

# ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY GRADUATES – A VULNERABLE LABOR MARKET?

Loredana Maria PAUNESCU<sup>1</sup>

## ABSTRACT

*In the research paper, we turned to employment at national and regional level which, statistically, can be analyzed in terms of indicators, considered as indispensable tools in the design, implementation and evaluation of education policies. We therefore insist on the ability to synthesize indicators relevant, reliable and comparable on a social system so complex as the education system. In this regard will analyze issues related to the rate of activity / employment of graduates in the labor market, the share of graduates and the number of graduates from technical and economical 2010-2015.*

**Key-words:** economic university graduates, labor market, education policies, adaptability and personal development.

**JEL CLASSIFICATION CODES:** A, A2, A23

**REL CLASSIFICATION CODES:** 4B, 12B, 14C, 4D, 15D, 8G, 12I

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A study on the labor market in Romania requires both knowledge processes, realities and trends across the country, and knowledge of phenomena manifested in this market over the years. The labor market in Romania is influenced by economic and social system of politics and the environment, so supply and demand on the labor market often have different tendencies, leading to a tense labor market (De Wolf, I., van der Velden, (2001). In recent years, the labor market has undergone a number of changes, so that both employees and employers have a new perspective regarding labor market insertion (Dolton, P.J., Silles M.A. (2007). At present, the labor market is characterized by a high level of caution, both in terms of employers and employees (Elias, P., Purcell, K. (2004). Employers are increasingly careful in choosing suitable candidates, and offer jobs generally lower. Candidates will be increasingly more competitive, since it will increase specialization and selection criteria are becoming more numerous (Finance, J.P., (2009). Also, after analyzing the labor market, it found that labor is not homogeneous, but differentiated on a broader or narrower range of occupations.

## 2. TIMELINES OF THE RESEARCH

The subject brought into discussion is of national interest, interest that is served by developing this paper as: lack of a perfect transparency, labor is not perfectly informed, information about job vacancies and about working conditions is not readily available or free.

Therefore, between the participation rate and the employment rate there is a perfect similarity. To increase the participation rate may witness a drop in the employment rate due to the rise in unemployment.

It is possible that in the expansion phase of the economic cycle or boom, amid increasing general prosperity, increase the attractiveness of the exercise of an activity

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**1** | <sup>1</sup> PhD. Lecturer Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, Romania  
e-mail:loredana.paunescu@yahoo.com

remunerated, so that some of the legal working age, but withdrawn dintr- for some reason the labor market, willing to rejoin the active population category, increasing labor supply at a rate higher than the increase in employment. Equally possible is that new entrants or re-enter the no longer find work suitable to their preparation.

### 3. OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this project is to improve the quality and relevance of education for higher education through innovative measures aimed at ensuring the quality of education and adapt it to the requirements of the labor market.

Analyzing statistics on school population in the higher education (including private education) in three counties in South region, namely, Prahova, Dambovita and Arges, according to the table, we see a decrease in the number of students in recent years:

**Table 1. School population level higher education**

Academic year	Number		
	Prahova	Dâmbovița	Argeș
2004/2005	9.337	9.196	17.961
2005/2006	10.579	9.076	18.165
2006/2007	10.151	8.756	16.714
2007/2008	9.607	8.361	17.855
2008/2009	8.262	8.037	15.666
2009/2010	8.569	8.214	17.982
2010/2011	8.246	7.758	14.464
2011/2012	7.652	6.480	10.679
2012/2013	7.122	5.405	8.812
2013/2014	6.631	4.925	7.962
2014/2015	4.427	5.439	6.120

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Department of Statistics Prahova / Dambovita / Arges  
[www.prahova.insse.ro/www.dambovita.insse.ro/www.arges.insse.ro](http://www.prahova.insse.ro/www.dambovita.insse.ro/www.arges.insse.ro)

### 4. RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

In this research we focused the analysis of the situation on the number of graduates from technical and economical of the public universities in Prahova (Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti), Dambovita (University "Valahia") and Arges (University of Pitesti) in the period 2010-2015, it can be seen that they normally had to be absorbed by the labor market (and occupy positions in accordance with their expertise):

**Table 2. State the number of graduates from technical and economical 2010-2015**

Academic year	Specialization	Numbăr of graduates		
		Prahova	Dâmbovița	Argeș
2010/2011	technical	704	804	1.769
	economic	1.739	1.641	517
2011/2012	technical	667	528	1.681
	economic	1.539	1.640	539
2012/2013	technical	773	300	1.672
	economic	1.414	1.241	521
2013/2014	technical	712	408	1.666
	economic	800	1.159	595
2014/2015	technical	612	354	1.254
	economic	611	1.102	339

Source: Statistical reports from universities

The share of graduates shows distribution total number of unemployed by education. Given the fact that a higher level of skill of those assets implies a lower risk their input and remaining unemployed, monitoring the distribution of the unemployed by level of education is very important to establish national policies on human resources training. Also, the large share of graduates show the risk to get unemployed people with a high educational level, but inexperienced.

**Table 3. Employment rate by level of education at national level (%)**

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>National employment rate</b>	85.2	84.0	86.1	85.8	85.7	84.1	83.4	83.1	82.5	82.6	82.5	85.3
<b>Regional employment rate (South region)</b>	59.0	59.2	61.1	62.5	63.7	62.0	61.0	56.4	58.1	59.4	60.5	61.4

Sursa: appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu Employment rates by educational  
[www.insse.ro](http://www.insse.ro) Romania Territorial Sustainable Development Indicators (IDDT) Eurostat. Labor Force Survey;  
[http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/Data\\_explorer/](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/Data_explorer/) Employment rates by educational attainment level (%)

## 5. RESEARCH RESULTS

After analyzing the regional level, we can say that South region has recorded the highest annual rate of job vacancies (2.47%). It is obvious that an academic, is an extremely important element in the portfolio of any young person who wants to enter the labor market and experience gained by it in time, would come to complete his capacity for adaptability at work and Personal Development.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The supply of studies in various regions does not meet the need for higher education in their respective regions. The proportion of students on university differs greatly between regions, reflecting the possible weaknesses in potential economic and social development of those regions leading to inequitable access to higher education.

Also, specialization in a particular area, the regional concentration involves a number of university graduates who possess the qualifications required by employers.

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