THE UNEMPLOYED EVOLUTION IN ROMANIA – A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES

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In Romania, unemployment, as a macroeconomic and social phenomenon, does not represent an accident of the transition, but it is an objective component of any market economy, irrespective of its level of development.

The analysis of the evolution of the number of unemployed has been divided into two periods (1992-2000 and 2000-2006), specifically because of the transition phases Romania has undergone.

The evolution of the number of unemployed in the period 1992 – 2000 followed a fluctuant tendency in the sense of an accentuated growth from the first year of analysis until 1994, only to strongly decrease in the following years. The tendency of the next 5 years is following the first four, forming, as a whole, as mentioned before, a cyclic evolution.

Under the influence of these aspects in general, in the period 1992 – 2000, we may notice that the unemployment had a slight average growth of 9764 unemployed persons per year, therefore by 1.01%, whereas the average unemployment was determined to 1022507 unemployed per year.

The following period of analysis (2000-2006) had less problems related to employment, therefore to unemployment, because of the structural modifications of economy in the previous years, heading towards the substitution of the production factors.

The general decrease tendency is also shown in the trend that synthesizes the systematic variations and the rhythmic modification during the analyzed period. The estimation of the tendency actually represents a process of trend adjustment, for which various methods are applied, function of the manifestation form: linear, parabolic, exponential, hyperbolic etc.

The application of the regression method (table 2) allows the estimation of parameters through the application of the smallest squares method, determining as a linear regression equation:

$$\hat{y} = -1201486{,}46 - 41932{,}7821t \qquad (1)$$

By applying the Fisher test "F" and the Student test "t", in order to confirm the function percentages, the truthfulness of the regression model being used is shown. The application of the Fisher test: $F_{calc} = 13{,}38179 > F_{0,05;1;13} = 4{,}67$ confirms the validity of the regression model, which is the fact that the spreading of the values $\hat{y}_t$ due to the time factor do not significantly differ from the spreading of the same values due to chance. The Student test, through its results $t_{calc} = -3{,}65811 < -t_{0,025;13} = 2{,}160$, indicates the fact that this regression coefficient with the value of -41932,78 is statistically significant.

One of the conclusions is that the evolution of the number of unemployed in Romania, on the whole period 1992-2006 is positive, as a result of the development of the economy in our country by much clearer coordinates and according to the European requirements.

Another conclusion may be drawn: after 1997, the most exposed to unemployment is the category of men. The unemployed persons' insistence and perseverance in supervising and wishing for their reintegration in activity shows the strong pressure of the employment offer on the market and its confrontation with the demand.

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