

THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND LABOUR MARKET PROCESSES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ON PREPARING THE WORKFORCE

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ABSTRACT

We know that Romania is a country with great potential for employment, compared with neighboring countries. After 1990, following passage from the old mechanisms of centralized socialist economy to market economy mechanisms, based on free competition, change and employment model. Switching to the new market economy shall be based on extensive legal and institutional reforms of the labor market, focusing on three main elements:

- *Partnership labour market segmentation;*
- *Decentralization of employment services and openness to cooperation on a contractual basis competitive with private-sector employment;*
- *Subsidiarity at all levels.*

Employment is a tense area in the landscape of human development. During 2000-2007, it is noted a reduction in the volume of employment, employment rate, but also job security.

KEYWORDS: *labour force, delopment, employment.*

Introduction

Some fundamental statistical methods for primary processing of statistical data and there are clustering / classification, whereas the statistical information obtained by recording characteristics of units studied have generally a large number of variants, which allows the formation of specific and complete picture of local and therefore it is necessary to order the units according to the level of development of characteristics. Groups have particular importance because of how they are formed, depends largely qualitative evidence and knowledge types that are emerging in the framework of economic and social caterers, caterers structure. Therefore, I left the calculation of different specific weight, pre-employment after Romania was grouped / classified by characteristics such as gender, age groups, housing, educational level, during working hours, work the national economy, employment status, types of ownership, groups of occupations. The analysis highlights the dynamics of these structures and changes in employment destructor occurred after each of the characteristics of the study group taken in 2002-2007.

Paper Body

Distribution of employed population in 2007 indicates a significant proportion of the population employed in agriculture (30%) and industry (20%).

Civil employment, by activity of national economy at level of CANE section, 2002-2007

Table 1 Thousands persons

<i>Activity (CANE Rev.1 sections)</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	8329	8306	8238	8390	8469	8726
<i>Agriculture, hunting and silviculture</i>	3011	2884	2634	2674	2514	2462
<i>Fishery and pisciculture</i>	4	4	4	4	4	3
<i>Industry</i>	2122	2059	2052	1973	1969	1958
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	133	125	117	106	90	85
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1835	1797	1800	1732	1749	1744
<i>Electric and thermal energy, gas and water</i>	154	137	135	135	130	129
<i>Construction</i>	366	396	419	463	513	594
<i>Trade</i>	855	906	938	1038	1118	1200
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	95	105	133	133	134	156
<i>Transport, storage and communications</i>	401	402	404	418	453	478
<i>Financial intermediations</i>	69	72	82	90	95	109
<i>Real estate and other services</i>	316	355	383	386	440	486
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	148	155	159	173	183	209
<i>Education</i>	415	420	430	430	426	429
<i>Health and social assistance</i>	358	359	367	370	389	394
<i>Other activities of the national economy</i>	169	189	233	238	231	248

Source: Data taken and calculated from the Statistical Yearbook of Romania 2007 and 2008 and Romania in 2008 and 2009 figures, published by the National Institute of Statistics

The structure of civil employment, by activity of national economy at level of CANE section, 2002-2007

Table 2 Percentage

<i>Activity (CANE Rev.1 sections)</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Agriculture, hunting and silviculture</i>	28.81	27.82	25.60	25.80	24.09	23.04
<i>Fishery and pisciculture</i>	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
<i>Industry</i>	20.30	19.86	19.94	19.04	18.86	18.33
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	1.27	1.21	1.14	1.02	0.86	0.80
<i>Manufacturing</i>	17.56	17.34	17.49	16.71	16.76	16.32
<i>Electric and thermal energy, gas and water</i>	1.47	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.25	1.21
<i>Construction</i>	3.50	3.82	4.07	4.47	4.91	5.56
<i>Trade</i>	8.18	8.74	9.12	10.02	10.71	11.23
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	0.91	1.01	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.46
<i>Transport, storage and communications</i>	3.84	3.88	3.93	4.03	4.34	4.47
<i>Financial intermediations</i>	0.66	0.69	0.80	0.87	0.91	1.02
<i>Real estate and other services</i>	3.02	3.42	3.72	3.72	4.22	4.55
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	1.42	1.50	1.55	1.67	1.75	1.96
<i>Education</i>	3.97	4.05	4.18	4.15	4.08	4.02
<i>Health and social assistance</i>	3.43	3.46	3.57	3.57	3.73	3.69
<i>Other activities of the national economy</i>	1.62	1.82	2.26	2.30	2.21	2.32

Source: Data taken and calculated from the Statistical Yearbook of Romania 2007 and 2008 and Romania in 2008 and 2009 figures, published by the National Institute of Statistics

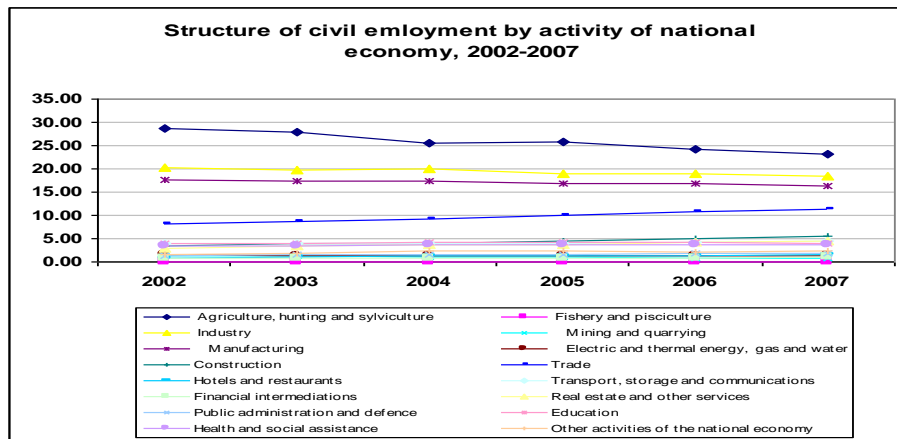


Figure 1

Romania is faced with a crisis of employment, which in conditions of economic decline and, later, of an unhealthy economic growth, was installed in the long term. Through its economic and social impact of time, often less valued, is always an accumulation zone of conflict states bear threat to social cohesion. Therefore, the question arises forcefully adopting active policies of employment and unemployment.

We will take the final data in the Statistical Yearbook of Romania in 2008, that in the period 2002-2007, employment in Romania has the following evolution:

Table 3

Years	Absolute indicators			relative indicators			
	y(t)	absolute changes		indexes(%)		rate(%)	
		ΔM	$\Delta M-1$	I_{t-1}	I_{t-1}	R_{t-1}	R_{t-1}
2002	8329	/	/	100	/	0	/
2003	8306	-23	-23	99.72	99.72	-0.28	-0.28
2004	8238	-91	-68	98.91	99.18	-1.09	-0.82
2005	8390	61	152	100.73	101.85	0.73	1.85
2006	8469	140	79	101.68	100.94	1.68	0.94
2007	8726	397	257	104.77	103.03	4.77	3.03

Source: The computations of the authors

System of indicators characterizing the time series is observed that, given that employment fell by 2004 and then began to grow, so in 2007 reached 8.726 million people. Largest increase was recorded in 2007 compared with 2006 (3.03%), and the largest decrease was in 2004 compared to 2003 (-0.82%). During the period under review resulting in the calculation of average time series indicators that employment grew on average per year with 79 thousand people, with 0.8% or 1.08 times.

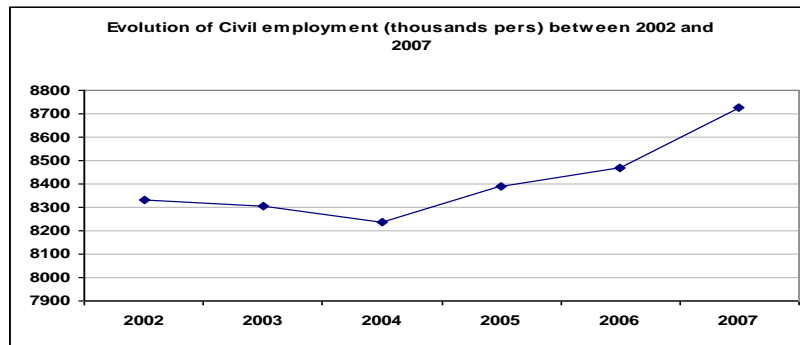


Figure 2

Conclusions

During the transition to a market economy to make the urgent problem of employment and unemployment. Increased labor resources was accompanied by a slight increase in the employed population and a decrease in unemployment.

It is important given the increasing population employed in agriculture in underdeveloped countries feature.

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