

PRESS RELEASE

No. 93 of April 19, 2013

Employment and unemployment in 2012

- underemployment and potential additional labour force -

Households labour force survey (AMIGO)

For the correct interpretation of the results, please see the Methodological Notes on page 3 of this Press Release

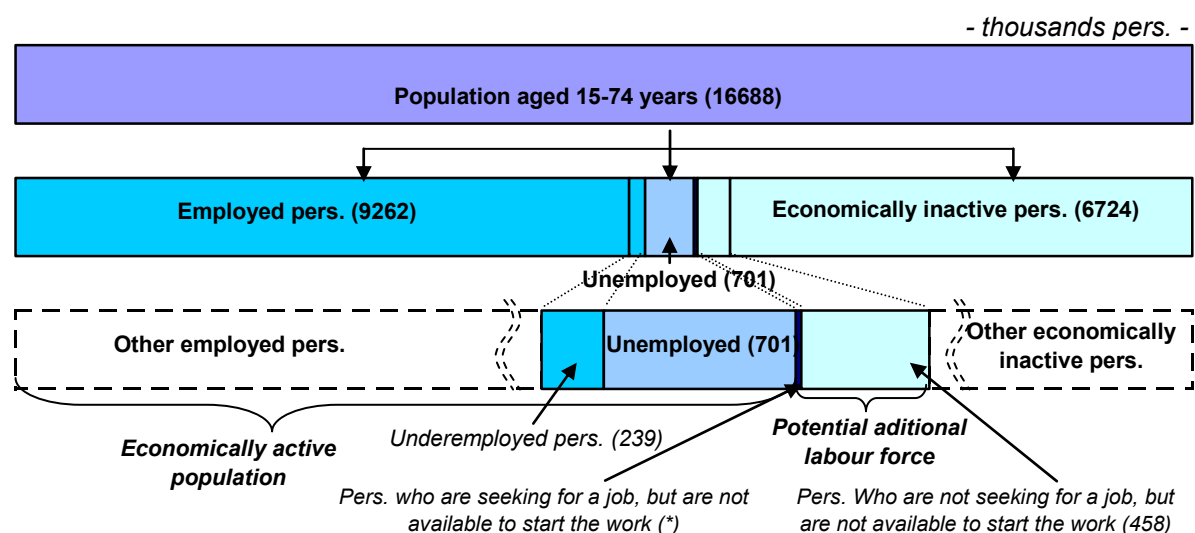
The unemployment rate is the most visible indicator resulted from the Households Labour Force Survey, used to characterize many of the economic and social aspects. Aiming to offer an enhanced and richer picture of the labour market situation and evolution, NIS also publish annually a set of **3 indicators**, representing categories of employed or economically inactive persons, having some similarities with unemployed persons and different degrees of attachment to the labour market (comparative with the standard situation of the category they are part of), namely:

- **underemployed persons;**
- **economically inactive persons who are seeking for a job, but are not immediately available to start working;**
- **economically inactive persons who are not seeking for a job, but are immediately available to start working.**

The last 2 indicators ("economically inactive persons who are seeking for a job, but are not immediately available to start working" and "economically inactive persons who are not seeking for a job, but are immediately available to start working") constitute together **"the potential additional labour force"**.

Those 3 indicators constitute overlap „areas” between employment and unemployment, on one side, and between unemployed and economically inactive, on the other side, as one can see in the diagram below.

Population by labour status and those 3 additional indicators in 2012



In 2012, **239 thousand persons** were employed with part-time working programme wishing to work more hours than in present and were available to do so, being considered **underemployed persons**. This category of persons represented 2.4% of economically active population, 2.6% of employment and a little over a quarter (25.3%) of the total number of persons who worked part-time. At the level of EU27, 3.8% of the economically active persons were underemployed in 2012. The highest weights of underemployed persons among the economically active population were registered in Ireland (6.9%), United Kingdom and Spain (both with 6.0%) Cyprus, Portugal and Sweden (4.7%) and Germany (4.3%), while the lowest weights were registered in Czech Republic (0.5%), and Bulgaria (0.8%). In Romania the number of underemployed persons increased as compared to the previous year with 2 thousand persons.

Underemployed persons, in 2012

	Underemployed persons			
	- thousands persons -	- % in economically active population -	- % in employment -	- % in part-time employment -
Total	239	2.4	2.6	25.3
Male	154	2.8	3.0	31.8
Female	85	1.9	2.0	18.5
Urban	42	0.8	0.8	36.2
Rural	197	4.5	4.7	23.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics – Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Among the economically inactive population aged 15-74 years (6724 thousand persons), **463 thousand persons were part of the potential additional labour force** (down from previous year with 30 thousands). Among them:

- **458 thousand persons were available to start working but did not look for a job.** In year 2012 this category of persons represented the equivalent of 4.6% of active population. At the level of EU27, persons available to work but not looking for a job represented the equivalent of 3.6% of the economically active population, in the Member States the value of this indicator varying between 1.0% in France and 11.6% in Italy.
- just **an insignificant number of persons looked for a job but were not available to start working.** At the level of UE27, this category of persons represented the equivalent of 0.6% of economically active population.

Potential additional labour force, in 2012

	Potential additional labour force		
	Total	of which: persons available to start working but who do not look for a job	
		- thousands persons -	- % in economically active population -
Total	463	458	4,6
Male	221	217	3,9
Female	242	241	5,4
Urban	180	178	3,2
Rural	283	280	6,3

Source: National Institute of Statistics – Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. The data source is the Household Labour Force Survey (AMIGO) carried out on quarterly basis, according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 577/1998 on the organization of a labour force sample survey in the European Community.
2. **The economically active population** comprises all persons providing the available labour force for the production of goods and services during the reference period, including employed and unemployed persons
3. **Employment** comprises all persons aged 15 years and over who carried out an economic activity producing goods or services of **at least one hour**¹ during the reference period (one week), in order to get income as salary, payment in kind or other benefits.

Beginning with 2011, self-employed and contributing family workers from agriculture are considered as **employed persons** only if they are the owners of the agricultural production (not necessarily of the lands) achieved and they meet one of the following conditions:

- a) The agricultural production is intended, even partially, to sale or to barter agreements;
- b) The agricultural production is exclusively intended for self-consumption if it accounts for a significant part² of the total consumption of the household.

The employment does not include the persons who:

- Carry out minor agricultural activities³, for recreation, hobby or in view to obtain additional food goods which do not represent a significant part of the total consumption of the household;
- Carry out agricultural activities (whose duration exceeds 10 hours/week), the agricultural production being exclusively intended for self-consumption but not representing a significant part of the total consumption of the household.

Besides the persons who have a job and have worked during the reference week, irrespective of their professional status, the persons belonging to the following categories are also considered employed persons:

- the persons who, during the reference week, have carried out a certain work, paid or bringing in income and who, **although attending school, being retired or benefiting of pensions, were registered with the National Agency for Employment (ANOFM) and received unemployment allowances or not;**
- the remunerated apprentices and trainees, with fulltime or part-time working programme;
- members of military staff.

4. **Usual working programme** of employed persons has been defined as **full-time** or **part-time** according to their statement. Generally, for the employees it is considered the "full-time" programme the programme of full-time work, as it is stipulated by the collective labour contract (normal duration) and the "part-time" program that whose duration stipulated by the individual labour contract is significantly lower than the normal duration.
5. **Underemployed persons** are the persons who are working part-time and who wish and are available to work more hours than at present.
6. **The unemployed, according to the international definition (ILO*)**, are the persons aged 15-74 years who simultaneously meet the following 3 conditions: (i) they do not have a job; (ii) they are available to start working during the next two weeks; (iii) they were actively seeking for a job, at any time during the last four weeks.
7. **Economically inactive population** comprises, according to this survey, all the persons who have not worked even one hour and who were not unemployed in the reference period, being in one of the following situations:
 - pupils or students;
 - pensioners (of all categories);
 - housekeepers (who carry out only housing activities in the household);
 - persons supported by other persons or by the state or self-supported from other income (rents, interests etc.).
8. **Persons who looked for a job, but were not available to start working** are the persons aged 15-74 years, neither employed nor in unemployment (economically inactive persons), who looked for a job,

¹ At least 15 hours for self-employed and contributing family workers from agriculture – previous to 2011

² At least 50% of the total consumption of the household

³ Whose duration does not exceed 10 hours in the reference week

^{*)} International Labour Office.

during the 4 weeks previous to the interview, but are not available to start working in the next 2 weeks. This category includes:

- a. persons who actively looked for a job in the 4 weeks previous to the interview but were not available to start working in the following two weeks;
 - b. persons who found a job and will start their activity in less than 3 months, but are not available to start working in the next 2 weeks;
 - c. persons who found a job and will start their activity after 3 months or more;
 - d. persons who looked for job, using exclusively passive methods, during the 4 weeks previous to the interview, even if they are available to start working.
9. **Persons, who were available to start working but did not search for a job**, are the persons aged 15-74 years, neither employed nor in unemployment (economically inactive persons), who wish to work, and are available to start working in the next 2 weeks, but did not look for a job during the 4 weeks previous to the interview.
10. **Potential additional labour force** represents the sum of the two categories: „economically inactive persons who are searching for a job, but are not available to start working” and „economically inactive persons who are not searching for a job, but are available to start working”.

For additional information, kindly see the statistical publication „Labour Force in Romania. Employment and Unemployment”, 2012, date of issue June 28, 2013.

The next press release, on data for the first quarter of 2013, will be issued in June 21, 2013.

Underemployed persons in 2012, in Romania and Europe

	- thousands persons -	- % in economically active population -	- % in employment -	- % in total population -
EU27	9185	3.8	4.3	2.4
Belgium	158	3.2	3.5	1.9
Bulgaria	28	0.8	0.9	0.5
Czech Republic	27	0.5	0.5	0.3
Denmark	88	3.0	3.3	2.1
Germany	1810	4.3	4.5	2.9
Estonia	10	1.5	1.7	1.0
Ireland	147	6.9	8.0	4.4
Greece	190	3.8	5.1	2.3
Spain	1385	6.0	8.0	4.0
France	1144	4.0	4.4	2.5
Italy	605	2.4	2.6	1.3
Cyprus	20	4.7	5.3	3.1
Latvia	44	4.2	5.0	2.8
Lithuania	37	2.5	2.9	1.6
Luxembourg	5	2.1	2.2	1.3
Hungary	86	2.0	2.2	1.1
Malta	5	2.8	3.0	1.5
Netherlands	138	1.6	1.6	1.1
Austria	146	3.3	3.5	2.2
Poland	344	2.0	2.2	1.2
Portugal	256	4.7	5.6	3.2
Romania	239	2.4	2.6	1.4
Slovenia	18	1.8	2.0	1.1
Slovakia	37	1.4	1.6	0.9
Finland	75	2.8	3.0	1.9
Sweden	237	4.7	5.1	3.3
United Kingdom	1907	6.0	6.5	4.1

Source: EUROSTAT – Labour Force Survey (AMIGO for Romania).

Potential additional labour force by category of persons - in Romania and Europe in 2012

	Persons available to start working who are not searching for a job		Persons not available to start working who are searching for a job	
	- thousands persons -	- % in economically active population -	- thousands persons -	- % in economically active population -
EU27	8752	3,6	2279	0,6
Belgium	100	2,0	60	0,7
Bulgaria	270	8,1	26	0,5
Czech Republic	62	1,2	17	0,2
Denmark	69	2,4	24	0,6
Germany	562	1,3	508	0,8
Estonia	41	5,8	3	0,3
Ireland	44	2,0	13	0,4
Greece	91	1,8	36	0,4
Spain	1071	4,7	235	0,7
France	285	1,0	444	1,0
Italy	2975	11,6	111	0,2
Cyprus	15	3,5	3	0,5
Latvia	67	6,4	6	0,4
Lithuania	16	1,1	8	0,3
Luxembourg	13	5,1	2	0,4
Hungary	215	4,9	11	0,1
Malta	5	2,6	1	0,2
Netherlands	308	3,5	85	0,7
Austria	144	3,3	39	0,6
Poland	632	3,7	102	0,4
Portugal	232	4,3	29	0,4
Romania	458	4,6	*	*
Slovenia	18	1,8	4	0,2
Slovakia	41	1,5	13	0,3
Finland	111	4,1	63	1,6
Sweden	134	2,6	101	1,4
United Kingdom	774	2,4	334	0,7

Source: EUROSTAT – Labour Force Survey (AMIGO for Romania).

Note: ":" means no data or not reliable.