Importance of security and socialization in europeans life

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the importance of safety and socialization in the lives of individuals. The influence of agents of socialization (school, family, friends) are manifested as differences in preferences, feelings and thoughts of people. The article is structured in two parts. The first part presents the knowledge in the field, but in the context of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. In the second part is carried out an research among Europeans about some aspect of their lives: how they spend their free time, the feeling of attachment to the community, a sense of security and availability to communicate personal matters to their group of friends. The research method was investigating the secondary sources (database obtained from the survey from a site specializing in the analysis of living conditions of Europeans - European Social Survey). After the reception and processing of results in Excel and SPSS we obtained a general conclusion that people need to socialize, to be part of a group and feel safe.

Keywords: *needs, socializing, security*

1. Theoretical Approach

Safety and socialization are two basic needs of individuals. They are part of Maslow's pyramid of needs. Besides the two there's: physiological needs (food, clothing), esteem needs (to be appreciated by others, merits to be recognized) and self-improvement needs (desire to move forward). Once the physiological needs are met, they are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, and in doing so the security needs become active. Adults have a low awareness of their security needs except in emergency situations or periods of disorganization in the social structure and children in most of the cases shows signs of insecurity[1].

Culture affects individuals physically, cognitively and socio-emotionally, it causes behavioral development. People regardless of culture spend time with their peers and influence each other [2]. Research area of socialization emerged in recent decades. Specialists have made many studies about the relationship between personal behavior and antisocial behavior[3]

There are two types of socialization: primary and secondary socialization. Primary socialization arises during childhood and an important role is that of the family or other persons who have responsibility of caring for the child. Secondary socialization is a childhood period in which the child begins to interact with other social media than the family.

There is a link between attachment and socializing. Attachment mechanisms are relevant, and of these manifestations, mainly the self is one of the socialization process and ultimately leads to the formation of the ego and leads to the foundation of consciousness[4]. Agents of socialization can be seen in Figure 1.

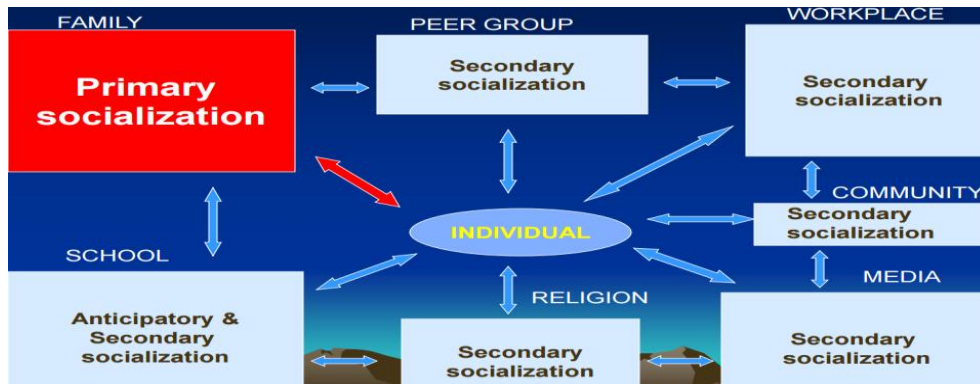[*] Corresponding author: dianserb10@yahoo.com

Figure 1. AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION
Source: [5]

From the figure above we see that some of the socialization actors are: family, media, religion, school, close group of friends. Primary socialization is done at household level and secondary socialization outside the family.

Many specialists were interested in the study of socialization, and in this sense of social learning a theory appeared. This is based on observational aspects. Children imitate adults and so they learn something new. Gender roles guide the way we process the information, including information about gender. A theory that is considered important in this respect is based upon gender identity theory formulated by Bandura [6]

2. Study on Europeans perception on safety and socializing

This is an indirect research, it is based on investigation of the secondary sources. They were taken and compiled from the survey conducted by the European Social Survey in 2014. Romania was not part of the research. From the questionnaire we have selected the most important questions about socializing and safety. Research objectives:

O1: Knowing the extent to which respondents participate in social activities,

O2: Identifying the trust level they have in their group of friends,

O3: Observing the sense of security among Europeans,

O4: Presenting the percentage of the respondents who were victims of robbery or attacks,

Research hypotheses:

H1: Discrimination by gender and nationality is closely tied to the sense of security in terms of their strolling the streets after dark.

H2: Educational level affects the number of people that respondents confide in their group of friends.

H3: Most Europeans have not been victims of robberies or attacks.

Research sample consists of 16 European countries. They can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Countries

Country	Frequency
Austria	1,795
Belgium	1,769
Switzerland	1,532
Czech Republic	2,148
Germany	3,045
Denmark	1,502
Estonia	2,051

Finland	2,087
France	1,917
Ireland	2,390
Netherlands	1,919
Norway	1,436
Poland	1,615
Sweden	1,791
Slovenia	1,224
Total	28,221

Research results
We analyze every question

Question 1:How often socially meet with friends, relatives or colleague?

Table 2. Absolute and relative frequency

	Frequency	% of all	% of valid
Never	386	1.4	1.4
Less than once a month	1,898	6.7	6.7
Once a month	2,777	9.8	9.9
Several times a month	6,117	21.7	21.7
Once a week	5,169	18.3	18.4
Several times a week	8,192	29.0	29.1
Every day	3,627	12.9	12.9
Refusal	6	0.0	-
Don't know	43	0.2	-
No answer	6	0.0	-
Total	28,221	100.0	100.

Source:http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

On the question about the frequency with which respondents meet with friends in order to socialize we see the following: 29% indicated that they meet several times a weekend, 18.3% once a weekend, 21.7% several times a month, and the lowest percentage of respondents stated that never-1.4%.

Question 2: How many people with whom you can discuss intimate and personal matters

Table 3. Absolute and relative frequency

	Frequency	% of all
None	1,110	3.9
1	3,797	13.5
2	5,495	19.5
3	6,813	24.1
4-6	7,928	28.1
7-9	1,645	5.8
10 or more	1,295	4.6
Refusal	16	0.1
Don't know	117	0.4
No answer	5	0.0
Total	28,221	100.0

Source: http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

Respondents answered this question as follows: 28% confesses to a maximum of 6 people, 24% confides to 3 persons, 19% confess to a number of 2 persons, 13.5% confides only one person.

Question 3: Take part in social activities compared to others of same age

Table 4. Absolute and relative frequency

	Frequency	% of all
Much less than most	2,841	10.1
Less than most	7,507	26.6
About the same	12,727	45.1
More than most	4,076	14.4
Much more than most	763	2.7
Refusal	9	0.0
Don't know	289	1.0
No answer	9	0.0
Total	28,221	100.0

Source:http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

45% of respondents said that they are participating in social activities as much as people of the same age, 26% claim that they participate less than people of the same age, and only 14.4% participate more in social activities than other people of the same age.

Question 4. Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark

Table 5. Relative and absolute frequency

	Frequency	% of all
Very safe	8,646	30.6
Safe	14,374	50.9
Unsafe	4,167	14.8
Very unsafe	844	3.0
Refusal	5	0.0
Don't know	175	0.6
No answer	10	0.0
Total	28,221	100.0

Source: http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

When asked about the safety felt strolling at night the respondents answered as follows: 50% feel safe, very safe 30%, 14% unsure and 3% very insecure.

Question 5: Respondent or household member victim of burglary/assault last 5 years

Table 6. Relative and absolute frequency

	Frequency	% of all
Yes	5,077	18.0
No	23,097	81.8
Refusal	7	0.0
Don't know	37	0.1
No answer	3	0.0
Total	28,221	100.0

Source: http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

81.8% of Europeans said that they were not victims of attacks and robberies.

Question 6: Discrimination of respondent's group: nationality

Table 7. Relative and absolute frequency

	Frequency	% of all
Not marked	27,829	98.6
Marked	392	1.4
Total	28,221	100.0

Source: **http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/**

A percentage of 98.6% of participants did not specify if they feel discriminated depending on their nationality.

Question 7: Discrimination of respondent's group: gender

Table 8. Relative and absolute frequency

	Frequency	% of all
Not marked	28,012	99.3
Marked	209	0.7
Total	28,221	100.0

As with the previous question a percentage of 99% of respondents were unwilling to state whether they were discriminated against after sex.

Hypothesis testing

First hypothesis: discrimination by nationality and gender influence the feeling of walking safely in the streets after dark. The following two tables we're testing the hypothesis due to application of the test of Pearson's association.

Table 9. The association of discrimination by nationality and the safety to walk the streets at night

Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark		
	Correlation	0.042 **
Discrimination of respondent's group: nationality	Significance	0.0000
	Count	28031

The test is significant because Sig's value is below the maximum limit imposed by statistical threshold, that Sig is less than 0.01.În After testing we see that the two variables correlate directly.

Table 10. The association between discrimination by sex and the safety to walk the streets at night

Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark		
	Correlation	0.016 **
Discrimination of respondent's group: nationality	Significance	0.0080
	Count	2803

The result of Pearson's association coefficient shows that between the two variables is a direct link. Thus, the growth of one draws the other one's growth, being in a directly proportional relationship.

Table 11. The association between the level of education and the number of people to whom they can confide.

How many people with whom you can discuss intimate and personal matters		
Highest level of education	Correlation	0.114 **
	Significance	0.0000
	Count	27996

The signification level shows that the test is relevant. According to the association coefficient result the two variables directly correlate and are of directly proportional sizes. When a variable is changed in a certain sense, there is also changing other variables.

Conclusion

Abraham Maslow's theory of needs remains valid to this day (both in society and in the economic environment, specifically in the workplace). Any attempt to hinder its implementation will affect organizational culture and human resources (employee performance). Socialization can be operationalized in three distinct ways, as forms of transmission from parents to children being dependent upon personality and resources (self-esteem, age, status) and dependent on family life (cleaning, splitting).All stated objectives were achieved in the research methodology. All assumptions are verified: the first two in SPSS and last through research participant responses. The first two hypotheses were tested using Pearson's coefficient. The first hypothesis was verified that discrimination based on gender and nationality is related to feeling safe when respondent walk alone on the street after dark. Hypothesis number two checks because there is a link between the level of education of respondents and the number of persons to whom they confess. Over 80% of Europeans said that they were not victims of robberies and attacks (last hypothesis is verified by frequency).

In conclusion, the research carried emphasizes the fact that socialization and the sense of security occupies an important place in the lives of Europeans.

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