

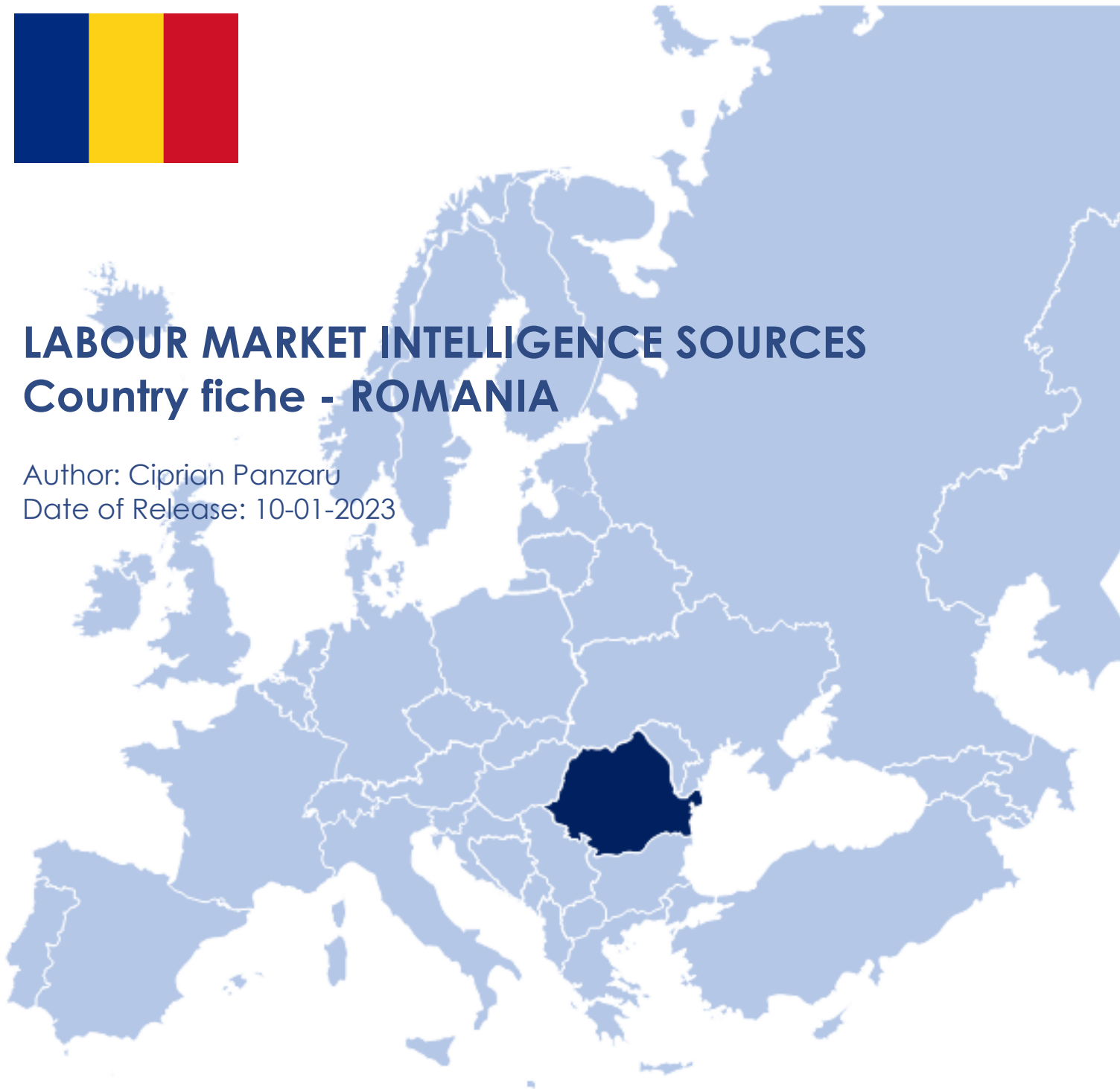


# LABOUR MARKET INTELLIGENCE SOURCES

## Country fiche - ROMANIA

Author: Ciprian Panzaru

Date of Release: 10-01-2023



**LMI-EUniv Erasmus+ KA2 Project 2021-1-RO01-KA220-HED-000032249**

Innovating the use of Labour Market Intelligence  
within European Universities - LMI-EUniv



Funded by  
the European Union

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>4</b>
LMI-EUniv project	4
Consortium	4
Aims	4
Objectives	4
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	<b>6</b>
Demography	6
Labour market	6
Higher education market	7
<b>LMI SOURCES AT NATIONAL LEVEL</b>	<b>8</b>
LMI providers	8
<i>National Institute of Statistics</i>	8
<i>Public Employment Service</i>	8
<i>Ministry of Education</i>	9
<i>Ministry of Labour</i>	9
<i>Employers organizations</i>	10
<i>Non-governmental organisations</i>	10
Assessing the sources of LMI at national level	10
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>12</b>

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARACIS	The Romanian Higher Education Quality Assurance Agency
CEDEFOP	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training
EU	European Union
HEI	Higher Education Institution
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IO	Intellectual Output
IP	Internet Protocol
LMI	Labour Market Intelligence
LMI-EUniv	Innovating the use of Labour Market Intelligence within European Universities
LMO	Labour Market Observatory
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OJA	Online Job Advertisement
OVATE	Skills Online Vacancy Analysis Tool for Europe (Skills OVATE)
PES	Public Employment Service
RMU	The Unique Matriculation Register
R&D	Research and Development
SIIR	The Integrated Informatics Education System of Romania

# BACKGROUND

## LMI-EUniv project

“Innovating the use of Labour Market Intelligence within European Universities - LMI-EUniv”, the project was the subject of a successful application to Key Action 2 - Cooperation among organisations and institutions - of the Erasmus+ programme.

## Consortium

The consortium is composed of West University of Timisoara (project leader), University of Milano-Bicocca (Italy), University of Tallinn (Estonia), Prospektiker - (Spain) and Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (Luxembourg).

## Aims

The primary focus of the project is to understand how are European Universities using labour market information and labour market intelligence in the planning and delivery of their provision and how can this be improved. Therefore, the project aims to help HEI to develop appropriate skills and competencies through better matching of education supply to demand through innovative learning and teaching practices.

## Objectives

The LMI-EUniv project has three main objectives: (1) to map essential LMI sources at national level, (2) to explore how HEI in Europe are using LMI, and (3) to produce a training course, guide and a Labour Market Intelligence Hub. This will be an online platform, aggregating LMI sources and information, and aims to become a reference point for all HEI.

# INTRODUCTION

This country fiche provides information concerning the essential LMI sources at national level with a particular focus on LMI sources used by HEI. It was developed within the Intellectual Output 1 of the LMI-EUniv project - Mapping essential LMI sources at national level. The role of the country fiches is to systemize information related to LMI sources and gather them into a LMI Hub. The country fiches will form the basis for the Data (Evidence) Report and in turn, will inform the production of the Final Report.

During the inception phase of the project, we have noticed the existence of a large number of LMI sources but also a lack of information about them. We consider that having access to a single point of information with LMI sources will enable HEI to better use this for their activities. Thus, this research represents the first step in this direction through mapping the LMI sources at the European level.

We believe that this study is the first of its kind focused on LMI sources across Europe and is in itself a considerable innovation. Through this activity, we are seeking to influence how universities in Europe view, analyse, utilise and produce their own LMI to aid with their decision-making. Further, we aim to make this available to help stakeholders such as policymakers in national and regional governments, employers, and regional development agencies to be better able to bring their demand-side knowledge to support universities and ensure higher education supply fits to current and future labour market need.

The Final Report Recommendations given the project's geographical coverage and the pressing need for action on using labour market intelligence should have considerable transferability potential.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## Demography

On the 1st of January 2022, Romania had a population of 19,038,098 inhabitants. This represented about 4.3 per cent of European Union population. The median age was 42.5 years. The Romanian population is on a decreasing trend being strongly affected by the demographic ageing and emigration. Crude rate of total population change, per 1 000 persons was -5.0 in 2021, with a crude birth rate of 9.6 and a crude death rate of 13.4. Life expectancy estimated for the year of 2018 was 75.3 years, with 71.7 years for males and 79.2 years for females. The age structure reflects the existence of demographic ageing phenomenon, which has determined the fall in the share of young population (0-14 years) and the absolute and relative increase in the share of older people (60 years and over). Proportion of population aged 0-14 years was 15.7 per cent in 2021, while the proportion of population aged 65 years and more was 18.5 per cent, resulting an age dependency ratio (population aged 0-14 and 65 and more to pop. aged 15-64) of 52.0 per cent. Romania is the main provider of immigrants in European Union. On the 1st of January 2021 there were recorded about 3.57 million of Romanians living abroad. These numbers account for about 18% of Romanian population. However, unofficial statistics claim that there are over 5 million of Romanians abroad.

## Labour market

The Romanian Labour Market is characterised by a very high dynamic. The lifting of Covid 19 restrictions at the beginning of 2022, the trend of Romanian employees to look for new job opportunities, digitalization and remote or hybrid work options have generated an increase in employment opportunities and an intensification in the activity of job seekers.

According to Eurostat, in Q4 2022, the employment rate of the age group 25-64 years was 71.7 percent, with 0.4 percentage points below compared to the previous quarter. At the same time, the employment rate for the age group 20-24 was 36.1 percent, similar to the previous quarter.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the activity rate, for the age group 25-64 was 75.2 percent, much lower than the EU207 average, which was 81.4 per cent. For the same period, the activity for the age group 20-24 was 44.0 percent, decreasing by 0.4 percent, compared to the third quarter.

The unemployment rate is slightly lower than the EU average for the age group 25-64. In the fourth quarter of 2022 was 4.7 percent (compared to 5.4 percent in EU2007). However, in the same period, for the age group 20-25, the unemployment rate was 17.9 percent, much higher compared to EU2007 which was 12.9 percent.

The most advertised occupation (OVATE) in the period of Q3 2021 - Q2 2022 were ICT professionals, Research & engines and office professionals. The most requested skills (at level 1 ESCO skill) were communication, collaboration and creativity, management skills, working with computers, information skills, languages.

## Higher education market

In Romania the higher education is organized in universities, study academies, institutes, higher studies schools, referred to as higher education institutions or universities, temporarily authorized or certified.

In 2022 there were registered 46 public civil higher education institutions, 7 public military higher education institutions and 39 privates higher education institutions.

Babeş-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, followed by the University of Bucharest and the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, are the higher education institutions in Romania best ranked, according to the annual report on national metaranking for 2021, released by the Ministry of Education. Among the top ten universities in the top are two universities of medicine and pharmacy - the one in Cluj, and four places away from Bucharest - as well as two more technical universities.

# LMI SOURCES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

## LMI providers

LMI comprises any information and knowledge about labour market dynamics. It covers topics such as labour demand and supply, unemployment, employment and earnings, emergence of new occupations, new skills required on labour market, post-graduate path, career expectations, etc.

The Romanian labour market is dominated by a large number of actors organised on multiple levels. Most of them provides LMI in different forms. The Government, through its departments and specialised agencies represents the main provider of LMI.

### National Institute of Statistics

National Institute of Statistics (NIS) organizes and coordinates official statistics in Romania. NIS is a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal personality, subordinate to the Government, financed from the state budget. Under the NIS, the regional statistics directorates and the county statistics directorates, corresponding to the territorial structure of Romania, operate as public institutions with legal personality. NIS provides data series about employment structure, unemployment, educational structure, etc. Data are provided by sector, occupation, level of education etc., being available at local, regional and national level.

### Public Employment Service

Public Employment Service of Romania (NEA) it represents the main actor of labour administration. NEA's territorial offices are the County Agencies of Employment and Local Units of Employment. The NEA coordinates the Agency of Bucharest, 41 county agencies (with 70 local agencies and 141 offices), eight county centres of vocational training for the unemployed, eight regional centres of adult vocational training, as well as a National Centre for the Vocational Training of the Personnel. PES Romania provides data series about unemployment by sector and occupation at regional and national level.



## Ministry of Education

Ministry of Education provides Labour Market Intelligence through various sources.

*Integrated Educational Register* (REI) is a platform managed by the Ministry of Education which offers access to the educational route/professional pathway of an individual, by interconnecting the management system from the educational sector with the connected management systems, by a cloud-type solution. REI integrates all modules used in the National Education System: The Integrated Informatics Education System of Romania (SIIIR), The Unique Matriculation Register (RMU) and The Romanian Higher Education Quality Assurance Agency (ARACIS). REI also permits the generation of reports and statistic indicators on enrolled students based on real-time data reported by universities (e.g. by geospatial distribution, specializations, level of study, etc.).

*National Student Enrolment Single Registry* (RMU) is a component of REI. By RMU, universities can run administrative operations at student level achieving interoperability between existing databases at the pre-university and higher education levels and facilitating retrieving data from SIIIR (Integrated Information System of Education in Romania) in the RMU.

*The National Qualifications Authority* (ANC) acts as a National Coordination Point for the for the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), Contact Point for ESCO, Europass National Centre, EPALE National Support Service and Euroguidance National Centre. ANC provides statistics on number of graduates by occupation, number of study programs validated and registered in the National Register of Qualifications in Higher Education, other analytics about graduates and qualifications.

## Ministry of Labour

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is the main provider of statistics on the number of employees, unemployment, wages, and social insurance. Information is provided by occupation and at the sectoral level. It covers both regional and national level. National Agency for Employment (PES) is functioning under the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (however, we decide to present it separate in this report, see above).

*Labour Inspection* including the Territorial Labour Inspectorates is an institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. Its main goal is to verify that employers comply with their obligations related to the labour relations and working conditions. Labour Inspection collecting all working contracts and therefore, by request, they can provide information about employment structure at local, regional and national level.

### Employers organizations

In Romania there are few Employers' Organisations that provide from time to time information related to labour market but mainly limited to the area of representativity of each organization. *Concordia* is an employers' organization that brings together 14 industries essential for the Romanian economy, representing than 1,800 companies with 330,000 employees and a total contribution of 26% to Romania's GDP ([www.concordia.ro](http://www.concordia.ro)). In 2019 supports extensive research about labour market dynamics in Romania. The paper comprises data about employment structure, skills and qualifications needs, gaps and shortages. It also forecasted demographic data and employment data.

### Non-governmental organisations

*Social Monitor* is a project supported by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung foundation. It aims to present the Romanian social realities in figures and data. Data provided covers the distribution of poverty and wealth, structure of the labor market, gap between different regions and between Romania and other countries. Related to labour market, information is about employment structure, career information (e.g., working conditions, average salary) or educational structure.

## Assessing the sources of LMI at national level

Once the sources of LMI have been identified, their quality is needed to be assessed. There are many organisations that produce LMI but only through a standardized evaluation process they can be considered as being qualitative. The quality of LMI sources is sustained by their representativeness, validity and reliability.

Table 1 below contains a list of LMI sources identified at national level and their rating in accordance with LMI-EUniv methodology.

Table 1: LMI Sources at national level

[SEE THE LMI SOURCES HERE](#)

# REFERENCES

- Agenția Națională pentru Ocuparea Forței de Muncă, URL: <https://www.anofm.ro/Imvw.html?agentie=ANOFM&categ=3&subcateg=1> [Accessed September 2022]
- Autoritatea Națională pentru Calificări, URL: <http://www.anc.edu.ro/statistici-educationale/> [Accessed June 2022]
- Concordia/CIDE, URL: <http://www.cide.ro/Piata%20muncii%20din%20Romania.pdf> [Accessed May 2022]
- Institutul National de Statistica, URL: [www.insse.ro](http://www.insse.ro) [Accessed September 2022]
- Inspectia Muncii, URL: <https://www.inspectiamuncii.ro/> [Accessed September 2022]
- Monitorul social, URL: <https://monitorsocial.ro/indicator/> [Accessed September 2022]
- Ministerul Muncii, URL: <http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici> [Accessed September 2022]
- Pânzaru C., Brandas C. Filip F. (2016). Data Driven Decision Support Systems: An Application Case in Labour Market Analysis. Romanian Journal of Information Science and Technology, 19.1-2
- Pânzaru, C. Brandas, C. (2017). A Conceptual Model of Collaborative Support Sistem for Labour Market Governance. In the Importance of Governann in Regional Labour Market Monitoring for Evidence-based Policy-making, Christa Larsen, Sigrid Rand, Alfons Schmid, Tilman Nagel, Heike Hoess (Eds.). Rainer Hampp Verlag, Augsburg, München
- Registrul Matricol Unic (RMU), URL: <https://rei.gov.ro/index.php> [Accessed May 2022]
- Registrul Educațional Integrat, URL: <https://rei.gov.ro/informatii-generale-14> [Accessed May 2022]

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the National Agency and Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein



2023