

Methodological notes:

Data source:

Data regarding the rate and the number of job vacancies are obtained from the quarterly statistical sample survey, having as reference period the **middle month of the quarter**. For sizing the sample getting estimates of the main surveyed characteristics was considered, to be affected by errors in the limit of +/-3% and guaranteed with a probability of 95%. Starting with the first quarter of 2021, the sample includes about 22500 economic and social units. Units from budgetary sector are exhaustively included in the survey, except for local public administration units for which data at level of local communal councils are collected based on a representative sample at county level (about 820 units). For the economic sector, the survey covers units with 4 employees and over, representing 88,17% of total employees in this sector.

Aggregation of indicators is done by main activity of respondent economic and social unit (if it has no local subordinated units), respectively by main activity of each local subordinated unit. It is considered as local unit the unit which carries out activity in a different location than the headquarters premises of economic and social unit selected in the sample of statistical survey.

Information regarding „budgetary sector” should be used carefully, because data refer to statistics from economic activities, according to CANE Rev.2, of public administration, education and health and social assistance (including private sector of education – about 3.5%, respectively health and social assistance - about 11.0%), except for armed forces and similar (Ministry of National Defence, Romanian Intelligence Office, Ministry of Interior etc.).

These statistics do not take into consideration the type of financing, their purpose being to provide information by economic activity according to CANE Rev.2.

Information corresponding to the type of financing is administered by the Ministry of Public Finances, according to the stipulations of UGO no. 48/2005, with later completions and modifications.

Number of job vacancies includes number of paid jobs, newly created, unoccupied or which are to become vacant, for which:

- i. the employer is taking **active steps** and is prepared to take further steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned (examples of active steps taken by the employer: announce of a vacancy existence by means of employment services, issued in the newspapers, media, Internet, direct contact of possible candidates etc.) and;
- ii. the employer intends to fill either immediately or within a specific period of time, established by the employer. The specific period of time refers to the maximum time the vacancy is open and intended to be filled.

Are considered job vacancies the jobs meant for persons outside the enterprise (on which can also compete persons from inside the enterprise), irrespective of their definite or indefinite duration, full or part time program.

Are not considered job vacancies, the unoccupied jobs:

- meant **exclusively** to promote persons from inside the enterprise or institution;
- from public administration units, blocked by a normative document.

Jobs occupied by persons who are absent for a certain period of time (maternity leaves, leaves for child care, medical leaves, unpaid leave, other absences), are considered job vacancies, if employer wishes the substitution for a definite (temporary) period and if he takes active steps to find candidates.

The average number of job vacancies is calculated as a simple arithmetic mean from the four quarters.

Number of occupied posts is measured by means of the indicator regarding **number of employees (except those with suspended labour contract/civil servants' agreement) at end of middle month of reference quarter**. This indicator expresses total number of persons with individual

labour contract / civil servants' agreement with enterprise or local unit, on definite or indefinite duration (including seasonal workers, manager or administrator) and which are not suspended being valid in the last day of the month for which the questionnaire is filled in. Military staff and similar (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Interior, Romanian Intelligence Office etc.) are excluded.

Starting with the second quarter of 2020, in relation to the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the employees in **technical unemployed** and those who **benefited from days off for childcare** were **exceptionally included, even if on the last day of the reference month they had suspended their employment contract/employment relationship**.

The need to include these categories of employees resulted from:

- *the exceptional nature of their absence from work* (suspension of their employment contract/employment relationship, for a limited period of time);
- the fact that the employer *paid them for the reference period* (even if the amounts were partially or fully subsided by the state authorities);
- the legal provisions in force, **which prohibited the dismissal of these employees**, if the unit *benefited from subsidies* for technical unemployment from the state authorities;
- *the impossibility of filling the posts occupied by the above mentioned employees*, due to the fact that the employer did not have the possibility:
 - to declare these occupied posts as vacancies or
 - to initiate the necessary steps in order to hire other employees.

The employees from **public institutions/authorities** who were in *quarantine leave* and *receive an allowance* for the respective leave which was fully borne by the mentioned public bodies were also included.

The average annual number of job vacancies is calculated as a simple arithmetic mean from the four quarters.

Average annual job vacancies rate represents the ratio between the average annual number of job vacancies and total number of jobs (occupied and vacant, except those blocked or meant only for promotion inside the enterprise or institution), expressed in percentages:

$$JVR_a = \frac{\text{no_vacancies}}{(\text{no_occupied} + \text{no_vacancies})} * 100 = \frac{JV_a}{OP_a + JV_a} * 100$$

where: JVR_a = average annual job vacancies rate
 JV_a = average annual number of job vacancies
 OP_a = average annual number of occupied posts

Starting with the reference year 2017, Eurostat no longer requires EU Member States direct transmission of annual data, and disseminates them according to their own calculations based on national quarterly data. As a consequence, there may be some insignificant differences due to the rounding of the decimal part of the annual averages, between the data published at national level and those published by Eurostat.

NOTE: In relation to the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, **the infra-annual, statistical data** may present a lower degree of reliability, accuracy, completeness and comparability, as a result of the difficulties arising from the application of economic and social measures, determined by the declaration of state emergency throughout Romania. These difficulties were mainly determined by heavy access to the financial and accounting documents, caused frequently by the sudden closure of certain economic and social units, by not completing in due time of the respective documents, by relaxation of legal deadlines for submitting tax documents to the related institutions, by temporarily suspending the activity for a significant number of economic and social units or even by ceasing their activity, in some cases.

Classification of Activities in the National Economy (CANE Rev.2)

| CANE Rev.2 code Section level | Name of economic activity |
|--|--|
| A | Agriculture, forestry and fishing |
| B | Mining and quarrying |
| C | Manufacturing |
| D | Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply |
| E | Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities |
| F | Construction |
| G | Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles |
| H | Transportation and storage |
| I | Accommodation and food service activities |
| J | Information and communication |
| K | Financial and insurance activities |
| L | Real estate activities |
| M | Professional, scientific and technical activities |
| N | Administrative and support service activities |
| O | Public administration and defence; compulsory social |
| P | Education |
| Q | Human health and social work activities |
| R | Arts, entertainment and recreation |
| S | Other service activities |

Classification of Occupations in Romania (COR 2008)

| COR 2008 code Level of major group | Name of major groups of occupations |
|---|--|
| MG 1 | Managers |
| MG 2 | Professionals |
| MG 3 | Technicians and associate professionals |
| MG 4 | Clerical support workers |
| MG 5 | Service and sales workers |
| MG 6 | Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers |
| MG 7 | Craft and related trades workers |
| MG 8 | Plant and machine operators and assemblers |
| MG 9 | Elementary occupations |

Nomenclature of Statistics Territorial Units (NUTS)

| Development region NUTS2 level | Name of component counties (NUTS3 level) |
|---|---|
| North-West | Bihor, Bistrita-Nasăud, Cluj, Maramureș, Satu Mare, Sălaj |
| Center | Alba, Brașov, Covasna, Harghita, Mureș, Sibiu |
| North-East | Bacău, Botoșani, Iași, Neamț, Suceava, Vaslui |
| South-East | Brăila, Buzău, Constanța, Galați, Tulcea, Vrancea |
| South-Muntenia | Argeș, Călărași, Dâmbovița, Giurgiu, Ialomița, Prahova, Teleorman |
| Bucharest-Ilfov | București, Ilfov |
| South-West Oltenia | Dolj, Gorj, Mehedinți, Olt, Vâlcea |
| West | Arad, Caraș-Severin, Hunedoara, Timiș |