

TIME EVOLUTION OF INDICATORS ON EDUCATION OUTCOMES

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Abstract: Education indicators provide relevant information to evaluate education systems based on specified criteria. Such criteria relate to educational policy objectives such as participation, access, financing, organization and distribution network education, graduation, entering the labor market, etc. Information on these aspects is usually expressed quantitatively by observable and measurable. These statistics, however, are not significant in themselves, but by their interpretation as causal relationships through rates, weights, correlations and trends.

Keywords: indicators, evaluation, social system, education system, development

THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES IN RESEARCH

In the research work we started to focus on improving the relevance of education and vocational training to labor market needs. In this context it adopted a series of measures aimed at adapting initial vocational education and training to labor market needs: provision of vocational guidance and providing key competences.

The objectives in the research are:

O₁: pursuing educational journey of a young and employability of the labor market;

O₂: implementing integrated tools for monitoring national and regional youth educational paths and employability of graduates in economics in order to improve the capacity of the education system.

RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

The research is based on a quantitative analysis based on the data taken from the university analyzed South region who were interpreted as rates, weights, correlations and trends.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indicators provide quantitative data necessary for operational description of an educational system or its components, and information to assess the functioning of the educational system.

According to statistics from the National Institute of Statistics, the share of young people with higher education, analyzed the period between 2004-2014, the South-Muntenia, is presented in Table 1:

Table 1. The percentage of young people with higher level of education (%)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Weight	7.6	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.9	10.7	11.2	11.4	11.4

Source: Sustainable Development [www.insse.ro/Indicatorii Territorial Romania \(IDDT\)](http://www.insse.ro/Indicatorii_Territorial_Romania_(IDDT)) on the South-Muntenia (%)

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. In terms of the labor market, unemployment is excess supply over demand for labor. In this view, unemployment is a phenomenon specific to the labor market and is purely economic.

Therefore, another important indicator (which characterizes the labor market) is the unemployment rate, representing the percentage of unemployed in the active population. Nationally, unemployment in general, according to Eurostat data (Table 2) had the following evolution:

Table 2. Unemployment generally at national level (%) for the period 2000-2014

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.9	6.4	8.4	7.0	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.6	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8

Source: www.insse.ro

In this research, attention has focused on the analysis of the situation of youth unemployment university graduates. In this respect, based on the data mentioned by Eurostat (Table 2), research was oriented to analyze the proportion of unemployed with higher education level, registered with employment agencies labor in the total number of unemployed, expressed as a percentage. According to data from the National Agency for Employment, unemployment among young university graduates (Table 3) had the following evolution:

Table 3. Unemployment rate higher education level (%)

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3.5	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.8

Source: www.insse.ro

Regionally, analyzing statistics, we can see that the unemployment situation varies from one county to another (Table 4):

Table 4. Unemployment rate at county level to higher level of education (%)

Year	Prahova	Dâmbovița	Argeș
2004	6.6	6.7	6.8
2005	6.3	7.4	5.2
2006	5.1	6.1	6.1
2007	3.8	5.3	4.8
2008	3.9	5.6	4.9
2009	8.9	8.5	9.5
2010	8.6	8.5	7.6
2011	5.7	6.5	5.7
2012	5.6	7.5	6.1
2013	5.8	8.1	7.0
2014	5.5	7.9	5.9

Source: National Statistics Institute / Department of Statistics / Registered unemployed and unemployment / Prahova, Dambovita, Arges www.insse.ro

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the existence of unemployment is not only the economy; labor market is the only place where the discharge gives influences all factors and resultant negative expression that is through their interaction in the form of unemployment.

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STATISTICAL SOURCES

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4. ANOFM (*Agenția Națională pentru Ocuparea Forței de Muncă*), <http://www.anofm.ro>;
5. Date statistice privind numărul șomerilor înregistrați la sfârșitul fiecărei luni (pe total, pe sexe, șomeri indemnizați/neindemnizați, șomeri din sectorul privat) și rata șomajului lunară /EUROSTAT, <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa>;
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