

ASPECTS REGARDING LABOUR MARKET IN THE WESTERN REGION

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In paper presents the result of a study of the occupancy degree in the rural area on the ground of data from different sources mentioned in the bibliography. Occupancy rate is lower in females than in males, and lower in the rural area than in the urban one. We point out the main trends of unemployment affecting in different ways all the countries.

Key words: labour force, the population occupied, occupation, the active population, the unemployment.

Labour force of the region represents the factor that contributed the most to social-economical development, this been motivated, flexible, innovative, but with a high degree of specialization, in this way contributing to a dynamic entrepreneurial environment development.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Privatizations and decentralising of Romania economy significantly influenced labour market resulting in massive unemployment. The diminutions of employed population though a general phenomenon in Romania has differences in size and depth from one region to another or from a county to another.

We show tables on occupancy, activity and unemployment rates, active population and employed population, employment structure by educational level, employees.

The method used is than of statistic information's analyzing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In 2004, the population occupied represented 42.2% from total (*table 1*), with the most significant part in third sector (38.8%), followed by industry (34.7%) and by agriculture (26.5%). The percent of occupied population has the highest values in Timiș (46, 7%) and Arad (43.2%) counties.

The population occupied in industrial sector significantly has decreased in 1993-2005 period, especially in strong industrialized counties - Hunedoara and Caraș-Severin, as a result of massive dismissals from mining and siderurgy. On this base of restructuring and population massive dismissal occupied in industrial sector, the population has preponderantly oriented to services sector.

After 1990, once with the possibility of leaving abroad to work, an important number of specialized cadres left the country, following former traditional relations with Germanic countries and Hungary.

The active population in West Region represented 50% from total population in the year 2000 and it decreases to 43.7% in the year 2005. We can see a strong difference between sexes; the active feminine persons represented 37.1% from the total active feminine population in 2005, while the active masculine persons represented 50.9% from total masculine persons.

Table 1

Active population and employed population a Western Region in 2004

	Active population in total population (%)	The population occupied in total population (%)
Romania	40,6	38,0
West Region	44,8	42,2
Arad	44,8	43,2
Caraș Severin	39,2	35,6
Hunedoara	44,3	39,5
Timiș	48,0	46,7

Source: Programul operațional regional 2007- 2013, București, aprilie 2006

In West Region, the active and occupied population maintained year after year the decreasing trend. So, in 2005 we find at West Region level, 845 thousands active persons, and respectively 800 thousands occupied persons. In 2005 in comparison with 1998 are with 185 thousand ds, respectively with 8.9% few persons occupied.

Table 2

Participation of population in labour force, by sex and area in Western Region between 1997 and 2005

Years	Activity rate ¹ (%)					Employment rate (%)				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Men's	Women's	Total	Urban	Rural	Men's	Women's
1997	63,0	58,3	69,8	71,5	55,2	59,7	53,8	68,3	68,0	52,0
1999	67,9	62,6	77,3	74,9	61,1	63,0	56,0	75,6	68,9	57,2
2000	66,8	60,9	77,4	74,2	59,6	62,2	54,8	75,4	68,7	55,9
2001	65,0	60,2	73,7	71,5	58,6	61,2	55,4	71,7	66,9	55,7
2002	62,1	60,3	65,5	70,2	54,3	57,6	55,2	62,0	64,9	50,5
2003	60,8	58,7	64,7	69,6	52,3	57,1	54,7	61,5	64,8	49,7
2004	61,9	60,9	63,9	70,3	53,8	56,9	55,6	59,3	63,4	50,5
2005	60,7	58,9	64,2	69,3	52,3	56,6	54,8	60,0	63,9	49,5

Source: Anuarul Statistic al României, 2005, 2006; Statistică teritorială 2005, INS

¹ calculations in population by age group work 15-64 years

The active population in West Region, represented 52.3% from the population of 15 years age and above at the level of the year 2005, decreasing with

9.8% from 1998. We can underline a strong difference between sexes, the feminine active persons represent in 2005, 43.9% from feminine total population of 15 years and above, while the active masculine persons represent 61.4% from total masculine population of 15 years and above. We can observe in 2005 a strong difference of population depending on sex, being smaller in feminine part (41.8% to 7.3%). Regarding the part of economic sectors occupied persons (*table 3*); we can observe that the trend is decreasing for agriculture and industry, but from different reasons.

Table 3

**Participation of population in labour force, by sex and area in Western Region
between 1997 and 2005**

Year	Indicators					
	Agriculture		Industry and constructions		Services	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1999	8,1	73,3	43,4	10,1	48,5	16,6
2000	8,5	72,7	41,6	10,6	49,9	16,5
2001	5,2	71,5	43,7	11,6	51,1	16,9
2002	3,8	63,6	46,2	16,7	50,0	19,7
2003	4,9	61,8	44,6	17,0	50,5	21,2
2004	3,0	51,8	48,1	26,6	48,9	21,6

Source: *Forța de muncă în România, INS, 2005*

Occupation on age groups in West Region, in 2004, on 15-64 years age segment registered a difference between sexes of 12.9% (63.4% in mans and 52.1% in women).

Occupied population distribution on education level (*table 4*) represents the small proportion of high education persons increased from 9.4% to 13.2% in the period 1999-2005. Medium education level persons form the large majority of occupied persons.

Equality chances promovation problematic in social life for both sexes, form an essential request for Romanian society, being considered as a base compound of preoccupation with human base rights respecting. That is why, the same measure stimulation of women and men contribution to durable development and society progress had an increasing importance in Romania.

Table 4

**Employment structure by educational level in Western Region between
1999 and 2005**

	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Tertiary education	9,4	12,3	11,3	13,5	13,2
Post high school and foremen education	5,2	5,0	5,0	4,8	4,7
High school education	32,6	33,0	33,5	33,7	34,9
Vocational and apprenticeship education	20,1	24,8	24,0	24,4	25,3
Secondary education	22,0	19,2	20,3	19,4	18,1
Primary education	10,7	5,7	5,9	4,2	3,8

Source: *Anuarul Statistic al României, INS, 2000- 2006*

The changes made in occupied population structure after the professional status underline the employed number proportion decreasing at country level and also at regional level between 1990 and 2005.

Economy restructuring determined the employed medium number decreasing with almost 3,501 thousands in 2003 against 1990 in Romania, respectively 360.5 thousands in West Region.

Economical, political and social changes impact that had been in Romania in '90 years affected in different manner the women and men situation so that there are still significant differences regarding the women and men participation level to productive activities, the incomes obtained by the both working categories, health state, those participation manner to public life and decisions.

There are the following differences between sexes in West Region regarding the labor market participation:

- in the year 2003 active women represent 37.2% from women total population while active men represent 50.8% from men total population;

- in 1991-2003 period, women had a unemployment rate higher than men to national level, but also to regional level, except the years 1999 and 2000; women represented, in 2000, 47.5% from total unemployed persons to West Region level and 46.8% to national level.

Women proportion is major in budgetary sectors employers (education, health and social assistance), commerce, hotels and restaurants, light industry, activities in which regularly the gains are smaller till 33% under the medium remuneration level on economy. Top remuneration sectors are extractive sectors, energetic, metallurgical, chemical sectors, transports and telecommunications in which the men are majority. An exception is represented by financial, banks and assurance institutions where is registered the higher remuneration level where the women are majority.

In activity fields in which the employed women are majority, the base gross medium income is smaller than the one registered in the whole field, as for example in commerce, tourism, public administration, education and health activities. In the industry, where the employed women detains an over 40%, their base gross medium income represents only 87% from medium income in field, that lead to the fact that employed women to receive a medium remuneration with almost 30% smaller than men's one.

Women and men keep having different roles in family and house hold. The women are preponderantly responsible with house and family attendance, children growing and education and family budget administration. Those responsibilities are in smaller proportion divided with husbands, even when the women is an active one and is working outside the house hold. The difficulties are growing also due to low level of families budget that do not allow the facilities acquisition in house hold, to facilitate the domestic work and neither certain specialized services using. The women are taking roles and responsibilities in house hold that in developed societies are assured to professional personal from services field.

We can remark some critical aspects of women problematic in society, from which:

- the women high percent working in sub terrain economy, dealing with illegal working;
- low quality of medical services, especially regarding the maternal services and familial planning;
- high number of women victims of alive person's traffic and sex industry;
- high risk of sexual molestation – increasing in the last years;
- familial violence;
- low number of organizations acting in woman rights field and low possibilities of the existing ones.

Registered unemployed persons analyse on medium show a high incidence in urban area in comparison with rural area, having a decreasing tendency in analysed period, from 60,066 in 1999 to 27,329 in 2004 in rural area.

Table 5

Evolution of unemployment rate between 1991 and 2005 (%)

Year	Romania		Region West		County's							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Arad		Caraș-Severin		Hunedoara		Timiș	
					Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1991	3,0	4,0	2,5	4,2	1,4	2,3	3,8	6,0	4,5	8,2	1,2	1,6
1995	9,5	11,4	7,5	10,1	5,1	5,8	9,9	13,4	12,0	17,5	4,0	5,3
1999	11,8	11,6	12,6	12,5	9,4	8,8	11,4	11,9	21,3	22,4	8,4	8,1
2000	10,5	10,1	10,4	10,4	8,4	7,4	9,7	10,3	16,4	17,8	7,6	7,2
2002	8,4	7,8	6,6	6,6	5,0	5,2	9,8	9,5	9,8	10,5	3,9	3,8
2005	5,9	5,2	5,1	4,9	3,6	3,1	7,9	7,1	9,4	9,4	2,3	2,3

Sursa: *Breviar statistic - Regiunea Vest, Direcția Regională de Statistică Timiș 2005*

Unemployed person's number decreasing with a medium education or professional level reflects the actual economic structure from Romania, characterized by sectors with an added value of production low or medium representing in present the main motor of economic development.

The unemployment rate is different in west region, from a county to another. Some fields falling, as siderurgy or mining sector in mono-industrial counties (Hunedoara, Caraș-Severin) do not mask the activity areas around Timișoara and Arad. The unemployment rate in Arad and Timiș counties is net lower to the one in Hunedoara and Caraș-Severin (*table 5*).

The unemployment rate knew variations in the 1991-2005 periods, from 2.5% in 1991 to 12.6% in 1999, with maximum 21.3% in Hunedoara County following the dismissals from mining sector, decreasing and reaching in 2005 the 5.1% value. The highest value of unemployment rate registered in Hunedoara County (9.4%), and the lowest one in Timiș County (2.3%).

Regarding the uncompensated unemployed on education levels from West Region, those represents almost 50% from total registered unemployed persons (45.270 registered unemployed persons), 2/3 from this category being represented by the persons with primary, secondary, high school education. Especially in

Hunedoara and Caraș- Severin must be taken in count fighting measures of this kind unemployment, between the persons with this education level.

CONCLUSIONS

The changes from occupied population structure on national economy sectors prove the rapidity with which the movements are made at less from macro-economical point of view:

- the rigour that characterized the restructuring in hard industry engaged a significant decrease of population with almost 50% in Hunedoara and Caraș-Severin counties;
- the dynamism that begun to characterize the services sector allowed the absorption of an increasing part of active population;
- the industrial unemployment caused a country return phenomena and agriculture activities increasing.

Occupied population decomposing in big sector of economic activity must be seen parallel with the GDP on region. The GDP structure and its evolution in West Region underline the following tendencies:

- the services sector is increasing reported to domestic production of West Region;
- agricultural production is decreasing, but in comparison with agricultural activities increasing is a testimony of productivity decreasing in this sector;
- Industrial productivity contribution increased, this observation must be gradated depending on country. From the point of view of occupied population on education levels, the major part of occupied population (31.1%) has a high school education level, 10.8% having superior studies, from which, less than half (44.3%) are women.

The unemployment decreasing after 2000 can be explained through the retrials range, leaving to work abroad, working in sub terrain industry, but also through the fact the most part of long term unemployed are not registered to labour force offices.

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