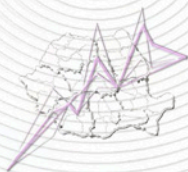


# ROMANIA IN FIGURES

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



ROMÂNIA



2020

INSTITUTUL NAȚIONAL DE  
STATISTICĂ  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

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ROMANIA



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# **ROMANIA IN FIGURES**

**- statistical abstract -**

**Bucharest**  
**- July 2020 -**

# EUROPEAN UNION



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## ROMANIA



0 100 200 300 km

## Geographical position of Romania

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

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

**Source:** Institute of Geography.

- 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 = 238397 km<sup>2</sup>.**  
The total area of Romania was updated by the National Agency for Cadastre and Land Registration according to the Law on cadastre and land registration No 7/1996, with subsequent amendments.
- **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, 2019

<b>Number of counties</b>	<b>42<sup>1)</sup></b>
Number of towns and municipalities	319
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2862
Number of villages	12957

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

ROMANIA'S RELIEF

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

Major mountain peaks

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

Source: Institute of Geography.

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

Major rivers

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

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

Source: Institute of Geography.

- **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 (mil. m <sup>3</sup> )
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 <sup>1)</sup>	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	7920.0	800.0

<sup>1)</sup> Between the Nera-Danube confluence and the dam (according to the data of the two hydro-power stations).

Source: Institute of Geography.



## Major natural lakes

Natural lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume (mil. m <sup>3</sup> )
Lakes of glacial cirques: Bucura	Hunedoara	10.5	0.5
Lakes of volcanic crater: Sfânta Ana	Harghita	22.0	0.6
Lakes of karstic depression: Zăton	Mehedinți	20.0	1.0
Lakes natural barrage: 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

**Source:** Institute of Geography.

- 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 2019

Categories of protected areas	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reserves, natural monuments, natural reserves	916	307973
National parks	13	317419
Natural parks	16	770027
Biosphere reserves	3	661939
Wetlands of international importance	19	1096640
Avifauna special protection areas	171	3875298
Sites of Community importance	435	4650970
Natural sites of the Universal Natural Heritage	1	311916

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

## Biosphere reserves, in 2019

Name of reserves	County	Area (ha)
<b>Total</b>		<b>661939</b>
Danube Delta	Tulcea, Constanța	576421
Retezat	Hunedoara	38316
Rodna	Maramureș, Bistrița-Năsăud, Suceava	47202

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

## Air temperature, in 2019

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	12.0	36.5	12.VIII	-16.3	8.I
Suceava	10.3	32.7	13.VIII	-16.2	8.I
Oradea	12.8	36.7	12.VIII	-12.1	8.I
Iași	11.7	35.1	13.VIII	-14.6	8.I
Cluj-Napoca	11.0	34.4	2.VII	-16.0	8.I
Târgu Mureș	11.0	35.4	13.VIII	-15.0	8.I
Bacău	11.2	34.8	2.VII	-15.8	13.I
Timișoara	13.2	37.3	13.VIII	-14.9	8.I
Deva	11.8	35.9	13.VIII	-14.3	8.I
Sibiu	11.1	34.4	2.VII	-22.9	8.I
Vârful Omu	-0.6	...	...	-25.5	23.II
Galați	13.1	36.7	2.VII	-10.0	8.I
Târgu Jiu	12.3	35.0	2.VII	-13.7	13.I
Buzău	12.9	36.9	2.VII	-14.4	13.I
Calafat	13.8	37.9	12.VIII	-11.1	14.I
Turnu Măgurele	13.4	36.9	8.VIII	-9.5	8.I
Bucharest-Filaret	13.4	36.8	2.VII; 25.VIII	-11.8	8.I
Constanța	14.4	33.8	31.VII	-7.8	8.I

... = Data not available.

**Source:** National Administration of Meteorology.

## Precipitations, in 2019

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	515.7
Suceava	535.3
Oradea	497.6
Iași	463.4
Cluj-Napoca	506.4
Târgu Mureș	531.4
Bacău	666.5
Timișoara	459.9
Deva	543.9
Sibiu	484.8
Vârful Omu	1008.9
Galați	281.0
Târgu Jiu	873.4
Buzău	427.7
Calafat	544.0
Turnu Măgurele	477.7
Bucharest-Filaret	547.2
Constanța	320.6

**Source:** National Administration of Meteorology.

**POPULATION**

- 19414458 inhabitants, on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019 (usually resident population);
- Density of the usually resident population: 81.4 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>, on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

**CAPITAL:** Bucharest Municipality (2139439 inhabitants, permanent resident population on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019), divided into six administrative sectors. Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Țepeș.

It becomes the capital of the Romanian Country (Țara Românească) in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the capital of Romania in 1862, being the most important political, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the country.

**MAIN CITIES:** Bucharest, Iași, Timișoara, Cluj-Napoca, Constanța, Craiova, 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 bicameral 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 2019, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.7452.

## Usually resident population by age, sex and area, on July 1<sup>st</sup>

persons

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19591668</b>	<b>19476713</b>	<b>19414458</b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	9579992	9528936	9500450
Female	10011676	9947777	9914008
<b>By age group</b>			
0-14 years	3055366	3047986	3042242
15-59 years	11657910	11508135	11435561
60 years and over	4878392	4920592	4936655
<b>By area</b>			
Urban	10519506	10481512	10455362
Rural	9072162	8995201	8959096

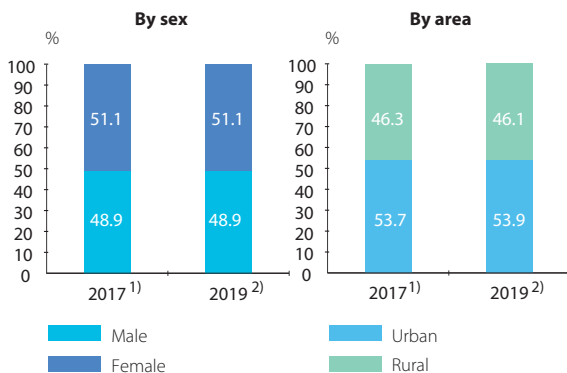
<sup>1)</sup> On January 1<sup>st</sup>.

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, Romania's usually resident population was 19414.5 thousand inhabitants, of which 9.9 million women (51.1%). The negative values of the natural increase, combined with those of international migration balance, entailed a diminution with 177.2 thousand persons, of the usually resident population, during July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 - January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019. The age structure of the usually resident population bears the specific imprint of the demographic ageing process, marked primarily by declining birth rates, which has determined the fall in the share of young population (0-14 years) and the absolute and relative increase in the share of older people (60 years and over). On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019 compared to July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017, a slight increase in the share of young people (0-14 years) was noticed, from 15.6% to 15.7%, while the share of elderly population (aged 60 and over) considerably increased from 24.9% to 25.4%.

The adult usually resident population (15-59 years) on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019 represents 58.9% of the total, decreasing with 222.3 thousand persons as against July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017. Among the adult population, the share of the age groups 30-34 years, 40-44 years, 50-54 years increased, while the share of the age groups 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 35-39 years, 45-49 years and 55-59 years decreased.

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, the usually resident population in urban area was 10.5 million persons, accounting for 53.9% of the country's population.

## Usually resident population



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

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

## Permanent resident population by age, sex and area, on July 1<sup>st</sup>

persons

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22213586</b>	<b>22208803</b>	<b>22154572</b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	10844565	10846356	10821333
Female	11369021	11362447	11333239
<b>By age group</b>			
0-14 years	3289473	3286379	3231435
15-59 years	13907126	13829093	13772105
60 years and over	5016987	5093331	5151032
<b>By area</b>			
Urban	12518237	12524951	12498561
Rural	9695349	9683852	9656011

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

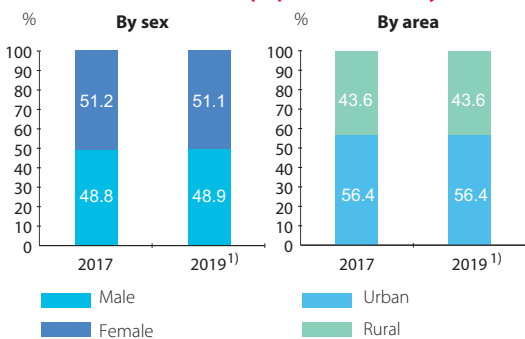
On July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, the Romania's permanent resident population was 22154.6 thousand persons, a decrease with 59 thousand persons compared to July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017; this decrease was mainly due to the negative natural increase of the population.

On July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019 compared to July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017, the share of young people (0-14 years) decreased from 14.8% to 14.6% and the share of the elderly population (aged 60 and over) increased from 22.6% to 23.3%. The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 62.2% of total, decreasing with 135 thousand persons from July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

On July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, the permanent resident population in urban area was 12.5 million persons, accounting for 56.4% of the country's population.

**Note:** Permanent resident population on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019 - provisional data.

## Permanent resident population, on July 1<sup>st</sup>



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

## The average age of the population, on July 1<sup>st</sup>

years

	2017	2018	2019
The average age of the usually resident population	41.8	42.0	42.1 <sup>1)</sup>
The average age of the permanent resident population of Romania	41.2	41.4	41.7 <sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> On January 1<sup>st</sup>. <sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

The average age of the usually resident population of the country grew from 41.8 years (July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017) to 42.1 years (January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019), average age characterising countries with "adult" population. Female population, with an average age of 43.7 years was on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019 older than male population by 3.3 years. The average age of the permanent resident population increased from 41.2 years (July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017) to 41.7 years (July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019). Female population, with an average age of 43.2 years was on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, older than male population by 3.1 years.

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

	2017 <sup>1)</sup>	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019
<b>Vital statistics (absolute data)</b>			
Live births	202151	202744	185677 <sup>2)</sup>
Deaths	261402	263911	259307 <sup>2)</sup>
- Infant deaths	1364	1226	1144 <sup>2)</sup>
Natural increase	-59251	-61167	-73630 <sup>2)</sup>
Marriages	142613	143292	128610 <sup>1)</sup>
Divorces	31147	30857	30197 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>			
Live births	10.3	10.4	9.6 <sup>3)</sup>
Deaths	13.3	13.6	13.4 <sup>3)</sup>
- Infant deaths <sup>4)</sup>	6.7	6.0	6.2 <sup>2)</sup>
Natural increase	-3.0	-3.2	-3.8 <sup>3)</sup>
Marriages	6.4	6.5	5.8 <sup>3)</sup>
Divorces	1.4	1.4	1.4 <sup>3)</sup>

**Note:** Only live-births whose mothers' usual residences at the time of birth were in Romania and whose births were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included; as for deaths under 1 year, only the deaths of persons whose usual residences were in Romania and whose deaths were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included.

For birth and mortality rates for the **2017 and 2018** years, the usually resident population on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year was used and for **2019** year, the usually resident population on **January 1<sup>st</sup>** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011. For marriage and divorce rates the permanent resident population at **July 1<sup>st</sup>** was used.

1) Final data.

2) Semi-final data.

3) Provisional data.

4) Infant mortality rate is calculated by reporting the number of deaths of persons under 1 year, who had the usual residences in Romania, to 1000 live-births whose usual residences were in Romania.

**Source:** NIS - Statistical demographic surveys.

The birth rate, the first component of the vital statistics showed for 2019 a decrease compared to the previous year and compared to 2017. Given that, on the short and medium term, mortality is not expected to contribute significantly to the reducing of the demographic decline in Romania, the birth rate remains the only component that can be acted upon, with efficient outcomes.

In 2019<sup>1)</sup>, the number of live births with usual residence in Romania was 185.7 thousand persons, decreasing with 17.1 thousands compared to 2018 and with 16.5 thousand persons compared to 2017.

**Note:** For the **2017-2019** period, only live-births whose mothers' usual residences were in Romania and whose births were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included; as for deaths under 1 year, only the deaths of persons whose usual residences were in Romania and whose deaths were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included.

1) Semi-final data.

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

259.3 thousand persons with usual residence in Romania have died in 2019<sup>1)</sup>, 4.6 thousand people less than in 2018 and 2.1 thousand people less than in 2017. The number of deaths with age under 1 year for children with usual residence in Romania, registered in 2019<sup>1)</sup>, was 1144, with 82 fewer deaths compared to 2018 and with 220 less in comparison with 2017.

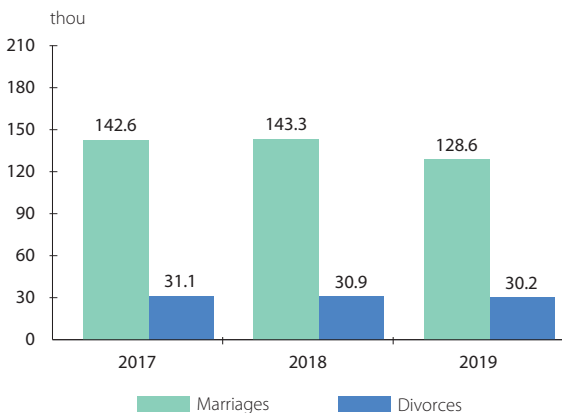
**Note:** For the **2017-2019** period, only live-births whose mothers' usual residences were in Romania and whose births were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included; as for deaths under 1 year, only the deaths of persons whose usual residences were in Romania and whose deaths were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included.

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

128.6 thousand marriages were concluded in 2019. Compared to 2018, the number of marriages decreased with 14.7 thousands and while compared to 2017, they decreased with 14.0 thousands.

In 2019, the number of divorces was 30.2 thousands, decreasing with 660 compared to 2018 and with 950 compared to 2017.

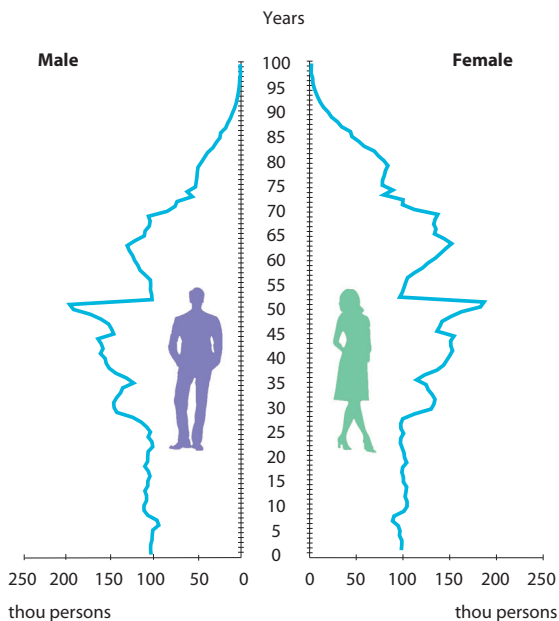
### Evolution of marriages and divorces



In 2018, the average life length<sup>2)</sup> has increased, as against 2017, with 0.15 years for female population and with 0.09 years for male population. In 2018, women had an average life length 7.01 years longer than men.

<sup>2)</sup> Data on **2019** will be available in July **2020**.

## Usually resident population by age and sex, on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019



## Top ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants with permanent residence in Romania, on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019<sup>1)</sup>

Current number	Town <sup>2)</sup>	Number of inhabitants
1.	<b>Bucharest</b>	<b>2139439</b>
2.	Iași	382767
3.	Timișoara	326636
4.	Cluj-Napoca	326145
5.	Constanța	312250
6.	Craiova	305386
7.	Galați	300375
8.	Brașov	289190
9.	Ploiești	226133
10.	Oradea	221301

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

<sup>2)</sup> Municipality (county residence).



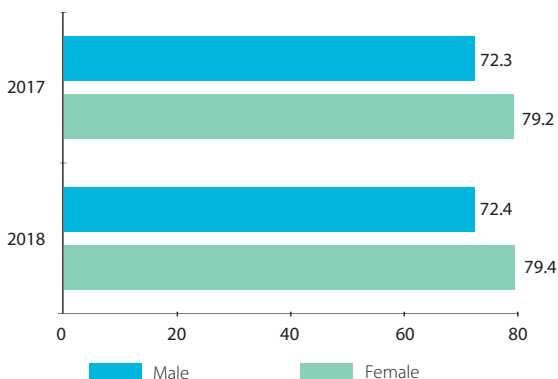
On July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, 12.5 million persons had their permanent residence in urban area, representing more than half of the country's population. Of the 319 towns and cities, 85.9% had a population of less than 50 thousand inhabitants, representing 18.2% of the country's population and 32.2% of the urban population. Large cities (over 100000 inhabitants) hold 31.6% of the country's population and 56.0% of the urban population. In rural area, on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, there were 9.7 million persons, representing 43.6% of the country's population. The communes with populations between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants represented 79.5% of the total number of communes, corresponding to 27.8% of the country's population and 63.9% of the rural population.

### Classification of counties and localities by number of persons with permanent residence in Romania, on July 1<sup>st</sup>

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Counties - total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>
Under 300000	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	9	9	9
700000 and over	8	8	8
<b>Municipalities and towns - total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>319</b>
Under 5000	21	22	24
5000 - 19999	191	193	189
20000 - 49999	62	59	61
50000 - 99999	21	21	20
100000 - 199999	14	14	14
200000 - 999999	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1
<b>Communes - total</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>2862</b>
Under 1000	98	105	108
1000 - 1999	621	624	645
2000 - 4999	1659	1653	1630
5000 - 9999	441	434	433
10000 and over	42	45	46

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

## Average life expectancy, by sex (years)



**Note:** Data on 2019 will be available in July 2020.

## Internal migration

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a change in permanent residence (absolute data)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>380202</b>	<b>36274</b>	<b>403221</b>
From rural to urban	87097	89990	94306
From urban to urban	111592	113998	117622
From rural to rural	72110	73131	77508
From urban to rural	109403	109155	113785
<b>Rates<sup>2)</sup> (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>
From rural to urban	7.0	7.2	7.5
From urban to urban	8.9	9.1	9.4
From rural to rural	7.4	7.6	8.0
From urban to rural	11.3	11.3	11.8

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

<sup>2)</sup> The permanent resident population on July 1<sup>st</sup> of each year was used.

**Source:** Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 2019<sup>3)</sup> 403.2 thousand persons have changed their permanent residence within the country, with 16.9 thousand persons more than in 2018 and with 23.0 thousand persons more compared to 2017.

The same with previous years, in 2019, the migratory flows from urban areas (to rural and to urban areas) hold the largest shares in the structure of internal migration.

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

### Romanian citizens who established their permanent residence abroad

	number of persons		
	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>22807</b>	<b>23156</b>	<b>27229</b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	10007	10198	11989
Female	12800	12958	15240
<b>By age group</b>			
Under 18 years	3884	4716	5662
18-40 years	12445	11858	13740
41-60 years	5883	5987	7122
61 years and over	595	595	705
<b>By country of destination</b>			
Australia	111	114	128
Austria	1347	1531	1746
Belgium	420	543	673
Canada	1086	1048	1126
France	886	890	1075
Germany	3959	4088	396
Greece	169	177	184
Jordan	56	46	51
Israel	75	66	61
Italy	3575	3449	4553
United Kingdom	1203	1158	1234
Republic of Moldova	837	975	1307
Spain	5361	5547	6910
United States of America	1281	1165	1243
Sweden	167	181	173
Ukraine	38	27	63
Hungary	390	271	304
Other countries	1846	1880	2437

**Note:** Final data for 2019 will be available in July 2020.

The balance of permanent international migration was positive, the number of immigrants being 2.4 times higher than the number of emigrants. In 2018, the balance of international migration by change of usual residence was negative, the number of emigrants exceeding the number of immigrants with 59 thousands persons.

In 2018, most emigrants were male, representing 51.3% of all emigrants, increasing as opposed to previous years (50.7% in 2017 and 48.4% in 2016).

In 2018, 56.9% of immigrants were male, a decrease compared to 2016, when the share of male immigrants was 57.8%.

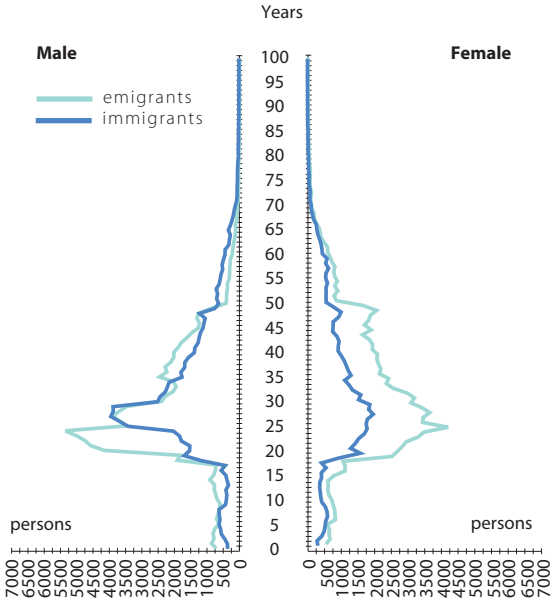
## Emigrants and immigrants, by change of usual residence

number of persons

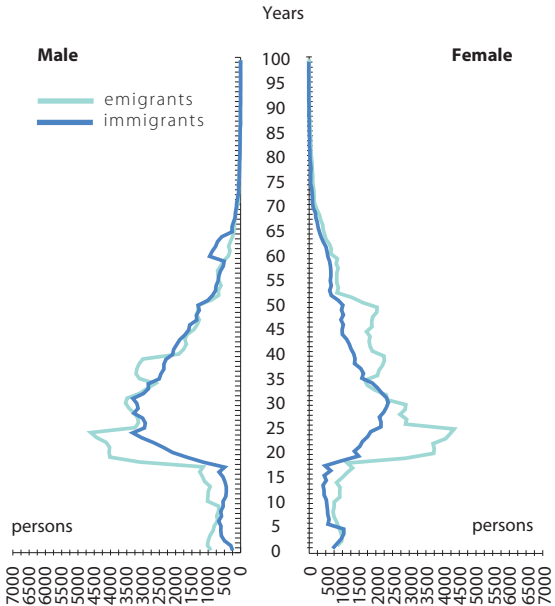
	2016	2017	2018
<b>Immigrants</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>137455</b>	<b>177435</b>	<b>172578</b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	79387	101036	98271
Female	58068	76399	74307
<b>By age group</b>			
Under 18 years	16300	19068	20762
18-40 years	84506	108520	102077
41-60 years	30371	40666	40720
61 years and over	6278	9181	9019
<b>By country of destination</b>			
Austria	4600	5000	5100
Belgium	3036	3800	3502
Canada	392	423	408
Denmark	2131	2566	2433
Switzerland	643	966	1030
France	1900	2000	1760
Germany	15000	16000	16000
Greece	2750	3000	2409
Italy	11665	11153	12033
United Kingdom	9556	14303	8782
Republic of Moldova	19858	32835	39629
Spain	43948	58177	45759
United States of America	1120	1065	1057
Hungary	1000	752	722
Other countries	19856	25395	31954
<b>Emigrants</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>207578</b>	<b>242193</b>	<b>231661</b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	100533	122791	118803
Female	107045	119402	112858
<b>By age group</b>			
Under 18 years	26618	32596	33435
18-40 years	134456	151862	141490
41-60 years	41202	47701	48331
61 years and over	5302	10034	8405
<b>By country of destination</b>			
Austria	12400	10872	13310
Belgium	10300	10300	10705
Canada	1086	2000	1193
Denmark	5052	5366	5477
Switzerland	1750	1866	1257
France	6000	6000	5349
Germany	28000	51000	56000
Greece	500	612	586
Italy	42248	40582	36553
United Kingdom	55474	51031	36272
Republic of Moldova	837	3641	3609
Spain	27909	30235	28030
United States of America	1281	1683	1714
Hungary	700	999	891
Other countries	14041	26006	30715

**Note:** Provisional data on 2019 will be available in September 2020.

## Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2016



## Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2018



In 2019, the economically active population was of 9033 thousand persons (decreasing as compared to previous year), out of which 97.0% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

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

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
	thou persons		
<b>Economically active population - total</b>	<b>9120</b>	<b>9069</b>	<b>9033</b>
- Female	3936	3883	3852
- Urban	4994	4955	4951
<b>Employment - total</b>	<b>8671</b>	<b>8689</b>	<b>8680</b>
- Female	3777	3748	3722
- Urban	4769	4769	4783
<b>ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployed - total</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>353</b>
- Female	159	135	130
- Urban	225	186	168

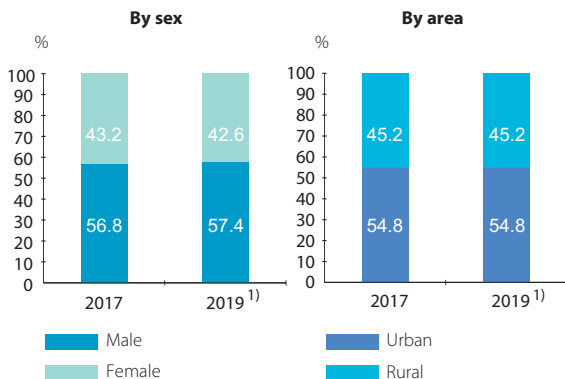
**Note:** The series of data have been calculated according to the usually resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

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

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

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

## Economically active population

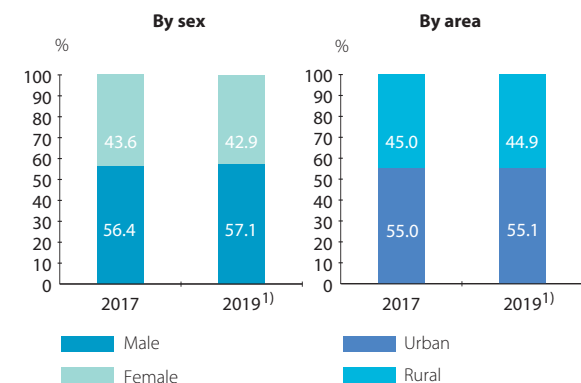


<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Employment increased over recent years, reaching 8680 thousand persons in 2019 (as compared to 8689 thousand persons in 2018 and 8671 thousand persons in 2017). Among the employed persons in 2019, 57.1% were men. Until 2002, the majority of the employed population was rural area. Beginning with 2003, most of the employed population had their permanent residence in urban area (55.1% in 2019). The category of wage earners prevails among employed persons (75.8% in 2019).

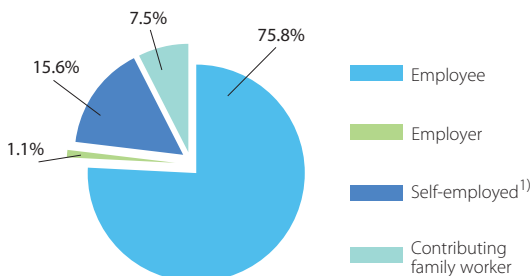
The unemployed number - according to the international definition (ILO) - in 2019 was 353 thousand persons, decreasing as compared to 2018 (-6.9%). Out of total unemployed, 29.0% were young persons (15-24 years).

## Employment



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

## Employment structure, by employment status, in 2019



<sup>1)</sup> Including the members of an agricultural holding or of a non-agricultural co-operative.  
**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

## Employment, by main activities of the national economy

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8671</b>	<b>8689</b>	<b>8680</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1975	1938	1844
Industry	1916	1932	1895
Mining and quarrying	65	66	57
Manufacturing	1668	1676	1641
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	80	85	84
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	103	105	113
Construction	696	677	715
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1207	1242	1271
Transport and storage	492	511	512
Hotels and restaurants	203	221	222
Information and communication	187	185	178
Financial intermediation and insurance	116	112	116
Real estate activities	15	17	21
Professional, scientific and technical activities	215	218	215
Administrative and support service activities	206	211	227
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	424	408	419
Education	364	359	359
Human health and social work activities	407	415	427
Arts, entertainment and recreation	66	64	69
Other activities of the national economy	182	179	190

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

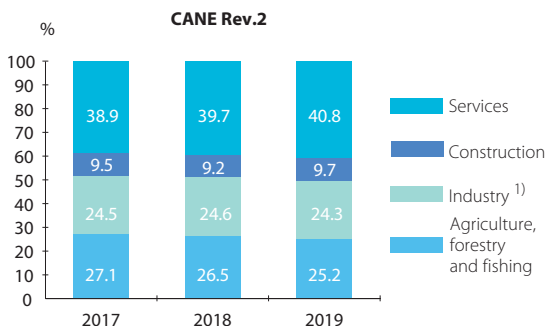
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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

Compared to 2018, the employment breakdown by activity sector of the national economy indicates an important decrease in the number of those employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (-94.4 thousand persons) and manufacturing (-35.1 thousand persons). The activity branches where the number of employed persons increased are construction (+37.3 thousand persons), trade (+28.8 thousand persons), administrative and support services activities (+16.0 thousand persons) and human health and social work activities (+12.8 thousand persons) and public administration and defence (+10.5 thousand persons).



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



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

<sup>1)</sup> Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

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

The share of employment in private sector fell during the last years from 83.6% in 2014, to 82.9% in 2019. Out of total employment in private sector, 74.8% carried out their activities, in industry, construction and services, a higher percentage than the one of 2018, when it was 73.5%.

In 2018, the average number of employees was 5068.1 thousand persons. The average number of employees increased during 2018 with 122.2 thousand persons, compared to the previous year.

Compared to 2017, significant increases in the average number of employees were recorded in the following economic activities: trade, health and social care, professional, scientific and technical activities, information and communications, hotels and restaurants, administrative and support activities, manufacturing, transport and storage. At the other end of the range, the activities with decreases in the average number of employees were: mining and quarrying and education.

The employees breakdown by economic sectors in 2018 shows that 62.4% were found in services (tertiary sector), increasing by 0.7 percentage points as compared to 2017. 35.2% of total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry and construction), decreasing by 0.6 percentage points as compared to 2017. The share of employees working in agricultural branches (primary sector) slightly decreased with 0.1 percentage points as compared with previous year (2.4%).

The private sector absorbs most of the wage earners, so that in 2018 the share of employees in the entirely private sector reached 72.9%, increasing as compared to 2017 by 0.7 percentage points.

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

persons

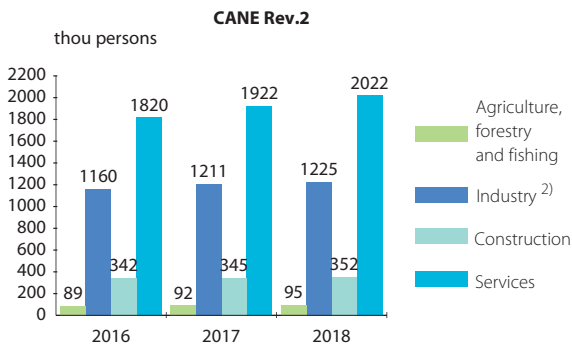
<b>Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4759419</b>	<b>4945868</b>	<b>5068063</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	117046	121720	123821
Industry	1352862	1400975	1409137
Mining and quarrying	54022	51447	49025
Manufacturing	1145001	1195118	1205129
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	54234	52600	52672
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	99605	101810	102311
Construction	365298	370415	374966
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	799735	833932	861875
Transport and storage	264682	276909	283853
Hotels and restaurants	151230	169837	180218
Information and communication	154520	170274	182282
Financial intermediation and insurance	90160	88591	90519
Real estate activities	27448	27747	29102
Professional, scientific and technical activities	151242	158459	171756
Administrative and support service activities	278540	290120	300465
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security <sup>1)</sup>	195967	200038	203050
Education	352742	352153	350812
Human health and social work activities	345501	367231	381152
Arts, entertainment and recreation	64450	68041	72347
Other service activities	47996	49426	52708

**Note:** Data on **2019** will be available in September **2020**.

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

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

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



**Note:** Data on 2019 will be available in September 2020.

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

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

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

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

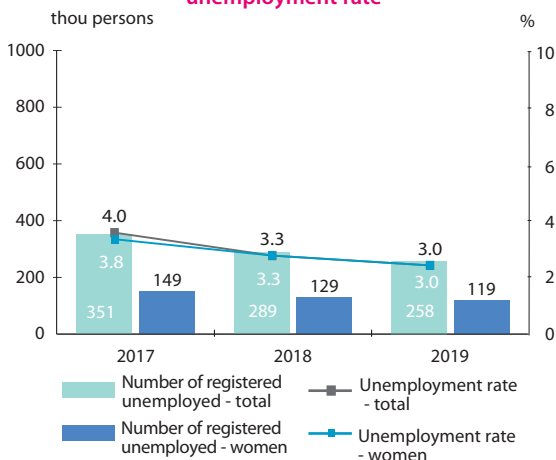
	thou persons		
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total unemployed <sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>351</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>of which: women</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>119</b>
Primary, lower secondary and vocational education	280	218	189
of which: women	110	90	80
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	55	57	55
of which: women	29	30	31
Tertiary education	16	14	14
of which: women	10	9	8

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

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

The number of unemployed registered with the National Agency for Employment (ANOEM) had a downward evolution since 2017, reaching 258 thousand persons at the end of 2019. The registered unemployment rate showed the same evolution during 2017-2019 (accounting for 4.0% at the end of 2017, 3.3% at the end of 2018 and 3.0% at the end of 2019 - provisional rate until recalculated with civil economically active population on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020).

## Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



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

During 2017-2019, men prevailed among registered unemployed (57.5% in 2017, 55.3% at the end of 2018 respectively 54.0% in december 2019).

The number of unemployed women followed a decreasing trend from 2017 to 2019 (from 149 thousand persons in 2017 to 119 thousand persons at the end of 2019).

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

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Under 25 years	18.3	16.2	16.8
25 ani and over	3.9	3.3	3.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Under 25 years	18.1	16.3	16.3
25 ani and over	4.6	3.8	3.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Under 25 years	20.8	16.2	17.5
25 ani and over	3.8	2.6	2.5
<b>Urban</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Under 25 years	20.8	19.3	20.2
25 ani and over	3.8	3.1	2.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Under 25 years	17.0	14.7	15.2
25 ani and over	4.1	3.6	3.3

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

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

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

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

The unemployment rate according to the international definition (ILO) - calculated as share of unemployed in the economically active population significantly fell during recent years, reaching 3.9% in 2019 (as compared to 4.2% in 2018 and 4.9% in 2017).

The ILO unemployment rate decreased in 2019 as against previous year for both women and men. Thus, the unemployment rate for women was 3.4%, decreasing by 0.1 percentage points as against 2018, while for men the unemployment rate was 4.3%, decreasing by 0.4 percentage points as compared to previous year.

In 2019, the unemployment rate was lower in urban than in rural area (3.4% as against 4.5%). The young persons aged 15-24 years are the most severely affected by the unemployment phenomenon.

Thus, in 2019, the youth unemployment rate was 16.8% (higher value than that recorded in previous year), with quite significant differences by area (20.2% in urban as against 15.2% in rural area), The value of this indicator was 3.0% for those aged 25 years and over.

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

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Male	2.4	2.2	1.9
Female	1.5	1.3	1.4
Urban	1.9	1.7	1.6
Rural	2.2	2.0	1.7
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Male	11.1	10.0	8.6
Female	11.1	8.2	9.3
Urban	11.3	10.8	10.3
Rural	11.1	8.6	8.2

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

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

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

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

Long-term unemployment rate (share of unemployed for 12 months and over in the economically active population) was 1.7% in 2019, decreasing as against the previous year by 0.1 percentage points, and by 0.3 percentage points, as against 2017.

By sex, the values of this indicator in 2019 were 1.9% for men and 1.4% for women, while in terms of area 1.6% in urban, as against 1.7% in rural area.

Long-term unemployment rate for young persons (share of unemployed persons aged 15-24 years, unemployed for 6 months and over, in the economically active population) showed a downward trend over recent years, reaching 8.9% in 2019, decreasing by 0.4 percentage points as against 2018 and by 2.2 percentage points as against 2017.

## Incidence of long-term unemployment<sup>1)</sup> (%) - as percentage of the total unemployed<sup>1)</sup> -

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>
Male	43.6	47.1	43.2
Female	37.5	38.6	41.1
Urban	41.5	45.0	47.3
Rural	41.4	43.2	38.1
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>
Male	61.1	61.4	52.7
Female	59.5	51.0	53.3
Urban	54.2	55.6	51.1
Rural	64.3	58.3	54.1

**Note:** The series of data have been calculated according to the usually 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 incidence of long-term unemployment (share of those unemployed for 12 months and over in total unemployed) was 42.4% in 2019 (decreasing as against 2018. In urban area, the indicator value was 47.3%, 9.2 percentage points over that recorded in rural area.

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

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Activity rate</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.6</b>
Male	76.2	76.9	78.0
Female	58.2	58.3	58.9
Urban	67.9	68.4	69.5
Rural	66.6	66.9	67.5
<b>Employment rate</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Male	71.8	73.2	74.6
Female	55.8	56.2	56.8
Urban	64.8	65.8	67.1
Rural	62.7	63.5	64.2

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

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

1) Provisional data.

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

In 2019, the activity rate of working age population (15-64 years) was 68.6% (as compared to 67.8% in 2018) and recorded higher values for male population (78.0%, as against 58.9% for female population). By area, the indicator values were quite close: 69.5% in urban and 67.5% in rural area.

The employment rate of working age population (15-64 years) in 2019 was 65.8%, increasing as against previous year (64.8%). The employment rate for the population aged 20-64 years was 70.9%, increasing as compared to previous year (69.9%), a distance of 0.9 percentage points to the national target of 70% set out in the context of Europe 2020 Strategy.

The job vacancy rate is one of the indicators expressing the labour demand on the labour market. The average annual rate of job vacancies in 2019 was 1.09%, with 0.15 percentage points lower compared to previous year, and by 0.97 percentage points compared to 2007, a year in which the job vacancy rate had the highest value.

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

Major occupational groups	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Managers	0.77	0.69	0.61
Professionals	1.69	1.55	1.22
Technicians and associate professionals	1.19	1.21	1.12
Clerical support workers	1.33	1.41	1.33
Services and sale workers	1.13	1.03	1.10
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.64	0.42	0.66
Craft and related trades workers	1.05	1.11	0.95
Plants and machine operators and assemblers	1.18	1.24	1.07
Elementary occupations	1.20	1.36	1.14

**Note:** Since 2011, the new classification of occupations comply with Government Decision No 1352/2010 approving the structure of the Classification of Occupations in Romania (COR 2008).

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

**Source:** Job Vacancy Survey.

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.59	0.56	0.66
Industry - total	1.25	1.30	1.10
Mining and quarrying	0.16	0.14	0.27
Manufacturing	1.33	1.38	1.14
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.65	0.55	0.53
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1.18	1.35	1.37
Construction	0.48	0.62	0.61
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.67	0.73	0.80
Transport and storage	1.26	1.71	1.51
Hotels and restaurants	0.46	0.56	0.65
Information and communication	1.26	1.71	1.37
Financial intermediation and insurance	1.68	1.17	0.87
Real estate activities	0.75	1.02	0.59
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.20	1.17	0.92
Administrative and support service activities	1.00	0.88	0.96
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security <sup>1)</sup>	3.26	2.78	2.24
Education	0.70	0.77	0.42
Human health and social work activities	2.79	2.07	1.89
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.38	1.92	1.82
Other service activities	2.48	3.02	2.47

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

**Source:** Job Vacancy Survey.



## Total income of households

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>3391.7</b>	<b>4251.3</b>	<b>4811.4</b>
Money income	90.3	92.2	92.6
Equivalent value of the income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social benefits	1.4	1.4	1.2
Equivalent value of the consumption of agricultural products from own resources	8.3	6.4	6.2

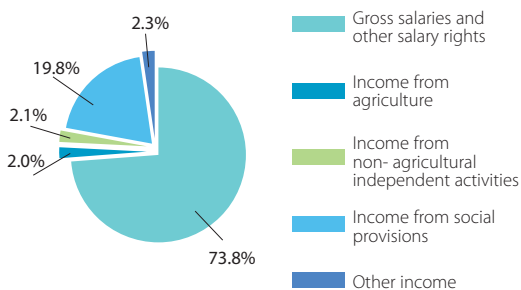
**Note:** The data have been estimated based on usually resident population and they are not comparable to the series published for the previous periods.

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

**Source:** Family Budgets Survey.

During 2017-2019, the main source of total household income formation was the money income, which increased from 90.3% in 2017, to 92.6% in 2019. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 7.4% in 2019, mainly due to the equivalent value of the consumption of agro-food products from own resources (which experienced a decrease of 2.1 percentage points as compared to 2017).

### Structure of money income, 2019<sup>1)</sup> - total households -



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

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

In 2019, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest share in the money income of households (73.8%), increasing by 0.9 percentage points as compared to 2018. A major share in the money income of households is that of social benefits (19.8%, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points as compared to 2018). 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 2000, with the level reached in 2007 exceeding by 11.8% the level of 1990, for the first time since 1990.

## Average monthly net nominal earnings, by activity of the national economy

lei / employee

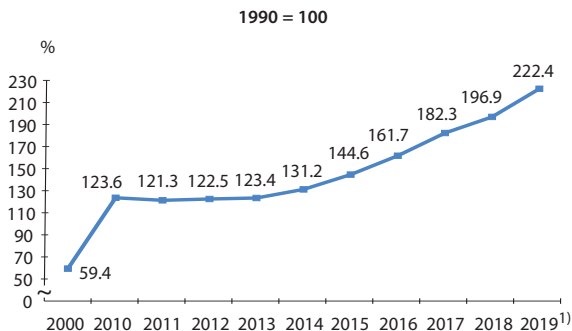
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2338</b>	<b>2642</b>	<b>3099</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1858	2138	2387
Industry	2202	2438	2784
Mining and quarrying	3667	3789	4305
Manufacturing	2105	2342	2673
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	3436	3815	4320
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1966	2221	2464
Construction	1695	1924	2938
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2017	2228	2590
Transport and storage	2223	2450	2858
Hotels and restaurants	1424	1565	1823
Information and communication	4734	5202	5792
Financial intermediation and insurance	4310	4532	5292
Real estate activities	1937	2125	2703
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3131	3462	4315
Administrative and support service activities	1869	2077	2340
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security <sup>2)</sup>	3842	4407	4782
Education	2387	2821	3348
Human health and social work activities	2672	3388	3752
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2007	2236	2695
Other service activities	1554	1752	2046

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

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

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey (2017 and 2018);  
Monthly Survey on Earnings (2019).

## Indices of real earnings



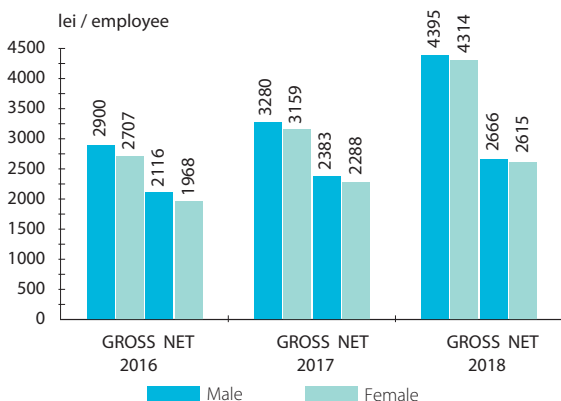
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2008, the real earnings index was 130.3% compared to 1990, the trend in the years that followed being slightly downwards. Since 2012, the real earnings index followed an upward trend, peaking in 2018 (196.9% compared to 1990). Thus, compared to the previous year, in 2018 there was an increase of the real earnings index by 14.6 percentage points and compared to 2008 by 66.6 percentage points.

In 2019<sup>1)</sup>, the real earnings index was 222.4% compared to 1990, 25.5 percentage points higher than that of previous year.

<sup>1)</sup> Operational data; economic units with less than 4 employees are excluded from the scope.

## Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



**Note:** For 2019, the data will be available in September 2020.

**Source:** Labour cost survey

## Total household consumption expenditure

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
- lei, monthly per household -			
<b>Total consumption expenditure</b>	<b>2039.03</b>	<b>2272.19</b>	<b>2497.11</b>
- percentage -			
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages	34.3	33.3	32.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	8.2	8.2	8.2
Clothing and footwear	7.1	7.4	8.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	17.1	16.2	16.1
Furniture, dwelling equipment and maintenance	5.6	5.8	6.1
Health	4.9	5.0	5.0
Transport	6.6	7.2	7.1
Communications	5.0	4.8	4.7
Leisure and culture	4.0	4.6	4.2
Education	0.3	0.4	0.4
Hotels, coffee shops and restaurants	1.8	1.9	2.1
Miscellaneous products and services	5.1	5.2	5.5

**Note:** The data have been estimated based on usually resident population and they are not comparable to the series published for the previous periods.

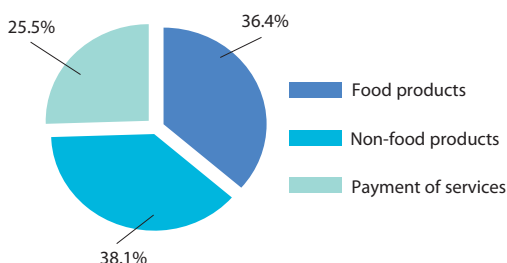
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Family Budget Survey.

During 2017-2019, agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages had the highest share in the total consumption expenditure (32.5%), decreasing by 1.8 percentage points as compared to 2017. The same decreasing trend had the expenses for the dwelling, its endowment and maintenance, in 2019 being approximately equal to those in 2017, 22.2% respectively 22.7%).

In 2019, for total households, the food consumption expenditure had a share of 30.6% in the total consumption expenditure. On average, for total households, the share of the expenditure on non-food goods was 41.6%, while the expenditure on services had a share of 27.8%.

## Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2019<sup>1)</sup> - total households -



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

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

**Average monthly consumption <sup>1)</sup>,  
for the main food products and beverages**

	M.U.	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
Fresh meat	kg	3.544	3.600	3.627
Meat products	kg	1.202	1.239	1.238
Fats	kg	1.210	1.199	1.187
Milk	litres	5.768	5.632	5.523
Eggs	pcs.	14	13	14
Sugar	kg	0.743	0.713	0.703
Potatoes	kg	3.073	3.018	2.894
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.983	8.077	8.066
Fruit	kg	3.897	4.028	4.066
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages	litres	5.891	6.162	6.560
Beer	litres	1.504	1.540	1.544
Wine	litres	0.892	0.887	0.885
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.212	0.204	0.211

**Note:** The data have been estimated based on usually resident population and they are not comparable to the series published for the previous periods.

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

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

**Source:** Family Budget Survey.

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 3.6 kg per person in 2019. Together with meat products, the consumption of meat amounts to 4.9 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 59 kg per person.

In 2019, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages had a monthly average of 6.6 litres per person for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages, 1.5 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine and 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2017, a significant increase was registered for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages by 11.4%, unlike alcoholic beverages which have approximately the same values.

**Households endowment with durable goods**

pieces / 100 households

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
Audio sets	67.3	65.4	60.4
TV sets - total	159.7	162.9	167.7
Refrigerators and freezers	72.4	69.9	70.3
Combined refrigerator-freezers	56.0	59.7	62.3
Gas cooking stoves	97.8	98.3	98.8
Electric washing machines	85.6	87.0	77.5
Vacuum cleaners	75.6	76.9	77.8
Sewing machines	20.4	20.7	22.3
Bicycles	39.1	39.9	45.1
Motorcycles and mopeds	0.7	0.6	0.9
Cars	33.7	38.3	41.1

**Note:** The data have been estimated based on usually resident population and they are not comparable to the series published for the previous periods.

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

**Source:** Family Budget Survey.

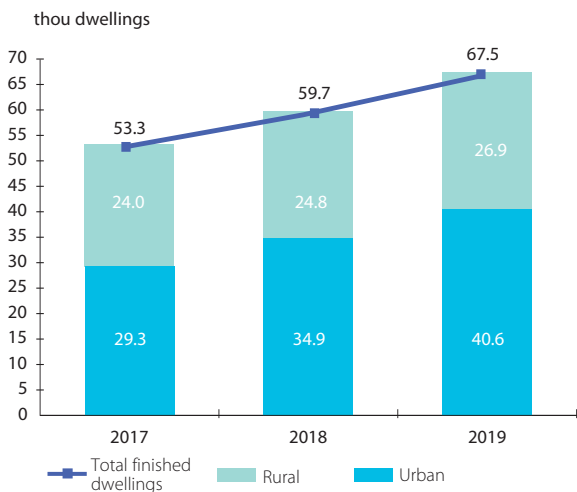
During 2017-2019, households' endowment with durable goods increased for most products. Thus, in 2019 compared to 2017, households' endowment with combined refrigerators - freezers increased by 11.2% due to a decrease in households endowment with refrigerators and freezers (by 2.9%). Likewise, an important increase compared to 2017 was registered for cars and bicycles (by 21.9% respectively by 15.3%), population endowment with TV sets increased by 5.0% and with vacuum cleaners and sewing machines by 2.9% and 9.3% 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

	2017	2018	2019
<b>Dwellings stock (thou) -</b>	<b>8977</b>	<b>9031</b>	<b>9093</b>
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	<i>8867</i>	<i>8919</i>	<i>8981</i>
<b>Habitation rooms (thou) -</b>	<b>24488</b>	<b>24664</b>	<b>24858</b>
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	<i>24293</i>	<i>24464</i>	<i>24658</i>
<b>Usable floor area (thou m<sup>2</sup>) -</b>	<b>426411</b>	<b>430009</b>	<b>434017</b>
<i>private majority ownership (thou m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>422721</i>	<i>426208</i>	<i>430200</i>
<b>Finished dwellings - total</b>	<b>53347</b>	<b>59713</b>	<b>67488</b>
<i>- from private funds</i>	<i>51578</i>	<i>57709</i>	<i>66626</i>

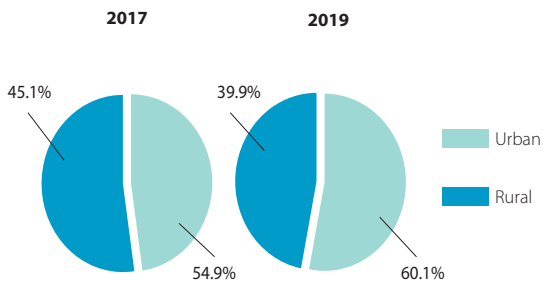
The dwellings stock has kept its upward trend in recent years, recording 9093 thousand dwellings at the end of 2019. By form of ownership, the largest share of the dwellings stock at the end of 2019 is represented by the dwellings under the majority private ownership (98.8%).

## Finished dwellings, by area



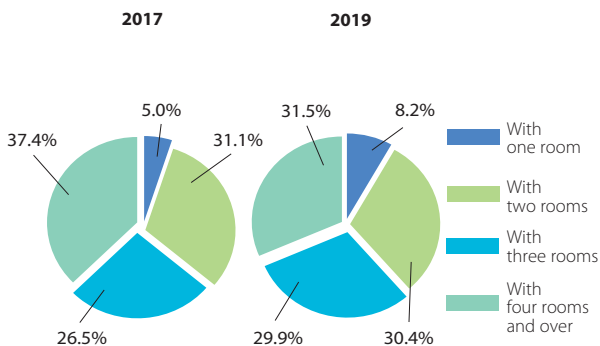
In 2019, 67.5 thousand completed homes were put into use, 7.8 thousand more than in the previous year.

## Structure of the finished dwellings, by area



In 2019, according to the breakdown by residence area, the share of the dwellings that were ready for use was higher in the urban area (60.1%) than in the rural area (39.9%).

## Finished dwellings, by number of habitation rooms



## Unemployment benefits

	2017	2018	2019
<b>Monthly average (lei / person)</b>			
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) <sup>1)</sup>	460	460	488
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) <sup>2)</sup>	222	225	253
<b>In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in the economy</b>			
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) <sup>1)</sup>	32.1	24.2	23.5
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) <sup>2)</sup>	15.5	11.8	12.2

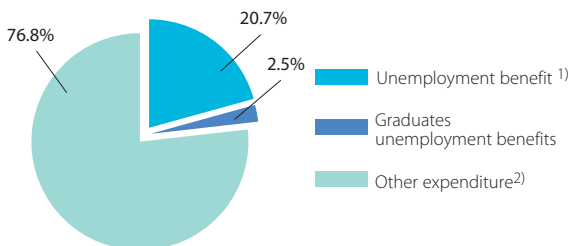
<sup>1)</sup> The unemployment benefit granted to the persons who are unemployed as a result of losing their jobs, in accordance with Article 39 of Law No 76/2002.

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

In 2019, the average monthly unemployment benefit was 488 lei, 6.1% more than in 2017 and accounted for 23.5% of the minimum gross national salary. The unemployment benefit for graduates from educational institutions (253 lei) accounted for 12.2% of the minimum gross national salary in 2019 as compared to 15.5% in 2017.

In 2019, the highest share in the total expenditure on the social protection of the unemployed was the expense occasioned by the payment of the unemployment benefit (20.7%) although it was half compared to 2018 (40.2%).

## Structure of the expenditure on unemployed social protection, in 2019



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

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

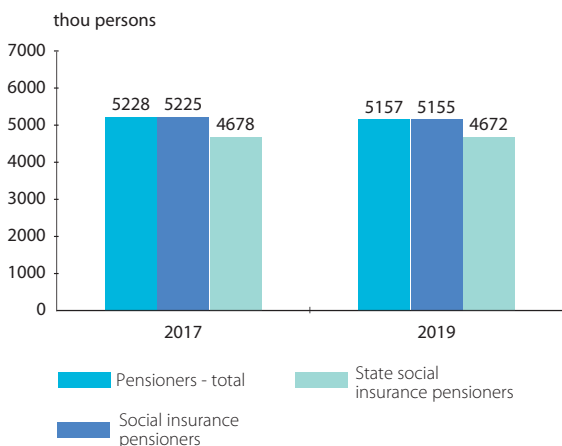


	M.U.	2017	2018	2019
<b>Social insurance pensioners<sup>1)</sup> - total</b>				
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5225	5204	5155
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	1069	1172	1293
<b>State social insurance pensioners</b>				
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4678	4684	4672
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	1026	1126	1247
<b>Social insurance pensioners from the former system for farmers</b>				
Yearly average number	thou pers.	376	336	299
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	421	463	511
<b>Social insurance pensioners (excluding farmers)</b>				
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4849	4868	4856
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	1119	1221	1341
<b>Pensioners receiving social security benefits<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Yearly average number	thou pers.	1	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	257	281	311
<b>Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans and widows</b>				
Yearly average number	thou pers.	2	2	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	228	228	228

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

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

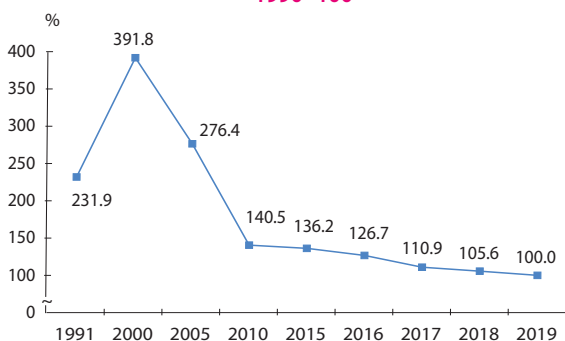
### Evolution of the average number of pensioners



In 2019, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5155 thousand persons, decreasing with 70 thousand persons as compared to 2017, and the average monthly pension for social insurance pensioners amounted to 1293 lei, by 1.2% times higher than in 2017.

The number of state social insurance pensioners decreased with six thousand persons as compared to 2017 and the average monthly pension of state social insurance pensioners amounted to 1247 lei, increasing by 21.5 as compared to 2017.

## Indices of real average pension 1990=100



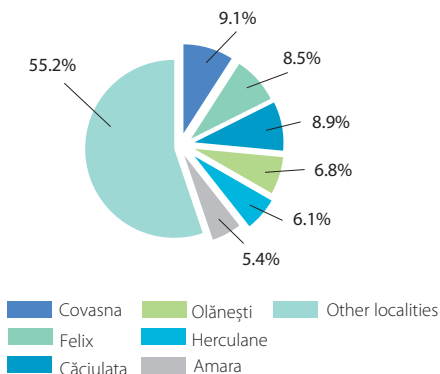
## Tickets for balneary treatment and rest granted by means of social insurance

	M.U.	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tickets - total</b>	<b>thou</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>164.4</b>
Balneary treatment	thou	183.2	171.2	164.4
Expenditure on treatment and rest <sup>1)</sup>	thou lei	254413.0	284512.0	274475.0

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

**Source:** Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

## Spa structure by balneary treatment, tickets number granted by state social insurance<sup>1)</sup>, in 2019



<sup>1)</sup> For pensioners, state employees and employees sent for recovering the working capacity.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

Social assistance included social services and social assistance benefits. Their financing was, according to the law, from funds allocated from the state budget, local budgets, donations, sponsorships and other contributions of natural or legal persons, from the country and from abroad, contributions of beneficiaries, as well as other sources.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is the central public authority which draws up the social assistance policy and promotes the rights of families, children, elderly persons, disabled persons and any other persons in need. In 2018, the amount spent from the state budget allocated to MLSP for social assistance was 14700949.0 lei, by 9.2% more than in 2017 and by 25.6% more as compared to 2016. The increase was mostly due to the increased quantum of certain benefits: child reading benefit, accommodation allowance for adoption, insertion bonus, some benefits paid to disabled persons.

Within total expenses for social benefits and services performed through the budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, state allowances for children prevailed (32.7% in 2017 and 29.7% in 2018), followed by the children rearing benefit (25.3% in 2017 and 27.3% in 2018).

## Social assistance benefits and services financed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection budget

lei thou

	2017	2018
<b>Paid amounts - total</b>	<b>13465917.3</b>	<b>14700949.0</b>
<b>I. Social assistance benefits</b>		
State children allowances	4396915.2	4365541.0
Child rearing benefit	3409424.2	4009485.0
Insertion bonus	575599.5	704224.6
Accommodation allowance for adoption	8335.1	9389.0
Social security contributions for beneficiaries of accommodation allowance for adoption	461.6	49.5
Family allowance	501271.4	443539.6
Benefits for thermal energy provided by the district heating grid	22942.9	13309.1
Benefits for natural gas heating	42651.9	27907.6
Benefits for wood, coal or petroleum fuels	52807.8	33412.2
Electric power heating aid	3175.2	2233.7
Social aid for ensuring the guaranteed minimum income	781129.8	663255.3
Allowances for family placement	328009.9	320335.7
Benefits for refugees	1490.4	1677.8
Financial aid	1631.0	1672.0
Emergency aid	6604.8	9901.6
Health social insurance contributions for guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries	43064.0	3368.2
Compulsory payment of dwelling insurance for families receiving social benefit for ensuring the minimum guaranteed income	2746.2	2727.0
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child rearing	190405.7	19255.1
<b>Social assistance benefits for disabled persons</b>		
Support for child rearing granted for persons with disabilities	77321.6	87813.5
Monthly indemnity for the caregiver of the visually impaired, with major disability	512408.7	550775.5
Monthly indemnity for adults with severe or major disability	1583961.3	2197275.7
Complementary budget for severe, major or moderate disabled persons	769871.7	-
Personal complementary monthly budget for adults with severe, major and moderate disabilities	-	939757.8
Social benefits for parents of children with severe, major or moderate disabilities	-	140682.6
Monthly indemnity for persons with HIV/AIDS	60878.5	63471.5
Monthly allowance for children with HIV/AIDS	946.1	910.1
Financial facilities (free of charge interurban transport)	66466.0	64831.8
Interests for bank loans to purchase an adapted car or to adapt the dwelling	1413.0	1490.6
<b>II. Social services financed</b>		
Subsidies for association and foundations	16838.0	16930.4
Programs of national interest	-	-
Financing social assistance institutions	7145.8	5725.5

**Note:** Data on 2019 will be available in September 2020.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

## Main health care units

	units		
	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
Hospitals <sup>2)</sup>	576	515	519
Other units assimilated to hospitals, which provide only day hospitalization services <sup>3)</sup>	...	161	147
Integrated ambulatories of the hospital and specialised ambulatories	461	473	482
Polyclinics	144	154	143
Dispensaries	184	185	184
Health care centres <sup>4)</sup>	15	17	16
Tuberculosis sanatoria	2	2	2
Balneary sanatoria <sup>5)</sup>	10	10	10
Preventoria	2	2	2
Health and social care units	66	67	66
Diagnosis and curative centres	26	24	24
Specialised health centres	692	670	157
Mental health centres	80	82	80
Blood establishments	43	43	43
General medicine office <sup>6)</sup>	776	726	728
Family doctors office <sup>6)</sup>	11055	10944	9487
Specialised health office <sup>6)</sup>	11079	11382	10514
Medical offices in schools and universities	1929	1956	2037
Dentist office <sup>6)</sup>	15095	15203	12398
Dental office in schools and universities	480	492	504
Dialysis centers and working points of dialysis centers	...	69	75
Other health care office	737	744	443
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical dispensaries <sup>7)</sup>	9700	9953	9895
Medical laboratories	4077	4280	3803
Dental laboratories	2198	2243	2025

**Note:** At the date of publication of "Romania in figures", the statistical data in the field of health for the reference year 2019 were provisional data, these being in the process of collection and processing, subject to further changes.

1) Provisional data.

2) Including institutes, medical centers and medical clinics with hospital beds.

3) Starting with 2018, the units assimilated to hospitals (diagnostic and treatment centers with hospital beds, centers with hospital beds, medical clinics, a.s.o.) that offer only day hospitalization services are highlighted separately from hospitals.

4) Including health care centers with hospital beds.

5) Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.

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

7) Including drugstores.

... = Data not available.

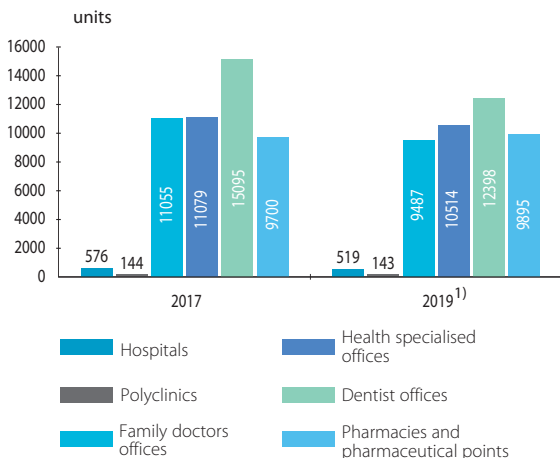
**Source:** NIS - The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".

The network of health units registered changes in 2019 compared to the previous year. In the network of sanitary units with beds, in addition to the units with beds that provide continuous and day hospitalization services, there are a significant number of assimilated medical units, according to national legislation, to hospitals (health centers, medical centers, diagnostic and treatment centers, institutes, clinics), which provide only day hospitalization services. Also, starting with 2018, dialysis units and their work points were collected separately, given the importance of these services for the population and the health system.

Health care services<sup>1)</sup> were provided through a network of health units (hospitals and other medical units that provide continuous and day hospitalization services, polyclinics, medical centers, specialized outpatient clinics, medical offices and other medical institutions) belonging to both the public and the private sector.

1) Data on 2019 are provisional.

## Main sanitary units evolution



**Note:** The data for **2017** also include medical units assimilated to hospitals.

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

In 2019, 519 hospitals were part of this network<sup>2)</sup>, 4 more than in 2018. The units assimilated to hospitals (diagnostic centers with hospital beds and specialized centers with hospital beds) that offer only day hospitalization services and there were 161 units, and in 2019 there were registered 147 units, mostly from the network of private units in continuous development. In 2019, 75 dialysis centers and their work points were registered, with 6 more units than in 2018.

In 2019, the hospitalized patients had 132435 beds for continuous hospitalization, with 746 fewer beds than in 2018, while the beds in sanatoriums, prevention centers, medical and social units remained approximately the same.

The number of units in which outpatient medical services are provided also decreased in 2019. Thus, the number of independent specialized medical offices<sup>4)</sup> (10514 offices) decreased by 868 units compared to 2018 and by 565 units compared to 2017, the number of specialized medical centers decreased by 513 units compared to 2018 and by 535 units compared to 2017.

In 2019, a number of 9895 pharmacies, pharmaceutical points and drugstores provided services to the population, with 58 fewer units than in 2018 and 195 more than in 2017.

The number of medical laboratories that operated in 2019 was 3803 units, 477 less than in 2018 and 274 less than in 2017.

<sup>2)</sup> Including institutes, medical centers, medical clinics with hospital beds and other medical units that offer continuous or day hospitalization services. Starting with **2018**, the units assimilated to hospitals (diagnostic and treatment centers with hospital beds, specialized medical centers with hospital beds, medical clinics, a.s.o.) that offer only day hospitalization services are highlighted separately from hospitals.

<sup>3)</sup> The number of general practice medical offices, family medical offices, dental offices and specialized medical offices does not include offices from the structure of other types of health units, such as: polyclinics, civil medical societies, diagnostic and treatment centers, a.s.o.

## Beds for continuous hospitalisation from sanitary units

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
Beds in hospitals	<b>132480</b>	<b>133181</b>	<b>132435</b>
Beds in sanatoria <sup>2)</sup>	1811	1811	1811
Beds in preventoria <sup>3)</sup>	297	297	297
Beds in health and social care units <sup>3)</sup>	3305	3427	3416
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria <sup>3)</sup>	410	402	400

1) Provisional data.

2) Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.

3) The public sector only.

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

## Number of medical staff

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Physicians</b> <sup>2)</sup>	<b>58583</b>	<b>60585</b>	<b>58849</b>
Population per physician	334	321	330
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	29.9	31.1	30.0
<b>Dentists</b>	<b>15653</b>	<b>16457</b>	<b>14197</b>
Population per dentist	1252	1183	1368
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	8.0	8.4	7.3
<b>Pharmaceutical chemists</b>	<b>17833</b>	<b>17620</b>	<b>18074</b>
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1099	1105	1074
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	9.1	9.0	9.3
<b>Ancillary medical staff</b>	<b>142103</b>	<b>145317</b>	<b>144138</b>
Population per member of the ancillary medical staff	138	134	135
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	72.5	74.6	74.2
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.4	2.4	2.5

**Note:** For the years **2017 and 2018**, the rates were calculated based on the usually resident population on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** each year, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011. For the year **2019**, the rates were calculated based on the usually resident population on **January 1<sup>st</sup>**, 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".

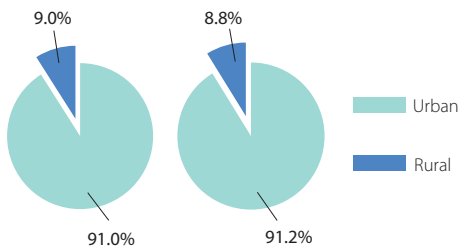
The health system benefited, in 2019, from the services provided by 58.8 thousand physicians (excluding dentists), 14.2 thousand dentists, 18.1 thousand pharmacists and 144.1 thousand average health personnel. A physician (excluding a dentist) covered an average of 330 inhabitants, 9 inhabitants more than in 2018 and 4 inhabitants less than in 2017. A dentist covered 1368 inhabitants, 185 inhabitants more than of 2018 and with 116 more inhabitants than in 2017.

In 2019, there were 30 physicians, 7.3 dentists, 9.3 pharmaceutical chemists and 74.2 ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants.

## Hospitals, by type of ownership and by area, in 2019

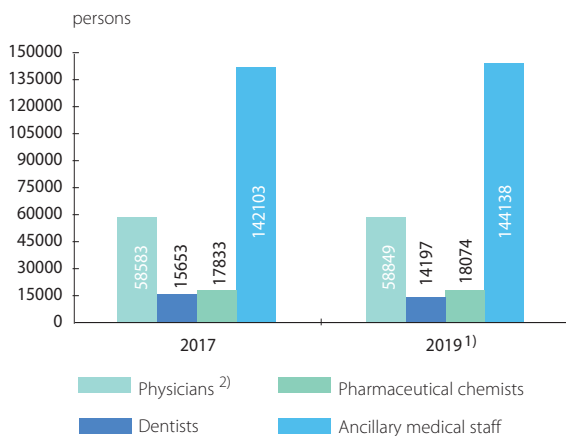
The share of hospitals under public majority ownership

The share of hospitals under private majority ownership



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

## Number of medical staff from hospitals



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

<sup>2)</sup> Excluding dentists.

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



## Education by level of education

	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020
<b>Number of educational units</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7047</b>	<b>7020</b>	<b>7001</b>
<b>Enrolled population by level of education (thou)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3579</b>	<b>3547</b>	<b>3526</b>
Level of education:			
Early childhood	21	2	23
- private sector	1	1	1
Pre-primary	521	525	526
- private sector	26	29	31
Primary and lower secondary	1678	1654	1623
- private sector	19	20	14
Upper secondary	638	630	618
- private sector	10	12	14
Vocational	90	90	101
- private sector	2	2	2
Post secondary non-tertiary and foremen	92	92	92
- private sector	40	43	43
Tertiary	539	534	543
- private sector	67	66	67
<b>Enrolment rate for the school age population <sup>1);2)</sup> (%)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>72.1<sup>3)</sup></b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	70.6	70.4	70.2 <sup>3)</sup>
Female	74.1	74.2	74.2 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>Number of early childhood, pre-primary and students / learners per member of the teaching staff</b>			
Early childhood	15	15	15
Students	14	14	14
Students / Learners	21	20	21
<b>Number of pupils and students / lerners per 10000 inhabitants <sup>1)</sup></b>			
Students	1275	1266	1254 <sup>3)</sup>
Students / Learners	275	274	280 <sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> For the **2017/2018 and 2018/2019** years the usually resident population on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year was used, and for the **2019/2020** year the usually resident population on **January 1<sup>st</sup>** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the number of children in early childhood education (creches).

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

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

The changes taking place in the educational field, in the last ten years, especially 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.

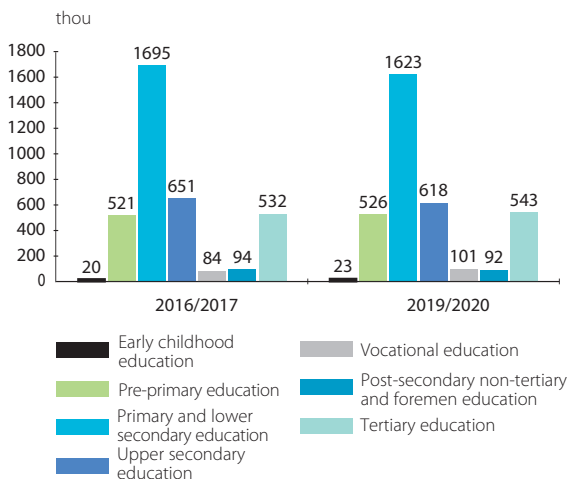
Thus, during the 2019/2020 academic year, the number of educational units decreased to 7001 units, 19 units less (by 0.3% less, respectively) as compared to the 2018/2019 academic year.

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

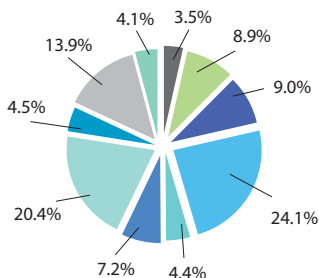
The number of pupils attending pre-university education decreased, so that during the 2019/2020 school year their number was by 1.3% less than in the 2018/2019 school year. The data on school population enrolled in tertiary education also include, beside the students attending Bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend Master's and Doctoral degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses. Of the total number of students and trainees enrolled in tertiary education, 75.0% are students attending Bachelor's degree courses, 21.0% are students attending Master's degree and post-university courses, while the rest are students attending Doctoral degree courses as well as advances research post-doctoral programmes. 12.4% of the total number of students enrolled in tertiary education attend private education institutions.

During the 2019/2020 school year, for all educational levels, the enrolment rate of the school age population (0-23 years) had different values by sex (70.2% for boys, 74.2% for girls respectively).

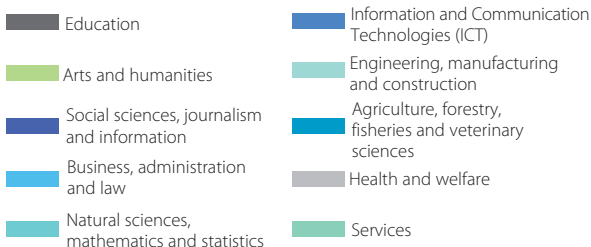
## School age population, by level of education



## Students in tertiary education institutions, by fields of study in the academic year 2019 / 2020



### ISCED-F<sup>1)</sup> Fields of education and training



<sup>1)</sup>ISCED-F2013 (the International Standard Classification of Education, Fields of Education and Training) was adopted in **2014**, following the revision of ISCED-2011.

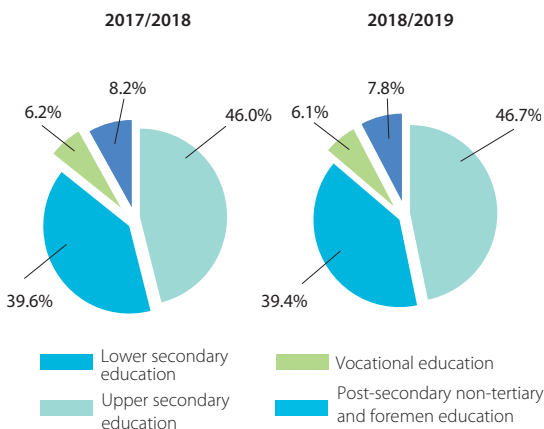
	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020
<b>Number of graduates of pre-university education by level of education (thou persons)</b>			
Lower secondary education	172.6	176.6	...
Upper secondary education	148.6	149.2	...
Vocational education	23.3	23.1	...
Post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education	31.0	29.4	...
<b>Degree graduates (thou persons)</b>			
Tertiary education	126.3	124.8	...
<b>Teaching staff (thou persons)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>235</b>
Early childhood and pre-primary	36	36	36
Primary and lower secondary	117	115	116
Upper secondary	54	54	53
Vocational	1	2	2
Post-secondary and foremen	2	2	2
Tertiary	26	26	26

... = Data not available. The **2019/2020** academic/school year ends after the autumn second examination/arrear.

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

The number of graduates in the school year dropped compared to the previous year in post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education (by 5.0%) and vocational education (by 1.1%). At the end of the school year 2018/2019, the highest number of graduates has been registered in lower secondary education (over 176 thou persons). The number of tertiary education graduates (Bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees, post-university programmes, Doctoral degrees and advances research post-doctoral programmes) in the academic year 2018/2019 was 124759 persons, decreasing by 1.2% as compared to previous year. The teaching staff in all educational levels did not experience significant changes in the last three years.

## Graduates, by level of education



	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Libraries activity<sup>2)</sup></b>			
Libraries (number) <sup>3)</sup>	9594	9479	9223
Active users (thou)	3248	3132	3102
<b>Institutions and performance companies or concerts activity<sup>2)</sup></b>			
Performance or concerts institutions and companies (number) <sup>4)</sup>	160	178	174
Performances and concerts (thou performances)	24	26	27
Audience (thou)	6425	7921	8530
<b>Museums and public collections activity<sup>2)</sup></b>			
Museums and public collections (number) <sup>5)</sup>	440	457	461
Visitors (thou)	15941	17610	18198
<b>Cinemas activity<sup>6)</sup></b>			
Cinemas (number) <sup>7)</sup>	90	96	98
Performances (thou)	603	625	638
Audience (thou)	13877	13348	13130

1) Provisional data.

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

3) Excluding branches.

4) Excluding sections.

5) Excluding branches and sections.

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

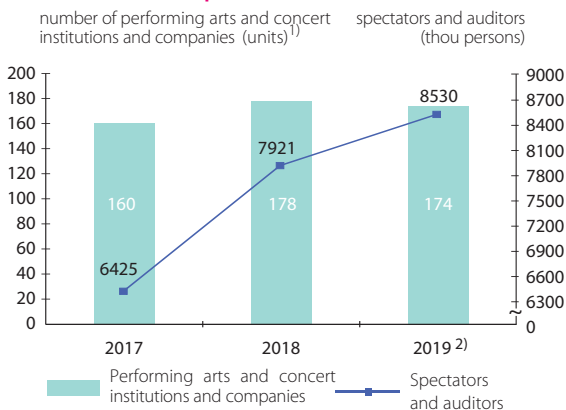
7) Including caravan.

In 2019, a number of 9223 libraries (excluding branches) carried out their activity, with 256 fewer units than in 2018 and 371 fewer units compared to 2017. The number of active users registered at libraries, in 2019, was 3102 thousand persons, 30 thousand less than in 2018 and 146 thousand less compared to 2017.

In 2019, the number of performance or concerts institutions and companies (theaters, operas, philharmonics, orchestras, choirs and other units) was 174 units (excluding sections), registering a decrease of 4 units compared to 2018, but an increase of 14 units compared to 2017.

The number of performances and concerts (performances) held in 2019 was 27 thousand performances, increasing by one thousand performances compared to 2018 and by three thousand performances compared to 2017. The number of spectators registered by performance or concerts institutions and companies was, in 2019, of 8530 thousand spectators, increasing by 609 thousand spectators compared to 2018, and compared to 2017 registering an increase of 2105 thousand spectators (32.8%).

### Number of performing arts and concert institutions and companies and audience



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

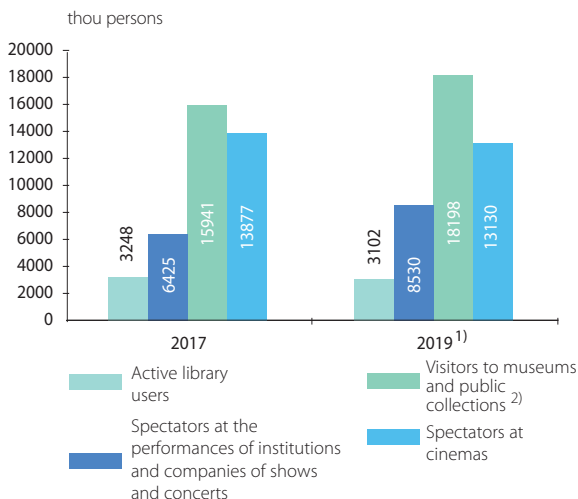
<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

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

The network of museums and public collections that operated in 2019 included 461 units (excluding branches and sections), 4 units more than in 2018 and 21 units more than in 2017.

Number of visitors to museums and public collections was in 2019 of 18198 thousand visitors, increasing by 588 thousand visitors compared to 2018 and by 2257 thousand visitors (14.2%) compared to 2017.

## Participation in cultural activities



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

<sup>2)</sup> Including botanical gardens, zoo, aquaeiums and natural reserves.

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

The existing cinema network at the end of 2019 included 98 cinemas, increasing by two units compared to the previous year and by eight units more than in 2017. In 2019, a number of 638 thousand cinema performances were held in cinemas, more by 13 thousand cinematographic shows compared to 2018 and by 35 thousand cinematographic shows compared to 2017. The number of spectators at cinemas in 2019 was 13130 thousand, decreasing by 218 thousand compared to 2018 and by 747 thousand compared to 2017.

## Structure of program hours broadcast by public radio (central and territorial) and television stations

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
Broadcast by radio public stations <sup>2)</sup>	148	144	167
Broadcast by television public stations <sup>3)</sup>	53	53	51

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

<sup>2)</sup> **Source:** Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company.

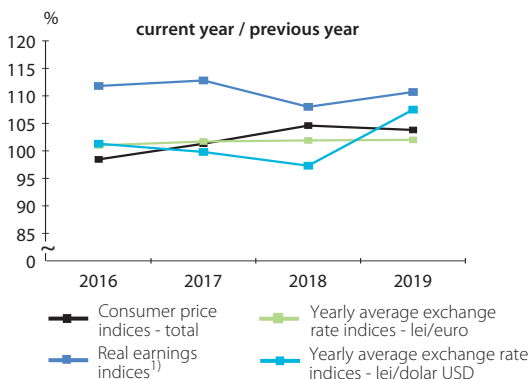
<sup>3)</sup> **Source:** Romanian Television Company.

In 2019, the number of broadcast hours by public radio stations increased by 23 thousand program hours compared to 2018 and by 19 thousand broadcast hours compared to 2017, while the number of broadcast hours of public television stations decreased by 2 thousand broadcast hours compared to 2018 and 2017, when the same number of broadcast hours was registered (53 thousand broadcast hours annually).

In 2019, the annual average inflation rate was 3.8%, mainly influenced by the higher prices of food goods, energy, fuels, tobacco and water, sewerage, sanitation services. Thus, the upward trend registered in 2017 continued, the annual average consumer price index for food goods being 104.69%, by 0.94 percentage points higher than the same index of 2018. In case of non-food goods, the annual average index of 2019 was 103.24%, while that relating to services reached 103.87%.

	2017	2018	2019
<b>Consumer price indices (%)</b> (previous year = 100)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.34</b>	<b>104.63</b>	<b>103.83</b>
Food goods	102.48	103.75	104.69
Non-food goods	101.41	106.20	103.24
Services	99.23	102.53	103.87
<b>Monthly average inflation rate (%)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Food goods	0.3	0.3	0.4
Non-food goods	0.3	0.3	0.3
Services	0.0	0.2	0.3
<b>Average exchange rate in December</b>			
lei / Euro	4.6359	4.6530	4.7773
lei / USD	3.9186	4.0868	4.2987

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



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data for 2019.

In 2019, the industrial production price indices by CANE Rev. 2 sections compared to the overall index of industrial production prices recorded the following development (under the conditions of keeping the basis for comparison - 2015 = 100):

- the industrial production prices for mining and quarrying and manufacturing, production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, steam and air conditioning increased by 6.2 percentage points and 0.6 percentage points respectively;
- the industrial production prices for water distribution; sanitation, waste management, decontamination activities and manufacturing industry decreased by 0.3 percentage points, respectively by 0.4 percentage points.



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

2015 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.61</b>	<b>106.72</b>	<b>110.94</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>100.11</b>	<b>110.47</b>	<b>117.13</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	c	c	c
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	98.73	111.38	116.02
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	100.02	104.58	109.10
Mining support service activities	101.32	112.29	127.46
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>103.14</b>	<b>107.96</b>	<b>110.58</b>
Manufacture of food products	104.22	106.21	110.19
Manufacture of beverages	106.35	110.26	114.95
Manufacture of tobacco products	104.93	105.27	105.48
Manufacture of textiles	102.22	105.15	106.75
Manufacture of wearing apparel	106.21	111.55	118.15
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	105.89	108.59	111.73
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting material	102.74	108.07	110.00
Manufacture of paper and paper products	101.48	106.21	108.50
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	101.52	103.08	103.58
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	101.01	121.05	118.04
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	96.62	104.91	109.17
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	107.63	111.29	122.81
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	101.36	107.61	110.10
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral product	100.51	104.77	112.48
Manufacture of basic metals	103.93	114.45	112.53
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	97.46	99.34	101.90
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	104.61	110.49	114.53
Manufacture of electrical equipment	99.69	100.81	100.64
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	103.19	106.29	107.35
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	105.53	106.96	110.10
Manufacture of other transport equipment	103.31	101.88	105.36
Manufacture of furniture	105.57	108.78	113.15
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	107.13	111.66	117.29
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	103.00	114.02	117.67
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>93.44</b>	<b>98.95</b>	<b>111.51</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	93.44	98.95	111.51
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities</b>	<b>100.86</b>	<b>104.98</b>	<b>110.66</b>
Water collection, treatment and distribution	100.86	104.98	110.66

c = Confidential data.

In 2019, the level of the gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was lei 1059803.2 million, namely 54588.3 lei per inhabitant.

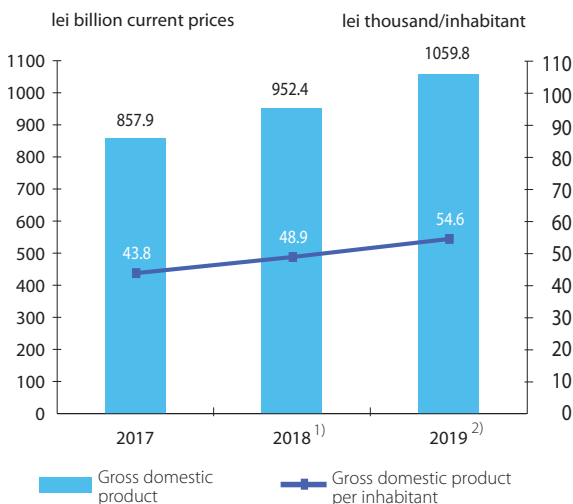
In 2019, as compared to 2018, the gross domestic product, in real terms, increased by 4.1% and the gross domestic product per inhabitant increased by 4.4%.

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

- services had the highest contribution to GDP formation, namely 58.1% of the total (lei 616426.1 million);
- industry, which contributed with 21.8% to GDP formation (lei 230829.5 million), was in second place;
- construction contributed with 6.4% to GDP formation (lei 67641.7 million);
- agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed with 4.1% to the GDP formation (lei 43479.7 million).

In 2019, the gross value added was lei 958377.0 million and represented 90.4% of the GDP.

## Gross domestic product and gross domestic product per inhabitant



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

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

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

	lei million current prices		
	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37003.6	41494.2	43479.7
Industry	203682.7	216955.9	230829.5
Construction	44182.5	52254.8	67641.7
Services	491773.5	550062.3	616426.1
<b>Gross value added GVA)</b>	<b>776642.3</b>	<b>860767.2</b>	<b>958377.0</b>
Net taxes on products	81253.4	91629.6	101426.2
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>857895.7</b>	<b>952396.8</b>	<b>1059803.2</b>
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>675141.2</b>	<b>764242.9</b>	<b>857666.9</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	601693.4	674648.3	757293.6
General government actual collective final consumption	73447.8	89594.6	100373.3
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>200976.0</b>	<b>216729.4</b>	<b>243016.5</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	192239.2	199743.4	250466.1
Change in stocks <sup>3)</sup>	8736.8	16986.0	-7449.6
<b>Net exports<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>-18221.5</b>	<b>-28575.5</b>	<b>-40880.2</b>
<b>Gross national income (GNI)</b>	<b>840366.1</b>	<b>930421.9</b>	<b>1044914.8</b>

**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) Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

4) Exports - imports.

In 2019, in terms of GDP use, the actual final consumption was lei 857666.9 million and the value of its most important component - the actual individual final consumption of population households - was lei 757293.6 million.

In 2019, the amounts allocated for gross fixed capital formation totalised lei 250466.1 million.

The gross value added rate increased in 2019, reaching 47.7%, 0.4 percentage points more the level of 2018 (47.3%).

The investment rate increased in 2019, having the value of 26.1%, 2.9 percentage points above the level recorded previous year (23.2%).

## Gross domestic product indices (%)

	previous year = 100		
	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>RESOURCES</b>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	114.5	110.8	96.8
Industry	108.4	104.4	98.5
Construction	92.0	99.0	117.3
Services	107.8	103.6	104.8
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>103.6</b>
Net taxes on products	106.4	109.6	108.5
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>104.1</b>
<b>USES</b>			
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>106.0</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	109.0	106.5	106.4
General government actual collective final consumption	107.7	104.5	103.4
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>104.0</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	103.6	98.8	118.2
Change in stocks <sup>3)</sup>	270.6	214.5	-62.9
<b>Net exports<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>251.4</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>155.7</b>

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

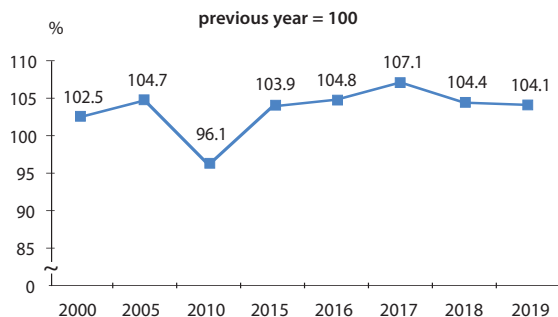
1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

4) Exports - imports.

## Gross domestic product growth variation



**Note:** Semi-final data for 2018 and provisional data for 2019.

	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product</b>			
- lei million current prices	857895.7	952396.8	1059803.2
- changes as against the previous year (%)	7.1	4.4	4.1
<b>Gross domestic product per inhabitant<sup>3)</sup></b>			
- lei	43788.8	48899.3	54588.3
- changes as against the previous year (%)	7.7	5.1	4.4
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity)	24651	26448	27998
- purchasing power standard	19000	20100	...
<b>Gross value added rate</b>			
(GVA / Output) (%)	47.9	47.3	47.7
<b>Investment rate</b>			
(GFCF / GVA) (%)	24.8	23.2	26.1

**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) For the **2017 and 2018** years the usually resident population on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.  
For **2019**, the usually resident population at **January 1<sup>st</sup>**, was used.  
... = Data not available.

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

	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	4.3	4.1
Industry	23.7	22.8	21.8
Construction	5.2	5.5	6.4
Services	57.3	57.8	58.1
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.4</b>
Net taxes on products	9.5	9.6	9.6
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

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

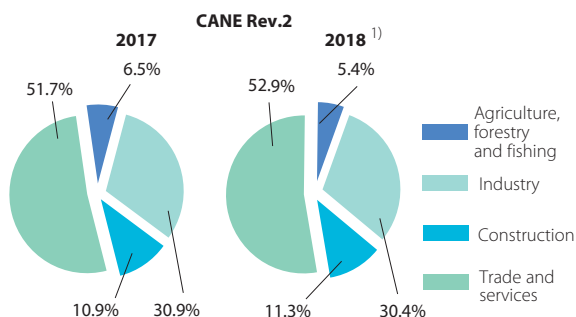
previous year = 100

	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>117.9</b>
New construction	104.9	91.6	132.5
Equipment	103.9	108.4	109.3
Other investment expenditure	117.4	111.7	97.9

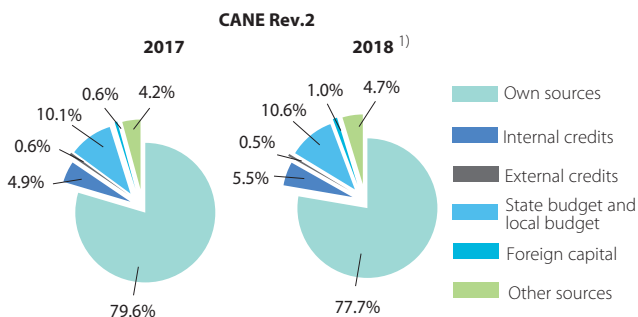
**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2019, compared to 2018, the net investments in the national economy increased by 17.9%, on the following structural elements: new constructions by 32.5% and machinery (including means of transport) by 9.3%. To other investment expenditure has fallen by 2.1%.

## Net investments, by main activities of national economy (%)



## Net investments achieved, by funding sources



**Note:** Data on 2019 will be available in November 2020.

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

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

lei million current prices

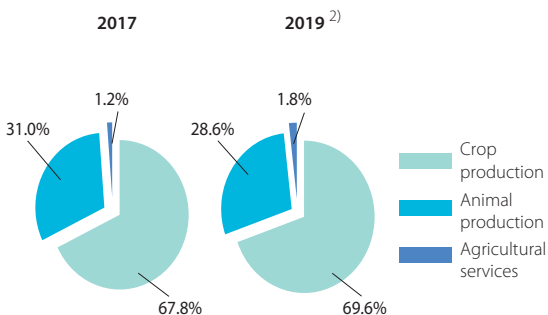
	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78494</b>	<b>86349</b>	<b>90768</b>
Crop production	53217	61216	63218
Animal production	24332	23903	25958
Agricultural services	945	1230	1592

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

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

Within the structure of agricultural production, crop production is prevalent, with a 69.6% share in the total production in 2019, as compared to 28.6% for animal production and 1.8% for agricultural services.

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



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

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

## Crop production

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
Cereals for grains	27139	31553	29515
of which:			
Wheat	10035	10144	9874
Rye	28	29	29
Barley and two-rowed barley	1907	1871	1915
Maize grains	14326	18664	16956
Leguminous plants for beans	302	191	244
Potatoes	3117	3023	2717
Sugar beet	1175	978	917
Oilseed crops	4986	5146	4687
of which:			
Sunflower	2913	3063	3450
Vegetables <sup>2)</sup>	3638	3797	3488
Fruit <sup>3)</sup>	1058	1813	1567
Grapes <sup>3)</sup>	1067	1144	973

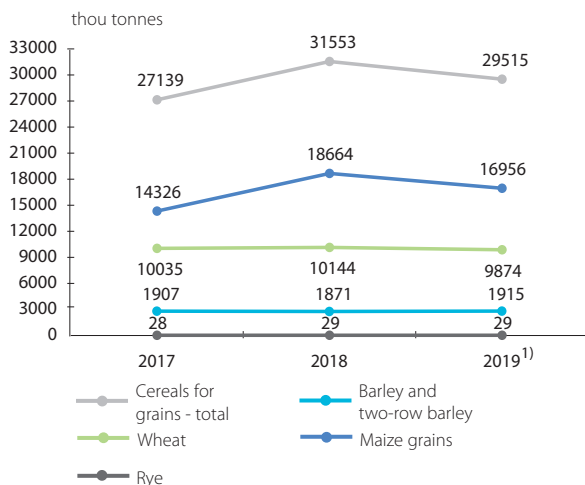
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, combined and successive crops.

<sup>3)</sup> Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2019 the production of cereals for grains was higher than in 2017 and lower than in 2018. Compared to 2018, the crop production increased for: barley and two-rowed barley, legumes for grains, sunflower and cereal, and decreased for grain cereals (wheat, corn grains), oilseed plants, vegetables, fruits, grapes and potatoes.

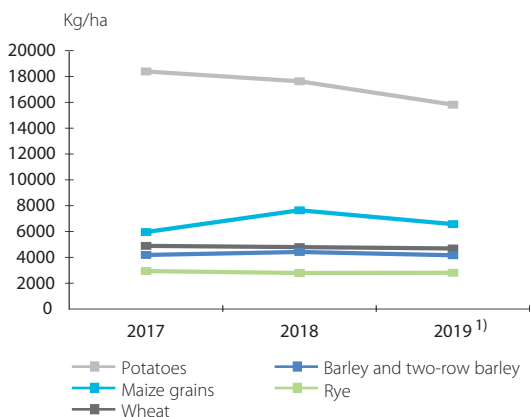
## Evolution of the main cereals production



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



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



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

## Animal production

	M.U.	2017	2018
<b>Meat</b>	<b>thou t</b>		
	<b>live weight</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1484</b>
of which:			
Beef	thou t		
	live weight	196	188
Pork	thou t		
	live weight	583	550
Mutton and goat	thou t		
	live weight	116	116
Poultry	thou t		
	live weight	566	628
<b>Milk - total</b>	<b>thou hl</b>	<b>46615</b>	<b>46741</b>
of which:			
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	40564	40647
<b>Wool</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>22401</b>	<b>23459</b>
<b>Eggs</b>	<b>mill. pcs.</b>	<b>5996</b>	<b>5713</b>
<b>Extracted honey</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>30177</b>	<b>29162</b>
<b>Fish<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>25943</b>	<b>23478</b>

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

Data on **2019** will be available in July **2020**.

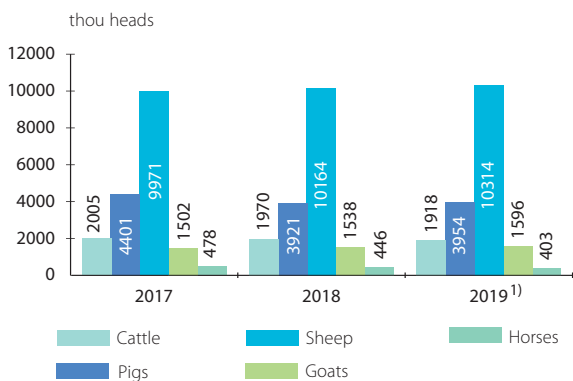
<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

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

	M.U.	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
Cattle	thou heads	2011	1977	1923
Pigs	thou heads	4406	3925	3958
Sheep	thou heads	9982	10176	10326
Goats	thou heads	1503	1539	1597
Horses	thou heads	481	448	405
<b>Poultry - total</b>	<b>thou heads</b>	<b>73289</b>	<b>73993</b>	<b>75450</b>
- majority private ownership	thou heads	73267	73981	75429
<b>Bees - total</b>	<b>thou families</b>	<b>1602</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>1842</b>
- majority private ownership	thou families	1602	1690	1842

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

## Majority private ownership livestock (on December 1<sup>st</sup>)



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

## Forest resources, by category of use

Category of use	thou hectares		
	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Forest resources - total</b>	<b>6565</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>6592</b>
Forest area	6406	6418	6427
Coniferous trees	1924	1917	1915
Deciduous trees	4482	4501	4512
Other lands from the forest resources	159	165	165

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

At the end of 2019, forest resources covered an area of 6592 thousand hectares, 27 thousand hectares more than in 2017 (+0.4% respectively).

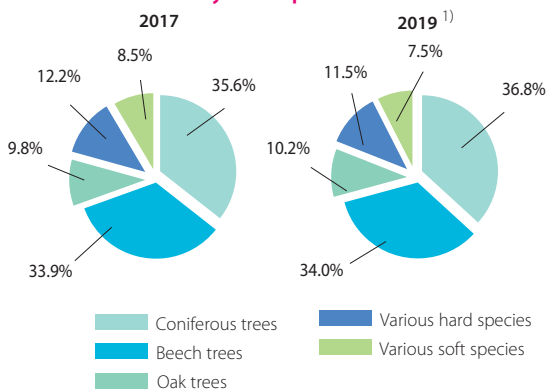
In 2019, as compared to 2018, the forest resources area increased by about 0.1%. In 2019, the forest area amounted to 6427 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1915 thousand hectares (29.8% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4512 thousand hectares (70.2% respectively).

## Volume of wood harvested, by main species

Wood species	thou m <sup>3</sup> - gross volume		
	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Volume of wood harvested - total</b>	<b>18316</b>	<b>19462</b>	<b>18904</b>
Coniferous trees	6531	7128	6962
Beech trees	6212	6584	6431
Oak trees	1788	2041	1927
Various hard species	2228	2191	2163
Various soft species	1557	1518	1421

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

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



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

In 2019, the harvested wood volume was by 558 thousand m<sup>3</sup> lower than in 2018 (-2.9% respectively) and by 588 thousand m<sup>3</sup> higher than in 2017 (+3.2% respectively). In 2019, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 36.8% of the total harvested volume, beech trees covered 34.0%, oak trees 10.2% and the various hard and soft species 19.0%.

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2017	2018	number
			Sem. I 2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>525660</b>	<b>547570</b>	<b>540721</b>
Mining and quarrying	1014	1033	985
Manufacturing	49837	52451	51677
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1206	1200	1133
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	3022	3074	3007
Construction	52792	55978	55406
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	172435	172856	170778
Transport and storage	48382	51944	52032
Hotels and restaurants	26414	27182	26978
Information and communication	23837	25452	24959
Real estate activities	16704	17867	17407
Professional, scientific and technical activities	63350	66739	65688
Administrative and support services activities	22285	22848	22487
Education <sup>2)</sup>	5811	6393	6292
Human health and social work activities <sup>2)</sup>	15251	17114	16892
Art, entertainment and recreation	9003	9945	9744
Other service activities	14317	15494	15256

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

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2017	2018	number
			Sem. I 2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>523955</b>	<b>545843</b>	<b>538997</b>
Mining and quarrying	1000	1019	971
Manufacturing	49066	51700	50929
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1172	1167	1100
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2949	2998	2931
Construction	52716	55901	55329
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	172239	172654	170576
Transport and storage	48264	51816	51904
Hotels and restaurants	26383	27150	26946
Information and communication	23748	25354	24860
Real estate activities	16700	17862	17402
Professional, scientific and technical activities	63288	66674	65623
Administrative and support services activities	22094	22646	22286
Education <sup>2)</sup>	5811	6393	6292
Human health and social work activities <sup>2)</sup>	15232	17092	16870
Art, entertainment and recreation	8982	9928	9727
Other service activities	14311	15489	15251

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

## Value indices of turnover in industry (%)

previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total - by sections</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>105.3</b>
Mining and quarrying	114.3	105.9	110.4
Manufacturing	111.3	112.0	105.2
<b>Total - by main industrial groupings</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>105.3</b>
Intermediate goods industry	109.9	111.0	107.6
Capital goods industry	115.9	115.0	104.2
Durable consumer goods industry	108.3	107.0	107.7
Non-durable consumer goods industry	104.3	108.2	104.1
Energy industry	120.2	112.9	103.6

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

In 2019, the value index of turnover in industry increased by 5.3% as against the previous year, growth sustained by mining and quarrying (+10.4%) and manufacturing (+5.2%).

In 2019 compared to 2018, the industrial production index (unadjusted series) decreased by 2.3%, as consequence of the decreases registered in three industrial sectors: the production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, steam and air conditioning (-4.2%), mining and quarrying (-2.7%), manufacturing (-1.9%).

The main decreases were recorded for the following activities: tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs (-15.9%), manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (-12.0%), manufacture of wearing apparel (-11.6%), manufacture of textiles (-11.3%), manufacture of wood, as well as wood and cork products, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (-9.2%) and manufacture of furniture (-5.9%).

Increases were recorded for: manufacture of other transport equipment (+9.5%), other manufacturing n.e.c. (+7.3%), manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (+5.6%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (+4.8%).

## Industrial production indices (%)

unadjusted series

previous year = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>97.3</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	111.8	91.9	91.4
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	105.3	98.6	97.6
Mining of metal ores	85.9	100.5	104.8
Other mining and quarrying	107.0	95.8	108.7
Mining support service activities	140.2	109.3	86.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>98.1</b>
Manufacture of food products	102.8	101.4	101.9
Manufacture of beverages	106.5	104.0	99.2
Manufacture of tobacco products	95.3	89.5	98.8
Manufacture of textiles	106.5	99.4	88.7
Manufacture of wearing apparel	88.8	89.4	88.4
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	98.3	94.1	84.1
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	96.7	98.9	90.8
Manufacture of paper and paper products	109.8	104.8	97.3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	120.1	92.1	98.0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	100.0	101.3	105.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical product	105.8	101.8	97.8
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	115.2	107.5	97.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	106.9	104.0	99.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	104.2	107.7	104.8
Manufacture of basic metals	108.3	100.1	96.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	107.8	98.8	88.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	119.4	103.8	101.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	110.9	117.1	100.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	138.2	117.4	97.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	117.0	113.5	100.6
Manufacture of other transport equipment	101.7	102.9	109.5
Manufacture of furniture	98.0	96.3	94.1
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	108.7	99.2	107.3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	100.8	78.4	102.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	103.4	100.0	95.8
Industry - total by main industrial groupings:			
- intermediate goods industry	107.3	105.6	98.8
- capital goods industry	116.3	107.9	98.2
- durable consumer goods industry	103.0	98.9	97.1
- non-durable consumer goods industry	101.7	98.0	96.4
- energy industry	103.6	99.8	96.6

## Primary energy

	thou tonnes oil equivalent <sup>1)</sup>		
	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>41821</b>	<b>41647</b>	<b>42384</b>
of which:			
- production <sup>3)</sup>	25417	24979	23426
- import	13597	14168	15281
<b>Production<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>25417</b>	<b>24979</b>	<b>23426</b>
of which:			
- coal	4466	4016	3712
- crude oil	3548	3491	3489
- natural gas <sup>4)</sup>	8608	8562	7927
- hydroelectric energy and nuclear heat <sup>5)</sup>	4897	5044	4856
<b>Imports</b>	<b>13597</b>	<b>14168</b>	<b>15281</b>
of which:			
- coal	512	459	619
- crude oil	7752	8263	8665
- natural gas	962	1220	2117
- hydroelectric energy and nuclear heat <sup>5)</sup>	315	253	440

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

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

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

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

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

In 2019, primary energy production recorded a decrease compared to the previous year (-6.2%), while imports recorded an increase (+7.9%), their share in the total primary energy resource being of 36.1%; imports of crude oil accounted for 56.7% of total imports and imports of natural gas increased by 73.5% compared to 2018.

## Electric energy balance

	billion kWh		
	2017	2018	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>
Production	64.3	64.9	59.4
- in thermo-power stations	28.6	27.3	23.8
- in hydro-power stations	14.9	18.1	15.8
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.5	11.4	11.3
- wind <sup>2)</sup>	9.3	8.1	8.5
Imports	3.7	2.9	5.1
<b>Destinations - total</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>
Consumption - total	54.5	55.2	55.3
- in economy	41.3	41.9	42.3
- public lighting	0.6	0.5	0.6
- population	12.6	12.8	12.4
Exports	6.5	5.5	3.6
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.0	7.1	5.6

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

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

## Indices of construction works (%)

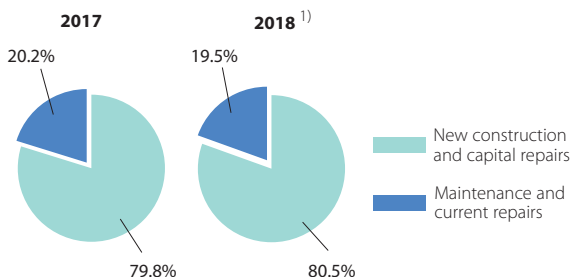
unadjusted series

previous year = 100

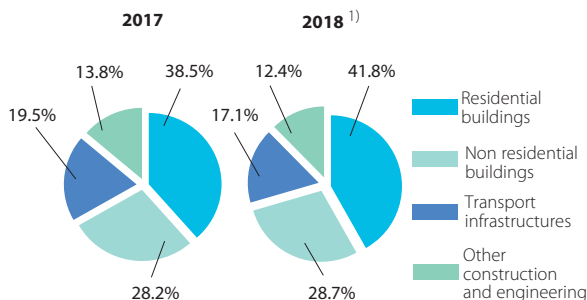
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Construction works - total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>127.6</b>
of the total, by structure elements:			
new construction works	104.8	91.6	132.5
capital repair works	82.3	101.5	100.9
maintenance and current repairs works	74.8	107.9	126.3
of the total, by type of construction:			
buildings	114.3	85.7	139.2
of which:			
residential buildings	170.4	76.4	126.2
non-residential buildings	87.3	94.5	149.1
civil engineering	78.3	108.0	116.6

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

## Structure of construction works, by manner of performing

**Note:** Data on 2019 will be available in November 2020.<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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

**Note:** Data on 2019 will be available in November 2020.<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.



	M.U.	2017	2018	2019
<b>Railway transport</b>				
Railway engines <sup>1);2)</sup>	number	1769	1721	2369
Waggons <sup>1);2)</sup>	thou waggons	32	32	40
Carriages <sup>1);2)</sup>	number	3894	3980	2000
Transported freight	million tonnes	56	55	59
Distance covered by goods	billion tone-km	14	13	13
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	69	67	70
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	5664	5577	5906
<b>Inland waterway transport</b>				
Ships without propulsion for freight transport <sup>1)</sup>	number	1139	1123	1021
Ships for passenger transport <sup>1);3)</sup>	number	75	78	314
Transported freight	million tonnes	29	30	33
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	13	12	14
National and international passenger transport <sup>4)</sup>	million passengers	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers <sup>4)</sup>	million passengers-km	8	6	6
<b>Transport via petroleum pipelines</b>				
Transported goods	million tonnes	7	6	7
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1
<b>Maritime transport</b>				
Freight ships <sup>1)</sup>	number	23	28	23
Transported freight	million tonnes	46	49	53
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	*)	-	-
<b>Air transport</b>				
Registered civil aircraft with air navigation certificate <sup>1)</sup>				
- for passengers and mixt transport	number	78	72	75
Transported freight	thou tonnes	45	49	47
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	20	22	23
<b>Road transport</b>				
Transported freight	million tonnes	226	237	257
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	55	59	61
National and international passenger transport <sup>5)</sup>	million passengers	326	361	356
Distance covered by passengers <sup>5)</sup>	million passengers-km	18178	19937	20553

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

<sup>2)</sup> Starting with **2019**, data on the registered means of railway transport, listed in the National Register of Vehicles -N.R.V.

<sup>3)</sup> Starting with **2019**, data that includes new subcategories.

<sup>4)</sup> Data on the activity of national operators, in the reference year, only national passenger transport.

<sup>5)</sup> Data excluding local public transport.

\*) Under 0.5.

In 2019, compared to 2018, there were increases in the transported goods indicator for most of the modes, as follows: 11.9% for inland waterways transport, 8.3% for sea transport, 8.2% for road transport and 6.1% railway transport and the transport by main oil pipelines marked (value calculated based on "thousand tonnes"). Air transport decreased by 2.5% (value calculated based on "tonnes"), compared to the values of the previous year.

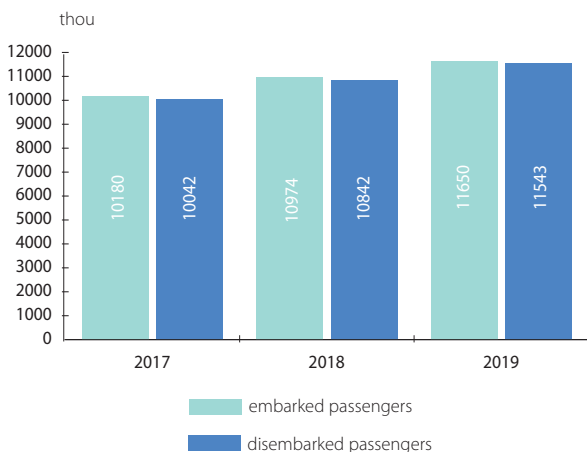
As for the national and international passenger transport operations in 2019, compared to 2018, increases were noticed in the number of passengers for air transport by 6.3% (value calculated based on "passengers") and 4.8% railway transport road (value calculated based on "thousands of passengers"). Inland waterway transport marked a decrease by 7.5% and national and international road transport by 1.6% as compared to the value recorded in the previous year (value calculated based on "thousand passengers").

## Goods transport on harbour

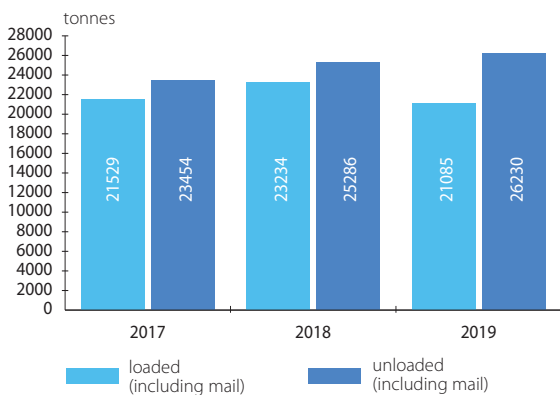
	thou tonnes		
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Maritime transport in harbour</b>	<b>46182</b>	<b>49107</b>	<b>53101</b>
- loaded goods	24848	24959	26735
- unloaded goods	21334	24148	26366
<b>Inland waterway transport</b>	<b>29043</b>	<b>29714</b>	<b>33261</b>
- international	9153	8540	11283
- national	14632	16140	17191
- transit <sup>1)</sup>	5258	5034	4787

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

## Airport passengers transport



### Airport freight transport



### Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2017	2018	2019
	thou			
Passengers	passengers	20222	21816	23193
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	44983	48520	47315
Aircraft movements	number	186665	194940	195989

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

	2017	2018	2019
			thou
Buses and microbuses	50	52	54
Passenger cars	5998	6453	6903
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	127	136	148
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	975	1034	1090

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

**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

	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>FOB exports</b>			
euro million	62644	67723	69003
USD million	70629	80066	77299
lei million	286123	315164	327401
<b>CIF imports</b>			
euro million	75604	82840	86285
USD million	85325	97846	96644
lei million	345395	385513	409394
<b>Sold (exp. FOB - imp. CIF)</b>			
euro million	-12960	-15117	-17282
USD million	-14696	-17780	-19345
lei million	-59272	-70349	-81993

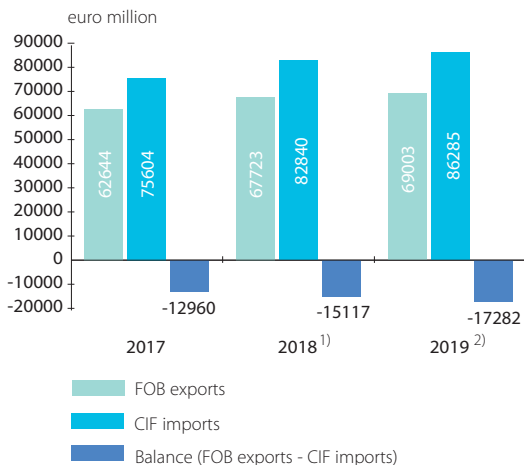
**Note :** For 2017, the data have been revised and are final.

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

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

The FOB exports recorded in 2019 a value of euro 69003 million (+1.9% as compared to 2018) and the CIF imports were euro 86285 million (+4.2% as compared to 2018), the trade balance (FOB-CIF) being euro -17282 million.

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



**Note :** For 2017, the data have been revised and are final.

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

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

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

euro million

CN Code	Name of CN code		2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>FOB exports</b>		<b>E</b>	<b>62644</b>	<b>67723</b>	<b>69003</b>
<b>CIF imports</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>75604</b>	<b>82840</b>	<b>86285</b>
<b>I</b>	Live animals and animal products	E	946	895	940
		I	1689	1774	1979
<b>II</b>	Vegetable products	E	3502	3591	3881
		I	2395	2317	2513
<b>III</b>	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	E	211	224	225
		I	192	172	174
<b>IV</b>	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	1747	1791	2156
		I	3147	3372	3759
<b>V</b>	Mineral products	E	2472	2893	2746
		I	5391	6682	7125
<b>VI</b>	Chemical products	E	2078	2222	2363
		I	7392	7631	8536
<b>VII</b>	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	3588	3867	3946
		I	5531	5919	5986
<b>VIII</b>	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	417	406	372
		I	1010	1036	931
<b>IX</b>	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E	1655	1630	1608
		I	702	772	766
<b>X</b>	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard and articles thereof	E	488	514	515
		I	1184	1242	1273
<b>XI</b>	Textiles and textile articles	E	4046	4058	3805
		I	4835	4992	4991
<b>XII</b>	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1380	1343	1210
		I	956	995	1054
<b>XIII</b>	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	376	409	425
		I	993	1104	1181
<b>XV</b>	Base metals and articles of base metal	E	5330	5993	5939
		I	7964	8842	8720
<b>XVI</b>	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	17823	19441	20107
		I	20995	23158	23385
<b>XVII</b>	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated	E	11303	12747	12665
		I	7507	8613	8988
<b>XVIII</b>	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	2163	2411	2594
		I	1732	1985	2328
<b>XX</b>	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	2640	2789	2952
		I	1699	1916	2210
<b>XXII</b>	Goods not elsewhere classified in the C.N.	E	476	500	554
		I	291	317	385

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

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

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

The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section of the Combined Nomenclature, in 2019 compared to 2018, consist of:

- increase in share for the sections: "Food products, beverages and tobacco" - by 0.5 percentage points, "Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" - by 0.4 percentage points;
- decrease in share for the section "Textiles and textile articles" - by 0.5 percentage points.

In the evolution of imports by section of the Combined Nomenclature, in 2019 compared to 2018, the following structural changes have taken place:

- increase in share for the sections: "Products of the chemical industry" - by 0.7 percentage points;
- decrease in share for the section: "Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" - by 0.9 percentage points, "Base metals and articles of base metal" - by 0.6 percentage points.

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

previous year = 100

	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
FOB exports	101.6	103.8	101.4
CIF imports	102.9	102.4	100.1

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

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

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

## International trade in goods, by mode of transport

euro million

	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>FOB exports by mode of transport</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>62644</b>	<b>67723</b>	<b>69003</b>
of which:			
Road transport	47028	50192	51473
Maritime transport	9817	10764	10684
Railway transport	2059	3060	3031
Air transport	1344	1522	1627
Inland waterway transport	605	599	614
<b>CIF imports by mode of transport</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>75604</b>	<b>82840</b>	<b>86285</b>
of which:			
Road transport	56000	61410	63867
Maritime transport	10534	12396	13029
Railway transport	1952	2083	1590
Air transport	2879	2939	2891
Inland waterway transport	398	297	387

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

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

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

	euro million		
	2017	2018 <sup>2)</sup>	2019 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>62644</b>	<b>67723</b>	<b>69003</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>54010</b>	<b>59133</b>	<b>60370</b>
European Union (UE-28)	47482	51983	52835
EFTA	644	995	928
Other European countries	5884	6155	6606
<b>Asia</b>	<b>4142</b>	<b>3964</b>	<b>4002</b>
Middle and Near East	2265	2077	1959
Other Asian countries	1877	1887	2043
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2134</b>	<b>2281</b>	<b>2346</b>
North Africa	1564	1854	1774
Other African countries	570	426	572
<b>America</b>	<b>1868</b>	<b>2085</b>	<b>2101</b>
of which:			
North America	1293	1502	1456
Central America and the Caribbean	198	206	279
South America	377	377	367
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>87</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>93</b>

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

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

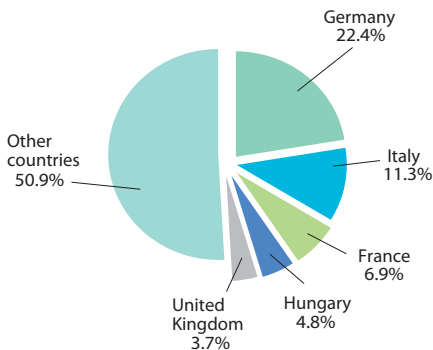
<sup>2)</sup> Semi-final data.

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

<sup>4)</sup> Includes the goods for which the country of destination for exports has not been filled in on customs declaration.

## (FOB) Exports with the main partner countries, in 2019 <sup>1)</sup>

euro 69003 million



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

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

euro million

	2017	2018 <sup>2)</sup>	2019 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>75604</b>	<b>82840</b>	<b>86285</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>65655</b>	<b>71774</b>	<b>74924</b>
European Union (UE-28)	57281	61877	64401
EFTA	518	476	722
Other European countries	7857	9420	9801
<b>Asia</b>	<b>7553</b>	<b>8803</b>	<b>9301</b>
Middle and Near East	694	959	714
Other Asian countries	6860	7844	8588
<b>Africa</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>593</b>
North Africa	392	359	432
Other African countries	156	227	161
<b>America</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>1438</b>
of which:			
North America	1209	1007	877
Central America and the Caribbean	169	160	139
South America	416	458	422
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>

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

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

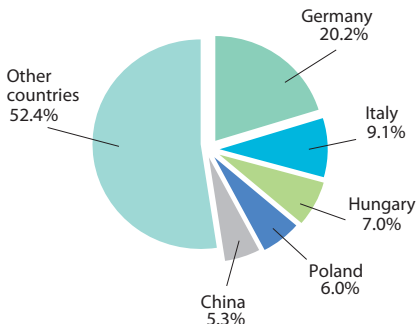
<sup>2)</sup> Semi-final data.

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

<sup>4)</sup> Includes the goods for which the country of destination for imports has not been filled in on customs declaration.

## (CIF) Imports with the main partner countries, in 2019 <sup>1)</sup>

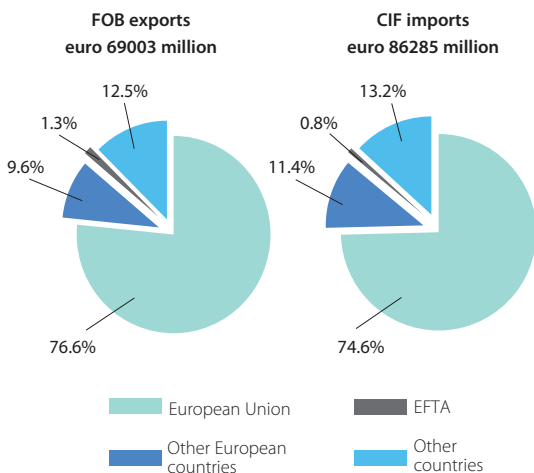
euro 86285 million



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



### International trade in goods, by group of countries, in 2019<sup>1)</sup>



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

The main export destination, in terms of geographical orientation, as well as the main origin area of the imports were the Member States of the European Union, which in 2019 accounted for 76.6% of the total value for exports and 74.6% of the total value for imports.

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

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2016	2017	2018 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>222632.0</b>	<b>241576.8</b>	<b>278238.4</b>
Food goods	79062.2	86734.8	95760.2
Non-food goods	99205.9	108174.6	125369.7
Retail of fuels	44363.8	46667.4	57108.5

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

Data on **2019** will be available in November **2020**.

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

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

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

unadjusted series

previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>107.2</b>
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	106.5	106.1	106.0
Predominant sales of non-food goods	114.0	106.1	108.8
Retail of fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	112.3	103.2	106.5

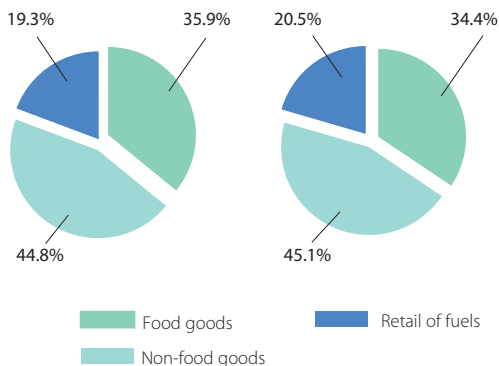
**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2019, the volume turnover indices of enterprises whose main activity is retail with the exception of motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 7.2% compared to 2018, backed by the prevailing sales of non-food products (+8.8%), the retail of motor fuels (+6.5%) and the predominant sale of food goods, beverages and tobacco (+6.0%).

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

2017

2018 <sup>2)</sup>



**Note:** Data on **2019** will be available in November **2020**.

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

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

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

unadjusted series	previous year = 100		
CANE Rev. 2	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>113.9</b>
of which:			
Hotels and restaurants	114.2	108.3	120.1
Travel agency and tour operator services;			
tourist assistance services	112.2	102.0	93.6

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

In 2019, the market services mainly rendered to the population increased by 13.9% compared to the previous year.

## Income from market services activities

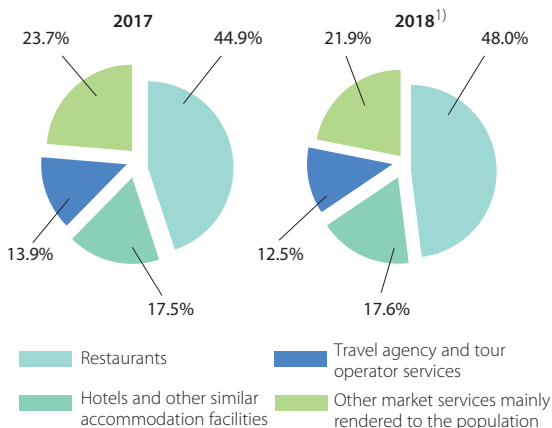
	lei million current prices		
CANE Rev. 2	2016	2017	2018 <sup>1)</sup>
Market services mainly rendered to the population	25108.0	27649.1	32252.7
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators	247661.9	274306.2	317503.7

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

Data on 2019 will be available in November 2020.

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

## Structure of market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



**Note:** Data on 2019 will be available in November 2020.

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

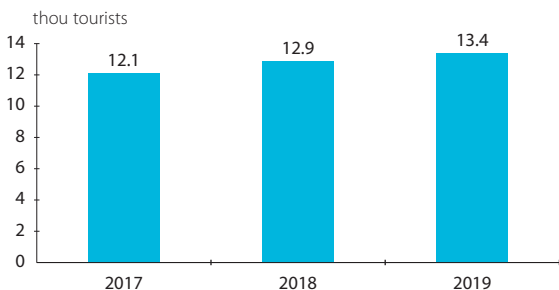
## Tourist accommodation

	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tourist accommodation capacity</b>			
Existing <sup>1)</sup> (thou places)	344	354	357
In operation (thou places-days)	87656	89076	88790
<b>Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>12143</b>	<b>12905</b>	<b>13375</b>
of which: foreigners	2760	2797	2684
<b>Stays overnight in the establishments of touristic reception by touristic destinations (thou)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>27093</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>30086</b>
of which: foreigners	5291	5330	5291

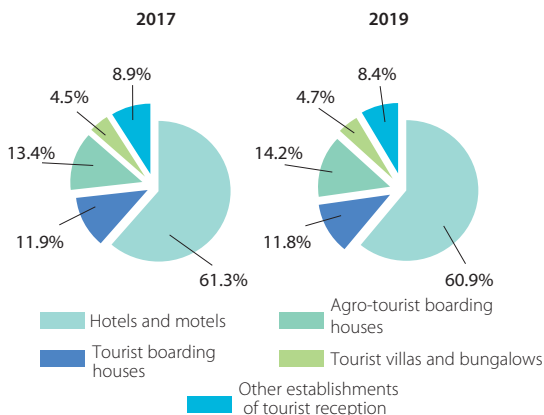
<sup>1)</sup> On July, 31. Tourist accommodation establishments with at least 5 bed-places.

In 2019, the number of foreign visitors arrivals to Romania amounted to 12815 thousand persons (an increase of 9.3% compared to 2018) and the number of Romanian visitors departures abroad amounted to 23066 thousand persons (an increase of 9.6% compared to 2018).

### Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments



### Structure of the tourist accommodation capacity in operation



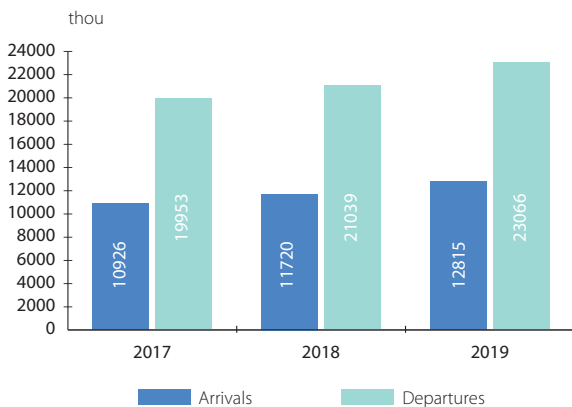
### International trips registered at Romanian borders

	2017	2018	2019
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10926</b>	<b>11720</b>	<b>12815</b>
of which:			
Austria	139	148	165
Bulgaria	1603	1600	1857
Italy	460	468	477
Germany	479	489	521
Republic of Moldova	2052	2330	2523
Turkey	357	397	430
Ukraine	1208	1466	1755
Hungary	1454	1491	1529
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10926</b>	<b>11720</b>	<b>12815</b>
of which:			
Road	7999	8639	9552
Railway	118	2797	142
Air	2648	122	2936
Waterways	161	162	185
<b>Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19953</b>	<b>21039</b>	<b>23066</b>
of which:			
Road	13835	14369	15791
Railway	95	104	116
Air	5998	6541	7132
Waterways	25	25	27

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

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

### International trips registered at Romanian borders



	2017	2018	number 2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Judges (number)</b>	<b>4479</b>	<b>4563</b>	<b>4570</b>
<b>Actions which entered the Courts of Justice (thou)</b>	<b>2204</b>	<b>1734</b>	<b>2104</b>
- penal (thou)	448	381	443
- civil (thou)	1756	1353	1661
<b>Persons definitively convicted</b>	<b>35396</b>	<b>32204</b>	<b>35561</b>
of which, for:			
Offences against the person	6111	5493	5728
Offences against the patrimony <sup>2)</sup>	7585	6322	6307
Forest offences	519	411	378
Work-related offences, of which:	1091	777	684
- giving a bribe	108	69	79
- taking a bribe	163	142	95
- traffic of influence	124	65	54
- taking of undue advantage	-	-	-
Offences against the authorities	698	666	731
Economic offences	1566	1186 <sup>3)</sup>	1208
Offences causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1390	1467	1306
Offences against traffic regulations	12557	12110	13280
<b>Criminality rate <sup>4)</sup></b> (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>181</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>183</b>

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

<sup>2)</sup> Offences against private and public assets.

<sup>3)</sup> Starting with **2016**, the data are no longer comparable to previous years because reporting is done under the new Penal Code and other laws.

<sup>4)</sup> To calculate the criminality rate for the **2017 and 2018 years**, the usually resident population on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year was used, population estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011. In **2019**, for criminality rate calculation the usually resident population on **January 1<sup>st</sup>** used, estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

**Source:** Superior Council of Magistracy.

In 2019, in Romania there were 4570 judges, 7 more than previous year and increasing with 91 judges as against 2017.

Of the total actions registered by the Courts of Justice in 2019 (2104 thousand cases), 1661 thousands (78.9%) were civil actions. The average number of penal and civil actions was 460 per judge in 2019, 23 actions less than in 2018, respectively 26 actions less than in 2017.

During 2017-2019, the number of definitively convicted persons per 100000 inhabitants increased from 181 in 2017 to 183 in 2019.

	2017	2018	number 2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Offences - total (thou) <sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>335</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Criminality rate <sup>2); 3)</sup></b> (offences per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>1711</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1817</b>

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

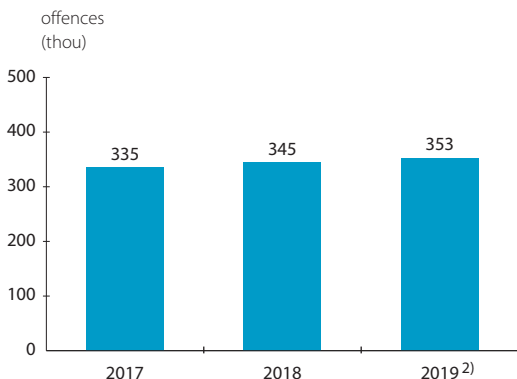
<sup>2)</sup> The offences investigated and solved by the Police, as well as those for which the responsibility is thrown to the Prosecutor's Office are included.

<sup>3)</sup> To calculate the criminality rate for the **2017 and 2018 years**, the usually resident population on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year was used, population estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011. In **2019**, for criminality rate calculation the usually resident population on **January 1<sup>st</sup>** 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 solved and declined by the Police to the Prosecutor's Office in 2019 was 353 thousand offences, an increase with 8 thousand offences against the previous year and with 18 thousand offences (5.4%) as against 2017. In 2019, 1817 offences (solved and declined by the Police to the Prosecutor's Office) were recorded on by per 100000 inhabitants, as compared to 1711 offences on per 100000 inhabitants in 2017.

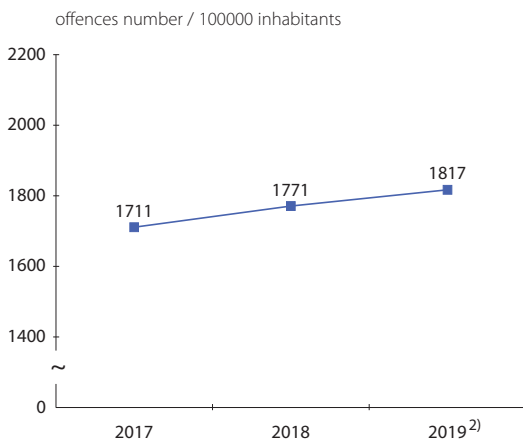
### Offences<sup>1)</sup> investigated and solved by the Police



<sup>1)</sup> 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.

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

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



<sup>1)</sup> Offences investigated and solved by the Police are included, as well as offences declined by Police to the Prosecutor's Office, per 100000 inhabitants. In order to calculate the offence rate for the **2017 and 2018** years, the usually resident population on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year was used, and for **2019** the usually resident population on **January 1<sup>st</sup>** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

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

## Population on January 1

Country	Population, on January 1 <sup>st</sup>			
	2000	2010	2015	2019
	Total			
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>487.3<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>503.2<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>508.5<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>513.5<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.9
Belgium	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.5
Bulgaria	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.0
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Croatia	4.5 <sup>3)</sup>	4.3	4.2	4.1
Denmark	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3 <sup>1)</sup>	1.3
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
France	60.5	64.7	66.5	67.0 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	82.2	81.8	81.2	83.0
Greece	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.7
Ireland	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.9 <sup>3)</sup>
Italy	56.9	59.2	60.8	60.4
Latvia	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Lithuania	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Poland	38.3 <sup>1)</sup>	38.0 <sup>1)</sup>	38.0	38.0
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.3
<b>Romania<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>22.5<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Spain	40.5	46.5	46.4	46.9
Sweden	8.9	9.3	9.7	10.2
Netherlands	15.9	16.6	16.9	17.3
Hungary	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8
United Kingdom	58.8	62.5	64.9	66.6

<sup>1)</sup> Break in the series.<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.<sup>3)</sup> Estimates.<sup>4)</sup> Data for **2010, 2015, 2019** refers to the usually resident population in accordance with international requirements and regulations.

Source: Eurostat.

NIS - Demographic statistics.

(million inhabitants)			
2000	2010	2015	2019
of which: women			
<b>250.1<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>257.7<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>260.3<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>262.3<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8
4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6
5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
2.3 <sup>3)</sup>	2.2	2.2	2.1
2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
0.7	0.7	0.7 <sup>1)</sup>	0.7
2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
31.2	33.4	34.3	34.6 <sup>2)</sup>
42.1	41.7	41.4	42.1
5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5 <sup>3)</sup>
29.4	30.5	31.3	31.0
1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
19.7 <sup>1)</sup>	19.6 <sup>1)</sup>	19.6	19.6
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4
<b>11.5<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>
2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
20.6	23.5	23.6	23.9
4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1
8.0	8.4	8.5	8.7
5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1
30.2	31.8	32.9	33.7



## Live-births and naural increase

Country	Live births (per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2015	2018
<b>Eu-28</b>	<b>10.6<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.7<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10.0<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>9.7<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
Austria	9.8	9.4	9.8	9.7
Belgium	11.4	11.9	10.8	10.4
Bulgaria	9.0	10.2	9.2	8.9
Czech Republic	8.9	11.2	10.5	10.7
Cyprus	12.2	11.8	10.8	10.7
Croatia	9.8	10.1	8.9	9.0
Denmark	12.6	11.4	10.2	10.6
Estonia	9.4	11.9	10.6 <sup>1)</sup>	10.9
Finland	11.0	11.4	10.1	8.6
France	13.3	12.9	12.0	11.3 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	9.3	8.3	9.0	9.5
Greece	9.6	10.3	8.5	8.1
Ireland	14.4	16.5	13.9	12.5 <sup>3)</sup>
Italy	9.5	9.5	8.0	7.3
Latvia	8.6	9.4	11.1	10.0
Lithuania	9.8	9.9	10.8	10.0
Luxembourg	13.1	11.6	10.7	10.3
Malta	11.3	9.4	9.7	9.2
Poland	9.9 <sup>1)</sup>	10.9 <sup>1)</sup>	9.7	10.2
Portugal	11.7	9.6	8.3	8.5
<b>Romania</b>	<b>10.3<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>9.4<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>10.2<sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>10.4<sup>5)</sup></b>
Slovakia	10.2	11.2	10.3	10.6
Slovenia	9.1	10.9	10.0	9.4
Spain	9.8	10.4	9.0	7.9
Sweden	10.2	12.3	11.7	11.4
Netherlands	13.0	11.1	10.1	9.8
Hungary	9.6	9.0	9.4	9.6
United Kingdom	11.5	12.9	11.9	11.0

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

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

<sup>3)</sup> Estimates.

<sup>4)</sup> For the years **2000** and **2010**, the birth rates were calculated by reporting the number of live births whose mothers were domiciled in Romania at birth (each year) to the number of the population after the domicile on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year.

<sup>5)</sup> For **2015** and **2018**, birth rates were calculated by reporting the number of live births with habitual residence in Romania (each year) to the number of residents on **July 1<sup>st</sup>** of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

<sup>6)</sup> For the years **2000** and **2010** the natural population growth rates were calculated by the difference of the birth rate for live births whose mothers were domiciled in Romania at birth (each year) to the mortality rate for deaths domiciled in Romania (each year).

<sup>7)</sup> For **2015** and **2018** the rates of natural population growth were calculated by the difference in the birth rate for live births whose mothers were resident in Romania at birth (each year) at the mortality rate for deaths residing in Romania (each year).

**Source:** Eurostat.

**NIS** - Demographic statistics.

	Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2015	2018
	<b>0.6<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.0<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>-0.2<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>-0.6<sup>1);2)</sup></b>
	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.7
	-5.1	-4.7	-6.2	-6.6
	-1.8	1.0	0.0	0.1
	4.5	5.7	3.9	4.1
	-1.5	-2.0	-4.0	-3.9
	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.1
	-3.8	0.0	-1.0 <sup>1)</sup>	-1.0
	1.4	1.9	0.5	-1.3
	4.4	4.4	3.1	2.2 <sup>2)</sup>
	-0.9	-2.2	-2.3	-2.0
	-0.2	0.5	-2.7	-3.2
	6.1	10.4	7.5	6.2 <sup>3)</sup>
	-0.2	-0.4	-2.7	-3.2
	-5.0	-4.9	-3.3	-4.9
	-1.4	-3.7	-3.5	-4.1
	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.2
	3.7	2.1	2.0	1.6
	0.3 <sup>1)</sup>	0.9 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.7	-0.7
	1.4	-0.4	-2.2	-2.5
	<b>-0.9<sup>6)</sup></b>	<b>-2.1<sup>6)</sup></b>	<b>-3.0<sup>7)</sup></b>	<b>-3.2<sup>7)</sup></b>
	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6
	-0.2	1.8	0.4	-0.4
	0.9	2.3	0.0	-1.2
	-0.3	2.7	2.4	2.3
	4.2	2.9	1.4	0.9
	-3.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.9
	1.2	3.9	2.7	1.8

## Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2010	2015	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>79.9<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>80.6<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>81.0<sup>2);3)</sup></b>
Austria	80.7	81.3	81.8
Belgium	80.3	81.1	81.7
Bulgaria	73.8	74.7	75.0
Czech Republic	77.7	78.7	79.1
Cyprus	81.5	81.8	82.9
Croatia	76.7	77.5	78.2
Denmark	79.3	80.8	81.0
Estonia	76.0	78.0 <sup>1)</sup>	78.5
Finland	80.2	81.6	81.8
France	81.8	82.4	82.9 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	80.5	80.7	81.0
Greece	80.6	81.1	81.9
Ireland	80.8	81.5	82.3 <sup>3)</sup>
Italy	82.2	82.7	83.4
Latvia	73.1	74.8	75.1
Lithuania	73.3	74.6	76.0
Luxembourg	80.8	82.4	82.3
Malta	81.5	82.0	82.5
Poland	76.4 <sup>1)</sup>	77.5	77.7
Portugal	80.1	81.3	81.5
<b>Romania</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>75.9</b>
Slovakia	75.6	76.7	77.4
Slovenia	79.8	80.9	81.5
Spain	82.4	83.0	83.5
Sweden	81.6	82.2	82.6
Netherlands	81.0	81.6	81.9
Hungary	74.7	75.7	76.2
United Kingdom	80.6	81.0 <sup>3)</sup>	81.3

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

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

<sup>3)</sup> Estimates.

**Source:** Eurostat.

**NIS** - Demographic statistics.

## Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2010	2015	2019
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Austria	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.5
Belgium	2.7	2.3	0.6	1.2
Bulgaria	10.3	3.0	-1.1	2.5
Czech Republic	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.6
Cyprus	4.9	2.6	-1.5	0.5
Croatia	4.5	1.1	-0.3	0.8
Denmark	2.8	2.2	0.2	0.7
Estonia	3.9	2.7	0.1	2.3
Finland	3.0	1.7	-0.2	1.1
France	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.3
Germany	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4
Greece	2.9	4.7	-1.1	0.5
Ireland	5.3	-1.6	0.0	0.9
Italy	2.6	1.6	0.1	0.6
Latvia	2.6	-1.2	0.2	2.7
Lithuania	1.1	1.2	-0.7	2.2
Luxembourg	3.8	2.8	0.1	1.6
Malta	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.5
Poland	10.1	2.6	-0.7	2.1
Portugal	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.3
<b>Romania</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Slovakia	12.2	0.7	-0.3	2.8
Slovenia	9.0	2.1	-0.8	1.7
Spain	3.5	2.0	-0.6	0.8
Sweden	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.7
Netherlands	2.3	0.9	0.2	2.7
Hungary	10.0	4.7	0.1	3.4
United Kingdom	0.8	3.3	0.0	1.8

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

## Employment and unemployment rates

Country	Employment rate (%)			
	2000	2010	2015	2019
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>64.1</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>69.2</b>
Austria	67.9	70.8	71.1	73.6
Belgium	60.9	62.0	61.8	65.3
Bulgaria	51.5	59.8 <sup>1)</sup>	62.9	70.1
Czech Republic	64.9	65.0	70.2	75.1
Cyprus	65.4	68.9	62.7	70.5
Croatia	...	57.4	56.0	62.1
Denmark	76.4	71.8	72.0	75.0
Estonia	60.9 <sup>1)</sup>	61.2	71.9	75.3
Finland	68.1 <sup>1)</sup>	68.1	68.5	72.9
France	61.7	64.0	63.8	65.5
Germany	65.3	71.3 <sup>1)</sup>	74.0	76.7
Greece	56.6	59.1	50.8	56.5
Ireland	64.5	61.0	64.8	69.5
Italy	53.4	56.8	56.3	59.0
Latvia	57.4	58.5	68.1	72.3
Lithuania	59.6	57.6	67.2	73.0
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	66.1 <sup>1)</sup>	67.9
Malta	54.5	56.2	65.1	73.4
Poland	55.1 <sup>1)</sup>	58.9 <sup>1)</sup>	62.9	68.2
Portugal	68.2	65.3	63.9	70.5
<b>Romania<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Slovakia	56.3	58.8	62.7	68.4
Slovenia	62.7	66.2	65.2	71.8
Spain	56.1	58.8	57.8	63.3
Sweden	71.1	72.1	75.5	77.1
Netherlands	72.9	73.9	74.1	78.2
Hungary	55.9	54.9	63.9	70.1
United Kingdom	71.0	69.4	72.7	75.2

Unemployment rate (%)			
2000	2010	2015	2019
...	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
4.7	4.8	5.7	4.5
6.6	8.3	8.5	5.4
16.2	10.3 <sup>1)</sup>	9.2	4.2
8.8	7.3	5.1	2.0
5.0	6.3	15.0	7.1
...	11.7	16.2	6.6
4.5	7.7	6.3	5.0
13.4 <sup>1)</sup>	16.7	6.2	4.4
11.1 <sup>1)</sup>	8.4	9.4	6.7
10.2	8.9	10.4	8.5
7.9	7.0 <sup>1)</sup>	4.6	3.2
11.3	12.7	24.9	17.3
4.3	14.6	10.0	5.0
10.9	8.4	11.9	10.0
14.2	19.5	9.9	6.3
16.0	17.8	9.1	6.3
2.3	4.4	6.7 <sup>1)</sup>	5.6
6.3	6.9	5.4	3.4
16.4 <sup>1)</sup>	9.7 <sup>1)</sup>	7.5	3.3
3.9	11.0	12.6	6.5
<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
19.1	14.4	11.5	5.8
6.9	7.3	9.0	4.5
13.8	19.9	22.1	14.1
5.5	8.6	7.4	6.8
2.7	5.0	6.9	3.4
6.6	11.2	6.8	3.4
5.6	7.8	5.3	3.8

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

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

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

<sup>2)</sup> The data for the **2010-2019** period have been calculated according to the usually resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

For Romania: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

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

Country	2000	2010	2015	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>1.77<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.12</b>
Austria	1.89 <sup>1)</sup>	2.73 <sup>1)</sup>	3.05	3.17 <sup>2)</sup>
Belgium	1.94	2.06	2.43	2.76 <sup>2)</sup>
Bulgaria	0.50	0.57	0.95	0.76
Czech Republic	1.11	1.34	1.93	1.93 <sup>2)</sup>
Cyprus	0.23	0.44	0.48	0.55 <sup>2)</sup>
Croatia	...	0.74	0.84	0.97 <sup>2)</sup>
Denmark	2.19	2.92	3.06	3.03 <sup>2)</sup>
Estonia	0.60	1.57	1.46	1.40 <sup>2)</sup>
Finland	3.24	3.71	2.87	2.75
France	2.09 <sup>3)</sup>	2.18 <sup>3)</sup>	2.27 <sup>2)</sup>	2.20 <sup>1)</sup>
Germany	2.41	2.73	2.93	3.13 <sup>1)</sup>
Greece	...	0.60 <sup>1)</sup>	0.96	1.18 <sup>2)</sup>
Ireland	1.09	1.59 <sup>1)</sup>	1.18	1.15
Italy	1.00	1.22	1.34	1.39 <sup>2)</sup>
Latvia	0.44	0.61	0.62	0.64
Lithuania	0.58	0.79	1.04	0.94 <sup>2)</sup>
Luxembourg	1.58	1.50	1.30	1.21 <sup>2)</sup>
Malta	...	0.61	0.74	0.57 <sup>2)</sup>
Poland	0.64	0.72	1.00	1.21
Portugal	0.72 <sup>1)</sup>	1.54	1.24	1.36
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.50<sup>4)</sup></b>
Slovakia	0.64	0.61	1.16	0.84
Slovenia	1.36	2.05	2.20	1.95 <sup>2)</sup>
Spain	0.88	1.36	1.22	1.24
Sweden	...	3.17 <sup>1)</sup>	3.23	3.32
Netherlands	1.79	1.70	1.98	2.16 <sup>2)</sup>
Hungary	0.79	1.14	1.35	1.53
United Kingdom	1.62	1.65 <sup>1)</sup>	1.65	1.70 <sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Estimates.

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

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

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

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2010	2015	2019
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Austria	8.3	13.8	14.4	14.7
Belgium	6.2	7.4	6.9	8.2
Bulgaria	...	1.6	2.0	2.0
Czech Republic	...	7.8	8.5	8.1
Cyprus	3.1	8.1	7.5	5.9
Croatia	...	3.0	3.1	3.5
Denmark	19.4	32.7	31.5	25.3
Estonia	6.6 <sup>1)</sup>	11.0	12.4	20.2
Finland	17.5 <sup>1)</sup>	23.0	25.4	29.0
France	2.8	5.0	18.6	19.5
Germany	5.2	7.8 <sup>1)</sup>	8.1	8.2
Greece	1.0	3.3	3.3	3.9
Ireland	...	7.1	6.5	12.6
Italy	4.8	6.2	7.3	8.1
Latvia	...	5.4	5.7	7.4
Lithuania	2.8	4.4	5.8	7.0
Luxembourg	4.8	13.5	18.0 <sup>1)</sup>	19.1
Malta	4.5	6.2	7.4	12.0
Poland	...	5.2 <sup>1)</sup>	3.5	4.8
Portugal	3.3 <sup>1)</sup>	5.7	9.7	10.5
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Slovakia	...	3.1	3.1	3.6
Slovenia	...	16.4	11.9	11.2
Spain	4.5	11.2	9.9	10.6
Sweden	21.6	24.7	29.4	34.3
Netherlands	15.5	17.0	18.9	19.5
Hungary	2.9	3.0	7.1 <sup>1)</sup>	5.8
United Kingdom	20.5	20.1	15.7	14.8

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

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

## Share of households with internet access (%)

Country	2002	2010	2015	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>70</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>90</b>
Austria	33	73	82	90
Belgium	...	73	82	90
Bulgaria	...	33	59	75
Czech Republic	...	61	79	87
Cyprus	24	54	71	90
Croatia	...	56	77	81
Denmark	56	86	92	95
Estonia	...	67	88	90
Finland	44	81	90	94
France	23	74	83	90
Germany	46	82	90	95
Greece	12	46	68	79
Ireland	...	72	85	91
Italy	34	59	75	85
Latvia	3	60	76	85
Lithuania	4	61	68	82
Luxembourg	40	90	97	95
Malta	...	70	81	86
Poland	11	63	76	87
Portugal	15	54	70	81
<b>Romania</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>84</b>
Slovakia	...	67	79	82
Slovenia	...	68	78	89
Spain	...	58	79	91
Sweden	...	88	91	96
Netherlands	58	91	96	98
Hungary	...	58	76	86
United Kingdom	50	80	91	96

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

**Labour productivity per person employed**  
**- EU-28 = 100 -**

Country	2000	2010	2015	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Austria	122.1	115.0	116.8	116.7
Belgium	135.1	129.6	131.0	129.2
Bulgaria	31.6	40.9	44.3 <sup>1)</sup>	47.1 <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic	66.6	76.9	79.6	82.6
Cyprus	91.5	91.6	84.6	85.3 <sup>1)</sup>
Croatia	59.0 <sup>1)</sup>	67.0	70.4	72.0
Denmark	108.2	114.8	114.4	116.6
Estonia	43.9	71.0	72.1	77.1
Finland	117.5	112.3	107.1	108.1
France	121.0	116.6	115.2	115.3 <sup>1)</sup>
Germany	109.0	104.1	104.9	104.9
Greece	95.3	89.2	83.1 <sup>1)</sup>	80.5 <sup>1)</sup>
Ireland	131.9	140.7	187.8	193.7
Italy	130.4	112.8	106.1	106.4
Latvia	40.0	58.7	64.1	68.4
Lithuania	41.2	66.7 <sup>2)</sup>	72.5	75.8
Luxembourg	178.2	161.9	168.9	164.9
Malta	94.9	94.4	94.5	93.6
Poland	54.7	69.9 <sup>2)</sup>	74.2	76.8
Portugal	75.1	79.4	78.0	74.9 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>68.7</b>
Slovakia	59.0	83.8	83.1	76.5
Slovenia	76.3	79.4	80.3	82.0
Spain	102.1	101.5	101.8	99.6 <sup>1)</sup>
Sweden	118.4	118.2	115.9	112.0
Netherlands	120.6	114.3	112.3	110.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Hungary	57.3	73.3	70.7	68.9
United Kingdom	110.3	104.7	102.7	100.2

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

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

**Source:** Eurostat.



## Agricultural production indices

previous year = 100

Country	2000	2010	2015	2019 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>EU-28</b>	...	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>100.5</b>
Austria	95.9	98.1	99.2	100.5
Belgium	106.3	99.4	105.4	103.5
Bulgaria	90.2	94.0	91.8	98.1
Czech Republic	94.4	93.0	95.2	101.3
Cyprus	0.0	100.9	109.1	100.4
Croatia	...	93.3	102.9	99.8
Denmark	101.4	97.6	98.8	108.0
Estonia	113.7	96.0	108.7	123.6
Finland	105.5	96.8	103.1	103.4
France	99.3	97.9	98.6	98.5
Germany	99.2	97.8	93.8	100.6
Greece	100.4	99.4	99.6	103.1
Ireland	98.4	106.0	104.8	103.2
Italy	98.3	99.8	103.7	98.5
Latvia	107.1	97.6	114.0	120.7
Lithuania	95.9	92.8	108.6	111.2
Luxembourg	99.0	96.4	92.4	97.3
Malta	...	100.5	95.9	98.1
Poland	96.1	96.8	97.2	97.7
Portugal	93.2	100.6	106.0	103.4
<b>Romania</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>97.0</b>
Slovakia	90.0	91.8	96.9	97.3
Slovenia	101.1	100.7	106.4	93.8
Spain	108.0	103.5	100.2	99.7
Sweden	100.9	99.5	102.7	118.7
Netherlands	101.3	101.2	100.8	100.7
Hungary	94.3	88.9	97.6	99.7
United Kingdom	95.8	101.4	100.9	103.9

<sup>1)</sup> Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

# Industrial production indices and construction works indices

2015 = 100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>UE-28</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>111.1</b>
Austria	113.3	113.5	116.3	122.6
Belgium	108.7	114.0	103.0	103.0
Bulgaria	106.9	107.6	88.8	92.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic	113.6	113.2	106.4	109.2
Cyprus	126.0	131.1	180.7	202.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Croatia	106.0	106.5	110.8	119.9
Denmark	108.6	111.6	112.7	116.1
Estonia	111.8	109.7	149.2	153.9
Finland	111.3	113.3	113.4 <sup>2)</sup>	113.3 <sup>2)</sup>
France	103.5	103.9	102.2	103.0
Germany	105.3	100.5	108.9	112.9
Greece	108.8	107.8 <sup>1)</sup>	74.6	71.0 <sup>1)</sup>
Ireland	94.6	97.3	147.2	161.7 <sup>1)</sup>
Italy	106.3	105.2	101.6	103.6
Latvia	116.1	117.0	120.6	124.1
Lithuania	115.3	119.3	112.5	121.8
Luxembourg	102.8	99.1 <sup>1)</sup>	109.1	109.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Malta <sup>1)</sup>	102.2	103.4	122.6	144.1
Poland	116.2	121.3	117.3	121.7
Portugal	106.2	103.6	101.3	104.0
<b>Romania<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>111.6</b>
Slovakia	112.8	113.3	99.7	96.4
Slovenia	121.6	125.3 <sup>1)</sup>	116.0	119.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Spain	105.4 <sup>1)</sup>	106.0 <sup>1)</sup>	106.0	103.5 <sup>1)</sup>
Sweden	109.1	110.7	108.3 <sup>1)</sup>	113.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Netherlands	103.3	102.4 <sup>1)</sup>	125.8 <sup>1)</sup>	131.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Hungary	110.1	116.1	127.5	155.6
United Kingdom	104.5	103.5	110.2 <sup>1)</sup>	112.7 <sup>1)</sup>

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

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

<sup>2)</sup> Estimates.

**Source:** Eurostat.

## Gross Domestic Product

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS <sup>1)</sup> )			
	2000	2010	2015	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>19800</b>	<b>25500</b>	<b>29100</b>	<b>31000</b>
Austria	25700	32200	37600	39400
Belgium	24400	30500	34800	36300
Bulgaria	5600	11200	13800	15700
Czech Republic	14200	21100	25300	28000
Cyprus	18700	25600	23800	27600
Croatia	9200	15100	17200	19400
Denmark	25100	32900	36900	39700
Estonia	8200	16700	22100	25300
Finland	23500	29800	32000	34400
France	22900	27500	30700	32100
Germany	24100	30400	35800	37800
Greece	17100	21500	20200	21100
Ireland	26500	33100	52000	58600
Italy	23700	26700	27700	29700
Latvia	7000	13500	18700	21300
Lithuania	7400	15300	21700	24800
Luxembourg	48400	65500	78000	80900
Malta	16000	21300	27200	30400
Poland	9300	15900	19900	21800
Portugal	16500	20900	22300	23800
<b>Romania</b>	<b>5200</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>16300</b>	<b>20100</b>
Slovakia	10000	19100	22500	22600
Slovenia	15800	21300	23800	26900
Spain	18900	24300	26300	28100
Sweden	25800	32300	36800	37300
Netherlands	27900	34500	37800	39900
Hungary	10400	16500	20000	21900
United Kingdom	23100	27800	32000	32500

**Note: 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 of price level.

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

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

<sup>3)</sup> Estimates.

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

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

## Gross Domestic Product

Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
	2000	2010	2015	2018	2019
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Austria	3.4	1.8	1.0	2.4	1.6
Belgium	3.7	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.4
Bulgaria	4.8	0.6	4.0	3.1	3.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic	4.3	2.3	5.3	2.8	2.6
Cyprus	6.0	2.0	3.4	4.1 <sup>1)</sup>	3.2 <sup>1)</sup>
Croatia	3.3	-1.5	2.4	2.7 <sup>1)</sup>	2.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Denmark	3.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4
Estonia	10.1	2.7	1.8	4.8	4.3
Finland	5.8	3.2	0.5	1.6	1.0
France	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.7 <sup>1)</sup>	1.3 <sup>1)</sup>
Germany	2.9	4.2	1.7	1.5	0.6
Greece	3.9	-5.5	-0.4 <sup>1)</sup>	1.9 <sup>1)</sup>	1.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Ireland	9.4	1.8	25.2	8.2	5.5
Italy	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.3
Latvia	5.6	-4.5	3.3	4.3	2.2
Lithuania	3.8	1.5 <sup>2)</sup>	2.0	3.6	3.9
Luxembourg	8.2	4.9	4.3	3.1	2.3
Malta	...	3.5	10.9	7.3	4.4
Poland	4.6	3.6	3.8	...	...
Portugal	3.8	1.7	1.8	2.6 <sup>1)</sup>	2.2 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>4.1<sup>1)</sup></b>
Slovakia	1.2	5.7	4.8	4.0	2.3
Slovenia	3.7	1.3	2.2	4.1	2.4
Spain	5.2	0.2	3.8	2.4 <sup>1)</sup>	2.0 <sup>1)</sup>
Sweden	4.9	6.2	4.4	2.2	1.2
Netherlands	4.2	1.3	2.0	2.6 <sup>1)</sup>	1.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Hungary	4.5	0.7	3.8	5.1	4.9 <sup>1)</sup>
United Kingdom	3.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.4

## Gross Domestic Product

Country	General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2010	2015	2018	2019
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Austria	-4.4	-1.0	0.2	0.7
Belgium	-4.1	-2.4	-0.8	-1.9
Bulgaria	-3.1	-1.7	2.0	2.1
Czech Republic	-4.2	-0.6	0.9	0.3
Cyprus	-4.7	-1.0	-3.7	1.7
Croatia	-6.5	-3.3	0.2	0.4
Denmark	-2.7	-1.2	0.7	3.7
Estonia	0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.3
Finland	-2.5	-2.4	-0.9	-1.1
France	-6.9	-3.6	-2.3	-3.0
Germany	-4.4	0.9	1.9	1.4
Greece	-11.2	-5.6	1.0	1.5
Ireland	-32.1	-2.0	0.1	0.4
Italy	-4.2	-2.6	-2.2	-1.6
Latvia	-8.7	-1.4	-0.8	-0.2
Lithuania	-6.9	-0.3	0.6	0.3
Luxembourg	-0.4	1.3	3.1	2.2
Malta	-2.4	-1.0	1.9	0.5
Poland	-7.4	-2.6	-0.2	-0.7
Portugal	-11.4	-4.4	-0.4	0.2
<b>Romania</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Slovakia	-7.5	-2.7	-1.0	-1.3
Slovenia	-5.6	-2.8	0.7	0.5
Spain	-9.5	-5.2	-2.5	-2.8
Sweden	...	...	0.8	0.5
Netherlands	-5.2	-2.0	1.4	1.7
Hungary	-4.5	-2.0	-2.1	-2.0
United Kingdom	-9.3	-4.6	-2.2	-2.1

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



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