

## 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 2024, the sample includes about 23300 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 88.34% of total employees in this sector.

In order to improve the quality estimates and to increase the overall response rate, estimation methods were applied, by imputing the missing data from the statistical survey with the data reported in administrative sources<sup>1</sup> („Declaration on payment obligations related to social contributions, the income tax and nominal records of insured persons (D112)”, respectively “General register of employees (REGES)”). The imputation rate<sup>2</sup> is about 10%.

**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 3.2%, respectively health and social assistance - about 11.7%), 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

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<sup>1</sup> National Agency for Fiscal Administration/Labour Inspection

<sup>2</sup> Type of non-response taken into account: refusal, units not identified, units not contacted, dormant or insolvency units at the end of the reference period (that reported data in administrative sources).

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.

**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:

$$JVR_a = \frac{no\_vacancies}{(no\_occupied + no\_vacancies)} * 100 = \frac{JV_a}{OP_a + JV_a} * 100$$

where: JVR<sub>a</sub> = average annual job vacancies rate  
JV<sub>a</sub> = average annual number of job vacancies  
OP<sub>a</sub> = 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.

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

<b>CANE Rev.2 code Section level</b>	<b>Name of economic activity</b>
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
<b>B</b>	Mining and quarrying
<b>C</b>	Manufacturing
<b>D</b>	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
<b>E</b>	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
<b>F</b>	Construction
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
<b>H</b>	Transportation and storage
<b>I</b>	Accommodation and food service activities
<b>J</b>	Information and communication
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities
<b>L</b>	Real estate activities
<b>M</b>	Professional, scientific and technical activities

<b>CANE Rev.2 code Section level</b>	<b>Name of economic activity</b>
<b>N</b>	Administrative and support service activities
<b>O</b>	Public administration and defence; compulsory social
<b>P</b>	Education
<b>Q</b>	Human health and social work activities
<b>R</b>	Arts, entertainment and recreation
<b>S</b>	Other service activities

***Classification of Occupations in Romania (COR 2008)***

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

***Nomenclature of Statistics Territorial Units (NUTS)***

<b><i>Development region NUTS2 level</i></b>	<b>Name of component counties (NUTS3 level)</b>
<b>North-West</b>	Bihor, Bistrita-Nasăud, Cluj, Maramureş, Satu Mare, Sălaj
<b>Center</b>	Alba, Braşov, Covasna, Harghita, Mureş, Sibiu
<b>North-East</b>	Bacău, Botoşani, Iaşi, Neamţ, Suceava, Vaslui
<b>South-East</b>	Brăila, Buzău, Constanţa, Galaţi, Tulcea, Vrancea
<b>South-Muntenia</b>	Argeş, Călăraşi, Dâmboviţa, Giurgiu, Ialomiţa, Prahova, Teleorman
<b>Bucharest-Ilfov</b>	Bucureşti, Ilfov
<b>South-West Oltenia</b>	Dolj, Gorj, Mehedinţi, Olt, Vâlcea
<b>West</b>	Arad, Caraş-Severin, Hunedoara, Timiş