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Atypical Employment in Romania

Discussion Paper

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The Institutional Determinants of Atypical Employment and Social Inequality in Europe, founded by the Hans Böckler Foundation and supervised by Jutta Allmendinger, Johannes Giesecke, and Kathrin Leuze



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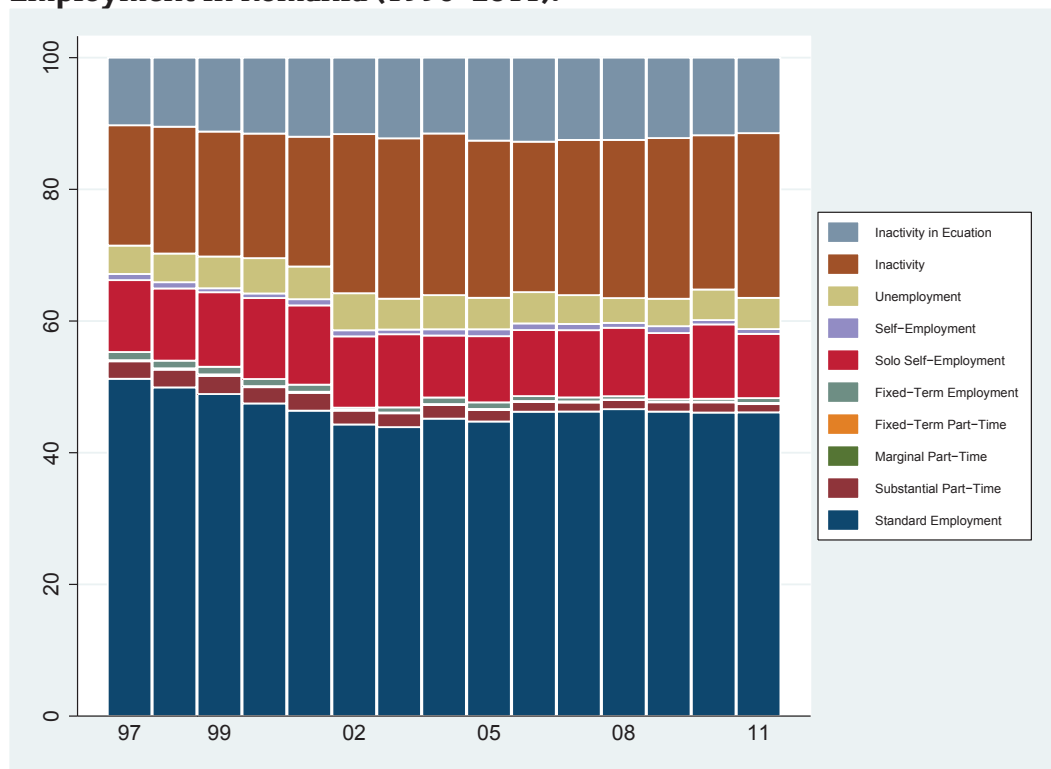
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Romania

Levels of employment fell steadily in all the groups studied from 1997 to 2002. Employment rates for low-skilled workers did not reach a low point until 2004. On the whole, low-skilled workers and the under-30s had disproportionately low levels of labor market integration. Unemployment and standard employment only fluctuated slightly for all groups, although men and the under-30s were the most likely to be unemployed and the 30-to-49s and highly qualified individuals were the most likely to be in standard employment¹⁷. Solo self-employment dominated over all the other forms of flexible employment analyzed here. It was primarily low-skilled individuals and the over-49 age group who considered it an alternative to standard employment. By contrast, part-time employment and fixed-term contracts played almost no role.

In Romania, there was little movement on the labor market as a result of the crisis. Only older people and highly qualified individuals faced falls in employment of 3.1 and 3.4 percentage points respectively.

Employment in Romania (1996–2011).

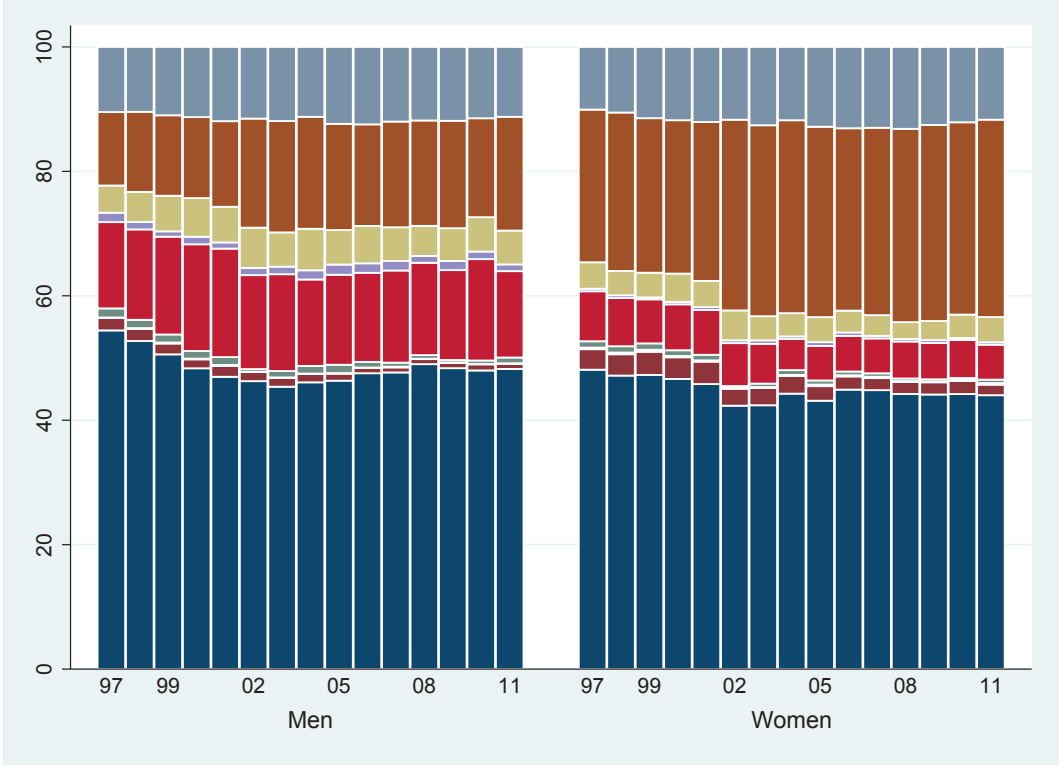


Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).¹⁸

¹⁷ There is no information on working times in Poland from 1997–2000, which makes it impossible to distinguish part-time from full-time employment. People who work part-time are therefore assigned to the standard employment category. Moreover, no information was available on education and training for the years 1998 to 2000. People who were in education or training in these years are in the “inactive” category.

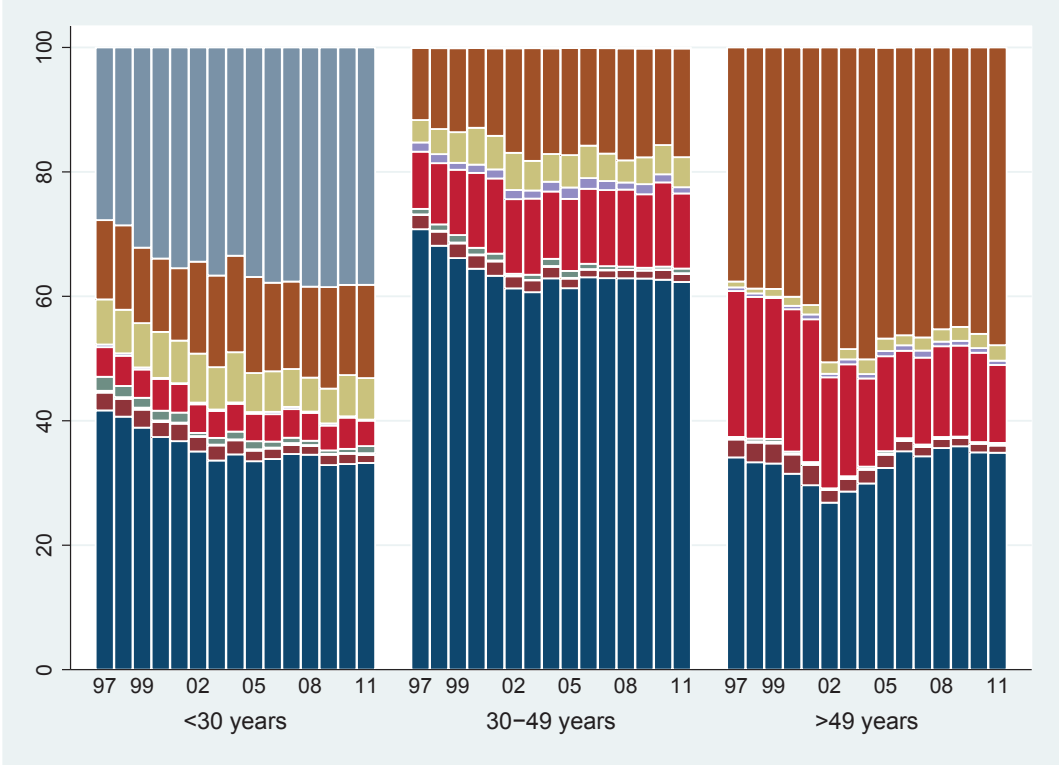
¹⁸ In contrast to the other European countries studied, employment data for Romania is only available from 1997 onwards. Changes in the survey program in the year 2002 mean the comparability of the data from the preceding years is restricted. Further source details are contained in the respective country tables, which can be accessed on the project website.

Employment in Romania by Gender (1996–2011).



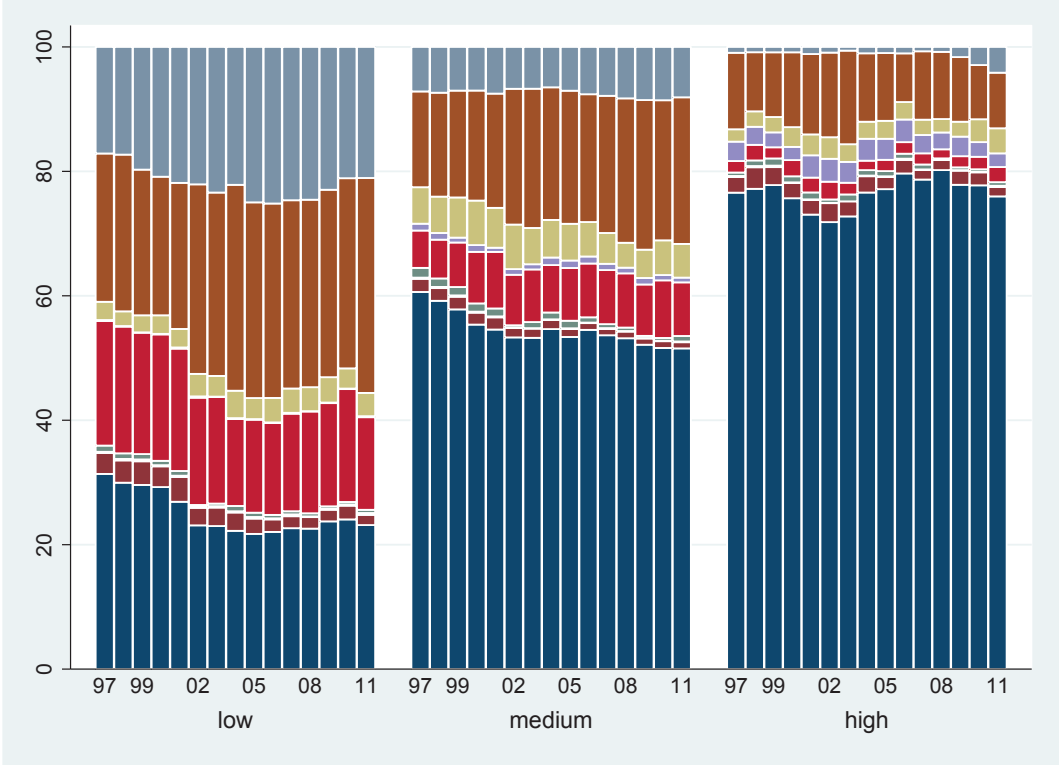
Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).¹⁸

Employment in Romania by Age (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).¹⁸

Employment in Romania by Education (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).¹⁸

Important terms

The **population studied** includes all people who were of working age (between 15 and 64 years of age) at the time of the survey but excludes those living in collective living quarters (monasteries/convents, hospitals, etc.) and those doing military service.

A person was considered **employed** if they were working in the private or public sector, either in a dependent or self-employed capacity, for at least one hour a week and received a salary, wage, or other monetary remuneration for this.

Individuals were considered **unemployed** if they were not employed but were actively seeking work and were available to the labor market or if they were entering employment within the following three months.

Those who were neither employed nor unemployed were considered economically **inactive**. Inactive individuals who were in education or training were assigned to the inactive **in education or training** category.

A **standard employment relationship** exists when an individual is in a dependent employment relationship for at least 35 hours weekly and has a permanent employment contract.

Marginal part-time employment is employment with fewer than 20 hours a week.

Substantial part-time employment is employment with 20 hours and more a week but less than 35 hours a week.

Fixed-term employment exists when the period during which a contract is valid is limited. We differentiate between fixed-term employment (35 hours and more a week) and fixed-term part-time employment (less than 35 hours a week).

Self-employment exists when an individual's main economic activity is not dependent employment.

Solo self-employment refers to self-employment without employees.

The **educational/skill levels** "low," "medium," and "high" are based on the ISCED classification of qualifications developed by UNESCO.

The aggregated data used in our country profiles can be downloaded from the project's website (www.wzb.eu/atypical). Interested users can also find explanations regarding some of the methodological problems that exist for certain years or variables.