

2015

ROMANIA IN FIGURES

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



.XLS

ROMÂNIA



2015

INSTITUTUL NAȚIONAL DE
STATISTICĂ
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

Coordinator of publication:

Tudorel ANDREI - President

Coordinators of edition:

Dan Ion GHERGU - Vice-president
Ilie DUMITRESCU - Director
Adriana CIUCHEA - General Director

Editor in chief:

Daniel Celu VÎRDOL - Deputy Director

Authors:

Adriana CIUCHEA, Liliana PINTILIA, Mihai GHEORGHE, Silvia PISICĂ,
Andoria Cristina IONIȚĂ, Andreea CAMBIR, Lavinia BĂLTEANU,
Florentina GHEORGHE, Nina ALEXEVICI, Ioana DIMA,
Florica CÎRSTEA, Artur Emilian SIMION, Lucia Cecilia SINIGAGLIA,
Liviu GHILENCEA, Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU.

G.I.S.:

Daniel Celu VÎRDOL - Deputy Director

Translation:

Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU - Director
Lavinia POPESCU - Counsellor
Department of European Affairs and International Cooperation

Editing:

Andreea MESTEACĂN - Counsellor

Make-up:

Laura ENACHE - Expert
Daniela BUCUR - Counsellor

Pre-press and printing:

*General Division of IT and Statistical Infrastructure
Division of Statistical Publications Editing*

Coordinators:

Gheorghe VAIDA-MUNTEAN - General Director
Vitty-Cristian CHIRAN - Director
Rodica-Elena SOLOVĂSTRU - Chief of Office

Pre-press:

Laurențiu MUNTEANU - Counsellor

Cover: Alexandru POPESCU - Counsellor

© NIS 2016

Reproducing the content of this publication, completely or partly, in original or modified, as well as its storage in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form and by any means are forbidden without the written permission of the National Institute of Statistics.

Using the content of this publication with explanatory or justifying title, in articles, studies, books is allowed only clearly and precisely indicating the source.

ISSN 1224 - 2896

ISSN-L 1224 - 2896

Draft: 68

Please
RECYCLE



EUROPEAN UNION



CONTENTS

Page

General presentation	5
Population	10
Labour market	19
Population income	30
Earnings	31
Population expenditure	33
Population consumption	34
Dwellings	35
Unemployed social protection	37
Social insurance	38
Social assistance	40
Health	41
Education	44
Culture	48
Prices	50
National accounts	52
Investments	56
Agriculture	57
Forestry	61
Enterprise activity	62
Industry	63
Energy	65
Construction	66
Transport	67
International trade in goods	70
Domestic trade	76
Market services	77
Tourism	78
Justice	80
International statistics	82

Geographical position of Romania

	Extreme point (locality)	County	Longitude east ¹⁾	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"

¹⁾ 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 km².**
- **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, 2015

Number of counties	42¹⁾
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2861
Number of villages	12957

¹⁾ 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 ²)
Danube	1075	33250 ¹⁾
Mureș	761	27890
Prut	742	10990
Olt	615	24050
Siret	559	42890

1) 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 ¹⁾ (mil. m ³)
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 ²⁾	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	7920.0	800.0

1) At normal retention level.
2) 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 ¹⁾ (mil. m ³)
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

¹⁾ 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 2015

Categories of protected areas	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reserves	916	307973
National parks	13	317419
Natural parks	15	769842
Biosphere reserves	3	661939
Humid areas of international importance	19	1096640
Avifauna special protection areas	148	3702474
Sites of Community importance	383	4147368
Natural sites of the universal natural heritage	1	311916

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Biosphere reserves, in 2015

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

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Air temperature, in 2015

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	11.6	38.1	12.VIII	-19.2	7.I
Suceava	10.2	35.6	31.VIII; 1.IX	-20.6	8.I
Oradea	12.3	38.0	8.VII; 12.VIII	-15.5	7.I
Iași	11.6	37.4	1.IX	-21.0	1.I
Cluj-Napoca	10.3	35.6	12.VIII	-17.7	7.I
Târgu Mureș	10.4	35.5	2. IX	-22.0	8.I
Bacău	11.0	38.1	8. VII	-21.8	8.I
Timișoara	12.6	37.7	23.VII; 13.VIII	-16.3	1.I
Deva	11.4	37.2	8.VII	-21.0	1.I
Sibiu	10.4	34.8	20.VII; 12.VIII	-25.8	1.I
Vârfu Omu	-1.0	17.6	31.VIII	-27.7	7.I
Galați	12.6	38.4	11.VIII	-18.3	8.I
Târgu Jiu	12.2	38.9	12.VIII	-18.5	1.I
Buzău	12.6	36.6	30.VII	-15.4	1.I
Calafat	13.3	40.9	12.VIII	-24.1	1.I
Turnu Măgurele	13.1	39.2	30.VII	-19.8	1.I
Bucharest-Filaret	13.1	39.2	30.VII	-16.1	1.I
Constanța	13.3	33.5	6.IX	-13.5	8.I

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

Precipitations, in 2015

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	527.5
Suceava	345.8
Oradea	576.5
Iași	369.6
Cluj-Napoca	675.4
Târgu Mureș	578.0
Bacău	478.0
Timișoara	574.0
Deva	433.2
Sibiu	544.9
Vârfu Omu	787.6
Galați	539.7
Târgu Jiu	648.3
Buzău	541.4
Calafat	561.3
Turnu Măgurele	475.4
Bucharest-Filaret	705.8
Constanța	597.1

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

POPULAȚIA

- 19870647 inhabitants, on January 1st, 2015 (usual resident population);
- Density of the usual resident population: 83.4 locuitori / km², on January 1st, 2015.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (2100519 inhabitants, permanent resident population on July 1st, 2015), 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 17th 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, Galați, Brașov, 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 2015, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.4450.

POPULATION

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

inhabitants

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Total	20060182	19985814	19913193	19870647
By sex				
Male	9770353	9754851	9728663	9707074
Female	10289829	10230963	10184530	10163573
By age group				
0-14 years	3162246	3117429	3088469	3081084
15-59 years	12367841	12273031	12159133	12088636
60 years and over	4530095	4595354	4665591	4700927
By area				
Urban	10823218	10770879	10726149	10699039
Rural	9236964	9214935	9187044	9171608

1) On January 1st.

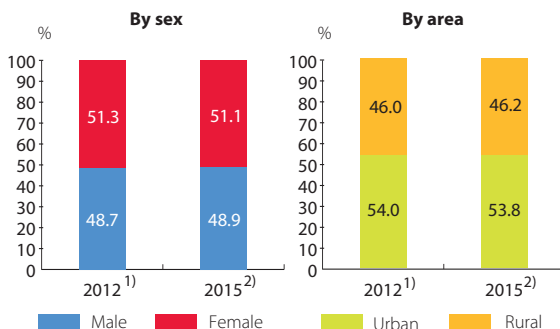
On January 1st 2015, Romania's usual resident population was 19870.6 thousand inhabitants, of which 10.2 million women (51.1 %). The negative natural increase, combined with the values of external migration balance, entailed a diminution of the usual resident population during July 1st 2012 - January 1st 2015 with 189.5 thousand persons. The age structure of the usual resident population bears the specific imprint of the demographic ageing process, marked primarily by declining birth rates, which has determined the absolute and relative fall of young population (0-14 years) and the increase in the share of older people (60 years and over).

On January 1st 2015 compared to July 1st 2012, a lower share of young people (0-14 years) was noticed, from 15.8 % to 15.5 %, while the share of elderly population (aged 60 and over) increased from 22.6 % to 23.7 %.

The adult resident population (15-59 years) on January 1st 2015 represents 60.8 % of the total, decreasing with 279.2 thousand persons as against July 1st 2012. Among the adult population, the share of the age groups 25-29 years, 35-39 years and 45-49 years increased, while the share of the age groups 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 30-34 years, 40-44 years, 50-54 years and 55-59 years decreased.

On January 1st 2015, the usual resident population in urban area was 10.7 million persons, accounting for 53.8 % of the country's population.

Usual resident population



1) On July 1st.

2) On January 1st.

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

	inhabitants			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Total	22401865	22359849	22299730	22242738
By sex				
Male	10934784	10914386	10885054	10857494
Female	11467081	11445463	11414676	11385244
By age group				
0-14 years	3398678	3363560	3318773	3281263
15-59 years	14410332	14320180	14235372	14115814
60 years and over	4592855	4676109	4745585	4845661
By area				
Urban	12662531	12636239	12584794	12549340
Rural	9739334	9723610	9714936	9693398

¹⁾ Provisional data.

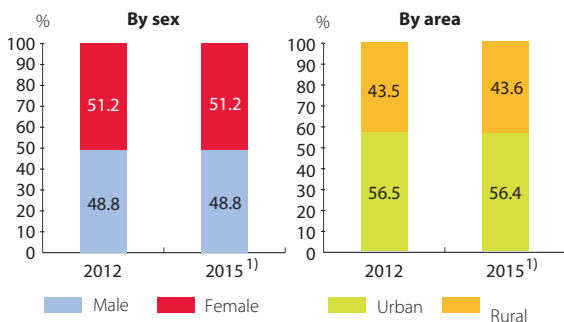
On July 1st 2015, the Romania's permanent resident population was 22242.7 thousand people, a decrease with 159.1 thousand people compared to July 1st 2012; this decrease was mainly due to the negative natural increase of the population.

On July 1st 2015 compared to July 1st 2012 the share of young people (0-14 years) fell from 15.2 % to 14.8 % and the share of the elderly population (aged 60 and over) increased from 20.5 % to 21.8 %. The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 63.5 % of total, decreasing with 294.5 thousand persons from July 1st 2012.

On July 1st 2015, the permanent resident population in urban area was 12.5 million persons, accounting for 56.4 % of the country's population.

Note: Year 2015 - Provisional data.

Permanent resident population, on July 1st



¹⁾ Provisional data.

The average age of the population, on July 1st

	2012	2013	2014	2015
The average age of the usual resident population	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.3 ¹⁾
The average age of the permanent resident population of Romania	40.0	40.3	40.6	40.8

¹⁾ On January 1st.

The average age of the usual resident population of the country grew from 40.8 years (July 1st 2012) to 41.3 years (January 1st 2015), average age characterising countries with "adult" population. Female population, with an average age of 42.9 years was on January 1st 2015 older than male population by 3.2 years.

The average age of the permanent resident population increased from 40.0 years (July 1st 2012) to 40.8 years (July 1st 2015). Female population, with an average age of 42.2 years was on July 1st 2015 older than male population by 2.9 years.

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

	2012	2013 ¹⁾	2014	2015
Vital statistics (absolute data)				
Live births	180714	182313	193103	185006 ²⁾
Deaths	253716	246967	254237	260661 ²⁾
- Infant deaths	1806	1677	1628	1490 ²⁾
Natural increase	-73002	-64654	-61134	-75655 ²⁾
Marriages	107760	107507	118075	125454 ³⁾
Divorces	31324	28507	27188	31527 ³⁾
Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live births	9.0	9.1	9.7	9.9 ⁴⁾
Deaths	12.6	12.4	12.8	13.1 ⁴⁾
- Infant deaths ⁵⁾	10.0	9.2	8.4	9.2 ⁴⁾
Natural increase	-3.6	-3.3	-3.1	-3.2 ⁴⁾
Marriages	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.6 ⁶⁾
Divorces	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4 ⁶⁾

Note: The number of live births and deaths from **2012 and 2013** does not include the live-births and deaths which occurred abroad.

In **2014 and 2015** are included live births and deaths for people with usual residence in Romania.

- for rates from the **2012-2014** period, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

- for rates from **2015** year, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

1) Revised data.

2) Semi-final data.

3) Final data.

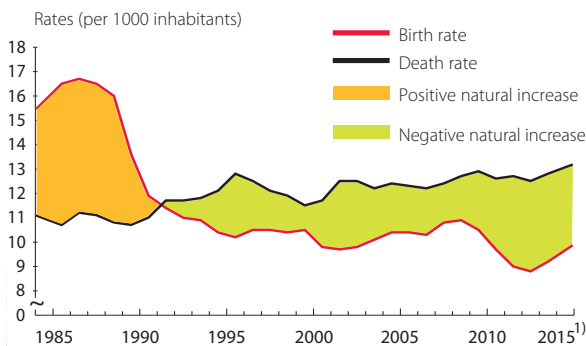
4) Provisional data.

5) For 1000 live births.

6) To calculate the birth rates and the divorce rates, the permanent resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used.

Source: NIS - statistical demographic surveys.

Birth rate, death rate and natural increase



Note: For the **1985 - 2011** period permanent resident population at **July 1st** was used. For the **2012 - 2014** period, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for **2015** the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

For **2012 and 2013**, the live births and the deaths do not include the live births and deaths which occurred abroad. In **2014 and 2015** are included live births and deaths for people with usual residence in Romania.

1) Provisional data.

Source: NIS - statistical demographic surveys.

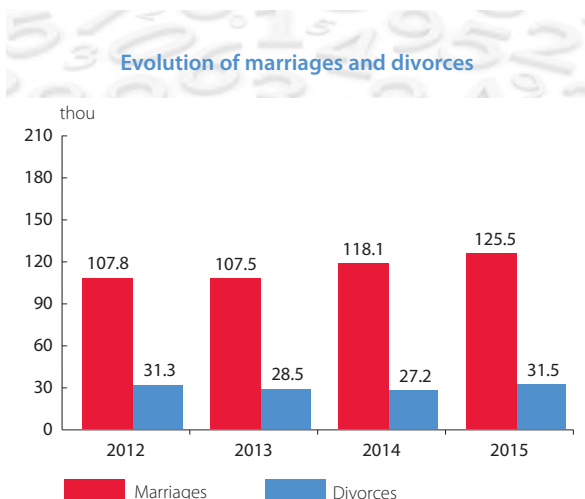
The birth rate, the first component of the vital statistics showed for 2015 a decrease compared to the previous year and a slight increase compared to 2012. Under the conditions where, on the short and medium term, mortality is not expected to contribute significantly to reducing the demographic decline in Romania, the birth rate remains the only component on which it could be acted with efficient outcomes.

In 2015, the number of live births with usual residence in Romania decreased with 8.1 thousands compared to 2014 and increased by 4.3 thousands compared to 2012.

Mortality - as the second component of vital statistics - remained relatively high in Romania. The significant increase in the level of this component should be taken into account for the demographic perspectives of Romania.

260.7 thousand persons with usual residence in Romania have died in 2015, 6.4 thousand people more than in 2014 and 6.9 thousand people more than in 2012.

The number of deaths under 1 year for children with usual residence in Romania, registered in 2015, was 1490, with 138 fewer deaths compared to 2014 and with 316 less in comparison with 2012.

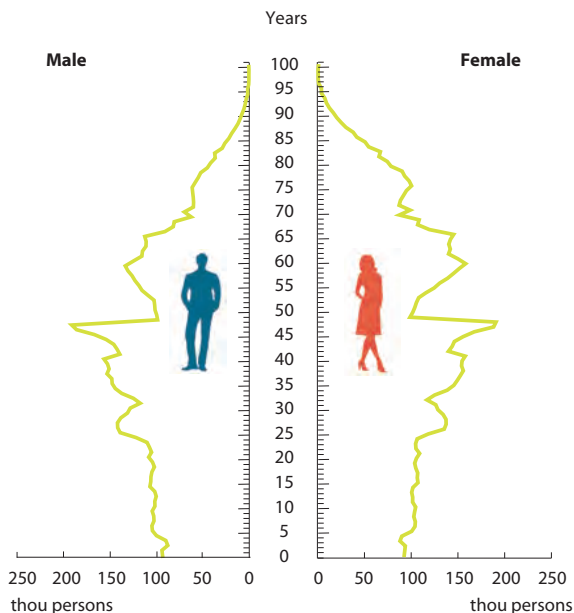


125.5 thousand marriages were concluded in 2015. Compared to 2012, the number of marriages increased by 17.7 thousands, while compared to 2014 there were 7.4 thousands more.

In 2015 the number of divorces was 31.5 thousands, increasing by 0.2 thousands compared to 2012 and by 4.3 thousands compared to 2014.

POPULATION

Usual resident population by age and sex, on January 1st, 2015



The ages pyramid reflects in the most accurate way the generations' chronicle, highlighting the disproportions in the population structure by age and sex. The decreasing number of young population further narrowed the ages pyramid base. The demographic and economic effects of this evolution will be felt over time and will entail changes in the various sub-populations (school population, population of childbearing age, working age population).

Top ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants with permanent residence in Romania, on July 1st, 2015

Current number	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	2100519
2.	Iași	359270
3.	Timișoara	333162
4.	Cluj-Napoca	322075
5.	Constanța	318233
6.	Craiova	306115
7.	Galați	304761
8.	Brașov	290771
9.	Ploiești	234180
10.	Oradea	222923

¹⁾ Municipality (county residence).

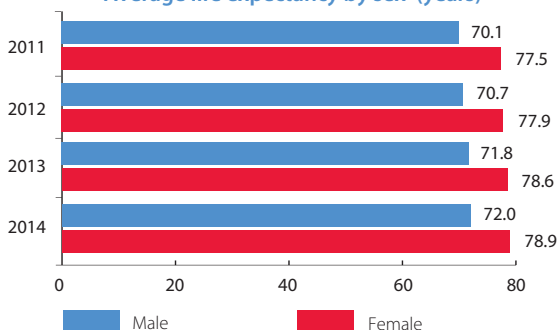
On July 1st, 2015¹⁾, 12.5 million people had their permanent residence in urban area, representing more than half of the country's population. Of the 320 towns and cities, 85.6 % had a population of less than 50 thousand inhabitants, representing 18.1 % of the country's population and 32.1 % of the urban population. Large cities (over 100000 inhabitants) hold 30.9 % of the country's population and 54.7 % of the urban population. In rural area, on July 1st 2015¹⁾, there were 9.7 million persons, representing 43.6 % of the country's population. The communes with populations between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants represented 79.9 % of the total number of communes.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	8	8	8	8
700000 and over	9	9	9	9
Municipalities and towns - total	320	320	320	320
Under 5000	20	21	21	21
5000 - 19999	193	191	191	191
20000 - 49999	61	62	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
Commune - total	2861	2861	2861	2861
Under 1000	85	89	90	94
1000 - 1999	596	600	607	605
2000 - 4999	1698	1689	1679	1676
5000 - 9999	448	447	446	445
10000 and over	34	36	39	41

In 2014, the average duration of life²⁾ has continued to increase, the current values of 72.0 years for men and 78.9 years for women, being higher than in 2012, both overall and by gender.

Average life expectancy by sex (years)



Note: Data on 2015 will be available in July 2016.

The average duration of life has increased, as against 2012, by 1.1 years for female population and by 1.3 years for male population. In 2014, the average duration of life of women was by 6.9 years longer than that of men.

Note: For the years 2012 and 2013 the live-births, deaths respectively the deaths under one year do not include the live-births, deaths and deaths under one year which occurred abroad. In 2014 are only included live births, deaths and deaths under one year for people with usual residence in Romania.

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ Data on 2015 will be available in July 2016.

Internal migration

	2012	2013	2014
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a change in permanent residence (absolute data)			
Total	372197	350556	371677
From rural to urban	74470	74023	78411
From urban to urban	106724	108370	111545
From rural to rural	72620	65453	71063
From urban to rural	118383	102710	110658
Rates ¹⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)			
Total	16,6	15,7	16,7
From rural to urban	5,9	5,9	6,2
From urban to urban	8,4	8,6	8,9
Din rural în rural	7,5	6,7	7,3
From urban to rural	12,2	10,6	11,4

Note: Data on **2015** will be available in July **2016**.

¹⁾ The permanent resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used.

Source: Monthly statistical demographic surveys.

In 2014, 371.7 thousand people have changed their permanent residence within the country, with 520 people less than in 2012 (372.2 thousand persons). The same with previous years, in 2014, the migratory flows from urban area (to rural and to urban area) hold the largest shares in the structure of internal migration.

The permanent international migration balance has been positive, the number of immigrants being 3.3 times higher than the number of emigrants, while the breakdown by gender shows that more women emigrated (57.6 %) and most of those who immigrated were men (55.5 %).

Romanian citizens who established their permanent residence abroad

	2012	2013	2014
Total	18001	19056	11251
By sex			
Male	8174	8526	4776
Female	9827	10530	6475
By age group			
Under 18 years	4787	4551	2021
18-40 years	9572	10722	7430
41-60 years	2968	3160	1640
61 years and over	674	623	160
By country of destination			
Australia	92	97	45
Austria	1032	981	569
Belgium	154	237	282
Canada	846	954	688
France	660	663	495
Germany	1907	2283	2008
Greece	162	110	60
Jordan	93	70	34
Israel	2292	2506	22
Italy	2097	2607	1553
United Kingdom	301	390	354
Republic of Moldova	212	165	479
Spain	4605	4968	3134
United States of America	1073	819	536
Hungary	355	346	286
Other countries	2120	1860	706

Note: Data on **2015** will be available in August **2017**.

Emigrants and Immigrants, by change of usual residence

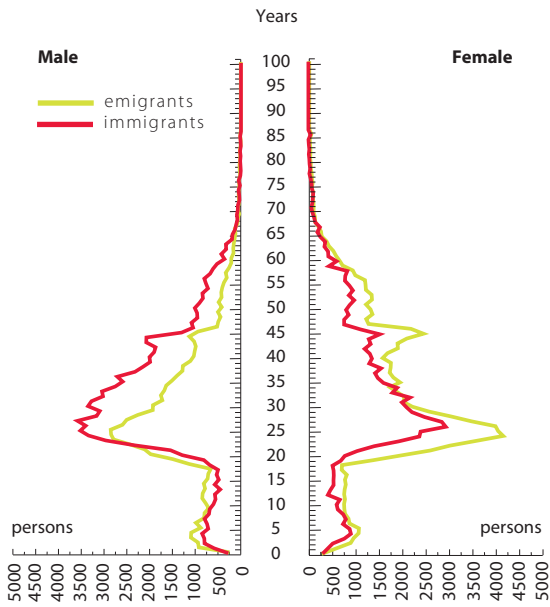
	number of persons		
	2012	2013	2014
Immigrants			
Total	167266	153646	136035
By sex			
Male	94047	84790	70841
Female	73219	68856	65194
By age group			
Under 18 years	22395	21070	16325
18-40 years	100165	88653	85089
41-60 years	39477	38136	29852
61 years and over	5229	5787	4769
By country of destination			
Austria	2499	1500	1977
Belgium	1395	1264	2500
Canada	132	163	207
Denmark	965	1000	1500
Switzerland	372	451	900
France	2170	2154	2200
Germany	14500	14390	14000
Greece	2795	2500	2800
Italy	34194	25462	14000
United Kingdom	6343	3100	3700
Republic of Moldova	22530	20764	20193
Spain	63879	67164	53242
United States of America	298	346	403
Hungary	665	660	700
Other countries	14529	12728	17713
Emigrants			
Total	170186	161755	172871
By sex			
Male	70163	65303	87356
Female	100023	96452	85515
By age group			
Under 18 years	28714	27231	23839
18-40 years	99023	91141	105828
41-60 years	37852	37517	38196
61 years and over	4597	5866	5008
By country of destination			
Austria	2991	7883	8000
Belgium	7155	9740	7759
Canada	846	954	688
Denmark	3550	3254	3500
Switzerland	1267	1198	1805
France	2736	2765	2800
Germany	21950	22184	23715
Greece	592	598	600
Italy	80078	59347	48918
United Kingdom	8568	17250	34000
Republic of Moldova	212	165	479
Spain	27244	22434	29531
United States of America	1073	819	536
Hungary	673	680	700
Other countries	11251	12484	9840

Note: Data on 2015 will be available in January 2017.

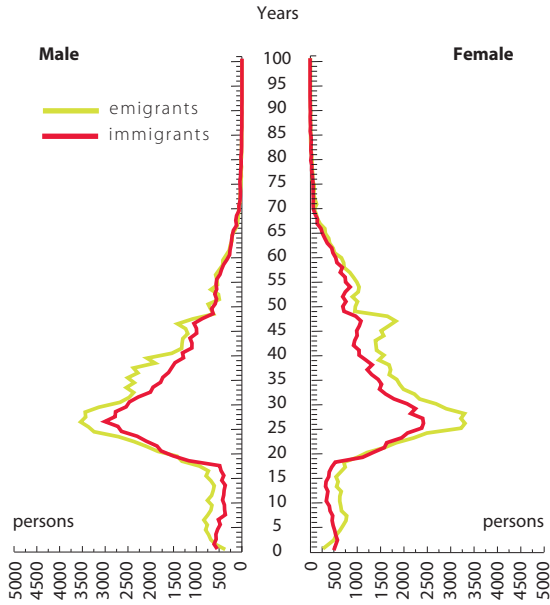
In 2014, the balance of international migration by change of usual residence was negative, the number of emigrants exceeding the number of immigrants with 36 thousands people.

Unlike previous years, when women emigrated to a greater extent than men (58.8 % in 2012 and 59.6 % in 2013), during 2014 most people who have emigrated were male, accounting for 50.5 % of emigrants. 52.1 % of immigrants in 2014 were male, decreasing compared to 2012 when the share of men who immigrated was 56.2 %.

Emigrants and Immigrants by age and sex, in 2012



Emigrants and Immigrants by age and sex, in 2014



In context of the economic transition process, Romania's labour market has undergone significant changes as regards the volume and structure of the main labour force indicators. This process was characterised by a shrinking of economically active population and employment and by maintaining a relatively constant unemployment rate. Nonetheless, the financial crisis faced especially from the second half of 2008, took effect on the labour force structure, so that the diminution of employed population entailed a sharpening unemployment phenomenon.

If during the last half of the '90s the economically active population kept on registering high values (over 11 million people), the new Millennium began with an important decrease in the value of this indicator. After 2004, the working population was around 10 million. In 2015, the economically active population amounts to 9159 thousand people, of whom 96.7 % belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

Economically active population, employment and unemployed¹⁾

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Economically active population - total	9232	9202	9243	9159
- Female	4051	4011	4015	3916
- Urban	5037	5022	5078	5013
Employment - total	8605	8549	8614	8535
- Female	3805	3758	3770	3687
- Urban	4618	4587	4669	4662
ILO¹⁾ unemployed - total	627	653	629	624
- Female	246	253	245	229
- Urban	419	435	409	351

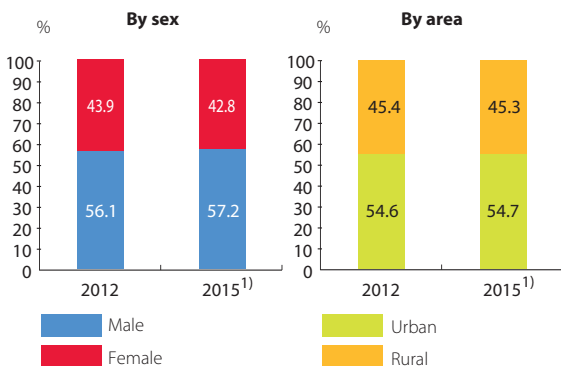
Note: The series of data have been calculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Economically active population



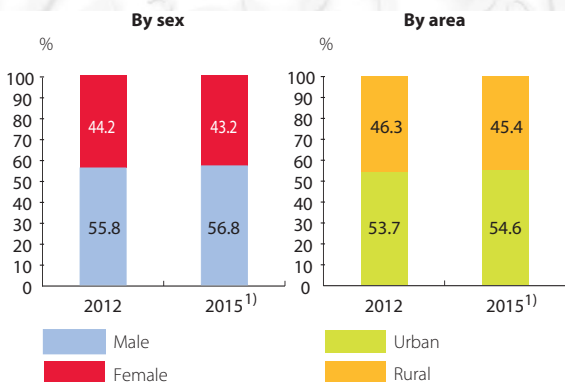
1) Provisional data.

LABOUR MARKET

Following a period of continuous growth, recorded over the period 2005-2007, since 2008 employment started decreasing so that the lowest value was recorded in 2011 (8528 thousand persons). In 2015, the number of employed people was 8535 thousand persons, decreasing as against previous year (8614 thousand persons). Of those employed in 2015, 56.8 % were men. Until 2002, most of employed population was in rural area. Since 2003, the largest part of employment resides in urban area (54.6 % in 2015). The employees' category is prevalent in employment (71.0 % in 2015).

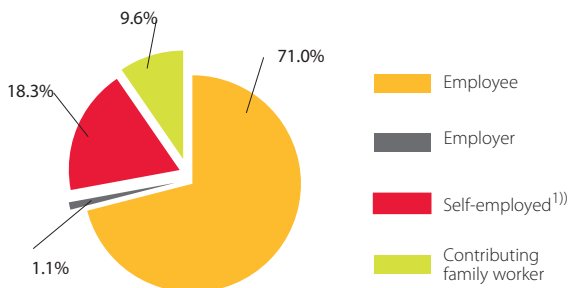
The number of unemployed people - according to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office) - was 624 thousand people in 2015, a decrease compared to 2014 (-0.8 %). In 2015, out of the total number of unemployed, 23.8 % were

Employment



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Employment structure, by employment status, in 2015



¹⁾ 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)	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Total	8605	8549	8614	8535
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2557	2501	2442	2184
Industry	1790	1788	1852	1792
Mining and quarrying	79	79	75	73
Manufacturing	1533	1535	1595	1551
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	101	92	92	82
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	77	82	90	86
Construction	638	630	640	636
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1094	1085	1112	1149
Transport and storage	405	429	433	475
Hotels and restaurants	172	175	181	186
Information and communication	147	144	148	173
Financial intermediation and insurance	127	118	112	105
Real estate activities	15	18	21	22
Professional, scientific and technical activities	158	166	193	185
Administrative and support service activities	150	172	184	204
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	437	425	391	442
Education	346	323	311	355
Human health and social work activities	357	354	368	388
Arts, entertainment and recreation	55	54	55	57
Other activities of the national economy	157	167	171	182

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

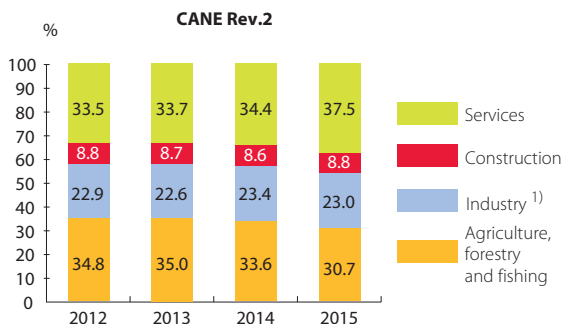
Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2015, compared to 2014, the distribution of employment by activity sector of the national economy shows a significant increase in the number of people employed in information and communication technology (+17.1%), education (+14.0 %), public administration and defence (+12.8%), administrative activities (+11.1 %), transportation and storage (+10.0 %).

The industries where the number of employed people fell sharply are agriculture, generation and supply of electricity and heat, gas, hot water and air conditioning (both -10.6 %), financial and insurance activities (-6.8 %).



Structure of employment in the private sector, by main activity of national economy



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

¹⁾ 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 private sector has increased over the last 4 years of the period under consideration (2012-2015), from 82.0 % in 2012 to 82.4 % in 2015.

Of the total employment in the private sector, 69.3 % were active, in 2015, in industry, construction and services a higher percentage compared to 2014 when the value was 66.4 %.

In 2014, the average number of employees was 4507.7 thousand persons. The average number of employees increased during 2014 with 64.1 thousand persons compared to the previous year (4443.6 thousand people).

The following economic activities showed significant increases: manufacturing, administrative and support service activities, hotels and restaurants, information and communication.

The distribution of employees by economic sector in 2014 shows that 61.1 % were in services (tertiary sector), increasing by 0.1 percentage points compared to 2013, i.e. by 0.6 percentage points compared to 2012.

In the secondary sector (industry + construction) were 36.5 % of total employees, down by 0.2 percentage points as against 2013, i.e. by 0.7 percentage points compared to 2012.

The share of employees who have worked in agricultural branches (primary sector) rose by 0.1 percentage points as against 2012-2013, reaching 2.4 %.

The private sector absorbs the greatest share of the employed people, so that in 2014 the share of all private sector employees was 69.3 %, up from the year 2013 by 0.6 percentage points.

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

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2012	2013	2014
Total	4443	4444	4508
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104	104	108
Industry	1296	1285	1303
Mining and quarrying	64	62	62
Manufacturing	1064	1063	1085
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	68	61	58
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	100	99	98
Construction	356	346	345
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	758	759	756
Transport and storage	255	256	251
Hotels and restaurants	115	120	128
Information and communication	118	126	133
Financial intermediation and insurance	96	93	90
Real estate activities	25	24	24
Professional, scientific and technical activities	130	131	136
Administrative and support service activities	226	235	252
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ¹⁾	188	187	192
Education	361	359	361
Human health and social work activities	321	322	323
Arts, entertainment and recreation	54	56	62
Other service activities	40	41	44

Note: Data on **2015** will be available in September **2016**.

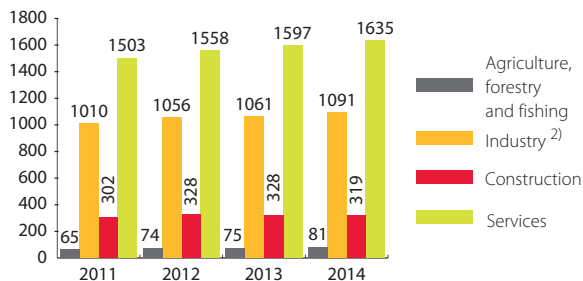
¹⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

Average number of employees in the entirely private sector¹⁾, by main activity of the national economy

CANE Rev.2

thou persons



Note: Data on 2015 will be available in September 2016.

¹⁾ Including entirely private ownership and entirely foreign ownership.

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

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

Registered unemployed¹⁾, by educational level

thou persons

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total unemployed²⁾	494	512	478	436
of which: women	211	216	200	185
Primary, secondary, vocational	347	356	357	335
of which: women	131	134	135	129
High school and post high school	110	120	92	79
of which: women	57	60	47	42
University	37	36	29	22
of which: women	23	22	18	14

¹⁾ At the agencies for employment, at the end of the year.

²⁾ **Source:** National Agency for Employment.

The number of unemployed registered with the National Agency for Employment (ANOFM) had an upward evolution since 2012, reaching 512 thousand persons at the end of 2013, followed by a slight decrease over the next two years (478 thousand people in 2014 and 436 thousand people in 2015).

The unemployment rate showed the same fluctuations during 2012-2015 (accounting for 5.4% at the end of 2012, 5.7 % in 2013, 5.4 % in 2014, falling to 4.9% at the end of 2015).

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2015, provisional data.

During 2012-2015, men prevailed among registered unemployed (57.3 % in 2012, 57.8 % in 2013, 58.2 % in 2014, and 57.6 % at the end of 2015). The number of unemployed women followed a slightly increasing trend from 2012 to 2013, after which it was decreasing until 2015 (185 thousand people).

Unemployment rate¹⁾, by age group, sex and area (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Total	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.8
Under 25 years	22.6	23.7	24.0	21.7
25 years and over	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6
Male	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.5
Under 25 years	22.2	23.2	23.6	20.6
25 years and over	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.4
Female	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.8
Under 25 years	23.0	24.6	24.7	23.4
25 years and over	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6
Urban	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.0
Under 25 years	30.6	32.3	32.6	26.9
25 years and over	6.8	7.2	6.7	5.9
Rural	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.6
Under 25 years	16.3	17.6	18.3	18.5
25 years and over	3.7	3.9	3.9	5.2

Note: The series of data have been calculated 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).

The unemployment rate according to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office) - calculated as the share of unemployed in the economically active population, was 6.8 % in 2015, the same level as in 2014.

The ILO unemployment rate recorded in 2015 was still 1.2 percentage points above that of the onset of the economic and financial crisis (5.6 % in 2008).

The ILO unemployment rate fell from the previous year for women, but increased for men. Thus, women had an unemployment rate of 5.8 %, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points as compared to the previous year, while for men the unemployment rate was 7.5 %, up by 0.2 percentage points compared to 2014. In 2015, urban unemployment rate was higher than the rate registered in rural area (7.0 % versus 6.6 %).

Young people aged 15-24 years are the most severely affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2015, the youth unemployment rate was 21.7 %, with significant differences by area (26.9 % in urban area as against 18.5 % in rural area). The value of this indicator was 5.6 % for persons aged 25 years and over.

Long-term unemployment rate¹⁾, by sex and area (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
male	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3
female	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6
urban	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.0
rural	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.9
Young people (6 months and over)	13.6	13.8	14.3	13.1
male	13.9	13.7	14.2	12.6
female	13.1	14.0	14.6	14.0
urban	18.2	19.0	19.3	15.8
rural	9.9	10.1	11.0	11.5

Note: The series of data have been calculated 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).

Long-term unemployment rate (the share of unemployed people for 12 months and over in the economically active population) was 3.0 % in 2015, higher than previous year (2.8 % in 2014).

By gender, in 2015 this indicator values were 3.3 % for men and 2.6 % for women, while by area the values were 3.0 % in urban area as against 2.9 % in rural area.

The long-term unemployment rate for young people (the share of persons aged 15-24 years unemployed for 6 months and over in the economically active population) had an oscillating trend during the considered period, reaching 13.1 % in 2015 (1.2 percentage points less than in the previous year).

Incidence of long-term unemployment¹⁾ (%) - as percentage of the total unemployed¹⁾ -

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	44.2	45.2	41.1	43.9
male	44.2	44.1	41.8	43.8
female	44.1	46.8	40.0	44.1
urban	46.9	47.7	42.1	43.3
rural	38.8	40.1	39.2	44.6
Young people (6 months and over)	60.1	58.3	59.7	60.6
male	62.5	59.1	60.0	61.2
female	56.6	57.1	59.2	59.9
urban	59.5	58.9	59.1	58.6
rural	61.0	57.4	60.3	62.4

Note: The series of data have been calculated 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 2010-2013, the incidence of long-term unemployment (the share of long-term unemployed in total unemployed) followed an upward trend. The value recorded in 2015 was 43.9 %, up by 2.8 percentage points compared to the previous year. In urban area, the indicator was 43.3 %, 1.3 percentage points below that recorded in the rural area.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Activity rate				
Total	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.1
Male	73.2	73.4	74.3	75.3
Female	56.4	56.3	56.9	56.7
Urban	64.1	64.5	65.8	65.9
Rural	65.8	65.5	65.5	66.4
Employment rate				
Total	60.2	60.1	61.0	61.4
Male	67.6	67.6	68.7	69.5
Female	52.8	52.6	53.3	53.2
Urban	58.7	58.9	60.5	61.3
Rural	62.2	61.8	61.7	61.7

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

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2015, the activity rate of the working age population (15-64 years old) was 66.1 %, with a higher level for male population (75.3 %, vs. 56.7 % for females). By residence area, the indicator had relatively close values: 65.9 % in urban and 66.4 % in rural area.

In 2015, the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 was 66.0 %, slightly up from the previous year (65.7 %), being at a distance of 4.0 percentage points compared to the national target of 70 % set in the context of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

The job vacancies rate is one of the indicators expressing the labour demand on the labour market. The average annual rate of job vacancies in 2015 was 1.12 % (up by 0.23 percentage points compared to the previous year, but declining by 0.94 percentage points compared to 2007, a year in which the job vacancies rate had the highest value).

Job vacancy rate, by major occupational group (%)

Major occupational groups	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total ¹⁾	0,59	0,72	0,89	1,12
Members of legislative bodies, of the executive, high officials of public administration, leaders and senior civil servants	0.37	0.46	0.61	0.72
Specialists in various fields of activity	0.70	0.97	1.26	1.52
Technicians and other specialists in the technical field	0.71	0.78	0.92	1.09
Civil servants	0.46	0.63	0.89	1.12
Service workers	0.45	0.53	0.73	1.09
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.50	0.47	0.53	0.47
Craft and related trades workers	0.36	0.43	0.61	0.74
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.84	0.88	0.93	1.05
Elementary occupations	0.71	0.87	0.90	1.21

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).

¹⁾ 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)	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	0.59	0.72	0.89	1.12
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.65
Industry - total	0.72	0.88	0.92	1.14
Mining and quarrying	0.06	0.14	0.18	0.15
Manufacturing	0.77	0.93	1.01	1.23
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.19
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1.11	1.37	0.89	1.22
Construction	0.29	0.24	0.36	0.43
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.27	0.28	0.43	0.67
Transport and storage	0.44	0.50	0.70	1.06
Hotels and restaurants	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.37
Information and communication	0.61	0.59	0.73	1.18
Financial intermediation and insurance	0.89	0.85	0.92	1.02
Real estate activities	0.41	0.52	0.68	0.90
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.54	0.72	0.74	0.96
Administrative and support service activities	0.60	0.58	0.75	0.75
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ¹⁾	1.20	1.98	2.64	3.23
Education	0.24	0.40	0.72	0.69
Human health and social work activities	1.27	1.22	1.66	2.13
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.93	1.67	1.50	2.22
Other service activities	0.41	2.21	2.56	2.51

¹⁾ 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

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
	- lei , monthly per household -			
Total income	2475.0	2559.1	2500.7	2686.8
	- percentage -			
Money income	82.4	83.5	84.1	87.9
Equivalent value of the income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social benefits	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4
Equivalent value of the consumption of agricultural products from own resources	15.7	14.7	14.2	10.7

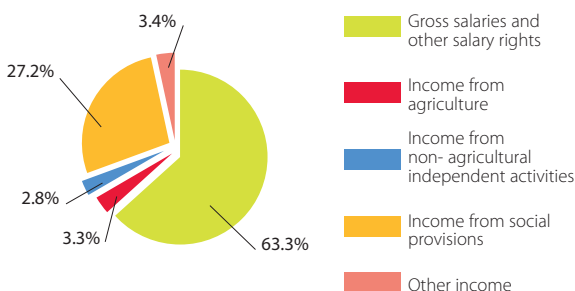
Note: Starting with **2014**, data are estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with the data series published for previous periods.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the 2012-2015 period, the main source of total household income formation was the money income, which increased from 82.4% in 2012 to 87.9% in 2015. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 12.1% in 2015, mainly due to the equivalent value of the consumption of agro-food products from own resources (which experienced a decrease of 5.0 percentage points as compared to 2012).

Structure of money income, in 2015¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2015, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest share in the money income of households (63.3%), increasing by 2.5 percentage points as compared to 2014.

A major share in the money income of households is that of social benefits (27.2%, an decrease of 1 percentage point as compared to 2014). 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.

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

lei / employee

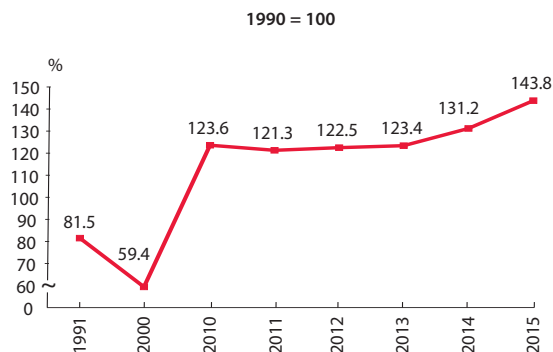
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Total	1507	1579	1697	1848
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1093	1179	1270	1448
Industry	1541	1604	1720	1861
Mining and quarrying	2786	2943	3260	3497
Manufacturing	1393	1466	1578	1732
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	2904	2917	3093	3080
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1388	1427	1509	1595
Construction	1193	1191	1240	1366
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1305	1293	1412	1636
Transport and storage	1624	1629	1707	1902
Hotels and restaurants	850	898	958	1053
Information and communication	2992	3067	3357	3732
Financial intermediation and insurance	3587	3645	3708	4125
Real estate activities	1248	1349	1344	1570
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2216	2351	2442	2837
Administrative and support service activities	1030	1132	1261	1428
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ²⁾	2102	2420	2754	2554
Education	1371	1533	1733	1640
Human health and social work activities	1315	1456	1496	1658
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1148	1216	1249	1394
Other service activities	929	991	1141	1339

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

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

Source: Labour Cost Survey (2012, 2013 and 2014);
Monthly Survey on Earnings (2015).

Indices of real earnings



Note: For 2015, provisional data.

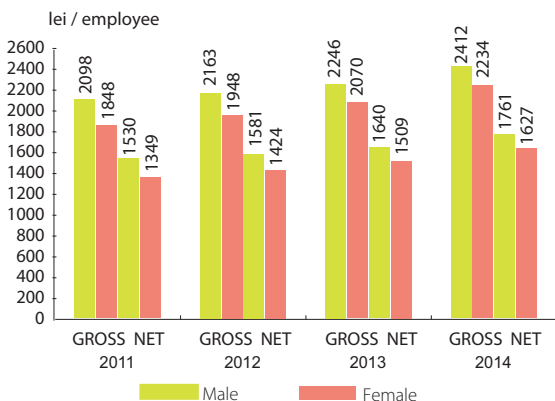
In 2008 the real earnings index was 130.3% compared to 1990, the trend in the years that followed being slightly downwards.

Starting 2012, the real earnings index upward trend experienced, peaking in 2014 (131.2% compared to 1990).

In 2015¹⁾, the real earnings index was 143.8% compared to 1990, higher by 12.6 percentage points than the previous year.

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

Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



Note: For 2015, the data will be available in September 2016.

Source: Labour cost survey.

Total household consumption expenditure

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
- lei, monthly per household -				
Total consumption expenditure	1614.06	1670.04	1637.48	1702.87
	- percentage -			
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages	41.9	41.4	40.0	38.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8
Clothing and footwear	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.9
Furniture, dwelling equipment and maintenance	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2
Health	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.9
Transport	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.3
Communications	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0
Leisure and culture	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.0
Education	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Miscellaneous products and services	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.2

Note: Starting with 2014, data are estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with the data series published for previous periods.

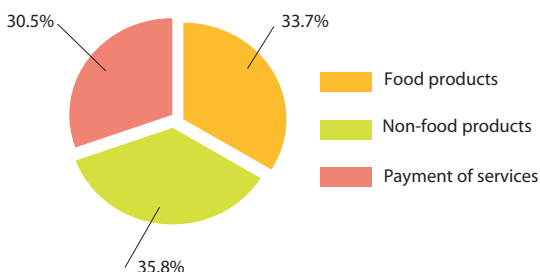
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the 2012-2015 period, agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages had the highest share in the total consumption expenditure (38.2%), decreasing by 3.7 percentage points as compared to 2012. In contrast, the amount spent on the dwelling, its endowment and maintenance had an upward trend every year (in 2015, 1.6 percentage points higher compared to 2012).

In 2015, for total households, the food consumption expenditure had a share of 33.7% in the total consumption expenditure. On average, for total households, the share of the expenditure on non-food goods was 35.8%, while the expenditure on services had a share of 30.5%.

Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2015¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

POPULATION CONSUMPTION

Monthly average consumption¹⁾, for the main food products and beverages

	M.U.	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Fresh meat	kg	3.143	3.187	3.249	3.390
Meat products	kg	1.038	1.031	1.036	1.101
Fats	kg	1.196	1.193	1.215	1.225
Milk	litres	6.062	5.870	5.794	5.758
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.732	0.745	0.759	0.767
Potatoes	kg	3.480	3.314	3.314	3.196
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.575	7.617	7.726	7.553
Fruit	kg	3.389	3.449	3.574	3.693
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages	litres	4.542	4.489	4.753	4.783
Beer	litres	1.125	1.205	1.140	1.292
Wine	litres	0.874	0.876	0.886	0.874
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.205	0.206	0.221	0.200

Note: Starting with **2014**, data are estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with the data series published for previous periods.

¹⁾ Monthly average quantities per person (in individual households).

²⁾ 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 3.4 kg per capita in 2015. If we add meat products, the consumption of meat amounts to 4.5 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 54 kg per capita.

In 2015, 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, 1.3 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, and 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2012, these levels were higher for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages (by 5.3%), for beer (by 14.8%), and lower by 2.4% for plum brandy and natural brandies.

Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Audio sets	83.8	82.3	78.5	76.0
TV sets - total	143.1	144.5	142.4	145.5
Refrigerators and freezers	80.9	78.1	77.0	74.7
Combined refrigerator-freezers	44.1	47.0	47.5	49.4
Gas cooking stoves	96.0	96.4	96.2	96.2
Electric washing machines	78.7	78.9	79.2	81.3
Vacuum cleaners	66.4	67.3	67.3	69.9
Sewing machines	21.1	20.4	19.3	18.0
Bicycles	30.1	31.2	30.5	32.6
Motorcycles and mopeds	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Cars	27.2	28.5	27.7	28.3

Note: Starting with **2014**, data are estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with the data series published for previous periods.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

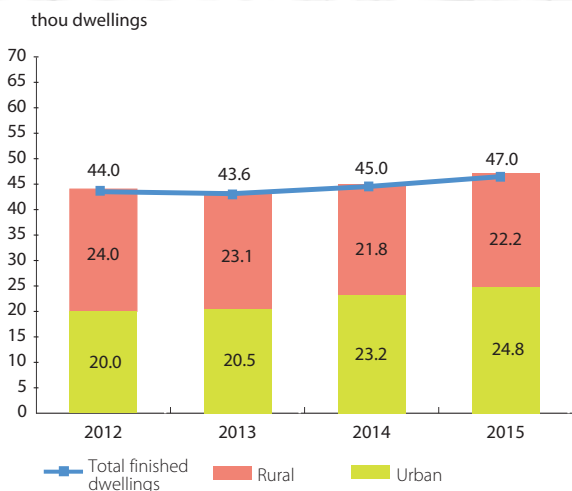
During the 2012-2015 period, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2012 to 2015, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers increased by 12.0% due to an decrease in households endowment with combined refrigerator-freezers (with 7.7%). Also, an important increase compared to 2012 was registered to bicycles (+8.3%), population endowment with TV sets (+1.2%) and with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines by 5.3% and 3.3% 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 dwellings stock

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Dwellings stock (thou) - <i>majority privately owned (thou)</i>	8761 8660	8800 8698	8841 8735	8882 8776
Rooms for habitation (thou) - <i>majority privately owned (thou)</i>	23725 23549	23874 23695	24021 23834	24167 23979
Useful floor area (thou m²) - <i>majority privately owned (thou m²)</i>	410610 407356	413764 410462	416870 413385	419860 416345
Finished dwellings - total <i>-- from private funds</i>	44016 40436	43587 41547	44984 41660	46984 45687

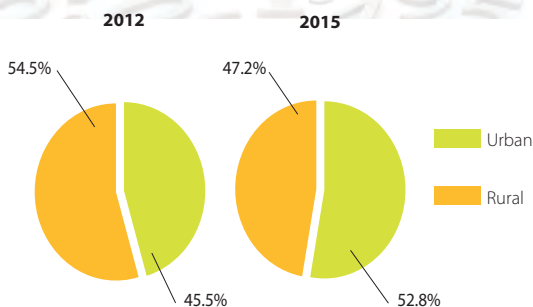
The dwellings stock kept the upward trend it has had in recent years, amounting to 8882 thousand dwellings at the end of 2015. According to the breakdown by ownership type, the highest share in the dwelling stock at the end of 2015 is that of majority privately owned dwellings (98.8%).

Finished dwellings, by area



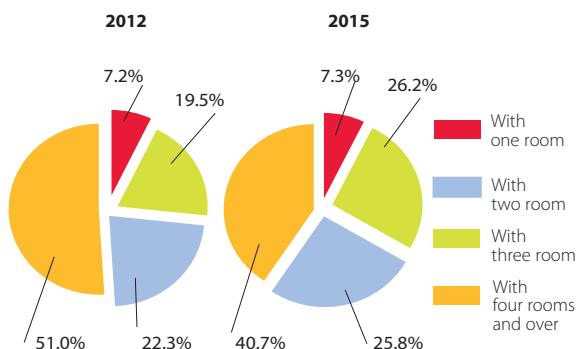
In 2015, 45.0 thousand dwellings were finished, 2.0 thousand more than the previous year.

Structure of the finished dwellings, by area



In 2015, according to the breakdown by residence area, the share of the dwellings that were ready to be used was higher in the urban area (52.8%) than in the rural area (47.2%).

Finished dwellings, by number of habitation rooms



Unemployment benefits

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Monthly average (lei / person)				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	421	426	424	427
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	230	229	226	219
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in the economy				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	60.1	55.3	48.5	42.2
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	32.9	29.7	25.8	21.6

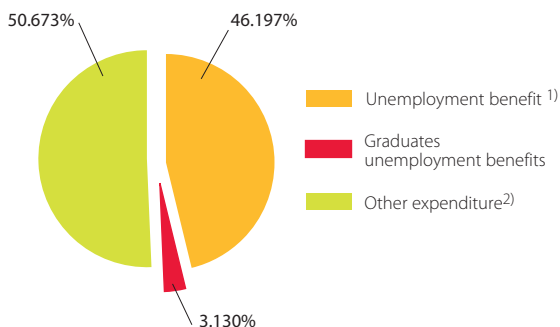
¹⁾ The unemployment benefit granted to the persons who are unemployed as a result of losing their jobs, in accordance with Article 39 of Law No 76/2002.

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

In 2015, the monthly average unemployment benefit was 427 lei, 1.4% more than in 2012, and amounted to 42.2% of the minimum gross national salary. The unemployment benefit for graduates from educational institutions (219 lei) amounted to 21.6% of the minimum gross national salary in 2015 as compared to 32.9% in 2012.

In 2015, the highest share in the total expenditure on the social protection of the unemployed was that of the unemployment benefit (46.2%).

Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2015



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

²⁾ 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.

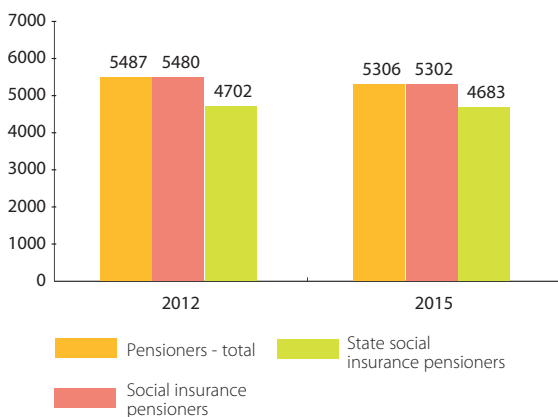
SOCIAL INSURANCE

	M.U.	2012	2013	2014	2015
Social insurance pensioners¹⁾ - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers	5480	5404	5352	5302
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	774	806	847	893
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers	4702	4681	4682	4683
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	778	809	845	886
Social insurance pensioners from the former system for farmers					
Yearly average number	mii pers.	619	564	513	464
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	313	327	342	361
Social insurance pensioners (excluding farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers	4861	4840	4839	4838
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	832	862	900	944
Pensioners receiving social security benefits²⁾					
Yearly average number	thou pers	1	1	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	194	202	211	221
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers	6	5	4	3
Monthly average pension	lei / pers	238	234	233	232

¹⁾ 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.

²⁾ Pension-type support allowance paid from the social insurance fund.

Evolution of the average number of pensioners

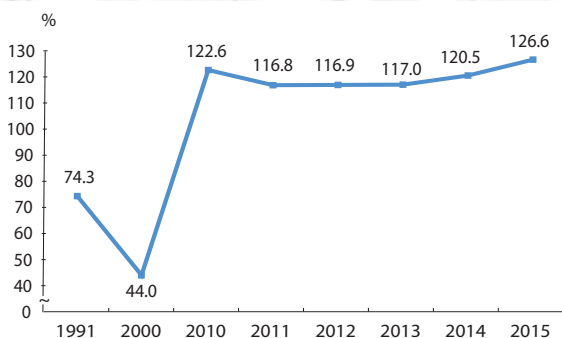


In 2015, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5302 thousand persons, decreasing by 178 thousand persons as compared to 2012.

The number of state social insurance pensioners also decreased by 19 thousand persons as compared to 2012. In 2015, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 893 lei, 1.2 times higher than in 2012.

In 2015, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 886 lei, increasing by 13.9% as compared to 2012.

Real average pension indices 1990=100



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

	M.U.	2012	2013	2014
Tickets - total	thou	202.1	189.0	210.0
Balneary treatment	thou	202.1	189.0	210.0
Rest	thou	-	-	-
Expenditure on treatment and rest ¹⁾	thou lei	296712.1	291083.0	288616.0

Note: Data on **2015** will be available in September **2016**.

¹⁾ 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

	2012	2013	2014
From the state budget	5840731.3	5796394.4¹⁾	5853332.2
State allowances for children	2762798.8	2718491.5	2684862.1
Child rearing benefit	1760287.1	1534501.9	1552480.6
Monthly bonus for child rearing	6101.3	149.7	6.3
Insertion bonus	91921.9	189399.0	207874.7
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child rearing	97950.6	85489.1	86614.2
Allowances for family placement	53002.9	51833.3	71387.8
Family allowance	216861.4	215062.0	260682.7
Benefits for thermal energy provided by the district heating grid	100223.8	84721.3	50383.9
Benefits for natural gas heating	121142.8	103716.9	80588.7
Benefits for wood, coal or petroleum fuels	145232.3	179992.6	91165.3
Electric power heating aid	-	28.9	4465.5
Health social insurance contributions for GMI (guaranteed minimum income) beneficiaries	22934.9	31201.1	36361.8
Payment for compulsory dwelling insurance for families receiving the GMI (guaranteed minimum income)	3499.3	2639.5	650.1
Subsidies for associations and foundations	26342.5	28288.9	27317.2
Programmes of national interest	11549.3	13788.0	12006.8
Financing social assistance or medical-social institutions	4730.1	19400.0	16365.1
Social aid for ensuring the GMI (guaranteed minimum income)	414292.3	533372.7	662894.3
Emergency aid	182.8	2046.4	3866.1
Financial aid	1433.1	1475.6	1523.0
Benefits for refugees	244.1	796.0 ¹⁾	1836.0
From the local budgets	46386.0	25814.4	30073.0
Aid for partially covering funeral expenses	1447.7	1518.9	1545.2
Emergency aid	44938.3	24295.5	28527.8

Note: Data on 2015 will be available in September 2016.

¹⁾ The previously published data have been rectified.

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

The expenditure on allowances and other benefits granted to the population decreased in 2013 and slightly increased in 2014; the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2014, the expenditure on allowances granted from the state budget accounted for 51.3% of the total expenditure incurred from the state budget and the local budgets.

In 2014, as compared to 2012, the state allowances for children decreased by 2.8%, and the emergency allowances granted from the state budget and the local budgets decreased by 28.2%.

Social assistance canteens¹⁾

	2012	2013	2014
Number of units and sections	109	103	99
Number of places	28688	24823	23771

Note: Data on 2015 will be available in September 2016.

¹⁾ Financed from the local budget.

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

Main health care units

	number of units			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Hospitals	473	499	527	554
Integrated hospital ambulatories and specialised ambulatories	422	433	448	458
Polyclinics	282	298	297	143
Dispensaries	191	191	186	187
Health care centres ²⁾	20	18	19	20
Tuberculosis sanatoria	2	2	2	2
Balneary sanatoria ³⁾	11	11	11	10
Preventoria	2	2	2	2
Health and social care units	64	64	64	65
Diagnosis and curative centres	34	35	37	29
Specialised health centres	243	249	309	624
Mental health centres	84	85	86	86
Blood establishments	41	41	41	41
General practitioner offices ⁴⁾	988	966	795	775
Family doctors offices ⁴⁾	11151	11158	11163	11383
Specialised health offices ⁴⁾	9712	10160	10063	10332
Medical offices in schools and universities	1389	1420	1784	1797
Dentist offices ⁴⁾	12904	13458	14052	14786
Dental offices in schools and universities	459	463	476	471
Other health care offices	531	515	519	693
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical dispensaries	8456	8960	9286	9485
Medical laboratories	3248	3290	3418	3857
Dental laboratories	2248	2253	2226	2217

1) Provisional data. 2) Including health care centres with hospital beds.

3) Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.

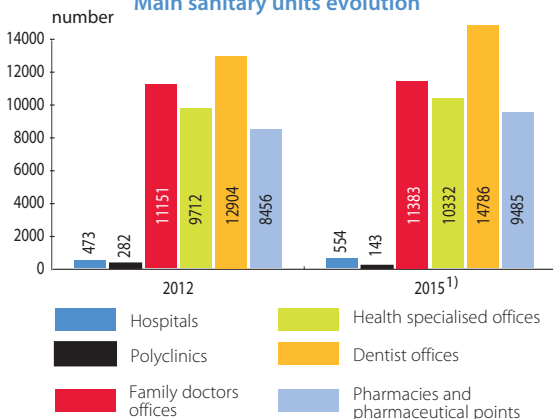
4) In the number of general practitioner offices, family doctors offices, dentist offices, health specialised offices are not included offices from other sanitary units structure, such as: polyclinics, medical civil societies, diagnosis and curative centers.

Source: NIS - 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 2015, this network comprised 554 hospitals, 81 more than in 2012 and 27 more than 2014. The reorganisation of the sanitary system led to the decrease, in 2015 as against 2014, with 154 units in the number of polyclinics and with 8 units in the number of diagnosis and treatment centres; the number of specialised medical centres has doubled.

Main sanitary units evolution



1) Provisional data.

The development of the private sector entailed the increase in the number of independent consulting rooms. In 2015, the national network of health care units (public and private) comprised 14786 independent dental offices, 1882 more than in 2012, 734 more than in previous year, respectively. The number of family doctors' cabinets amounted to 11383, 232 more than in 2012 and 220 more than in 2014, while the number of specialised consulting rooms reached 10332, 620 units more than in 2012 and 269 more than in 2014.

Beds in health care units

	number of beds			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals ²⁾	129642	130708	130963	132119
Beds in preventoria ³⁾	312	297	297	297
Beds in health and social care units ³⁾	2884	2934	2981	3088
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria ³⁾	410	410	410	410

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including the beds in the health care centres with hospital beds.

³⁾ The public sector only.

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

Number of medical staff

	persons			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Physicians²⁾	53681	54086	54929	56094
Population per physician	374	370	362	354
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	26.8	27.1	27.6	28.2
Dentists	13814	14282	14879	15579
Population per dentist	1452	1399	1338	1275
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.8
Pharmaceutical chemists	15435	16301	17099	17133
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1300	1226	1164	1159
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.6
Ancillary medical staff	125141	126860	128899	133066
Population per member of the ancillary medical staff	160	158	155	149
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	62.4	63.5	64.7	67.0
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4

Note: For the **2012-2014** period the rates were calculated based on the resident population on **July 1st** of each year, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011. For the year **2015** the rates were calculated based on the resident population on **January 1st**, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

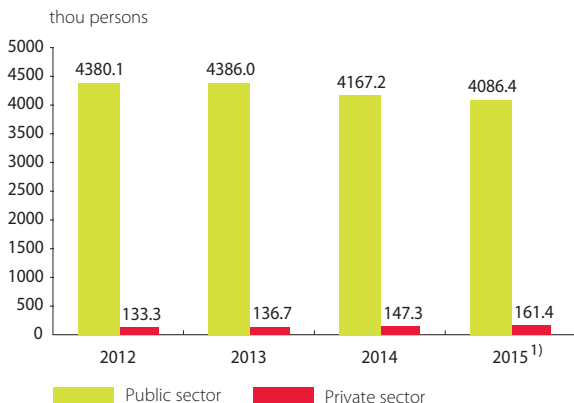
²⁾ Dentists excluded.

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

In 2015, the health system had 56.1 thousand physicians (dentists excluded), 15.6 thousand dentists, 17.1 thousand pharmaceutical chemists and 133.1 thousand ancillary medical staff. In 2015, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 354 inhabitants (20 inhabitants less than in 2012). For every dentist there were 1275 inhabitants, 177 inhabitants less than in 2012, 63 less than in 2014 respectively. For every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1159 inhabitants, 141 less than in 2012 and 5 inhabitants less than in 2014.

In 2015, per 10000 inhabitants there were 28.2 physicians, 7.8 dentists, 8.6 pharmaceutical chemists and 67.0 ancillary medical staff.

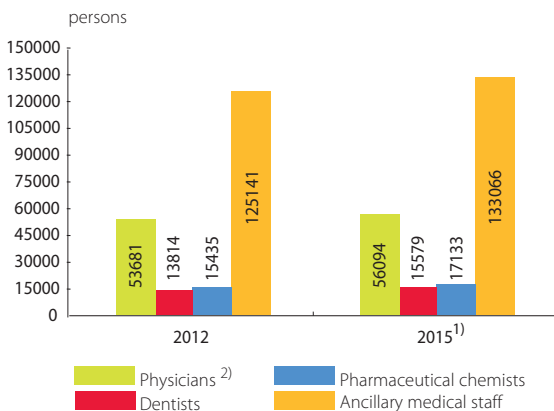
Number of in-patients hospitals and health care centres with hospital beds



¹⁾ Provisional data.

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

Number of medical staff from hospitals (including the private sector)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Excluding dentists.

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

Education by level

	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016
Number of educational units				
Total	7069	7074	7127	7108
Enrolled population by level of education (thou)				
Total	3888	3796	3736	3643
Level of education:				
Ante-pre-school	...	...	19	19
- private sector	...	...	1	1
Pre-school	581	569	560	535
- private sector	16	17	20	20
Primary and lower secondary	1744	1743	1732	1712
- private sector	8	9	11	13
High school	832	777	727	674
- private sector	19	16	13	11
Vocational	20	26	51	69
- private sector	*)	*)	1	1
Post high school and foremen	93	103	106	99
- private sector	45	47	46	41
Tertiary ¹⁾	618	579	542	535
- private sector ¹⁾	117	94	78	70
Enrolment rate for the school age population ²⁾ (%)				
Total	79.6	79.4	73.7³⁾	72.2^{3);4)}
By sex				
Male	78.3	78.0	72.1 ³⁾	70.6 ^{3);4)}
Female	80.9	81.0	75.5 ³⁾	73.9 ^{3);4)}
Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per member of the teaching staff				
Pre-school	17	16	16 ³⁾	16 ³⁾
Pupils	15	14	14	15
Students	17	15	20	20
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants ²⁾				
Pupils	1340	1325	1314	1285 ⁴⁾
Students	308	290	272	269 ⁴⁾

¹⁾ 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.

²⁾ For the **2012/2013 - 2014/2015** period the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for the **2015/2016** year the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

³⁾ 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.

⁴⁾ Provisional data.

... = 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 permanent 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.

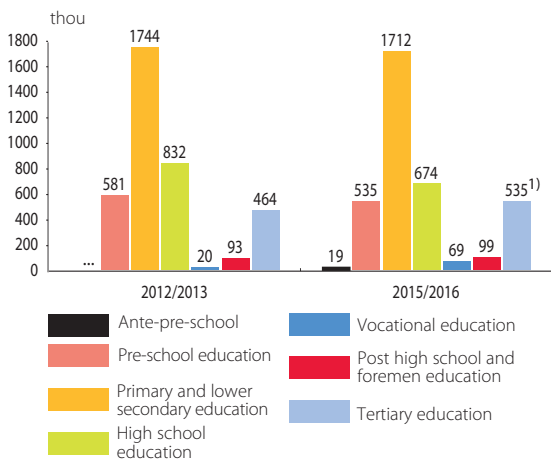
Thus, during the 2015/2016 academic year, following the measures taken in the framework of the reform of the national educational system, the number of educational units increased to 7,108 units, more with 34 units (0.5% more, respectively) as compared to the 2013/2014 academic year.

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 decreased, so that during the 2015/2016 school year their number was 3.4% less than in the 2013/2014 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, 76.7% are students attending bachelor's degree courses, 20.0% 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. 13.1% of the total number of students enrolled in tertiary education attend private education institutions.

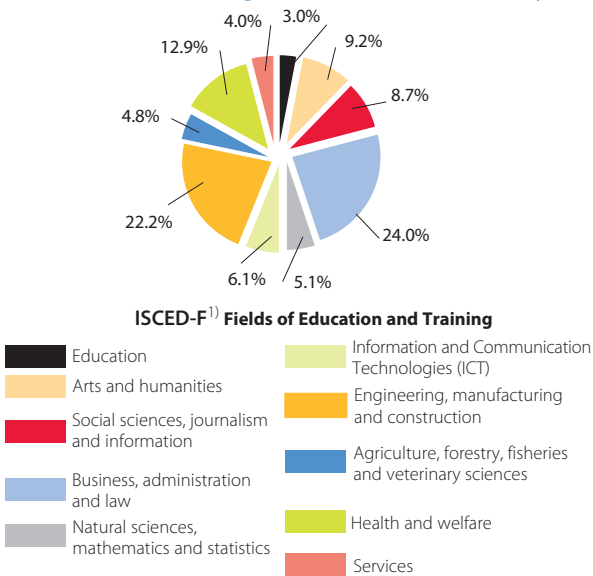
During the 2015/2016 school year, for all educational levels overall, the enrolment rate of the school age population (0-23 years) had different values for boys (70.6%) and girls (73.9%).

School age population, by level of education



¹⁾ 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 2015/2016 academic year



¹⁾ 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 2015/2016 academic year by fields of education and training shows that most students and trainees study business, administration and law (24.0%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (22.2%) and health and social work assistance (12.9%). In the private education sector, the highest share is that of the students and trainees who study business, administration and law (56.1%).

	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016
Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)				
Lower secondary education	182.8	184.0	185.1	...
High school education	200.0	172.6	189.9	...
Vocational education	5.6	11.9	11.6	...
Post high school and foremen education	26.9	31,5	35,7	...
Tertiary education	111.0	95.0	86,6	...
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total	245	248	244	237
Pre-school	35	35	35	35
Primary and lower secondary	124	126	123	118
High school	57	57	56	55
Vocational	*)	*)	*)	*)
Post high school and foremen	2	2	2	2
Tertiary	27	28	28	27

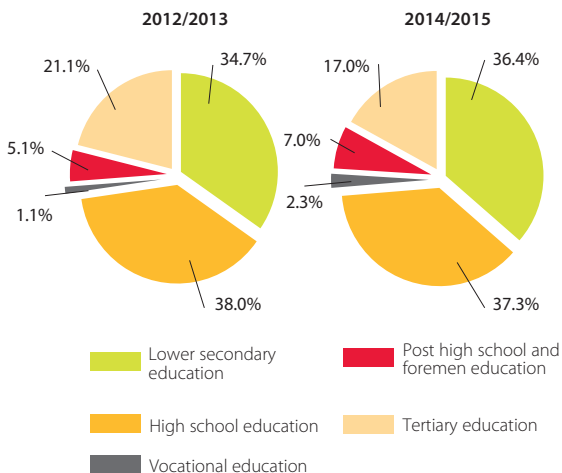
... = Unavailable data (the school year ends after the autumn second examination).

*) Under 0.5.

Source: Statistical survey on the activity of educational units.

In the 2014/2015 school/academic year, as compared to the previous year, the number of graduates increase in: post high school and foremen education (by 13.2%), high school education (by 10.0%) and lower secondary education (by 0.6%). At the end of the 2014/2015 academic year, the highest number of graduates was recorded in high school education (more than 189 thousand persons), followed by lower secondary education (more than 185 thousand persons) and tertiary education (more than 87 thousand persons) and and tertiary education (about 87 thousand persons).

Graduates by level of education



The teaching staff in all educational levels did not experience significant changes in the last four years.

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Libraries activity²⁾				
Libraries (number) ³⁾	11309	11176	10845	10112
- from wich: private ownership	294	317	358	334
Active users (thou)	4179	4004	3807	3573
Institutions and performance companies or concerts activity²⁾				
Institutions and performance companies or concerts (number) ⁴⁾	168	236	242	254
Performances and concerts (thou)	20	22	21	23
Audience (millions)	10	6	6	6
Museums and public collections activity²⁾				
Museums and public collections (number) ⁴⁾	663	750	739	738
- from wich: private ownership	78	90	89	90
Visitors (thou)	10076	10928	10824	13052
Cinemas activity⁵⁾				
Cinemas (number)	81	76	78	82
Performances (thou)	371	398	420	488
Audience (millions)	8	9	10	11

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ **Source: NIS - The statistical surveys on culture.**

³⁾ Excluding branches. ⁴⁾ Including branches and sections.

⁵⁾ **Source: Ministry of Culture – National Centre of Cinematography.**

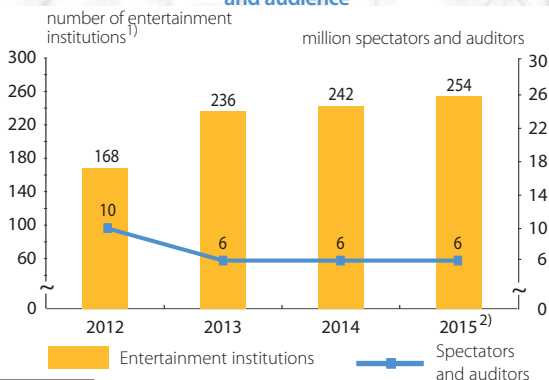
In 2015, the number of libraries (excluding branches) experienced a decrease of 1197 units (10.6%) compared to 2012, respectively with 733 units (6.8%) compared to 2014. With regard to the ownership type, in 2015, as in previous years, most libraries are state units (96.7%), and privately owned libraries only account for 3.3%.

The number of active users in 2015 was 3573 thousands, decreased by 606 thousand (14.5%) as against 2012 and with 234 thousands (61.0%) as against 2014. The network of cinemas at the end of 2015 comprised 82 cinemas, 4 units more than in 2014 and 1 unit more than in 2012. Compared to 2012, in 2015 the number of shows increased by 31.5% (by 117 thousand shows), while the audience in cinemas increased by about 3 million.

In 2015, the number of entertainment institutions (theatres, companies that organise shows, concerts, and similar institutions, including their branches and sections) was 254 units, 86 units (51.2%) more than in 2012, and an increase with 12 units (5.0%) as against the previous year.

The number of shows and concerts was 23 thousand in 2015, increasing by 3 thousand as against 2012 and with 2 thousand more than 2014, while the audience decreased by 39.7% (3828 thousand) as compared to 2012, and almost the same with the previous year in 2015.

Number of entertainment institutions and audience



¹⁾ Including branches and sections.

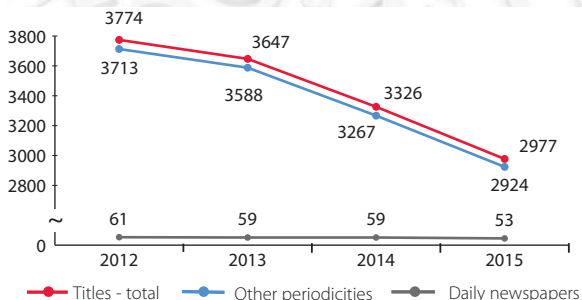
²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: The annual statistical surveys on culture.

The network of museums and public collections that operated in 2015 comprised 738 units (including branches and sections), 75 units more than in 2012, but with 1 less museum as against 2014. The number of museums and public collections privately owned increased by 12 units compared to 2012.

The number of visitors to museums and public collections was 13052 thousand in 2015, with 2976 thousand (29.5%) more than in 2012 and by 2228 thousand (20.6%) visitors in 2014.

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



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
The total number of titles includes printed publication in electronic format (CD).

Mass-media productions

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾				
Titles - total	3774	3647	3326	2977
Radio programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) ³⁾	165	167	149	154
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) ⁴⁾	153	144	133	132
Television programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) ⁵⁾	46	44	53	53
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) ⁴⁾	45	42	35	14 ⁶⁾

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.

The total number of titles includes printed publication in electronic format (CD).

1) Provisional data. 2) Which entered the legal book stock of the national library of Romania

3) **Source:** Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company

4) **Source:** Audio-Visual National Council.

5) **Source:** Romanian Television Company.

6) Since 17.06.2015, the terrestrial broadcasting of TV stations was ceased, in accordance with the provisions of Government Decision no. 403/2013 concerning the "Strategy on the transition from terrestrial analogical broadcast to the terrestrial digital broadcast and on the implementation of digital multimedia services at national level".

In 2015, as compared to 2012, the number of broadcast hours of public radio stations decreased by 11 thousand hours (6.7%) and the number of broadcast hours of private (terrestrial broadcasting) stations decreased by 21 thousand emissions day own program (13.7%).

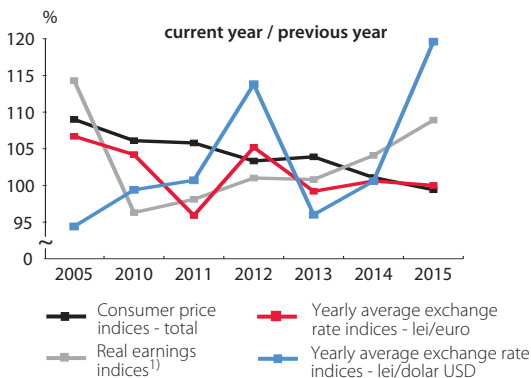
In 2015, as compared to 2014, the number of broadcast hours of public TV stations remained unchanged (53 thousand hours), and increased by 7 thousands hours as against 2012.

In 2015, the average annual inflation rate was -0.6%, being mainly influenced by the evolution of food prices, which have declined after 1 June 2015 when the VAT rate decreased from 24% to 9%.

Thus, in 2015 the average annual index of consumer prices for food was 5.7 % lower than the corresponding index of 2012. With regard to non-food goods the average annual value of 2015 was 100.93, and 102.04 for services, both decreasing compared to 2012.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price indices (%) (previous year = 100)				
Total	103.33	103.98	101.07	99.41
Food goods	101.89	102.96	98.37	96.20
Non-food goods	103.77	105.19	102.45	100.93
Services	105.07	103.19	103.16	102.04
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Food goods	0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.5
Non-food goods	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / Euro	4.4895	4.4633	4.4591	4.5040
lei / USD	3.4240	3.2581	3.6185	4.1390

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



¹⁾ Provisional data for 2015.

In 2015, 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 and those for the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply increased by 52.5 percentage points and 2.4 percentage points, respectively;

- industrial production prices in mining and quarrying and manufacturing decreased by 4.5 percentage points, 0.9 percentage points respectively.

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

2010 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2013	2014	2015
Total	115.26	115.12	112.56
Mining and quarrying	111.23	116.69	108.10
Mining of coal and lignite	112.69	106.69	105.32
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	113.76	124.29	106.64
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	108.80	110.66	110.98
Mining support service activities	108.21	108.96	116.98
Manufacturing	115.06	114.37	111.70
Manufacture of food products	124.22	121.20	120.38
Manufacture of beverages	115.30	119.84	123.02
Manufacture of tobacco products	108.03	112.21	114.13
Manufacture of textiles	122.81	126.62	131.05
Manufacture of wearing apparel	120.68	127.96	132.68
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	119.06	121.51	125.92
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting material	115.79	119.26	123.64
Manufacture of paper and paper products	123.47	126.27	126.47
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	126.80	130.04	129.50
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	135.39	126.66	93.04
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	120.38	117.00	109.57
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	114.47	118.53	124.93
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	114.87	115.60	116.61
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral product	102.77	101.36	99.85
Manufacture of basic metals	107.01	103.26	100.47
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	108.38	105.73	102.24
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	105.84	106.85	99.54
Manufacture of electrical equipment	109.73	108.02	106.85
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	108.83	108.27	109.27
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	111.01	110.69	110.52
Manufacture of other transport equipment	112.32	112.87	111.67
Manufacture of furniture	107.56	110.59	113.58
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	115.22	121.69	127.67
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	106.58	106.99	107.50
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	115.37	116.12	114.97
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	115.37	116.12	114.97
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	150.03	159.90	165.07
Water collection, treatment and distribution	150.03	159.90	165.07

c = Confidential data.

In 2015, the level of the gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was lei 712832.3 million, namely 35873.6 lei per inhabitant.

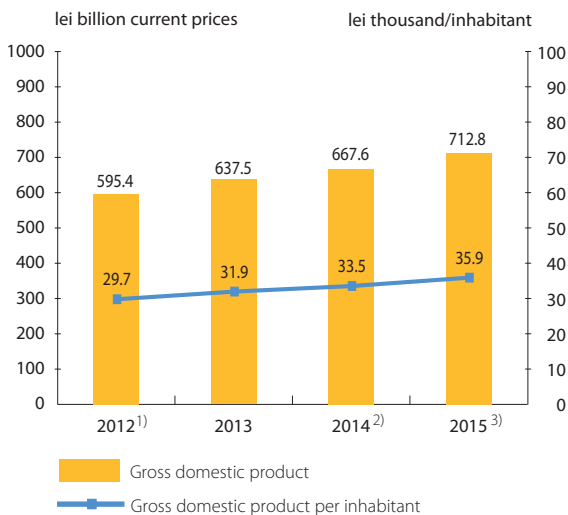
In 2015, as compared to 2014, the gross domestic product, in real terms, increased by 3.8% and the gross domestic product per inhabitant increased by 4.0%.

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

- services had the highest contribution to GDP formation, namely 53.0% of the total (lei 377656.9 million);
- industry, which contributed with 23.2% to GDP formation (lei 165542.8 million), was in second place;
- construction contributed with 7.4% to GDP formation (lei 52893.6 million);
- agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed with 4.2% to the GDP formation (lei 29786.1 million).

In 2015, the gross value added was lei 625879.4 million and represented 87.8% of the GDP.

Gross domestic product and gross domestic product per inhabitant



¹⁾ Revised data.

²⁾ Semi-final data.

³⁾ Provisional data.

Gross domestic product, by category of resources and category of uses

	lei million current prices			
	2012 ¹⁾	2013	2014 ²⁾	2015 ³⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27788.8	34402.8	31450.9	29786.1
Industry	149324.6	160605.6	166040.3	165542.8
Construction	44437.3	44894.5	47763.6	52893.6
Services	300745.4	321500.7	344617.1	377656.9
Gross value added (GVA)	522296.1	561403.6	589871.9	625879.4
Net taxes on products	73071.2	76052.4	77705.5	86952.9
Gross domestic product (GDP)	595367.3	637456.0	667577.4	712832.3
Actual final consumption	465156.9	479450.6	501131.3	534214.9
Households actual individual final consumption	427700.2	430463.8	451871.6	484276.6
General government actual collective final consumption	37456.7	48986.8	49259.7	49938.3
Gross capital formation	159821.0	162950.4	168498.3	182360.2
Gross fixed capital formation	162771.9	157482.6	161375.8	176177.5
Change in stocks	-2950.9	5467.8	7122.5	6182.7
Net exports⁴⁾	-29610.6	-4945.0	-2052.2	-3742.8
Gross national income (GNI)	587381.0	625456.8	662127.3	699304.1

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

1) Revised data.

2) Semi-definitive data

3) Provisional data.

4) Exports - imports.

In 2015, in terms of GDP use, the actual final consumption was lei 534214.9 million, and the value of its most important component – the actual individual final consumption – was 484276.6 million lei.

In 2015, lei 176177.5 million were allocated for gross fixed capital formation.

The investment rate increased in 2015, reaching 44.8%, 0.5 percentage points below the level of 2014 (44.3%).

The investment rate was increased last year, with the value of 28.1% with 0.7 percentage points higher than in the previous year (27.4%).

Gross domestic product indices (%)

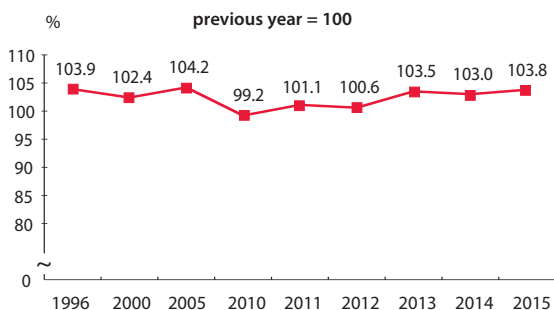
	previous year = 100			
	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ²⁾
RESOURCES				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.9	133.7	102.4	90.6
Industry	93.0	103.8	103.7	102.0
Construction	98.9	104.4	102.3	108.8
Services	109.2	101.5	102.5	104.7
Gross value added	100.4	104.1	102.8	103.5
Net taxes on products	102.2	99.4	104.2	105.6
Gross domestic product (GDP)	100.6	103.5	103.0	103.8
USES				
Actual final consumption	101.1	99.7	103.1	105.2
Households actual individual final consumption	101.7	97.6	103.6	105.9
General government actual collective final consumption	94.4	123.7	98.6	99.5
Gross capital formation	95.2	100.5	103.2	105.3
Gross fixed capital formation	100.1	94.6	102.5	108.8
Change in stocks	-72.9	-224.8	123.3	25.8
Net exports	79.8	26.8	127.2	593.7

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

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Gross domestic product growth variation



Note: Semi-final data for 2014 and provisional data for 2015.

	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ²⁾
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	595367.3 ³⁾	637456.0	667577.4	712832.3
- changes as against the previous year (%)	0.6	3.5	3.0	3.8
Gross domestic product per inhabitant⁴⁾				
- lei	29679.1 ³⁾	31895.4	33524.4	35873.6
- changes as against the previous year (%)	1.1	3.9	3.3	4.0
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity)	17850	18852	19801	20787
- purchasing power standard	14300	14400	15100	...
Gross value added rate (GVA / Output) (%)	42.8	43.7	44.3	44.8
Investment rate (GFCF / GVA) (%)	31.2	28.1	27.4	28.1

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

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Revised data.

4) For the **2012 - 2014** period the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

For **2015** year, the usual residential population at **January 1st, 2015** was used.

... = Data not available.

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

	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.2
Industry	25.0	25.2	24.9	23.2
Construction	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.4
Services	50.5	50.4	51.6	53.0
Gross value added	87.7	88.0	88.4	87.8
Net taxes on products	12.3	12.0	11.6	12.2
Gross domestic product (GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

previous year = 100

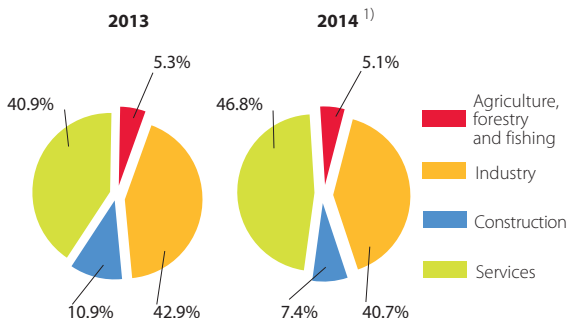
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	112.3	90.7	96.9	108.4
New construction	105.9	90.6	96.8	105.2
Equipment	120.8	86.9	93.6	110.8
Other investment expenditure	105.5	103.9	110.7	112.3

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2015, as compared to 2014, the net investments in the national economy increased by 8.4%, with rises reported for all structural elements: other investment expenditure with 12.3%, equipment (including means of transport) by 10.8% and new construction works by 5.2%.

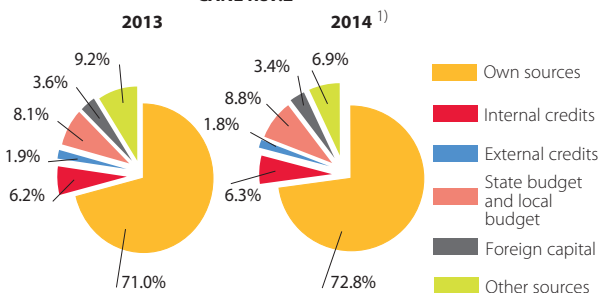
Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

CANE Rev.2



Net investments achieved, by funding sources

CANE Rev.2



Note: Data on 2015 will be available in November 2016.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Agricultural production¹⁾

lei million current prices

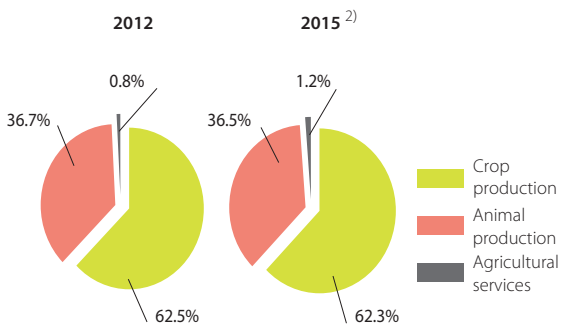
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Total	64259	78464	74524	67159
Crop production	40169	53844	49058	41819
Animal production	23555	23876	24482	24544
Agricultural services	535	744	984	796

¹⁾ According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

²⁾ Provisional data.

Within the structure of agricultural production, crop production is prevalent, with a 62.3% share in the total production in 2015, as compared to 36.5% for animal production and 1.2% for agricultural services.

Agricultural production structure¹⁾



¹⁾ According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

²⁾ Provisional data.

Crop production

thou tonnes

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cereals for grains	12824	20897	22071	19286
of which:				
Wheat	5298	7296	7585	7962
Rye	18	24	24	24
Barley and two-row barley	986	1542	1713	1623
Maize grains	5953	11305	11989	8985
Leguminous plants for beans	63	74	71	76
Potatoes	2465	3290	3519	2625
Sugar beet	720	1029	1399	1041
Oilseed crops	1668	2967	3461	2975
of which:				
Sunflower	1398	2142	2189	1786
Vegetables ¹⁾	3535	3961	3802	3630
Fruit ²⁾	1129	1300	1301	1196
Grapes ²⁾	746	992	784	799

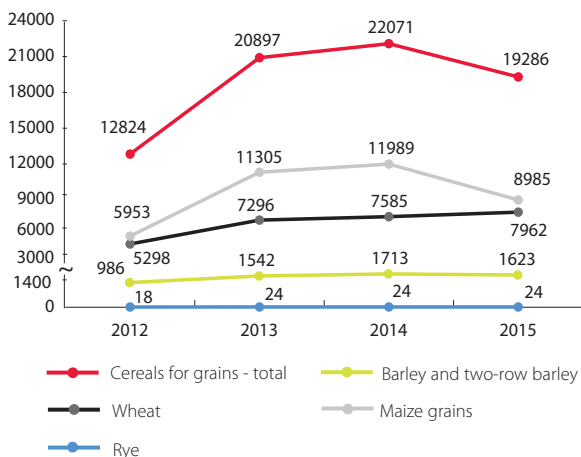
¹⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, combined and successive crops.

²⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens.

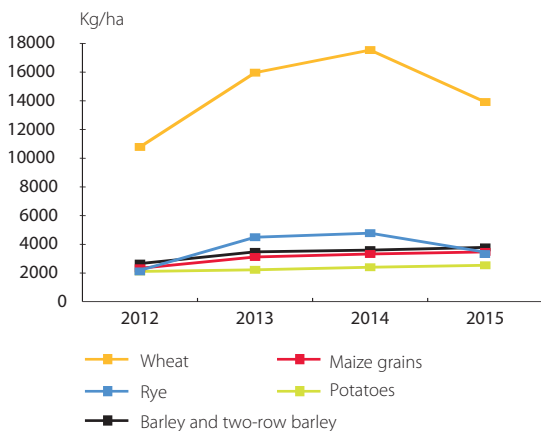
In 2015, the production of cereals for grains was lower than in the 2013-2014 period. As compared to 2014, increases in crop production were reported for: leguminous plants for beans and grapes, while decreases cereals for grains, potatoes, sugar beet, oilseed crops, fruit and vegetables.

Evolution of the production of the main cereals

thou tonnes



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



Animal production

	M.U.	2012	2013	2014
Meat	thou t live weight	1332	1300	1316
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	198	192	184
Pork	thou t live weight	555	546	535
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	107	104	108
Poultry	thou t live weight	471	457	488
Milk - total	thou hl	48337	48728	50535
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	42036	42593	44015
Wool	tonnes	19713	20719	21817
Eggs	mill pcs	6398	6388	6636
Extracted honey	tonnes	23062	26678	18040
Fish¹⁾	tonnes	13443	14861	15319

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

Data on **2015** will be available in July **2016**.

¹⁾ **Source:** National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

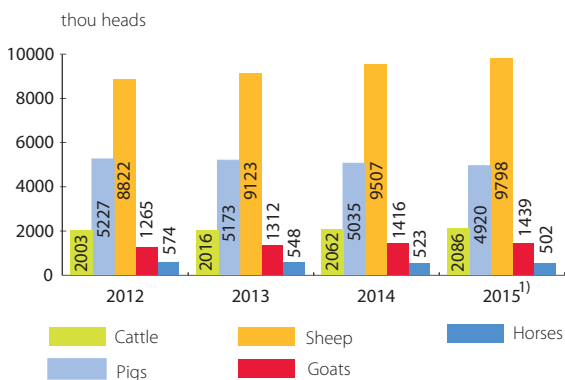
Livestock (on December 1st)

	M.U.	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Cattle	thou heads	2009	2022	2069	2092
Pigs	thou heads	5234	5180	5042	4927
Sheep	thou heads	8834	9136	9518	9810
Goats	thou heads	1266	1313	1417	1440
Horses	thou heads	575	548	525	504
Poultry - total	thou heads	80136	79440	75447	78648
- majority privately owned	thou heads	80119	79428	75435	78635
Bees - total	thou families	1254	1354	1351	1376
- majority privately owned	thou families	1254	1354	1350	1375

¹⁾ Provisional data.



Majority privately owned livestock (on December 1st)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Forest resources, by category of use

Category of use	thou hectares			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Forest resources - total	6529	6539	6545	6555
Forest area	6373	6381	6387	6399
coniferous trees	1945	1937	1930	1931
deciduous trees	4428	4444	4457	4468
Other lands from the forest resources	156	158	158	156

¹⁾ Provisional data.

At the end of 2015, forest resources covered an area of 6555 thousand hectares, 26 thousand hectares more than in 2012 (0.4% respectively). In 2015, as compared to 2014, the forest area increased by approximately 0.2%. In 2015, the forest area amounted to 6399 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1931 thousand hectares (30.2% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4468 thousand hectares (69.8% respectively).

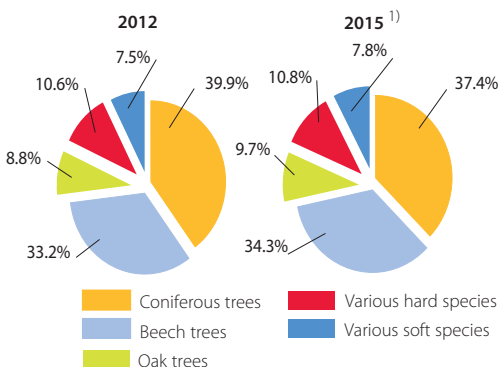
Volume of wood harvested, by main species

Wood species	thou m ³ - gross volume			
	2012	2013 ¹⁾	2014	2015 ²⁾
Volume of wood harvested - total	19081	19282	17889	18133
coniferous trees	7615	7922	7225	6782
beech trees	6332	6226	5836	6215
oak trees	1687	1742	1664	1769
various hard species	2014	1969	1876	1951
various soft species	1433	1423	1288	1416

¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published, by the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of the volume of wood harvested, by main species



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2015, the volume of wood harvested was higher by 244 thousand m³ than in 2014 (+1.4% respectively) and lower by 948 thousand m³ than in 2012 (-5.0% respectively).

In 2015, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 37.4% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 34.3%, oak trees 9.7% and the various hard and soft species 18.6%.

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

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2012	2013	2014	Sem. I 2015 ¹⁾
Total	449482	461484	483066	472626
Mining and quarrying	1098	1072	1112	1077
Manufacturing	46004	46761	48090	46499
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1050	1345	1503	1465
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2925	3055	3160	3040
Construction	44607	45382	47814	46348
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	169723	171259	176202	171808
Transport and storage	34064	36127	39666	39647
Hotels and restaurants	23499	24297	25111	24440
Information and communication	17508	18270	19499	19176
Real estate activities	12737	13202	13844	13731
Professional, scientific and technical activities	52337	53925	56886	55979
Administrative and support services activities	16904	18051	19406	19015
Education ²⁾	3200	3456	3772	3739
Human health and social work activities ²⁾	9063	9552	10093	10027
Art, entertainment and recreation	4738	5131	5758	5680
Other service activities	10025	10599	11150	10955

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ 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

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2012	2013	2014	Sem. I 2015 ¹⁾
Total	447876	459912	481425	471027
Mining and quarrying	1080	1052	1092	1057
Manufacturing	45251	46016	47309	45733
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1003	1306	1468	1433
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2854	2985	3092	2973
Construction	44485	45293	47727	46269
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	169557	171095	176031	171639
Transport and storage	33965	36032	39568	39551
Hotels and restaurants	23473	24272	25083	24411
Information and communication	17449	18204	19426	19104
Real estate activities	12730	13196	13838	13725
Professional, scientific and technical activities	52286	53869	56828	55921
Administrative and support services activities	16751	17895	19232	18851
Education ²⁾	3199	3455	3771	3738
Human health and social work activities ²⁾	9049	9535	10076	10010
Art, entertainment and recreation	4722	5111	5738	5661
Other service activities	10022	10596	11146	10951

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ 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	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total - by sections	102.9	104.7	107.9	102.4
Mining and quarrying	101.7	97.5	109.7	93.7
Manufacturing	103.0	105.0	107.8	102.8
Total - by main industrial groupings	102.9	104.7	107.9	102.4
Intermediate goods	101.2	101.5	107.8	103.2
Capital goods	100.8	114.8	108.6	108.9
Durable consumer goods industry	111.2	104.7	112.3	106.4
Non-durable consumer goods industry	105.2	103.3	104.1	102.5
Energy industry	107.1	92.8	114.2	77.2

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2015, the value index of turnover in industry increased by 2.4% as against the previous year, an increase due to manufacturing (+2.8%). Mining and quarrying decreased by 6.3%.

In 2015, as compared to 2014, the industrial production index (the unadjusted series) increased by 2.7% as a result of the rises in manufacturing (+3.5%) and the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply (+1.3%). Mining and quarrying decreased by 12.5%.

The most important rises were reported for: the manufacture of other non-metallic material (+24.1%); the manufacture of tobacco products (+20.2%); the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (+10.3%); the manufacture of beverages (+10.0%); the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (+8.7%); the manufacture of paper and paper products (+8.6%); the manufacture of rubber and plastic products (+8.2%); the manufacture of electrical equipment (+8.0%); the manufacture of furniture (+7.9%); the manufacture of food products (+5.2%); the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (+3.6%) and the manufacture of basic metals (+3.4%).



Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series

previous year = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	102.4	107.8	106.1	102.7
Mining and quarrying	109.9	102.2	101.0	87.5
Mining of coal and lignite	95.5	72.8	95.4	108.1
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	98.4	100.4	99.1	99.3
Mining of metal ores	122.7	83.3	106.2	104.8
Other mining and quarrying	96.5	100.2	94.2	112.4
Mining support service activities	157.2	117.5	106.5	61.7
Manufacturing	102.2	109.2	107.5	103.5
Manufacture of food products	100.2	107.1	104.2	105.2
Manufacture of beverages	102.0	95.4	96.7	110.0
Manufacture of tobacco products	108.1	91.8	118.5	120.2
Manufacture of textiles	101.4	110.8	102.1	90.8
Manufacture of wearing apparel	97.8	107.8	100.4	92.6
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	93.9	103.9	105.2	94.6
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	108.5	112.3	97.3	98.0
Manufacture of paper and paper products	98.2	112.0	127.0	108.6
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	96.0	92.7	110.8	97.4
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	94.5	105.3	113.7	100.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical product	96.8	107.8	102.3	94.7
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	100.0	105.0	98.2	98.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	99.6	106.7	105.4	108.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	93.7	111.3	104.5	124.1
Manufacture of basic metals	92.9	92.2	104.4	103.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	95.4	103.5	101.4	108.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	111.7	103.0	153.9	103.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	99.7	120.0	113.7	108.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	109.4	111.6	103.6	87.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	101.6	113.8	103.8	110.3
Manufacture of other transport equipment	122.9	117.0	119.0	98.6
Manufacture of furniture	103.3	110.8	102.9	107.9
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	108.8	102.6	116.7	88.2
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	122.2	110.3	97.0	94.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	101.6	98.6	95.3	101.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	101.6	98.6	95.3	101.3
Industry - total by main industrial groupings:				
- intermediate goods industry	102.1	108.7	103.9	102.3
- capital goods industry	104.9	111.5	111.4	104.2
- durable consumer goods industry	105.0	110.4	108.6	111.5
- non-durable consumer goods industry	99.3	105.9	103.2	99.1
- energy industry	100.3	98.6	97.4	101.0

Primary energy

	thou tonnes oil equivalent ¹⁾			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Resources	41728	39244	40235	40906
of which:				
- production ³⁾	27112	25853	26314	25688
- imports	11615	9993	10757	10831
Production ³⁾	27112	25853	26314	25688
of which:				
- coal	6345	4656	4448	4679
- crude oil	3891	4028	3952	3921
- natural gas ⁴⁾	8770	8687	8854	8377
- electric energy ⁵⁾	4101	4591	5195	5065
Imports	11615	9993	10757	10831
of which:				
- coal	765	594	498	556
- crude oil	5126	5297	6725	6596
- natural gas	2321	1177	470	162
- electric energy	121	39	93	325

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

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

⁵⁾ Including wind and solar photovoltaic energy.

In 2015, the production of primary energy decreased compared to the previous year (-2.4%), while imports slightly increased (+0.7%), with a share of 26.5% in the total primary energy resources; the imports of crude oil represented 60.9% of the total imports, and the imports of natural gas experienced a significant decrease compared to 2014 (-65.5%).

Electric energy balance

	billion kWh			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Resources	60.4	59.3	66.8	69.4
Production	59.0	58.9	65.7	65.6
- in thermo-power stations	32.6	27.5	26.9	28.2
- in hydro-power stations	12.3	15.3	19.3	16.7
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.6
- wind	2.6	4.5	7.8 ²⁾	9.1 ²⁾
Imports	1.4	0.4	1.1	3.8
Destinations - total	60.4	59.3	66.8	69.4
Consumption - total	52.2	49.8	51.5	52.6
- in economy	39.5	37.3	39.1	40.0
- public lighting	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
- population	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.0
Exports	1.1	2.5	8.2	10.5
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.3

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including solar photovoltaic energy.

Indices of construction works (%)

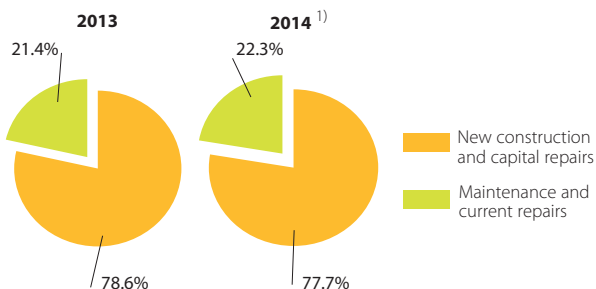
unadjusted series

previous year = 100

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Construction works - total	101.4	99.4	93.3	110.4
of the total, by structure elements:				
new construction works	108.0	90.6	96.8	105.2
capital repair works	90.8	127.5	82.1	131.8
maintenance and current repairs works	89.6	112.7	91.0	113.3
of the total, by type of construction:				
buildings	97.9	95.9	121.3	98.9
of which:				
residential buildings	86.7	105.4	132.6	94.2
non-residential buildings	102.7	92.5	116.6	101.1
civil engineering	103.5	101.4	78.2	120.0

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

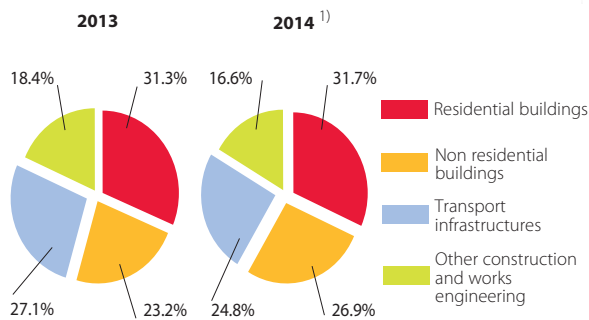
Construction works, by manner of performing



Note: Data on 2015 will be available in November 2016.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects



Note: Data on 2015 will be available in November 2016.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

	M.U.	2012	2013	2014	2015
Railway transport					
Railway engines	number	1796	1795	1779	1795 ¹⁾
Waggons	thou waggons	44	40	35	34 ¹⁾
Carriages	number	4232	4025	4001	3928 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tonnes	56	50	51	55
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	13	13	12	14
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	58	57	65	66
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	4571	4411	4976	5149
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport	number	1131	1152	1137	1134 ¹⁾
Ships for passenger transport	number	94	55	62	65 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tones	28	27	28	30
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	13	12	12	13
National and international passenger transport ²⁾	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers ²⁾	million passengers-km	17	16	11 ³⁾	9
Transport via petroleum pipelines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	6	6	6	7
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1	1
Maritime transport					
Freight ships	number	20	22	26	26 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tonnes	39	44	44	44
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Air transport					
Registered civil aircraft with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	84	67	68	59 ¹⁾
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported freight	thou tonnes	29	32	32	34
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	11	11	12	13
Road transport					
Transported freight	million tonnes	188	191	191	199
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	30	34	35	39
National and international passenger transport ⁴⁾	million passengers	262	274	282	276
Distance covered by passengers ⁴⁾	million passengers-km	16901	17082	18339	17471

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Data on the activity of national operators.

³⁾ In 2014, national operators only carried out national passenger transport.

⁴⁾ Data on bus and microbus transport, excluding local public transport.

*) Under 0.5.

In 2015, as compared to 2014, increases were recorded for the transported goods by rail, road, air, via pipelines and inland waterway.

The goods transported by road increased by 4.2% compared to 2014 for transported goods.

In 2015, as compared to 2014, the national and international passenger transport reported increases for road transport, railway transport and air transport; a constant level was recorded for the maritime transport. Passengers road transport decreased by 2.1% as against the previous year.

Harbour freight transport

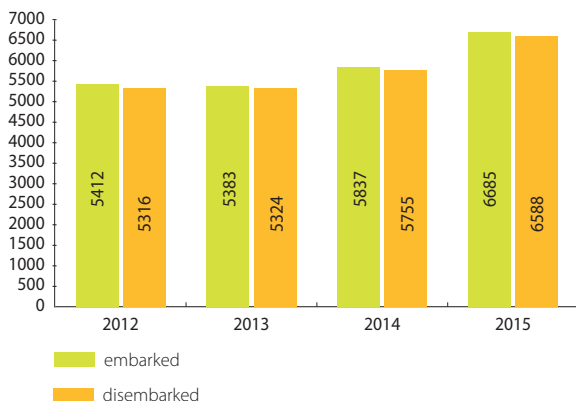
thou tonnes

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maritime transport	39520	43577	43753	44533
- loaded goods	21199	26765	25349	24954
- unloaded goods	18321	16812	18404	19579
Inland waterway transport	27946	26858	27834	30020
- international	9423	9798	8985	11216
- national	13292	12848	14421	13246
- transit ¹⁾	5231	4212	4428	5558

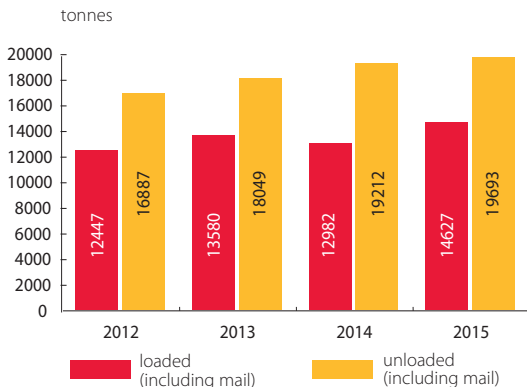
¹⁾ It includes data on the transport between the Bulgarian harbours (transit transport for Romania), in accordance with the European legislation.

Airport passengers transport

thou



Airport freight transport



Airport passenger and freight transport

	M.U.	2012	2013	2014	2015
Passengers	thou				
	passengers	10728	10706	11592	13273
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	29334	31629	32194	34320
Aircraft movements	number	138744	127743	129509	138598

Number of registered motor vehicles¹⁾

	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Buses and minibuses	42	43	44	47
Passenger cars	4487	4696	4908	5155
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	95	102	107	113
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	720	762	807	856

¹⁾ On December 31.

²⁾ 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

	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ²⁾
FOB exports				
euro million	45069	49562	52459	54598
USD million	57921	65879	69877	60605
lei million	200790	219120	233215	242696
Importuri CIF				
euro million	54703	55317	58522	62968
USD million	70285	73519	77905	69858
lei million	243777	244569	260131	279892
Sold (exp. FOB - imp. CIF)				
euro million	-9634	-5755	-6063	-8370
USD million	-12364	-7640	-8028	-9253
lei million	-42987	-25449	-26916	-37196

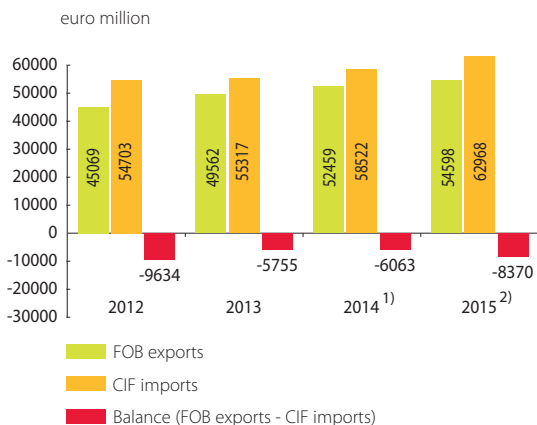
Note : For 2013, the data have been revised and are final.

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

Romania's volume of international trade in goods increased in 2015 as against the previous year. FOB exports amounted to euro 54598 million (increasing by 4.1% as against 2014) and CIF imports amounted to euro 62968 million (increasing by 7.6% as against 2014), with a FOB-CIF trade balance of euro -8370 million.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods operations



1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data

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

euro million

CN code	Name of CN code		2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ²⁾
FOB exports		E	45069	49562	52459	54598
CIF imports		I	54703	55317	58522	62968
I	Live animals and animal products	E	731	745	743	786
		I	1035	1114	1226	1253
II	Vegetable products	E	1970	2985	3067	3072
		I	1416	1455	1514	2038
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	E	183	240	213	224
		I	239	205	164	183
IV	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	1160	1315	1549	1841
		I	2105	2177	2218	2578
V	Mineral products	E	2611	2706	3253	2556
		I	7129	5858	5786	4393
VI	Chemical products	E	2390	2217	2110	2035
		I	5639	5796	5959	6338
VII	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	2557	2797	2942	3096
		I	3908	4055	4249	4611
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	296	309	332	364
		I	696	733	845	882
IX	Wood and articles of wood, exclusiv mobilier	E	1614	1880	1855	1803
		I	375	391	440	534
X	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard and articles thereof	E	282	327	352	379
		I	917	959	1004	1067
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E	3619	3718	3885	3947
		I	3511	3633	3932	4270
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1280	1357	1435	1338
		I	573	622	709	694
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	262	277	293	314
		I	671	673	712	797
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	E	5138	4730	4694	4693
		I	5839	5798	6313	6742
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	11433	12490	13650	15200
		I	14548	15345	15978	17900
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	E	6834	8435	8621	9160
		I	4086	4335	5014	5753
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	532	608	771	983
		I	924	1020	1152	1431
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	1765	2022	2218	2384
		I	939	995	1136	1317
XXII	Goods not elsewhere classified in the C.N.	E	415	407	473	423
		I	156	151	172	185

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

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section of the Combined Nomenclature (CN) in 2015 as compared to 2014 consist of:

- increases in the shares of the sections "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" with 1.8 percentage points;
- decreases in the shares of the sections "Mineral products" with -1.5 percentage points.

With regard to the evolution of imports by section of the Combined Nomenclature, the following structural changes took place in 2015 compared to 2014:

- an increase in the share of the section "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" with +1.1% percentage points;
- a decrease in the share of the section "Mineral products" with -2.9 percentage points.

Unit value indices of international trade in goods calculated based on values expressed in euro (%)

previous year = 100

	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ²⁾
FOB exports	103,9	97,0	98,5	100,2
CIF imports	100,8	98,0	97,6	97,7

Note: Data calculated from values expressed in euro.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

International trade in goods, by mode of transport

euro million

	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ²⁾
--	------	------	--------------------	--------------------

FOB exports by mode of transport

Total	45069	49562	52459	54598
of which:				
Road transport	31597	33457	36230	39134
Maritime transport	8955	10769	10806	10162
Railway transport	1965	2411	2459	1975
Air transport	852	836	1019	1050
Inland waterway transport	541	378	349	361

CIF imports by mode of transport

Total	54703	55317	58522	62968
of which:				
Road transport	38759	40710	43374	47449
Maritime transport	9237	8414	8940	8584
Railway transport	1724	1527	1436	1508
Air transport	2004	1830	1980	2178
Inland waterway transport	393	289	280	385

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

FOB exports, by group of countries ¹⁾

	euro million			
	2012	2013	2014 ²⁾	2015 ³⁾
Total	45069	49562	52459	54598
Europe	38468	41885	44433	46282
European Union (EU-28)	31720	34508	37308	40242
EFTA	673	866	875	813
Other European countries	6075	6512	6250	5227
Asia	3236	3748	3835	3993
Middle and Near East	1707	1932	2028	2239
Other Asian countries	1530	1815	1807	1754
Africa	1791	2053	2266	2215
North Africa	1297	1576	1716	1789
Other African countries	494	477	551	425
America	1481	1800	1847	1709
of which:				
North America	973	946	1130	1128
Central America and the Caribbean	105	388	248	230
South America	403	467	469	351
Oceania	73	61	49	330
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	20	15	29	71

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

1) Country of destination for exports.

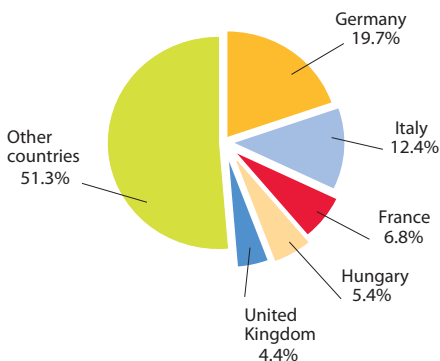
2) Semi-final data.

3) Provisional data.

4) 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 2015 ¹⁾

54598 euro million



1) Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

CIF imports, by group of countries ¹⁾

euro million

	2012	2013	2014 ²⁾	2015 ³⁾
Total	54703	55317	58522	62968
Europe	46384	47986	50324	55044
European Union (EU-28)	40260	41916	44123	48587
EFTA	610	572	583	526
Other European countries	5514	5498	5618	5931
Asia	6387	5588	6457	6051
Middle and Near East	386	329	284	376
Other African countries	6001	5259	6174	5675
Africa	414	355	438	518
North Africa	191	210	256	267
Other African countries	223	146	182	251
America	1491	1348	1257	1284
of which:				
North America	892	738	737	740
Central America and the Caribbean	173	151	117	130
South America	426	459	403	414
Oceania	24	18	25	42
Extra-EU not specified countries⁴⁾	3	22	19	27

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

¹⁾ Country of dispatch for intra-Community imports and origin country for extra-Community imports.

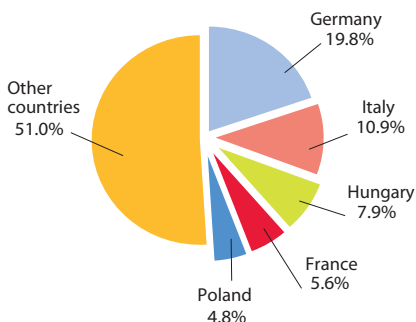
²⁾ Semi-final data.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ 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 2015¹⁾

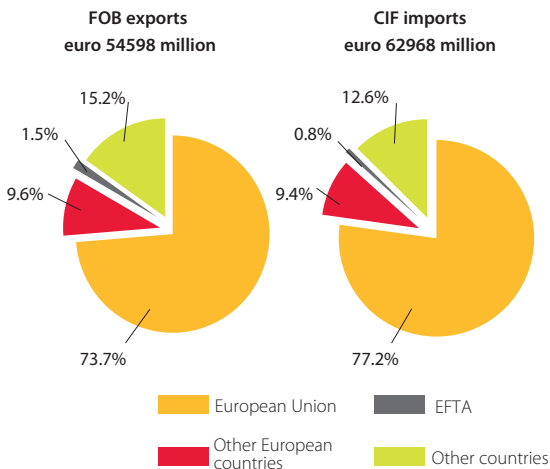
62968 euro million



¹⁾ Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

International trade in goods, by group of countries, in 2015¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In terms of the geographic orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by European Union Member States, which held 73.7% of total exports in 2015.

The main area of origin of imports is also represented by European Union Member States, holding 77.2% of total imports in 2015.

Retail¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2012	2013	2014 ²⁾
Total	184880.7	186435.2	199902.7
Food goods	61691.0	63176.2	66696.2
Non-food goods	72374.1	74250.2	81889.1
Retail of fuels	50815.6	49008.8	51317.4

Note: Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.

Data on **2015** will be available in November **2016**.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

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

Unadjusted series

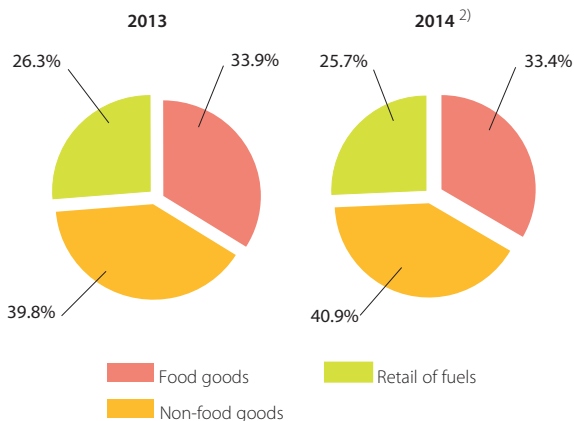
previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	104.1	100.5	106.4	108.9
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	102.6	99.9	105.3	119.1
Predominant sales of non-food goods	104.1	103.6	110.8	102.8
Retail of fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	106.2	96.4	100.3	105.8

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2015, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activity is retail, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, increased by 8.9% compared to 2014, due to the rises reported for predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco (+19.1%), the retail of fuels for motor vehicles (+5.8%) and predominant sales of non-food goods (+2.8%).

Retail¹⁾, by group of goods



Note: Data on **2015** will be available in November **2016**.

¹⁾ Excluding the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Turnover volume indices for market services mainly rendered to the population

Unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
CANE Rev. 2	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	100.8	96.3	99.7	109.8
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	99.4	100.8	100.9	108.7
Travel agency and tour operator services;				
tourist assistance services	123.8	87.8	98.5	123.5

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2015, the volume index of the market services mainly rendered to the population increased by 9.8% compared to the previous year.

Income from market service activities

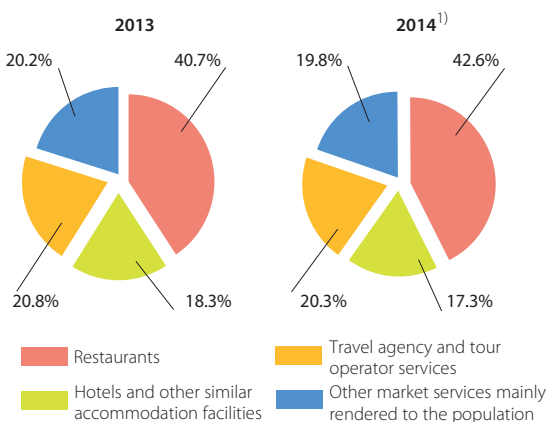
	lei million current prices		
CANE Rev. 2	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾
Market services mainly rendered to the population	17930.3	19098.4	20768.4
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators	195969.1	201505.9	220478.9

Note: Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.

Data on 2015 will be available in November 2016.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



Note: Data on 2015 will be available in November 2016.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

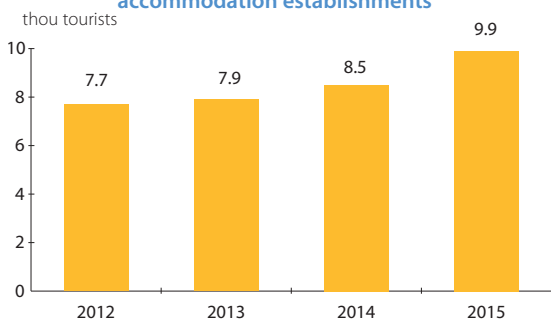
Tourist accommodation

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Tourist accommodation capacity				
Existing ¹⁾ (thou places)	301	306	311	328
In operation (thou places-days)	74136	77029	77677	81873
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	7687	7943	8466	9930
of which: foreigners	1656	1717	1915	2240
Stays overnight in the establishments of touristic reception by touristic destinations (thou)				
Total	19166	19363	20280	23519
of which: foreigners	3297	3478	3768	4472

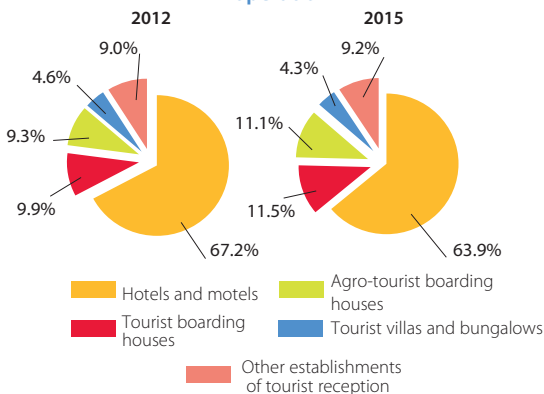
¹⁾ On July, 31. Tourist accommodation establishments with at least 5 bed-places.

In 2015, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 9331 thousand persons (an increase of 10.5% compared to 2014), and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 13118 thousand persons (an increase of 6.7% compared to 2014).

Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments



Structure of the tourist accommodation capacity in operation



International trips registered at Romanian borders

	2012	2013	2014	2015
--	------	------	------	------

Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)

Total	7937	8019	8442	9331
of which:				
Austria	218	200	202	180
Bulgaria	944	1136	1209	1524
Italy	340	332	355	324
Germany	439	448	470	438
Republic of Moldova	1120	995	1277	1633
Turkey	267	254	255	301
Ukraine	740	794	716	823
Hungary	1547	1443	1495	1661

Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)

Total	7937	8019	8442	9331
of which:				
Road	6027	6244	6390	7475
Railway	255	232	173	143
Air	1469	1347	1690	1535
Naval	186	196	189	178

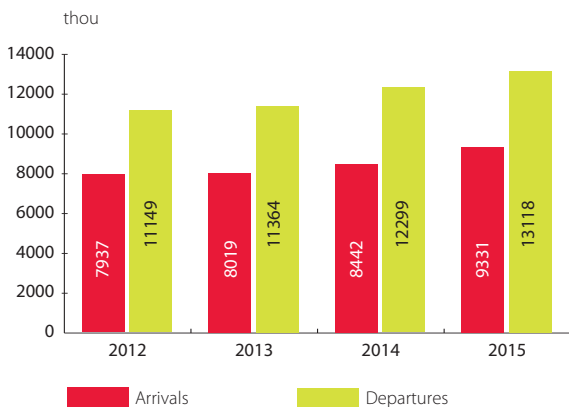
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)

Total	11149	11364	12299	13118
of which:				
Road	8464	8794	9362	10245
Railway	201	187	158	135
Air	2461	2359	2756	2712
Naval	23	24	23	26

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			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Judges (number)	4203	4466	4204	4185
Actions which entered the Courts of Justice (thou)	2455	2246	2272	2034
- penal (thou)	255	285	320	299
- civil (thou)	2200	1961	1952	1735
Persons definitively convicted	49188	47133	40832	42276
of which, for:				
Offences against the person	7824	7305	6527	6426
Offences against the patrimony ²⁾⁾	18858	17853	15429	15684
Forest offences	1069	1200	1045	1105
Work-related offences, of which:	556	382	403	447
- giving a bribe	76	70	64	70
- taking a bribe	122	68	72	87
- trading of Influence	88	140	95	108
- taking of undue advantage	11	3	2	5
Offences against the authorities	374	352	323	309
Economic offences	16	33	19	23
Offences causing damage to social cohabitation relations	2037	1823	1597	1602
Offences against traffic regulations ³⁾	12832	13015	11200	12349
Criminality rate				
(persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	245	236	205	213

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ Offences against private and public assets.

³⁾ To calculate the criminality rate for the **2012-2014** period, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, population estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

In **2015**, for criminality rate calculation the usual resident population on **January 1st** used, estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

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 2015, in Romania there were 4185 judges, 19 less than the previous year and decreasing with 18 against 2012. Of the total actions registered by the Courts of Justice in 2015, 1735 thousand (85.3%) were civil actions. The average number of penal and civil actions was 486 per judge in 2015, 98 actions less than in 2012, 54 actions less than 2014, respectively.

During the 2012-2015 period, the number of definitively convicted persons per 100000 inhabitants decreased from 245 in 2012, to 213 in 2015.

	number			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Offences - total (thou)²⁾	308	311	401	342
Criminality rate ^{2);3)}				
(Offences per 100000 inhabitants)	1538	1555	2014	1722

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ The offences investigated and solved by the Police, as well as those for which the responsibility is thrown to the Prosecutor's Office are included.

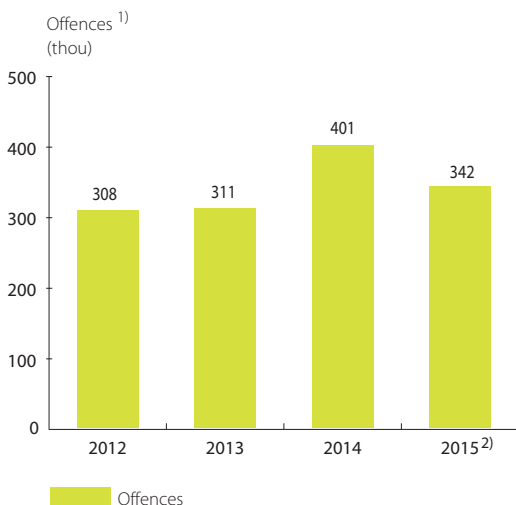
³⁾ To calculate the criminality rate for the **2012-2014** period, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, population estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

In **2015**, for criminality rate calculation the usual resident population on **January 1st** used, estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

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

The number of offences investigated and solved by the Police and offences declined to the Prosecutor's Office. in 2015 was 342 thousand, an decrease of 59 thousand offences against the previous year and an increase of 34 thousand against 2012. In 2015, the offences investigated and solved by the Police and offences declined to the Prosecutor's Office per 100000 inhabitants was 1722, an increase of 12.0% against 2012, but an decrease 14.5% against 2014.

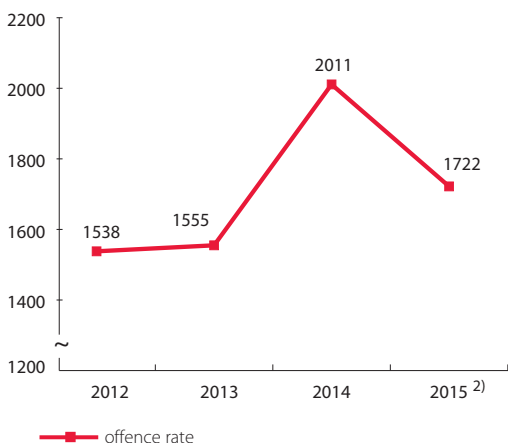
Offences investigated and solved by the Police



¹⁾ The offences investigated and solved by the Police, as well as those for which the responsibility is thrown to the Prosecutor's Office are included.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Offences rate ¹⁾



¹⁾ Offences investigated and solved by the Police are included, and offences declined by Police to the Prosecutor's Office, per 100000 inhabitants.

In order to calculate the offence rate for the **2012-2014** period, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for **2015** the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Country	Population, on January 1 st			
	2000	2013	2014	2015
	Total			
EU-28	486.8	506.7	506.5 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	508.5 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
EU-27	482.3	502.4	502.7 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	504.2 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Austria	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.6
Belgium	10.2	11.2	11.2	11.3
Bulgaria	8.2	7.3	7.2	7.2
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
Cyprus	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Croatia	4.5 ³⁾	4.3	4.2	4.2
Denmark	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
France	60.5	65.6	65.9 ²⁾	66.4 ¹⁾⁽²⁾
Germany	82.2	82.0	80.8 ¹⁾	81.2
Greece	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.9
Ireland	3.8	4.6	4.6 ²⁾	4.6 ²⁾
Italy	56.9	59.7	60.8	60.8
Latvia	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lithuania	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	15.9	16.8	16.8	16.9
Poland	38.3 ¹⁾	38.1	38.0	38.0
Portugal	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.4 ³⁾
United Kingdom	58.8	63.9	64.4	64.9 ³⁾
Romania	22.5	20.0	19.9	19.9 ³⁾
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Slovenia	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Spain	40.0	46.7	46.5	46.4
Sweden	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.7
Hungary	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.9

¹⁾ Break in the series.²⁾ Provisional data.³⁾ Estimates.

Source: Eurostat.

(million inhabitants)			
2000	2013	2014	2015
of which: women			
249.9	259.3	259.6 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	260.2 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
247.6	257.1	257.4 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	258.1 ¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
5.2	5.7	5.7	5.7
4.2	3.7	3.7	3.7
5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
31.2	33.8	34.0 ²⁾	34.2 ¹⁾⁽²⁾
42.1	41.7	41.2 ¹⁾	41.4
5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
1.9	2.3	2.3 ²⁾	2.3 ²⁾
29.4	30.8	31.3	31.3
1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5
19.7 ¹⁾	19.6	19.6	19.6
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5 ³⁾
30.2	32.5	32.7	32.9 ³⁾
11.5	10.3	10.2	10.2 ³⁾
2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
20.4	23.7	23.6	23.6
4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2

Country	Live births (per 1000 inhabitants)				
	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	10.6¹⁾	10.4¹⁾	10.4¹⁾	10.0^{2);3)}	10.1^{1);2);3)}
EU-27	10.6	10.4¹⁾	10.4¹⁾	10.0^{2);3)}	10.1^{1);2);3)}
Austria	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6
Belgium	11.4	11.6 ¹⁾	11.5	11.2	11.1
Bulgaria	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4
Czech Republic	8.9	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4
Cyprus	12.2	11.3	11.8	10.8	10.9
Croatia	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.3
Denmark	12.6	10.6	10.4	10.0	10.1
Estonia	9.4	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.3
Finland	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.5
France	13.3	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.4 ^{1);2)}
Germany	9.3	8.1	8.4 ¹⁾	8.3	8.8
Greece	9.6	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.5
Ireland	14.4	16.2	15.7	15.0 ²⁾	14.6 ²⁾
Italy	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.3
Latvia	8.6	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.9
Lithuania	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.4
Luxembourg	13.1	10.9	11.3 ¹⁾	11.3	10.9
Malta	11.5	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.8
Netherlands	13.0	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.4
Poland	9.9 ¹⁾	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.9
Portugal	11.7	9.2	8.5	7.9	7.9 ³⁾
United Kingdom	11.5	12.8	12.8	12.1 ³⁾	12.0 ³⁾
Romania⁴⁾	10.4	9.7	10.0	9.1	9.7
Slovakia	10.2	11.3	10.3	10.1	10.2
Slovenia	9.1	10.7	10.7	10.2	10.3
Spain	9.9	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.2
Sweden	10.2	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.9
Hungary	9.6	8.8	9.1 ¹⁾	9.0	9.5

	Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)				
	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014
	0.6¹⁾	0.8¹⁾	0.4¹⁾	0.2^{2);3)}	0.4^{1);2);3)}
	0.6	0.8¹⁾	0.5¹⁾	0.2^{2);3)}	0.4^{1);2);3)}
Austria	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.4
Belgium	1.1	2.2 ¹⁾	1.7	1.5	1.8
Bulgaria	-5.1	-5.1	-5.5	-5.2	-5.7
Czech Republic	-1.8	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.4
Cyprus	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.7
Croatia	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7
Denmark	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.0
Estonia	-3.8	-0.4	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5
Finland	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9
France	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.9 ^{1);2)}
Germany	-0.9	-2.3	-2.4 ¹⁾	-2.6	-1.9
Greece	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5	-1.6	-2.0
Ireland	6.1	10.0	9.5	8.6 ²⁾	8.3 ²⁾
Italy	-0.2	-0.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.6
Latvia	-5.0	-4.7	-4.5	-4.0	-3.4
Lithuania	-1.4	-3.6	-3.5	-3.9	-3.4
Luxembourg	4.5	3.5	4.0 ¹⁾	4.2	4.0
Malta	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2
Netherlands	4.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.1
Poland	0.3 ¹⁾	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Portugal	1.4	-0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-2.3 ³⁾
United Kingdom	1.2	4.0	3.8	3.2 ³⁾	3.2 ³⁾
Romania⁴⁾	-0.9	-2.7	-2.7	-3.2³⁾	-3.1³⁾
Slovakia	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Slovenia	-0.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1
Spain	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
Sweden	-0.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7
Hungary	-3.7	-4.1	-3.9 ¹⁾	-3.8	-3.3

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Estimates.

⁴⁾ For **2000** and **2011** the birth rate refers to live births with permanent residence in Romania.

For **2012** and **2013** the birth rate does not include live births from abroad.

For **2014** the birth rate refers to live births with usual residence in Romania.

Source: Eurostat.

Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2010	2013	2014
Austria	78	80	81	81
Belgium	78	80	81	80
Bulgaria	72	74	74	75
Czech Republic	75	78	78	79
Cyprus	77	78	79	80
Croatia	74 ¹⁾	76	77	77
Denmark	76	79	80	81
Estonia	71	75	76	77
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	83
Latvia	71	73	74	74
Lithuania	73	73	74	74
Luxembourg	78	80	82	82
Malta	77	79	80	82
Netherlands	78	81	81	81
Poland	73	76	77	78
Portugal	76	79	80	80
United Kingdom	77	80	81	81
Romania	71	74	75	75
Slovakia	73	75	76	76
Slovenia	76	80	80	81
Spain	78	82	82	83
Sweden	80	82	82	82
Hungary	71	74	75	76

¹⁾ The year 2001.

Source: World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau.

Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2013	2014	2015
UE-28	3.5	1.5	0.5	0.0
UE-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	2.0	2.1	1.5	0.8
Belgium	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.6
Bulgaria	10.3	0.4	-1.6	-1.1
Czech Republic	3.9	1.4	0.4	0.3
Cyprus	4.9	0.4	-0.3	-1.5
Croatia	4.5	2.3	0.2	-0.3
Denmark	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
Estonia	3.9	3.2	0.5	0.1
Finland	3.0	2.2	1.2	-0.2
France	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.1
Germany	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.1
Greece	2.9	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1
Ireland	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Italy	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.1
Latvia	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.2
Lithuania	1.1	1.2	0.2	-0.7
Luxembourg	3.8	1.7	0.7	0.1
Malta	3.0	1.0	0.8	1.2
Netherlands	2.3	2.6	0.3	0.2
Poland	10.1	0.8	0.1	-0.7
Portugal	2.8	0.4	-0.2	0.5
United Kingdom	0.8	2.6	1.5	0.0
Romania	45.7	3.2	1.4	-0.4
Slovakia	12.2	1.5	-0.1	-0.3
Slovenia	8.9	1.9	0.4	-0.8
Spain	3.5	1.5	-0.2	-0.6
Sweden	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
Hungary	10.0	1.7	0.0	0.1

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Employment rate (%)				
	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
UE-28	...	64.1	64.1	64.8	65.6
UE-27	62.1	64.2	64.2	64.9	65.7
Austria	67.9	70.8	71.4	71.1	71.1
Belgium	60.9	62.0	61.8	61.9	61.8
Bulgaria	51.5	59.8 ¹⁾	59.5	61.0	62.9
Czech Republic	64.9	65.0	67.7	69.0	70.2
Cyprus	65.4	68.9	61.7	62.1	62.4
Croatia	...	57.4	52.5	54.6	55.8
Denmark	76.4	73.3	72.5	72.8	73.5
Estonia	60.9 ¹⁾	61.2	68.5	69.6	71.9
Finland	68.1 ¹⁾	68.1	68.9	68.7	68.5
France	61.7	64.0	64.1	63.8 ¹⁾	63.8
Germany	65.3	71.3 ¹⁾	73.5	73.8	74.0
Greece	56.6	59.1	48.8	49.4	50.8
Ireland	64.5	59.6	60.5	61.7	63.3
Italy	53.4	56.8	55.5	55.7	56.3
Latvia	57.4	58.5	65.0	66.3	68.1
Lithuania	59.6	57.6	63.7	65.7	67.2
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	65.7	66.6	66.1 ¹⁾
Malta	54.5	56.2	60.8	62.4	63.9
Netherlands	72.9	74.7 ¹⁾	73.6	73.1	74.1
Poland	55.1 ¹⁾	58.9 ¹⁾	60.0	61.7	62.9
Portugal	68.2	65.3	60.6	62.6	63.9
United Kingdom	71.0	69.4	70.5	71.9	72.7
Romania²⁾	63.6	60.2	60.1	61.0	61.4
Slovakia	56.3	58.8	59.9	61.0	62.7
Slovenia	62.7	66.2	63.3	63.9	65.2
Spain	56.1	58.8	54.8	56.0	57.8
Sweden	71.1	72.1	74.4	74.9	75.5
Hungary	55.9	54.9	58.1	61.8	63.9

Unemployment rate (%)					
2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
...	9.5	10.8	10.2	9.4	
9.3	9.5	10.8	10.1	9.4	
4.7	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	
6.6	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	
16.2	10.3 ¹⁾	13.0	11.4	9.2	
8.8	7.3	7.0	6.1	5.1	
5.0	6.3	15.9	16.1	15.1	
...	11.7	17.3	17.3	16.3	
4.5	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.2	
13.4 ¹⁾	16.7	8.6	7.4	6.2	
11.1 ¹⁾	8.4	8.2	8.7	9.4	
10.2	8.9	9.9	10.3 ¹⁾	10.4	
7.9	7.0 ¹⁾	5.2	5.0	4.6	
11.3	12.7	27.5	26.5	24.9	
4.3	13.9	13.1	11.3	9.4	
10.9	8.4	12.2	12.7	11.9	
14.2	19.5	11.9	10.8	9.9	
16.0	17.8	11.8	10.7	9.1	
2.3	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.7 ¹⁾	
6.3	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.4	
2.7	4.5 ¹⁾	7.3	7.4	6.9	
16.4 ¹⁾	9.7 ¹⁾	10.3	9.0	7.5	
3.9	11.0	16.4	14.1	12.6	
5.6	7.8	7.6	6.1	5.3	
6.9	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	
19.1	14.4	14.2	13.2	11.5	
6.9	7.3	10.1	9.7	9.0	
13.8	19.9	26.1	24.5	22.1	
5.5	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.4	
6.6	11.2	10.2	7.7	6.8	

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

Unemployment rate according to the ILO (International Labour Office).

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ The data for the 2010-2015 period have been calculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

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

Country	2000	2010	2013	2014
EU-28	1.79¹⁾	1.93	2.03	2.03²⁾
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria ¹⁾	1.89	2.74	2.89	2.99 ²⁾
Belgium	1.93	2.05	2.43	2.46 ^{1);2)}
Bulgaria	0.49	0.57	0.64	0.80
Czech Republic	1.12	1.34	1.91	2.00 ²⁾
Cyprus	0.23	0.45	0.46	0.48 ²⁾
Croatia	...	0.74	0.82	0.79
Denmark	2.19	2.94	3.06	3.05 ^{1);2)}
Estonia	0.60	1.58	1.71	1.44
Finland	3.25	3.73	3.29	3.17
France	2.08 ³⁾	2.18 ³⁾	2.24	2.26 ²⁾
Germany	2.40	2.71	2.83	2.87 ^{1);2)}
Greece	...	0.60 ¹⁾	0.81	0.84
Ireland	1.09	1.61 ¹⁾	1.54 ¹⁾	1.52 ¹⁾
Italy	1.01	1.22	1.31	1.29 ²⁾
Latvia	0.44	0.61	0.61	0.69 ²⁾
Lithuania	0.58	0.78	0.95	1.01 ²⁾
Luxembourg	1.57	1.53	1.30	1.26 ^{1);2)}
Malta	...	0.64	0.84	0.83 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.80	1.72	1.96	1.97 ²⁾
Poland	0.64	0.72	0.87	0.94
Portugal	0.72 ¹⁾	1.53	1.33	1.29 ²⁾
United Kingdom	1.73	1.69 ¹⁾	1.66	1.70 ^{1);2)}
Romania	0.37	0.45	0.39	0.38⁴⁾
Slovakia	0.64	0.62	0.83	0.89
Slovenia	1.36	2.06	2.60	2.39
Spain	0.89	1.35	1.26	1.23
Sweden ¹⁾	...	3.22	3.31	3.16
Hungary	0.79	1.15	1.40	1.37

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Break in the series.

⁴⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
UE-28	...	9.1	10.5²⁾	10.7	10.6
UE-27	7.1³⁾	9.2	10.6²⁾	10.7	10.6
Austria	8.3	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.3
Belgium	6.2	7.2	6.7	7.1	6.8
Bulgaria	...	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7
Czech Republic	...	7.5	9.7 ²⁾	9.3	8.6
Cyprus	3.1	7.7	6.9	6.9	7.1
Croatia	...	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6
Denmark	19.4	32.5	31.4	31.7	31.4
Estonia	6.6 ²⁾	10.9	12.6	11.5	12.5
Finland	17.5 ²⁾	23.0	24.9	25.1	25.2
France	2.8	5.0	17.7 ²⁾	18.3 ²⁾	18.3
Germany	5.2	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9
Greece	1.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Ireland	...	6.8	7.3	6.7	6.3
Italy	4.8	6.2	6.2	8.0	7.5
Latvia	...	5.1	6.5	5.5	5.1
Lithuania	2.8	3.9	5.7	5.0	5.5
Luxembourg	4.8	13.4	14.4	14.0	16.5 ²⁾
Malta	4.5	6.0	7.6	7.1	7.1
Netherlands	15.5	16.6 ²⁾	17.4 ²⁾	17.8	18.5
Poland	...	5.2 ²⁾	4.3 ²⁾	4.0	3.5
Portugal	3.4	5.7	9.7	9.6	9.7
United Kingdom	20.5	19.5	16.1	15.8	15.5
Romania	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.3
Slovakia	...	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Slovenia	...	16.2	12.4	11.9	11.7
Spain	4.5	11.0	11.1	9.8 ²⁾	9.7
Sweden	21.6	24.4	28.1	28.9	29.4
Hungary	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	6.3 ²⁾

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Break in the series.

³⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Share of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2010	2013	2014	2015
UE-28	70	79	81	83
UE-27	70	79	81	83
Austria	73	81	81	82
Belgium	73	80	83	82
Bulgaria	33	54	57	59
Czech Republic	61	73	78	79
Cyprus	54	65	69	71
Croatia	56	65	68	77
Denmark	86	93	93	92
Estonia	67	79	83 ¹⁾	88
Finland	81	89	90	90
France	74	82	83	83
Germany	82	88	89	90
Greece	46	56	66	68
Ireland	72	82	82	85
Italy	59	69	73	75
Latvia	60	72	73	76
Lithuania	61	65	66	68
Luxembourg	90	94	96	97
Malta	70	79	81	82
Netherlands	91	95	96	96
Poland	63	72	75	76
Portugal	54	62	65	70
United Kingdom	80	88	90	91
Romania	42	58	61¹⁾	68
Slovakia	67	78	78	79
Slovenia	68	76	77	78
Spain	58	70	74	79
Sweden	88	93	90	91
Hungary	58	70	73	76

¹⁾ Break in the series.

Source: Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2010	2013	2014
EU-28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	123.1	114.9	116.2	115.3
Belgium	137.7	129.8	129.8	129.4
Bulgaria	31.2	41.6	43.0 ¹⁾	43.7 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	67.1	75.4	76.0	77.6
Cyprus	89.3	94.7	87.5	86.4 ¹⁾
Croatia	68.2	66.3	72.6	70.3
Denmark	112.9	113.2	114.3	113.4
Estonia	45.2	69.0	72.8	73.8
Finland	116.4	111.3	108.0	107.5
France	120.3	116.7	116.2	115.3
Germany	107.1	106.3	104.8	106.3
Greece	94.3	92.1	90.6 ¹⁾	89.0 ¹⁾
Ireland	129.7	140.9	142.2	143.9
Italy	128.6	111.8	108.1	106.8
Latvia	40.9	58.2	62.4	64.7
Lithuania	42.5	67.1	74.2	74.4
Luxembourg	182.6	160.5	165.1	167.2
Malta	99.2	97.3	89.8	86.8
Netherlands	119.4	114.0	112.5 ¹⁾	112.5 ¹⁾
Poland	54.6	69.5 ²⁾	73.6	73.7
Portugal	71.1	78.7	80.2	80.1 ³⁾
United Kingdom	114.8	103.7	102.0	102.2
Romania	23.3	49.3	55.8	56.7¹⁾
Slovakia	58.0	81.9	82.7	83.4
Slovenia	75.9	79.1	79.3	81.5
Spain	103.0	103.3	105.1 ¹⁾	105.1 ¹⁾
Sweden	118.3	117.1	113.2	112.0
Hungary	56.9	72.5	71.8	70.4

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Break in the series..

³⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Agricultural production indices

previous year = 100

Country	2010	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
UE-28	98.8	101.8	102.5	99.2
UE-27	98.9	101.8	102.6	99.1
Austria	98.1	98.9	104.5	99.1
Belgium	99.4	102.5	104.2	101.3
Bulgaria	94.0	114.2	99.4	89.8
Czech Republic	93.0	106.0	109.9	93.9
Cyprus	100.9	98.8	96.9	90.1
Croatia	93.3	104.2	93.0	100.5
Denmark	97.6	93.3	114.1	103.2
Estonia	96.0	104.7	104.6	107.2
Finland	96.3	95.7	101.5	100.2
France	97.9	99.2	106.5	98.6
Germany	95.0	96.6	93.7	97.5
Greece	99.4	97.2	102.8	98.1
Ireland	106.1	104.6	103.6	105.3
Italy	99.8	101.1	97.8	102.3
Latvia	97.6	103.4	103.1	114.9
Lithuania	92.8	98.2	108.4	108.8
Luxembourg	95.1	100.8	104.0	95.5
Malta	100.5	101.3	101.0	96.1
Netherlands	101.2	101.2	100.8	102.0
Poland	96.8	100.7	106.6	97.3
Portugal	100.9	103.0	103.8	103.8
United Kingdom	101.4	102.2	105.9	99.2
Romania	101.0	124.5	102.9	91.1
Slovakia	91.8	106.7	107.4	95.1
Slovenia	100.1	98.0	112.8	104.0
Spain	103.5	107.1	103.6	98.2
Sweden	100.2	100.9	104.6	101.5
Hungary	88.9	112.4	111.1	97.0

¹⁾ Estimates.

Source: Eurostat.

2010 = 100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
EU-28	101.69	103.56	94.12	94.86
EU-27	101.72	103.59	94.12	94.86
Austria	108.38	110.38	104.04	101.42
Belgium ¹⁾	103.86	103.77	101.17	98.63
Bulgaria	107.19	110.26 ¹⁾	89.13	91.02 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	110.18	115.24	86.78	93.01
Cyprus	71.53	74.07 ¹⁾	42.27	44.17
Croatia	92.92	95.26	68.53	68.05
Denmark	103.23	104.46	110.69	116.00
Estonia	131.73	128.55	145.23	137.48
Finland	94.81	93.83	103.54 ²⁾	109.40 ²⁾
France	99.31	101.07	90.53	86.70
Germany	107.88	108.85	108.44	105.92
Greece	87.44	88.00 ¹⁾	41.40	40.42 ¹⁾
Ireland	116.00	136.39	97.88	106.05 ¹⁾
Italy	91.27	92.27	68.98	67.76
Latvia	113.98	118.05	148.95	147.15
Lithuania	114.49	119.66	147.90	142.68
Luxembourg	97.61	99.66	96.44	95.32
Malta ¹⁾	94.14	100.10	110.00	121.50
Netherlands	96.36	...	91.14 ¹⁾	98.47 ¹⁾
Poland	114.45	119.59	102.43	102.09
Portugal	95.06	96.68	56.01	54.60
United Kingdom	97.17	98.20	104.35 ¹⁾	108.04 ¹⁾
Romania	127.80	131.63¹⁾	96.97	107.28¹⁾
Slovakia	128.13	137.03	78.07	92.13
Slovenia	101.03 ¹⁾	106.40 ¹⁾	72.77	66.85 ¹⁾
Spain ¹⁾	91.11	94.24	90.43	91.80
Sweden	94.48	97.16	103.75	117.98
Hungary	113.32	121.54	105.83	109.03

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹⁾)			
	2000	2010	2013	2014
EU-28	19600	25300	26700	27400
EU-27	19700	25400	26700	27500
Austria	25700	32000	35000	35500
Belgium	24600	30200	32000	32500
Bulgaria	5500	11300	12200	12800
Czech Republic	14100	20600	22200	23200
Cyprus	18000	26000	22500	22400
Croatia	9600	14900	15800	16100
Denmark	25700	31900	33700	34200
Estonia	8400	16100	20000	20900
Finland	23000	29200	30100	30300
France	22600	27400	29000	29300
Germany	23100	30200	32600	33900
Greece	16800	22100	19700	19900
Ireland	25700	33000	35100	36800
Italy	23200	26200	26200	26400
Latvia	7100	13300	16600	17500
Lithuania	7600	15300	19600	20600
Luxembourg	49100	64400	70500	73000
Malta	16600	21800	22600	23100
Netherlands	27400	34200	35400	35900
Poland	9200	15700	17900	18600
Portugal	15500	20500	20600	21400
United Kingdom	23800	27400	28900	22900
Romania	5000	12600	14400⁴⁾	15100²⁾
Slovakia	9700	18600	20200	21100
Slovenia	15500	21100	21500	22600
Spain	18900	24700	24300	25000
Sweden	25500	31800	33300	33700
Hungary	10500	16500	17700	18600

¹⁾ **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 and it is a conventional currency unit which excludes the influence of the differences among countries in terms of price level.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Estimates.

⁴⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
EU-28	3.9	2.1	0.2	1.4	1.9
EU-27	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.9
Belgium	3.6	2.7	0.0	1.3	1.4
Bulgaria	5.0	0.1	1.3	1.5	3.0
Czech Republic	4.3	2.3	-0.5	2.0	...
Cyprus	5.7	1.4	-5.9	-2.5 ²⁾	1.6 ²⁾
Croatia	3.8	-1.7	-1.1	-0.4	1.6
Denmark	3.7	1.6	-0.2	1.3	1.2
Estonia	10.6	2.5	1.6	2.9	1.1
Finland	5.6	3.0	-0.8	-0.7	0.5
France	3.9	2.0	0.7	0.2	1.2
Germany	3.0	4.1	0.3	1.6	1.7
Greece	3.9	-5.5	-3.2 ²⁾	0.7 ²⁾	-0.2 ²⁾
Ireland	10.2	0.4	1.4	5.2	7.8
Italy	3.7	1.7	-1.7	-0.3	0.8
Latvia	5.4	-3.8	3.0	2.4	2.7
Lithuania	3.8	1.6	3.5	3.0	1.6
Luxembourg	...	5.7	4.3	4.1	4.8
Malta	...	3.5	4.1	3.7	6.3
Netherlands	4.2	1.4	-0.5 ²⁾	1.0 ²⁾	2.0 ²⁾
Poland	4.6	3.7	1.3	3.3	3.6
Portugal	3.8	1.9	-1.1	0.9 ³⁾	1.5 ³⁾
United Kingdom	3.8	1.5	2.2	2.9	2.3
Romania	2.4	-0.8	3.5	3.0⁴⁾	3.8²⁾
Slovakia	1.2	5.1	1.4	2.5	3.6
Slovenia	4.2	1.2	-1.1	3.0	2.9
Spain	5.3	0.0	-1.7 ²⁾	1.4 ²⁾	3.2 ²⁾
Sweden	4.7	6.0	1.2	2.3	4.1
Hungary	4.2	0.7	1.9	3.7	2.9

Country	General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2010	2013	2014	2015
UE-28	-6.4	-3.3	-3.0	-2.4
UE-27	-6.4	-3.3	-3.0	-2.4
Austria	-4.4	-1.3	-2.7	-1.2
Belgium	-4.0	-3.0	-3.1	-2.6
Bulgaria	-3.2	-0.4	-5.4	-2.1
Czech Republic	-4.4	-1.3	-1.9	-0.4
Cyprus	-4.8	-4.9	-8.9	-1.0
Croatia	-6.2	-5.3	-5.5	-3.2
Denmark	-2.7	-1.1	1.5	-2.1
Estonia	0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.4
Finland	-2.6	-2.6	-3.2	-2.7
France	-6.8	-4.0	-4.0	-3.5
Germany	-4.2	-0.1	0.3	0.7
Greece	-11.2	-13.0	-3.6	-7.2
Ireland	-32.3	-5.7	-3.8	-2.3
Italy	-4.2	-2.9	-3.0	-2.6
Latvia	-8.5	-0.9	-1.6	-1.3
Lithuania	-6.9	-2.6	-0.7	-0.2
Luxembourg	-0.7	0.8	1.7	1.2
Malta	-3.2	-2.6	-2.0	-1.5
Netherlands	-5.0	-2.4	-2.4	-1.8
Poland	-7.5	-4.0	-3.3	-2.6
Portugal	-11.2	-4.8	-7.2	-4.4
United Kingdom	-9.6	-5.6	-5.6	-4.4
Romania	-6.9	-2.1	-0.9	-0.7
Slovakia	-7.5	-2.7	-2.7	-3.0
Slovenia	-5.6	-15.0	-5.0	-2.9
Spain	-9.4	-6.9	-5.9	-5.1
Sweden	0.0	-1.4	-1.6	0.0
Hungary	-4.5	-2.6	-2.3	-2.0

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.