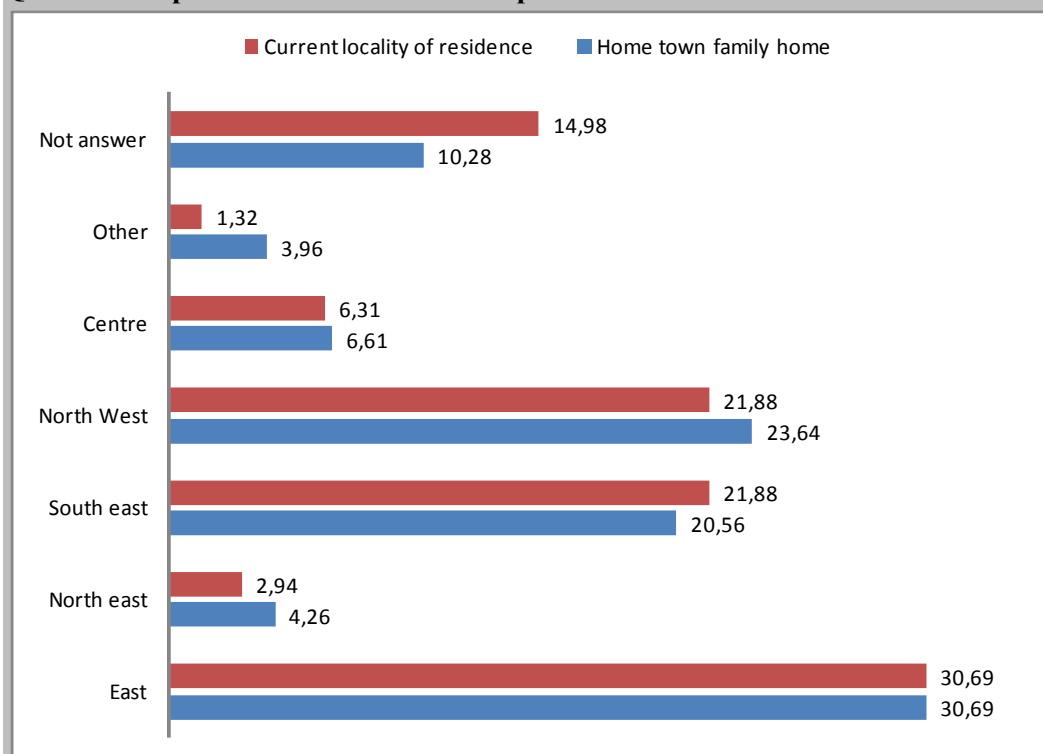
- 43,61% have never been to the cinema, and 23,61% have never been to the theatre or to the concerts, probably preferring cheaper similar manifestations in front of the TV.

The *Question no 38* regarding the frequency of practicing a sport leads to the following findings:

- 18,21% have never practiced a sport that is a troubling situation from the perspective of the future health state;
- 56,83% practice a sport from time to time, rather occasionally;
- Only 20,12% practice a sport quite often that supposes a good health state and the perspective to maintain it.

**Q40. The place of residence of the origin family of the respondent:**

**Q41. Present place of residence of the respondent:**



**Diagram no 13 regarding sample distribution on development regions**

*Diagram no 13* regarding sample distribution on development regions leads to the following findings:

- In Romania, population movement is a quite reduced one; the majority of those inquired did not leave their origin families;

### **Conclusions**

The present study aims to analyze the interrelations between community participation phenomena and the quality of life in Romania, being correlated with another study [13]. Systematizing the data collected from the questions referring to *community participation dimension*, we reach to the following conclusions:

- Some of the higher participation values are hold by the trade-union organizations and the professional ones, which is explainable by the Romanian tradition of being organized in trade-unions (during the communist period, the majority of the employees were part of a trade union) and by the legal conditioning of practicing an occupation unless belonging to the correspondent professional association. Only on third are placed the NGOs, because they suppose structured association efforts and the

development of an activity. The last 2 places are occupied by the cultural and scientific organizations that is explainable based on the elitist nature of their activity;

- The global, active, positive level of involvement within the political activity is of 33,92%; quite a reduced level for a country with development gaps as Romania. 24,82% are permanent critics of the domain that reveals an important percentage of persons, who were positively involved in the political activity, but who were, when the study was developed, disappointed by the domain's global activity. It is concerning that the percentage of 34,80% out of the respondents, who declare to be completely disinterested by politics is equal with the level of the political active engagement. Such a non-involvement political level totalized with that of the politics activity permanent critics presents a percentage of 59,62% that negatively relates to the political phenomenon, which is extremely dangerous from the perspective of political system delegitimizing. Thus, during social crisis situations, it grows the risk for the limit of the low political events to manifest (extremist and populist parties) or even beyond that (violent spontaneous protests, fascist xenophobe political fractions);
- There is a majority opinion referring to political parties inefficiency; 68,72% out of the sample consider that parties activity revolves around inefficiency. Only 13,21% believe that parties are rather efficient;
- Though it exists a quite important percentage of those wanting an authoritarian regime (22,17%), the majority opinion (50,36%) is against of such a manifestation of the politics;
- 3,52% out of the population supports anarchism. A large majority is against manifestations of anarchist type: 59,03%. The large percentage of non-answers points out that it is possible for quite many to have not understood the nature of the anarchist phenomenon.
- An overwhelming percentage of the population believe that all the citizens should participate at the community life: 83,7%. The percentage is high, but if we are to corroborate this answer to that from the previous question referring to the real, active, positive implication level in the political life 33,92%, then will notice a large discrepancy between figures. There is a double explanation for this: on one side, the de 83,7% percentage could reveal the population's maximum potential of political involvement, and, on the other side, it is possible that the population to find the socially desirable answer of the majority as the positive one (silence spiral phenomenon), so that the real political involvement potential to be smaller;
- The majority of citizens' positively valorize their own participation to community's life. Thus, o percentage of 67,84% agree or moderately agree with the statement „my presence/contribution to the public life is very important”;
- The majority of the Romanian citizens would like to vote. Thus, they declare to come in a minimum proportion of 85%. Actually, from 1990 up today, the level of participation dropped, for the case of all types of elections, up to under 50%. An explanation could be the silence spiral phenomenon: people declare what is desirable and accepted by the majority and not necessarily what they would actually do; it can be noticed a growth of the potential participation as far as the election get closer to the local level, but also a larger potential participation with 4% in the case of the presidential election in comparison with the parliamentary ones, which is explainable due to the personification of the public function in Romania: it matters the person that runs more than the legal attributions one has.
- From the analyzed institutions, the Church and Mayoralty produce the highest levels of satisfaction; The differences between the attitude towards institutions are very high, caused, on one side, by some institutions' larger proximity and concreteness (Church and Mayoralty) in comparison with the abstract of a parliamentary who does not has many local attributions, and on the other side, by the possible difference of efficiency between these;
- The population is marked by a rather negative spirit, having a lack of trust in authorities and in its own powers, yet it is hopeful in happy events and happenings. Thus, 39,79% feels resignation and trust in the divine help, 43,47% are in expectancy

and feel hope in a happy happening, 64,17% feel the desire of active participation to the modification of the system, 51,69% feel rebellion and rejection towards authorities, 52,42% feel fear and mistrust towards tomorrow, and only 46,84% feel optimism and trust towards the future;

- The level of civic participation is a rather low one, even in the proximity community; the level of the real participation to the community life is as follows: 26,73% for the last year, 40,97% for the last 2 years, 48,02% for the last years. 51,98% have never participated to a public community interest activity during the last years; though, there is social potential for the activity on the grounds of volunteering, 90,74% from the interviewed would participate to such actions; data points out the potential and the necessity for civic participation, yet the phenomenon augmentation is desirable only by raising the civic awareness, and not by coercion and regulations.

By systematizing the data from the questions regarding the *dimension of the quality of life*, we reach to the following conclusions:

- The social relations with the proximity bring discomfort only in a reduced number of cases. Thus, 93,24% believe they have good and very good relations with their relatives, 80,77% with their neighbors, 95,74% with their family;
- 27,17% have good and very good opinions about the press, while 19,83% have poor and very poor opinion about it. The curve of opinion distribution is normal, slightly bend towards the left; the statements regarding the quality of press information underlines a curve distribution way balanced over the left that indicates a conspicuousness of poor and very poor perceptions referring to mass-media (35,68%). On the contrast, only 19,24% have a good and very good opinion about the media.
- The opinions referring to pharmacies / hospitals reveal equilibrium between the negative and positive perceptions. Thus, 38,47% have good and very good opinions about pharmacies / hospitals, while 37% have poor and very poor opinions about it;
- The data regarding the quality of school and education underlines an opinions' distribution curve quite normal, slightly bended towards left, which indicates a conspicuousness of poor and very poor perceptions regarding the domain.
- The data regarding the general conditions of labor and payment points out a discontent state;
- The information regarding the retirement benefits system underlines a discontent state;
- The data regarding the social work and protection points out a distribution curve bended towards left, which indicates an conspicuousness of poor and very poor perceptions;
- The data regarding the living / housing conditions that points out a curve of distribution bended towards right, which indicates a conspicuousness of good and very good perceptions;
- The opinions regarding the possibilities of leaving in vacations and holidays points out a curve of distribution bended towards left, which indicates a conspicuousness of poor and very poor perceptions;
- The data regarding interviewed and its family health state underlines that this cause discomfort only for a reduced number of cases;
- Romanians have as main leisure activities TV shows, reading books, magazines and newspapers, appointments with friends, parties, which underlines the high frequency of this type of activities on the item „quite often”; Sometimes, Romanians go to cinema, theatre and concerts, and in weekend trips; 9,1% have never been to weekend trips; 43,61% have never been to cinema, and 23,61% have never been to theatre or concerts, probably preferring the cheaper similar manifestation in front of the TV.
- 18,21% do not ever practice any sports, which is concerning from the perspective of the future health state; 56,83% practice a sport sometimes, rather occasionally; Only 20,12% practice quite often a sport, which supposes a good state of health and the perspective for this to maintain.
- In Romania, the population movement is a quite reduced one; the majority of the interviewed ones have never left their origin families.

So, community participation is quite reduced in Romania. The quality of life is itself quite reduced; for the majority of indicators the data is rather negative. For the case of this analyze, we may conclude that community participation decisions and the life quality evolve in a direct correlation.

Though, we cannot conclude that the research hypothesis, which upholds that social phenomena of the quality of life and community participation are correlative and evolve in a direct correlation, has been verified, but only that it has not been falsified. It can be used, up to new data, as an instrumental, predictive, explainable model for the envisaged domain.

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