



**ROMANIA  
IN FIGURES**

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

start



ROMÂNIA



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INSTITUTUL NAȚIONAL DE  
STATISTICĂ  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

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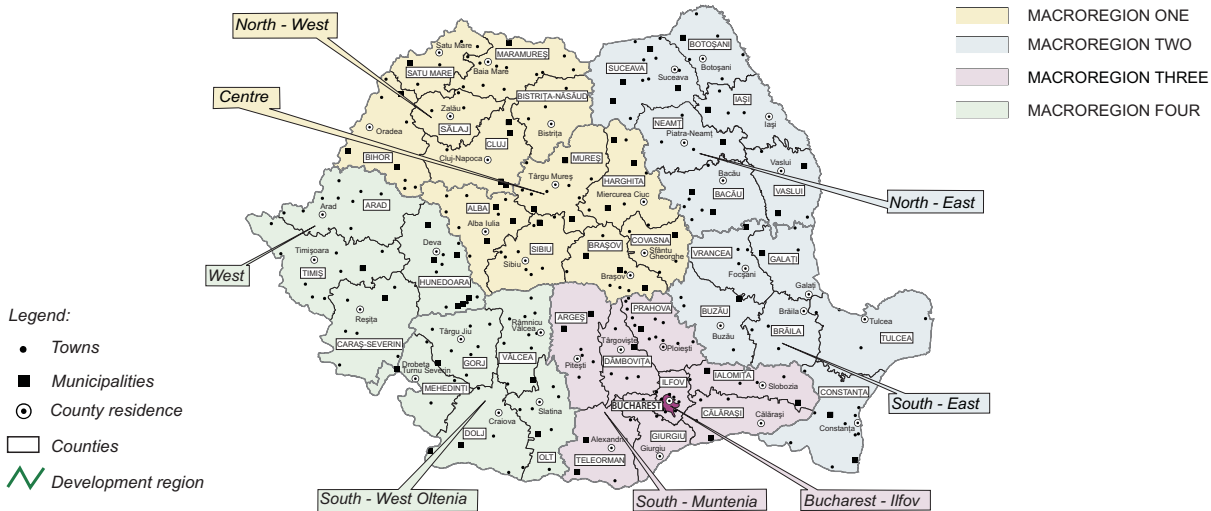
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# EUROPEAN UNION



# COUNTIES GROUPED BY MACROREGION AND DEVELOPMENT REGION



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## Geographical position of Romania

	Extreme point (locality)	County	Longitude east <sup>1)</sup>	Latitude north
North	Horodișteea village	Botoșani	26°42'05"	48°15'06"
South	Zimnicea town	Teleorman	25°23'32"	43°37'07"
East	Sulina town	Tulcea	29°41'24"	45°09'36"
West	Beba Veche commune	Timiș	20°15'44"	46°07'27"

<sup>1)</sup> According to Greenwich.

- Romania is situated in the geographical centre of Europe (south-east of Central Europe), in the north of the Balkan Peninsula, at half the distance between the Atlantic Coast and the Urals, inside and outside the Carpathians Arch, on the lower course of the Danube (1075 km), and is bathed by the Black Sea.
- The geometrical centre, of the country is placed at the crossing of the 45°N parallel with the 25°E meridian (100 km N-W of the country's capital, Bucharest).
- **Total area = 238391 km<sup>2</sup>.**
- **Romanian total borders = 3150 km.**
- **Neighbours:** Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Hungary.
- **The Romanian coast**, of the Black Sea stretches along 245 km, between the Musura stream (at the border with Ukraine) and the Vama Veche locality (at the border with Bulgaria).

### Administrative organisation of the Romanian territory on December 31, 2014

<b>Number of counties</b>	<b>42<sup>1)</sup></b>
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2861
Number of villages	12957

<sup>1)</sup> Including Bucharest Municipality.

## ROMANIA'S RELIEF

It consists of three major levels, namely: the highest one in the Carpathians, the middle one which corresponds to the Sub-Carpathians, to the hills and to the plateaus, and the lowest one in the plains, the meadows and the Danube Delta. The main features of the relief units are proportionality (31% mountains, 36% hills and plateaus, 33% plains and meadows) and the concentric display of the major relief levels.

### Major mountain peaks

Name of peak	Name of massif	County	Height (m)
Moldoveanu	Făgăraș	Argeș	2544
Negoiu	Făgăraș	Argeș, Brașov, Sibiu	2535
Parângu Mare	Parâng	Gorj, Hunedoara	2519
Peleaga	Retezat	Hunedoara	2509
Omu	Bucegi	Prahova, Brașov, Dâmbovița	2505

- Romanian **running waters** are radially displayed, most of them having their source in the Carpathians, and flow into the Danube river, which marks the southern border on a 1075 km length and flows into the Black Sea.

### Major rivers

River name	Length of the river ( km )	Basin area ( km <sup>2</sup> )
Danube	1075	33250 <sup>1)</sup>
Mureș	761	27890
Prut	742	10990
Olt	615	24050
Siret	559	42890

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding the tributaries which form the first degree basins.

- **Lakes** are represented by natural lakes, spread across all major relief units, from glacial ones in the mountainous area (Mioarele Lake - Făgăraș at 2282 m), to river-maritime banks (Techirghiol Lake at 1.5 m) and anthropic lakes.

Anthropic lake name	County	Area ( ha )	Volume <sup>1)</sup> (mil. m <sup>3</sup> )
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 <sup>2)</sup>	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	7920.0	800.0

<sup>1)</sup> At normal retention level.

<sup>2)</sup> Between the Nera-Danube confluence and the dam (according to the data of the two hydro-power stations).

## Major natural lakes

Natural lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume <sup>1)</sup> (mil. m <sup>3</sup> )
Glacial circus lakes: Bucura	Hunedoara	10.5	0.5
Volcanic crater lakes: Sfânta Ana	Harghita	22.0	0.6
Karstic depression lakes: Zăton	Mehedinți	20.0	1.0
Natural barrage lakes: Lacul Roșu	Harghita	12.6	0.7
Clasto-karstic lakes: Ianca	Brăila	322.0	1.6
River banks: Oltina	Constanța	2509.0	60.0
River-maritime banks: Tașaul	Constanța	2335.0	57.0
Maritime lagoons: Razim	Tulcea	41500.0	909.0
River meadow lakes: Brateș	Galați	2111.0	30.0
Danube Delta lakes: Dranov	Tulcea	2170.0	21.7

<sup>1)</sup> At normal retention level.

- Romania's **useful mineral resources** are diverse: crude oil, natural gas, coal, mainly coked pitcoal, brown coal and lignite, ferrous and non-ferrous ores, gold and silver deposits, bauxite, large reserves of salt, as well as numerous non-metalliferous resources.

A special category of subsoil resources are the over 2000 mineral water springs fit for consumption and medical treatment.

## Protected areas, in 2014

Categories of protected areas	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reserves	45	24654
National parks	13	316872
Natural monuments	206	15413
Natural reserves	671	324182
Natural parks	15	772810
Biosphere reserves	3	664446
Humid areas of international importance	19	1089448
Avifauna special protection areas	148	3698732
Sites of Community importance	383	4147368

**Source:** National Agency for Environment Protection.

## Biosphere reserves, in 2014

Name of reserves	County	Area (ha)
<b>Total</b>		<b>664446</b>
Danube Delta	Tulcea, Constanța	580000
Retezat	Hunedoara	38047
Rodna	Maramureș, Bistrița-Năsăud, Suceava	46399

**Source:** National Agency for Environment Protection.



## Air temperature, in 2014

degrees Celsius

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	12.1	35.4	10.VI	-13.1	31.XII
Suceava	9.0	34.3	14.VIII	-19.4	31.I
Oradea	12.8	35.8	10.VI	-12.2	31.XII
Iași	10.7	35.6	4.VIII	-20.2	31.I
Cluj-Napoca	10.7	35.2	14.VIII	-18.4	31.XII
Târgu Mureș	10.7	35.6	14.VIII	-17.7	31.XII
Bacău	10.0	35.2	14.VIII	-17.7	31.XII
Timișoara	12.6	35.1	14.VIII	-16.8	31.XII
Deva	11.6	36.0	14.VIII	-19.2	31.XII
Sibiu	10.8	33.0	13.VIII	-24.8	31.XII
Vârfu Omu	-0.8	15.5	14.VIII	-26.5	30;31.XII
Galați	11.8	36.4	13.VIII	-18.4	31.I
Târgu Jiu	11.5	34.5	14.VIII	-15.1	5.II;31.XII
Buzău	11.7	35.7	13.VIII	-16.5	31.I
Calafat	12.2	35.9	13.VIII	-13.7	31.I
Turnu Măgurele	12.3	37.5	13.VIII	-16.8	31.XII
Bucharest-Filaret	12.1	37.2	13.VIII	-15.9	31.I
Constanța	13.1	33.4	9.VIII	-11.7	30;31.I

**Source:** National Administration of Meteorology.

## Precipitations, in 2014

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	579.4
Suceava	696.3
Oradea	599.9
Iași	581.4
Cluj-Napoca	681.1
Târgu Mureș	573.2
Bacău	798.4
Timișoara	693.2
Deva	549.5
Sibiu	724.1
Vârfu Omu	1121.2
Galați	601.0
Târgu Jiu	1079.1
Buzău	750.8
Calafat	979.1
Turnu Măgurele	847.0
Bucharest-Filaret	872.8
Constanța	707.2

**Source:** National Administration of Meteorology.

**POPULATION**

- 19947311 inhabitants, on January 1, 2014 (usual resident population);
- Density of the usual resident population: 83.7 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>, on January 1, 2014.

**CAPITAL: Bucharest** Municipality (2110752 inhabitants, permanent resident population on July 1, 2014), divided into six administrative sectors. Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Țepeș. It becomes the capital of the Romanian Country (Țara Românească) in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the capital of Romania in 1862, being the most important political, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the country.

**MAIN CITIES:** Bucharest, Iași, Timișoara, Cluj-Napoca, Constanța, Craiova, Brașov, Galați, Ploiești, Oradea.

The town situated at the highest average altitude is Predeal (Brașov county) = 1060 m.

The town situated at the lowest average altitude is Sulina (Tulcea county) = 4 m.

**MAIN HARBOURS**

- at the Black Sea: Constanța, Mangalia;
- at the Danube: Moldova Nouă, Orșova, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Calafat, Corabia, Turnu Măgurele, Zimnicea, Giurgiu, Oltenița, Călărași, Cernavodă, Hârșova, Măcin, Brăila, Galați, Tulcea, Sulina.

**MAIN AIRPORTS:** Bucharest ("Henri Coandă"-Otopeni and "Aurel Vlaicu"-Băneasa), Constanța ("Mihail Kogălniceanu"), Timișoara ("Traian Vuia"), Cluj-Napoca, Iași, Craiova, Arad, Bacău, Baia Mare, Oradea, Satu Mare, Sibiu, Târgu Mureș, Suceava, Tulcea.

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Romanian.

**ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY:** December 1.

**ROMANIA'S FLAG:** Is three coloured, the colours being placed vertically in the following order from the flagpole: blue, yellow, red.

**GOVERNMENT FORM IN ROMANIA**

- Republic, according to the Constitution adopted in 1991, amended and republished in 2003 (Official Journal No 767/October 31, 2003);
- Legislative power: a two-chamber Parliament (the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate);
- Executive power: a Government led by a Prime Minister appointed by the country's President;
- The President of the country is elected based on general election results by universal vote for a 5-year mandate.

**NATIONAL CURRENCY:** leu, with "ban" as subdivision.

The exchange rate is set on the interbank currency market on a daily basis; the reference currency is the euro. In 2014, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.4446.

## Usual resident population by sex, age group and area, on July 1

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20147657</b>	<b>20060182</b>	<b>19985814</b>	<b>19947311</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	9805108	9770353	9754851	9746052
Female	10342549	10289829	10230963	10201259
<b>By age group</b>				
0-14 years	3190889	3162246	3117429	3094609
15-59 years	12457716	12367841	12273031	12225857
60 years and over	4499052	4530095	4595354	4626845
<b>By area</b>				
Urban	10878099	10823218	10770879	10749003
Rural	9269558	9236964	9214935	9198308

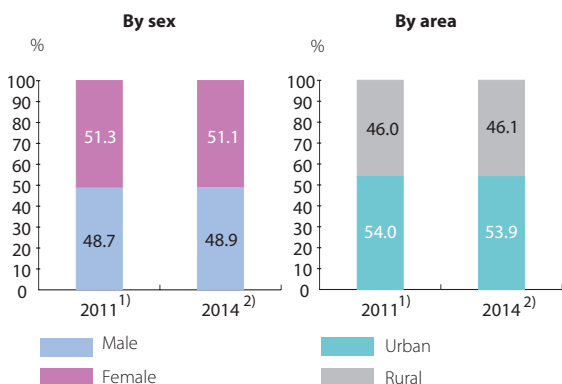
<sup>1)</sup> On January 1.

On January 1, 2014, Romania's usual resident population amounted to 19947311 inhabitants, of which 10.2 million women (51.1%). The negative values of natural increase, associated with those of the balance of external migration, led to a reduction of the country's population, during July 1, 2011 - January 1, 2014, of about 200.3 thousand persons. The usual resident population's structure by age has the specific mark of the demographic ageing process, mainly due to the decrease in the birth rate, which entailed the absolute and relative reduction of the young population (0-14 years) and the increase in the share of the elderly population (60 years and over). On January 1, 2014, as compared to July 1, 2011, a decrease in the young population's share (0-14 years) was observed, from 15.8% to 15.5%, as well as an increase in the elderly population's share (60 years and over), from 22.3% to 23.2%.

The adult usual resident population (15-59 years) accounts for 61.3% of the total, decreasing by 232 thousand persons as against July 1, 2011. Within the adult population, the share of the age groups 25-29 years, 35-39 years, 45-49 years and 55-59 years increased, while the one of those aged 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 30-34 years, 40-45 years and 50-54 years decreased.

On January 1, 2014, the urban usual resident population was 10.7 million, representing 53.9% of the country's population.

## Usual resident population



<sup>1)</sup> On July 1.

<sup>2)</sup> On January 1.

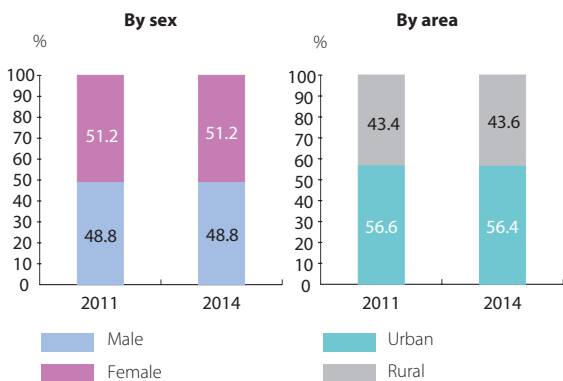
## Permanent resident population by age, sex and area, on July 1

	inhabitants			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>22441740</b>	<b>22401865</b>	<b>22359849</b>	<b>22299730</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	10954434	10934784	10914386	10885054
Female	11487306	11467081	11445463	11414676
<b>By age group</b>				
0-14 years	3417308	3398678	3363560	3318773
15-59 years	14499699	14410332	14320180	14235372
60 years and over	4524733	4592855	4676109	4745585
<b>By area</b>				
Urban	12709010	12662531	12636239	12584794
Rural	9732730	9739334	9723610	9714936

On July 1, 2014, the permanent resident population of Romania was 22299.7 thousand persons, a decrease of 142 thousand persons compared to July 1, 2011; this decrease was caused particularly by the negative natural increase of the population. On July 1, 2014, compared to July 1, 2011, a notable reduction of the share of the young population (0-14 years), from 15.2% to 14.9%, and an increase in the share of the elderly (60 years and over), from 20.2% to 21.3%, were recorded. The adult population (15-59 years), representing 63.8% of the total, decreased by 264 thousand persons compared to July 1, 2011.

On July 1, 2014, the permanent resident population of the urban area was 12.6 million persons, representing 56.4% of the country's population.

## Permanent resident population, on July 1



## The average age of the population, on July 1

	years			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
The average age of the usual resident population	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.1 <sup>1)</sup>
The average age of the permanent resident population of Romania	39.7	40.0	40.3	40.6

<sup>1)</sup> On January 1.

The usual resident population's average age increased from 40.6 years (July 1, 2011) to 41.1 years (January 1, 2014), an average age characterising countries with an "adult" population. The female population, with an average age of 42.7 years, was, on January 1, 2014, 3.2 years older than the male population.

The average age of the permanent resident population increased from 39.7 years (July 1, 2011) to 40.6 years (July 1, 2014). The female population, with an average age of 42.0 years, was, on July 1, 2014, 3.0 years older than the male population.

## Evolution of the birth rate, the death rate and the natural increase

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Vital statistics (absolute data)</b>				
Live births	196242	180714	176013	183785 <sup>1)</sup>
Deaths	251439	253716	246825	253307 <sup>1)</sup>
- Infant deaths	1850	1806	1669	1622 <sup>1)</sup>
Natural increase	-55197	-73002	-70812	69522 <sup>1)</sup>
Marriages	105599	107760	107507	118075
Divorces	35780	31324	28507	27188
<b>Rates <sup>2)</sup> (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>				
Live births	8.7	9.0	8.8	9.2 <sup>1)</sup>
Deaths	11.2	12.6	12.4	12.7 <sup>1)</sup>
- Infant deaths <sup>3)</sup>	9.4	10.0	9.5	8.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Natural increase	-2.5	-3.6	-3.6	-3.5 <sup>1)</sup>
Marriages <sup>4)</sup>	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.3
Divorces <sup>4)</sup>	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2

**Note:** The number of live births and deaths, respectively:

- in **2011** it includes all events recorded at Romanian Register Offices (which occurred in the country and abroad);
- in **2012** and **2013** it does not include the live births and deaths which occurred abroad;
- in **2014** the live births and deaths of people whose usual residence was in Romania were included.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

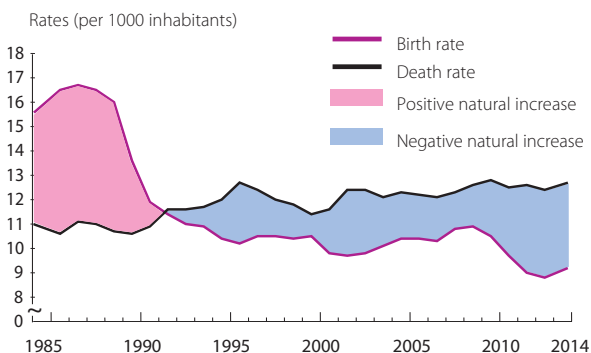
<sup>2)</sup> For **2011** the permanent resident population on **July 1** was used; for the years **2012** and **2013** the usual resident population on **July 1** of each year was used, and for **2014** the usual resident population on **January 1** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

<sup>3)</sup> For 1000 live births.

<sup>4)</sup> To calculate the birth rates and the divorce rates, the permanent resident population on **July 1** was used.

**Source:** Monthly statistical demographic surveys.

### Birth rate, death rate and natural increase



**Note:** For the **2002-2013** period, the usual resident population on **July 1** of each year was used, and for **2014** the usual resident population on **January 1** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census. For **2012** and **2013**, the live births and the deaths do not include the live births and deaths which occurred abroad.

Birth, the first component of vital statistics, experienced a slight increase in 2014 compared to the previous year, as well as compared to 2011. Considering that, in the short and medium term, one cannot expect the death rate to significantly contribute to the reduction of the demographic decline in Romania, the birth rate remains the only component which can be acted upon with efficient results.

In 2014, the number of live births of persons whose usual residence was in Romania increased by 7.8 thousand compared to 2013 and by 5.1 thousand compared to the year 2011<sup>1)</sup> (the number of children born in Romania was 178.7 thousand).

Death rate - as a second component of vital statistics - remained relatively high in Romania. The continuous and significant increase in the level of this component should be taken into account in the demographic perspective of Romania.

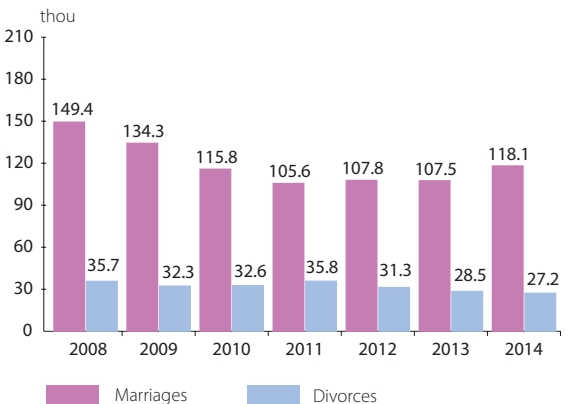
In 2014, 253.3 thousand persons with usual residence in Romania died, 6.5 thousand persons more than in 2013 and 3.7 thousand more than in 2011 (based on the number of people who died in Romania<sup>1)</sup> in 2011, i.e. 249.6 thousand persons).

The number of deaths of persons under 1 year of age for children with usual residence in Romania registered in 2014 was 1.6 thousand deaths, 47 deaths less than in 2013 and 220 deaths less than in 2011 (compared to the number of deaths of persons under 1 year of age which occurred in Romania, i.e. 1.8 thousand deaths of persons under 1 year of age).

<sup>1)</sup> **Note:** For a comparative analysis of the number of live births, deaths and deaths of persons under 1 year of age in 2014 and 2011, the following were taken into account:

- for **2014**, the live births and deaths of persons with usual residence in Romania;
- for **2011**, the live births and deaths which occurred in Romania.

### Evolution of marriages and divorces



In 2014, the number of marriages was 118.1 thousand marriages. As compared to 2011, the number of marriages decreased by 12.5 thousand but increased by 10.6 thousand in 2013.

In 2014, the number of divorces was 27.2 thousand, 8.6 thousand less than in 2011 and 1.3 thousand less than in 2013.

## Usual resident population by age and sex, on January 1, 2014



The pyramid of ages most reliably reflects the generations chronicle, pointing out the disparities in the population's structure by age and by sex. The reduction of the young population narrowed even more the base of the age pyramid. The demographic and economic effects of this evolution are to be felt over time and will entail changes at the level of various sub-populations (school age population, fertile age population, working age population).

## Top ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants with permanent residence in Romania, on July 1, 2014

Current number	Town <sup>1)</sup>	Number of inhabitants
1.	<b>Bucharest</b>	<b>2110752</b>
2.	lași	354093
3.	Timișoara	333531
4.	Cluj-Napoca	320547
5.	Constanța	319678
6.	Craiova	307290
7.	Galați	306404
8.	Brașov	291490
9.	Ploiești	235393
10.	Oradea	223441

<sup>1)</sup> Municipality (county residence).

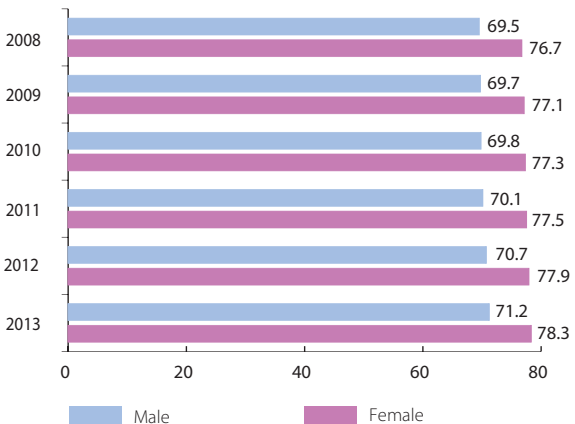
On July 1, 2014, 12.6 million persons had their permanent residence in the urban area, accounting for over half of the country's population. Of the 320 municipalities and towns, 85.6% had a population of under 50 thousand inhabitants, accounting for 18.1% of the country's population and 32.1% of the urban population. The big cities (with more than 100000 inhabitants) hold 30.9% of the country's population and 54.7% of the urban population. On July 1, 2014, 9.7 million persons lived in the rural area, accounting for 43.6% of the country's population. The communes with a population ranging between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants accounted for 79.9% of the total number of communes.

### Classification of counties and localities by number of persons with permanent residence in Romania, on July 1

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Counties - total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>
Under 300000	5	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	20	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	8	8	8	8
700000 and over	9	9	9	9
<b>Municipalities and towns - total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>
Under 5000	19	20	21	21
5000 - 19999	194	193	191	191
20000 - 49999	61	61	62	62
50000 - 99999	22	22	22	22
100000 - 199999	13	13	13	13
200000 - 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
<b>Commune - total</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>2861</b>
Under 1000	85	85	89	90
1000 - 1999	590	596	600	607
2000 - 4999	1704	1698	1689	1679
5000 - 9999	451	448	447	446
10000 and over	31	34	36	39

In 2013, the average life expectancy continued its upward trend (71.2 years for men and 78.3 years for women), with higher values than in 2011, both overall and by sex.

### Average life expectancy by sex (years)



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in July 2015.

The average life expectancy increased by 0.8 years for the female population and by 1.1 years for the male population compared to 2011. In 2013, women's average life expectancy exceeded that of men by 7.1 years.



## Internal migration

	2011	2012	2013
<b>Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a change in permanent residence (absolute data)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>324626</b>	<b>372197</b>	<b>350556</b>
From rural to urban	66784	74470	74023
From urban to urban	97235	106724	108370
From rural to rural	63594	72620	65453
From urban to rural	97013	118383	102710
<b>Rates <sup>1)</sup> (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>
From rural to urban	5.3	5.9	5.9
From urban to urban	7.7	8.4	8.6
From rural to rural	6.5	7.5	6.7
From urban to rural	10.0	12.2	10.6

**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in July 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> The permanent resident population on **July 1** of each year was used.

**Source:** Monthly statistical demographic surveys.

In 2013, 350.6 thousand persons changed their permanent residence inside the country, 25.9 persons more than in 2011. As in the previous years, the migration flows from the urban area (to rural and urban areas) had the highest shares in the structure of internal migration.

### Romanian citizens who established their permanent residence abroad

	number of persons		
	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>18307</b>	<b>18001</b>	<b>19056</b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	8527	8174	8526
Female	9780	9827	10530
<b>By age group</b>			
Under 18 years	4746	4787	4551
18-40 years	9572	9572	10722
41-60 years	3191	2968	3160
61 years and over	798	674	623
<b>By country of destination</b>			
Australia	112	92	97
Austria	1089	1032	981
Belgium	129	154	237
Canada	967	846	954
France	663	660	663
Germany	2014	1907	2283
Greece	160	162	110
Jordan	139	93	70
Israel	1457	2292	2506
Italy	1906	2097	2607
United Kingdom	251	301	390
Republic of Moldova	254	212	165
Spain	3352	4605	4968
United States of America	1350	1073	819
Hungary	514	355	346
Other countries	3950	2120	1860

**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in August 2015.

In the context of economic transition, the Romanian labour market experienced significant changes in terms of the volume and structure of the main labour force indicators. This process was characterised by the reduction of the economically active population and of employment, with a relatively steady level of the unemployment rate. However, the financial crisis, which started in the second half of 2008, had effects on the structure of the labour force, bringing an increase in the phenomenon of unemployment, concomitantly with the diminution of employment.

If in the second half of the '90s the economically active population was kept at a high level, i.e. over 11 million persons, the new millennium began with a significant decrease in the value of the indicator. Since 2004, the economically active population has fluctuated around 10 million. In 2014, the economically active population amounted to 9243 thousand persons, of which 96.1% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

**Economically active population, employment and unemployed<sup>1)</sup>**

	thou persons			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Economically active population - total</b>	<b>9188</b>	<b>9232</b>	<b>9202</b>	<b>9243</b>
- Female	4056	4051	4011	4015
- Urban	5057	5037	5022	5078
<b>Employment - total</b>	<b>8528</b>	<b>8605</b>	<b>8549</b>	<b>8614</b>
- Female	3794	3805	3758	3770
- Urban	4623	4618	4587	4669
<b>ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployed- total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>629</b>
- Female	262	246	253	245
- Urban	434	419	435	409

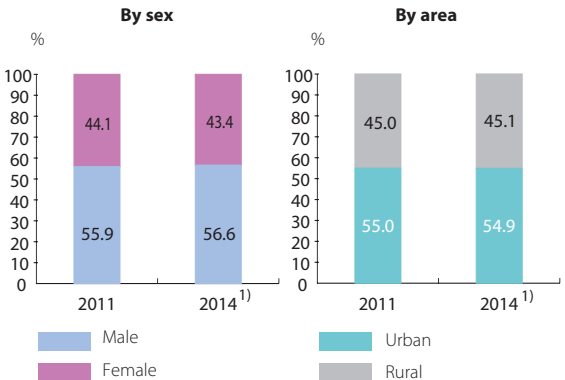
**Note:** The series of data have been recalculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

1) According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

2) Provisional data.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

**Economically active population**

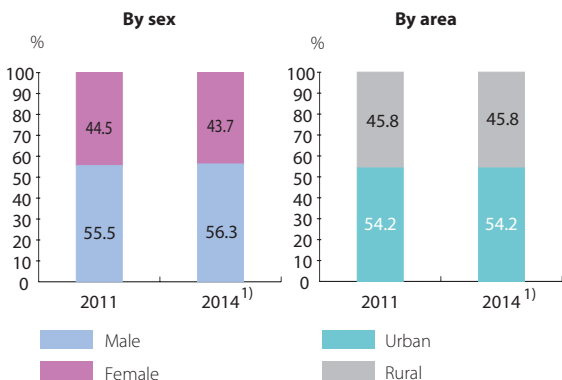


1) Provisional data.

After a continuous rise recorded during the 2005-2007 period, employment began to decrease in 2008, reaching its lowest value (8528 thousand persons) in 2011. In 2014, employment was 8614 thousand persons, increasing compared to the previous year (8549 thousand persons). Of the employed persons, 56.2% are men. Until 2002, most of the employed population lived in the rural area. Beginning with 2004, the largest share of employment (54.2% in 2014) resides in the urban area. Within the employed population, employees prevail (67.9% in 2014).

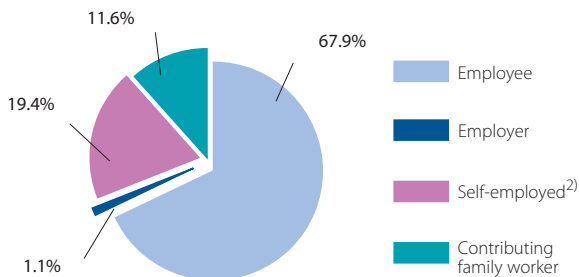
The number of unemployed - according to the international definition (ILO) - reached 629 thousand persons in 2014, a decrease as compared to 2013 (-3.7%). In 2014, of the total unemployed, 25.6% were young people (15-24 years).

## Employment



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Employment structure, by employment status, in 2014<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the members of an agricultural holding or of a non-agricultural co-operative.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

## Employment, by main activity of the national economy

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8528</b>	<b>8605</b>	<b>8549</b>	<b>8614</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2495	2557	2501	2442
Industry	1806	1790	1788	1852
Mining and quarrying	81	79	79	75
Manufacturing	1545	1533	1535	1595
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	106	101	92	92
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	74	77	82	90
Construction	631	638	630	640
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1066	1094	1085	1112
Transport and storage	405	405	429	432
Hotels and restaurants	169	172	175	181
Information and communication	120	147	144	148
Financial intermediation and insurance	134	127	118	112
Real estate activities	17	15	18	21
Professional, scientific and technical activities	158	158	166	193
Administrative and support service activities	147	150	172	184
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	437	437	425	392
Education	363	346	323	311
Human health and social work activities	374	357	354	368
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52	55	54	55
Other activities of the national economy	154	157	167	171

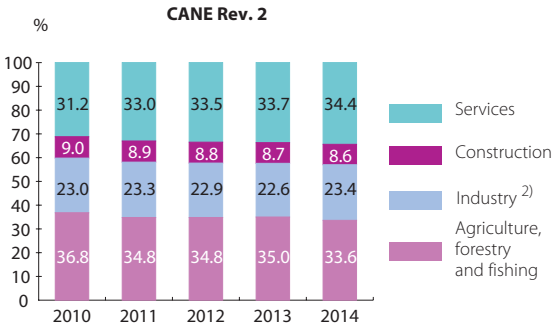
**Note:** The series have been recalculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2014, as compared to 2013, the distribution of employment by activity sector of the national economy shows an increase in the number of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities (+16.3%), real estate activities (+15.0%), water supply and sewerage (+9.0%), administrative service activities (+6.5%), human health and social work activities (+3.9%) and manufacturing (+3.9%). The only activity branches where employment decreased were agriculture (-2.4%), education (-3.7%), financial intermediation (-4.2%), mining and quarrying (-6.1%) and public administration (-7.8%).

Structure of employment<sup>1)</sup> in the private sector, by main activity of the national economy



**Note:** The private sector includes private and co-operative or community ownership types.

<sup>1)</sup> Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

<sup>2)</sup> Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The share of employment in the private sector increased in the last 5 years of the analysed period (2009-2014), from 80.6% in 2010 to 84.2% in 2014. In 2014, of the total population employed in the private sector, 66.4% worked in industry, construction and services, a higher percentage than in 2013, when its value was 65.0%.

In 2013, the average number of employees was 4443.6 thousand persons. The average number of employees increased by 0.7 thousand persons in 2013 as compared to the previous year (4442.9 thousand persons).

Significant increases were reported for the following economic activities: administrative and support service activities, information and communication, and hotels and restaurants.

The breakdown of employees by economic sector in 2013 shows that 61.0% worked in services (tertiary sector), an increase of 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2012 and a decrease of 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2011. 36.7% of the total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry + construction), 0.5 percentage points more than in 2012 and 0.1 percentage points less than in 2011, respectively. The share of employees involved in agriculture (primary sector) remained constant during the 2011-2013 period (2.3%).

The private sector represents the engine of the Romanian economy, accounting for most of the employed labour force.

In 2013, the share of employees in the entirely private sector was 68.7%, increasing by 0.8 percentage points as compared to 2012.

**Average number of employees,  
by main activity of the national economy**

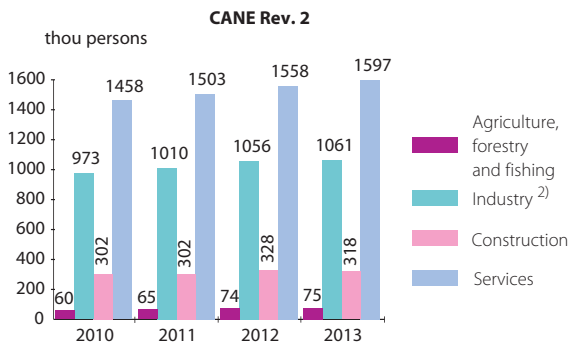
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	thou persons		
	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>4349</b>	<b>4443</b>	<b>4444</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	104	104
Industry	1259	1296	1285
Mining and quarrying	64	64	62
Manufacturing	1028	1064	1063
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	70	68	61
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	97	100	99
Construction	334	356	346
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	753	758	759
Transport and storage	256	255	256
Hotels and restaurants	108	115	120
Information and communication	110	118	126
Financial intermediation and insurance	99	96	93
Real estate activities	27	25	24
Professional, scientific and technical activities	127	130	131
Administrative and support service activities	198	226	235
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security <sup>1)</sup>	193	188	187
Education	364	361	359
Human health and social work activities	333	321	322
Arts, entertainment and recreation	51	54	56
Other service activities	39	40	41

**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in September 2015.

1) Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

## Average number of employees in the entirely private sector<sup>1)</sup>, by main activity of the national economy



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in September 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Including entirely private ownership and entirely foreign ownership.

<sup>2)</sup> Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

## Registered unemployed<sup>1)</sup>, by educational level

	thou persons			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total unemployed<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>461</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>478</b>
<b>of which: women</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>200</b>
Primary, secondary, vocational	321	347	356	357
of which: women	127	131	134	135
High school and post high school	101	110	120	92
of which: women	53	57	60	47
University	39	37	36	29
of which: women	24	23	22	18

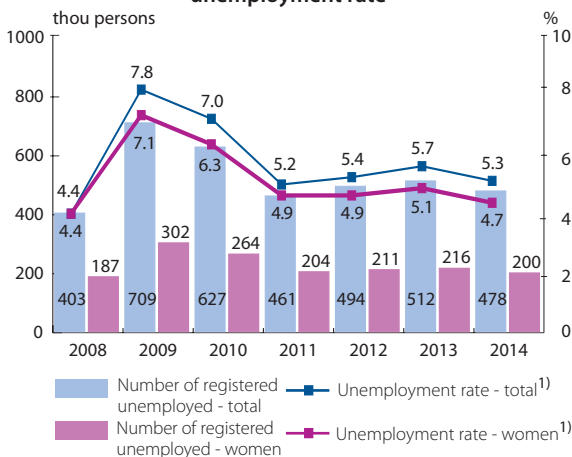
<sup>1)</sup> At the agencies for employment, at the end of the year.

<sup>2)</sup> **Source:** National Agency for Employment.

The number of unemployed registered at the National Agency for Employment (NAE) experienced an upward trend from 2011 to the end of 2013, when it reached 512 thousand persons, and slightly decreased at the end of 2014 (478 thousand persons).

The registered unemployment rate had the same upward trend in the 2011-2013 period (5.2% at the end of 2011, 5.4% in 2012, 5.7% in 2013) and fell to 5.3% at the end of 2014.

### Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



<sup>1)</sup> For 2014, provisional data.

During the 2011-2014 period, men prevailed among the registered unemployed (55.7% in 2011, 57.3% in 2012, 57.8% in 2013 and 58.2% at the end of 2014, respectively).

The number of unemployed women experienced a slightly upward trend from 2011 to 2013 and then decreased in 2014.

### Unemployment rate <sup>1)</sup>, by age group, sex and area (%)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Under 25 years	23.9	22.6	23.7	24.0
25 years and over	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Under 25 years	24.0	22.2	23.2	23.6
25 years and over	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Under 25 years	23.7	23.0	24.6	24.7
25 years and over	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8
<b>Urban</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Under 25 years	31.8	30.6	32.3	32.6
25 years and over	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Under 25 years	17.5	16.3	17.6	18.3
25 years and over	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9

**Note:** The series of data have been recalculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

<sup>1)</sup> According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The unemployment rate according to the international definition (ILO), calculated as the share of the unemployed in the economically active population, reached 6.8% in 2014 at national level, decreasing by 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous year and staying at the same level as in 2012. The ILO unemployment rate reported in 2014 was, however, 1.2 percentage points higher than the one recorded in the year when the economic and financial crisis began (5.6% in 2008).



The ILO unemployment rate decreased as compared to the previous year, both for men and for women. Thus, an unemployment rate of 6.1% was reported for women, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points compared to the rate of the previous year, while for men the unemployment rate was 7.3%, decreasing by 0.4 percentage points as compared to 2013. In 2014, the unemployment rate in the urban area was significantly higher than the one recorded in the rural area (8.1% as compared to 5.3%).

Young persons aged 15-24 years are the most affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2014, the unemployment rate for young people was 24.0%, with sharp discrepancies between areas (32.6% in the urban area as against 18.3% in the rural area). The value of this indicator was 5.5% for the persons aged 25 years and over.

## Long-term unemployment rate<sup>1)</sup>, by sex and area (%)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
male	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1
female	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.4
urban	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.4
rural	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>
male	15.3	13.9	13.7	14.2
female	14.0	13.1	14.0	14.6
urban	19.5	18.2	19.0	19.3
rural	10.9	9.9	10.1	11.0

**Note:** The series of data have been recalculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

<sup>1)</sup> According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The long-term unemployment rate (the share of the ILO unemployed for 12 months and over in the economically active population) was 2.8% in 2014, decreasing as compared to those registered in the last two years (3.0% in 2012 and 3.2% in 2013, respectively).

According to the breakdown by sex, the value of this indicator in 2014 was 3.1% for men and 2.4% for women. According to the breakdown by area, the long-term unemployment rate was 3.4% in the urban area and 2.1% in the rural area.

The long-term unemployment rate for young people (the share of the unemployed aged 15-24 years, which have been unemployed for 6 months and over, in the economically active population) had an oscillating evolution during the analysed period, reaching 14.3% in 2014 (0.5 percentage points more than the previous year and 1.6 percentage points more than in 2010).

**The share of long-term unemployment<sup>1)</sup> (%)  
- as percentage of the total unemployed<sup>1)</sup>-**

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>41.1</b>
male	41.8	44.2	44.1	41.8
female	39.8	44.1	46.8	40.0
urban	43.3	46.9	47.7	42.1
rural	36.7	38.8	40.1	39.2
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>
male	63.5	62.5	59.1	60.0
female	59.1	56.6	57.1	59.2
urban	61.5	59.5	58.9	59.1
rural	62.1	61.0	57.4	60.3

**Note:** The series of data have been recalculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

1) According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

2) Provisional data.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

During the 2010-2013 period, the share of long-term unemployed in the total unemployed had an upward trend. It was 41.1% in 2014, decreasing by 4.1 percentage points compared to the previous year and by 3.1 percentage points compared to 2012. In the urban area, the value of the indicator was 42.1%, 2.9 percentage points above the value recorded in the rural area.

**Activity rate and employment rate, by sex and area (%)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Activity rate</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>65.7</b>
Male	72.1	73.2	73.4	74.3
Female	56.1	56.4	56.3	56.9
Urban	63.9	64.1	64.5	65.8
Rural	64.4	65.8	65.5	65.5
<b>Employment rate</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>61.0</b>
Male	66.3	67.6	67.6	68.7
Female	52.3	52.8	52.6	53.3
Urban	58.4	58.7	58.9	60.5
Rural	60.5	62.2	61.8	61.7

**Note:** Data calculated for the working age population (15 - 64 years).

The series of data have been recalculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

1) Provisional data.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2014, the activity rate of the working age population (15-64 years) was 65.7% and had a higher value for the male population (74.3% as against 56.9% for the female population). The indicator had similar values for the two residence areas: 65.8% in the urban area and 65.5% in the rural area.

In 2014, the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 was 65.7%, a slight increase compared to the previous year (69.6%), 4.3 percentage points below the national target of 70% set in the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy.

The job vacancy rate is one of the indicators for labour force demand in the labour market. The annual average job vacancy rate was 0.89% in 2014. It increased by 0.17 percentage points compared to the previous year and decreased by 1.17 percentage points compared to 2007, a year in which the highest of job vacancy rate was recorded.

## Job vacancy rate, by major occupational group (%)

Major occupational groups	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.89</b>
Members of legislative bodies, of the executive, high officials of public administration, leaders and senior civil servants	0.38	0.37	0.46	0.61
Specialists in various fields of activity	0.67	0.70	0.97	1.26
Technicians and other specialists in the technical field	0.65	0.71	0.78	0.92
Civil servants	0.58	0.46	0.63	0.89
Service workers	0.48	0.45	0.53	0.73
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.24	0.50	0.47	0.53
Craft and related trades workers	0.51	0.36	0.43	0.61
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.90	0.84	0.88	0.93
Elementary occupations	0.85	0.71	0.87	0.90

**Note:** Since 2011, the new classification of occupations according to Government Decision No 1352/2010 approving the structure of the Classification of Occupations in Romania (COR 2008) – basic group level and according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) – has been used.

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

**Source:** Job Vacancy Survey.

## Job vacancy rate, by activity of the national economy (%)

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.89</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.84	0.34	0.35	0.43
Industry - total	0.81	0.72	0.88	0.92
Mining and quarrying	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.18
Manufacturing	0.90	0.77	0.93	1.01
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.15
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	0.86	1.11	1.37	0.89
Construction	0.44	0.29	0.24	0.36
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.43
Transport and storage	0.61	0.44	0.50	0.70
Hotels and restaurants	0.41	0.33	0.33	0.33
Information and communication	0.89	0.61	0.59	0.73
Financial intermediation and insurance	0.77	0.89	0.85	0.92
Real estate activities	0.45	0.41	0.52	0.68
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.45	0.54	0.72	0.74
Administrative and support service activities	0.79	0.60	0.58	0.75
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security <sup>1)</sup>	1.09	1.20	1.98	2.64
Education	0.16	0.24	0.40	0.72
Human health and social work activities	1.05	1.27	1.22	1.66
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.83	0.93	1.67	1.50
Other service activities	0.37	0.41	2.21	2.56

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

**Source:** Job Vacancy Survey.

## Total income of households

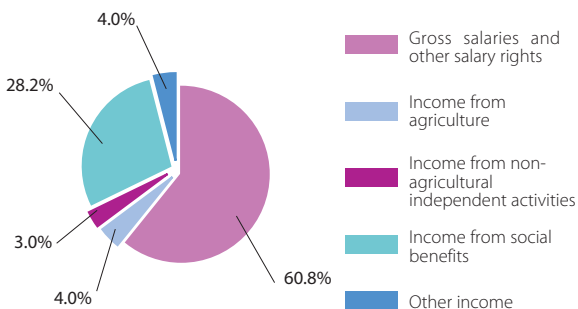
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
	- lei , monthly per household -			
<b>Total income</b>	<b>2417.3</b>	<b>2475.0</b>	<b>2559.1</b>	<b>2500.7</b>
	- percentage -			
Money income	81.7	82.4	83.5	84.1
Equivalent value of the income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social benefits	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Equivalent value of the consumption of agricultural products from own resources	16.5	15.7	14.7	14.2

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the 2011-2014 period, the main source of total household income formation was the money income, which increased from 81.7% in 2011 to 84.1% in 2014. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 15.9% in 2014, mainly due to the equivalent value of the consumption of agro-food products from own resources (which experienced a decrease of 2.3 percentage points as compared to 2011).

### Structure of money income, in 2014<sup>1)</sup> - total households -



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2014, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest share in the money income of households (60.8%), decreasing by 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2013. A major share in the money income of households is that of social benefits (28.2%, an increase of 1 percentage point as compared to 2013). On the contrary, the income from agriculture, the income from independent activities and the property income have a low share in the money income of households.

If the first decade of the last twenty years was characterised by economic instability, strongly influenced by the level and evolution of the inflation rate, the second decade was marked by the end of the transition to the market economy. Thus, a reinvigoration of the real value of earnings started in 2003, with the level reached in 2007 exceeding by 11.8% the level of 1990, for the first time since 1990/the 1990s.

The maximum value was reported in 2008 (130.3% compared to 1990), the trend in the years that followed being slightly downwards.

### Monthly average net nominal earnings, by activity of the national economy

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	lei / employee			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1444</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1706</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1044	1093	1179	1314
Industry	1470	1541	1604	1744
Mining and quarrying	2577	2786	2943	3368
Manufacturing	1324	1393	1466	1594
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	2787	2904	2917	3043
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1333	1388	1427	1515
Construction	1247	1193	1191	1281
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1227	1305	1293	1536
Transport and storage	1580	1624	1629	1757
Hotels and restaurants	841	850	898	993
Information and communication	2965	2992	3067	3267
Financial intermediation and insurance	3435	3587	3645	3859
Real estate activities	1268	1248	1349	1479
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2061	2216	2351	2620
Administrative and support service activities	966	1030	1132	1255
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security <sup>2)</sup>	1909	2102	2420	2347
Education	1316	1371	1533	1492
Human health and social work activities	1210	1315	1456	1495
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1076	1148	1216	1288
Other service activities	852	929	991	1169

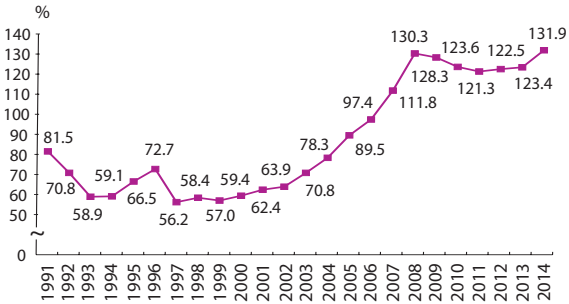
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data, excluding the earnings of employees in the economic units having less than 4 employees.

<sup>2)</sup> Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey (2011, 2012 and 2013);  
Monthly Survey on Earnings (2014).

Indices of real earnings

1990 = 100



Note: For 2014, provisional data.

In 2013, the real earnings index was 123.4% compared to 1990, 0.9 percentage points higher than in 2012.

In 2014, the real earnings index rose by 8.5 percentage points as against the previous year, amounting to 131.9% (provisional data; the economic units with less than 4 employees are not covered).

Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



Note: For 2014, the data will be available in September 2015.

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

## Total household consumption expenditure

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
- lei , monthly per household -				
<b>Total consumption expenditure</b>	<b>1532.29</b>	<b>1614.06</b>	<b>1670.04</b>	<b>1637.48</b>
- percentage -				
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages	41.7	41.9	41.4	40.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7
Clothing and footwear	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	16.3	16.7	16.7	17.2
Furniture, dwelling equipment and maintenance	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0
Health	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.6
Transport	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2
Communications	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8
Leisure and culture	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.5
Education	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Miscellaneous products and services	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

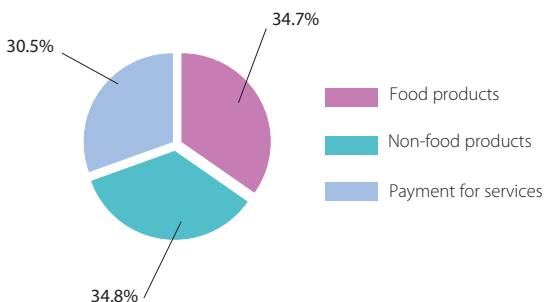
**Source:** Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the 2011-2014 period, agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages had the highest share in the total consumption expenditure (40.0%), decreasing by 1.7 percentage points as compared to 2011. In contrast, the amount spent on the dwelling, its endowment and maintenance had an upward trend every year (in 2014, 0.9 percentage points higher compared to 2011).

In 2014, for total households, the food consumption expenditure had a share of 34.7% in the total consumption expenditure. On average, for total households, the share of the expenditure on non-food goods was 34.8%, while the expenditure on services had a share of 30.5%.

### Structure of the money consumption expenditure, in 2014<sup>1)</sup>

- total households -



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Family Budget Survey (FBS).



## Monthly average consumption<sup>1)</sup>, for the main food products and beverages

	M.U.	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
Fresh meat	kg	3.079	3.143	3.187	3.249
Meat products	kg	1.023	1.038	1.031	1.036
Fats	kg	1.201	1.196	1.193	1.215
Milk	litres	5.962	6.062	5.870	5.794
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.741	0.732	0.745	0.759
Potatoes	kg	3.465	3.480	3.314	3.314
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.597	7.575	7.617	7.726
Fruit	kg	3.399	3.389	3.449	3.574
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages	litres	4.571	4.542	4.489	4.753
Beer	litres	1.077	1.125	1.205	1.140
Wine	litres	0.864	0.874	0.876	0.886
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.217	0.205	0.206	0.221

<sup>1)</sup> Monthly average quantities per person (in individual households).

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Family Budget Survey (FBS).

In Romania, the consumption of meat and meat products is at a relatively low level as compared to the standards of developed countries.

The monthly average consumption of fresh meat amounted to 3.2 kg per capita in 2014. If we add meat products, the consumption of meat amounts to 4.3 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 52 kg per capita.

In 2014, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages had a monthly average of 4.8 litres per capita for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages, 1.1 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, and 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2011, these levels were higher for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages (by 4.0%), for beer (by 5.8%), for wine (by 2.5%), and for plum brandy and natural brandies (by 1.8%).

## Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
Audio sets	81.1	83.8	82.3	78.5
TV sets - total	138.9	143.1	144.5	142.4
Refrigerators and freezers	78.9	80.9	78.1	77.0
Combined refrigerator-freezers	42.7	44.1	47.0	47.5
Gas cooking stoves	95.5	96.0	96.4	96.2
Electric washing machines	76.3	78.7	78.9	79.2
Vacuum cleaners	64.0	66.4	67.3	67.3
Sewing machines	20.8	21.1	20.4	19.3
Bicycles	28.4	30.1	31.2	30.5
Motorcycles and mopeds	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9
Cars	26.9	27.2	28.5	27.7

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Family Budget Survey (FBS).

During the 2011-2014 period, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2011 to 2014, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers decreased by 2.4% due to an increase in households endowment with combined refrigerator-freezers (an increase of 11.2%).

Also, households endowment with TV sets rose by 2.5%, and the endowment with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines was up 5.2% and 3.8%, respectively.

Households endowment with durable goods is influenced both by the financial resources of households and by the goods accumulated in the previous years, as well as by the range of goods on the market, goods that are increasingly high tech.

## Evolution of the dwelling stock

	2011 <sup>1)</sup>	2012 <sup>2)</sup>	2013	2014
<b>Dwelling stock (thou) - majority privately owned (thou)</b>	<b>8722</b> 8624	<b>8761</b> 8660	<b>8800</b> 8698	<b>8841</b> 8735
<b>Rooms for habitation (thou) - majority privately owned (thou)</b>	<b>23573</b> 23402	<b>23725</b> 23549	<b>23874</b> 23695	<b>24021</b> 23834
<b>Useful floor area (thou m<sup>2</sup>) - majority privately owned (thou m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>407437</b> 404287	<b>410610</b> 407356	<b>413764</b> 410462	<b>416870</b> 413385
<b>Finished dwellings - total - from private funds</b>	<b>45419</b> 43062	<b>44016</b> 40436	<b>43587</b> 41547	<b>44984</b> 41660

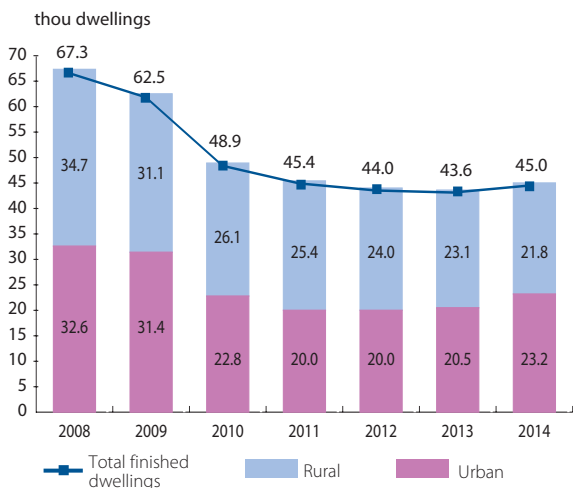
<sup>1)</sup> Data resulting from the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

<sup>2)</sup> The previously presented data have been rectified as a result of the publication of the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

The dwelling stock kept the upward trend it has had in recent years, amounting to 8841 thousand dwellings at the end of 2014.

According to the breakdown by ownership type, the highest share in the dwelling stock at the end of 2014 is that of majority privately owned dwellings (98.8%).

## Finished dwellings, by area

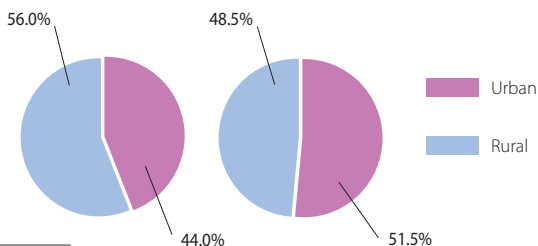


In 2014, 45.0 thousand dwellings were finished, 1.4 thousand more than the previous year.

## Structure of the finished dwellings, by area

2011

2014<sup>1)</sup>



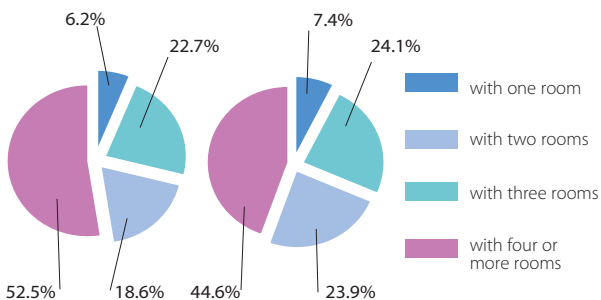
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2014, according to the breakdown by residence area, the share of the dwellings that were ready to be used was higher in the rural area (51.5%) than in the urban area (48.5%).

## Finished dwellings, by number of rooms for habitation

2011

2014<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Unemployment benefits

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Monthly average (lei / person)</b>				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) <sup>1)</sup>	525	421	426	424
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) <sup>2)</sup>	245	230	229	226
<b>In percentages as against the gross minimum salary in the economy</b>				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) <sup>1)</sup>	78.4	60.1	55.3	48.5
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) <sup>2)</sup>	36.6	32.9	29.7	25.8

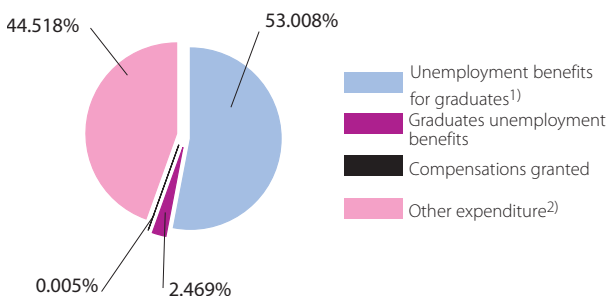
<sup>1)</sup> The unemployment benefit granted to the persons who are unemployed as a result of losing their jobs, in accordance with Article 39 of Law No 76/2002.

<sup>2)</sup> The unemployment benefit granted to graduates from educational institutions, in accordance with Article 40 of Law No 76/2002.

In 2014, the monthly average unemployment benefit was 424 lei, 19.2% less than in 2011, and amounted to 48.5% of the minimum gross national salary. The unemployment benefit for graduates from educational institutions (226 lei) amounted to 25.8% of the minimum gross national salary as compared to 36.6% in 2011.

In 2014, the highest share in the total expenditure on the social protection of the unemployed was that of the unemployment benefit (53.0%).

## Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2014



<sup>1)</sup> According to Law No 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

<sup>2)</sup> Including incentives for the unemployed who are employed before the period in which this allowance is granted expires, for stimulating labour force mobility, for stimulating the employers who hire people from the underprivileged categories that are unemployed, for the qualification and requalification of the unemployed, for stimulating graduates, for combating social marginalisation.

**Source:** National Agency for Employment.

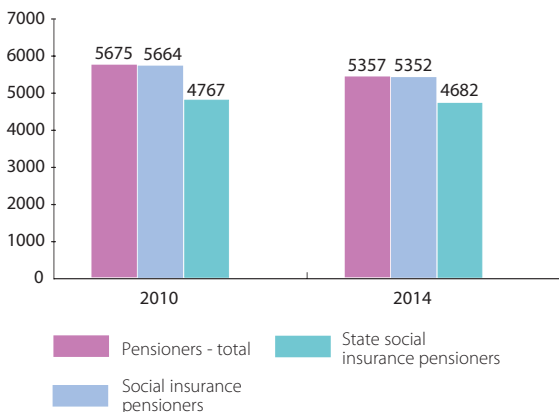
	M.U.	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Social insurance pensioners<sup>1)</sup> - total</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers	5580	5480	5404	5352
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	753	774	806	847
<b>State social insurance pensioners</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers	4744	4702	4681	4682
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	773	778	809	845
<b>Social insurance pensioners from the former system for farmers</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers	677	619	564	513
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	311	313	327	342
<b>Social insurance pensioners (excluding farmers)</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers	4903	4861	4840	4839
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	815	832	862	900
<b>Pensioners receiving social security benefits<sup>2)</sup></b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers	1	1	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	193	194	202 <sup>3)</sup>	211
<b>Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans and widows</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers	8	6	5	4
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	242	238	234	233

<sup>1)</sup> They comprise state social insurance pensioners, pensioners from the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Romanian Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Culture and Lawyers Insurance Office.

<sup>2)</sup> Pension-type support allowance paid from the social insurance fund.

<sup>3)</sup> The previously published data have been rectified.

## Evolution of the average number of pensioners

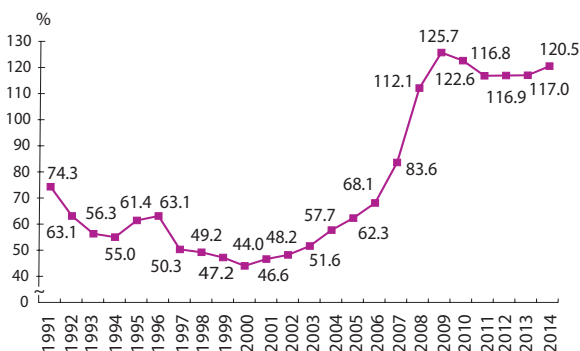


In 2014, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5352 thousand persons, decreasing by 228 thousand persons as compared to 2011.

The number of state social insurance pensioners also decreased by 62 thousand persons as compared to 2011. In 2014, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 847 lei, 1.1 times higher than in 2011.

In 2014, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 845 lei, increasing by 9.3% as compared to 2011.

## Real average pension indices 1990=100



## Tickets for balneary treatment and rest granted by means of social insurance

	M.U.	2011	2012	2013
<b>Tickets - total</b>	<b>thou</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>189.0</b>
Balneary treatment	thou	198.8	202.1	189.0
Rest	thou	29.7	-	-
Expenditure on treatment and rest <sup>1)</sup>				
	thou lei	303598.5	296712.1	291083.0

**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in September 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Including expenses incurred for the balneary treatment of farmers, according to Government Emergency Ordinance No 31/1998.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons.

## Allowances and other benefits granted to the population

lei thou

	2011	2012	2013
<b>From the state budget</b>	<b>6332383.9</b>	<b>5840731.3</b>	<b>5796394.7</b>
State allowances for children	2834784.0	2762798.8	2718491.5
Complementary family allowance	2480.2	-	-
Support allowance for mono-parental family	1252.6	-	-
Child rearing benefit	2176419.0	1760287.1	1534501.9
Monthly bonus for child rearing	10915.2 <sup>1)</sup>	6101.3	149.7
Insertion bonus	9282.8	91921.9	189399.0
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child rearing	121140.0	97950.6	85489.1
Allowance for new-born children	-	-	-
Outfits for new-born children	6.3 <sup>2)</sup>	-	-
Financial aids for setting up a family	55.9 <sup>2)</sup>	-	-
Allowances for family placement	53300.8	53002.9	51833.3
Family allowance	223287.2	216861.4	215062.0
Benefits for thermal energy provided by the district heating grid	76809.7	100223.8	84721.3
Benefits for natural gas heating	147244.7	121142.8	103716.9
Benefits for wood, coal or petroleum fuels	219190.7	145232.3	179992.6
Electric power heating aid	-	-	28.9
Health social insurance contributions for GMI (guaranteed minimum income) beneficiaries	20051.5	22934.9	31201.1
Payment for compulsory dwelling insurance for families receiving the GMI (guaranteed minimum income)	3363.9	3499.3	2639.5
Subsidies for associations and foundations	23280.1	26342.5	28288.9
Programmes of national interest	4556.7	11549.3	13788.0
Financing social assistance or medical-social institutions	9460.1	4730.1	19400.0
Social aid for ensuring the GMI (guaranteed minimum income)	387030.6	414292.3	533372.7
Emergency aid	6875.9	182.8	2046.4
Financial aid	1388.6	1433.1	1475.6
Benefits for refugees	207.4	244.1	796.3
<b>From the local budgets</b>	<b>34164.7</b>	<b>46386.0</b>	<b>25814.4</b>
Social support	-	-	-
Aid for partially covering funeral expenses	1455.8	1447.7	1518.9
Emergency aid	32708.9	44938.3	24295.5

**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in September 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> The previously published data have been rectified.

<sup>2)</sup> Rights for 2010.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons.

The expenditure on allowances and other benefits granted to the population had a downward trend during the 2011-2013 period; the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2013, the expenditure on allowances granted from the state budget accounted for 56.2% of the total expenditure incurred from the state budget and the local budgets.

In 2013, as compared to 2011, the state allowances for children decreased by 4.1%, and the emergency allowances granted from the state budget and the local budgets decreased by 33.5%.

### Social assistance canteens<sup>1)</sup>

	2011	2012	2013
Number of units and sections	107	109	103
Number of places	23864	28688	24823

**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in September 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Financed from the local budget.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons.

## Main health care units

	number of units			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
Hospitals	464	473	499	527
Integrated hospital ambulatories and specialised ambulatories	414	422	433	446
Polyclinics	262	282	298	297
Dispensaries	187	191	191	186
Health care centres <sup>2)</sup>	18	20	18	18
Tuberculosis sanatoria	2	2	2	2
Balneary sanatoria <sup>3)</sup>	9	11	11	11
Preventoria	2	2	2	2
Health and social care units	64	64	64	64
Diagnosis and curative centres	29	34	35	37
Specialised health centres	221	243	249	310
Mental health centres	86	84	85	83
Blood establishments	41	41	41	41
General practitioner offices	990	988	966	795
Family doctors offices	11211	11151	11158	11170
Specialised health offices	9452	9712	10160	10064
Medical offices in schools and universities	1366	1389	1420	1785
Dental offices	12613	12904	13458	14052
Dental offices in schools and universities	461	459	463	476
Other health care offices	541	531	515	519
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical dispensaries	8293	8456	8960	9281
Medical laboratories	3008	3248	3290	3418
Dental laboratories	2227	2248	2253	2226

<sup>1)</sup>Provisional data.

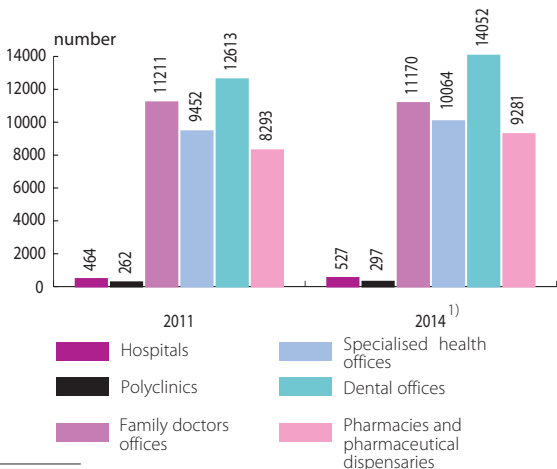
<sup>2)</sup>Including health care centres with hospital beds.

<sup>3)</sup>Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.

**Source:** The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".

The health care services within the health system were provided by a network of health care units (hospitals, polyclinics, medical centres, specialised ambulatories and other medical institutions) belonging to the public and private sectors. In 2014, this network comprised 527 hospitals, 63 more than in 2011. The development of the private sector led to an increase in the number of independent dental offices. In 2014, the number of independent dental offices was 14052, 1439 more than in 2011.

## Evolution of the main health care units



<sup>1)</sup>Provisional data.



## Beds in health care units

	number of beds			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
Beds in hospitals <sup>2)</sup>	128501	129642	130708	130938
Beds in preventoria <sup>3)</sup>	320	312	297	297
Beds in health and social care units <sup>3)</sup>	2867	2884	2934	2981
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria <sup>3)</sup>	470	410	410	410

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the beds in the health care centres with hospital beds.

<sup>3)</sup> The public sector only.

**Source:** The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".

## Number of medical staff

	persons			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Physicians<sup>2)</sup></b>	52541	53681	54086	54942
Population per physician	383	374	370	363
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	26.1	26.8	27.1	27.5
<b>Dentists</b>	13355	13814	14282	14879
Population per dentist	1509	1452	1399	1341
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.5
<b>Pharmaceutical chemists</b>	14575	15435	16301	17099
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1382	1300	1226	1167
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.6
<b>Ancillary medical staff</b>	125992	125141	126860	128755
Population per member of the ancillary medical staff	160	160	158	155
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	62.5	62.4	63.5	64.5
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3

**Note:** For the **2011-2013** period the rates were calculated based on the resident population on **July 1** of each year, and for the year **2014** the rates were calculated based on the resident population on **January 1**, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Dentists excluded.

**Source:** The annual statistical survey "The activity of sanitary units".

In 2014, the health system had 54.9 thousand physicians (dentists excluded), 14.9 thousand dentists, 17.1 thousand pharmaceutical chemists and 128.8 thousand ancillary medical staff. In 2014, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 363 inhabitants (20 inhabitants less than in 2011). For every dentist there were 1341 inhabitants, 168 inhabitants less than in 2011, and for every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1167 inhabitants, 215 less than in 2011.

In 2014, per 10000 inhabitants there were 27.5 physicians, 7.5 dentists, 8.6 pharmaceutical chemists and 64.5 ancillary medical staff.

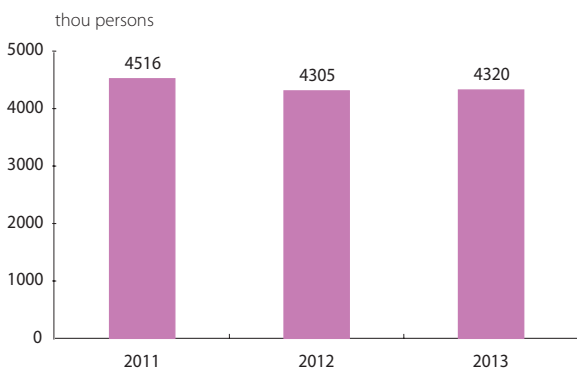
## Number of patients admitted to hospitals and health care centres with hospital beds



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in August 2015.

**Source:** The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".

## Number of patients released from hospitals (including the private sector)



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in September 2015.

**Source:** National School of Public Health, Management and Professional Development in Health Care.

**Education by level of education**

	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015
<b>Number of educational units</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>7204</b>	<b>7069</b>	<b>7074</b>	<b>7127</b>
<b>Enrolled population by level of education (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3824</b>	<b>3734</b>	<b>3651</b>	<b>3736</b>
Level of education:				
Ante-pre-school	...	...	...	19
- private sector	...	...	...	1
Pre-school	674	581	569	560
- private sector	17	16	17	20
Primary and lower secondary	1629	1744	1743	1732
- private sector	5	8	9	11
High school	889	832	777	727
- private sector	26	19	16	13
Vocational	12	20	26	51
- private sector	*)	*)	*)	1
Post high school and foremen	80	93	103	106
- private sector	38	45	47	46
Tertiary	540	464	433	542 <sup>1)</sup>
- private sector	140	100	79	78 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Enrolment rate for the school age population <sup>2)</sup> (%)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>73.4<sup>3);4)</sup></b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	79.0	78.3	78.0	71.7 <sup>3);4)</sup>
Female	82.0	80.9	81.0	75.2 <sup>3);4)</sup>
<b>Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per member of the teaching staff</b>				
Pre-school	18	17	16	16
Pupils	14	15	14	14
Students	19	17	15	20
<b>Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants <sup>2)</sup></b>				
Pupils	1295	1340	1325	1311 <sup>3)</sup>
Students	268	232	217	272 <sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> The data also include, beside the students attending bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend master's and doctorate degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses.

<sup>2)</sup> For the **2011/2012-2013/2014** period the usual resident population on **July 1** of each year was used, and for the **2014/2015** year the usual resident population on **January 1** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>4)</sup> Including the number of pupils in ante-pre-school education (crèches); tertiary education includes, beside the students attending bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend master's and doctorate degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses.

... = Data not available.

\*) Under 0.5.

**Source:** Statistical survey on the activity of educational units.

The numerous changes taking place in the educational field, which is in constant transformation, the new legal regulations in the educational field as well as the restructuring of the national educational system have led to the reorganisation of the network of educational units in Romania.

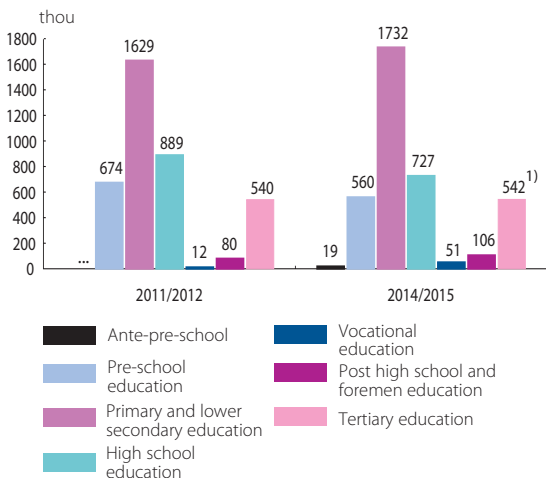
Thus, during the 2014/2015 academic year, following the measures taken in the framework of the reform of the national educational system, the number of educational units decreased to 7127, 77 units less (1.1% less, respectively) as compared to the 2011/2012 academic year.

The new configuration of the educational network was correlated with the size of the school population and with the conditions offered by the existing material resources in order to ensure a quality educational process.

The number of pupils attending pre-university education increased, so that during the 2014/2015 school year their number was 0.2% higher than in the 2011/2012 school year. As of the 2014/2015 school year, the school population enrolled in tertiary education also includes, beside the students attending bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend master's and doctorate degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses. Of the total students and trainees enrolled in tertiary education, 75.9% are students attending bachelor's degree courses, 20.5% are students attending master's degree and post-university courses, while the rest are students attending doctorate degree courses as well as post-doctoral programmes. 14.3% of the total number of students enrolled in tertiary education attend private education institutions.

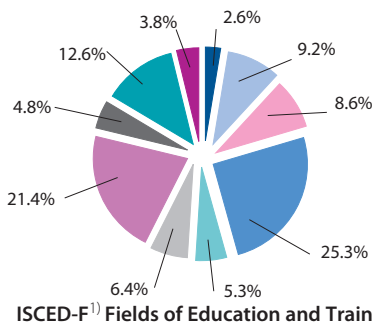
During the 2014/2015 school year, for all educational levels overall, the enrolment rate of the school age population (0-23 years) had different values for boys (71.7%) and girls (75.2%).

### School age population, by level of education













<sup>1)</sup> The data include, beside the students attending bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend master's and doctorate degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses.

## Students in tertiary education institutions, by fields of education and training, in the 2014 / 2015 academic year



ISCED-F<sup>1)</sup> Fields of Education and Training

	Education		Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
	Arts and humanities		Engineering, manufacturing and construction
	Social sciences, journalism and information		Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary sciences
	Business, administration and law		Health and welfare
	Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics		Services

<sup>1)</sup> ISCED-F 2013 (the International Standard Classification of Education, Fields of Education and Training 2013) was adopted in 2014, following the revision of ISCED-F 2011.

The structure of the students enrolled in tertiary education (bachelor's, master's and doctorate degree courses, post-university and post-doctoral programmes) in the 2014/2015 academic year by fields of education and training shows that most students and trainees study business, administration and law (25.3%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (21.4%) and health and welfare (12.6%). In the private education sector, the highest share is that of the students and trainees who study business, administration and law (59.2%).

	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015
<b>Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)</b>				
Lower secondary education	184.6	182.8	184.0	...
High school education	187.5	200.0	172.6	...
Vocational education	4.6	5.6	11.9	...
Post high school and foremen education	23.4	26.9	31.5	...
Tertiary education	136.7	111.0	95.0	...
<b>Teaching staff (thou persons)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>244</b>
Pre-school	38	35	35	35
Primary and lower secondary	121	124	126	123
High school	59	57	57	56
Vocational	*)	*)	*)	*)
Post high school and foremen	1	2	2	2
Tertiary	28	27	28	28

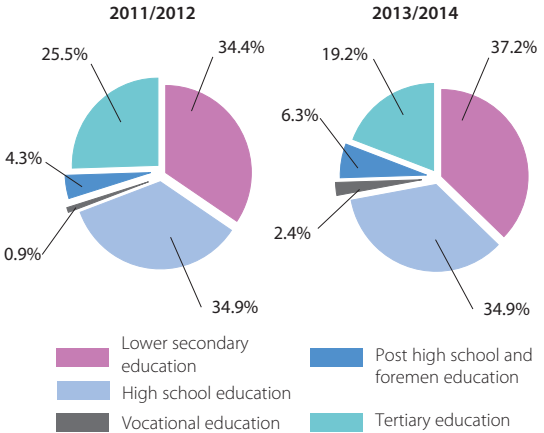
... = Unavailable data (the school year ends after the autumn second examination).

\*) Under 0.5.

Source: Statistical survey on the activity of educational units.

In the 2013/2014 school/academic year, as compared to the previous year, the number of graduates increased in vocational education (by 112.5%), post high school and foremen education (by 17.1%) and lower secondary education (by 0.7%). At the end of the 2013/2014 academic year, the highest number of graduates was recorded in lower secondary education (more than 184 thousand persons), followed by high school education (more than 172 thousand persons) and tertiary education (more than 95 thousand persons).

**Graduates by level of education**



The teaching staff in all educational levels did not experience significant changes in the last four years, except for post high school and foremen education, where the number of teaching staff in the 2014/2015 academic year was 37.2% higher than in the 2011/2012 academic year.

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Number of libraries<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>11630</b>	<b>11309</b>	<b>11176</b>	<b>10843</b>
- private ownership	299	294	317	359
Active users (thou)	4262	4179	4004	3806
<b>Number of entertainment institutions<sup>2;3)</sup></b>	<b>162</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>243</b>
Performances and concerts (thou)	20	20	22	21
Audience (millions)	8	10	6	6
<b>Number of museums<sup>2;3)</sup></b>	<b>709</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>739</b>
- private ownership	81	78	90	89
Visitors (thou)	9528	10076	10928	10824
<b>Number of cinemas<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>76</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>
Performances (thou)	300	371	398	420
Audience (millions)	7	8	9	10

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> The annual statistical surveys on culture.

<sup>3)</sup> Including branches and sections.

<sup>4)</sup> **Source:** Ministry of Culture – National Centre of Cinematography.

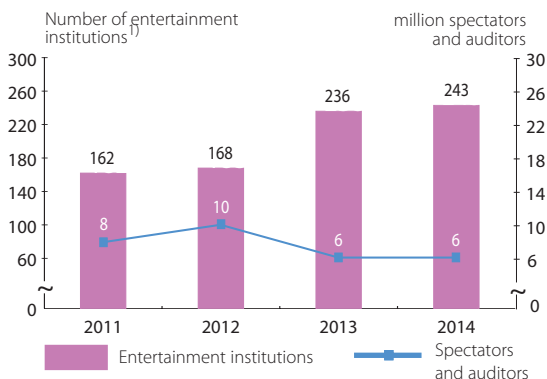
In 2014, the number of libraries experienced a decrease of 787 units (6.8%) compared to 2011. With regard to the ownership type, in 2014, as in previous years, most libraries are state units (96.7%), and privately owned libraries only account for 3.3%.

The network of cinemas at the end of 2014 comprised 78 cinemas, 2 units more than in 2011 and 3 units less than in 2012. Compared to 2011, in 2014, the number of shows increased by 40.0% (by 120 thousand shows), while the audience in cinemas increased by about 3 million.

In 2014, the number of entertainment institutions (theatres, companies that organise shows, concerts, and similar institutions, including their branches and sections) was 243, 50.0% more than in 2011.

The number of shows and concerts was 21 thousand in 2014, increasing by one thousand as against 2011, while the audience decreased by 23.2% (1885 thousand) as compared to 2011.

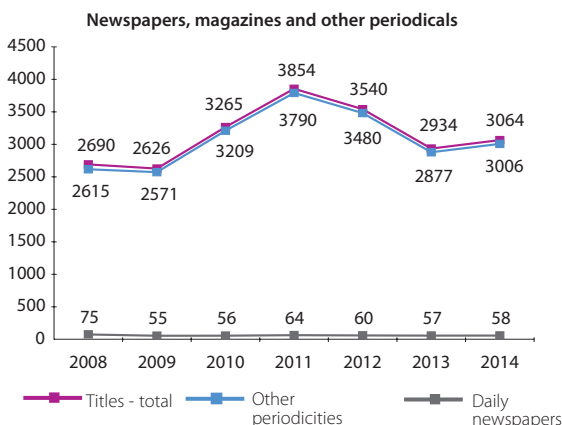
## Number of entertainment institutions<sup>1)</sup> and audience



<sup>1)</sup> Including branches and sections.

**Source:** The annual statistical surveys on culture.

The network of museums and public collections that operated in 2014 comprised 739 units (including branches and sections), 30 units more than in 2011. The number of privately owned museums and public collections increased by 8 units compared to 2011.



**Note:** The database of the legal deposit of the National Library of Romania is permanently updated thanks to the principle of retrospective recovery of publications.

### Mass-media productions

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals</b> <sup>1)</sup>				
<b>Titles - total</b>	<b>3854</b>	<b>3540</b>	<b>2934</b>	<b>3064</b> <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Radio programmes</b>				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) <sup>3)</sup>	167	165	167	149
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) <sup>4)</sup>	156	153	144	133
<b>Television programmes</b>				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) <sup>5)</sup>	53	46	44	53
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) <sup>4)</sup>	51	45	42	35

<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** National Library of Romania. The database of the legal deposit of the National Library of Romania is permanently updated thanks to the principle of retrospective recovery of publications.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> **Source:** Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company.

<sup>4)</sup> **Source:** Audio-Visual National Council.

<sup>5)</sup> **Source:** Romanian Television Company.

In 2014, as compared to 2011, the number of broadcast hours of public radio stations decreased by 10.8% and the number of broadcast hours of private (terrestrial broadcasting) stations decreased by 14.7%.

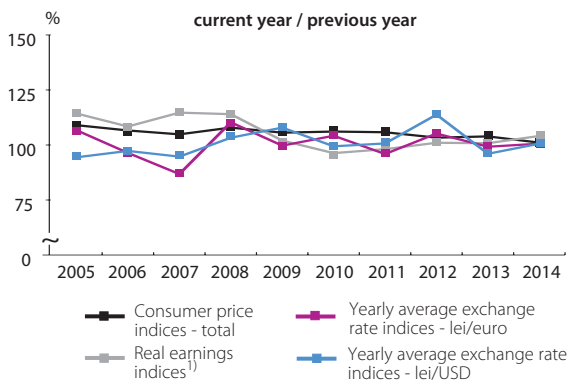
In 2014, as compared to 2011, the number of broadcast hours of public TV stations remained unchanged, while the number of broadcast hours of private (terrestrial broadcasting) TV stations decreased by 31.4%.



In the 2011-2014 period, the average annual inflation rate experienced a downward trend, being mainly influenced by the evolution of food prices (the average annual consumer price index corresponding to them decreased by 7.7 percentage points overall). This situation was more obvious in the 2012-2014 period, when the average indices for food goods had lower values than that of the overall consumer price index, with differences ranging between 1.0 percentage points (in 2013) and 2.7 percentage points (in 2014). With regard to non-food goods and services, the annual average indices of 2014 were below those of 2011 (by 3.7 percentage points and 1.3 percentage points, respectively).

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Consumer price indices (%)</b> (previous year = 100)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.79</b>	<b>103.33</b>	<b>103.98</b>	<b>101.07</b>
Food goods	106.02	101.89	102.96	98.37
Non-food goods	106.15	103.77	105.19	102.45
Services	104.45	105.07	103.19	103.16
<b>Monthly average inflation rate (%)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Food goods	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.0
Non-food goods	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Average exchange rate in December</b>				
lei / euro	4.3267	4.4895	4.4633	4.4591
lei / USD	3.2863	3.4240	3.2581	3.6185

## Evolution of consumer price, real earnings and yearly average exchange rate indices



<sup>1)</sup> For 2013, provisional data.

In 2014, as compared to the overall index of industrial production prices, the industrial production price indices by CANE Rev. 2 section had the following evolution (while maintaining comparison base - 2010=100):

- industrial production prices for water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities increased by 44.8% percentage points; prices in mining and quarrying and the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply increased by 1.6 percentage points and 1.0 percentage points, respectively;

- industrial production prices in manufacturing decreased by 0.8 percentage points.

## Industrial production price indices per total (domestic market and non-domestic market)

2010 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.90</b>	<b>115.26</b>	<b>115.12</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>107.90</b>	<b>111.23</b>	<b>116.69</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	111.52	112.69	106.69
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	105.08	113.76	124.29
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	106.63	108.80	110.66
Mining support service activities	116.84	108.21	108.96
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>114.27</b>	<b>115.06</b>	<b>114.37</b>
Manufacture of food products	119.09	124.22	121.20
Manufacture of beverages	107.89	115.30	119.84
Manufacture of tobacco products	103.79	108.03	112.21
Manufacture of textiles	115.60	122.81	126.62
Manufacture of wearing apparel	114.60	120.68	127.96
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	116.83	119.06	121.51
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	111.56	115.79	119.26
Manufacture of paper and paper products	120.62	123.47	126.27
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	123.23	126.80	130.04
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	144.48	135.39	126.66
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	120.12	120.38	117.00
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	109.71	114.47	118.53
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	112.97	114.87	115.60
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	102.47	102.77	101.36
Manufacture of basic metals	115.63	107.01	103.26
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	109.97	108.38	105.73
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	109.71	105.84	106.85
Manufacture of electrical equipment	109.20	109.73	108.02
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	107.15	108.83	108.27
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	109.46	111.01	110.69
Manufacture of other transport equipment	110.35	112.32	112.87
Manufacture of furniture	104.31	107.56	110.59
Other manufacturing	109.86	115.22	121.69
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	105.37	106.58	106.99
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>106.45</b>	<b>115.37</b>	<b>116.12</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	106.45	115.37	116.12
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities</b>	<b>138.28</b>	<b>150.03</b>	<b>159.90</b>
Water collection, treatment and distribution	138.28	150.03	159.90

c = Confidential data.

In 2014, the level of the gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was lei 666637.3 million, namely 33419.9 lei per inhabitant.

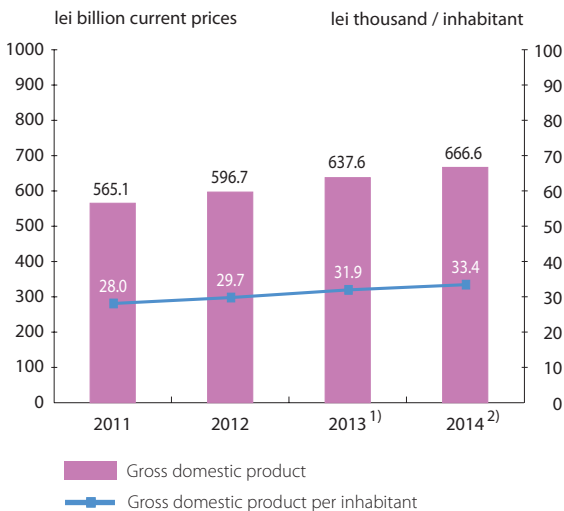
In 2014, as compared to 2013, the gross domestic product, in real terms, increased by 2.8% and the gross domestic product per inhabitant increased by 3.0%.

The evolution of the gross domestic product by activity sector had the following characteristics:

- services had the highest contribution to GDP formation, namely 53.3% of the total (lei 354890.9 million);
- industry, which contributed 24.1% to GDP formation (lei 160649.1 million), was in second place;
- construction contributed 6.3% to GDP formation;
- agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed 4.7% to the GDP (lei 41907.2 million for construction and lei 31582.0 million for agriculture).

In 2014, the gross value added was lei 589029.2 million and represented 88.4% of the GDP.

## Gross domestic product and gross domestic product per inhabitant



<sup>1)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

## Gross domestic product, by category of resources and category of use

	lei million current prices			
	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36363.1	27885.8	34776.1	31582.0
Industry	160910.4	145513.3	151702.6	160649.1
Construction	44933.1	50470.4	41765.6	41907.2
Services	253625.6	300130.8	334169.9	354890.9
<b>Gross value added (GVA)</b>	<b>495832.2</b>	<b>524000.3</b>	<b>562414.2</b>	<b>589029.2</b>
Net taxes on products	69265.0	72681.2	75168.9	77608.1
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>565097.2</b>	<b>596681.5</b>	<b>637583.1</b>	<b>666637.3</b>
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>439129.1</b>	<b>465306.8</b>	<b>485550.3</b>	<b>512582.0</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	403943.3	427993.5	440429.4	461726.1
General government actual collective final consumption	35185.8	37313.3	45120.9	50855.9
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>157424.2</b>	<b>160988.5</b>	<b>156293.9</b>	<b>153471.5</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	152995.9	164146.8	151561.7	146559.4
Change in stocks	4428.3	-3158.3	4732.2	6912.1
<b>Net exports<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>-31456.1</b>	<b>-29613.8</b>	<b>-4261.1</b>	<b>583.8</b>
<b>Gross national income (GNI)</b>	<b>559656.4</b>	<b>588422.5</b>	<b>624480.9</b>	<b>654643.0</b>

**Note:** The data were calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Exports - imports.

In 2014, in terms of GDP use, the actual final consumption was lei 512582.0 million, and the value of its most important component – the actual individual final consumption – was 461726.1 million lei.

In 2014, lei 146559.4 million were allocated for gross fixed capital formation.

The investment rate decreased in 2014, reaching 24.9%, 2.0 percentage points below the level of 2013 (26.9%).

In 2014, the net exports of goods and services (a synthesis of the international trade activity) amounted to lei 583.8 million.

## Gross domestic product indices (%)

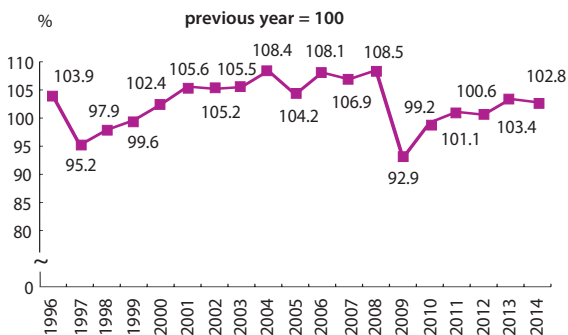
	previous year = 100			
	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>RESOURCES</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	113.9	73.9	129.2	101.5
Industry	100.1	93.0	103.8	103.6
Construction	80.9	98.9	105.3	100.3
Services	102.7	109.2	101.4	102.6
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>102.6</b>
Net taxes on products	106.3	102.2	99.6	104.0
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>102.8</b>
<b>USES</b>				
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.6</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	101.1	101.7	98.8	103.7
General government actual collective final consumption	97.3	94.4	113.6	113.7
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.4</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	102.9	100.1	92.1	96.5
Change in stocks	74.2	-72.9	-134.3	96.2
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>85.4</b>

**Note:** The data were calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

## Evolution of the gross domestic product



**Note:** Semi-definitive data for 2013 and provisional data for 2014.

	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product</b>				
- lei million current prices	565097.2596681.5	637583.1	666637.3	
- changes as against the previous year (%)	1.1	0.6	3.4	2.8
<b>Gross domestic product per inhabitant</b> <sup>3)</sup>				
- lei	28047.8	29744.6	31901.8	33419.9
- changes as against the previous year (%)	1.6	1.1	3.8	3.0
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity)	16366	16804	17674	19712
- purchasing power standard	13300	14000 <sup>1)</sup>	14500 <sup>2)</sup>	...
<b>Gross value added rate</b> (GVA / Output) (%)	43.8	43.8	45.4	45.8
<b>Investment rate</b> (GFCF / GVA) (%)	30.9	31.3	26.9	24.9

**Note:** The data were calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

1) Semi-definitive data.

2) Provisional data.

3) For the **2011-2013** period the usual resident population on **July 1** of each year was used, and for the year **2014** the usual resident population on **January 1** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

... = Data not available.

### Contribution of the main activities to the gross domestic product (%)

	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.4	4.7	5.5	4.7
Industry	28.5	24.4	23.8	24.1
Construction	7.9	8.5	6.5	6.3
Services	44.9	50.2	52.4	53.3
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>88.4</b>
Net taxes on products	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.6
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1) Semi-definitive data.

2) Provisional data.

## Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

previous year = 100

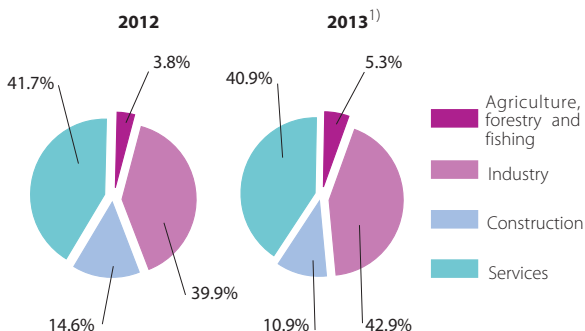
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>
New construction	102.5	105.9	90.6	96.8
Equipment	118.6	120.8	86.9	93.6
Other investment expenditure	103.9	105.5	103.9	110.7

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2014, as compared to 2013, the net investments in the national economy decreased by 3.1%, with drops reported for the following structural elements: equipment, including means of transport (-6.4%), and new construction works (-3.2%). For the structural element "other expenditure", an increase of 10.7% was reported.

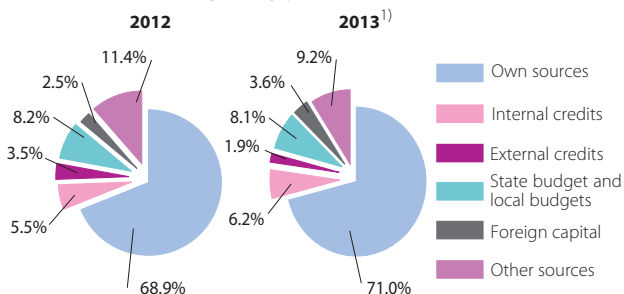
## Net investments, by main activities of the national economy

CANE Rev. 2



## Net investments made, by funding sources

CANE Rev. 2



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in November 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

### Agricultural production<sup>1)</sup>

lei million current prices

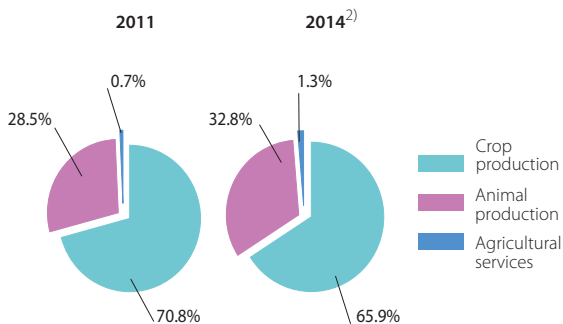
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>76509</b>	<b>64259</b>	<b>78464</b>	<b>73716</b>
Crop production	54180	40169	53844	48607
Animal production	21784	23555	23876	24178
Agricultural services	545	535	744	931

<sup>1)</sup> According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

Within the structure of agricultural production, crop production is prevalent, with a 65.9% share in the total production in 2014, as compared to 32.8% for animal production and 1.3% for agricultural services.

### Agricultural production structure<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.



## Crop production

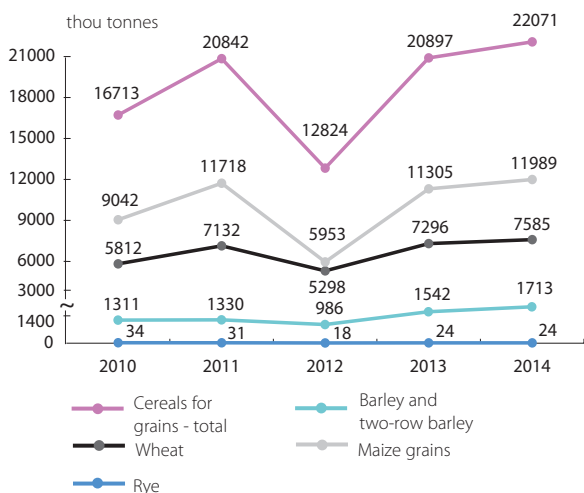
	thou tonnes			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cereals for grains	20842	12824	20897	22071
of which:				
Wheat	7132	5298	7296	7585
Rye	31	18	24	24
Barley and two-row barley	1330	986	1542	1713
Maize grains	11718	5953	11305	11989
Leguminous plants for beans	77	63	74	71
Potatoes	4077	2465	3290	3519
Sugar beet	661	720	1029	1399
Oilseed crops	2687	1668	2967	3461
of which:				
Sunflower	1789	1398	2142	2189
Vegetables <sup>1)</sup>	4176	3535	3961	3802
Fruit <sup>2)</sup>	1480	1129	1300	1301
Grapes <sup>2)</sup>	880	746	992	784

<sup>1)</sup> Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, combined and successive crops.

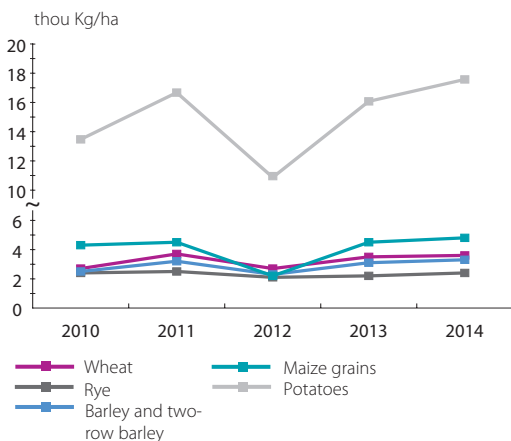
<sup>2)</sup> Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2014, the production of cereals for grains was higher than in the 2011-2013 period. As compared to 2013, increases in crop production were reported for cereals for grains, potatoes, sugar beet, oilseed crops and fruit, while decreases were recorded for leguminous plants for beans, vegetables and grapes.

### Evolution of the production of the main cereals



## Evolution of the average production per hectare, for the main crops



## Animal production

	M.U.	2011	2012	2013
<b>Meat</b>	<b>thou t live weight</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>1300</b>
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	212	198	192
Pork	thou t live weight	557	555	546
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	110	107	104
Poultry	thou t live weight	477	471	457
<b>Milk - total</b>	<b>thou hl</b>	<b>50074</b>	<b>48337</b>	<b>48728</b>
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	43947	42036	42593
<b>Wool</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>19026</b>	<b>19713</b>	<b>20719</b>
<b>Eggs</b>	<b>mill pcs</b>	<b>6327</b>	<b>6398</b>	<b>6388</b>
<b>Extracted honey</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>24127</b>	<b>23062</b>	<b>26678</b>
<b>Fish<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>11593</b>	<b>13443</b>	<b>14861</b>

**Note:** The meat production represents the weight of the animals to be slaughtered for consumption.

For 2014, the data will be available in July 2015.

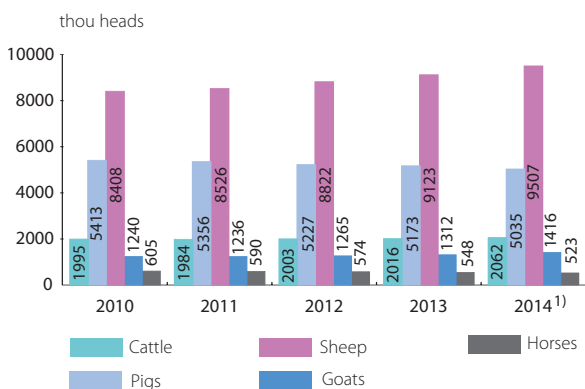
<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

## Livestock (on December 1<sup>st</sup>)

	M.U.	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
Cattle	thou heads	1989	2009	2022	2069
Pigs	thou heads	5364	5234	5180	5042
Sheep	thou heads	8533	8834	9136	9518
Goats	thou heads	1236	1266	1313	1417
Horses	thou heads	596	575	548	525
<b>Poultry - total</b>	<b>thou heads</b>	<b>79842</b>	<b>80136</b>	<b>79440</b>	<b>75447</b>
- majority privately owned	thou heads	79832	80119	79428	75435
<b>Bees - total</b>	<b>thou families</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1354</b>	<b>1351</b>
- majority privately owned	thou families	1249	1254	1354	1350

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Majority privately owned livestock (on December 1<sup>st</sup>)



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Forest resources, by category of use

Category of use	thou hectares			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Forest resources - total</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>6529</b>	<b>6539</b>	<b>6545</b>
Forest area	6365	6373	6381	6387
coniferous trees	1949	1945	1937	1930
deciduous trees	4416	4428	4444	4457
Other lands from the forest resources	157	156	158	158

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

At the end of 2014, forest resources covered an area of 6545 thousand hectares, 23 thousand hectares more than in 2011 (0.4% respectively).

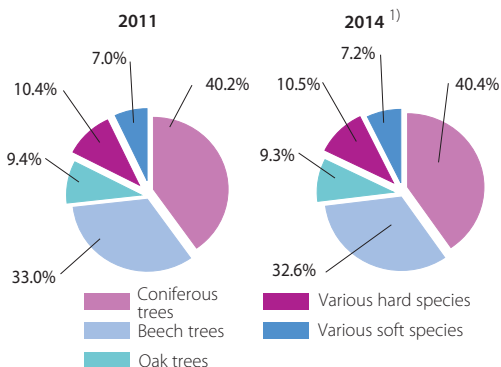
In 2014, as compared to 2013, the forest area increased by approximately 0.1%. In 2014, the forest area amounted to 6387 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1930 thousand hectares (30.2% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4457 thousand hectares (69.8% respectively).

## Volume of wood harvested, by main species

Wood species	thou m <sup>3</sup> - gross volume			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Volume of wood harvested - total</b>	<b>18705</b>	<b>19081</b>	<b>19064</b>	<b>17889</b>
coniferous trees	7521	7615	7866	7225
beech trees	6175	6332	6135	5836
oak trees	1747	1687	1719	1664
various hard species	1946	2014	1927	1876
various soft species	1316	1433	1417	1288

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Structure of the volume of wood harvested, by main species



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2014, the volume of wood harvested was lower by 1175 thousand m<sup>3</sup> than in 2013 (-6.2% respectively) and lower by 816 thousand m<sup>3</sup> than in 2011 (-4.4% respectively).

In 2014, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 40.4% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 32.6%, oak trees 9.3% and the various hard and soft species 17.7%.

**Active enterprises in industry, construction, trade and other services, by activity of the national economy**

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2011	2012	2013	number
				Sem. I 2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>430608</b>	<b>449482</b>	<b>461484</b>	<b>472998</b>
Mining and quarrying	1108	1098	1072	1086
Manufacturing	45052	46004	46761	47494
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	924	1050	1345	1472
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2631	2925	3055	3140
Construction	43503	44607	45382	46868
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	165100	169723	171259	175091
Transport and storage	31713	34064	36127	37577
Hotels and restaurants	22210	23499	24297	25013
Information and communication	16317	17508	18270	18718
Real estate activities	12302	12737	13202	13487
Professional, scientific and technical activities	49556	52337	53925	55116
Administrative and support services activities	15462	16904	18051	18595
Education <sup>2)</sup>	2804	3200	3456	3516
Human health and social work activities <sup>2)</sup>	8460	9063	9552	9719
Art, entertainment and recreation	4220	4738	5131	5256
Other service activities	9246	10025	10599	10850

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data. <sup>2)</sup> Only the enterprises whose activities are related to education or health and social welfare and which are organised as trading companies are included.

**Active small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, construction, trade and other services, by activity of the national economy**

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2011	2012	2013	number
				Sem. I 2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>429035</b>	<b>447876</b>	<b>459912</b>	<b>471461</b>
Mining and quarrying	1091	1080	1052	1066
Manufacturing	44321	45251	46016	46763
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	874	1003	1306	1435
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2560	2854	2985	3070
Construction	43377	44485	45293	46784
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	164951	169557	171095	174930
Transport and storage	31617	33965	36032	37487
Hotels and restaurants	22186	23473	24272	24988
Information and communication	16260	17449	18204	18652
Real estate activities	12295	12730	13196	13481
Professional, scientific and technical activities	49499	52286	53869	55060
Administrative and support services activities	15308	16751	17895	18443
Education <sup>2)</sup>	2803	3199	3455	3515
Human health and social work activities <sup>2)</sup>	8446	9049	9535	9702
Art, entertainment and recreation	4204	4722	5111	5238
Other service activities	9243	10022	10596	10847

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data. <sup>2)</sup> Only the enterprises whose activities are related to education or health and social welfare and which are organised as trading companies are included.

## Value indices of turnover in industry (%)

previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total - by sections</b>	<b>115,9</b>	<b>102,9</b>	<b>104,7</b>	<b>107,8</b>
Mining and quarrying	106,7	101,7	97,5	108,8
Manufacturing	116,3	103,0	105,0	107,8
<b>Total - by main industrial groupings</b>	<b>115,9</b>	<b>102,9</b>	<b>104,7</b>	<b>107,8</b>
Intermediate goods	122,0	101,2	101,5	107,7
Capital goods	114,1	100,8	114,8	108,5
Durable consumer goods industry	106,4	111,2	104,7	112,3
Non-durable consumer goods industry	108,0	105,2	103,3	104,1
Energy industry	123,1	107,1	92,8	114,2

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2014, the value index of turnover in industry increased by 7.8% as against the previous year, an increase due to mining and quarrying (+8.8%) and manufacturing (+7.8%).

In 2014, as compared to 2013, the industrial production index (the unadjusted series) increased by 6.1% as a result of the rises in manufacturing (+7.5%) and mining and quarrying (+1.0%). The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply decreased by 4.7%.

The most important rises were reported for the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (+53.9%), the manufacture of paper and paper products (+27.0%), the manufacture of other transport equipment (+19.0%), the manufacture of tobacco products (+18.5%), other manufacturing n.e.c. (+16.7%), the manufacture of electrical equipment (+13.7%), the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (+13.7%), the printing and reproduction of recorded media (+10.8%), the manufacture of rubber and plastic products (+5.4%), the tanning and dressing of leather; the manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; the preparation and dyeing of furs (+5.2%).

## Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series previous year = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>106.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>101.0</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	115.3	95.5	72.8	95.4
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	99.2	98.4	100.4	99.1
Mining of metal ores	130.6	122.7	83.3	106.2
Other mining and quarrying	107.6	96.5	100.2	94.2
Mining support service activities	107.6	157.2	117.5	106.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>107.5</b>
Manufacture of food products	104.4	100.2	107.1	104.2
Manufacture of beverages	96.8	102.0	95.4	96.7
Manufacture of tobacco products	132.4	108.1	91.8	118.5
Manufacture of textiles	110.9	101.4	110.8	102.1
Manufacture of wearing apparel	101.7	97.8	107.8	100.4
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	103.6	93.9	103.9	105.2
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	112.1	108.5	112.3	97.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	117.7	98.2	112.0	127.0
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	91.8	96.0	92.7	110.8
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	99.6	94.5	105.3	113.7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	106.5	96.8	107.8	102.3
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	129.8	100.0	105.0	98.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	119.3	99.6	106.7	105.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	123.8	93.7	111.3	104.5
Manufacture of basic metals	107.9	92.9	92.2	104.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	109.0	95.4	103.5	101.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	87.5	111.7	103.0	153.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	115.4	99.7	120.0	113.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	119.2	109.4	111.6	103.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	113.9	101.6	113.8	103.8
Manufacture of other transport equipment	93.8	122.9	117.0	119.0
Manufacture of furniture	99.2	103.3	110.8	102.9
Other manufacturing	112.1	108.8	102.6	116.7
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	113.0	122.2	110.3	97.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>95.3</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	104.6	101.6	98.6	95.3
Industry - total by main industrial groupings:				
- intermediate goods industry	113.8	102.1	108.7	103.9
- capital goods industry	108.1	104.9	111.5	111.4
- durable consumer goods industry	103.3	105.0	110.4	108.6
- non-durable consumer goods industry	102.9	99.3	105.9	103.2
- energy industry	103.6	100.3	98.6	97.4

## Primary energy

	thou tonnes oil equivalent <sup>1)</sup>			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>42429</b>	<b>41728</b>	<b>39244</b>	<b>40452</b>
of which:				
- production <sup>3)</sup>	27465	27112	25853	25579
- imports	11570	11615	9993	10251
<b>Production<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>27465</b>	<b>27112</b>	<b>25853</b>	<b>25579</b>
of which:				
- coal	6661	6345	4656	4445
- crude oil	4129	3891	4028	3954
- natural gas <sup>4)</sup>	8724	8770	8687	8509
- electric energy <sup>5)</sup>	4286	4101	4591	5014
<b>Imports</b>	<b>11570</b>	<b>11615</b>	<b>9993</b>	<b>10251</b>
of which:				
- coal	596	765	594	501
- crude oil	5450	5126	5297	6727
- natural gas	2489	2321	1177	447
- electric energy	89	121	39	60

<sup>1)</sup> Conventional fuel with a calorific power of 10000 Kcal/kg.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

<sup>4)</sup> Excluding gasoline and ethane from extraction oil wells, which are included in crude oil.

<sup>5)</sup> Including wind and solar photovoltaic energy.

In 2014, the production of primary energy remained relatively constant compared to the previous year, while imports slightly increased (+2.6%), with a share of 25.3% in the total primary energy resources; the imports of crude oil represented 65.6% of the total imports, and the imports of natural gas experienced a significant decrease compared to 2013 (-62.0%).

## Electric energy balance

	billion kWh			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>
Production	62.2	59.0	58.9	63.3
- in thermo-power stations	34.2	32.6	27.5	26.6
- in hydro-power stations	14.9	12.3	15.3	19.0
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.7
- wind	1.4	2.6	4.5	6.0 <sup>2)</sup>
Imports	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.7
<b>Destinations - total</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>
Consumption - total	53.2	52.2	49.8	49.3
- in economy	41.0	39.5	37.3	37.2
- public lighting	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
- population	11.6	12.0	11.9	11.6
Exports	2.9	1.1	2.5	8.2
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.5

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including solar photovoltaic energy.

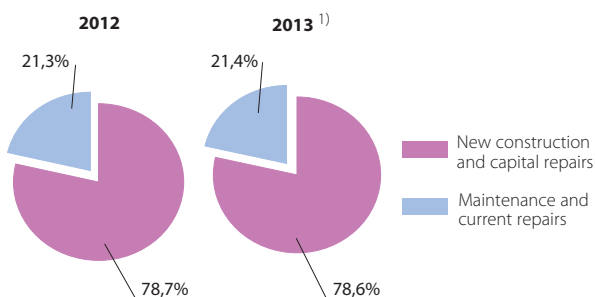


## Indices of construction works (%)

unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Construction works - total</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>96.7</b>
of the total, by structure elements:				
new construction works	103.1	108.1	90.6	97.7
capital repair works	108.9	90.7	127.5	103.5
maintenance and current repairs works	98.9	89.6	112.8	90.9
of the total, by type of construction:				
buildings	102.5	98.0	95.9	116.8
of which:				
residential buildings	97.5	86.7	105.4	118.1
non-residential buildings	104.9	102.7	92.5	116.2
civil engineering	102.9	103.5	101.4	84.5

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

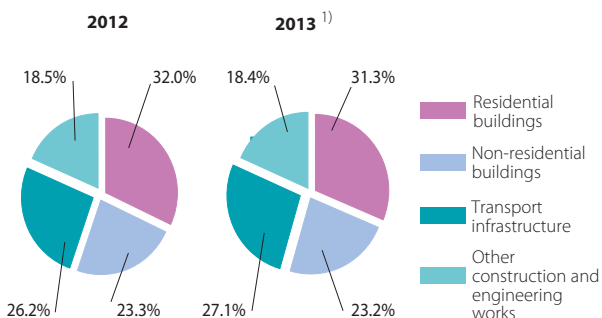
## Structure of construction works, by manner of execution



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in November 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Structure of construction works on a contract basis, by category of objects



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in November 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

	M.U.	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Railway transport</b>					
Railway engines	number	1823	1796	1795	1779 <sup>1)</sup>
Wagons	thou wagons	43	44	40	35 <sup>1)</sup>
Carriages	number	4483	4232	4025	4001 <sup>1)</sup>
Transported freight	million tonnes	61	56	50	51
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	15	13	13	12
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	61	58	57	65
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	5073	4571	4411	4976
<b>Inland waterway transport</b>					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport	number	1097	1131	1152	1137 <sup>1)</sup>
Ships for passenger transport	number	127	94	55	62 <sup>1)</sup>
Transported freight	million tones	29	28	27	28
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	11	13	12	12
National and international passenger transport <sup>2)</sup>	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers <sup>2)</sup>	million passengers-km	18	17	16 <sup>3)</sup>	11 <sup>4)</sup>
<b>Transport via petroleum pipelines</b>					
Transported goods	million tonnes	6	6	6	6
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1	1
<b>Maritime transport</b>					
Freight ships	number	23	20	22	26 <sup>1)</sup>
Transported freight	million tonnes	39	39	44	44
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
<b>Air transport</b>					
Registered civil aircraft with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	83	84	67	68 <sup>1)</sup>
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported freight	thou tonnes	27	29	32	32
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	11	11	11	12
<b>Road transport</b>					
Transported freight	million tonnes	184	188	191	191
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	26	30	34	35
National and international passenger transport <sup>5)</sup>	million passengers	243	262	274	282
Distance covered by passengers <sup>5)</sup>	million passengers-km	15529	16901	17082	18339

\*) Under 0.5.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Data on the activity of national operators.

<sup>3)</sup> The previously published data have been rectified.

<sup>4)</sup> In 2014, national operators only carried out national passenger transport.

<sup>5)</sup> Data on bus and microbus transport, excluding local public transport.

In 2014, as compared to 2013, increases were recorded for the goods transported by rail and inland waterway. The goods transported by road, sea, air and via pipelines remained at the same level.

The goods transported by road remained at the same level as in 2013 and increased by 1.6% compared to 2012.

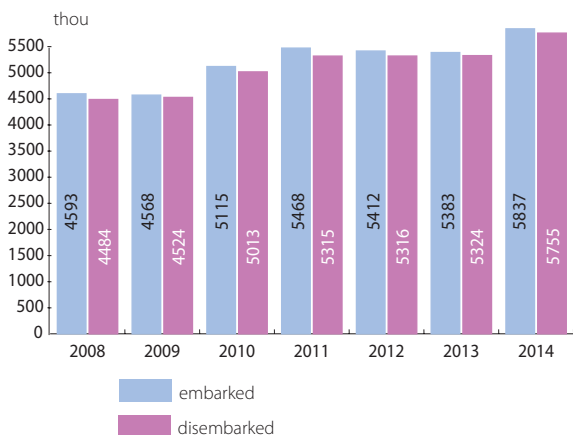
In 2014, as compared to 2013, the national and international passenger transport reported increases for road transport, railway transport and air transport; a constant level was recorded for the other modes of transport.

## Harbour freight transport

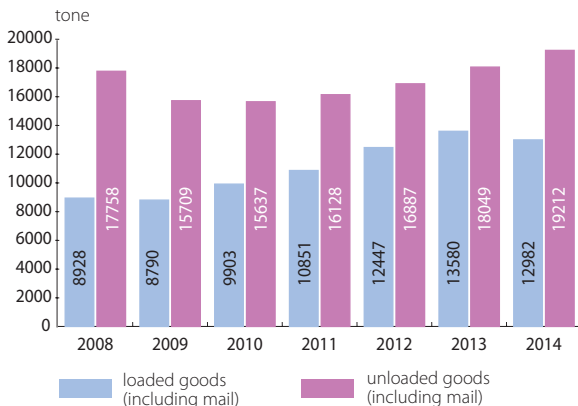
	thou tonnes			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Maritime transport</b>	<b>38918</b>	<b>39520</b>	<b>43577</b>	<b>43753</b>
- loaded goods	20743	21199	26765	25349
- unloaded goods	18175	18321	16812	18404
<b>Inland waterway transport</b>	<b>29396</b>	<b>27946</b>	<b>26858</b>	<b>27834</b>
- international	6052	9423	9798	8985
- national	16386	13292	12848	14421
- transit <sup>1)</sup>	6958	5231	4212	4428

<sup>1)</sup> It includes data on the transport between the Bulgarian harbours (transit transport for Romania), in accordance with the European legislation.

## Airport passenger transport



### Airport freight transport



### Airport passenger and freight transport

	M.U.	2011	2012	2013	2014
Passengers	thou passengers	10783	10728	10706	11592
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	26979	29334	31629	32194
Aircraft movements	number	151511	138744	127743	129509

### Number of registered motor vehicles<sup>1)</sup>

	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
Buses and minibuses	41	42	43	44
Passenger cars	4335	4487	4696	4908
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	90	95	102	107
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	696	720	762	807

<sup>1)</sup> On December 31.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Ministry of Internal Affairs (Driving Licences and Vehicles Registration Division).

## FOB exports, CIF imports and FOB/CIF balance of international trade in goods operations

	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>FOB exports</b>				
euro million	45292	45069	49562	52460
USD million	63042	57921	65879	69878
lei million	191986	200790	219120	233219
<b>CIF imports</b>				
euro million	54952	54703	55269	58508
USD million	76540	70285	73454	77889
lei million	232868	243777	244356	260073
<b>Balance (FOB exports - CIF imports)</b>				
euro million	-9660	-9634	-5707	-6048
USD million	-13498	-12364	-7575	-8011
lei million	-40882	-42987	-25236	-26854

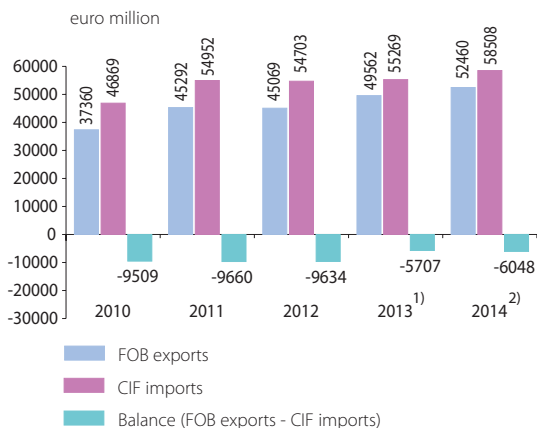
**Note :** For 2012, the data have been revised and are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

Romania's volume of international trade in goods increased in 2014 as against the previous year. FOB exports amounted to euro 52460 million (increasing by 5.8% as against 2013) and CIF imports amounted to euro 58508 million (increasing by 5.9% as against 2013), with a FOB-CIF trade balance of euro -6048 million.

## Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods operations



<sup>1)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

**International trade in goods by section, according to  
the Combined Nomenclature**

euro million

CN code	Name of CN code		2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>FOB exports</b>		<b>E</b>	<b>45292</b>	<b>45069</b>	<b>49562</b>	<b>52460</b>
<b>CIF imports</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>54952</b>	<b>54703</b>	<b>55269</b>	<b>58508</b>
<b>I</b>	Live animals and animal products	E	584	731	745	744
		I	965	1035	1114	1224
<b>II</b>	Vegetable products	E	2097	1970	2985	3068
		I	1324	1416	1455	1514
<b>III</b>	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	E	242	183	240	213
		I	245	239	205	164
<b>IV</b>	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	1099	1160	1315	1549
		I	1911	2105	2177	2219
<b>V</b>	Mineral products	E	2702	2611	2705	3253
		I	6671	7129	5858	5783
<b>VI</b>	Chemical products	E	2184	2390	2217	2109
		I	5455	5639	5796	5981
<b>VII</b>	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	2495	2557	2797	2946
		I	3967	3908	4055	4247
<b>VIII</b>	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	281	296	309	333
		I	715	696	731	845
<b>IX</b>	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E	1453	1614	1880	1859
		I	380	375	391	441
<b>X</b>	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard and articles thereof	E	274	282	327	352
		I	1015	917	959	1005
<b>XI</b>	Textiles and textile articles	E	3617	3619	3733	3886
		I	3515	3511	3632	3944
<b>XII</b>	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1377	1280	1358	1437
		I	637	573	622	710
<b>XIII</b>	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	252	262	277	293
		I	748	671	673	713
<b>XV</b>	Base metals and articles of base metal	E	5559	5138	4730	4692
		I	6185	5839	5796	6303
<b>XVI</b>	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	12201	11433	12472	13648
		I	15101	14548	15340	15944
<b>XVII</b>	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	E	6508	6834	8435	8615
		I	4195	4086	4298	5011
<b>XVIII</b>	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	471	532	607	772
		I	888	924	1020	1151
<b>XX</b>	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	1650	1765	2025	2220
		I	878	939	995	1139
<b>XXII</b>	Goods not elsewhere classified in the C.N.	E	245	415	407	473
		I	156	156	151	171

**Note:** The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section of the Combined Nomenclature (CN) in 2014 as compared to 2013 consist of:

- increases in the shares of the sections "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" (+0.8 percentage points) and "Mineral products" (+0.7 percentage points);
- decreases in the shares of the sections "Base metal and articles of base metal" (-0.6 percentage points) and "Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment" (-0.6 percentage points).

With regard to the evolution of imports by section of the Combined Nomenclature, the following structural changes took place in 2014 compared to 2013:

- an increase in the share of the section "Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment" (+0.8 percentage points);
- a decrease in the share of the section "Mineral products" (-0.7 percentage points).

## Unit value indices of international trade in goods calculated from values expressed in euro (%)

	previous year = 100			
	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
FOB exports	107,9	103,9	97,0	98,5
CIF imports	106,2	100,8	98,0	97,6

**Note:** Data calculated from values expressed in euro.

1) Semi-definitive data.

2) Provisional data.

## International trade in goods, by mode of transport

	euro million			
	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>FOB exports by mode of transport</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>45292</b>	<b>45069</b>	<b>49562</b>	<b>52460</b>
of which:				
Road transport	31520	31597	33457	36159
Maritime transport	8531	8955	10769	10807
Railway transport	2291	1965	2411	2459
Air transport	1293	852	836	1019
Inland waterway transport	576	541	378	358
<b>CIF imports by mode of transport</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>54952</b>	<b>54703</b>	<b>55269</b>	<b>58508</b>
of which:				
Road transport	38315	38759	40690	43159
Maritime transport	8999	9237	8414	8924
Railway transport	1846	1724	1500	1436
Air transport	2772	2004	1829	1979
Inland waterway transport	336	393	289	281

1) Semi-definitive data.

2) Provisional data.

FOB exports, by group of countries <sup>1)</sup>

	euro million			
	2011	2012	2013 <sup>2)</sup>	2014 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45292</b>	<b>45069</b>	<b>49562</b>	<b>52460</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>39315</b>	<b>38468</b>	<b>41885</b>	<b>44431</b>
European Union (EU-28)	32289	31720	34508	37307
EFTA	645	673	866	874
Other European countries	6380	6075	6511	6250
<b>Asia</b>	<b>3380</b>	<b>3236</b>	<b>3748</b>	<b>3836</b>
Middle and Near East	1872	1707	1932	2028
Other Asian countries	1507	1530	1815	1808
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>2268</b>
North Africa	823	1297	1576	1718
Other African countries	455	494	477	550
<b>America</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>1847</b>
of which:				
North America	945	973	946	1130
Central America and the Caribbean	60	105	388	248
South America	264	403	467	469
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>

**Note:** The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

<sup>1)</sup> Country of destination for exports.

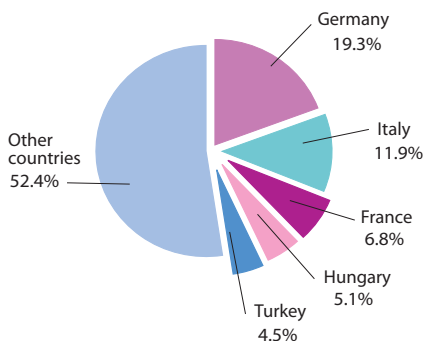
<sup>2)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>4)</sup> It includes the goods for which the country of destination for exports is not indicated in the customs declaration.

### FOB exports with the main partner countries, in 2014 <sup>1)</sup>

euro 52460 million



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.



## CIF imports, by group of countries <sup>1)</sup>

	2011	2012	2013 <sup>2)</sup>	2014 <sup>3)</sup>
	euro million			
<b>Total</b>	<b>54952</b>	<b>54703</b>	<b>55269</b>	<b>58508</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>46060</b>	<b>46384</b>	<b>47938</b>	<b>50308</b>
European Union (EU-28)	40025	40260	41868	44107
EFTA	539	610	572	583
Other European countries	5495	5514	5498	5618
<b>Asia</b>	<b>7004</b>	<b>6387</b>	<b>5588</b>	<b>6460</b>
Middle and Near East	363	386	329	284
Other African countries	6641	6001	5259	6175
<b>Africa</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>439</b>
North Africa	179	191	210	256
Other African countries	147	223	146	183
<b>America</b>	<b>1549</b>	<b>1491</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>1257</b>
of which:				
North America	738	892	738	737
Central America and the Caribbean	202	173	151	117
South America	609	426	459	403
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>

**Note:** The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

<sup>1)</sup> Country of dispatch for intra-Community imports and origin country for extra-Community imports.

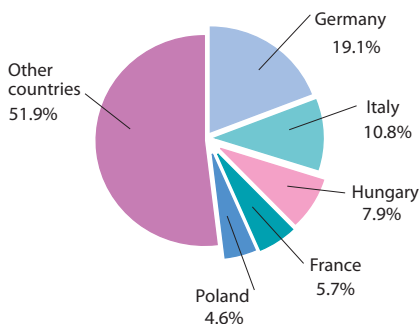
<sup>2)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>4)</sup> It includes the goods for which the country of origin for import is not indicated in the customs declaration.

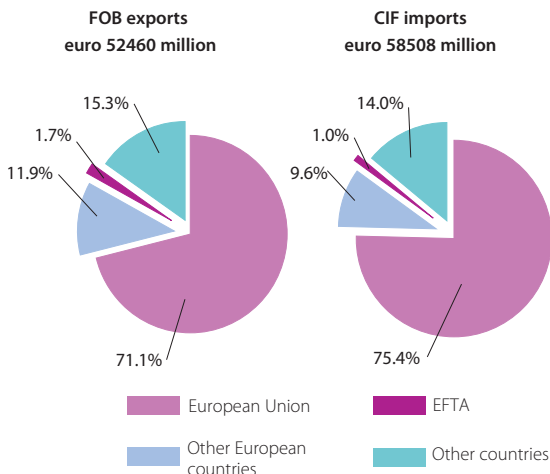
## CIF imports with the main partner countries, in 2014 <sup>1)</sup>

euro 58508 million



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

### International trade in goods , by group of countries, in 2014 <sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In terms of the geographic orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by European Union Member States, which held 71.1% of total exports in 2014.

The main area of origin of imports is also represented by European Union Member States, holding 75.4% of total imports in 2014.

## Retail<sup>1)</sup>, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2011	2012	2013 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>169333.2</b>	<b>184880.7</b>	<b>186435.2</b>
Food goods	56633.8	61691.0	63176.2
Non-food goods	67097.8	72374.1	74250.2
Retail of fuels	45601.6	50815.6	49008.8

**Note:** Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.

For 2014, the data will be available in November 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and the retail of fuels.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

## Turnover volume indices for retail, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, by group of goods

previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>106.4</b>
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	93.1	102.6	99.9	105.3
Predominant sales of non-food goods	104.4	104.1	103.6	110.8
Retail of fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	98.4	106.2	96.4	100.3

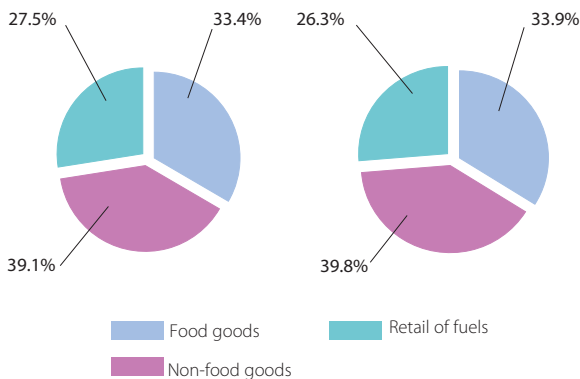
**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2014, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activity is retail, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, increased by 6.4% compared to 2013, due to the rises reported for predominant sales of non-food goods (+10.8%), predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco (+5.3%) and the retail of fuels for motor vehicles (+0.3%).

## Retail<sup>1)</sup>, by group of goods

2012

2013<sup>2)</sup>



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in November 2015.

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

**Turnover volume indices for market services mainly rendered to the population**

Unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
CANE Rev. 2	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>99.7</b>
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	107.3	99.4	100.8	100.9
Travel agency and tour operator services; tourist assistance services	98.5	123.8	87.8	98.5

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

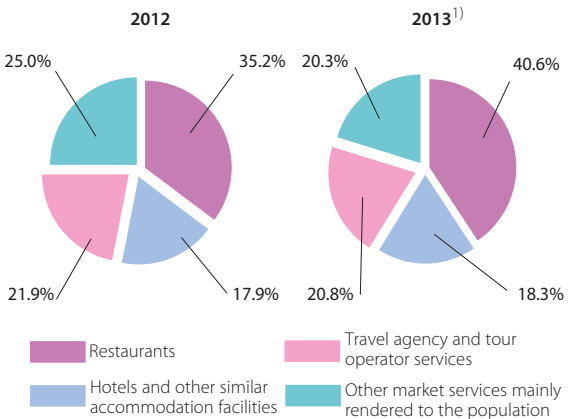
In 2014, the volume index of the market services mainly rendered to the population decreased by 0.3% compared to the previous year.

**Income from market service activities**

CANE Rev. 2	lei million current prices		
	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1)</sup>
Market services mainly rendered to the population	16072.6	17930.3	19098.4
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators	178467.2	195969.1	201505.9

**Note:** Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.  
For 2014, the data will be available in November 2015.  
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity**



**Note:** For 2014, the data will be available in November 2015.  
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data

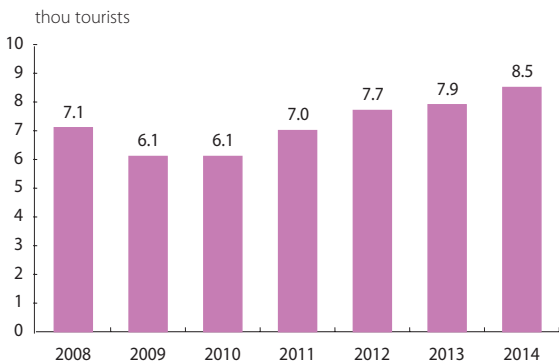
## Tourist accommodation

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Tourist accommodation capacity</b>				
Existing <sup>1)</sup> (thou places)	279	301	306	311
In operation (thou places-days)	68417	74136	77029	77677
<b>Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>7032</b>	<b>7687</b>	<b>7943</b>	<b>8466</b>
of which: foreigners	1517	1656	1717	1915
<b>Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>17979</b>	<b>19166</b>	<b>19363</b>	<b>20280</b>
of which: foreigners	3067	3297	3478	3768

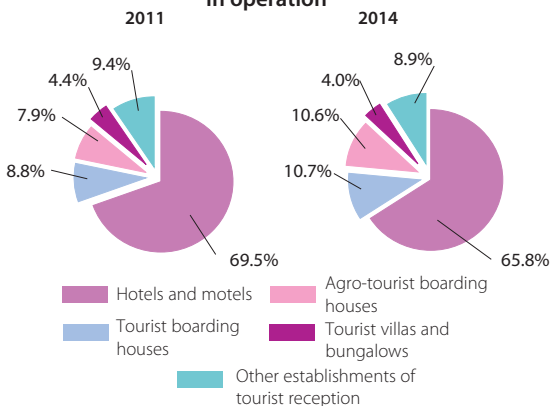
<sup>1)</sup> On July, 31. Tourist accommodation establishments with at least 5 bed-places.

In 2014, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 8442 thousand persons (an increase of 5.3% compared to 2013), and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 12299 thousand persons (an increase of 8.2% compared to 2013).

### Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments



### Structure of the tourist accommodation capacity in operation



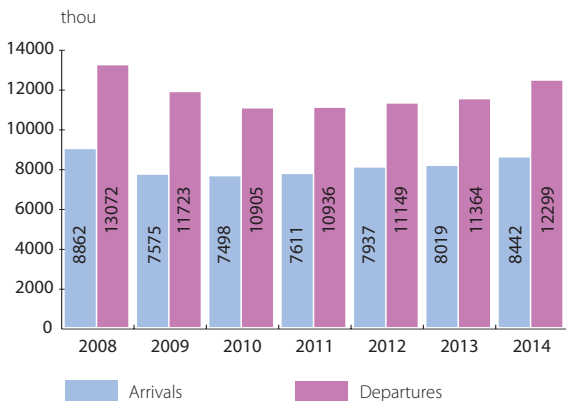
### International trips registered at Romanian borders

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>7611</b>	<b>7937</b>	<b>8019</b>	<b>8442</b>
of which:				
Austria	193	218	200	202
Bulgaria	797	944	1136	1209
Italy	352	340	332	355
Germany	381	439	448	470
Republic of Moldova	1330	1120	995	1277
Turkey	271	267	254	255
Ukraine	648	740	794	716
Hungary	1546	1547	1443	1495
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>7611</b>	<b>7937</b>	<b>8019</b>	<b>8442</b>
of which:				
Road	5676	6027	6244	6390
Railway	258	255	232	173
Air	1509	1469	1347	1690
Naval	168	186	196	189
<b>Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10936</b>	<b>11149</b>	<b>11364</b>	<b>12299</b>
of which:				
Road	7920	8464	8794	9362
Railway	216	201	187	158
Air	2780	2461	2359	2756
Naval	20	23	24	23

**Note:** Since 2009, the international trips registered at Romanian borders also include the trips made by foot.

**Source:** Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Border Police General Inspectorate.

### International trips registered at Romanian borders



	number			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Judges</b>	<b>4205</b>	<b>4203</b>	<b>4466</b>	<b>4438</b>
<b>Actions which entered the Courts of Justice (thou)</b>	<b>2350</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>2246</b>	<b>2274</b>
- penal (thou)	244	255	285	320
- civil (thou)	2106	2200	1961	1954
<b>Persons definitively convicted</b>	<b>47577</b>	<b>49188</b>	<b>47133</b>	<b>33991</b>
of which, for:				
Offences against the person	7910	7824	7305	4608
Offences against the patrimony <sup>2)</sup>	17746	18858	17853	7480
Forest offences	1421	1069	1200	642
Work-related offences				
- giving a bribe	82	76	70	41
- taking a bribe	63	122	68	65
- trading of Influence	107	88	140	63
- taking of undue advantage	-	11	3	-
Offences against the authorities	414	374	352	134
Economic offences	9	-	-	1
Offences causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1765	2037	1823	626
Offences against traffic regulations <sup>3)</sup>	13682	12832	13015	4259
<b>Criminality rate</b> <sup>3)</sup> (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>236</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>170</b>

1) Provisional data.

2) Offences against private and public assets.

3) For the **2011-2013** period the usual resident population on **July 1** of each year was used, and for **2014** the usual resident population on **January 1** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

**Source:** Superior Council of Magistracy.

The institutions responsible for ensuring the observance and enforcement of the law are the Ministry of Justice, the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 2014, in Romania there were 4438 judges, 28 less than the previous year and 5.5% more than in 2011. Of the total actions registered by the Courts of Justice in 2014, 85.9% were civil actions. The average number of penal and civil actions was 512 per judge in 2014, 47 actions less than in 2011. During the 2011-2014 period, the number of definitively convicted persons per 100000 inhabitants decreased from 236 in 2011, to 170 in 2014.

	number			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Offences investigated and solved by the Police - total (thou)</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>Offence rate</b> <sup>2)</sup> (offences investigated by the Police per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>1285</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>2011</b>

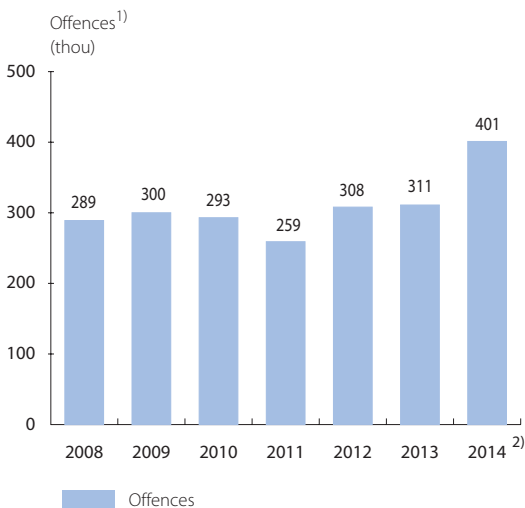
1) Provisional data.

2) For the **2011-2013** period, the usual resident population on **July 1** of each year was used, and for **2014** the usual resident population on **January 1** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

**Source:** Romanian Police General Inspectorate within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

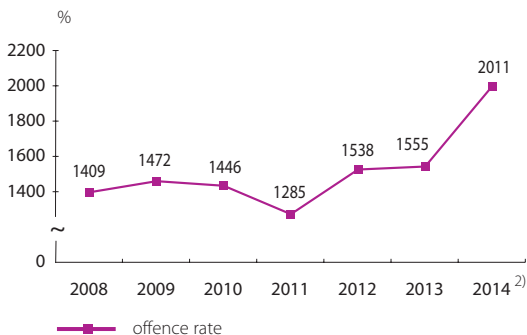
The number of offences investigated and solved by the Police in 2014 was 401 thousand, an increase of approximately 90 thousand offences from the previous year and of 54.8% compared to 2011. In 2014, the offences investigated and solved by the Police per 100000 inhabitants, an increase of 56.5% compared to 2011.

### Offences investigated and solved by the Police



<sup>1)</sup> Offences investigated and solved by the Police.  
<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

### Offences rate<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Offences investigated and solved by the Police per 100000 inhabitants. In order to calculate the offence rate for the **2011-2013** period, the usual resident population on **July 1** of each year was used, and for **2014** the usual resident population on **January 1** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.  
<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.



Country	Population, on January 1			
	2000	2012	2013	2014
	Total			
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>487.0</b>	<b>505.6<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>506.6<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>506.8<sup>1);2);3)</sup></b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>482.5</b>	<b>501.3<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>502.3<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>502.6<sup>1);2);3)</sup></b>
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5
Belgium	10.2	11.1	11.2	11.2
Bulgaria	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.2
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
Cyprus	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Croatia	4.5 <sup>3)</sup>	4.3	4.3	4.2
Denmark	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5
France	60.5	65.3 <sup>1)</sup>	65.6 <sup>2)</sup>	65.8 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	82.2	81.8	82.0	80.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Greece	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.9
Ireland	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.6 <sup>2)</sup>
Italy	56.9	59.4	59.7	60.8
Latvia	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lithuania	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5 <sup>1)</sup>	0.5	0.5
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	15.9	16.7	16.8	16.8
Poland	38.3 <sup>1)</sup>	38.1	38.1	38.0
Portugal	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4 <sup>3)</sup>
United Kingdom	58.8	63.5	63.9	64.3 <sup>2);3)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Slovenia	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Spain	40.0	46.8	46.7	46.5
Sweden	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.6
Hungary	10.2	9.9 <sup>1)</sup>	9.9	9.9

<sup>1)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Estimates.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	(million inhabitants)			
	2000	2012	2013	2014
	of which: women			
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>258.8<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>259.3<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>259.5<sup>1);2);3)</sup></b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>247.6</b>	<b>256.6<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>257.1<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>257.3<sup>1);2);3)</sup></b>
Austria	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4
Belgium	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7
Bulgaria	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7
Czech Republic	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Cyprus	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Croatia	2.3 <sup>3)</sup>	2.2	2.2	2.2
Denmark	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Estonia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Finland	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
France	31.2	33.7 <sup>1)</sup>	33.8 <sup>2)</sup>	33.9 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	42.1	41.6	41.7	41.2 <sup>1)</sup>
Greece	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6
Ireland	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3 <sup>2)</sup>
Italy	29.4	30.7	30.8	31.3
Latvia	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Lithuania	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Luxembourg	0.2	0.3 <sup>1)</sup>	0.3	0.3
Malta	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5
Poland	19.7 <sup>1)</sup>	19.6	19.6	19.6
Portugal	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5 <sup>3)</sup>
United Kingdom	30.2	32.3	32.5	32.7 <sup>2);3)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Slovakia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	20.4	23.7	23.7	23.6
Sweden	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8
Hungary	5.4	5.2 <sup>1)</sup>	5.2	5.2

Country	Live births			
	(per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2011	2012	2013
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.4<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.0<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.4<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.0<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
Austria	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.4
Belgium	11.4	11.6 <sup>1)</sup>	11.5	11.2
Bulgaria	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.2
Czech Republic	8.9	10.4	10.3	10.2
Cyprus	12.2	11.3	11.8	10.8
Croatia	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.4
Denmark	12.6	10.6	10.4	10.0
Estonia	9.4	11.1	10.6	10.3
Finland	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.7
France	13.3	12.7	12.6	12.4 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	9.3	8.1	8.4 <sup>1)</sup>	8.5
Greece	9.5	9.6	9.1	8.6
Ireland	14.4	16.2	15.7	15.0 <sup>2)</sup>
Italy	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.5
Latvia	8.6	9.1	9.8	10.2
Lithuania	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.1
Luxembourg	13.1	10.9	11.3 <sup>1)</sup>	11.3
Malta	11.5	10.0	9.8	9.5
Netherlands	13.0	10.8	10.5	10.2
Poland	9.9 <sup>1)</sup>	10.2	10.1	9.7
Portugal	11.7	9.2	8.5	7.9 <sup>3)</sup>
United Kingdom	11.5	12.8	12.8	12.1 <sup>2);3)</sup>
<b>Romania<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Slovakia	10.2	11.3	10.3	10.1
Slovenia	9.1	10.7	10.7	10.2
Spain	9.9	10.1	9.7	9.1
Sweden	10.2	11.8	11.9	11.8
Hungary	9.6	8.8	9.1 <sup>1)</sup>	9.0

<sup>1)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Estimates.

<sup>4)</sup> For the 2011-2013 period, the usual resident population on July 1 of each year was used, population estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Natural increase			
	(per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2011	2012	2013
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>0.4<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>0.2<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>0.5<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>0.2<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
Austria	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Belgium	1.1	2.2 <sup>1)</sup>	1.7	1.5
Bulgaria	-5.1	-5.1	-5.5	-5.2
Czech Republic	-1.8	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Cyprus	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.9
Croatia	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.5
Denmark	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.6
Estonia	-3.8	-0.4	-1.1	-1.3
Finland	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
France	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.7 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	-0.9	-2.3	-2.4 <sup>1)</sup>	-2.6
Greece	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5	-1.6
Ireland	6.1	10.0	9.5	8.6 <sup>2)</sup>
Italy	-0.2	-0.8	-1.3	-1.4
Latvia	-5.0	-4.7	-4.5	-4.0
Lithuania	-1.4	-3.6	-3.5	-3.9
Luxembourg	4.5	3.5	4.0 <sup>1)</sup>	4.2
Malta	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.9
Netherlands	4.2	2.7	2.1	1.8
Poland	0.3 <sup>1)</sup>	0.3	0.0	-0.5
Portugal	1.4	-0.6	-1.7	-2.3 <sup>3)</sup>
United Kingdom	1.2	4.0	3.8	3.2 <sup>2);3)</sup>
<b>Romania<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Slovakia	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.5
Slovenia	-0.2	1.6	1.3	0.9
Spain	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.8
Sweden	-0.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Hungary	-3.7	-4.1	-3.9 <sup>1)</sup>	-3.8

## Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2010	2012	2013
Austria	78	80	81	81
Belgium	78	80	80	81
Bulgaria	72	74	74	74
Czech Republic	75	78	78	78
Cyprus	77	78	78	79
Croatia	74 <sup>1)</sup>	76	77	77
Denmark	76	79	80	80
Estonia	71	75	76	76
Finland	77	80	81	81
France	79	82	82	82
Germany	78	80	80	80
Greece	78	80	81	81
Ireland	77	79	81	81
Italy	79	81	82	82
Latvia	71	73	74	74
Lithuania	73	73	74	74
Luxembourg	78	80	80	82
Malta	77	79	81	80
Netherlands	78	81	81	81
Poland	73	76	77	77
Portugal	76	79	80	80
United Kingdom	77	80	82	81
<b>Romania</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>
Slovakia	73	75	76	76
Slovenia	76	80	80	80
Spain	78	82	82	82
Sweden	80	82	82	82
Hungary	71	74	75	75

<sup>1)</sup> The year 2001.

**Source:** World Population Data Sheet.

## Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Austria	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.5
Belgium	2.7	2.6	1.2	0.5
Bulgaria	10.3	2.4	0.4	-1.6
Czech Republic	3.9	3.5	1.4	0.4
Cyprus	4.9	3.1	0.4	-0.3
Croatia	4.5	3.4	2.3	0.2
Denmark	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.3
Estonia	3.9	4.2	3.2	0.5
Finland	2.9	3.2	2.2	1.2
France	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.6
Germany	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.8
Greece	2.9	1.0	-0.9	-1.4
Ireland	5.3	1.9	0.5	0.3
Italy	2.6	3.3	1.3	0.2
Latvia	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.7
Lithuania	1.1	3.2	1.2	0.2
Luxembourg	3.8	2.9	1.7	0.7
Malta	3.0	3.2	1.0	0.8
Netherlands	2.3	2.8	2.6	0.3
Poland	10.1	3.7	0.8	0.1
Portugal	2.8	2.8	0.4	-0.2
United Kingdom	0.8	2.8	2.6	1.5
<b>Romania</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Slovakia	12.2	3.7	1.5	-0.1
Slovenia	8.9	2.8	1.9	0.4
Spain	3.5	2.4	1.5	-0.2
Sweden	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2
Hungary	10.0	5.7	1.7	0.0

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Employment rate (%)				
	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>
Austria	67.9	70.8	71.4	71.4	71.1
Belgium	60.9	62.0	61.8	61.8	61.9
Bulgaria	51.5	59.7	58.8	59.5	61.0
Czech Republic	64.9	65.0	66.5	67.7	69.0
Cyprus	65.4	68.9	64.6	61.7	62.1
Croatia	...	57.4	53.5	52.5	54.6
Denmark	76.4	73.3	72.6	72.5	72.8
Estonia	60.9 <sup>1)</sup>	61.2	67.1	68.5	69.6
Finland	68.1 <sup>1)</sup>	68.1	69.4	68.9	68.7
France	61.7	63.9	63.9	64.1 <sup>1)</sup>	64.2
Germany	65.3	71.1	73.0	73.5	73.8
Greece	56.6	59.1	50.8	48.8	49.4
Ireland	64.5	59.6	58.8	60.5	61.7
Italy	53.4	56.8	56.6	55.5	55.7
Latvia	57.4	58.5	63.0	65.0	66.3
Lithuania	59.6	57.6	62.0	63.7	65.7
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	65.8	65.7	66.6
Malta	54.5	56.2	59.1	60.8	62.3
Netherlands	72.9	74.7 <sup>1)</sup>	75.1	74.3 <sup>1)</sup>	73.9
Poland	55.1 <sup>1)</sup>	58.9 <sup>1)</sup>	59.7	60.0	61.7
Portugal	68.2	65.3	61.4	60.6	62.6
United Kingdom	71.0	69.4	69.9	70.5	71.9
<b>Romania<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>61.0</b>
Slovakia	56.3	58.8	59.7	59.9	61.0
Slovenia	62.7	66.2	64.1	63.3	63.9
Spain	56.1	58.8	55.8	54.8	56.0
Sweden	71.1	72.1	73.8	74.4	74.9
Hungary	55.9	54.9	56.7	58.1	61.8

Unemployment rate (%)					
2000	2010	2012	2013	2014	
...	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	
<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	
4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.6	
6.6	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.5	
16.2	10.2	12.3	13.0	11.4	
8.8	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.1	
5.0	6.3	11.9	15.9	16.1	
...	11.7	16.0	17.3	17.3	
4.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.6	
13.4 <sup>1)</sup>	16.7	10.0	8.6	7.4	
11.1 <sup>1)</sup>	8.4	7.7	8.2	8.7	
10.2	9.3	9.8	9.9 <sup>1)</sup>	9.9	
7.9	7.1	5.4	5.2	5.0	
11.3	12.7	24.5	27.5	26.5	
4.3	13.9	14.7	13.1	11.3	
10.9	8.4	10.7	12.2	12.7	
14.2	19.5	15.0	11.9	10.8	
16.0	17.8	13.4	11.8	10.7	
2.3	4.4	5.1	5.9	5.9	
6.3	6.9	6.3	6.4	5.9	
2.7	4.5 <sup>1)</sup>	5.3	6.7 <sup>1)</sup>	6.8	
16.4 <sup>1)</sup>	9.7 <sup>1)</sup>	10.1	10.3	9.0	
3.9	11.0	15.8	16.4	14.1	
5.6	7.8	7.9	7.6	6.1	
<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8<sup>3)</sup></b>	
19.1	14.4	14.0	14.2	13.2	
6.9	7.3	8.9	10.1	9.7	
13.8	19.9	24.8	26.1	24.5	
5.5	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.0	
6.6	11.2	11.0	10.2	7.7	

**Note:** Employment rate calculated for the working age population (15-64 years).

**Employment rate** according to the ILO (International Labour Office).

<sup>1)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>2)</sup> The data for the 2010-2014 period have been recalculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

<sup>3)</sup> Estimates.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

Share of the research and development expenditure  
in the gross domestic product (%)

Country	2000	2010	2012	2013
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>1.79<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.01<sup>1)</sup></b>
<b>EU-27</b>	...	...	...	...
Austria <sup>1)</sup>	1.89	2.74	2.81	2.81 <sup>2)</sup>
Belgium	1.93	2.05	2.24 <sup>1)</sup>	2.28 <sup>2)</sup>
Bulgaria	0.49	0.59	0.62	0.65
Czech Republic	1.12	1.34	1.79	1.91
Cyprus	0.23	0.45	0.43	0.48 <sup>2)</sup>
Croatia	...	0.74	0.75	0.81
Denmark	2.19	2.94	3.02	3.06 <sup>1);2)</sup>
Estonia	0.60	1.58	2.16	1.74
Finland	3.25	3.73	3.42	3.31
France	2.08 <sup>3)</sup>	2.18 <sup>3)</sup>	2.23	2.23 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	2.40	2.72	2.88	2.85 <sup>1);2)</sup>
Greece	...	0.60 <sup>1)</sup>	0.69	0.80
Ireland	1.09	1.62 <sup>1)</sup>	1.58 <sup>1)</sup>	...
Italy	1.01	1.22	1.27	1.26 <sup>2)</sup>
Latvia	0.44	0.60	0.66	0.60
Lithuania	...	0.78	0.90	0.95
Luxembourg	1.57	1.50	1.16	1.16 <sup>2)</sup>
Malta	...	0.64	0.86	0.85 <sup>2)</sup>
Netherlands	1.80	1.72	1.97	1.98 <sup>2)</sup>
Poland	0.64	0.72	0.89	0.87
Portugal	0.72 <sup>1)</sup>	1.53	1.37	1.36 <sup>2)</sup>
United Kingdom	1.73	1.69 <sup>1)</sup>	1.63 <sup>1)</sup>	1.63 <sup>1);2)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.39<sup>4)</sup></b>
Slovakia	0.64	0.62	0.81	0.83
Slovenia	1.36	2.06	2.58	2.59
Spain	0.89	1.35	1.27	1.24
Sweden	...	3.22 <sup>1)</sup>	3.28 <sup>1)</sup>	3.30 <sup>1)</sup>
Hungary	0.79	1.15	1.27	1.41

<sup>1)</sup> Estimates.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>4)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

### Participation in the educational or training process for people aged 25-64 years (%)

Country	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.5<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>7.1<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.6<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.7</b>
Austria	8.3	13.8	14.1	14.0	14.2
Belgium	6.2	7.2	6.6	6.7	7.1
Bulgaria	...	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8
Czech Republic	...	7.5	10.8	9.7 <sup>1)</sup>	9.3
Cyprus	3.1	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.9
Croatia	...	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.5
Denmark	19.4 <sup>1)</sup>	32.5	31.6	31.4	31.7
Estonia	6.5 <sup>1)</sup>	10.9	12.7	12.6	11.5
Finland	17.5 <sup>1)</sup>	23.0	24.5	24.9	25.1
France	2.8	5.0	5.7	17.7 <sup>1)</sup>	18.6
Germany	5.2	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9
Greece	1.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Ireland	...	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.7
Italy	4.8 <sup>1)</sup>	6.2	6.6	6.2	8.0
Latvia	...	5.1	6.9	6.5	5.5
Lithuania	2.8	3.9	5.2	5.7	5.0
Luxembourg	4.8	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.0
Malta	4.5 <sup>3)</sup>	6.0	6.9	7.6	7.1
Netherlands	15.5	16.6 <sup>1)</sup>	16.5	17.4 <sup>1)</sup>	17.8
Poland	...	5.2 <sup>1)</sup>	4.5	4.3 <sup>1)</sup>	4.0
Portugal	3.4	5.7	10.5	9.7	9.6
United Kingdom	20.5 <sup>1)</sup>	19.4	15.8	16.1	15.8
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>1.5<sup>3)</sup></b>
Slovakia	...	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.0
Slovenia	...	16.2	13.8	12.4	11.9
Spain	4.5 <sup>1)</sup>	11.0	11.0	11.1	9.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Sweden	21.6	24.4	26.7	28.1	28.9
Hungary	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2

<sup>1)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>2)</sup> Estimates.

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

## Share of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2010	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>
Austria	73	79	81	81
Belgium	73	78	80	83
Bulgaria	33	51	54	57
Czech Republic	61	65	73	78
Cyprus	54	62	65	69
Croatia	56	66	65	68
Denmark	86	92	93	93
Estonia	67	74	79	83
Finland	81	87	89	90
France	74	80	82	83
Germany	82	85	88	89
Greece	46	54	56	66
Ireland	72	81	82	82
Italy	59	63	69	73
Latvia	60	69	72	73
Lithuania	61	60	65	66
Luxembourg	90	93	94	96
Malta	70	77	79	81
Netherlands	91	94	95	96
Poland	63	70	72	75
Portugal	54	61	62	65
United Kingdom	80	87	88	90
<b>Romania</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b> <sup>2)</sup>
Slovakia	67	75	78	78
Slovenia	68	74	76	77
Spain	58	67	70	74
Sweden	88	92	93	90
Hungary	60	69	71	75

<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** International Telecommunication Union.

<sup>2)</sup> **Break in the series.** The data for **2014** have been estimated based on the usual resident population on **January 1, 2014**. They are not comparable to the series published for the previous periods.

**Source:** Eurostat.



**Labour productivity per person employed**  
**- GDP per person employed in PPS (EU-28 = 100) -**

Country	2000	2010	2012	2013
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>
Austria	124.3	115.1	115.0	113.5
Belgium	138.2	129.8	128.6	127.4
Bulgaria	31.5	40.9	44.5	43.4
Czech Republic	66.0	74.3	73.9	72.0
Cyprus	84.9	91.0	92.6	91.9
Croatia	69.3	75.2	80.4	80.2
Denmark	111.8	112.9	112.2	111.1
Estonia	47.5	69.7	70.2	70.0
Finland	116.2	109.4	109.1	107.2
France	120.2	116.7	116.3	116.1
Germany	107.9	106.8	107.1	107.1
Greece	94.8	93.0 <sup>1)</sup>	91.8 <sup>1)</sup>	92.8
Ireland <sup>1)</sup>	129.9	137.9	141.9	135.6
Italy	128.3	111.6	109.4	108.9
Latvia	40.3	60.8 <sup>2)</sup>	66.3 <sup>2)</sup>	67.0 <sup>2)</sup>
Lithuania	43.5	68.2	74.1	74.7
Luxembourg	178.0	164.2	162.8	164.1
Malta	101.5	97.9	93.1	91.9
Netherlands	115.7	110.7	108.5	108.9
Poland	55.9	70.1 <sup>2)</sup>	73.7 <sup>2)</sup>	74.4
Portugal	72.6	76.7	76.1 <sup>1)</sup>	76.8
United Kingdom	113.3	102.5	99.3	99.5
<b>Romania</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.7<sup>1)</sup></b>
Slovakia	58.8	82.4	82.1	82.7
Slovenia	76.6	79.5	80.9	81.2
Spain	104.9	106.6	109.7	111.4
Sweden	115.7	114.2	114.4	114.6
Hungary	57.4	71.7	71.2	70.7

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Break in the series.

**Source:** Eurostat.

## Agricultural production indices

previous year = 100

Country	2010	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>102.9</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>103.0</b>
Austria	98.1	94.0	99.2	104.1
Belgium	99.4	96.0	102.5	104.5
Bulgaria	94.0	90.0	114.2	95.0
Czech Republic	93.0	94.2	106.9	107.3
Cyprus	100.9	99.3	98.8	100.0
Croatia	93.3	90.6	104.2	98.2
Denmark	97.6	101.6	94.8	99.7
Estonia	96.0	105.6	104.7	103.6
Finland	96.3	95.3	102.5	100.6
France	97.9	98.4	99.0	105.4
Germany	95.0	103.8	103.2	102.0
Greece	99.5	101.1	95.6	101.3
Ireland	102.4	100.2	103.2	102.9
Italy	99.6	96.6	100.1	98.3
Latvia	97.6	117.3	101.5	102.8
Lithuania	92.8	114.2	98.2	106.2
Luxembourg	95.1	108.9	100.7	103.3
Malta	97.5	91.7	97.5	101.4
Netherlands	102.7	100.1	101.3	101.6
Poland	96.8	101.2	100.5	105.5
Portugal	100.9	98.5	102.2	100.8
United Kingdom	102.0	97.9	101.6	107.0
<b>Romania</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Slovakia	91.8	94.3	106.7	100.9
Slovenia	100.1	89.0	96.7	108.7
Spain	103.5	94.8	106.8	102.8
Sweden	99.2	100.9	101.1	104.3
Hungary	88.9	90.0	112.2	109.6

<sup>1)</sup> Estimates.

Source: Eurostat.

2010 = 100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>100.41</b>	<b>101.52</b>	<b>91.26</b>	<b>93.74</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>100.44</b>	<b>101.55</b>	<b>91.26</b>	<b>93.74</b>
Austria	107.40	108.29	105.97	104.23
Belgium <sup>1)</sup>	102.88	103.87	101.42	101.21
Bulgaria	105.45	107.27	83.38	84.81 <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic	104.96	110.06	83.19	86.78
Cyprus	73.07	72.50 <sup>1)</sup>	51.04	42.31
Croatia	91.71	92.94	77.98	72.80
Denmark	102.41	103.22	103.55	106.86
Estonia	126.26	129.28	148.33	144.45
Finland	96.62	94.72	103.32 <sup>2)</sup>	104.44 <sup>2)</sup>
France	98.78	97.74	93.33	90.09
Germany	106.48	107.89	105.61	108.38
Greece	89.23 <sup>1)</sup>	87.17 <sup>1)</sup>	35.85	43.96 <sup>1)</sup>
Ireland	95.92	114.96	89.65	98.15 <sup>1)</sup>
Italy	91.78	91.28	73.71	68.55
Latvia	114.37	113.35	138.05	148.95
Lithuania	114.21	114.48	126.75	148.13
Luxembourg	91.91	98.39	93.57	96.72
Malta	99.81 <sup>1)</sup>	94.14 <sup>1)</sup>	97.80	99.48 <sup>1)</sup>
Netherlands	99.29	96.37 <sup>1)</sup>	88.54 <sup>1)</sup>	91.62 <sup>1)</sup>
Poland	110.58	114.35	98.06	102.28
Portugal	93.36	95.06	61.50	55.96
United Kingdom	96.12	97.51	95.99 <sup>1)</sup>	101.81 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>120.24</b>	<b>127.80</b>	<b>103.94</b>	<b>96.97</b>
Slovakia	119.60	124.06	81.39	77.99
Slovenia	99.32	100.86 <sup>1)</sup>	60.92	72.77 <sup>1)</sup>
Spain	89.94 <sup>1)</sup>	91.11 <sup>1)</sup>	76.98	90.43 <sup>1)</sup>
Sweden	96.13	94.49	97.56	107.75
Hungary	105.68	113.17	93.19	106.53

**Note:** Series adjusted by number of working days, according to CANE Rev. 2.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Estimates.

**Source:** Eurostat.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS <sup>1)</sup> )			
	2000	2010	2012 <sup>2)</sup>	2013 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>19600</b>	<b>25300</b>	<b>26500</b>	<b>26600</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>19700</b>	<b>25400</b>	<b>26600</b>	<b>26700</b>
Austria	25700	31900	34200	34000
Belgium	24500	30300	31700	31600
Bulgaria	5600	11000	11900	11900
Czech Republic	14100	20600	21800	21900
Cyprus	18000	25900	24700	23600
Croatia	9600	14900	16000	16100
Denmark	25700	31900	33100	33100
Estonia	8400	16100	18800	19500
Finland	23000	29200	30500	30000
France	22600	27400	28400	28400
Germany	23100	30200	32500	32600
Greece	16600	22100	19600	19300
Ireland	25600	32700	34300	34500
Italy	23200	26300	26900	26500
Latvia	7000	13500	16000	17000
Lithuania	7500	15300	18300	19400
Luxembourg	48900	64200	69800	68500
Malta	16600	21800	22300	22800
Netherlands	27400	34200	35000	34900
Poland	9200	15600	17400	17900
Portugal	15500	20600	20200	21000
United Kingdom	23700	27400	28400	28900
<b>Romania</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>12600</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>14500</b>
Slovakia	9700	18500	19600	20000
Slovenia	15500	21000	21600	21800
Spain	19000	24700	24900	25000
Sweden	25500	31800	33400	33700
Hungary	10500	16400	17100	17600

**Note:** The national accounts have been calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

<sup>1)</sup> **PPS = The PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)** represents the reference currency established at the level of the European Union in order to express the results of the European Comparison Programme.

The PPS is a conventional currency unit which excludes the influence of the differences among countries in terms of price level.

<sup>2)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Eurostat.

Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3.4	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.3
Belgium	3.6	2.5	0.1	0.3	1.1
Bulgaria	6.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.7 <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic	4.3	2.3	-0.8	-0.7	2.0
Cyprus	5.7	1.4	-2.4	-5.4 <sup>1)</sup>	-2.3 <sup>1)</sup>
Croatia	3.8	-1.7	-2.2	-0.9	-0.4
Denmark	3.7	1.6	-0.7	-0.5	1.1
Estonia	...	2.5	4.7	1.6	2.1
Finland	5.6	3.0	-1.4	-1.3	-0.1
France	3.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Germany	3.0	4.1	0.4	0.1	1.6
Greece	4.0	-5.4	-6.6 <sup>1)</sup>	-3.9 <sup>1)</sup>	0.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Ireland	9.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	4.8
Italy	3.7	1.7	-2.8	-1.7	-0.4
Latvia	5.3	-2.9	4.8	4.2	2.4
Lithuania	...	1.6	3.8	3.3	2.9
Luxembourg	...	5.1	-0.2	2.0	...
Malta	...	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.5
Netherlands	4.4	1.1	-1.6 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.7 <sup>1)</sup>	0.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Poland	4.6	3.7	1.8	1.7	3.4
Portugal	3.8	1.9	-4.0	-1.6 <sup>2)</sup>	0.9 <sup>2)</sup>
United Kingdom	3.8	1.9	0.7	1.7	2.8
<b>Romania</b> <sup>3)</sup>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.4</b> <sup>4)</sup>	<b>2.8</b> <sup>1)</sup>
Slovakia	1.2	4.8	1.6	1.4	2.4
Slovenia	4.2	1.2	-2.6	-1.0	2.6
Spain	5.3 <sup>1)</sup>	0.0 <sup>1)</sup>	-2.1 <sup>1)</sup>	-1.2 <sup>1)</sup>	1.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Sweden	4.7	6.0	-0.3	1.3	2.1
Hungary	4.2	0.8	-1.5	1.5	3.6

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Estimates.

<sup>3)</sup> The national accounts have been calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

<sup>4)</sup> Semi-definitive data.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

Country	General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2010	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	...	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Austria	-4.5	-2.2	-1.3	-2.4
Belgium	-4.0	-4.1	-2.9	-3.2
Bulgaria	-3.2	-0.7	-0.9	-2.8
Czech Republic	-4.4	-3.9	-1.2	-2.0
Cyprus	-4.8	-5.8	-4.9	-8.8
Croatia	...	-5.3	-5.4	-5.7
Denmark	-2.7	-3.7	-1.1	1.2
Estonia	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.6
Finland	-2.6	-2.1	-2.5	-3.2
France	-6.8	-4.8	-4.1	-4.0
Germany	-4.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Greece	...	-8.7	-12.3	-3.5
Ireland	-32.5	-8.1	-5.8	-4.1
Italy	-4.2	-3.0	-2.9	-3.0
Latvia	-8.1	-0.8	-0.7	-1.4
Lithuania	-6.9	-3.1	-2.6	-0.7
Luxembourg	-0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6
Malta	-3.3	-3.6	-2.6	-2.1
Netherlands	-5.0	-4.0	-2.3	-2.3
Poland	-7.6	-3.7	-4.0	-3.2
Portugal	-11.2	-5.6	-4.8	-4.5
United Kingdom	-9.7	-8.3	-5.7	-5.7
<b>Romania</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Slovakia	-7.5	-4.2	-2.6	-2.9
Slovenia	-5.6	-4.0	-14.9	-4.9
Spain	-9.4	-10.3	-6.8	-5.8
Sweden	0.0	-0.9	-1.4	-1.9
Hungary	-4.5	-2.3	-2.5	-2.6

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

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