

Statistical analysis in territorial profile of the active and occupied population from the County Galati from 2007 – 2008

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Abstract: The principal causes of the occupied evolution and of the unemployment from the county Galati were: the general economic decline and the specific one of the county, the failure of macro-stabilization, the relatively low investments, low labor mobility in the territorial plan and professional, and the constraints determined by the international economic environment. The evolution of the labor resources in the county Galati was under the impact of demographic and social phenomena as they were: the acceleration of the fertility decline and maintaining the mortality to a high level, increase of the emigration, lowering the quality of the medical services and of health services, phenomena that have lead to the increase of the share of aged population of over 60 years.

Keywords: unemployment, emigration, macro-stabilization

1. Introduction

In 2008 the occupied population of the county Galati comprised 401.7 thousand of persons, decreasing with 3 thousand of persons compared to 2007; of which, the people of working age (15-64 years) were representing 94.9%. The employment rate of population of 15 years and over was of 50.2%, with differentiate by sex and area: more reduced at women than at men (43.9% compared to 53.9%) and in the urban environment comparative with the rural environment (47.9% compared to 53.0%).

The employment rate of working age population (proportion of employed persons in working age in the total population of working age) was in 2008 of 57.7% having higher values for the employed male persons (63.9%, compared to 51.5% in the women case). The significant differences between the employment rate at women and men are registered in all the age groups.

Table1. Employment rate by sex and age group, in the years 2007 and 2008

	2007	2008	2008/2007
	Percentage		Percentage
The population of working age (15-64 years)	57,9	57,7	-0,2
Young (15-24 years)	29,1	25,6	-3,5
Adults (25-54 years)	72,9	73,3	0,4
Elderly (55-64 years)	36,9	39,4	2,5
Women of working age (15-64 years)	52,1	51,5	-0,6
Young (15-24 years)	25,1	21,6	-3,5
Adults (25-54 years)	66,6	66,5	-0,1
Elderly (55-64 years)	31,4	33,1	1,7
Men of working age (15-64 years)	63,6	63,9	0,3
Young (15-24 years)	32,8	29,4	-3,4
Adults (25-54 years)	79,2	80,0	0,8
Elderly (55-64 years)	43,1	46,7	3,6

Source: Statistical Survey on labor in households (AMIGO)

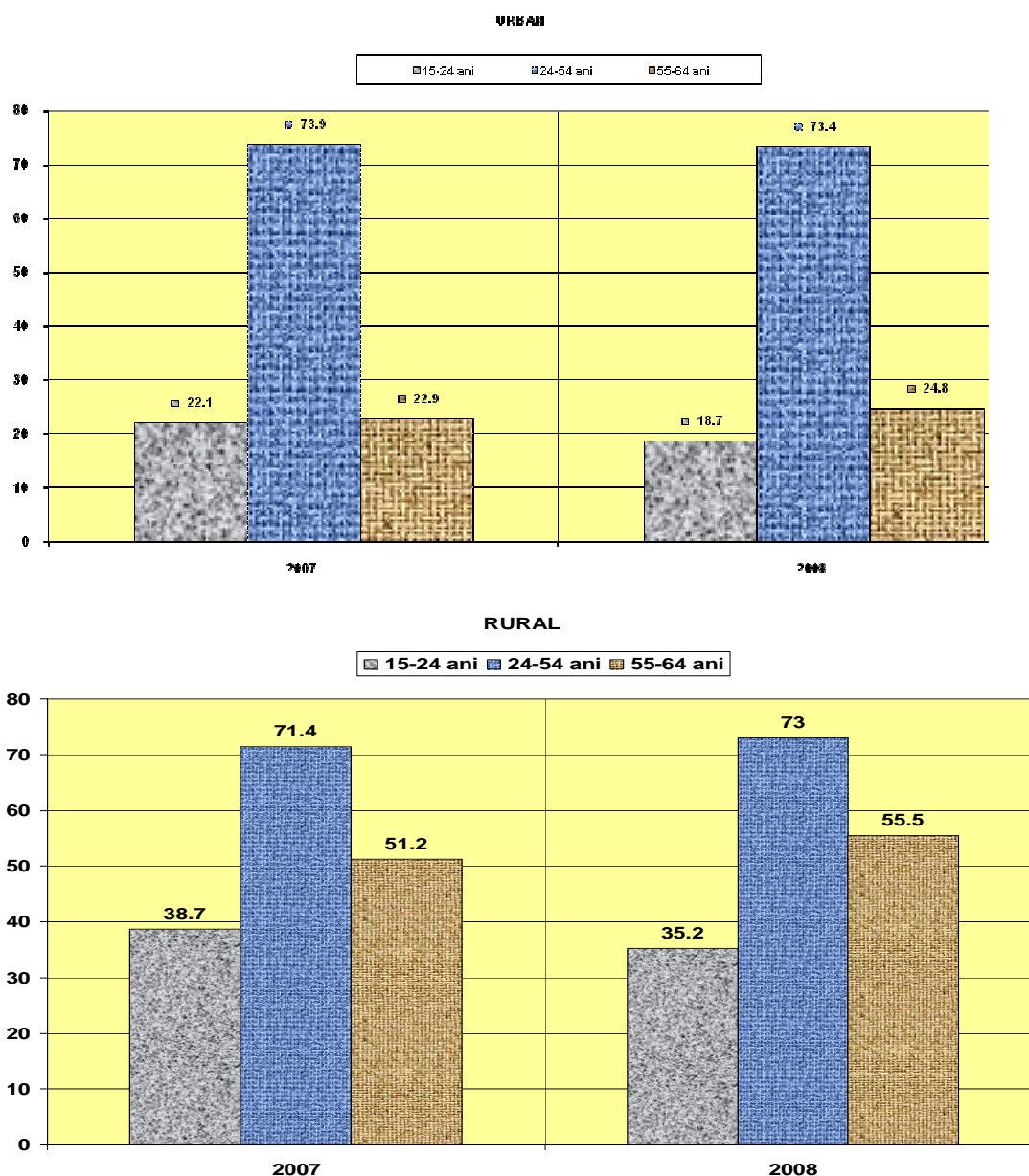
In 2008, the occupying rate of the working age population from the urban area (55.0%) was outpaced by the recorded rate in the rural area (61.6%). Comparative with 2007, the value of this indicator has increased in the rural area and decreased in the urban area, what had as result in widening the gap between the two areas of the residence (from 4.7 to 6.6 percentage points).

The comparative analysis by areas and age groups shows an increase from the previous year of the occupancy rates for the older people (55-64 years) from the urban area and a decrease of the employment degree of the young one (15-24 years) from the rural area (Graphic 1.).

The comparative analysis shows a structure of the population by age groups similar to that occupied in 2007. Thus, and in 2008, the highest share was held by the elderly of 25 – 34 years (27.6%), followed by the persons from the group 35-44 years (25.4%).

The distribution of the employed population after the professional status shows that, similar to the situation of the precedent year, in 2008 the share of the employees was the highest in the total of employed population even if their number decreased with 115 thousand persons. The distribution of the employed population on types of property shows that in 2008 the private sector has absorbed 76.6% from the employed population (compared to 73.8% in 2007); among these persons 53.5% had their residence in the rural area, and 55.3% were male. The public sector concentrated 21.0% of the employed population, compared to 23.2% in 2007; the majority (76.0%) of the employed persons in the public sector was living in the urban area, share in slightly decrease compared to 2007 (3.0%).

Graphic 1. The employment rate by areas and age groups, in the years 2007 and 2008



On activities of the national economy, it was noted that, among the employed persons in 2008, 32.2% were working in agricultural industries. In non-agricultural industries, the employed persons were found in proportion of 31.6% in the manufacturing industry, 15.6% in commerce, 8.4% in the public administration and defense and 8.2% in constructions. The activities with a pronounced degree of feminization of the employed population were those of health and social assistance (77.2%), education (73.3%), hotels and restaurants (65.4%), financial intermediation (64.7%), commerce (54.1%). The employed persons in working age (15-64 years) were found in proportion of 39.4% in services, 31.9% were working in industry and constructions, and 28.7% in the agricultural sector.

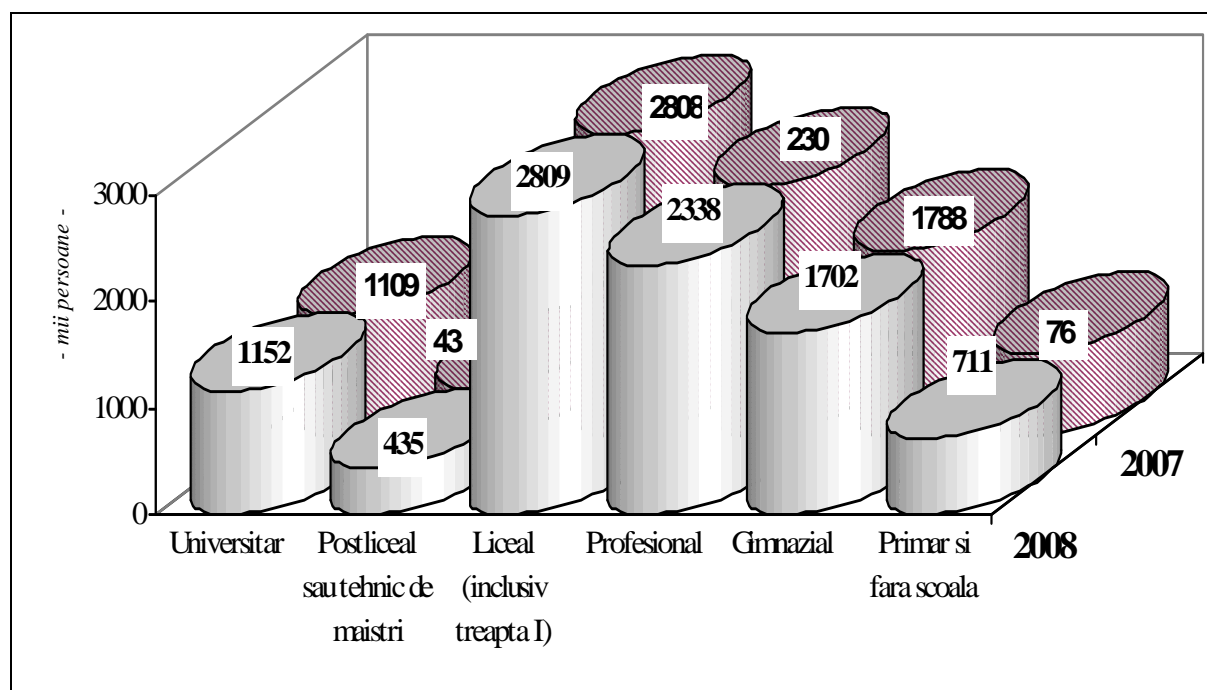
Compared to 2007, reductions of the number of employed persons had place especially in industry (-4.6%), public administration and defense (-3.4%), as well as and in wealth and social assistance (-2.3%). The employed population grew in greater extent than the anterior year, in construction (+5.9%), commerce (+2.6%) and education (+2.5%). In the activities of public administration, education and health has increased the number of employed women and reduced the number of men.

The average effective duration of the worksheet was in 2008 of 39.5 hours/week, as well as in the precedent year. The average number of hours worked per week increased compared with 2007 in the agricultural sector, especially in the women case (+1.4 hours/week, compared of only 0.4 hours/week in the men case).

2. The education level

Analyzing the distribution of the employed population by the educational level, we see that in 2008 the largest shares returned to the persons with high school education (30.7%), professional (25.5%) and to the graduates of gymnasium education (18.6%). The share of the people with university education was of 12.6% (of which 48.2% were women), and the level of the persons with primary education level or without graduated school was of 7.8%, the share of the women in this category of person being of 54.9% (Graphic 2).

Figure 2. Employed population by educational level in the years 2007 and 2008



Source: Statistical Survey on labor in households (AMIGO)

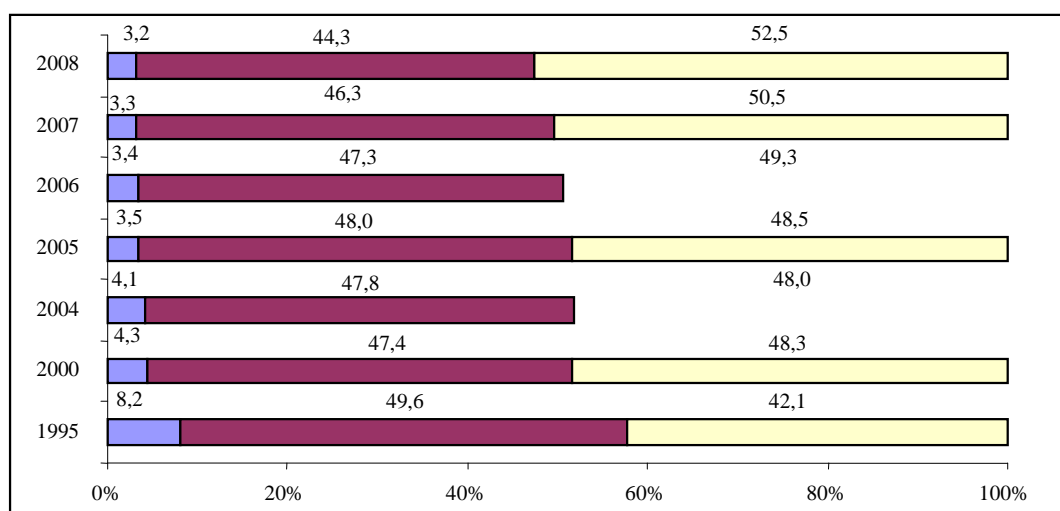
Comparative with 2007, is observed increases in the number of people with university education (+3.9%) especially of the female sex (+5.4% compared to +2.5% in the men case), concomitant with a reduction (-3.1%) of the number of employed persons with low level of education (primary, gymnasium or without graduated school).

The employment rate of the persons of working age (15-64 years) with a superior level of education was in 2008 of 84.0% without significant differences by gender and areas.

3. Number of employees in formal sector

In 2008 has continued the process of relative stabilization of the economy started in 2000, the result being an increase of the average number of employees in the South-East Region from 4468.8 thousand persons in 2007 to 4558.9 thousand persons (+90.1 thousand persons, respective with 2.0%). In 2008 the distribution of the employees on economic sectors shows that over 52.5% were found in services, their share increasing compared to the precedent year with 2.0 percentage points. In the secondary sector were working 44.3% from employees with 1.9 percentage points less then in 2007. The share of the number of employees that developed their work in the agricultural branches (primary sector) was in 2008 of only 3.2% (in decrease with 0.1 percentage points compared to the precedent year (Graphic 3).

Figure 3. Distribution of employees by sectors of activity



) Agricultura, silvicultura, piscicultura Industrie constructii Servicii^{*)}

includes the activities of: commerce, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and other service activities

In 2008 compared with 2007, increases of the average number of the employees were registered in the activities of: commerce (+79.5 thousand persons), constructions (+25.2 thousand persons), health and social assistance (+14.9 thousand persons), public administration (+12.2 thousand persons), real estate (11.2 thousand people), financial intermediations (8.8 thousand persons), and other service activities (5.2 thousand people).

Decrease of the average number of employees was produced in the manufacturing industry (-66.7 thousand persons), extractive industry (-3.3 thousand persons), education (-0.7 thousand persons). The profile of the economic activities influence, and the employees distribution, by gender. Thus, the women are found mainly in the service sector, health and social assistance are still characterized by

the most pronounced degree of “feminization” of the labor employed (79.2% of the total number of employees from the branch).

The activities from the extractive industry and construction are carried out mainly by men, these representing over 85% of the total of employees. In the manufacturing industry, in which works almost one third (31.3%) of the total number of employees, the distribution on the two genders is at relatively equal values.

Unfolding the privatization process had induced mutation in what concern the distribution of the employees on form of property. Thus, in 2008, the distribution of the average number of the employees on property forms reveals that more than two thirds of them worked in companies with private capital (67.2%). Compared with 2007 in 2008, was recorded a decrease in the average number of existent employees in the societies with public capital, with 133.1 thousand persons, of which 83.6% were workers.

In 2008 the distribution of the employees by gender highlights a majority of the employed women in the companies with public capital, their share recording an increase with 2.4 percentage points compared with the precedent year, while in the societies with private capital, the number of the man was superior to those of women 12.2 percentage points (representing 56.1% of the private sector employees).

4. The effective of the employees at the end of 2008

The effective of employees at the end of 2008 in the South- Eastern development region was of 4790.4 thousand persons, the workers representing 57.6% of the total. Compared with the end of 2007 the effective employees had recorded a slightly increased with 137.7 thousand persons. ON the categories of employees, the numbers of the workers increased with 0.6 percentage points, and that of the technical and administrative staff with 6.5%.

From the total effective of employees more than half are men (52.4%) their number recording an increase of 3.5% against the number of employees at the end of 2007. The women effective at the end of the year 2008 has recorded an increase with 53.5 thousand persons (2.4%) compared to the previous year.

The mobility of the employed labor from the primary and secondary sector towards the tertiary one constantly manifests in the last yeas for all the employees, regardless of gender.

In the activities with male specific such as the construction and extractive industry which together, hold almost 10% from the total number of the employees on economy (466.5 thousands persons) is recorded a share of the men exceeding 85% (86.1%, respectively 84.8% of the employees of this branch). For females, the activities with the greatest degree of attractiveness are the health and social assistance (78.6%), financial intermediations (69.1%), education (68.6%), hotels and restaurants (63.3%) the share of the total number of employees from these branches in the total number on economy being of 19.2%.

5. The BIM Unemployment

The number of BIM¹) unemployed within the Region was in 2008 of 704 thousand persons, in decrease with 11.9% compared with 2007. Significant reductions of the BIM unemployed number

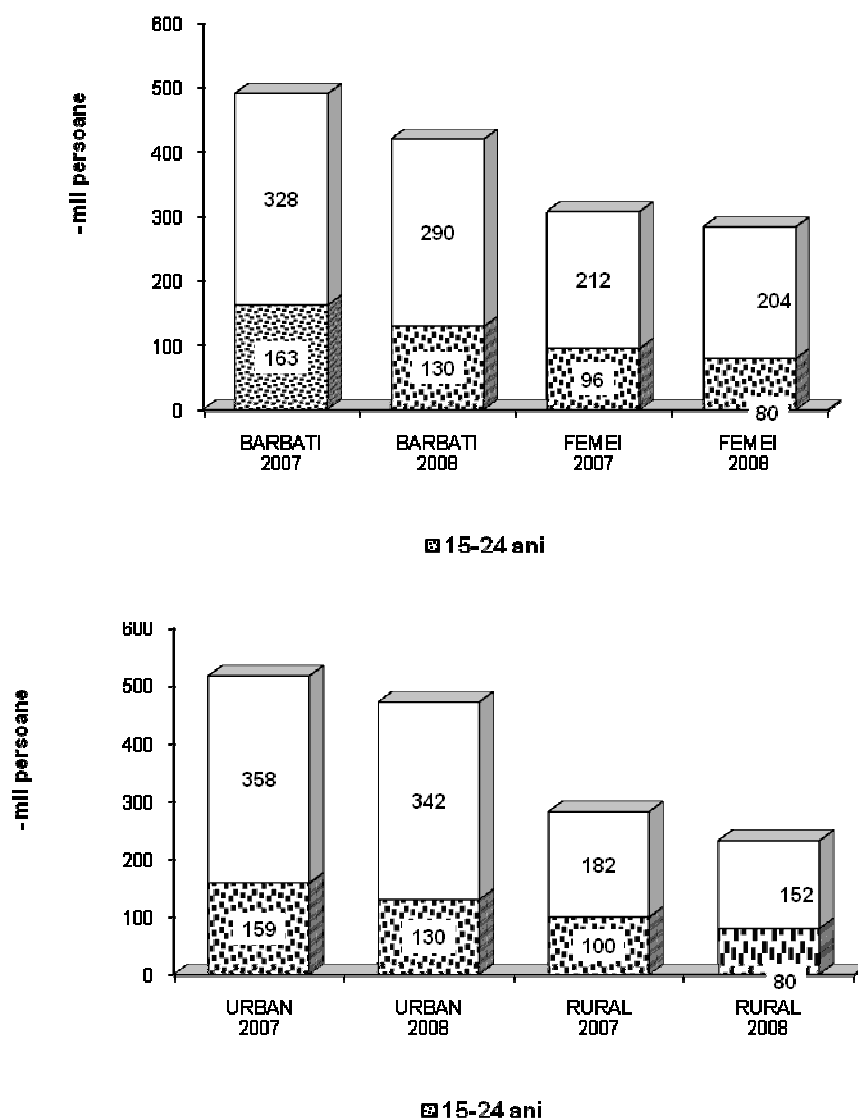
¹ According to the International Labor Organization criteria

was recorded among men (-14.4% compared to -8.0% in the women case) and of the persons from the rural area (-17.8% compared to -8.7% in the case of those from the urban). (Graphic 4) As in the previous years, the unemployment is manifested most acute among men in the urban areas and among young people (15-24 years).

The distribution by genders and areas of the BIM unemployed highlights that, in both analyzed years, preponderant in the total number of unemployed were the persons of masculine gender (59.7%, in 2008, respectively 61.4% in 2007), as well as and the persons from the urban area (67.1%, respectively 64.7%).

From the distribution of unemployed on age groups is found that, also in 2008 the young ones (15 – 24 years) were continuing to hold the highest share (29.9%) in the total of BIM unemployed, this share was in decrease with 2.6 percentage points compared to 2007.

Graphic 4. The number of unemployed BIM by genders, averages and age groups, in the years 2007 and 2008



Source: Statistical Survey on labor in households (AMIGO)

In 2008, in the urban area, 27.6% between the unemployed were young, compared to the 34.4% in the rural area. Among the young unemployed 62.1% was living in the urban area.

The share of the young BIM unemployed in the total of young persons (15-24 years) was of 6.3% in 2008, comparative with 7.7% in 2007. The level of this indicator was higher for the males persons (7.6% compared to 4.9 in the women case) and for those from the urban area (6.7% compared to 5.7% in the rural area).

The BIM unemployment rate (proportion of the unemployed BIM in the active population) has recorded at the country level a value of 7.2% compared to 8.0% in 2007.

For women it was recorded a unemployment rate of 6.4% lower than that for men (7.7%), but the spread being in decrease compared with 2007 (1.3 percentage points in 2008, compared to 2.1 percentage points in 2007).

In the urban area, the unemployment rate was significantly higher than in the rural area (8.8% respectively 5.2%), the gap deepening in 2008 compared to 2007 (3.6 percentage points, than 3.3 percentage points).

By age groups the unemployment rate has reached the highest level (19.7%) among young (15-24 years), being but with 1.3 percentage points smaller than the recorded value in the anterior year. For the unemployed of 25 years and over the unemployment rate was in 2008 of 5.6%, in slightly decrease (-0.6 percentage points) compared to 2007.

Table2. The BIM unemployment by gender, averages and age groups, in the years 2007 and 2008

	2007	2008	2008/2007
	Percentage		Percentage
Total	8,0	7,2	-0,8
Genders			
Women	6,9	6,4	-0,5
Men	9,0	7,7	-1,3
Area of residence			
Urban	9,5	8,8	-0,7
Rural	6,2	5,2	-1,0
Age groups			
15-24 years	21,0	19,7	-1,3
25 years and over	6,2	5,6	-0,6

Source: Source: Statistical Survey on labor in households (AMIGO)

AS in the previous year, in 2008 the unemployment was affected in a greater extent the graduates of the average education, for which the unemployment rate was of 8.0% (respectively 8.8% in 2007), level approximately double compared with the one registered for the unemployed with superior studies (3.9% respectively 3.8% in 2007). The highest unemployment rate was registered for the unemployed with a low level of education from the urban area, and the smallest for the unemployed male with superior education level.

The average duration of unemployment in 2008 was 20.6 months, decreasing with 1.8 months compared to the last year. The shorter average duration of unemployment (14.4 months) was recorded

at the young (15-24 years) female, and the longest (28.2 months) at the elderly for 55 years and over male.

The unemployed who have been found in unemployment of long term (12 months and over) were 56.2% of the total number of unemployed BIM, compared to 58.9% in the previous year. Among the unemployed on long term (found in unemployment of 12 months and over) 62.6% were men, and 69.7% lived in urban area. The unemployment on long term is strongly manifested among men (59.0% compared to 52.2% in the women case), in the urban area (58.4% compared to 51.7% in the rural area), as well as and of the persons over 55 years and over (62.3%).

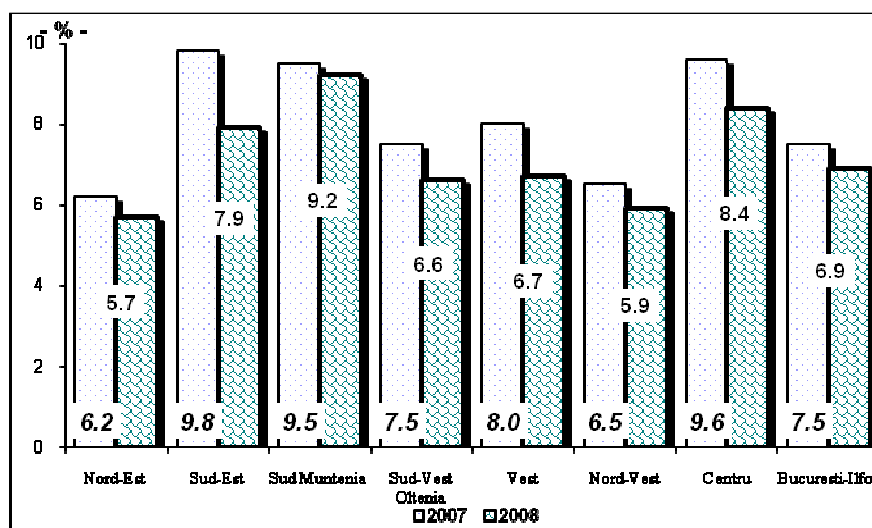
The incidence of the BIM unemployment on long term by genders and age groups in the years 2007 and 2008 (Source: Statistical Survey on labor in households (AMIGO))

	2007	2008	2008 compared to 2007
	Percentage		Percentage points
Total	58,9	56,2	-2,7
Genders			
Women	55,7	52,2	-3,5
Men	60,9	59,0	-1,9
Age groups			
15-24 years	68,0	66,5	-1,5
25 years and over	64,0	59,0	-5,0

The rate of the very long-term unemployment (the share if the unemployed found in unemployment of two years and over in the active population) was in 2008 of 2.5%, compared to 3.3% in 2007.

In each of the two analyzed years, the highest number of the Unemployed BIM was recorded in South Region Muntenia (142 thousand persons in 2008 and 149 thousands in 2007), while the West Region was focusing only 56 thousand persons in 2008, respectively 68 thousands in 2007. (Graphic 12)

Graphic 12 The BIM unemployment rate on regions, in 2007 and 2008



Source: Statistical Survey on labor in households (AMIGO)

In the South Muntenia Region was recorded in 2008 the highest unemployment rate (9.2%), decreasing with only 0.3 percentage points compared to 2007. More accentuated reductions of the unemployment rate comparative with the anterior year was recorded in the South-East (-1.9 percentage points), West (-1.3 percentage points) and Center (-1.2 percentage points).

6. CONCLUSIONS

The major concern for the County Galati should be related to the long-term unemployment and the recorded one among the young and with the age contained between 15-24 years.

The employment rate of those with high qualification is greater being a great gap between the young with an average qualification or reduced. Thus, the largest share in the active measures should be to own the measures concerning the process of lifelong learning, continuous training due to the growing need for new competences in the labor market. It would be tracked thus the employment growth, of adaptability and of mobility of the employment and the promotion of the social inclusion in the labor market.

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