Where are the skills imbalances?

In Romania, Quantitative, Verbal and Reasoning Abilities show intense shortages. Shortages in the Skills areas of System Evaluation and System Analysis are also high, and stronger than that of the average across the OECD. Romania also faces shortages in most Knowledge areas, especially for Mathematics Knowledge and Computers and Electronics, which both have stronger shortages than across the OECD.

Skills shortages occur when the skills sought by employers are not available in the pool of potential recruits, whereas skills surpluses occur when the supply of certain skills is higher than the demand for them. The OECD Skill Needs Indicators measure the degree of shortage (positive values) and surpluses (negative values) for a range of dimensions, such as Skills, Abilities, and Knowledge areas. Results are presented on a scale that ranges between -1 and +1. The maximum value reflects the strongest shortage observed across OECD (31) countries and skills dimensions.
Where are the jobs in high-demand in your country?
In Romania 6 out of 10 jobs facing skill shortage are in occupations requiring medium skills. About 35% of jobs that are hard-to-fill are in occupations requiring high-skills while 7% are in jobs requiring low-skills.

Which sectors face the largest occupational shortages?
The Education sector is the one facing the most acute occupational shortage in Romania. The sectors with the largest surpluses are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Administrative activities and Support activities.

How is the alignment of talent to job requirements?
3 out of 10 workers in Romania are either over- or under-qualified for the work that they are doing. In Romania, over 50% of graduates in the fields of Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics, Arts and Humanities, ICT and Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary work in a job different from the field they specialised in (field-of-study mismatch).