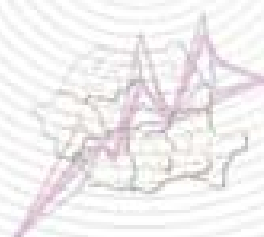




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Coordinator of publication:

Tudorel ANDREI - President

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Lavinia Elena BĂLTEANU - Director

Andoria IONIȚĂ - Director

General Department of Demography and Social Statistics

Department of Social Statistics

Department of Indicators on Population and International Migration

Department of Demographic Studies, Projections and Population Census

Authors:

Nicoleta Maricica ALEXANDRU-CARAGEA - Expert

Department of Indicators on Population and International Migration

Steluța RĂDOI - Chief of Office

Laura BUICAN - Counsellor

Georgiana BUNEA - Expert

Verona MĂNESCU - Referent

Florina RĂDOI - Expert

Department of Demographic Studies, Projections and Population Census

Mihaela ANGHEL - Chief of Office

Doru-Alin COTÎRȚĂ - Expert

Sultana STAN - Expert

Irina NECȘESCU - Expert

Cristina MĂNESCU - Expert

Gabriela DEACU - Counsellor

Tamara CÎRLIG - Counsellor

Laura ICHIM - Expert

Manuela VLAICU - Expert

Ana-Maria CRISTEA - Counsellor

Andreea DRĂXINEANU - Expert

Ruxandra MOLDOVEANU - Expert

Sanda NEDELICU - Expert

Gabriela DOCA - Expert

Mirela IONIȚĂ - Expert

Diana POPĂ - Expert

Monica APOSTOL - Counsellor

Bogdan GREABU - Expert

Department of Indicators on Population and International Migration

Comelia BARTI - Deputy Director

Alina CUTURELA - Expert

Simona TOMA - Expert

Alice GHEORGHE - Expert

Iulia MANEA - Counsellor

Comelia TOMA - Expert

Cristina AVRAM - Expert

Department of Social Statistics

GIS: Daniel Celu VÎRDOL - Deputy Director

Department of Dissemination of Statistical Data

Translation:

Lavinia POPESCU - Counsellor

Department of European Affairs and International Cooperation

Pre-press and printing:

Coordinators:

Gheorghe VAIDA-MUNTEAN - General Director

Vitty-Cristian CHIRAN - Director

General Department of IT and Statistical Infrastructure

Department of Statistical Publications Editing

Pre-press:

Laurențiu MUNTEANU - Counsellor

Cover : Alexandru POPESCU - Counsellor

National Institute of Statistics

16 Libertății BVD, Bucharest 5

Phones: +40 0213181871; +40 021177770

Fax: +40 0213124875

e-mail: romstat@insse.ro

http: // www. insse. ro



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CONTENT

ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	5
FOREWORD	7
1. POPULATION	9
1.1. Research objectives	9
1.2. Trends of world population development	9
1.3. Romania's population	10
1.3.1. Permanent resident population.....	11
1.3.2. Usual resident population.....	12
1.3.3. Demographic ageing	13
1.4. International migration	16
1.5. Demographic projections	20
1.6. Demographic events.....	22
1.6.1. Live birth	22
1.6.2. Mortality rate and infant mortality rate.....	25
1.6.3. Population natural increase.....	28
1.6.4. Life expectancy and fertility.....	29
2. HEALTH.....	31
2.1. Research objectives	31
2.2. Public health – vital prerequisite for social development.....	31
2.2.1. Healthy Life Expectancy.....	31
2.2.2. Public health developments.....	32
2.3. Access to health care services	37
2.3.1. Health care services provided to patients in ambulatory	37
2.3.2. Healthcare services provided in hospitals.....	38
2.3.3. Disparities in the access to healthcare services.....	40
2.4. Resources and expenditure of the national healthcare system.....	42
2.4.1. Infrastructure of the national healthcare system	42
2.4.2. Medical-sanitary staff.....	42
2.4.3. Expenditure of the healthcare system	43
2.5. Health approach in the international context	46
3. EDUCATION	49
3.1. Research objectives	49
3.2. School population trends.....	49
3.3. Education system quality.....	51
3.3.1. Enrolment in formal education	51
3.3.2. Assessment of education quality	56
3.4. Resources of the system	58
3.4.1. Teaching staff.....	58
3.4.2. National education system infrastructure	60
3.5. Education in the international context	61
4. EMPLOYMENT	65
4.1. Research objectives	65
4.2. Trends in labour market developments.....	65
4.3. Unemployment.....	69
4.4. Economic inactivity.....	72
4.4. Job vacancies.....	74
4.5. Trends in employment patterns	76
4.6. Impact of population ageing and international migration on labour	78
4.7. The education level of employment	81
4.8. Information and Communications Technology	82
4.9. Employment in the international context.....	84

5. POPULATION INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	87
5.1. Research objectives	87
5.2. Population income.....	87
5.3. Earnings and old-age social protection benefits	91
5.4. Population expenditure	96
5.5. Consumption	99
6. POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION	103
6.1. Research objectives	103
6.2. Income inequality, poverty and material deprivation	103
6.3. Social equity and social protection.....	112
6.4. Poverty incidence and social protection in the international context	115
DATA SOURCES.....	119
Data sources for chapter 1	119
Data sources for chapter 2	124
Data sources for chapter 3	127
Data sources for chapter 4	129
Data sources for chapter 5	140
Data sources for chapter 6	142
Glossary.....	146
Glossary for chapter 1	146
Glossary for chapter 2	147
Glossary for chapter 3	151
Glossary for chapter 4	153
Glossary for chapter 5	157
Glossary for chapter 6	160
List of figures (into text)	164
List of tables (into text)	167
Bibliography.....	168
WEB Sources.....	168
Annexes.....	169

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<i>ACAV</i>	<i>Quality of Life Survey</i>
<i>ANOFM</i>	<i>National Agency for Employment</i>
<i>ARACIP</i>	<i>Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in School Education</i>
<i>ARACIS</i>	<i>Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education</i>
<i>AROPE</i>	<i>At risk of poverty or social exclusion</i>
<i>EFTA</i>	<i>European Free Trade Association</i>
<i>ESSPROS</i>	<i>European system of integrated social protection statistics</i>
<i>EU</i>	<i>European Union</i>
<i>EU-SILC</i>	<i>European Survey on Income and Living Conditions</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>HBS</i>	<i>Household Budget Survey</i>
<i>ILO</i>	<i>International Labor Organization</i>
<i>ISCED</i>	<i>International Standard Classification of Education</i>
<i>ISCO</i>	<i>International Standard Classification of Occupations</i>
<i>LFS</i>	<i>Labor Force Survey</i>
<i>NACE</i>	<i>Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community</i>
<i>NIS</i>	<i>National Institute of Statistics</i>
<i>NUTS</i>	<i>Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics</i>
<i>UN</i>	<i>United Nations</i>
<i>UOE</i>	<i>UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat</i>

FOREWORD

In the current international context, seven years after the beginning of the financial crisis that spread in all the world's economies, a new global architecture of financial and economic governance at world level is taking shape. The new approach derives from the social impact the crisis had generated, and aims at prioritising the objectives meant to strengthen social cohesion, to generate social capital and promote social solidarity and innovation. It is known that the development of any country depends on the evolution of economic processes, which altogether determine the growth trends in the society and, it is also well known that broad social changes have economic implications.

The revolution in the global economy requires solving social and economic gaps in all countries of the world. Social turmoil can also be observed in statistics, especially in those quantifying phenomena such as unemployment, access to health services and education, poverty and social exclusion, international migration, as well as other social vulnerabilities closely related to employment. In 2014, at world level, there were more than 201 million unemployed¹, i.e. more than 31 million unemployed as compared to the period prior to the crisis. According to the estimations² of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) the unemployment rate in the world (6.1 %) will remain largely constant over the next five years, half a percentage point higher than before the crisis. Young people continue to be the most affected by unemployment: almost 74 million young people (15-24 years old) did not have a job. In the European Union, the unemployment rate increased by 4 percentage points from the onset of the crisis, reaching 11.1 % in 2014. Romania's labour market has also been affected by the decline in the international economy. In 2014 there were 628.7 thousand unemployed, namely more than 50 thousand unemployed than recorded back in 2008. The unemployment rate is also relatively high in our country (6.8 %) and the unemployment rate among young people (15-24 years old) is 24.0 %.

Another phenomenon specific to societies, with major implications both at macroeconomic level and at the level of the family and individuals, is the international migration. International migration is a phenomenon that refers not only to population movements from one country to another, but is a more complex process which raises several social aspects and produces a wide range of economic effects. In Romania, international migration has produced in recent years a visible impact on the economic, social, cultural and political life. As for measuring international migration, the issue of a new conceptual and methodological approach in official statistics arises, based mainly on making estimates of this phenomenon using econometric models. International migration drivers point out a number of components whose importance is admitted as determinative of the country development future trends.

¹ According to "World Employment Social Outlook" report, published by the International Labour Organisation in 2015

² According to "Global Employment Trends 2014 Risk of a jobless recovery?", published by the International Labour Organisation in 2015

On the other hand, the financial and economic crisis has increased income inequality of the world populations, delaying economic recovery and, by default, the jobs creation at world level. The richest 10% of the world's people earn on average 30-40 % of the total income, while the poorest 10% earn about 2 %. Furthermore, at global level, the progress in reducing poverty has slowed down, the estimates of the International Labour Organisation showing that, at the end of this decade, one of 14 individuals, though employed, will live in extreme poverty.

In Romania, we can also speak about the population income inequality, in the sense that the income of one fifth of the population (with the highest income) in 2014 was 7.2 times higher than the total income of the 20 % of the poorest people (with the lowest income). These proportions are reflected in the economic segregation of the population and are transmitted at individual level in every stage of a person's life, even in childhood: children of the wealthy receive a higher quality education than children attending schools in poorer areas, especially in the countryside, and, as such, school success becomes less likely. Furthermore, economic inequality is also reflected in population health: those on a low income are more exposed to illness risks and have poorer access to healthcare. However, the deepening trends of social inequalities are not inevitable, since this phenomenon is "a product of political forces, and not just of those purely macroeconomic" (Stiglitz, 2015).

Solving social problems, particularly those related to employment, innovation, education, social inclusion, seen from the perspective of the European Union, results in the five overarching objectives laid down in the Europe 2020 strategy. Member States have adopted their own national targets for each of these areas. To achieve those objectives, substantial efforts will be needed to be made in the coming years within all EU Member States, in a context of severe budgetary constraints caused by the recent economic and social developments.

This paper provides a time evolution overview of the main indicators that characterise social issues in Romania. Highlighting the impact of the economic and financial crisis, but also the strengths and weaknesses in the development of the social economy in our country, the study is a valuable guide that provides social analysis with new perspectives , in an unpredictable and continuously changing the economic and political context.

"Social trends" provides the readers, irrespective of the sector in which they operate or their level of training, with an overview of social evolution in Romania, during 2000-2014, in a global, international vision.

Tudorel ANDREI

*President
National Institute of Statistics*

1. POPULATION

1.1. Research objectives

The knowledge of population data, whether the people living inside the country borders or those living in other countries, but having their permanent residence in Romania, are of particular importance in various aspects.

The population size and quality, two dimensions in a complex connection, determine both the intensity of socio-economic processes and the specificity of their performance. Overtime changes in population, such as the number of persons and the structure, define the demographic behaviour of a country, accounting for a major milestone in the political, economic, social and cultural context.

The beneficiaries of information on the population and demographic phenomena are, mainly, policy makers, academic and business environment, the general public.

This chapter presents a wide range of demographic data, including statistics on populations at national and European level, as well as various demographic phenomena and population characteristics that influence their size, structure and specificities.

1.2. Trends of world population development

Each of us is a member of a population and its factors have an impact on many aspects of life. "As efficient development depends on good knowledge of natural resources and other resources, so development planning depends on good knowledge of the population structure, growth and movement" (Salas, 1975).

On January 1st 2015, the world population was 7.3 billion inhabitants, according to the United Nations' estimations presented in "World Population Prospects"³. Asia has the highest share in total world population (59.8 %), with 4.39 billion inhabitants, while Africa was the next most populous continent with 1.19 billion inhabitants (16.1 %).

Figure 1.1. World population, by continents, January 1st, 2015



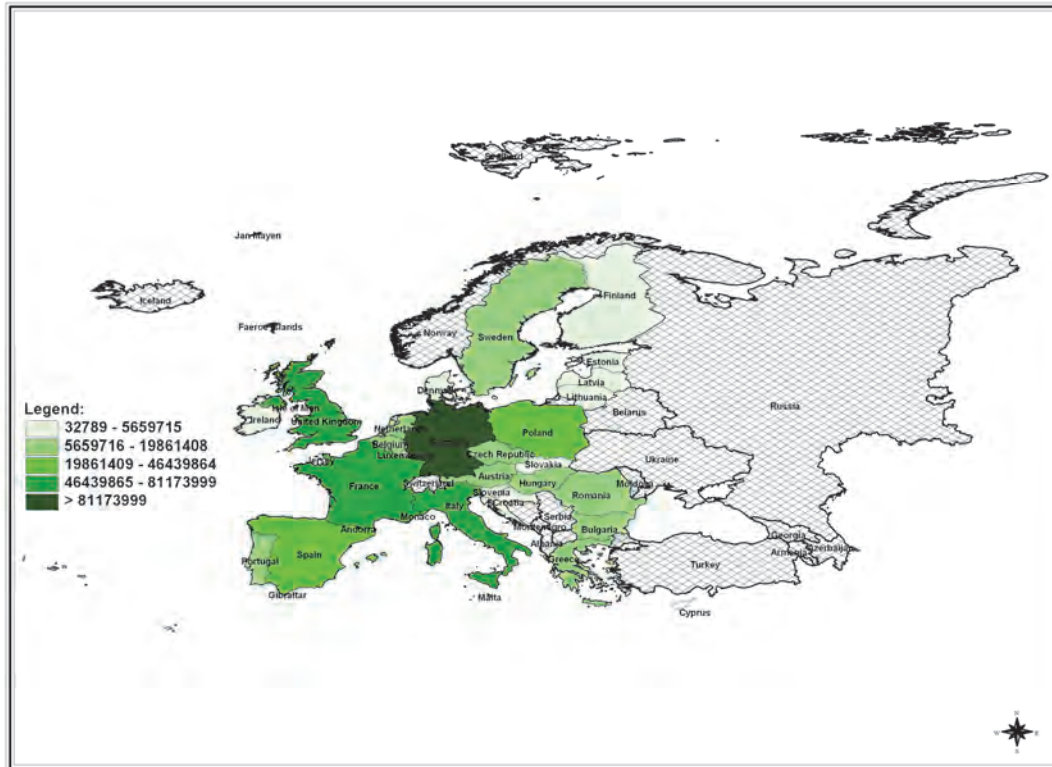
Source: NIS calculations, based on United Nations data

³ World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision — Key Findings and Advance Tables.

http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf

Recent demographic developments show that the European Union's population is increasing, while the age structure shows an increasingly sharp ageing.

Figure 1.2. European Union's population, on January 1, 2015



Source: NIS calculations, based on Eurostat data

In 2014, the usual resident population of the European Union reached 506.8 million inhabitants, with the accession of Croatia in July 2013, which became the 28th Member State of the European Union. Almost three quarters of the EU's population is located in only seven of the 28 countries (Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Poland and Romania). UN estimates⁴ predicted the population of the whole European continent at 738 million inhabitants, while Eurostat predictions on the population of the European Union, on January 1st, 2015, was 508.2 million inhabitants.

1.3. Romania's population

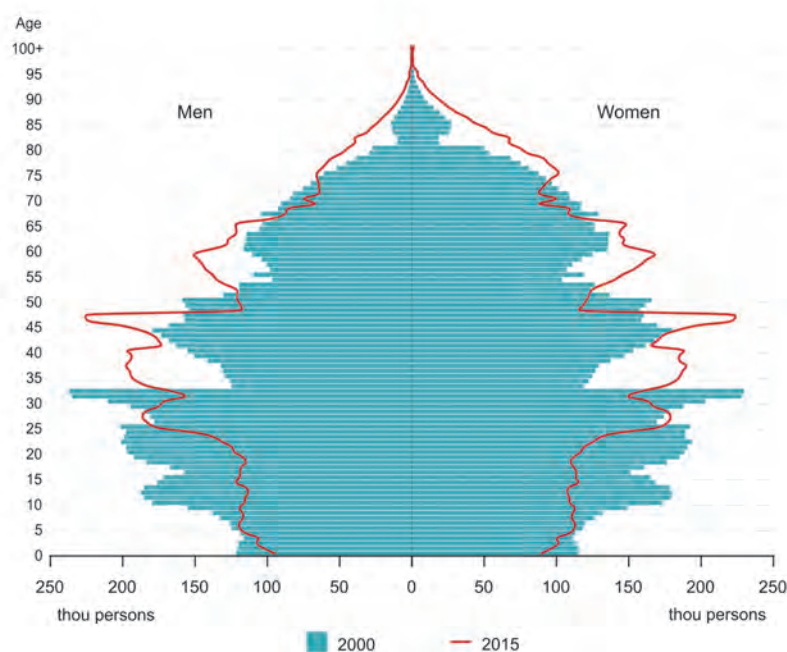
Official statistics calculates two series of population data: permanent resident population and usual resident population. The two types of populations have different scope, the permanent resident population is defined as the number of persons having Romanian citizenship and the permanent residence in Romania, while usual resident population includes all the persons with Romanian citizenship, foreign and without citizenship who have their usual residence in Romania, for a period of at least 12 months.

⁴ World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision — Key Findings and Advance Tables .
http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf

1.3.1. Permanent resident population

On January 1st, 2015 the permanent resident population of Romania was 22.28 million persons⁵, 67 thousand persons less than previous year. Female population is higher (51.2 %) than male population.

Figure 1.3. Permanent resident population, by sex and age, on January 1st, 2000 and 2015^P

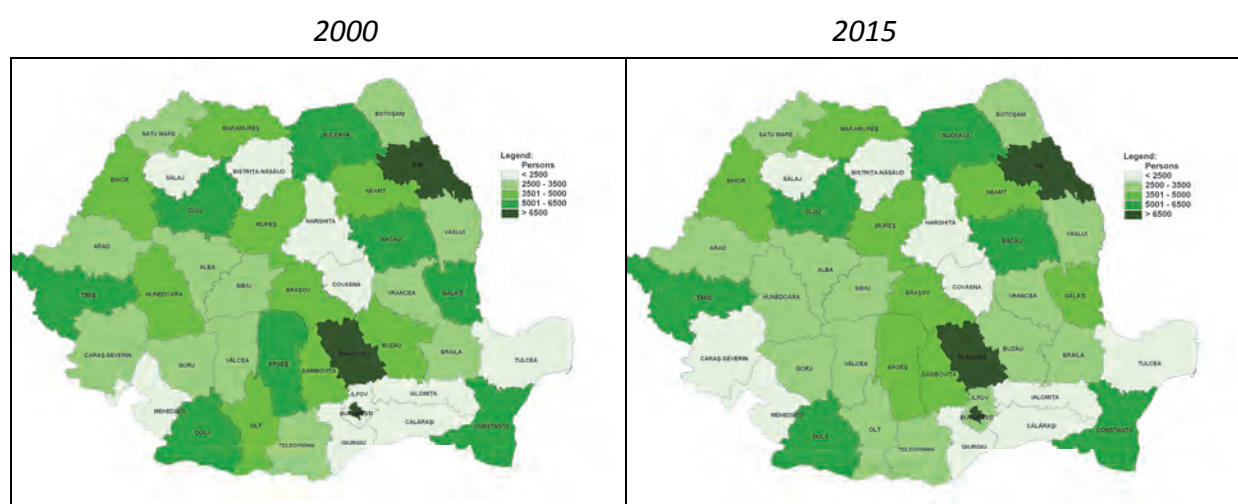


Source: NIS, Statistical survey on permanent resident population

On January 1st, 2015 the sex ratio was 95 men per 100 women, decreasing as against January 1st, 2000 (96 men per 100 women). Until the age of 49, the number of men exceeded that of women. The number of women from this age on has overtaken that of men. On January 1st, 2000 this reversing happened at the age of 44 years.

On January 1st, 2015, 56.4 % of the Romanian population had the permanent residence in the urban area, increasing as against the same date of 2000 (55.0 %).

Figure 1.4. Permanent resident population, by counties, on January 1st, 2000 and 2015^P

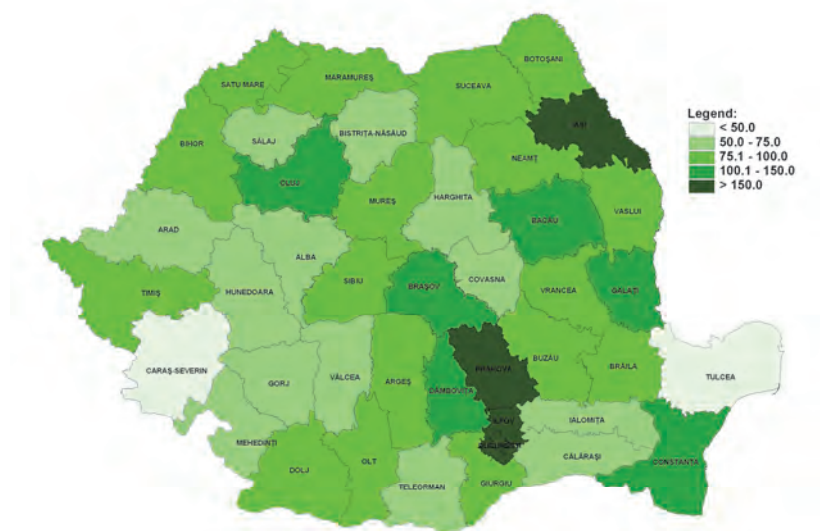


Source: NIS, Statistical survey on permanent resident population

⁵ Provisional data

At territorial level, the permanent resident population is not evenly distributed. In Bucharest is concentrated almost one tenth of the population with permanent residence in Romania (9.4 %). In 2015, the counties with a high number of persons are Iași (4.1 %) and Prahova (3.7 %). In contrast, there are counties with lower population concentration: Covasna (1.0 %) Sălaj and Tulcea (1.1 %). The population density in Romania, in the beginning of 2015 was 93.5 inhabitants/km², only 13 counties exceeding this value. As the area of the counties is not very different in size, population density is correlated to a large extent with the territorial distribution of the permanent resident population.

Figure 1.5. Population density, by counties, on January 1st, 2015⁶



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on permanent resident population

The counties with high population density coincide with those in which the population is larger. The Bucharest Municipality is to be noticed, for which population density (8837.6 inhabitants/km²) is almost a hundred times higher than that calculated at national level. The lowest level of population density on January 1, 2015 was in Tulcea County (29 inhabitants/km²).

1.3.2. Usual resident population

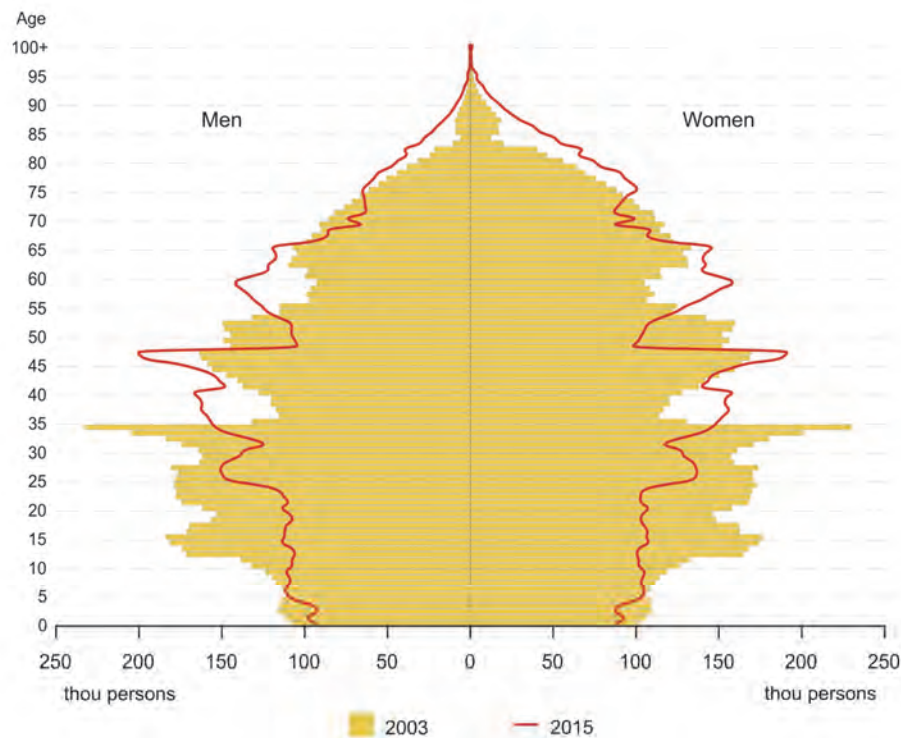
The usual resident population of Romania follows a declining trend. The major milestones which pointed out the markedly reduction of usual resident population are the Censuses of 2002 and 2011, period in which the population decrease was of almost 1.6 million people.

On January 1st, 2014, the number of persons with usual residence in Romania was estimated at 19.9 million, and provisional data for January 1st, 2015 also shows the continuing downward trend (a diminution of the usual resident population with 86 thousand persons).

As in the case of permanent resident population, the usual resident female population is greater than the male population (51.1 %).

⁶ Provisional data

Figure 1.6. Usual resident population, by sex and age group, on January 1st, 2003 and 2015^p



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on usual resident population

On January 1st, 2015, the age structure of the usual resident population shows that the highest shares belong to people aged 40-44 years and 45-49 years, respectively 7.7 % each.

1.3.3. Demographic ageing

Demographic ageing is a global phenomenon. According to the UN data, the share of the elderly population will increase, in the long term, even in regions where the birth rates are higher than mortality rates. Demographic ageing is present, particularly in Europe, where there is a natural decline and an excessive ageing of the population are noticed.

In early 90's, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe had a low degree of demographic ageing compared to Western countries. These countries have seen a higher birth rate, entailed by the family planning policies of the old regimes, but on the other hand they had a high level of mortality in older ages (over 70) and a low life expectancy.

25 years after, the political, economic and social changes have radically changed the economic and social landscape of Central and Eastern European countries and these changes have had an impact on demographic developments.

Two demographic phenomena have contributed to the fast acceleration of demographic ageing in these countries — declining birth rates and increasing international migration. They have led to a demographic ageing not far from the demographic ageing of the developed Western countries. But there is, however, a difference that cannot be neglected.

Steady but slow progress of ageing in Western countries has facilitated the adaptation of economic and social life to the new demographic realities and the identification of financial resources necessary to cover the increasing needs entailed by the ageing process.

Transition countries have known since the early 90s an accelerated process of demographic ageing, while the deterioration of the economic and social situation has considerably reduced the capacity of ensuring financial resources required by the implications of ageing.

Box 1.1.

European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing

Innovation partnerships are part of the major initiative Innovation Union included in the Europe 2020 economic growth strategy for Europe 2020. Such partnerships provide an opportunity to bring together public and private stakeholders at EU level, from national and regional levels, to tackle challenges such as climate change, energy and food security, health and ageing population, these challenges also representing new opportunities for economic activity.

The Partnership on active and healthy ageing was released in 2011 in order to increase by two the number of healthy life years of European citizens by 2020. Thus, this innovation partnership aims to:

- to enable older people to live a healthy, active and independent life;
- to improve the sustainability and efficiency of social and health care systems;
- to stimulate and improve the markets competitiveness for innovative products and services, responding to the ageing challenge at both EU and global level, thus creating new opportunities for economic activity.

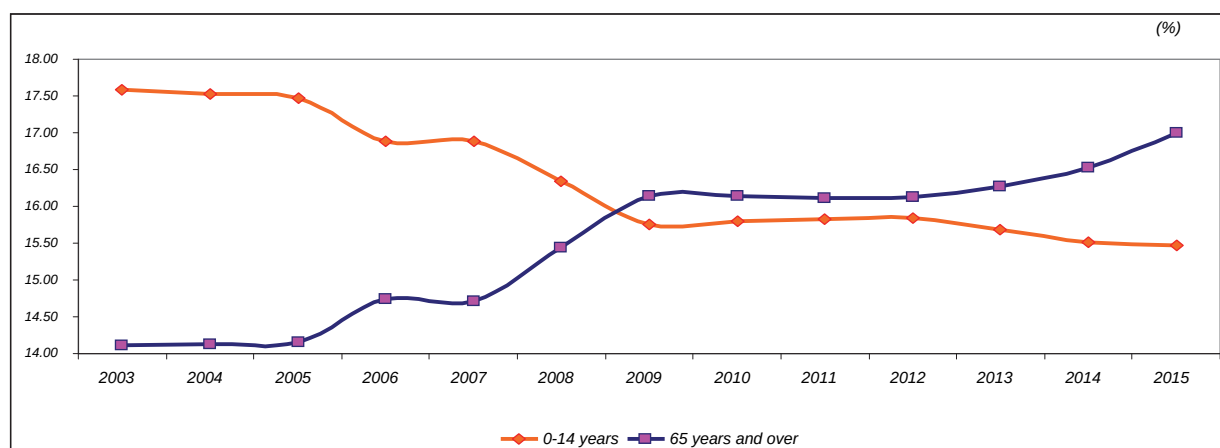
Source: European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing

In Romania, as in the EU Member States, demographic changes especially concern the structure of the population by age group, raising particular economic and social issues.

At European Union level, 2005 was the year of the change in the ratio between the number of young people and that of elderly people, the share of young people under the age of 15 (16.3 %) being surpassed by the share of the elderly population of 65 years and more (16.6 %). For Romania, the year of change in the ratio between the number of young people and that of older people was 2009.

The age structure of the usual resident population in Romania has the characteristic feature of an ageing population, mainly due to declining of birth rates, which has led to an absolute and relative diminution of young population (0-14 years). Meanwhile, the increase in life expectancy entailed an increased number and share of elderly people (65 years and over).

Figure 1.7. Share of population aged 0-14 years and of population aged 65 years and over in total usual resident population, on January 1st



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on usual resident population

During the 2003-2015 period, the share in the total population of the usual resident population aged 0-14 years recorded a continuous decrease, on January 1st, 2015 representing 15.5 % (16.2 % of men and 14.7 % of women) while the population aged 65 years and over increased, accounting for 17.0 % of total usual resident population (14.0 % for men and 19.9 % for women).

Table 1.1. Structure of usual resident population, by age group and sex, on January 1st, 2003 and 2015⁷

Age groups	Total		Male		Female	
	2003	2015	2003	2015	2003	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 4 years	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5
5- 9 years	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.1
10-14 years	7.2	5.3	7.6	5.6	6.9	5.1
15-19 years	7.6	5.4	7.9	5.7	7.2	5.2
20-24 years	7.9	5.6	8.3	6.0	7.5	5.3
25-29 years	7.8	7.1	8.2	7.5	7.5	6.6
30-34 years	8.8	6.8	9.1	7.1	8.5	6.5
35-39 years	5.6	7.9	5.7	8.2	5.5	7.6
40-44 years	6.6	7.7	6.7	8.1	6.5	7.3
45-49 years	7.3	7.7	7.4	8.1	7.3	7.4
50-54 years	6.6	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.6	5.5
55-59 years	4.9	7.0	4.7	6.9	5.0	7.1
60-64 years	5.3	6.7	4.9	6.3	5.6	7.0
65-69 years	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.6
70-74 years	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.5
75-79 years	2.9	3.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.5
80-84 years	1.2	2.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	3.1
85 years and over	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	2.1

Source: NIS, Statistical survey on usual resident population

The structure of usual resident population by age groups shows a decrease in weights of age groups up to 30 years (by 7.3 percentage points) as a result of the low birth rate and emigration of the young population. The most affected groups are 20-24 years (2.3 percentage points), respectively 15-19 years (2.1 percentage points).

A further signal of the acute demographic ageing is also drawn by increased values of average and median age of population.

On January 1, 2014, the average age of female and male population in Romania increased, compared to the same date of the previous years. The average age of the female population exceeds the average age of men with 3.2 years. The rural population, more aged, has an average age of 41.4 years, 0.5 years more than urban population (40.9 years). The increasing average age can be also noticed at the level of the European Union Member States, where the average age in 2014 was 41.9 years, 0.3 years more than in 2012.

The median age is also increasing for both sexes, both in Romania (with 0.6 years) and at EU level (with 0.5 years). Half of the people from the urban area in Romania were younger than 40.7 years of age (in 2014), in rural areas the median age being slightly higher (40.8).

⁷ Provisional data

Table 1.2. Average and median age of usual resident population on January 1st, for the 2008-2015 period

- years -

Year	ROMANIA		EU 28	
	2012	2014	2012	2014
Average age				
Both sexes	40.6	41.1	41.6	41.9
Male	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.6
Female	42.2	42.7	42.9	43.2
Urban	40.3	40.9		
Rural	41.0	41.4		
Median age				
Both sexes	40.1	40.7	41.6	42.1
Male	38.5	39.1	40.2	40.7
Female	41.6	42.4	42.9	43.5
Urban	40.1	40.7		
Rural	40.2	40.8		

Source: NIS calculations, based on Eurostat data

The population ageing trend has a strong impact on all future generations and on all areas of economic and social activity: labour market, social protection, education, culture, etc.

Table 1.3. The demographic dependency ratio and demographic ageing index on January 1st, 2008-2015

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Demographic ageing index	94.5	102.4	102.1	101.8	101.8	103.8	106.5	109.9
Demographic dependency ratio	46.6	46.9	46.9	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.1	48.1

Source: NIS, Statistical survey on usual resident population

Note: The indicators are calculated to 100 adult persons, respectively to 100 children

Demographic dependency ratio was, on January 1st, 2015 of 48.1 elderly persons to 100 adult people, up from January 1st, 2008 (46.6). the emphasis on demographic ageing is justified by the increase, during 2008-2015, of the demographic ageing index: 109.9 elderly persons (65 years and over) to 100 children (0-14 years) on January 1st, 2015 as against 94.5 on January 1st, 2008.

1.4. International migration

The far-reaching changes of the legal system, namely the free movement of persons, represented prerequisites for sharp international migration. In terms of demography, the most important and most visible effect of international migration in Romania, in the period after 1989, was the reduction of the usual resident population and population ageing, through the involvement in migration especially of young people, persons who are generally the most economically active.

The impact of this phenomenon is especially seen on the labour market: as the share of economically active population decrease, the pressure increases on the remaining to support the elderly

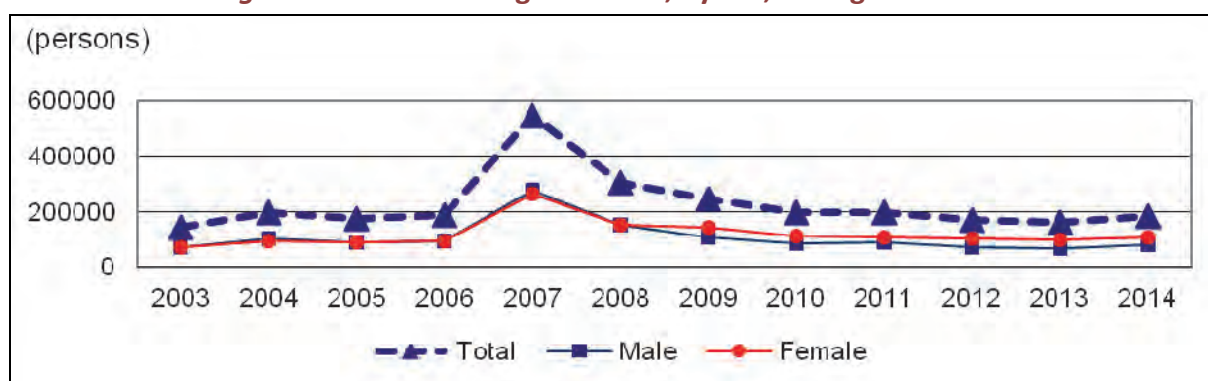
population, dependent, but is also extended to the systems of social services, health and education, as well as on the functioning of the national economy; evolution of the demographic phenomena, in particular on fertility; changes in the structure of the population by age and sex, which reflects a slow but steady demographic ageing; changes in family size; depopulation of areas/municipalities with a high concentration of emigrants (emigration basins).

During the 2003-2014 period, the flow of persons who have left the country for a period of at least 12 months recorded significant variations from one year to another, but particularly from a period of economic development to another one, international migration phenomenon being also influenced by the social and political context both at national and European Community level.

The year 2007, when Romania became a EU Member State, marked a historical peak of the emigrants' flow (544.1, thousand persons, almost three times more than in the previous year).

In the following years, the number of people who have emigrated from Romania decreased, the minimum being recorded in 2013 (162 thousands). In 2014, the liberalisation of the labour market in the European Union for Romanian nationals has lead to a shift in the downward trend, as evidenced by the provisional data on the number of people who have emigrated (185 thousand persons).

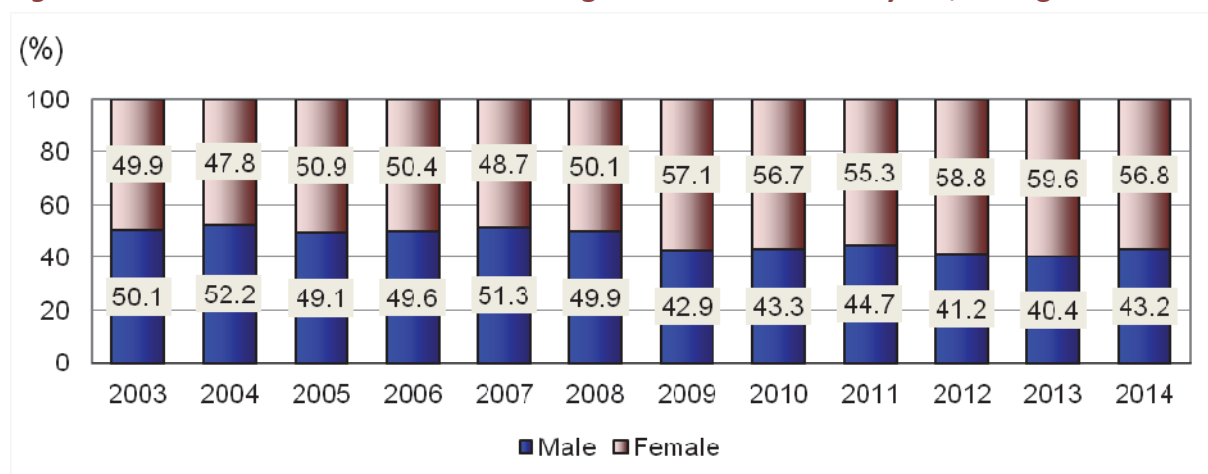
Figure 1.8. Annual emigrants flow, by sex, during 2003-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on long-term international migration

The phenomenon of international migration has affected both sexes, but in different proportions: by 2008, the share of male immigrants was higher than the female, while thereafter, by 2014, the weights of migrant female population had an upward trend.

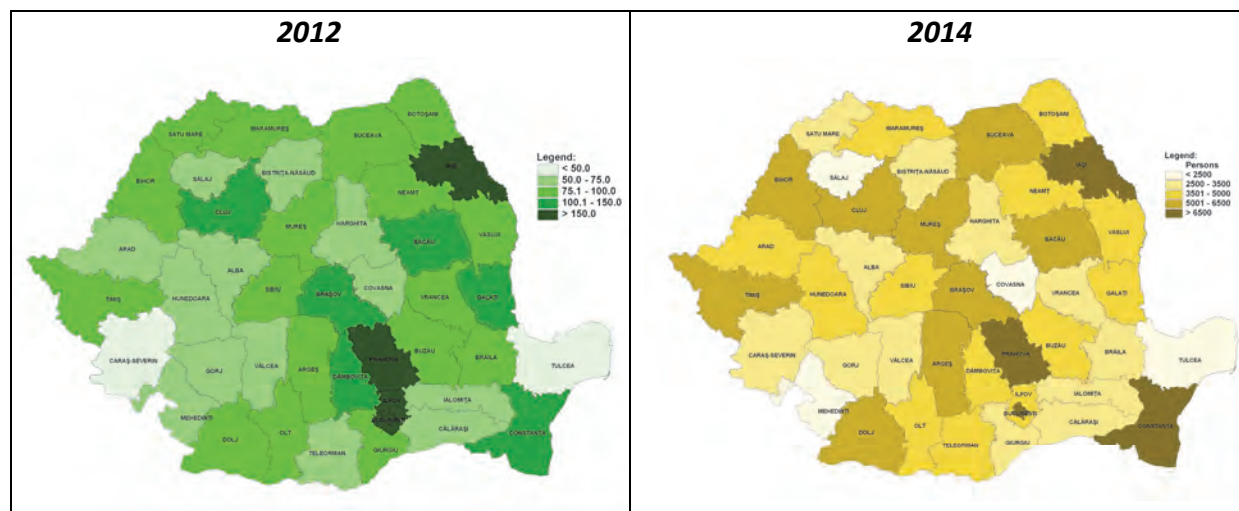
Figure 1.9. The evolution of the annual emigrants flow structure by sex, during 2003-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on long-term international migration

The distribution of emigrants at territorial level indicates the existence of some emigration basins, particularly in the counties where the population is very large.

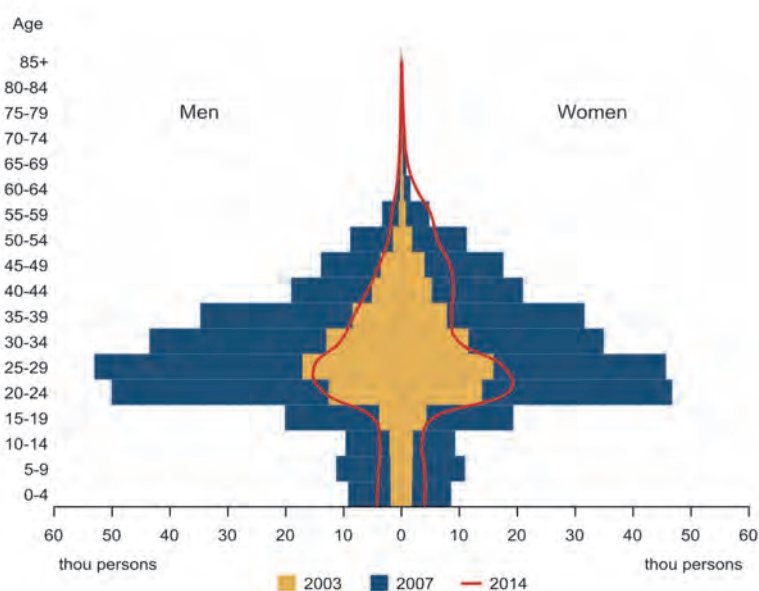
Figure 1.10. Number of emigrants, by counties, in 2012 and 2014



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on long-term international migration

The dominant age of emigrants is placed within the range of 25 to 29 years for men and from 20 to 24 years for women. The pyramid of emigration flows, by sex and age, also illustrates the intensity of international migration since 2007.

Figure 1.11. Pyramid of emigration flows, in 2003, 2007 and 2014



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on long-term international migration

In the economic sphere, the effects of international migration can be either positive or negative and, in general, could be seen in the medium or long term. In this sense, here are some of the positive effects of international migration: the growth of population income, employment (better paid), upper

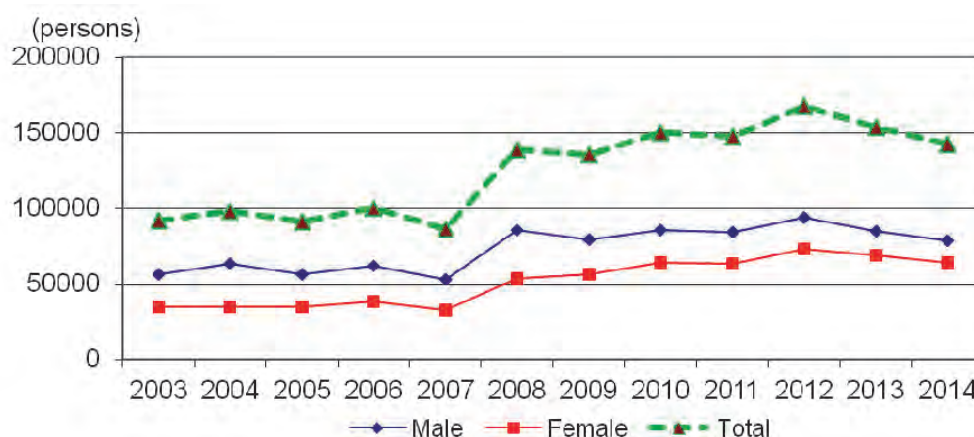
living standard (especially in rural areas), a decrease in the number of unemployed, in certain sectors of activity. On the other hand, international migration also brings a number of negative effects: Brain drain, which, in most cases, expresses „educated and skilled labour force migration from poor to rich countries”⁸, aiming at professional recognition and higher remuneration, conditions met in developed countries. “The negative effect of migration in case of labour force highly qualified in their origin country increases especially when those who emigrate are trained in professions indispensable for the economy, affecting the development of the whole society, not only on its financial side, both in the short and medium and long term”. Instead, it could be noticed that “the recipient countries of those highly trained professionals experienced economic growth due to the significant creative capacity of the human capital of immigrants”.⁹

The economic and financial crisis, which has affected the „recipient” countries of emigrants from Romania, has created new conditions for migration patterns. If in 2000, the dominant profile of the migrant was that of a person over the age of 40 years, with medium level of education and who was not in employment in recent years, it was now emphasised the emigration trend of young people who have acquired some migration experience, such as temporary work across the border, studying abroad, specialization.

Another specificity of international migration, unprecedentedly, is circular migration, or the inter-state exchange of populations, where the nationality or the permanent residence of the person are no longer essential criteria for defining the concept of international migration. For example, Romanian immigrants registered in countries that have been up to 2010 true accumulation reservoirs in terms of international migration (Italy and Spain) have „emigrated” to the United Kingdom and Germany, the main criterion being that of seeking for better paid employment.

The year 2012 marked a balancing of the annual flows of immigrants and emigrants from Romania, under the conditions where the year 2007 was considered the peak of departures abroad.

Figure 1.12. Immigrants flow, during 2003 -2014¹⁰



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on long-term international migration

⁸ Stănică, S., „Approaches, models, theories on brain drain phenomenon”, 2007

⁹ Zaman, G., Vasile, V., „Labour force migration and Romania’s sustainable development”, 2005

¹⁰ Provisional data

During the 2003-2014 period, the situation of migration flow had certain particularities: by 2012, the number of people who immigrated to Romania presented fluctuations, with a minimum in 2007 and a declining trend since 2013. In 2014, the immigrants flow was 142.4 thousand persons, out of which 55.1 % were male.

1.5. Demographic projections

In view of the structural changes in population, demographic projections are of particular interest. Demographic projections are aiming, on the basis of fertility, mortality and international migration analysis, to anticipate the likely evolution of a country population up to a given year.

In 2014, Eurostat's population projections (EUROPOP 2013) for EU 28 and for each Member State were carried out. According to EUROPOP 2013 projections, at the Horizon 2080, the EU 28 population will rise to around 520.0 million inhabitants.

**Table 1.4. Population projections at the horizon of 2020, 2040, 2060, 2080
– ranking according to 2080 –**

	2020	2040	2060	2080
EU 28	512.475	523.546	522.946	520.035
United Kingdom	66.693	73.842	79.952	85.149
France	67.659	72.767	75.599	78.843
Germany	80.637	77.811	71.022	65.378
Italy	61.961	66.212	66.345	65.059
Spain	45.794	44.611	46.117	47.599
Poland	38.391	36.241	33.294	29.582
Netherlands	17.132	17.653	17.084	16.718
Belgium	11.824	13.918	15.400	16.614
Romania	19.687	18.459	17.441	16.338
Sweden	10.138	11.738	13.054	14.111
Czech Republic	10.645	10.905	11.081	10.998
Austria	8.794	9.606	9.699	9.562
Hungary	9.800	9.520	9.165	8.685
Greece	10.703	9.594	8.589	7.698
Portugal	10.140	9.386	8.228	7.114
Denmark	5.774	6.276	6.537	6.792
Finland	5.619	6.058	6.240	6.382
Ireland	4.610	4.681	5.239	5.896
Bulgaria	6.975	6.087	5.478	4.925
Slovakia	5.415	5.112	4.574	3.868
Croatia	4.199	3.958	3.705	3.472
Slovenia	2.087	2.079	2.041	2.007
Lithuania	2.671	1.997	1.835	1.842
Latvia	1.880	1.513	1.399	1.351
Luxembourg	633	933	1.140	1.287
Cyprus	891	963	1.119	1.253
Estonia	1.284	1.162	1.093	1.029
Malta	438	463	476	482

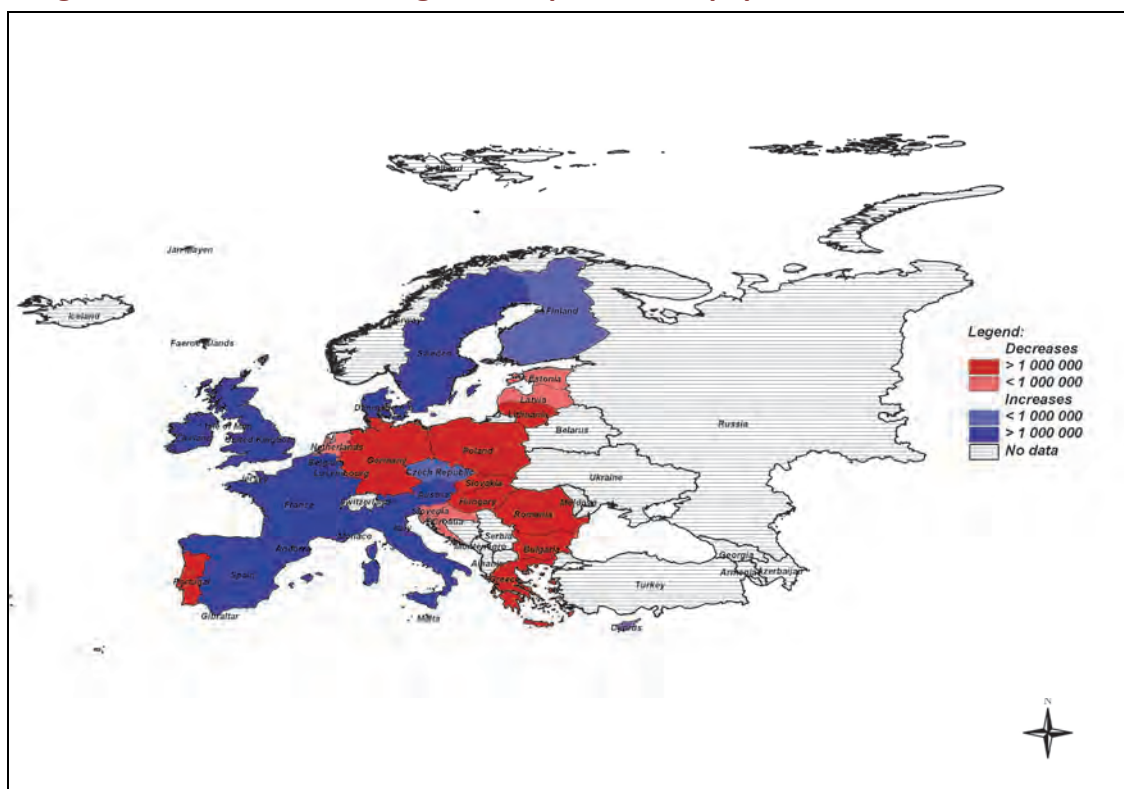
Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

If, in 2014, in the hierarchy of population by size, the top 7 countries were Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Poland and Romania, in 2080 the country ranking will change. The first

place will be held by the United Kingdom with a population projected for the year 2080 to 85.1 million inhabitants, increasing with 20.8 million people as against 2014; the second place will be still held by France with an estimated population of 78.8 million people, meaning an increase of around 13.0 million persons compared with 2014, while Germany will be on the third place with 65.4 million persons, decreasing with 15.4 million inhabitants compared to the population on January 1, 2014.

According to EUROPOP 2013, at the horizon of 2080, Romania will be downgraded by two places in the ranking, placing the 9th, being brought forward by the Netherlands and Belgium. Romania's projected population will be 16.3 million persons, decreasing with 3.6 million people compared to 2014. The population decrease will be accompanied by a change in the age structure of the population. Young people of 0-14 years will decrease substantially in the period 2014-2080, with almost 587 thousand people and the share of young people in total population will decline from 15.5 % (in 2014) to 15.3 % (2080). The working age population of 15-64 years will decrease with almost 4.3 million persons by 2080. Due to the decreasing number of young people, the share of adults in total population will face, in the first part of the projection horizon, a slight decrease from 68.0 % in 2014 to 65.7 % in 2020, to start declining sharper thereafter, reaching in 2080 56.6 % of the total population. For the population aged 65 years and over, a continuous numerical increase is forecasted, from 3.3 million persons in 2014 to nearly 4.6 million people in 2080.

Figure 1.13. Forecasted change in European states population, at the horizon of 2080



Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2013, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

The share of elderly people in total population will increase from 16.5 % (in 2014) to 28.1 % (in 2080), thus leading to a sharp demographic ageing of Romanian population. Total age dependency ratio of the young and old population will increase from 44 young and old people (in 2014) to 77 young and old

people (in 2080) to 100 adult persons aged 15-64 years. Compared to 2014 when they were 2 times more people aged 15-64 years than young and old people altogether, in 2080 the proportion will drop to 1.3 times.

Box 1.2.

An ageing Europe

An amplification of Europe's population ageing is estimated over the coming 35 years. Eurostat's main scenario for population projections (EUROPOP 2013) provides a context for possible developments of the population. For EU 28, the forecasts suggest a demographic ageing of the population by increasing the share of the elderly population of 65 years and over, from 18.2 % (in 2013) to 28.1 % (in 2050), while the share of the economically active population of 15-64 years will decline from 66.2 % (in 2013) to 56.9 % (in 2050). Consequently, the working age population of 15-64 years will decline by around 40 million persons. The absolute amount of the elderly population aged 65 or over and their proportion will increase at a fast pace over the projection period. Elderly population will reach around 150 million persons in 2050. It is expected that the number of long-living people aged 80 years and over will double in 2050, turning to 57.3 million people. As a result of these different developments of the population structure in certain age groups, age dependency ratio of older persons (the elderly population 65 years and over relative to the economically active population of 15-64 years) is expected to increase from 27.5 % in 2013 to around 49.4 % in 2050. This means that at EU 28 level, where currently four people of working age are economically supporting one elderly person aged 65 and over, in less than 40 years, a ratio of two people of working age for every older person will be reached.

Source: Eurostat

1.6. Demographic events

In the last ten years, the live-birth level was around 200 thousand live-births annually, for the whole population, though live-birth rate remains considerably below the level which would ensure the simple replacement of population, being outgrown by a relatively increased mortality rate.

1.6.1. Live birth

The vital events evolutions explain the demographic decline in Romania in the past ten years, with significant effects on the social structure, economic efficiency, social security system, social cohesion between the generations, etc. Information related to natality is vital as it directly influences natural increase level, which, together with the international migration balance, the increasing life expectancy and population ageing, entail changes in the demographic structure in Romania, with particular implications on all other areas of human activity. The evolution of these phenomena requires the adoption of new social policies, in particular in the field of vital events, but also in other areas such as the labour market, health care and education.

The marriage rate study is of particular importance in demography since it is a major prerequisite for the live-birth rate increase.

In Romania, the family continues to be a crucial element in the individual's life, official marriage still representing the mean for a family formation, while the partnership is not as widespread as in other member states (percent of people living in a consensual union has not changed practically between the censuses of 2002 and 2011). On the other hand, people are getting married later in life, after completing their education and training process, when they are integrated into the labour market and have the material resources needed for a decent living side-by-side. The increase of the average age at first marriage entail the increase in the age at which women decide to have a child and hence to a reduction in the number of years when giving birth to other children is possible, with negative effects on age-specific fertility rate. More and more children are born outside marriage, which means that this decision does not depends that much on the marital status, on the opinion or stigma of other

persons, but is mainly driven by other criteria: finding a well-matched partner, adequate income, possession of material resources for the appropriate raising and education of children, special circumstances in the life of each individual, etc.

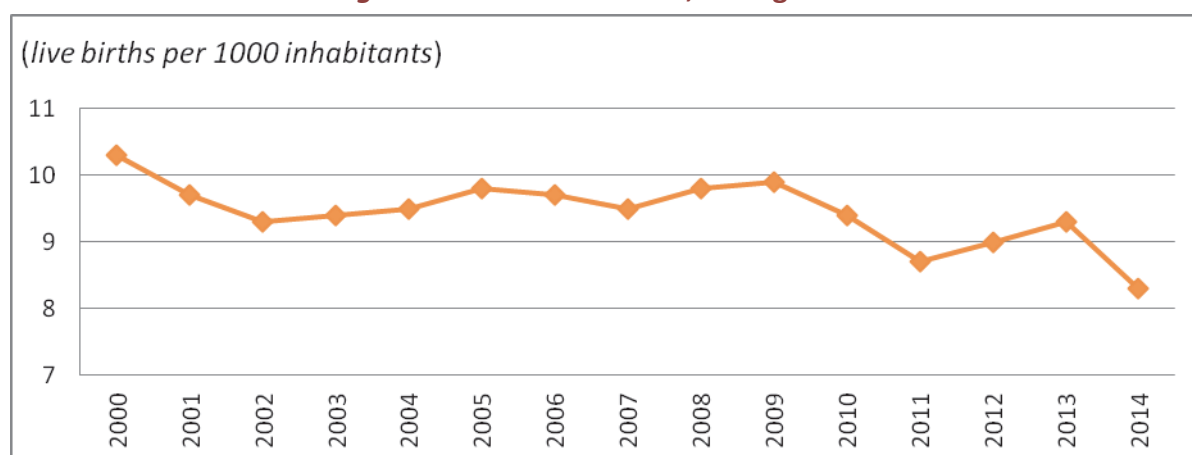
A consequence of the ban on induced abortions during the communist regime, there has been a boom in the number of abortions during the 90s, even exceeding, in early 2000s, the number of live births. After 2002, the abortion rates started to fall.

With regard to the live-birth rate, after a sharp decrease in the first three years of the reference period, which has added to the dramatic fall of live-birth rates immediately after 1989, the phenomenon recorded a slight appreciation during 2003-2009¹¹, also influenced by the effects of marriages stimulation in 2006.

In 2014¹² there were 185.3 thousand live births with permanent or usual residence in Romania, 22.3 thousand less compared to the previous year and almost 50 thousand less than in 2000. The number of live-births in urban area was higher than in rural area (with 15.0 thousand).

During the period 2000-2014, the live-birth rate had a fluctuating evolution, with a sharp decline during 2009-2011 (from 9.9 to 8.7 live births per 1000 inhabitants). Subsequently, the live-birth rate a slightly upward trend, from 8.7 to 9.3 live births per 1000 inhabitant in 2013, decreasing to 8.3 in 2014.

Figure 1.14. Live-birth rate, during 2000-2014



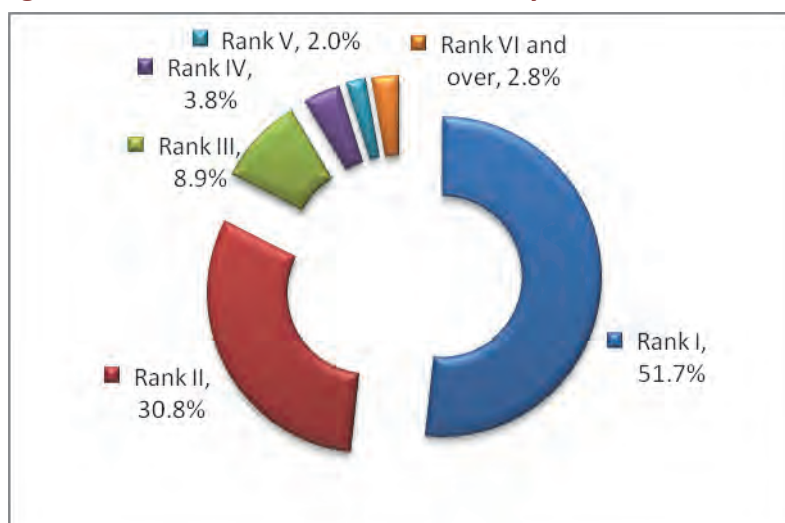
Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

According to the results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, more than half of all households in Romania, respectively 32.5 % of family households do not have children. Families with children do not have many children, so that the weights of rank I and II live-births are the highest (51.7 %, 30.8 % respectively in 2014).

¹¹ Data on live-birth rates concerns live birth with permanent or usual residence in Romania.

¹² Semi-final data

Figure 1.15. Distribution of live births, by live birth order, in 2014

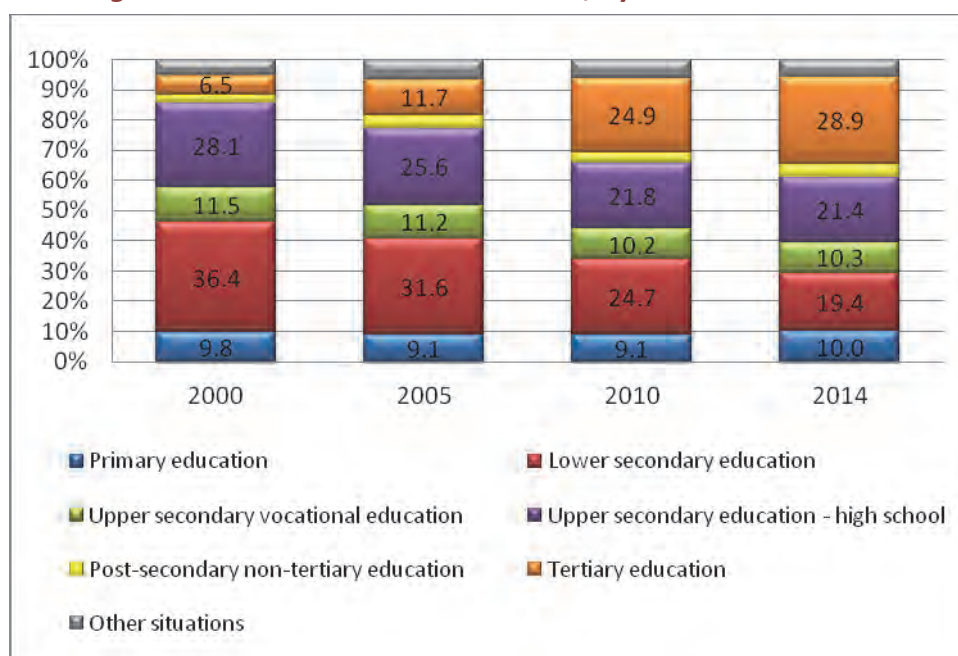


Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

Only 2.0 % of the 2014 live births are children of rank V. Compared to 2000, the number of live-births of rank VI decreased, so that their percentage in total live-births in 2014 was 2.8 % (0.6 percentage points less than in 2000).

A phenomenon to be noticed in our country is the increase in the number of live-births whose mothers graduated higher (tertiary) education, compared to those whose mothers graduated lower secondary education. The phenomenon is also correlated with increasing the number of women with higher education at national level.

Figure 1.16. Distribution of live births, by mother education level



Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

The distribution of live births by mother education level shows an increase of 22.4 percentage points in the weight of live-births whose mothers graduated tertiary level education in 2014 compared with

2000, while the percentage of live-births whose mothers have completed upper secondary education decreased in the same period from 28.1 % to 21.4 %. Between 2000 and 2014, 10% of live-births mothers graduated primary education.

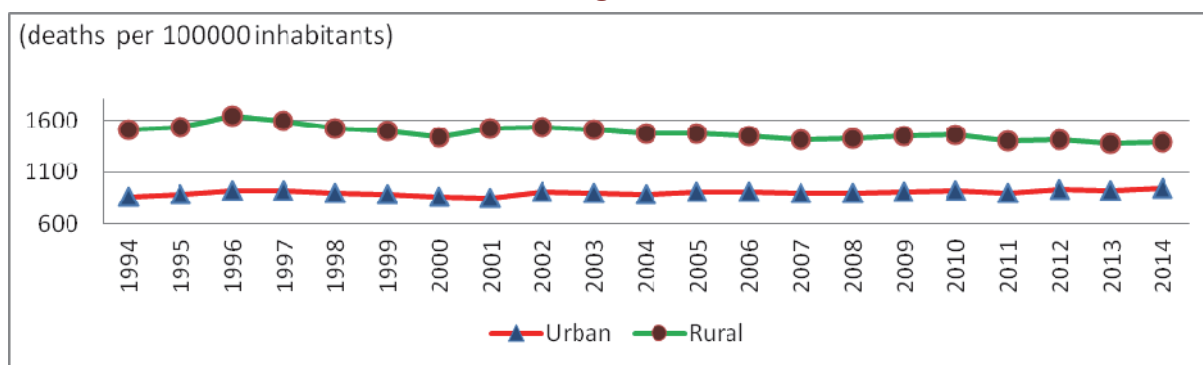
1.6.2. Mortality rate and infant mortality rate

- Mortality rate

Although the mortality rate remains at a relatively constant value of 11 % during 2000-2014, the absolute number had different evolutions during this period. Thus, the number of deaths increased between 2000 and 2002, decreased between 2003 and 2008 and then registered again an upward trend, reaching 253.8 thousand deaths in 2014.

The number of deaths is higher in rural area, but the difference between the two residence areas show a continuous decreasing trend, from a difference of 39 thousand deaths in rural as compared to urban area in 2000, to 17 thousands in 2014.

Figure 1.17. Evolution of mortality rates, by residence area, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

In Romania, 94 % of the total number of deaths (93.4 % for men and 93.8 % for women) are generated by five large groups of causes of death¹³: circulatory system diseases, neoplasm, respiratory system diseases, digestive system diseases and injuries, poisoning and other consequences of external causes. The circulatory system diseases currently represent the cause of approximately three fifths of the total number of deaths, and together with neoplasm, determine more than three-quarters of the total number of deaths. This view at national level hides significant differences if the deaths structure by main causes of death is analysed by sex and residence area. Thus, the share of deaths due to circulatory system diseases is considerably higher among the female population than for the male population; it is also higher in the rural area compared to urban area. Conversely, neoplasms are more common among men and for people in the urban area.

During 2000-2014, the evolution of mortality rates for each of the five causes of death, by gender, had some particular features described below¹⁴.

The mortality rates due to circulatory system diseases (mainly ischemic heart disease and cerebral vascular disease) are generally higher for women than for men. In 2014, the mortality rate due to

¹³ Causes of death, according to the International Classification of Diseases — 10th revision, 1994 — World Health Organisation

¹⁴ The mortality rates calculation was based on permanent resident population on July 1 of the reference year.

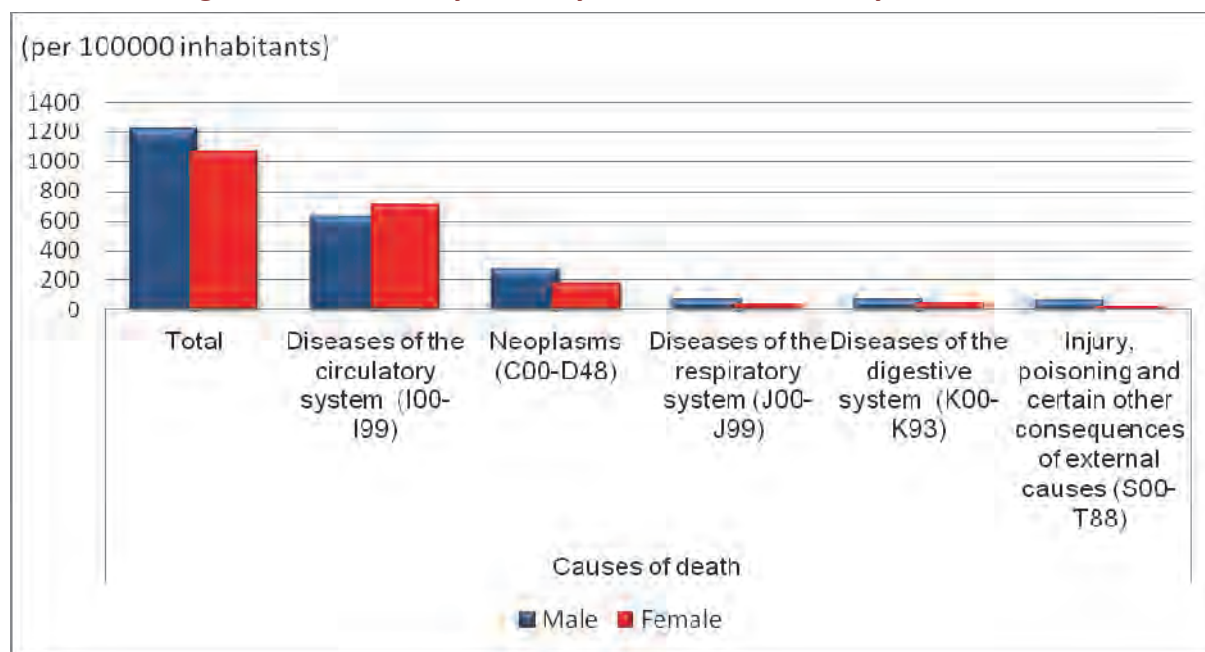
circulatory system diseases decreased by 6.2 % for men and 0.1 % for women, compared to 2000. During 2000-2014, the highest level of mortality rate due to this diseases group for men (722.4 deaths per 100000 inhabitants) and for women (748.5 deaths per 100000 inhabitants) was reached in 2002.

For an accurate evaluation of mortality rates due to **circulatory system diseases** in Romania, it should be take into account that many illnesses and deaths caused by this group of diseases (and also due to neoplasm together with traumatic injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes) are closely related with individual and collective behaviours and habits.

The trend of mortality rates due to **neoplasms** was an upward one, both for men and women. In 2014, the mortality rate due to this cause of death was higher for men, by 29.4 % compared to 2000, while the mortality rate among women increased by 20.4 % compared to 2000. The mortality rate due to **respiratory system diseases** has shown a positive trend, by decreasing for persons of both sexes throughout the 2000-2014 period. Thus, in the case of male mortality rate due to this cause of death there was a decrease in 2014 (by 3.9 %) compared to 2000, and in the case of women a decrease by 12.6 % compared to 2000.

The mortality caused by **digestive system diseases** recorded an increasing trend for female and a decreasing trend for male. In 2014, compared to 2000, the mortality rate in that case was by 0.5 % lower for men and 9.4 % higher for women. The mortality rate caused by injuries, poisoning and other consequences of external causes is more than three times higher among men than among women. The trend has been positive, decreasing over the period 2000-2014, more pronounced among women. In 2014, the concerned mortality rate was lower by 27.8 % compared to 2000 for men and by 35.4 % for women.

Figure 1.18. Mortality rates, by cause of death and by sex, in 2014



Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

Note: Causes of death, according to the International Classification of Diseases —10th revision, 1994 — World Health Organisation

The fact that, in Romania, mortality rates for each of the five groups of causes of death are currently at a level significantly higher compared to the rates observed by most EU Member States, partly

explain large disparities in terms of the average length of life of male and female in Romania and in other European countries.

Statistical data on mortality rates on the five main causes of death and residence areas during the period 2000-2014 reveal the following developments:

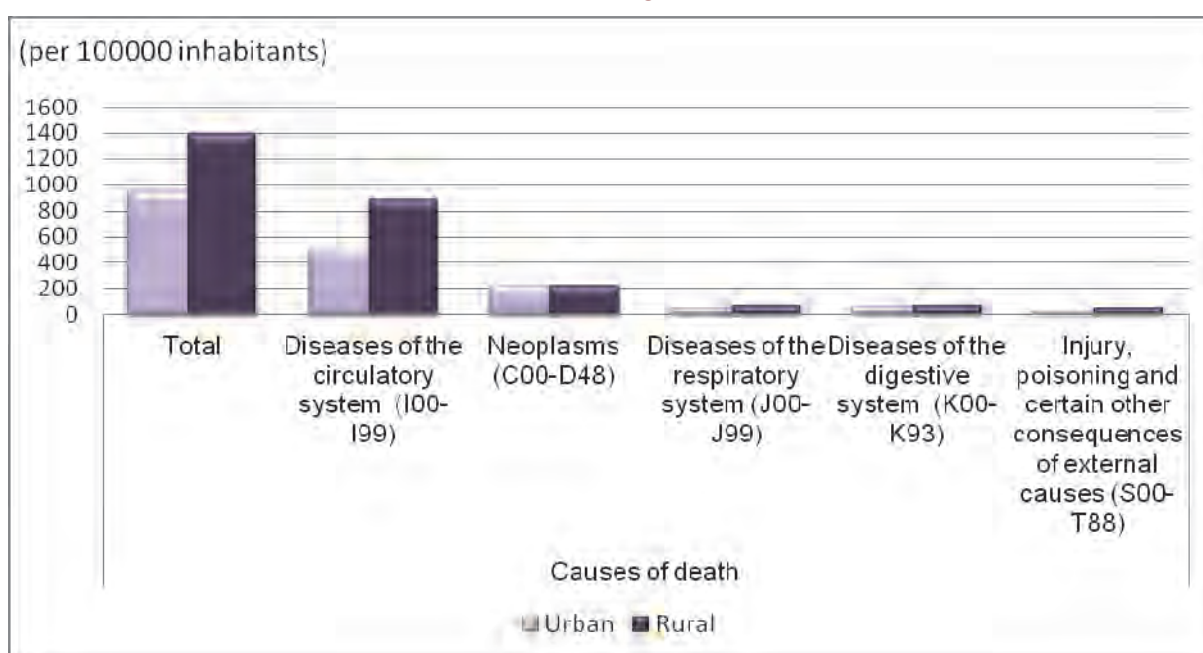
— in the last years, with the exception of neoplasm related deaths, mortality rates were substantially higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. It should be noted that these differences were and remained extremely high for the mortality rates due to circulatory system diseases.

— mortality rates due to circulatory system diseases, during the period 2000-2014, showed an upward trend in urban areas (from 486.2 to 499.3 deaths per 100000 inhabitants) and a downward trend in rural areas (from 939.7 to 885.6 deaths per 100000 inhabitants). The highest rate was in the rural area, in 2002, namely 1010.8 deaths per 100000 inhabitants.

— following the circulatory system diseases, neoplasm is the second cause of mortality in Romania. During 2000-2014, the intensity of this mortality rate increased in urban area from 173.5 deaths (in 2000) to 226.0 deaths (in 2014) per 100000 inhabitants and in rural area from 190.3 deaths (in 2000) to 227.3 deaths (in 2014) per 100000 inhabitants.

— there is a declining trend of mortality rates due to injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes in both residence areas, while observing the maintenance or slightly decrease in the gap between the two areas, disfavours rural area.

Figure 1.19. Mortality rates, by cause of death and by residence area, in 2014



Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

Note: Causes of death, according to the International Classification of Diseases —10th revision, 1994 — World Health Organisation

- Infant mortality

Between 2000 and 2014, infant mortality recorded a continuously downward trend. However, for Romania, this issue remains a priority in public health policies, given the still very high level, at

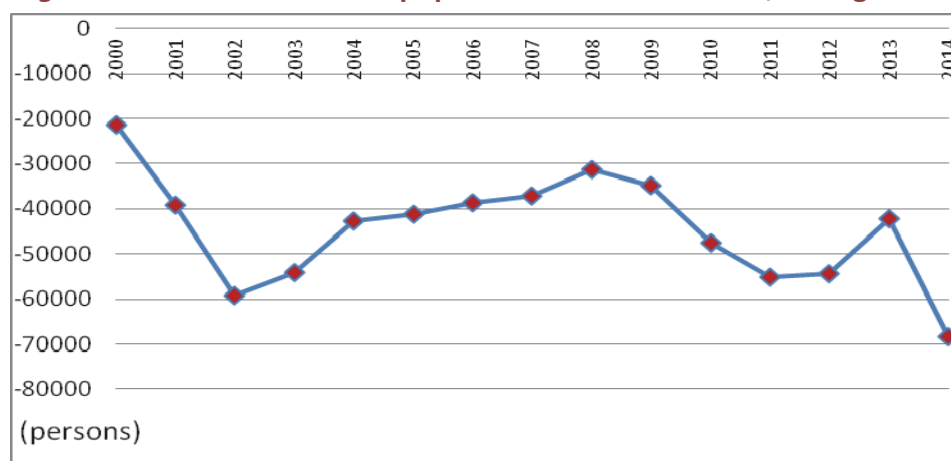
present, of this rate (8.8 ‰ in 2014). More than 90 % of all deaths of children up to one year of age are determined by the following causes: respiratory system diseases, perinatal causes (obstetrical trauma, foetal and neonatal haemorrhages), congenital malformations (malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities), infectious and parasitic diseases.

On the background of the general downward trend of the number of infant deaths as well as of the infant mortality rate during 2000-2014, the sharpest reduction in infant mortality rate was recorded for respiratory system diseases. Under these circumstances, the share of deaths due to respiratory system diseases in total infant deaths, decreased from 30.7 % in 2000 to 24.4 % in 2014. Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period together with congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities remain two major causes of infant mortality. Though, as already shown, infant mortality due to the two causes decreased during 2000 - 2014, their share in the total number of deaths has increased. Thus, the share of deaths due to certain diseases originating in the perinatal period increased from 33.2 % in 2000 to 39.3 % in 2014 and that of the mortality due to congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities from 19.0 % in 2000 to 21.6 % in 2014.

1.6.3. Population natural increase

The birth rate and mortality rate sizes determine and shape the evolution of a population natural increase. During 2000-2014, the population natural increase was permanently negative, but the extent of this phenomenon has varied within certain time limits: during 2000-2002, it showed a tendency to increase the negative values (from -21.3‰ in 2000, to -59.1‰ in 2002); after 2002 followed a period of population natural increase recovery by 2008 (-31.3‰), after which the negative increase trend resumed until 2011 (-55.2‰). The population natural increase improved during the period 2011-2013, but in 2014 reached a new minimum of -68.5 per 1000 inhabitants.

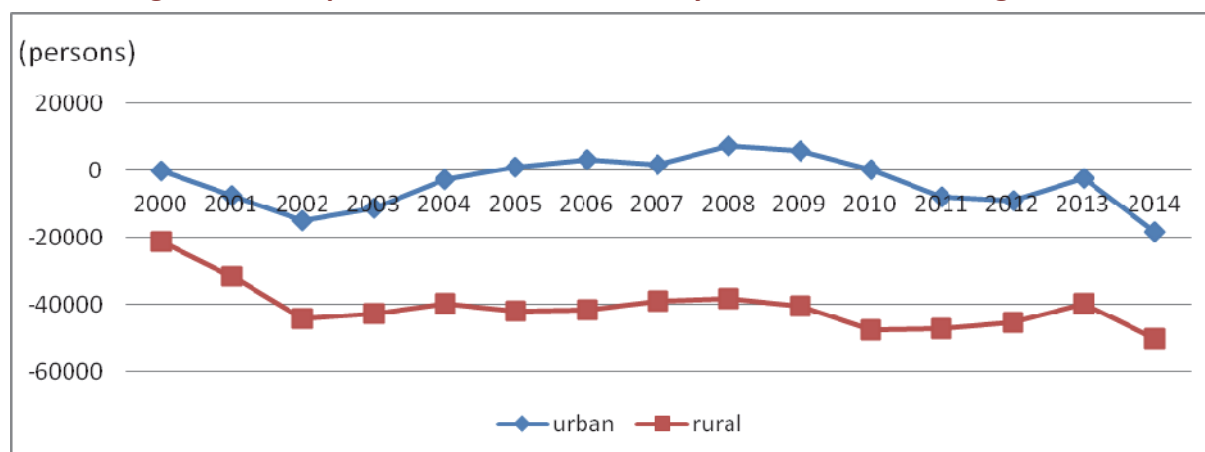
Figure 1.20. Evolution of the population natural increase, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

The negative population natural increase was more pronounced in rural area compared to urban area, as a result of the fact that the difference between the mortality rates and live-birth rates in rural area was, on the whole, higher than the same difference calculated for the urban area.

Figure 1.21. Population natural increase, by residence area, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

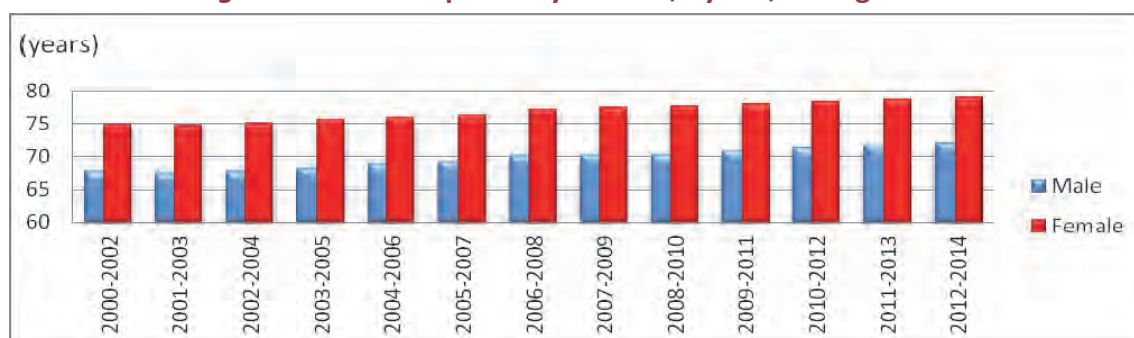
In 2014, the absolute difference of the population natural increase between the two residence areas was 32.0 ‰, the urban area being less affected by the development of this phenomenon.

1.6.4. Life expectancy and fertility

The differentiated evolution on residence areas, both for mortality rate but especially for infant mortality rate, has marked the dynamics of life expectancy. Life expectancy gives an overview on the differences between population categories (by residence area, sex, etc.) from the point of view of the general living standard.

Life expectancy at birth (or the average length of life) of the Romanian population slightly increased in last years for both sexes, both in urban and rural areas. The indicator has higher values for women.

Figure 1.22. Life expectancy at birth, by sex, during 2000-2014

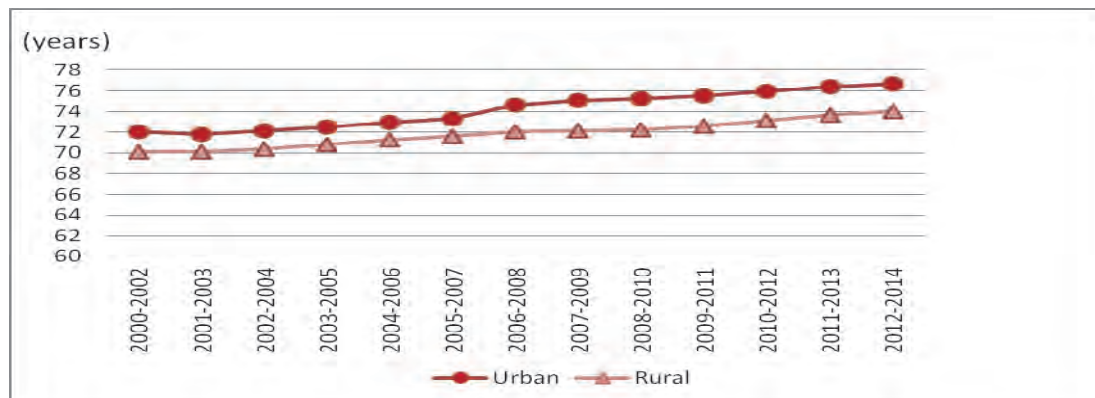


Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

In 2014¹⁵, life expectancy at birth was 75.5 years for the whole population, 5 years longer, on average, compared to 2000. A difference of 7 years between the average life of women and men is maintained, in favour of women (78.9 years compared to 72.0 years) for the whole analysed period. By residence area, differences also remain in terms of this indicator size. By 2008, the gap between life expectancy at birth of people in urban area and that of persons in rural area stood at a relatively constant value of 1.7 years; since 2009 the difference started to increase, rising to 2.7 years in 2014 (76.7 years in urban area compared to 74.0 years in rural area).

¹⁵ Semi-final data

Figure 1.23. Life expectancy at birth, by residence area, during 2000-2014

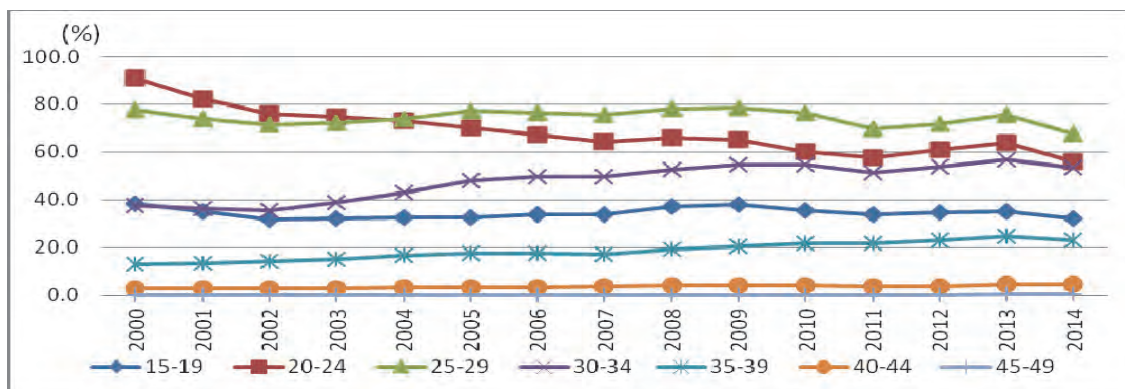


Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

Life expectancy at certain ages is an important milestone in shaping those policies which take into account the life cycle of each of the two sexes, such as: employment, pensions, health care, long-term care, etc. For example, life expectancy at the age of 65 years is an important indicator for assessing the longevity of a population marked by ageing, knowing that elderly people have a worse health status and a higher mortality as compared to those belonging to the younger age groups.

Another relevant indicator for monitoring and analysing demographic phenomena is the general fertility rate.¹⁶

Figure 1.24. Fertility rate, by age group, during 2000-2014¹⁷



Source: NIS, Demographic statistics

The fertility rates rose continuously since 2002, reaching a peak of 37.3 children per 1000 women of fertile age in 2005 and 2006, after which it dropped slightly in 2007 (36.8 per 1000 women of fertile age). The period 2008-2014 saw also oscillations in fertility rates, whose highest point was in 2009 (38.7 children per 1000 women of fertile age).

The age group with the highest fertility rates is 25-29 years, followed by the age group 20-24. Naturally and, in contrast, the opposite situation is recorded for higher age groups (45-49, respectively 40-44 years), for which the fertility rate is very low (3 children per 10 000 women, respectively 5 children per 1000 women of fertile age).

¹⁶ Live births per 1000 women of fertile age (15-49 years)

¹⁷ The permanent resident population as on July 1 of reference year was used

2. HEALTH

2.1. Research objectives

The health of a country's population is one of the most relevant benchmarks of the economic and social development. The main causes of premature mortality and morbidity are closely linked with the changes in the working and living way and conditions, in the medical system functioning and with risks derived from other areas outside the health system. In Romania, social policies focusing on the population health were of secondary importance in public policies, at least in the periods after the 90s. Currently, "Health for Wealth" is the motto of the National health strategy 2014-2020, which was drawn up „to ensure and promote health as a key determinant of sustainable development of Romanian society, including social, territorial and economic standpoints, as a driver of progress and wealth of the nation”.

The beneficiaries of statistical information relating to the medical system and to population health are mainly policy makers playing a role in drawing up public policies related to health and social areas, academic environment and the general public.

This chapter presents a wide range of statistical data on the declared health status of the population, healthy life expectancy, morbidity on certain diseases, as well as statistics on consumption of medicines and expenditure on health services at national level.

2.2. Public health – vital prerequisite for social development

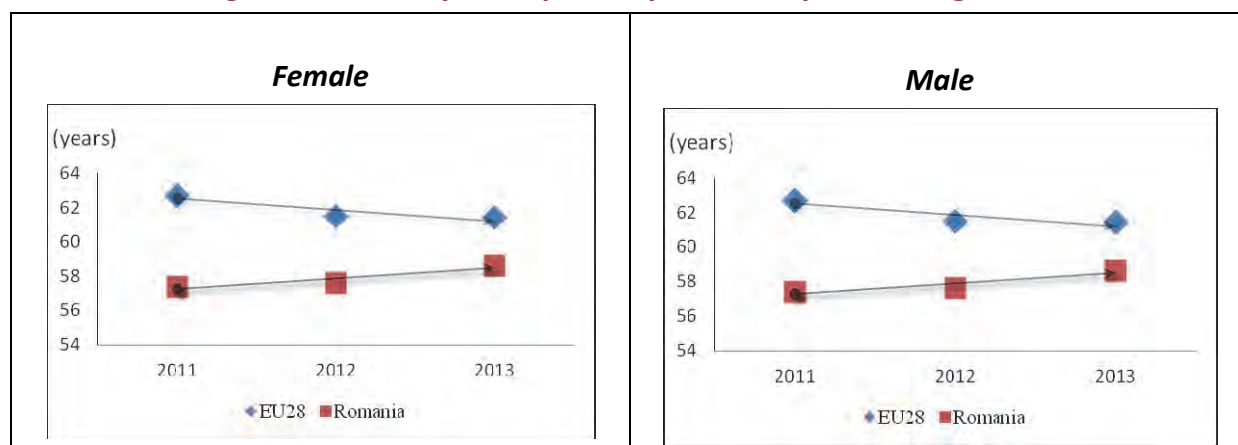
2.2.1. Healthy Life Expectancy

Generally, the population health status is characterised by partial indicators relating to mortality and morbidity, their high levels having a negative meaning. Some progress has been made in the identification and calculation of indicators that summarise, in a synthetic manner, the health status of a population. The most frequently used indicator in this regard was and remained life expectancy (at birth or at certain ages), also used for the characterisation of demographic developments. However, over lifetime, people are facing various situations of illness and bad health status. On this basis, the World Health Organisation has proposed the indicator „Health Adjusted Life Expectancies (HALE)” and another related indicator “Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)”.

Healthy Life Expectancy are a dimension of a nation life quality and an indicator on potential yield of investments in human capital. The indicator is derived from another significant indicator “life expectancy at birth” and expresses the health of a population. In the specialised literature there are two versions of this indicator: the WHO version — Health Adjusted Life Expectancies (HALE) and the Eurostat one — Healthy Life Years (HLY).

Healthy Life Expectancy in Romania, in 2013, was 58.6 years for men and 57.9 years for women. Taking into account life expectancy at birth, which, in 2013, was 71.6 years for men and 78.7 years for women, it results that men are healthy over 82 % and women over 74 % of life years. While life expectancy at birth for men in 2013 was 7 years lower than life expectancy of women, healthy life years of men was by 9 months higher, as compared to women. As compared to men, women live longer, but in poor health (having for a higher number of years a moderately or severely limited activity).

Figure 2.1. Healthy life expectancy at birth, by sex, during 2011-2013



Source: Eurostat, 2015, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

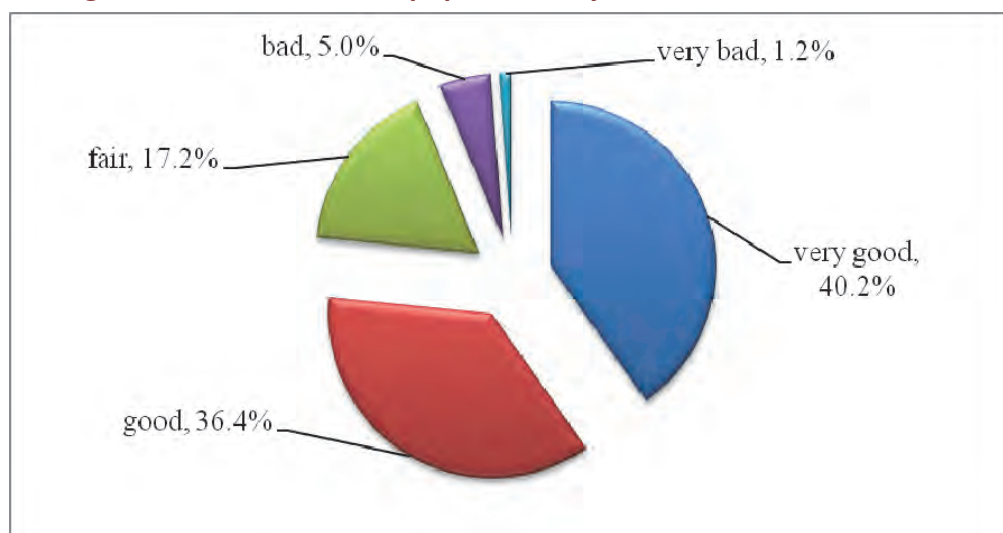
Healthy life expectancy at the age of 65 years was, in Romania, in 2013, 5.8 years for men and 5.2 years for women, well below the values of this indicator in the EU- 28 of 8.5 years for men, respectively 8.6 years for women. Malta and Sweden registered, for healthy life expectancy at the age of 65 years, the highest values both for men (12.8 years, respectively 12.9 years) and for women (12.7 years, respectively 13.8 years).

2.2.2. Public health developments

The analysis of population health status, mainly the health status as perceived by the population, can be done on the basis of data from the Health interview survey. The assessment of own health status, the limitations in daily activities imposed by the state of health, the access to health care, are some of the relevant indicators in monitoring and describing the health status of a population at national level.

In 2014, in Romania, 40.2 % of the usual resident population appreciated as being in very good health, 36.4 % good, 17.2 % considered that their state of health is satisfactory and 6.2 % of the population perceived their health as being bad and very bad.

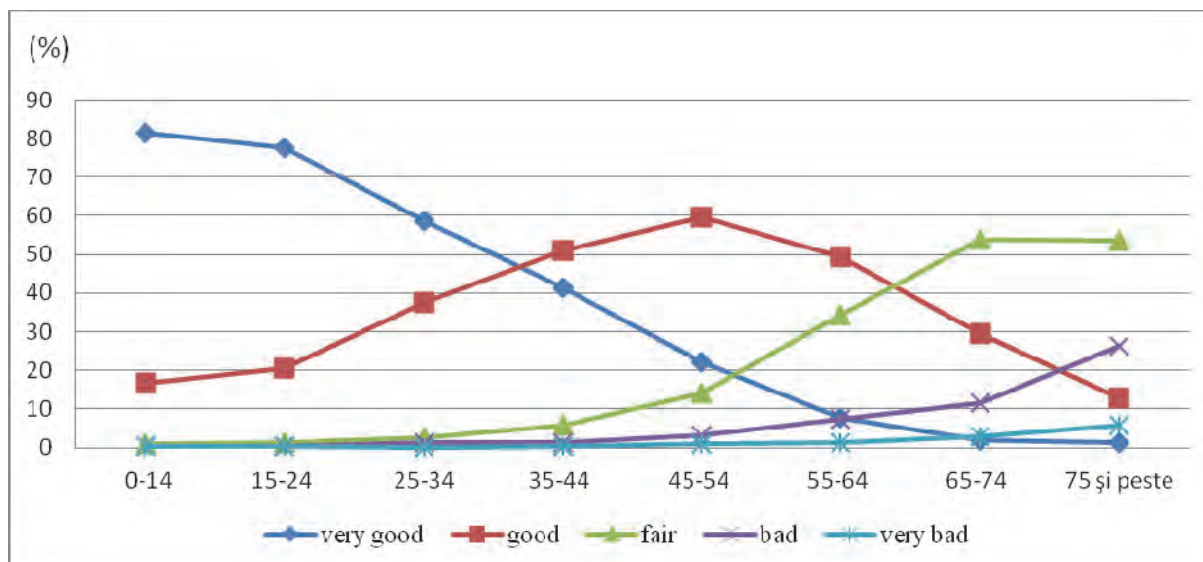
Figure 2.2. Usual resident population, by declared health status, in 2014



Source: NIS, Health Interview Survey

As expected, the very good state of health deteriorates with age and the perception of a bad or very bad health is sharpening for elderly people. Thus, the share of children under 15 years of age who have a very good health status is 81.6 % and the share of persons of 75 years and over with very good health status is only 1.2 %.

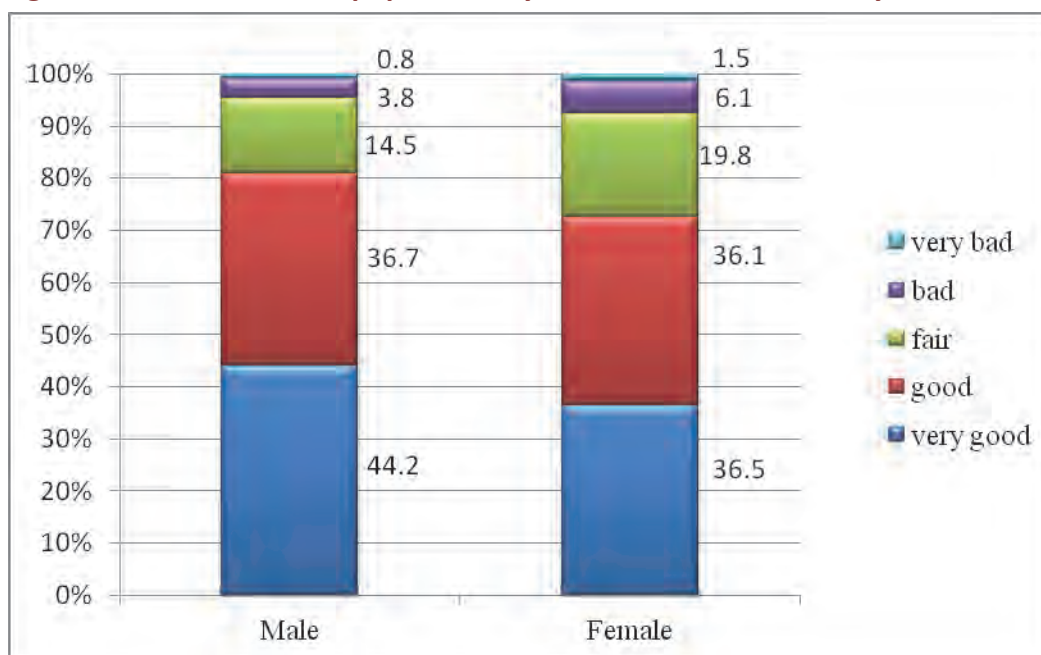
Figure 2.3. Usual resident population by declared health status, by age group, in 2014



Source: NIS, Health Interview Survey

By gender, there are differences in health perception. Thus, the share of men who feel that they have very good health (44.2 %) is higher than that of women (36.5 %).

Figure 2.4. Usual resident population by declared health status, by sex, in 2014



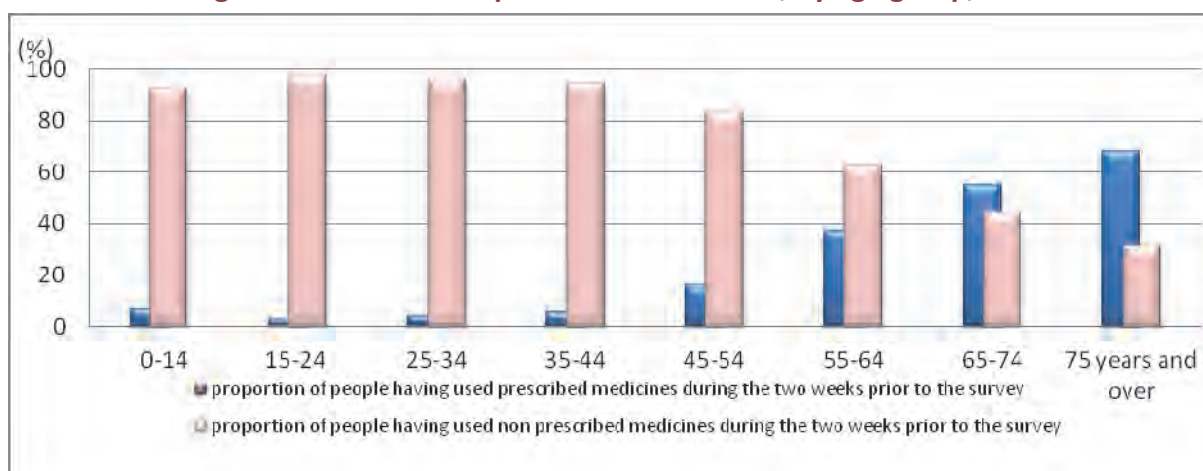
Source: NIS, Health Interview Survey

Most affected, as regards the situation of perceived health, are persons aged 75 years and over in rural area, 32.8 % of them declaring they have a bad or very bad health. However, only 17.4 % said that in the last 6 months prior the interview were very limited in daily activities due to chronic diseases or health problems.

By development region, the state of health of the usual resident population indicator did not record significant variations. It is noted, in a negative sense, the South-East region, where the share of persons who have declared themselves as having a very bad health status is the highest (1.9 %), compared with Centre and West regions, where only 0.7 % of persons of each development region have a very bad health status.

In 2014, of the total usual resident population, 20.3 % have used medicines prescribed by a physician, and 14.8 % have used not prescribed medicines¹⁸. The consumption of medicines (both prescribed and not prescribed) increases with age, with the exception of childhood (0-14 years). Thus, young persons of 15-24 years have used prescribed medicines with a share of 2.5 % and 9.8 % not prescribed medicines, while those aged 75 years and over have used prescribed medicines with a share of 68.2 % and 21.5 % not prescribed medicines. Children under 15 years of age have used 7.1 % prescribed medicines and 13.1 % not prescribed medicines.

Figure 2.5. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a physician during the last two weeks prior to the interview, by age group, in 2014



Source: NIS, Health Interview Survey

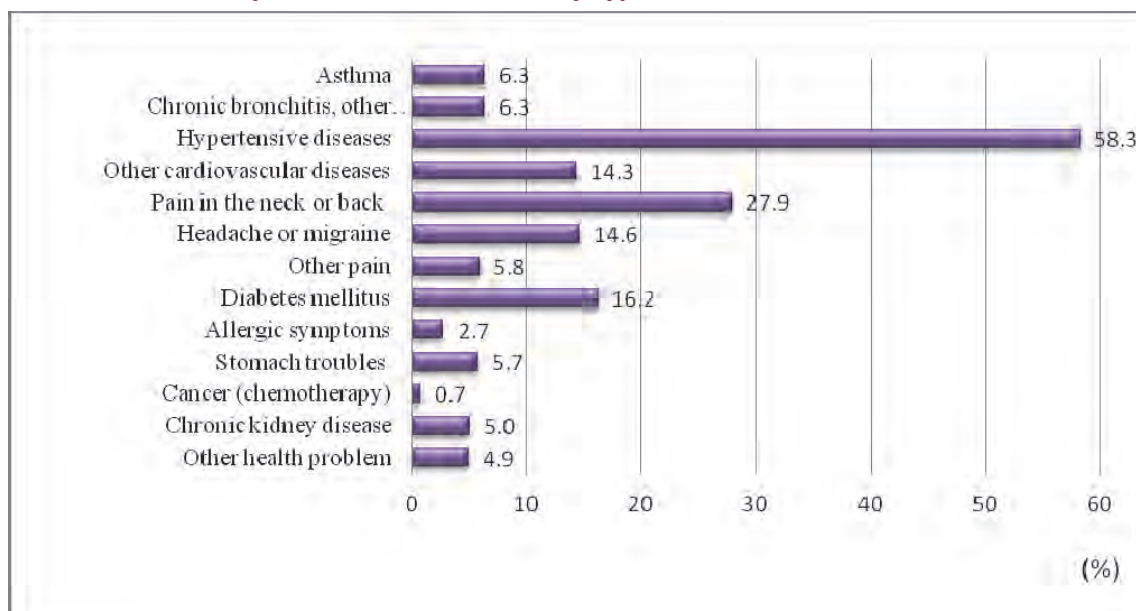
The share of female persons who consumed medicines prescribed by a physician is higher than that of men (24.1 % female, 16.4 % male). Likewise, in urban area, the consumption of medicines prescribed by a physician is higher than in rural area (21.6 % urban, 18.9 % rural). The same is also noted for not prescribed medicines.

Among the diseases for which prescribed medicines were used frequently are high blood pressure (58.3 %), the cervical or lumbar pains (27.9 %) and diabetes mellitus (16.2 %). In the case of not

¹⁸ In the past two weeks previous to the interview

prescribed medicines, the flu, influenza or pain in the neck led almost half of the usual resident population to use medicines without a prescription.

Figure 2.6. Structure of population using prescribed medicines during the last two weeks prior to the interview, by type of disease, in 2014



Source: NIS, Health Interview Survey

At territorial level, there are large differences in the share of population using prescribed medicines. Thus, the highest consumption of prescribed medicines is recorded among the usual resident population of Bucharest-Ilfov (26.5 %) and the lowest consumption of prescribed medicines is recorded for the usual resident population of the Centre region (17.6 %). As for not prescribed medicines, the highest share was found among the usual resident population of the North-East region (18.4 %), and the lowest among the usual resident population of the West region (12.1 %).

A relevant indicator for evaluating the population health status is body mass index. Out of all persons aged 18 years and over, less than half (43.0 %) have a normal body weight, 46.4 % are overweight (20.5 % of youth aged 18-24 years), and 9.3 % are persons with obesity. Men are more likely to have more weight than normal, so that 54.1 % of men are overweighted as compared to 39.2 % of women. However, the share of men with obesity (9.0 %) is slightly lower than the one of women (9.7 %).

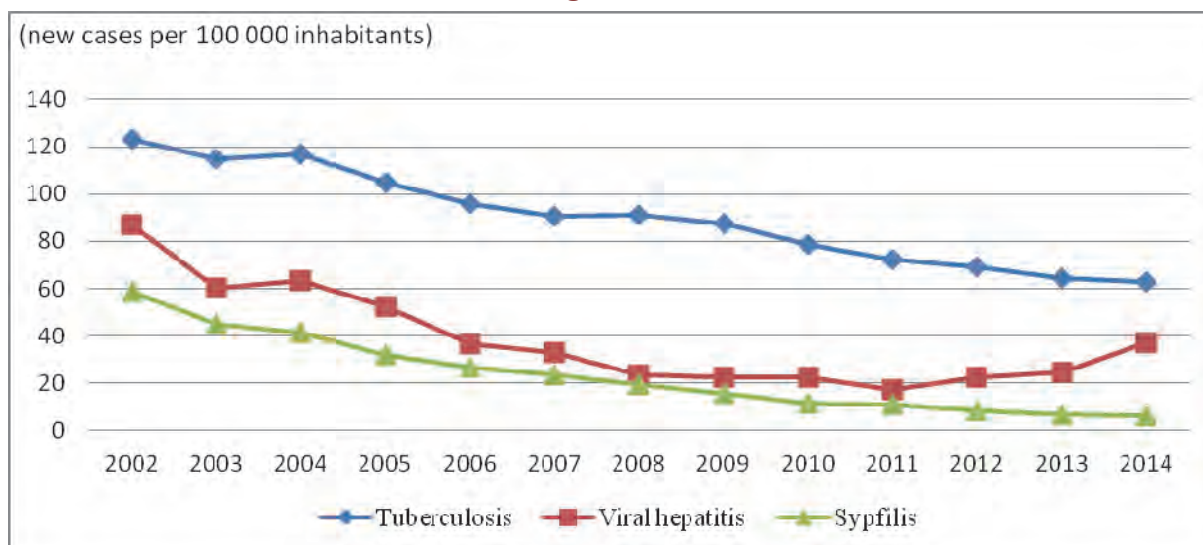
All these aspects of the overall health status of the population have an impact on the general vitality status of the society, on the quality of employment, as well as effects on social and economic development at national level.

Data from administrative sources¹⁹ shows a downward trend of infectious and parasitic diseases incidence, during 2002-2014, from 4082.2 cases per 100000 inhabitants to 2715.6 new cases per 100000 inhabitants.²⁰

¹⁹ Ministry of Health, National Institute of Public Health and "Marius Nasta" Pulmonary Diseases Institute

²⁰ The data for 2014 are provisional

Figure 2.7. Incidence*) for certain infectious and parasitic diseases, during 2002-2014



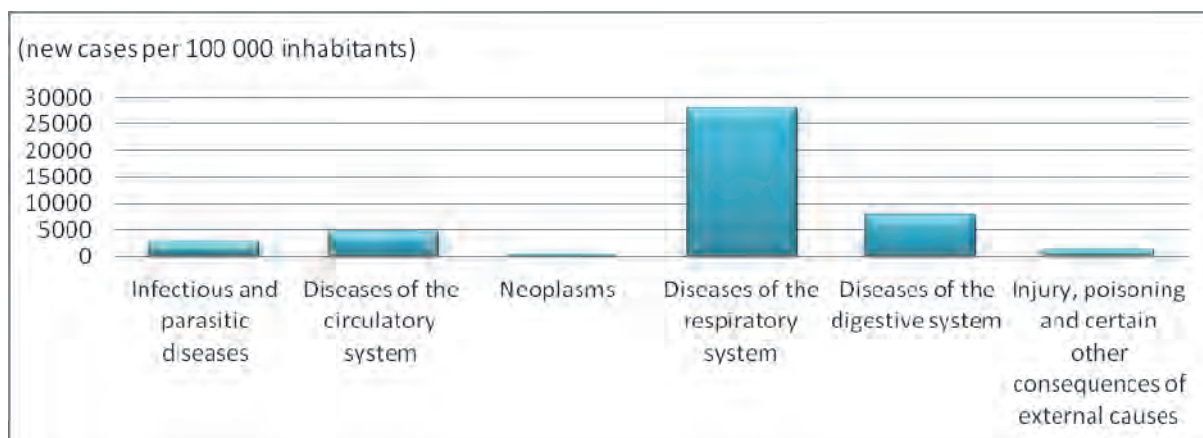
Source: Ministry of Health - National Institute of Public Health and “Marius Nasta” Pulmonary Diseases Institute

Note: The indicators were calculated based on usual resident population as on July 1, 2014.

*) new cases

Among the infectious and parasitic diseases an increase of new cases of viral hepatitis was observed, from 17.1 new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2011 to 37.1 new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2014.

Figure 2.8. Incidence*) for certain disease classes, declared by family doctors, in 2014



Source: Ministry of Health - National Institute of Public Health and “Marius Nasta” Pulmonary Diseases Institute

Note: The indicators were calculated based on usual resident population as on July 1, 2014, estimated as compared to final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

*) new cases

In the case of certain diseases declared by family doctors, their incidence, by disease classes, shows fluctuations during 2002-2014, the total number of new cases recording a minimum in 2007 (68.4

thousand new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants) and a maximum in 2011 (80.6 thousand new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants). In 2014, the highest incidence was for respiratory system diseases (28.1 thousand new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants), followed by digestive system diseases (7.9 thousand new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants).

2.3. Access to health care services

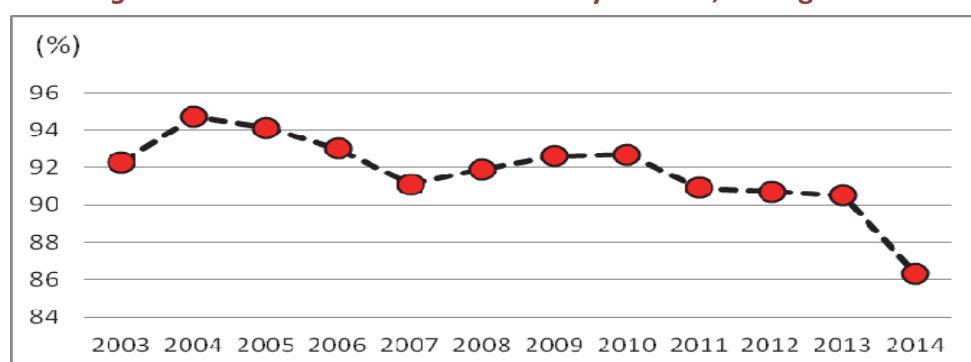
The population access to public health care services depends on a variety of factors. The first filter is the position of person insured under the social health insurance scheme, through population enrolment to family doctors' lists.

2.3.1. Health care services provided to patients in ambulatory

The rate of population enrolment to family doctors' lists (including Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports, Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority) was, at national level, during 2003-2014, between 86.3 % and 94.7 %.

In 2014, the structure of population enroled to a family doctor has changed considerably compared to the previous year, with a reduction at national level by 4.2 percentage points.²¹

Figure 2.9. Rate of enrolment to family doctors, during 2003-2014



Source: National Health Insurance House

Note: For 2003-2012, data refer to the population enroled to family doctors through National Health Insurance House, Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports, Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority; for 2013 and 2014 the data refer to the population enroled to family doctors through National Health Insurance House and Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority. Since 2013, Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports insured persons were taken over by National Health Insurance House.

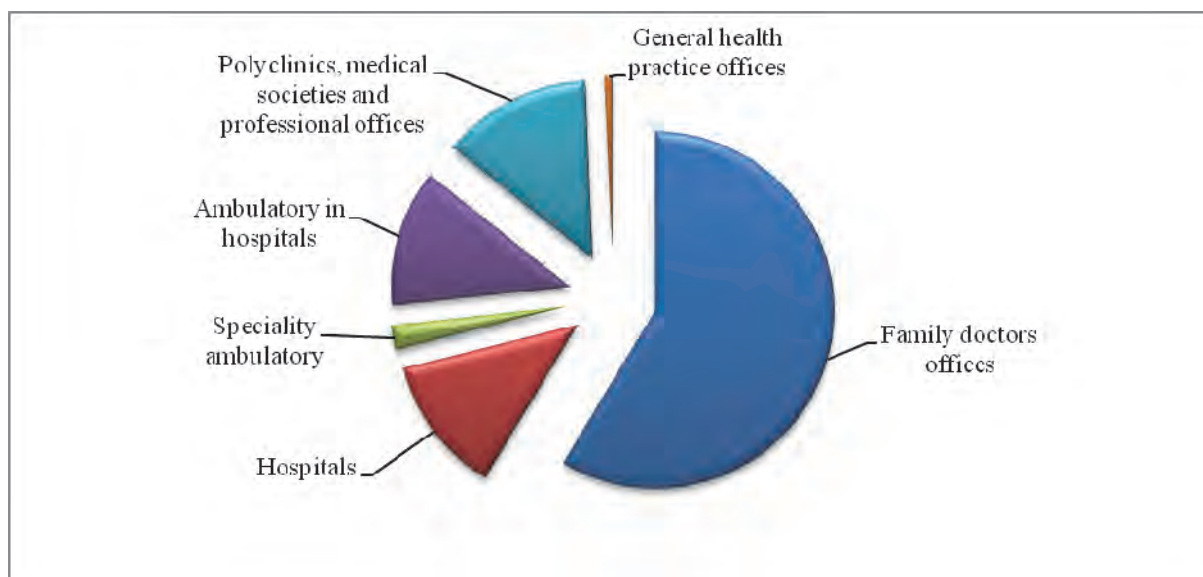
The rates were calculated based on the usual resident population as on July 1 of each year, estimated as compared to final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

During 2005-2014, both within the public and private healthcare systems, between 104-113 million annual consultations were ensured. The largest number of consultations has been recorded in 2014 and the lowest in 2011. Of the total ambulatory consultations, the majority were ensured by family doctors. In 2005, the family doctors have carried out around 61 million consultations. With the exception of 2009, when the number of visits to family doctors has increased by 1.3 millions compared to the previous year, during 2005-2013 their number decreased on an annual basis. In 2014 there were 52 million consultations provided by family doctors, with one million more consultations compared to 2013. The ambulatories integrated to hospitals and the specialised ones are healthcare

²¹ The data for 2014 are provisional

establishments providing specialised healthcare for patients, without hospitalisation, for almost all medical conditions. In 2005, the integrated ambulatories and specialised hospitals ensured around 18 million consultations, their number gradually decreasing, so that in 2014 they carried out 13 million consultations.

Figure 2.10. Distribution of outpatient consultations for patients, by the main types of healthcare establishments, in 2014



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on the Activity of Sanitary Units

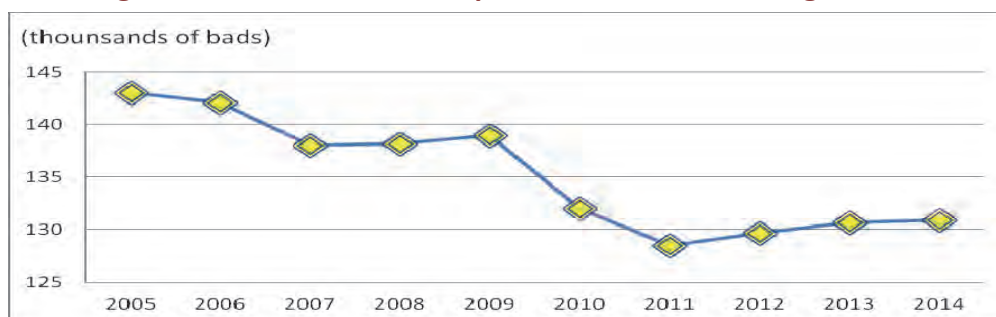
As a consequence of the decline in the number of consultations in ambulatories integrated to hospitals and in specialised ambulatories, an increase was noticed in the number of consultations in polyclinics, medical companies (excluding dental healthcare companies) and specialised offices, which increased from around 8 million consultations in 2005 to more than 12 million consultations in 2014, reaching the highest values during 2010-2012, when there were more than 14 million consultations. Ambulatory services provided to patients are complemented by healthcare services provided by other healthcare unit categories, such as specialty medical centres, diagnosis and curative centers, dispensaries and medical school offices.

2.3.2. Healthcare services provided in hospitals

A large proportion of services ensured within the national healthcare system are provided in hospitals. Of the total 113 million outpatient consultations provided to patients in 2014, about 10 % were in the hospitals.

In the context of the healthcare system reforming, shifting the emphasis from inpatient care to outpatient care, through family doctors and practitioners from specialty medical units, has led to a reduction in the number of hospital beds. Between 2005 and 2007, the number of hospital beds fell, afterwards slightly increasing in the next two years. Following the decentralisation of public services and the movement of a significant number of hospitals in administration of Local Councils, during 2010-2011 the number of hospital beds showed a downward trend, amounting to 128 thousand hospital beds in 2011, 14 thousands fewer as against 2005. In the last 3 years, the number of hospitals beds has slightly increased to 131 thousands in 2014.

Figure 2.11. Evolution of hospital beds number, during 2005 - 2014

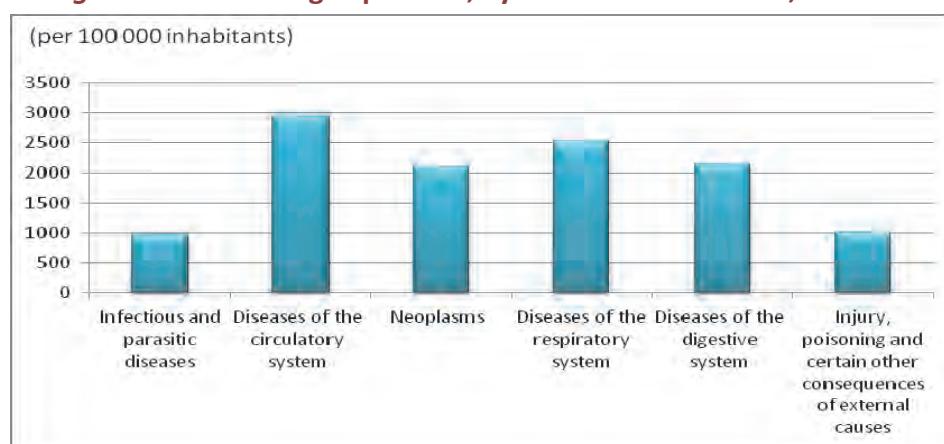


Source: NIS, Statistical survey on the Activity of Sanitary Units

In 2014, a large number of beds are recorded for the specialities²² internal medicine (26 thousand beds) and surgery (22 thousand beds), followed by psychiatry and neuropsychiatry beds (17 thousand beds) and obstetrics and gynaecology (9 thousand beds). The lowest fluctuation in the number of hospital beds during 2005-2014 can be seen in the case of psychiatry and neuropsychiatry beds and specialities for which the number rose sharply in 2014, compared to 2005, are: physiotherapy (1.3 times) and anaesthesia, intensive care (1.2 times).

Among the in-patients with continuous hospitalisation, the largest number of discharged patients has been recorded in 2014, in the case of the circulatory system diseases (2.9 thousand persons to 100 thousand inhabitants) and of the respiratory system diseases (2.5 thousand persons to 100 thousand inhabitants).

Figure 2.12. Discharged patients, by certain diseases class, in 2014²³



Source: Ministry of Health – National School of Public Health, Management and Training in Healthcare

Note: Indicators calculated based on usual resident population as on July 1, estimated as compared to final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

²² Internal medicine includes beds allocated to: internal diseases (including beds for non-tuberculosis pulmonary diseases), endocrinology, occupational diseases, cardiology, rheumatology, diabetes mellitus, nutrition and metabolic diseases, gastroenterology, haematology and renal diseases; 2) surgery includes beds for: general surgery, maxillofacial surgery, child surgery, plastic and reparatory surgery; cardiovascular surgery, neurological surgery, thoracic surgery, endocrine surgery, oncologic surgery, orthopedics-traumatology and urology; 3) the paediatric beds include those for paediatrics, paediatric dystrophic (recovered) and non-tuberculosis pulmonary diseases of paediatric medicine; 4) tuberculosis and pulmonary diseases include beds for non-tuberculosis pulmonary diseases from TB sections and TB beds; 5) the psychiatry and neuropsychiatry include beds for psychiatry, neuropsychiatry and neuro-psycho-motor recovery; 6) other medical specialities include beds for long-term care, geriatrics, general medicine and other departments.

²³ For 2014 data are provisional.

The average length of hospitalisation decreased during the analysed period from 8.9 days (in 2002) to 7.5 days (in 2014). The diseases class with the highest average length of hospitalisation in 2014 is that of infectious and parasitic diseases, 11.4 days (recording, however, for that class of diseases, a decrease of 4.8 days compared to 2002).

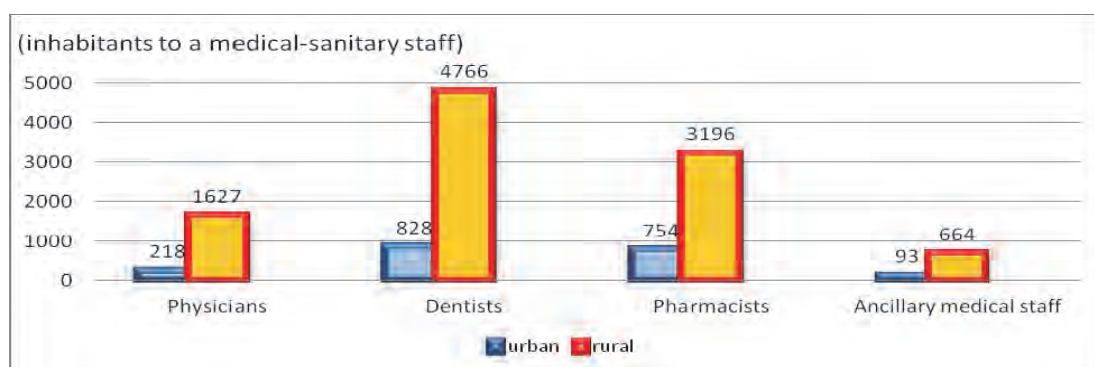
2.3.3. Disparities in the access to healthcare services

The access to healthcare services is mainly dependent on the existence and distribution of health infrastructure, as well as on the available human and financial resources. Too much distance up to a specialised clinic, too high costs or too long waiting lists are serious obstacles to the treatment of population health conditions. Such obstacles related to the access to healthcare services, though indirect, are factors that adversely affect the general health of the population. Basically, a high level of welfare is reflected in a better health and a better coverage of healthcare needs, in any way.

Since 1990, inequalities remain in the population access to healthcare services between the residence areas (rural and urban), as well as between different development regions. The indicators able to highlight disparities in access to healthcare services are the number of inhabitants to a healthcare professional and the number of outpatient consultations, by residence area and development region. In 2002, there were 1683 rural inhabitants to a physician²⁴, nearly 6 times more than in the urban area. In 2014, the number of inhabitants to a physician fell to 218 inhabitants in the urban area, but remained above 1600 inhabitants in the rural area. A similar situation can also be observed in the case of dentists, where in 2002 the number of inhabitants incumbent on a dentist was 1514 in urban area and over 5 times higher in rural area (8092 inhabitants). The situation has evolved positively in both residence areas, but disparities remain significant. Thus, in 2014, in urban area, there were 828 inhabitants to a dentist, while in rural area a dentist had in care 4766 inhabitants, nearly 6 times more.

Disparities also persist in terms of number of pharmacists and ancillary sanitary staff, in 2014 the number of inhabitants to a pharmacist in rural area being 4 times higher than in urban area and the number of inhabitants for a medical-sanitary staff being 7 times higher in rural than in urban area.

Figure 2.13. Number of inhabitants to a medical-sanitary staff, by residence area, in 2014²⁵



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on the Activity of Sanitary Units

Note: Indicators calculated based on usual resident population as on July 1, estimated as compared to final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

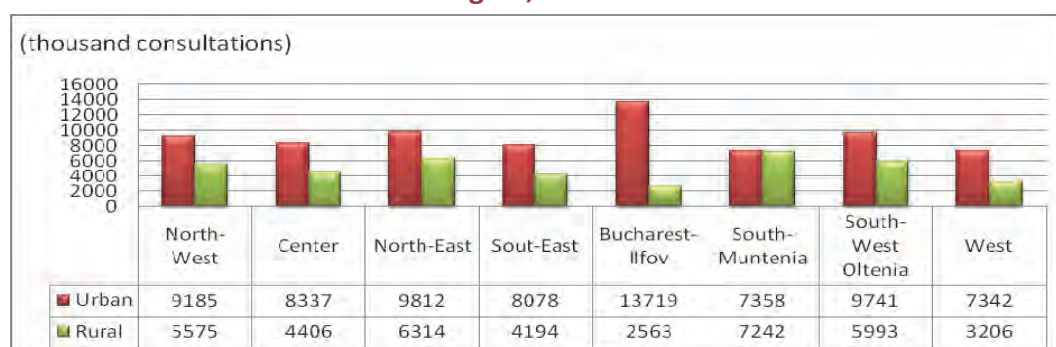
²⁴ Dentists excluded.

²⁵ For 2014 data are provisional

Although presenting changes over time, at national level, the number of outpatient consultations was, during 2005-2014, about twice as high in urban compared to rural area, given that the number of rural population is almost as high as that of urban population.

The situation recorded at national level can be found in most of the development regions. Thus, in 2014, in most of the regions the number of outpatient consultations was higher in urban than in rural area (1.6 times to 2.3 times). The exception is the South-Muntenia Region where the number of consultations in urban and rural areas was almost equal and the Bucharest-Ilfov Region where 5.4 times more consultations were provided in urban area, which is understandable given that the countryside is to be found only in Ilfov, which is not large in terms of population.

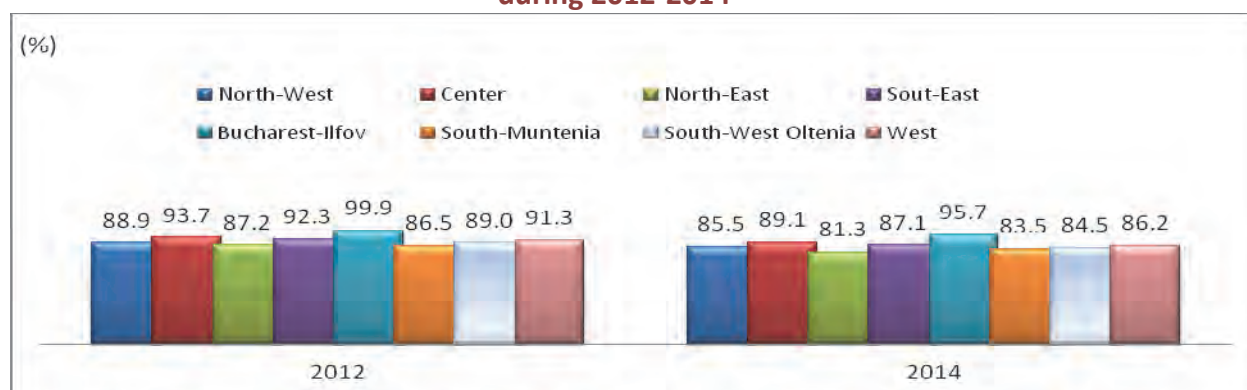
Figure 2.14. Outpatient consultations for patients, by residence area and development region, in 2014



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on the Activity of Sanitary Units

The first contact of population with the healthcare sector should be the family doctor. The rate of enrolment to the family doctor in various development regions of the country, represents a relevant indicator in relation to the access to healthcare services.

Figure 2.15. Rate of enrolment to a family doctor by development region, during 2012-2014



Source: National Health Insurance House

Note: For 2012, data refer to the population enlisted by family doctors through National Health Insurance House, Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports, Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority; for 2013 and 2014 the data refer to the population enlisted by family doctors through National Health Insurance House and Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority. Since 2013, Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports insured persons were taken over by National Health Insurance House.

The rates were calculated based on the usual resident population as on July 1 of each year, estimated as compared to final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Although decreasing over the last three years in all regions of the country, the lowest rates of enrollment to family doctor were recorded in 2014 in the regions North-East (81.3% compared to 87.2% in 2012) and South-Muntenia (83.5% compared to 86.5% in 2012). Although decreasing compared to 2012, the highest rates of enrollment to family doctor was registered in 2014, in Bucharest-Ilfov region (95.7% compared to 99.9% in 2012).

2.4. Resources and expenditure of the national healthcare system

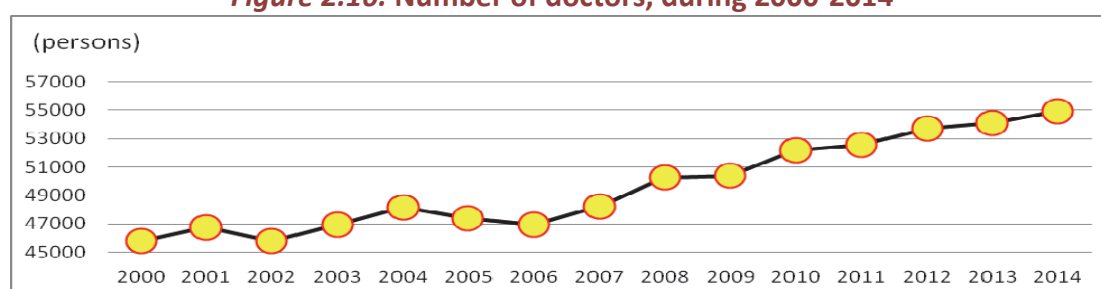
2.4.1. Infrastructure of the national healthcare system

The infrastructure of the healthcare system has undergone significant changes, both in the public and in the private sector, being one of the main objectives of the reform in the field of health. Over the past two decades, the number of healthcare units has risen steadily, but certain categories of units have disappeared, especially in rural area (e.g. rural policlinics). In parallel with the restructuring of the public sector, the private sector has expanded greatly offering alternatives for almost the whole range of services and healthcare facilities existing in the public sector. The development trends in this sector are due to the fact that the private sector²⁶ can offer quality service and technical performance, being influenced mainly by the under-financing of the public system. Public healthcare sector has recorded a reduction of the hospitals number from 439, registered in 2000, to 366 in 2014. However, in 2014, the public healthcare sector owned all blood transfusion centers, all the offices (medical and dental) for pupils and students, most hospitals (69.4 %), healthcare centres with hospital beds (75.0 %), specialised ambulatories and ambulatories integrated to hospitals (82.8 %), the whole network of TB sanatoriums and preventoria, all the mental health centres and the whole network of the medical-social units. In parallel, the infrastructure of private healthcare system developed, reaching in 2014 161 hospitals (compared to only 3 in 2000 and 11 in 2005), 96.6 % of polyclinics (compared to 64.4 % in 2000 and 88.0 % in 2005). Likewise, in 2014, the private healthcare sector operated almost all general practitioners' offices and 95.0 % of the pharmacies and pharmaceutical offices, 89.0 % of dental offices and 51.0 % of family doctors offices.

2.4.2. Medical-sanitary staff²⁷

The number of physicians grew continuously over the period 2000-2014, rising by 20.0 % from around 46 thousand in 2000 to about 55 thousand in 2014.

Figure 2.16. Number of doctors, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on the Activity of Sanitary Units

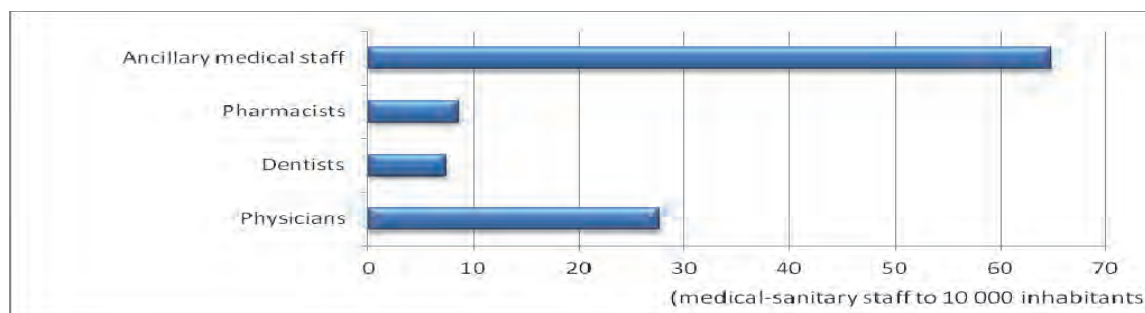
Note: Since 2008, the number of physicians includes resident practitioners and since 2009 resident practitioners are grouped by medical speciality of residency training.

²⁶ Increasing demand for private health services has increased the need for health professionals, which is covered by the recruitment of part-time employment specialists or even migration of health professionals from the public to the private sector.

²⁷ Statistical data on medical-sanitary staff refer only to full time staff employed in the healthcare units of the public or private sector. No statistics are available for medical-sanitary staff operating in several health units of the public or private sector.

Among the different medical specialisations, family doctors are the most numerous (23.0 %). The number of dentists has increased during the same period from 8 thousand dentists in 2000 to 15 thousands in 2014. The most significant increases were for pharmacists who, during 2000-2014 have doubled their number (from 7 thousands to 17 thousands). The evolution of the number of ancillary medical staff also had an increasing trend, from 119 thousands in 2000 to 129 thousands in 2014.

Figure 2.17. Main categories of medical-sanitary staff per 10 000 inhabitants, in 2014²⁸



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on the Activity of Sanitary Units

Note: Indicators calculated based on usual resident population as on July 1, estimated as compared to final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

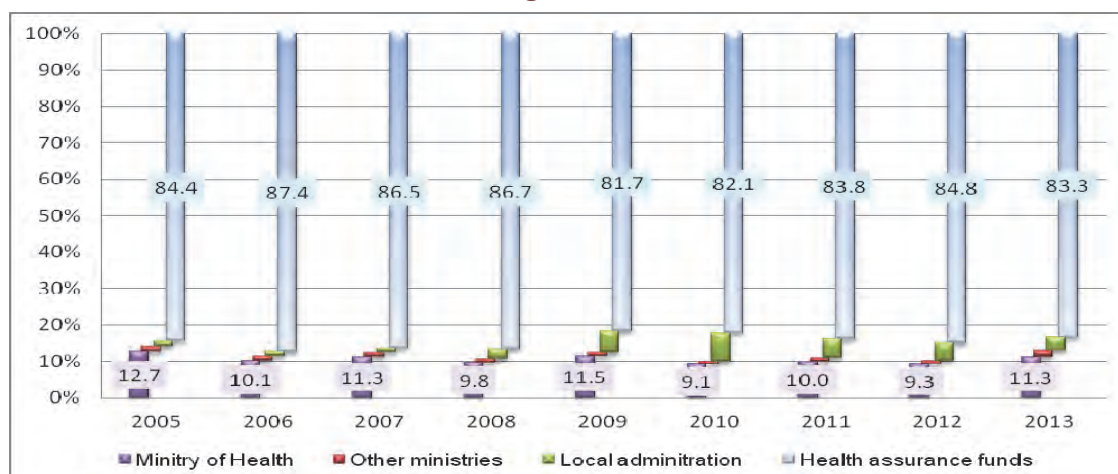
During 2002-2014, the number of medical-sanitary staff to 10000 inhabitants grew from 21.1 physicians, 4.1 dentists, 3.4 pharmacists and 57.1 ancillary medical staff in 2002 to 27.6 physicians, 7.5 dentists, 8.6 pharmacists and 64.7 ancillary medical staff in 2014.

2.4.3. Expenditure of the healthcare system

The capacity of the healthcare system to meet the medical needs of citizens is limited by various factors, out of which underfunding is only one of the most discussed. On the other hand, current health related expenditure is financed from various sources, the main source being public administration (80.4 % of the total 35.1 billion lei in 2013). Among the sources of public administration funding, social health insurance funds cover the majority of expenditure (83.3 %).

²⁸ For 2014 data are provisional

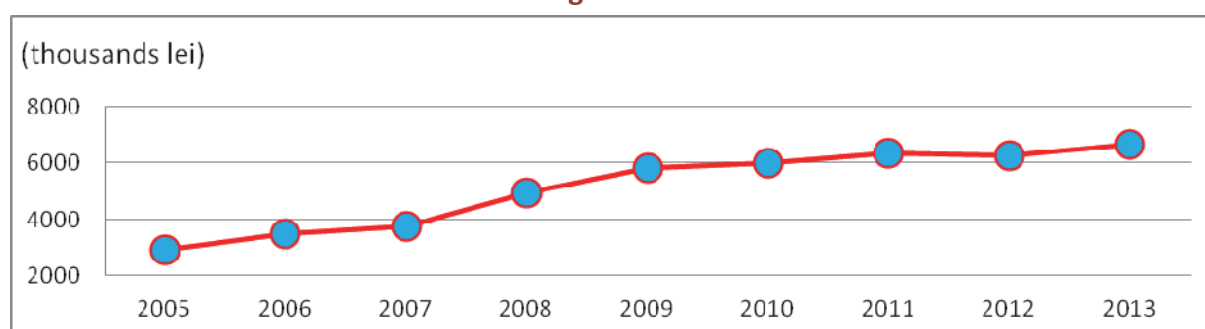
Figure 2.18. Healthcare expenditure financed from public administration funds, during 2005-2013



Source: NIS, System of Health Accounts in Romania

Private sector expenditure doubled in 2013 compared to 2005 and amounted to 6.9 billion lei, the most important source of financing being direct payments of households (97.1 %), the remaining expenditure representing the payments made by private insurance companies, non-governmental organisations and corporations for various healthcare services.

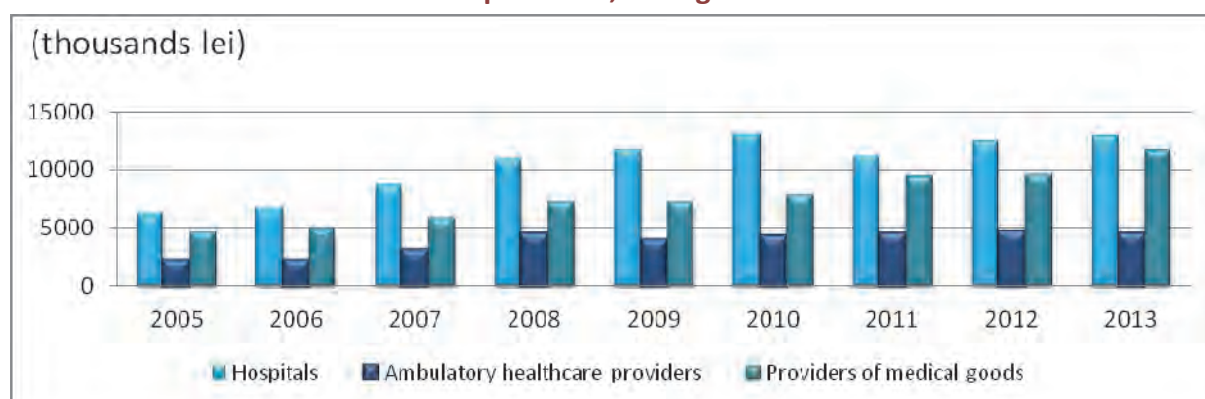
Figure 2.19. Healthcare expenditure of private sector, as direct payments of households during 2005-2013



Source: NIS, System of Health Accounts in Romania

In 2013, from the perspective of healthcare services providers, the most important healthcare expenditure was registered for services provided in hospitals (36.6 %), followed by those for the providers of medical goods (33.3 %) and providers of ambulatory healthcare services (12.6 %).

Figure 2.20. Evolution of current healthcare expenditure, by main types of healthcare services providers, during 2005-2013



Source: NIS, System of Health Accounts in Romania

In 2013, the general hospitals and specialised hospitals had the highest share in the structure of expenditure incurred for the hospitals in Romania (96.8 %), but there is an upward trend of expenditure in specialized hospitals, rather than general ones.

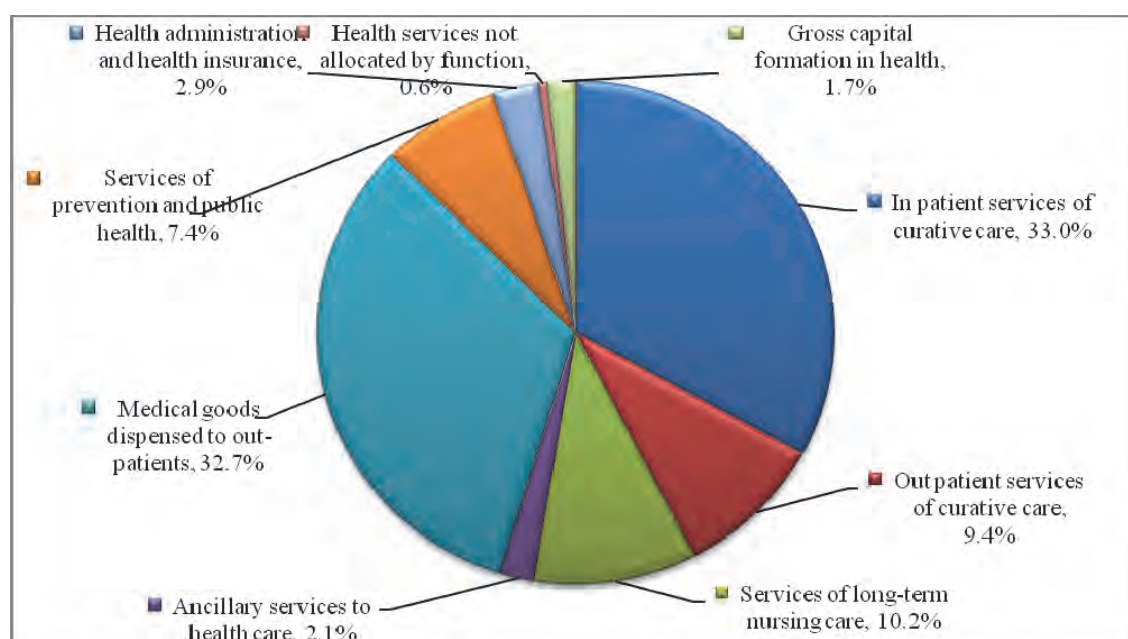
Among the providers of ambulatory services, the expenditure for general and specialised offices had the highest share (48.7 % in 2013). It is also noticeable the evolution of expenditure for the providers of healthcare services at home, from 4.7 million lei in 2005 to 86.7 million lei in 2013.

Among the providers of medical goods, pharmacies held the top place in healthcare expenditure hierarchy (97.9 % in 2013), followed by other providers of pharmaceutical products, medical devices and goods.

An important aspect in the analysis of the healthcare expenditure is the situation of expenditure for residential healthcare units, which is an important aspect to be considered when drawing up strategies for social development at national level. In 2013, long-term care - in the medical-social units, in residential units for persons with mental disabilities and for treatment of drug abuse, in units for community assistance for the elderly persons and other residential healthcare units — accounted for 1.9 % of current healthcare expenditure, decreasing as compared to previous years (2.8 % in 2010 and 2011 and 2.7 % in 2012).

As regards expenditure for healthcare services, current healthcare expenditure is 98.3 %, its counterpart being the expenditure on capital formation of healthcare providers (1.7 %).

Figure 2.21. Structure of total healthcare expenditure, by type of healthcare services, in 2013



Source: NIS, System of Health Accounts in Romania

Among the current healthcare services, the largest amount of expenditure relates to curative and rehabilitative services with hospitalization²⁹ (33.6 % in 2013) and to medical goods provided to ambulatory patients (33.3 %).

2.5. Health approach in the international context

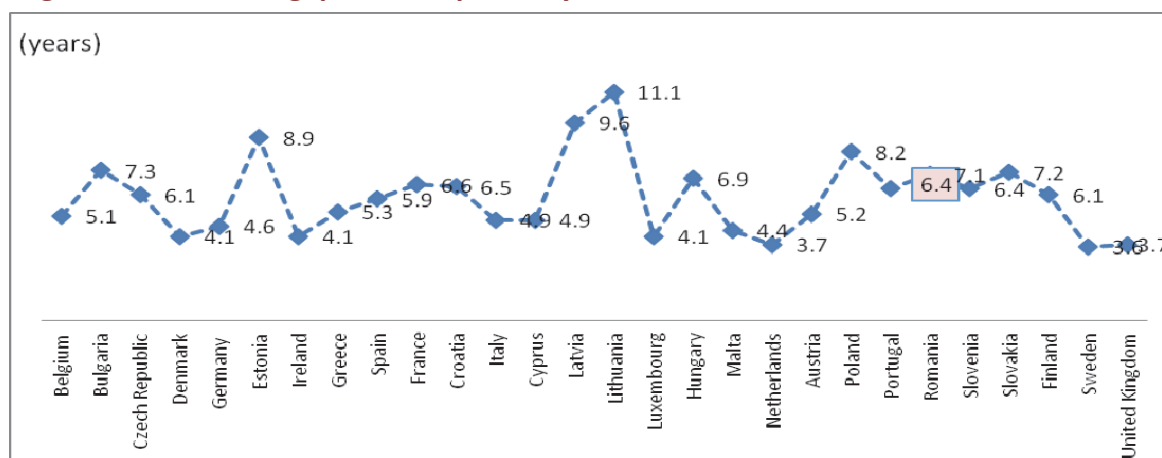
The healthcare systems around the world are organised and financed in different ways. Financial and non-financial indicators can be used to assess how a healthcare system aims to meet the basic needs of the population in terms of healthcare, through measuring financial, human and technical resources in the field of health.

Good health is essential for human well-being, representing a value in itself. At society level, good health is a key element of the human capital of each country, contributing to its competitiveness vis-à-vis other countries (Alber and Kohler 2004).

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most used indicators for measuring the health of a population and the development level. Together with the Baltic countries and Bulgaria, Romania ranks among the countries with the lowest life expectancy at birth among the EU countries. According to Eurostat (2015), in 2013 the average life expectancy in Romania was 74.9 years, lower values being recorded in Lithuania (73.7 years) and Latvia (73.4 years), Bulgaria (74.5 years) and Serbia (74.7 years). The highest values for life expectancy at birth in 2013 were registered in Spain (82.4 years), followed by Italy (82.1 years), Cyprus (81.7 years), Malta (81.4 years) and Sweden (81.2 years).

²⁹ Including curative services with one day hospitalisation

Figure 2.22. Gender gap in life expectancy at birth in the EU28 Member States, in 2013

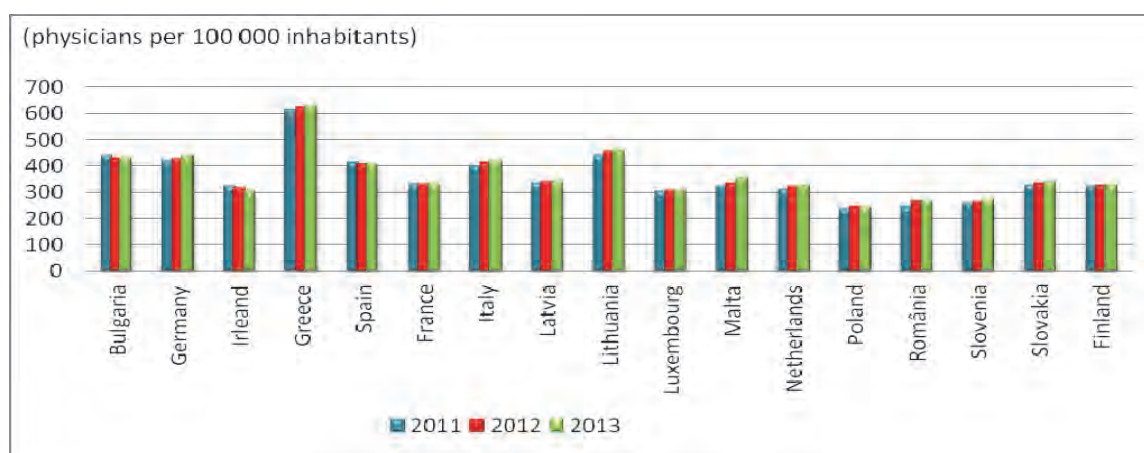


Source: Eurostat, 2015, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In 2013, life expectancy in Romania was five years lower than the average of the EU 28 Member States. Gender inequalities in life expectancy at birth are very different from country to country, being more accentuated in the Baltic countries (11.1 years in Lithuania, 9.6 years in Latvia and 8.9 years in Estonia).

One of the key indicators for measuring the capacity of healthcare systems to meet healthcare needs of the population is the total number of physicians, expressed to 100 thousand inhabitants. Although in Romania the indicator values increased slightly in recent years, the number of physicians who cover public healthcare needs of our country is still low compared to other European countries.

Figure 2.23. Number of professionally active physicians per 100,000 inhabitants, in some EU Member States



Source: Eurostat, 2015, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Another aspect is that countries with advanced economies allocate significant resources to finance health as a prerequisite for sustainable long-term development. Good health leads, over time, to an increased labour force participation and productivity being, therefore, one of the main drivers of economic growth. Health status is influenced by a wide range of factors, from lifestyle and cultural habits to economic development, access to innovative treatments, resources allocated to healthcare services and public policies. The last two factors are of great importance in the long-term development of health status. The standards and efficiency of healthcare resources, which depend

primarily on the quality of implemented public policies, determine the extent to which health status can be improved. In Romania the level of healthcare expenditure in 2012 was 5.6 % of GDP, compared to other Member States with the largest amounts spent on health, such as France (11.6 %), Austria (11.1 %) and Denmark (10.9 %).

The healthcare financing is achieved, in almost all Member States of the European Union, mainly by the public administration and, complementarily, by the private sector. In Romania, the balance is tilted to a significant extent towards the public sector, with 80.4 % of current expenditure in 2013. In Romania, as in most European countries, the main source of public healthcare expenditure financing is represented by social health insurance. In 2012³⁰, in 12 of the 24 EU Member States that compiled the System of Health Accounts, private sector participation is slightly higher (more than 25 %). In Romania, in 2013, the private sector represented 19.6% of the healthcare sector financing. In this context, increased funding of healthcare expenditure from private sources appears as a normal and a viable solution for (partly) resolving the structural problems existing in the healthcare systems of the EU Member States.

³⁰ *Or the nearest year for which data are available on the Eurostat website*

3. EDUCATION

3.1. Research objectives

Education statistics is the main educational policy guidance at national level, education of a country's population having a strong impact on the labour market as well as on the economic and political development.

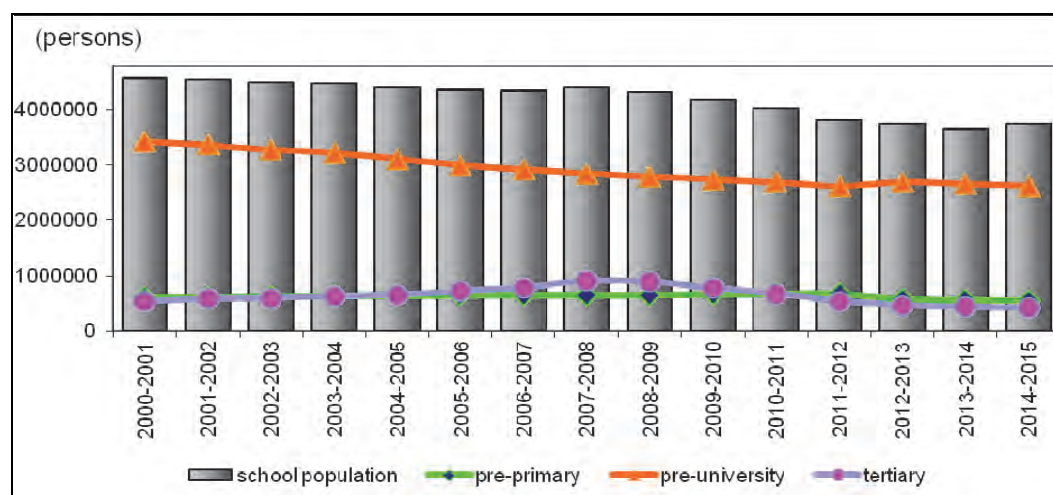
Statistical researches on education provide the information necessary to describe the operating condition and the performance level of the education system and to assess the developments in education in space and time. They also ensure comparable data at national and international levels for the users involved in designing, implementing and evaluating educational policies, but also for academia, business and the general public.

3.2. School population trends

During 2000-2014, the school population in Romania decreased continuously, with an average annual rate of 1.4 %, from 4.6 million people in 2000 to 3.7 millions in the school year 2014-2015. The main cause of the school population downward trend is directly linked to the population decline in the last two decades, as well as to international migration.

In the school/academic year 2014-2015, 15.0 % of the total school population were pre-primary pupils, 70.0 % were pupils in pre-university education and 11.0 % were students enrolled in tertiary education.

Figure 3.1. School population during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

The sharpest decrease in school population (by 23.5 %) was recorded in pre-university education, including primary and lower secondary, upper secondary, vocational and post-secondary levels. In the 2014-2015 school year, 66.2 % of the total pre-university pupils were enrolled in primary and

secondary education³¹, and 1.0 % were enrolled in special education. Most pupils with disabilities are learning in special schools, curricula being adapted to the education, recovery and social integration needs. The number of students fell to 77.1 % in 2014-2015 as compared to the 2000-2001 academic year. Increases recorded in tertiary education during 2008-2010 are due to the harmonisation of tertiary education programmes in Romania with the Bologna process.

Box 3.1.

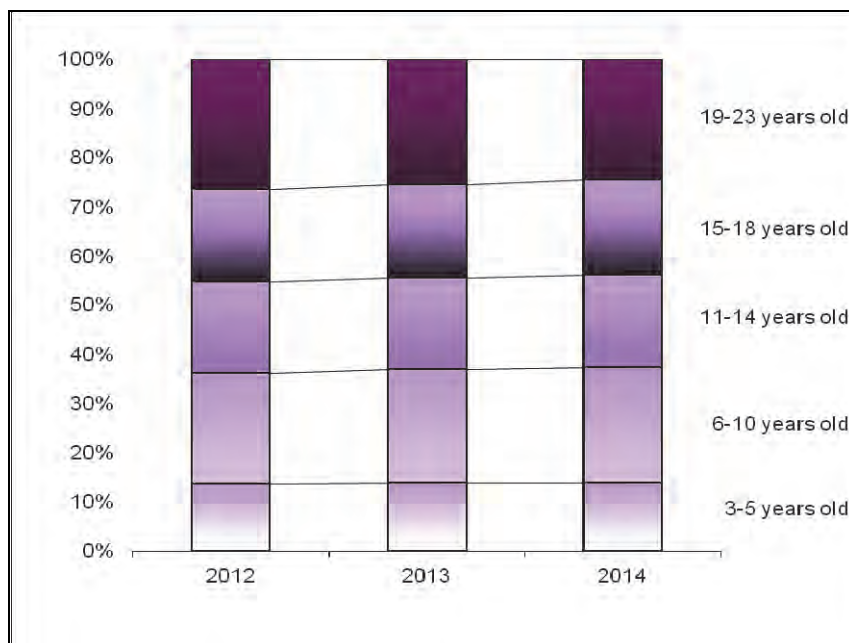
The Bologna process is a commitment of national education systems to ensure a common framework for tertiary education in Europe by 2010.

The Bologna process does not entail an integration of tertiary education in various countries, but its harmonisation, according to the following principles:

- a structure in two steps: bachelor degree, of 3-4 years university studies and the master's degree, 1-2 years, simultaneously or subsequently followed doctoral university education;
- a common system of transferable study credits (ECTS) for the equivalence of studies, allowing the widest possible student mobility;
- an additional diploma — to allow the comparison of diplomas to favour the integration of EU citizens in the labour market and enhance the competitiveness of European higher education in the world.

Since the 2012-2013 school year, in accordance with the relevant legislation (Education Law no. 1/2011), the school population age groups are: 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-18 years, 19-23 years and over, each age group matching certain levels of education. The structure of the school aged population is relatively balanced, both by age group and as trend.

Figure 3.2. Age structure of school population, during 2012-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

Since 2014, statistics on education also include the age group 0-2 years, specific to early-childhood education. The number of children attending education programmes (in nurseries) represents 3.4 % of the total children up to two years of age.

³¹ Primary and secondary education include special education

Although at national level the social policies and strategies aiming at enrolling the largest possible number of school-aged children in the national system of education have been applied, there is still a significant share (17.1 %) of them outside the system. The structure of the school age population does not reflect significant disparities, the share of female population being almost equal to that of the male population.

Within the national education system, courses are organised by education forms (full-time, evening classes, part-time and distance-learning depending on the educational level), most pupils and students attending in full-time education. During 2000-2014, there was a sharp increase in the number of students enrolled in distance-learning Bachelor degree programmes, until the 2008-2009 academic year; after reaching the peak, they represented less than 10 % of the number of students enrolled in this education programmes at the period of maximum enrolment rate.

3.3. Education system quality

Over the last 25 years, the legislative changes on education were a permanent priority for the policies and strategies in the field of education. The implementation of these policies was however different over time and took place in a sequence of stages. The Education Law, though exhaustive and detailed, fails to regulate all aspects of the education system, in particular as regards the system assessment and the scientific research milestones. On the other hand, the system volatility resulted in the liquidation of the arts and crafts schools (in 2009), the places intended for this type of education being redirected to vocational schools. This process made almost impossible to continue studies for a significant number of pupils who have completed the 8th grade, particularly in the rural area where the high schools network is much less developed as compared to the urban area. Given that the phenomenon has an impact on the economy, the liquidation of craft study programmes leading, in the long term, to a labour shortage for an occupational segment, starting with the 2011-2012, the second year vocational education was re-introduced. This measure has been promoted through a national programme and sought to offer an alternative for those who wanted to follow a route of education and practical training in a specialised programme for accelerated professionalization, developed in close partnership with the business environment. Enrolment in vocational training was possible after the completion of the 9th grade. Likewise, six months practical training stages were also introduced for pupils completing the 10th grade of upper secondary education (high school) and wanted to acquire second level professional qualification.

The Emergency Ordinance (December 2013), amending certain provisions of the Education Law establishes that compulsory education lasts for 11 years (from the preparatory grade to the 10th grade), the first cycle of upper secondary education being part of compulsory education. Moreover, following this decision, three years vocational education is established.

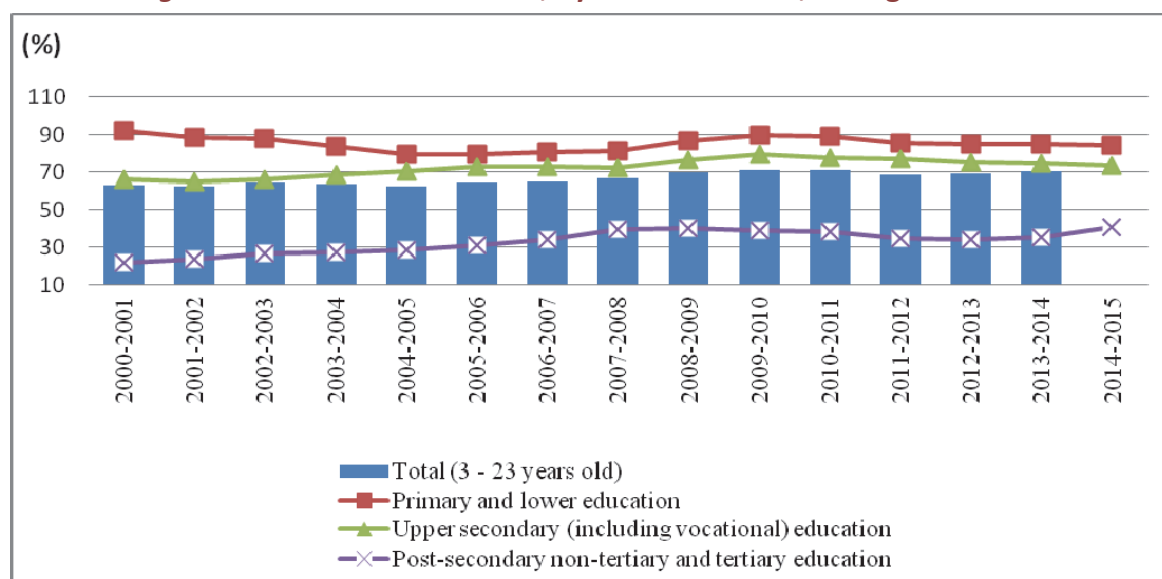
3.3.1. Enrolment in formal education

One of the more comprehensive forms of training - formal education – holds an important place in social policy formulation, the school population (official age group 3-23 years) participation in formal education being the driver of human capital development of a nation. The access to education for all members of society, irrespective of their intellectual, socio-economic, family, ethnic or religious characteristics, is a priority objective for all education systems of most countries.

In Romania, during 2000-2014, the enrolment in formal education has changed, on average, for all levels of education, the non-enrolment phenomenon being sharper in primary and lower secondary education. Thus, the net rate of enrolment in primary and lower secondary education has decreased

in the 2014-2015 school year with 8 percentage points compared with 2000-2001. The situation is different in pre-primary education, meaning that the enrolment increased continuously for this level of education, from 66.1 % in the 2000/2001 school year to 82.0 % in 2014/2015.

Figure 3.3. Net enrolment rate, by education level, during 2000-2014



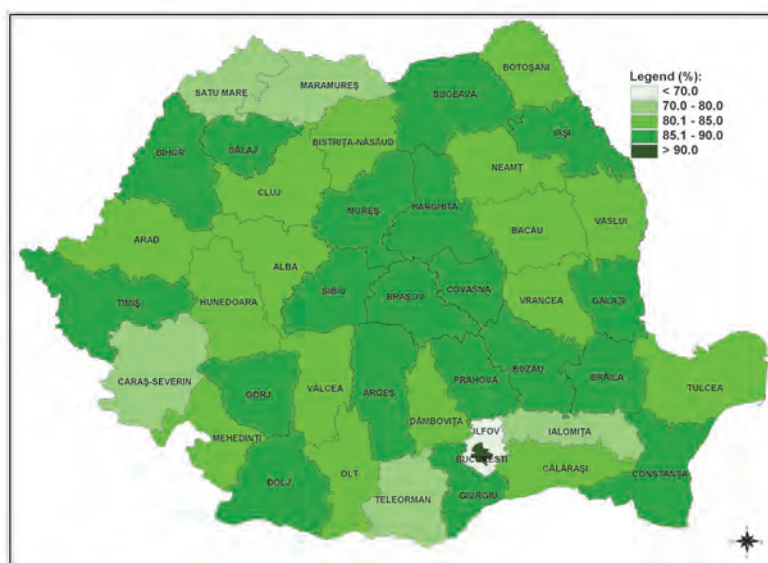
Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

Note: Beginning with the school year 2012/2013, in accordance with the legislation in force (Education Law no. 1/2011), the age groups for the school aged population are: 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-18 years, 19-23 years and over. Starting with the school year 2014/2015, this indicator also includes the number of children in nurseries, establishing a new age group for children of 0-2 years.

In post-secondary and tertiary education, although net enrolment rate has nearly doubled over the period analysed, the value of the indicator remains at low levels (40.6 % in the school/academic year 2014-2015). In the case of the two education levels (post-secondary and tertiary), the main reason for low enrolment is the specific age group, namely 19-23 years, when a significant share of people choose to work.

The territorial distribution of enrolment shows significant differences between counties.

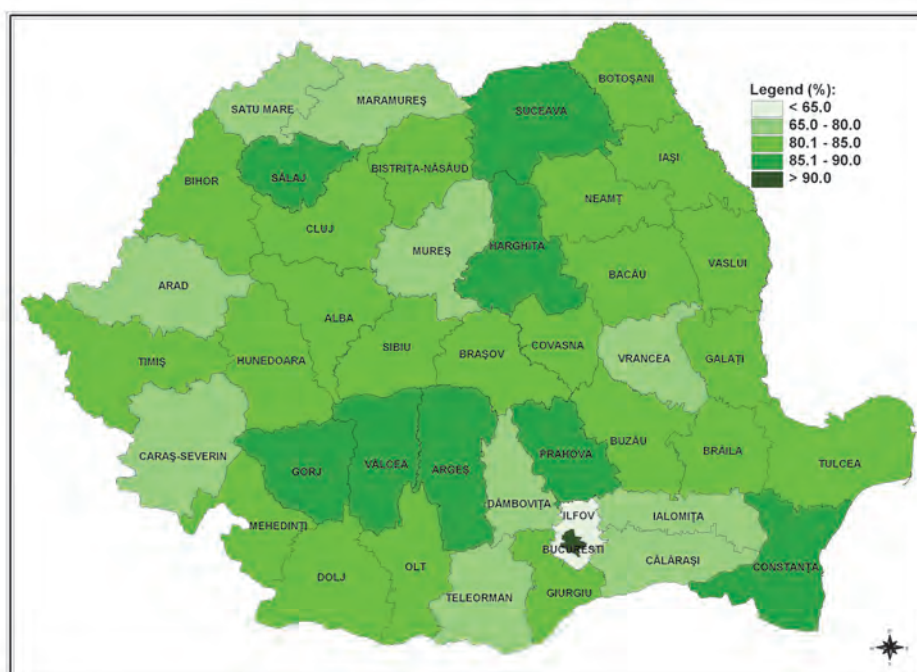
Figure 3.4. Territorial distribution of enrolment in primary education, in the school year 2014/2015



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

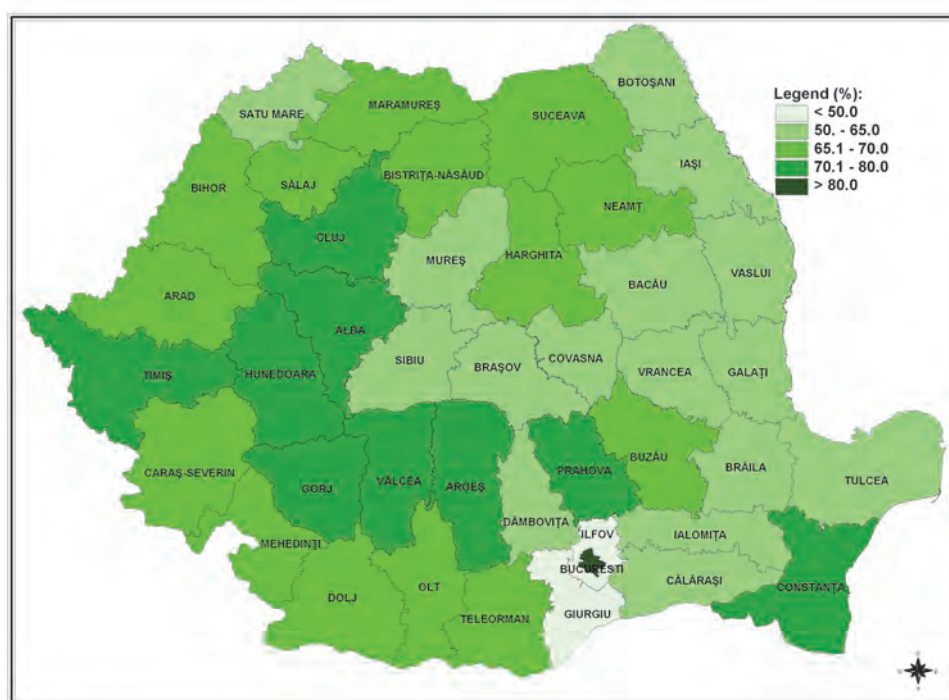
The highest net enrolment rates were in Bucharest Municipality, for all levels of education (97.1 % in primary, 96.3% in lower secondary and 111.3 % in upper secondary). At the other end of the scale was Ilfov County (69.9 % in primary, 62.2% in lower secondary and 29.0 % in upper secondary).

Figure 3.5. Territorial distribution of enrolment in lower secondary education, in the school year 2014/2015



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

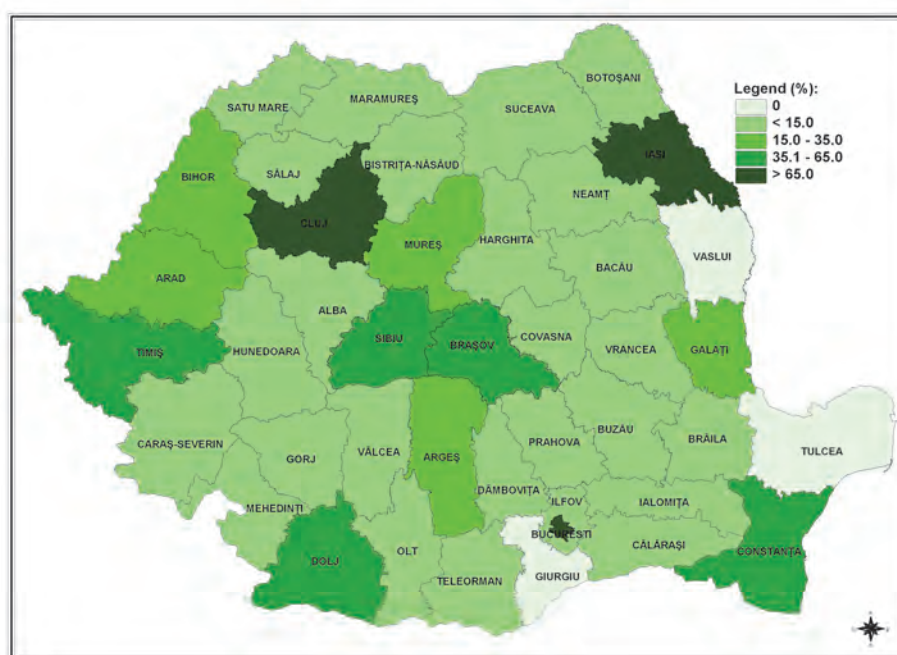
Figure 3.6. Territorial distribution of enrolment in upper secondary education, in the school year 2014/2015



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

As for tertiary education, Romanian traditional university centres, such as Bucharest, Cluj and Iaşi attract a large number of students.

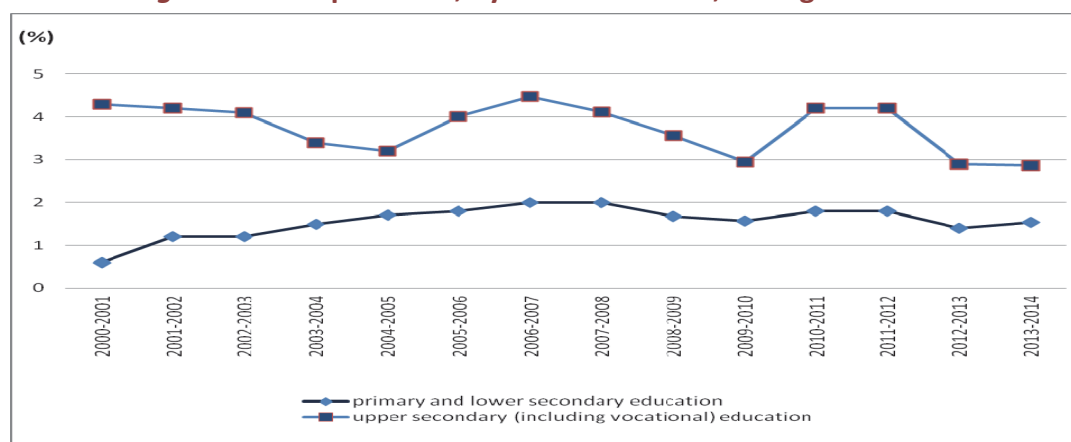
Figure 3.7. Territorial distribution of enrolment in tertiary education, in the academic year 2014/2015



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

Dropout rate is a statistical indicator indicating lack of enrolment. Trends in recent years show the vulnerability of Romania in relation to this indicator, given that the dropout rate increased as compared to 2000.

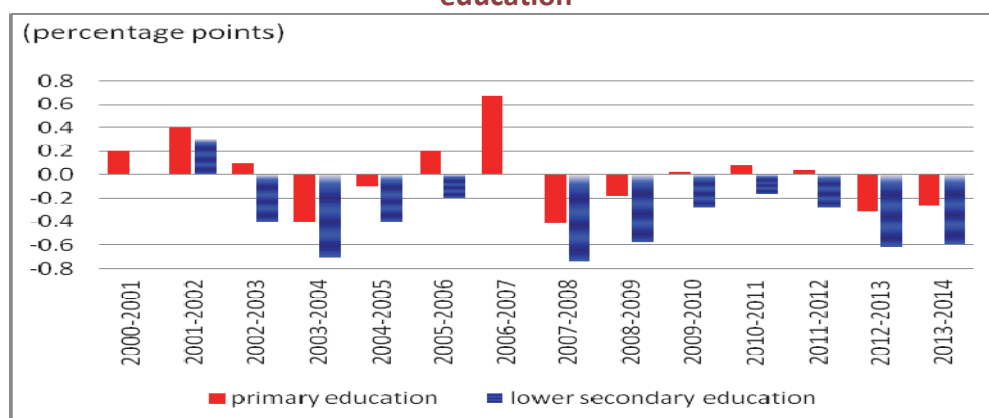
Figure 3.8. Dropout rate, by education level, during 2001-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

By residence area, the dropout rate is more common in rural area, in particular for lower secondary education. In primary education, there are no significant differences between urban and rural area, starting with the school year 2009-2010.

Figure 3.9. Urban-rural differences on dropout rate in primary and lower secondary education



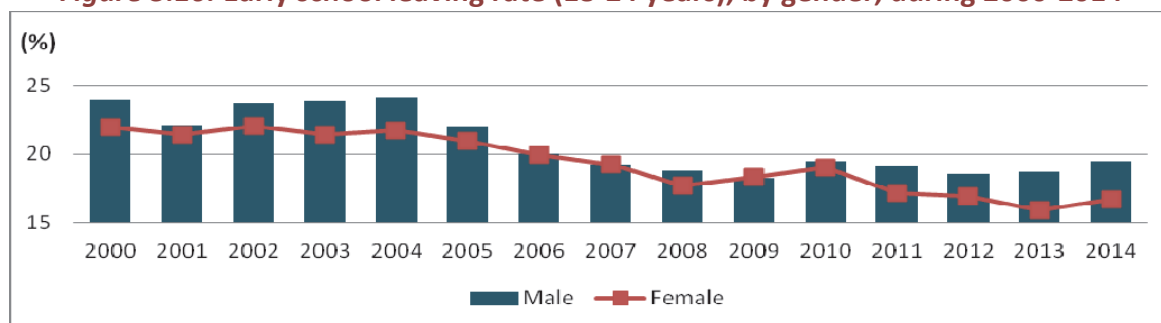
Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

A more detailed assessment of the school losses, including early school leaving can be achieved using the cohort analysis method. This measurement method involves seeking the participation in the educational process of a pupils cohort throughout a school cycle (I – IV grades, V – VIII grades) and the calculation of losses recorded during this period as a result of dropouts, repetition of school years or other cases (expulsions, death, etc.). The cohort analysis is an alternative assessment of dropout rate, the method currently used (known as the Entry-Exit method) taking into account only the leaves recorded during a school year.

Early school leavers among young people is another relevant indicator³² that reflects enrolment. Romania recorded an alarming situation as regards early school leaving, although in recent years a downward trend of the phenomenon was recorded. For the period 2000-2014, the year 2013 marked the lowest value recorded in Romania for this indicator, reaching 17.3 %, slightly up in 2014 (18.1 %), while the Europe 2020 target is set at 11.3 %.

In rural area, many families encounter difficulties in supporting children's participation in the higher levels of education, leading to early leaving of education system (29.9 % in 2014 compared with 8.1 % in urban area). The data shows that the phenomenon of early school leaving of the education is more common among the male school population (18-24 years).

Figure 3.10. Early school leaving rate (18-24 years), by gender, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

For the prevention of early school leaving, educational intervention programmes are conducted at national level, aiming at mitigating the risk of school failure and early school leaving prevention.

3.3.2. Assessment of education quality

At institutional level, education quality assessment is performed on the basis of indicators developed by ARACIP³³, for pre-university education and by ARACIS³⁴ for higher education. The two institutions are of national interest and were established with the aim of ensuring the education and training quality in all levels of education. ARACIP and ARACIS are developing methodologies and standards for different types of programmes and providers of pre-university and tertiary education.

On the basis of statistical data, the quality assessment of the education process within the national educational system is performed on the main results of the educational work, using a set of statistical indicators which reflect the results obtained upon passing Baccalaureate examination (Bachelor's Degree exam), the promotion of each school/academic year and school/academic status.

During 2000-2013, the number of Bachelor degree graduates show a peak in 2008 (200 thousand persons), which divides the data in two distinct phases: in the first phase, 2000-2008 the passing the Baccalaureate exam has shown an upward trend followed by a steep decline to almost half in 2014

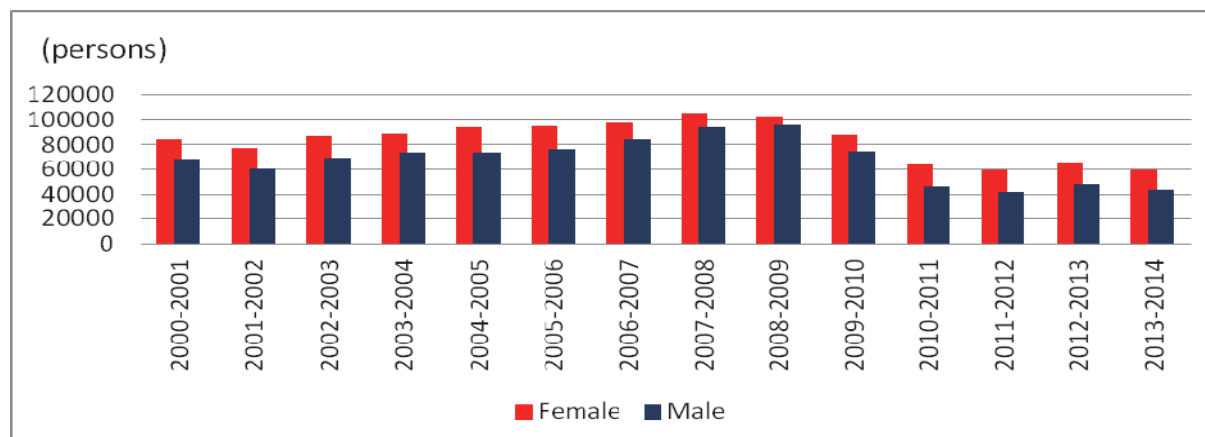
³² Defined as the percentage ratio of the population of 18 to 24 years with elementary (low) education, not in education or training (formal and non-formal) in the last four weeks preceding the interview, in total population of 18-24 years. There are considered as having a low level of education the people with at most lower secondary or no school.

³³ ARACIP — Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Secondary Education

³⁴ ARACIS — Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Tertiary Education

(103 thousands). By gender, the distribution keeps the same evolution trend, the share of females passing the Baccalaureate examination being higher than that of male pupils.

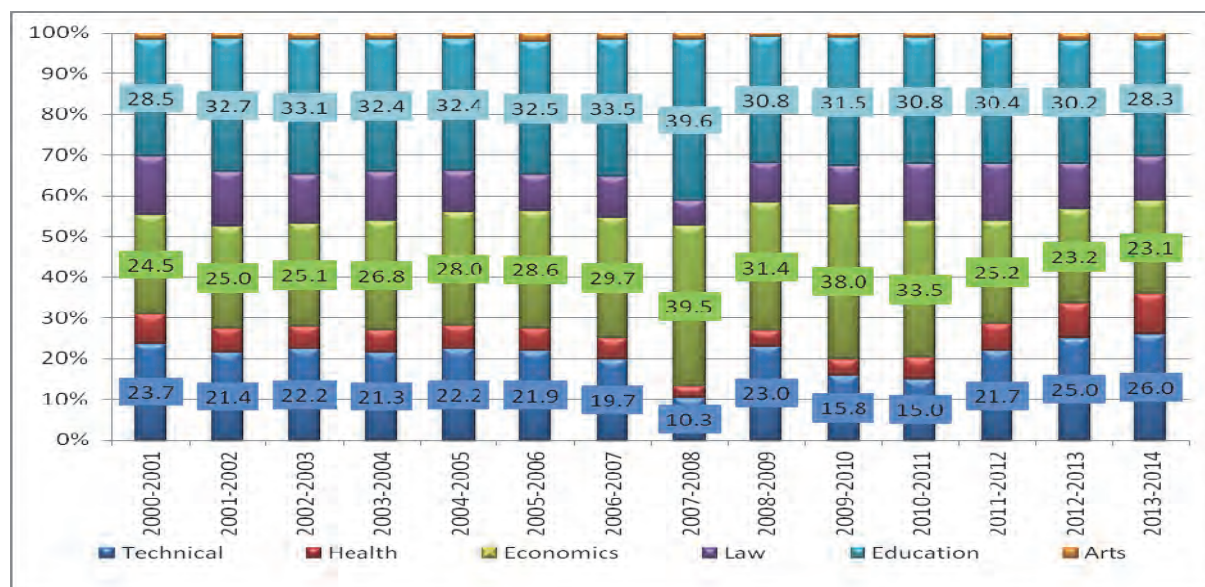
Figure 3.11. Bachelor degree graduates, by sex, during 2001-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

In direct correlation with high-school graduates who have passed the Baccalaureate exam, tertiary education graduates have followed the same trend over time, but, obviously, with three years lag (the most significant reduction occurred at the end of the 2011-2012 academic year, when the number of graduates has declined to 58.7 % compared to the peak year of 2007-2008).

Figure 3.12. Distribution of tertiary education graduates, by main groups of specialisations, during 2001-2014



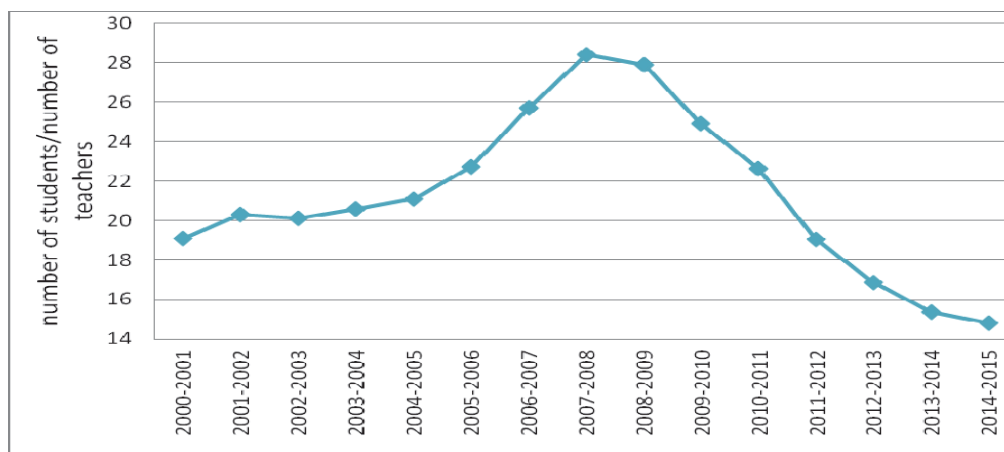
Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

The structural changes in the distribution of tertiary education graduates, by main fields of education, have been marked, in the academic year 2007/2008, by significant increases in economic sciences and academic-pedagogic science rather than in technical sciences. These increases were caused by the

Bologna system implementation in Romania, limiting the study programmes in tertiary education, from 4 to 3 years (for social sciences).

The number of students to a teacher is a relevant indicator for the quality assessment of the educational process.

Figure 3.13. Students to a teacher ratio, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

At national level, for all tertiary education institutions in the public and private sector, the evolution of the students to a teacher ratio has seen a significant increase in the period 2006-2010, caused by an explosion in the number of students. The minimum values for this indicator set up by ARACIS vary according to the specificity of the study programmes, but should not be greater than 30.

3.4. Resources of the system

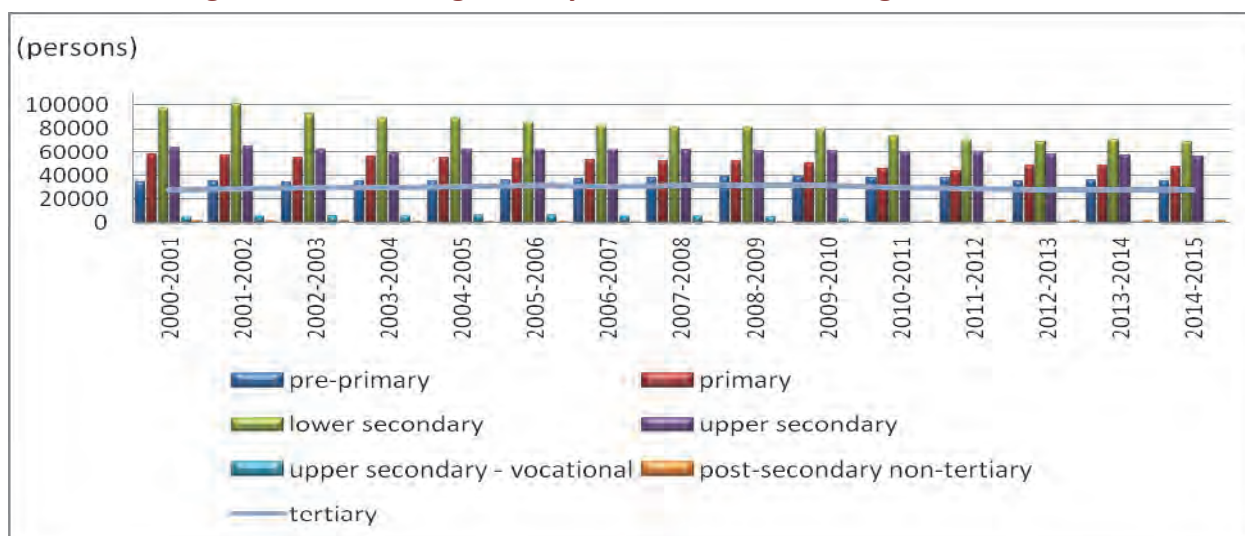
3.4.1. Teaching staff

Generally, the education process outcomes are generated by the size and professional qualities of the teaching staff. The education system personnel consists of teaching staff, auxiliary staff, administrative, maintenance and operational staff. According to the Statute of Teaching Staff, the teaching personnel includes persons responsible for the training and education process.

Teaching staff includes early childhood teachers, pre-primary teachers, primary teachers, school masters, foremen instructors, university teachers, assistants, preparers, military, university lecturers, associate lecturers, and professors.

During 2000-2014, by education level, the lower secondary education recorded the greatest decline of teaching staff in the school year 2014/2015, dropping to 71.4 % of its level recorded in 2000. Furthermore, primary and upper secondary education suffered significant losses in terms of the number of teachers, along with decrease in the number of pupils enrolled.

Figure 3.14. Teaching staff, by education level, during 2000-2014

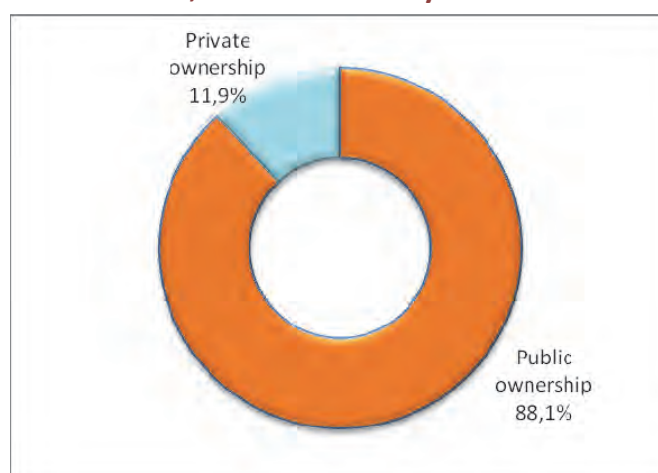


Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

Vocational education lost the majority of teaching staff in comparison with the previous years, due to the liquidation of schools of arts and crafts, while post-secondary and foremen education is the only one increasing by approximately 30 % compared to 2000; the trend is directly linked to the evolution of the number of pupils enrolled in this education level.

As regards the teaching staff evolution by gender, the high share of female staff in pre-university education is kept. On the other hand, the tertiary education teaching staff tends to be balanced by gender, starting with the academic year 2011/2012 (up to that moment, the share of male academics was much higher than that of females, varying between 0.56 and 0.14 percentage points).

Figure 3.15. Structure of tertiary education teaching staff, by ownership of the educational institution, in the academic year 2014-2015



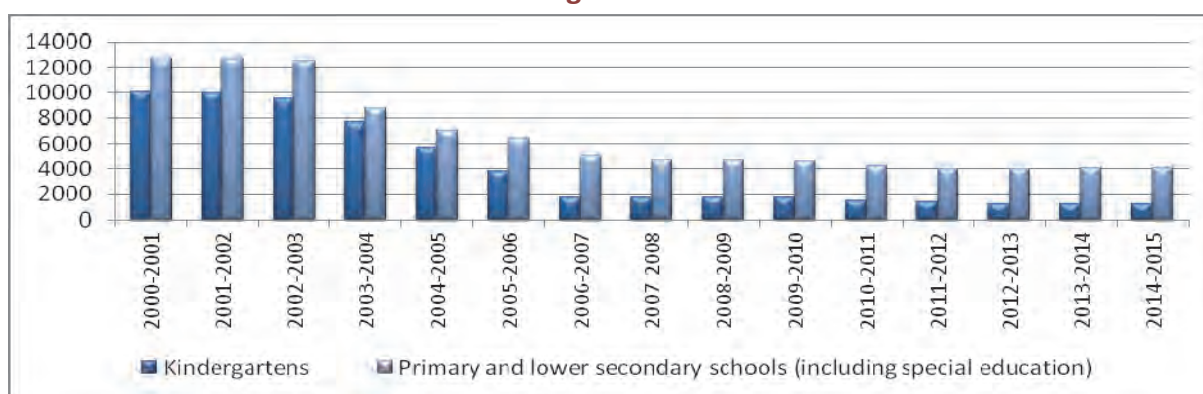
Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

By type of ownership, no significant change is recorded in relation to the teaching staff during 2000-2014, the indicator knowing only small variations.

3.4.2. National education system infrastructure

The continuous decline in the school population has led to the restructuring of the education network³⁵, so that over the period 2000-2014 the number of educational units has fallen to a third. The trend to reduce the number of school units was also noticed in primary and lower secondary education, where certain school units were converted into sections of other larger primary and lower secondary schools or in school groups hosting several education levels.

Figure 3.16. Evolution of pre-primary, primary and lower secondary school units, during 2000-2014

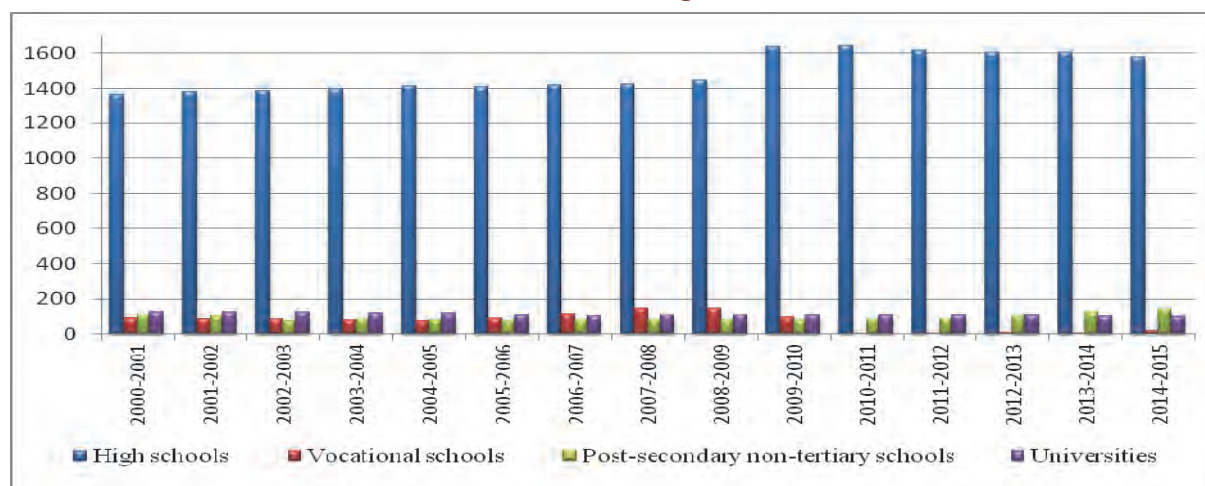


Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

Compared with 2000-2001, the number of primary and lower secondary school units has decreased in 2014 to 31.5 %, while the number of high schools increased to 115.3 %. Most of the upper secondary schools, in the 2014/2015 school year, are units of technological (51.7 %) and theoretical (36.8 %) profile. Among the upper secondary schools there are 181 vocational units. The total number of classrooms and school laboratories fluctuated in secondary education (upper secondary, vocational and post-secondary and foremen education).

³⁵ Statistical data on the number of educational units in pre-university education refers to independent units (nurseries/kindergartens/primary and lower secondary schools/upper secondary/vocational or post-secondary/foremen schools), which meet the following conditions: they have legal personality; are entered in the national nomenclature SIRUES; have the unique identification code/tax code; represent the type of school with the highest number of children/pupils enrolled; have full-time pupils enrolled schools — except for nurseries and kindergartens; have their own teaching staff — with full-time in the educational establishment; have their own teaching facilities. Beginning with the 2014/2015 school year, the number of school units also includes the number of nurseries.

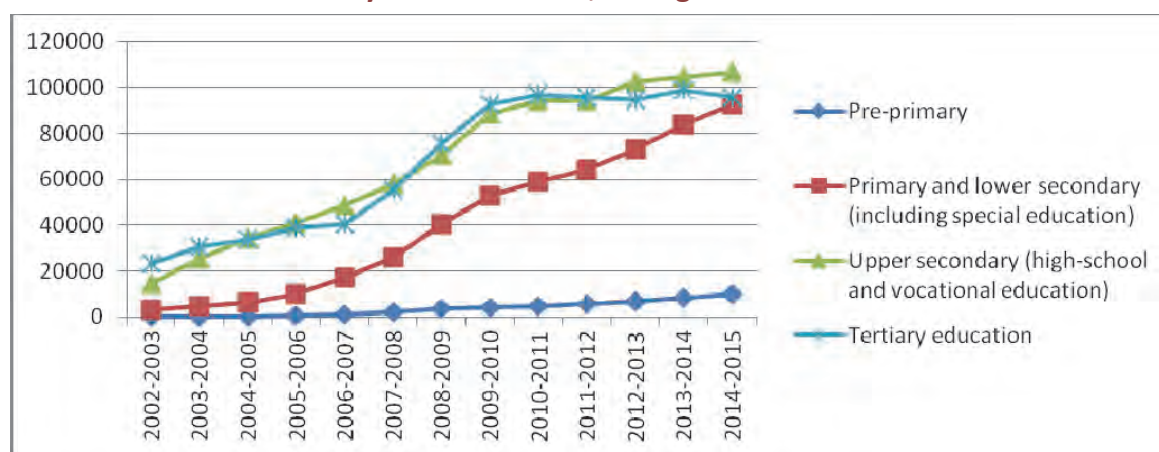
Figure 3.17. Evolution of upper secondary, vocational, post-secondary and tertiary education units, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

During 2000-2014, tertiary education has lost 27 academic institutions. In the academic year 2014/2015, tertiary education consists of 101 universities, of which 56 units of the public sector. The technical equipment of educational institutions, in particular the increase in the number of computers with Internet connection, shows the progress of the education system over the last 10 years. The benefits of internet access are illustrated by pupils and students performance achieved in certain learning activities, but also by teacher's use of modern teaching techniques and methods.

Figure 3.18. Evolution of the number of computers (connected to the Internet), by education level, during 2002-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical surveys on education

The number of computers connected to the Internet has grown almost exponentially, both in pre-university education and in tertiary education. Currently, the the education computer network system comprises over 300 thousand computers connected to the Internet.

3.5. Education in the international context

Each EU Member State is largely responsible for its own education and training systems and the content of its teaching programmes (curricula). Rethinking education is driving the attention which Member States should pay to the professional development of the human resources involved in the promotion of lifelong learning.

Data for the EU-28³⁶, for 2012, indicate that about 93.2 million pupils and students were enrolled in regular education systems covering all education levels.

Table 3.1. Share of school population in all education levels (ISCED³⁷ 0-6) in total population, in EU Member States, during 2010-2012

(%)

	2010	2011	2012
EU 28	26.6	26.4	26.5
Belgium	17.4	17.7	17.7
Bulgaria	20.5	20.5	20.4
The Czech Republic	26.0	26.5	26.9
Denmark	19.9	19.7	19.6
Germany	22.0	21.9	21.6
Estonia	26.1	25.9	25.9
Ireland	19.3	19.3	19.3
Greece	21.1	21.5	21.8
Spain	23.0	23.0	22.9
France.	18.4	18.3	18.7
Croatia	18.6	18.5	18.3
Italy	21.5	20.5	19.8
Cyprus	20.5	21.4	21.0
Latvia	23.4	24.2	23.4
Lithuania	19.0	19.9	19.8
Luxembourg	21.3	21.2	21.1
Hungary	20.4	19.8	18.9
Malta	23.1	23.1	25.2
The Netherlands	20.6	20.5	20.5
Austria	23.0	22.4	22.2
Poland	22.6	22.0	21.3
Portugal	20.5	19.7	18.7
Romania	20.8	20.5	20.4
Slovenia	21.3	20.8	20.4
Slovakia	26.1	26.0	25.8
Finland	26.4	26.2	26.2
Sweden	22.9	22.8	22.7
United Kingdom	26.6	26.4	26.5

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In Europe, young people between the ages of 15 and 17 are often facing the choice of remaining in education, going into vocational training or looking for a job. Full-time compulsory education lasts, on average, 9 or 10 years in most of the EU Member States and is generally completed at the end of lower secondary education. The period is somewhat longer in Latvia, Malta and most parts of the United Kingdom (11 years), Luxembourg, Portugal and Northern Ireland (12 years), Hungary and the Netherlands (13 years).

³⁶ According to Eurostat, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Education_statistics_at_regional_level/ro

³⁷ ISCED 1997

**Table 3.2. Relevant indicators on the population education level,
in the EU Member States, in 2014(%)**

	Early leavers from education and training 18-24 years	Young people aged 20-24 with at least upper secondary educational attainment level	Population aged 30-34 with tertiary educational attainment level
EU 28	11.2	82.2	37.9
Belgium	9.8	84.4	43.8
Bulgaria	12.9	85.8	30.9
The Czech Republic	5.5	90.7	28.2
Denmark	7.8	72.5	44.9
Germany	9.5	77.1	31.4
Estonia	11.4	83.6	43.2
Ireland	6.9	92.6	52.2
Greece	9.0	88.4	37.2
Spain	21.9	65.8	42.3
France.	9.0	87.9	43.7
Croatia	2.7	96.3	32.2
Italy	15.0	79.9	23.9
Cyprus	6.8	92.4	52.5
Latvia	8.5	86.7	39.9
Lithuania	5.9	91.4	53.3
Luxembourg	6.1	73.7	52.7
Hungary	11.4	85.3	34.1
Malta	20.3	75.5	26.5
The Netherlands	8.7	79.0	44.8
Austria	7.0	89.6	40.0
Poland	5.4	90.4	42.1
Portugal	17.4	72.1	31.3
Romania	18.1	79.7	25.0
Slovenia	4.4	90.2	41.0
Slovakia	6.7	90.9	26.9
Finland	9.5	86.3	45.3
Sweden	6.7	86.9	49.9
United Kingdom	11.8	84.1	47.7

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

The average for the EU 28 in 2014, for the rate of early leavers from education and training (18 to 24 years old) was 11.2 %, with the highest value in Spain (21.9 %), almost double than the EU- 28 average and more than 8 times higher than the lowest value recorded among Member States, namely in Croatia (2.7 %). The early leavers from education and training 18-24 years has a high value in Romania (18.1 %), placing our country the third lowest place in the hierarchy of EU 28.

The opportunities for decent work are considerably higher for those who have a higher level of education. Again, Croatia stands out among EU Member States with a particularly high level of young

people aged 20-24 with at least upper secondary educational attainment level (96.3 %), with more than 14 percentage points above the EU 28 average (82.2 %) and a large distance towards the Member State placed in last place, Spain (65.8 %). Romania is among the disadvantaged countries segment (79.7 %).

The same direction is noticed for the population aged 30-34 with tertiary educational attainment level, four of the EU Member States outstanding for this indicator with values exceeding 50 %: Lithuania, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Ireland. At the other end of the scale, with differences of more than 10 percentage points below the EU 28 average level (37.9 %), are placed Italy, Romania, Malta and Slovakia.

4. EMPLOYMENT

4.1. Research objectives

Demographic developments, structural changes by age and in the volume of labour resources in Romania of the last decade, generated a general less favourable context for the national economy. Some of the demographic trends will have much more important effects for subsequent periods. Moreover, the impact of the economic crisis has highlighted the fact that, in recent years, there have been significant changes in the structure of the economic sectors, in terms of their contribution to growth, but also in the evolution and structure of employment. Furthermore, the effects of the financial and economic crisis entailed, implicitly, the shift of a part of employed people to unemployment and the limitation or slowing down the process of creating new jobs, with direct consequences in blocking the entry of young people into the labour market. Currently, Romania is still far below the European average, as regards the level of economic and social development, one of the fundamental causes being the still very large gaps between Romania and the EU developed states, first of all in respect to labour force distribution in the three main sectors of the national economy.

The importance of the statistical research in the field of employment derives from the strong links established between the developments in the labour market and social and economic phenomena. Labour market statistics measure population involvement in the labour market. National statistical surveys results, expressed in relevant indicators defining labour market, e.g. employment, unemployment and labour costs, provide the information necessary for establishing relations which describe the economic and social life of a nation.

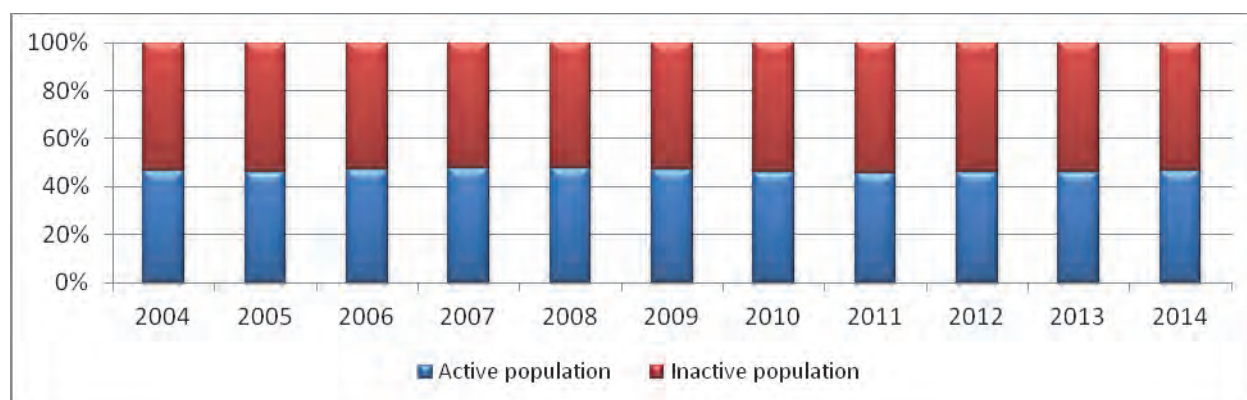
The data on employment in Romania are mainly provided by the labour force survey³⁸, but also by other relevant statistical surveys carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and by administrative sources.

4.2. Trends in labour market developments

In 2014, the economically active population of Romania was 9242.4 thousand persons, of which 8613.7 thousand persons employed and 628.7 thousand unemployed. During 2004-2014, the economically active population decreased substantially, with a reduction of more than 700 thousand persons in 2014, compared to 2004, as consequence of the downward trend and changes in the structure of the population by age.

³⁸ Note: The data series for the period 2004-2013 have been recalculated based on usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion, under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census — 2011.

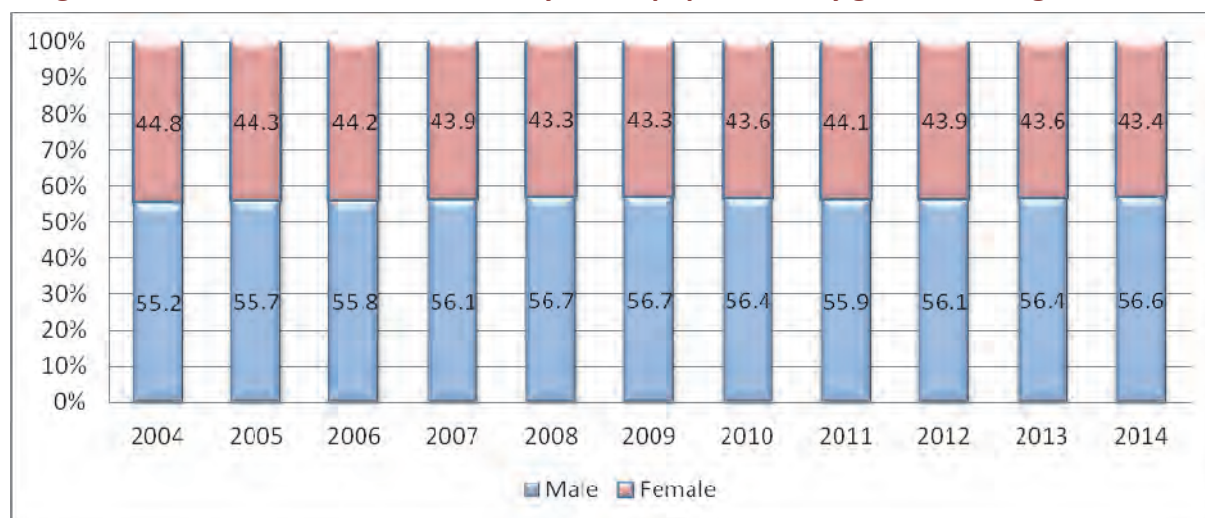
Figure 4.1. Population structure, according to the participation in economic activity, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

A characteristic feature of the economically active population in Romania, as in most EU Member States, is that the majority of the population is male. During 2004-2014, the male economically active population was always higher than female population, with shares ranging between 55.2 % (in 2004) and 56.7 % (in 2009). The ratio between male and female economically active population, in 2014, was 1.3.

Figure 4.2. Distribution of economically active population, by gender, during 2004-2014

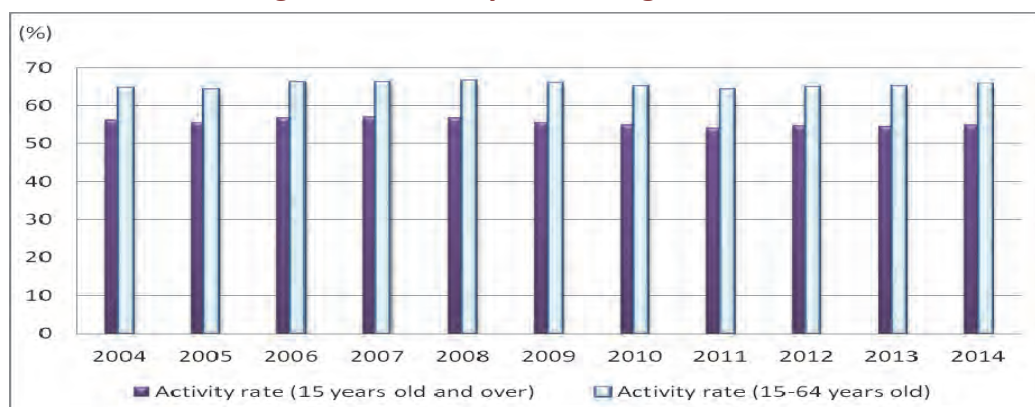


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

Most of the economically active population lives in the urban area. During 2004-2014, the distribution of economically active population by residence area had fluctuations, yet with small variations. The largest difference between the two residence areas was 10.8 percentage points in 2006, while the lowest was 6.4 percentage points in 2008.

The activity rate for the population of 15 years and over was 54.9 % in 2014, 1.3 percentage points less than ten years ago. For persons of working age (15-64 years), the activity rate was 65.7 %.

Figure 4.3. Activity rate during 2004-2014

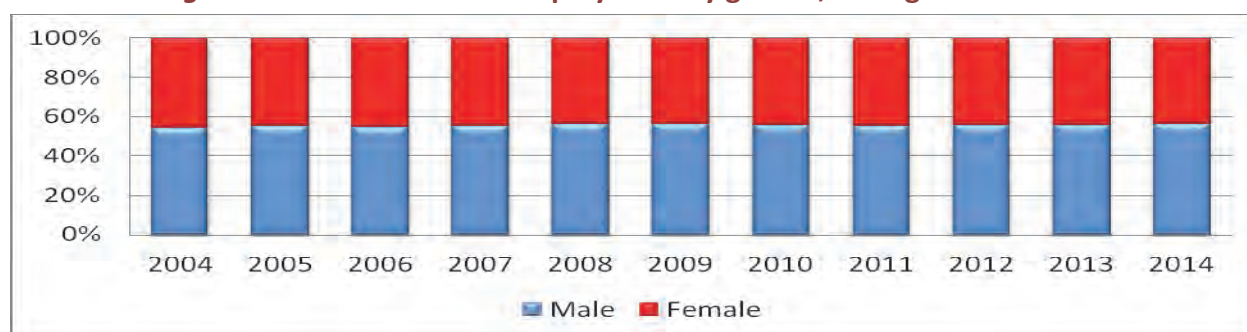


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

Activity rates are higher for men, the gender gap in 2014 being of 18.0 percentage points, for the population of 15 years and over, respectively of 17.4 percentage points, in the case of working-age population. There are also differences in the activity rates by residence areas, usually in favour of the rural area, but the differences are small.³⁹

Employment is an important indicator for monitoring the evolution of the labour market. The same with the economically active population, men hold a higher share of total employment (56.2 % in 2014) than women. The phenomenon is strongly influenced by factors pertaining to the “culture of employment” in Romania, but also in other countries, women employment being traditionally smaller.

Figure 4.4. Distribution of employment by gender, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

By residence area, the gap between urban and rural areas as regards the structure of employment was, in 2014, 8.4 percentage points in favour of the urban area.

The employment rate for the working age population (15-64 years) was, in 2014, for total employment, of 61.0 %. This indicator was, as in previous years, higher for men (68.7 % compared to 53.3 % for women) and for people in rural area (61.7 % compared to 60.5 % in urban area).

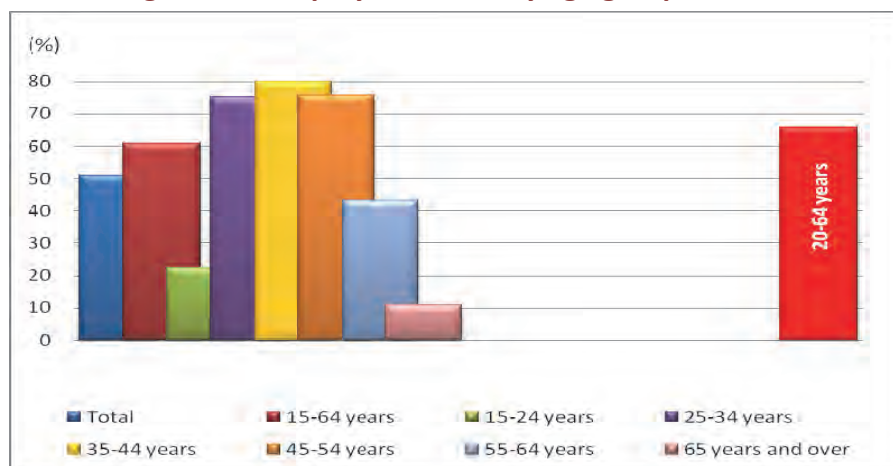
The analysis by **education level** shows that the higher level of education recorded the highest employment rate for working age people (82.5 %, compared with 65.0 % for the medium level and

³⁹ Exceptionally, in 2014, the activity rate of the working age population in the urban area was 0.3 percentage points higher than in rural area.

44.4 % for the low level of education). The employment rate (15-64 years) with the lowest level was, in 2014, in the urban area for people with low education level (28.4 %).

The employment rate of young people (15-24 years) stood at 22.5 %. For elderly (55 to 64 years), the employment rate was 43.1 %. For the age groups having a higher labour potential (25-54 years) employment rates were higher than the national average, the peak being recorded for the 35-44 age group (80.1 % in 2014).

Figure 4.5. Employment rate by age group, in 2014

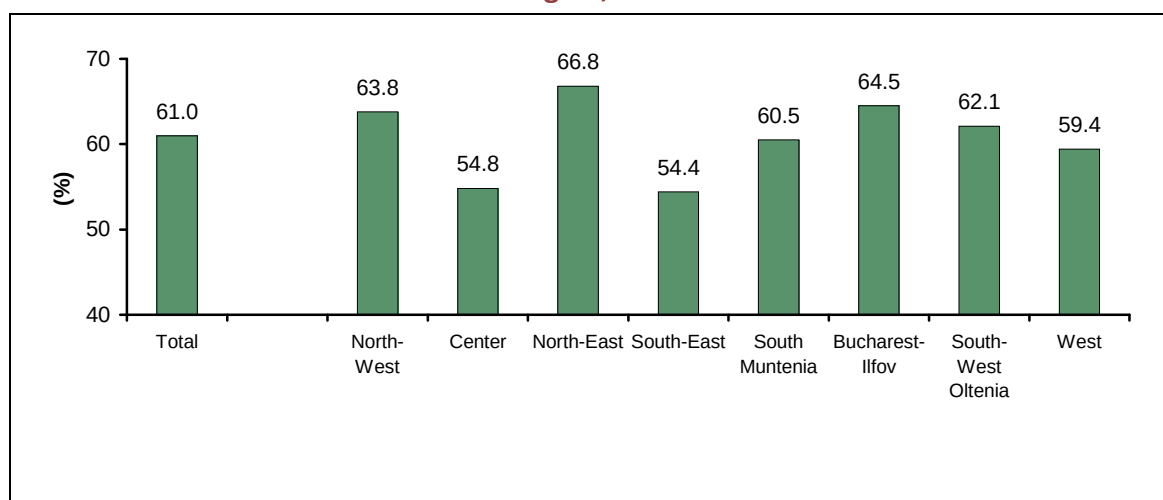


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

In 2014, the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 years old was 65.7 %, 4.3 percentage points below the national target of 70 % set in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy.

In regional profile, in 2014 the highest employment rate of the working age population was in North-East Region (66.8 %) and lowest in the Centre (54.8 %) and the South-East (54.4 %) regions. The North-East region had the highest employment rate (72.1 %) of the rural population. The explanation lies in the profile of employment in non-agricultural and agricultural activities.

Figure 4.6. Employment rate of the working age population (15-64 years), by development region, in 2014

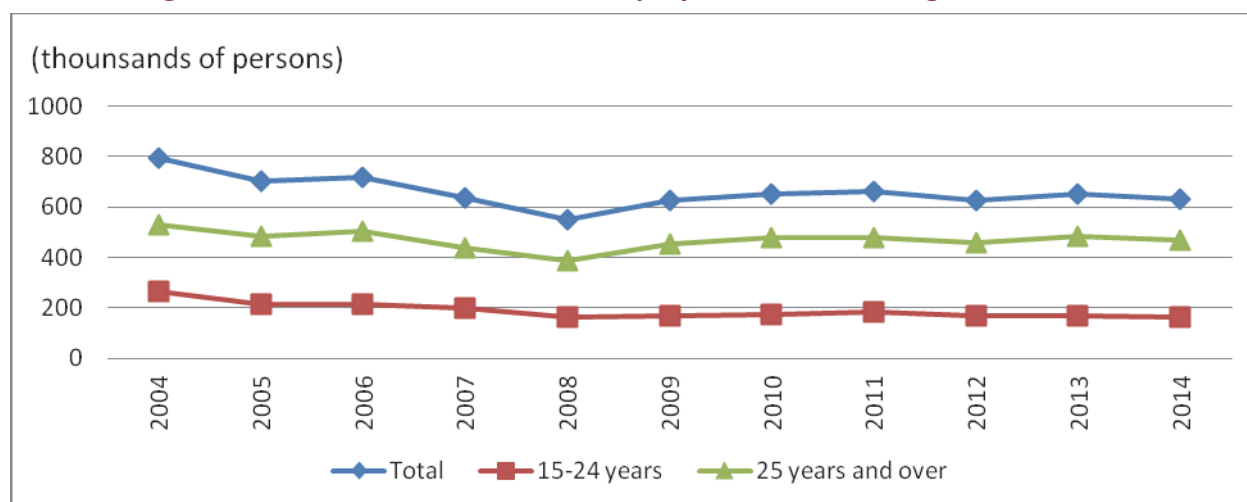


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

4.3. Unemployment

Component of economically active population, unemployment is an important indicator for monitoring and analysing the labour market. The number of unemployed has seen differing developments during 2004-2014, being strongly influenced by the economic situation and employment policies in various shorter periods. For example, during 2004-2008, when the national economy has recorded significant increases, the number of unemployed had a downward trend, amounting in 2008 to 549.4 thousand people (69.3 % of the 2004 level), representing a minimum of the last ten years. Under the impact of the economic crisis, since 2009 unemployment has started to rise until 2011. In recent years, a stabilisation in the number of unemployed was noticed, the unemployment remaining below the values recorded in the period of economic growth.

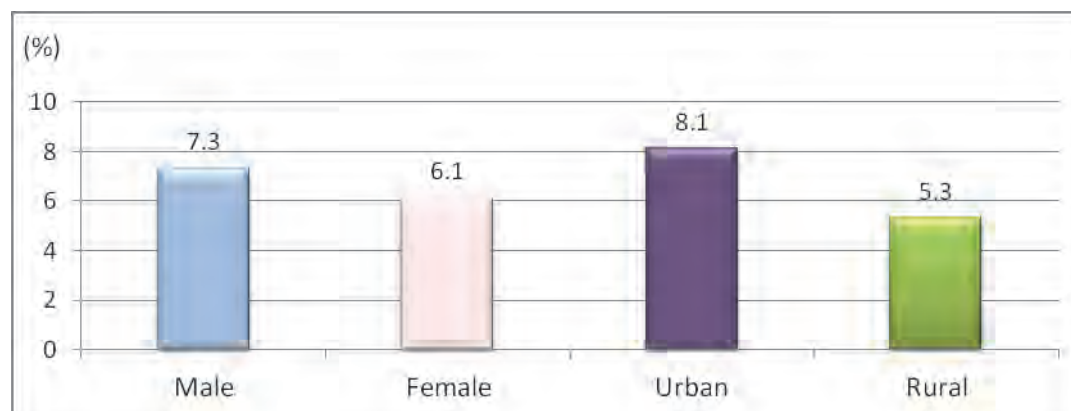
Figure 4.7. Evolution of the ILO unemployed number, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

In 2014 the unemployment rate was 6.8 %, down from the previous year (7.1 %). By gender, the difference between the two rates of unemployment was 1.2 percentage points (7.3 % for men and 6.1 % for women), while by residence area it was 2.8 percentage points (8.1 % for urban area as against 5.3 % for rural area).

Figure 4.8. ILO unemployment rate, by gender and urban/rural, in 2014

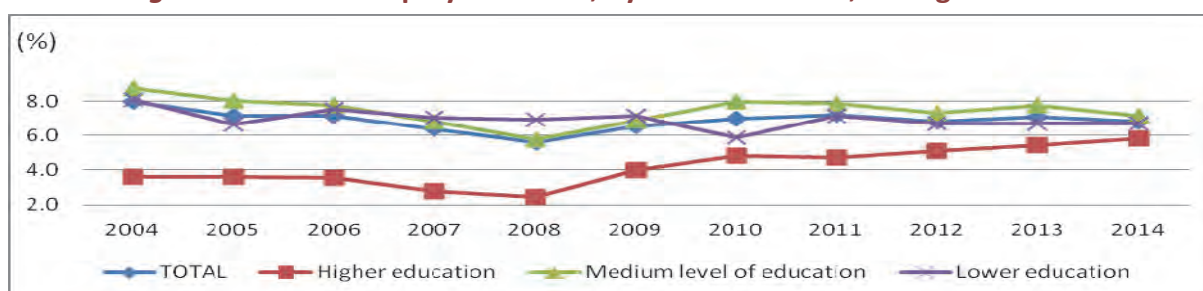


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

The unemployment rate was the highest (24.0 %) among young people (15-24 years).

Unemployment affects to a greater extent the graduates of medium and low education as compared to persons with tertiary education. Thus, in 2014 the ILO unemployment rate for persons with medium education was 7.2 %, respectively 6.7 % for those with low education, higher compared to the rate for unemployed people with tertiary education (5.8 %). Over the last ten years, different developments become apparent in the unemployment rate, depending on economic and social phenomena that have characterised the various periods of time. The year 2009 marked the beginning of a period when ILO unemployment rate increased for all of the population segments, under the immediate impact of the economic crisis, while people with tertiary education suffered the most, in this case unemployment rate increasing by 1.5 percentage points compared to the previous year.

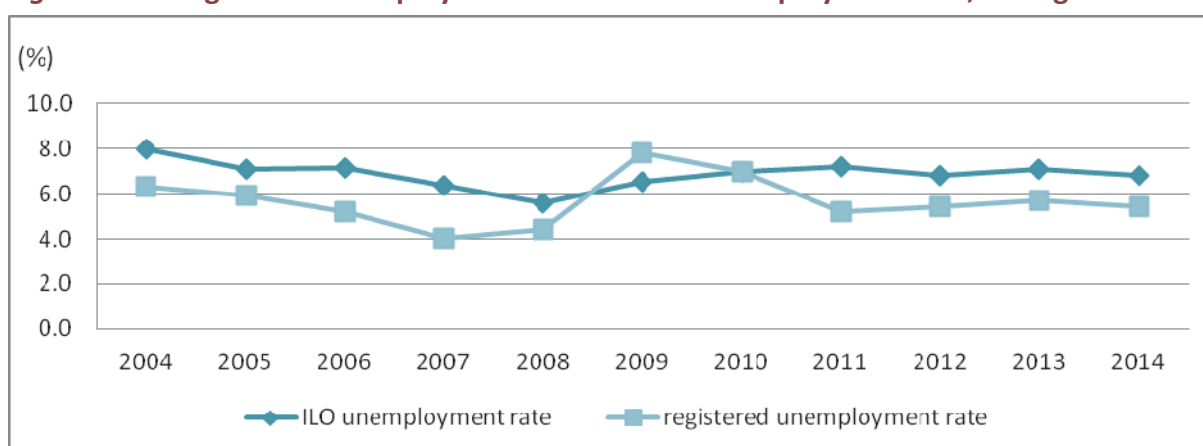
Figure 4.9. ILO unemployment rate, by education level, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

Depending on the objectives pursued in terms of measuring size and intensity of unemployment, there are used, at the same time, several unemployment rates, compiled based on different methodologies. Outside the ILO unemployment rate, calculated on the basis of statistical data provided by household labour force survey, the registered unemployment rate is also calculated on the basis of data from administrative sources (collected by the National Agency for Employment). The differences between the two values of unemployment rates derived from different scopes and also from the application of different methodologies of calculation.

Figure 4.10. Registered unemployment rate and ILO unemployment rate, during 2004-2014



Source: 1. ANOFM — for registered unemployment rate; 2. NIS, HLFS — for ILO unemployment rate

The average duration of the ILO unemployment showed a declining trend over the last ten years, from 22.3 months (in 2004) to 13.1 months (in 2014), being characterised by a minimum of 10.7 months in 2010. A similar situation with regard to the average duration of unemployment is recorded among

youth aged 15-24 years. Coupled with the high flexibility in youth entering and leaving the labour market, the average duration of ILO unemployment among people aged 15-24 years is lower than that calculated for the population of 15 years and over.

Long-term ILO unemployment rate (one year and more) was, in 2014, of 2.8 %. The incidence of long-term ILO unemployment (the share of persons unemployed for one year and over in the total number of unemployed) was 41.1 %. Long-term unemployment was more significant for men (41.8 % compared to 40.0 % for women) and in urban area (42.1 % compared to 39.2 %). For young people (15-24 years), long-term ILO unemployment rate (unemployed for six months and over) was 14.3 % and the incidence of long-term ILO unemployment (one year and more) was 59.7 % among youth. The share of 15-24 years unemployed in the total population aged 15-24 years followed the same evolution as the unemployment rates, the values of this indicator being also marked by the macroeconomic and social environment at national level.

Table 4.1. Share of ILO unemployed persons aged 15-24 years in the total population aged 15-24 years, by gender and urban/rural, during 2004-2014

(%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	8.0	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1
Male	9.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.3	8.1	8.1	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.2
Female	5.9	5.1	5.6	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.9
Urban	8.3	7.0	7.1	6.2	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.5
Rural	7.5	6.3	6.9	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.7

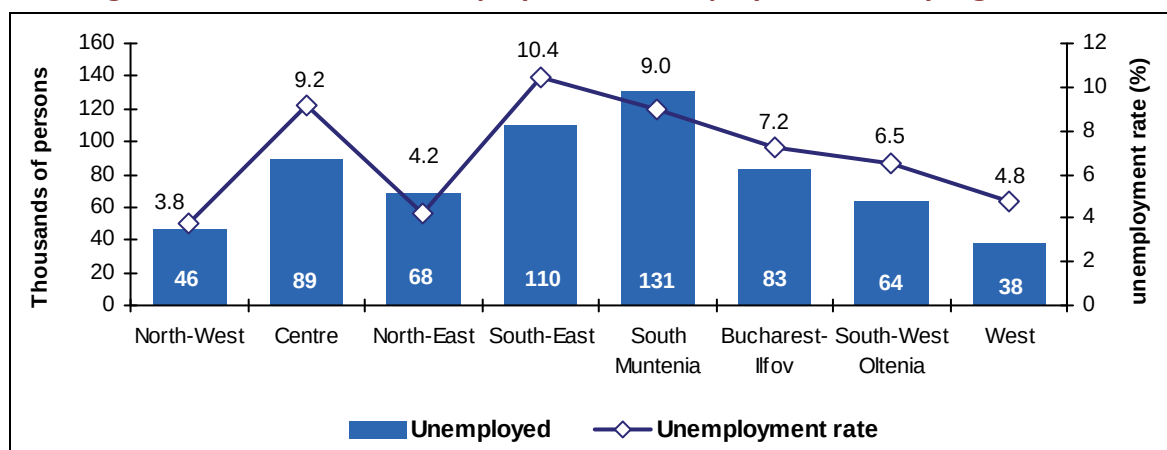
Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

In 2014, the number of ILO unemployed aged 15-24 years represented 7.1 % of the total population in this age group, with big differences by sex: 8.2 % for men and 5.9 % for women.

In 2014, South Muntenia Region concentrated 20.8 % of the unemployed, followed by South East region (17.4 %) and the Centre Region (14.2 %). The lowest share (6.1 %) was held by West region, with only 38 thousand unemployed persons.

ILO unemployment rate reached the highest values in South-East (10.4 %), Centre (9.2 %) and South Muntenia (9.0 %) regions and the lowest in the North-West (3.8 %), North-East (4.2 %) and West (4.8 %) regions.

Figure 4.11. Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by region, in 2014



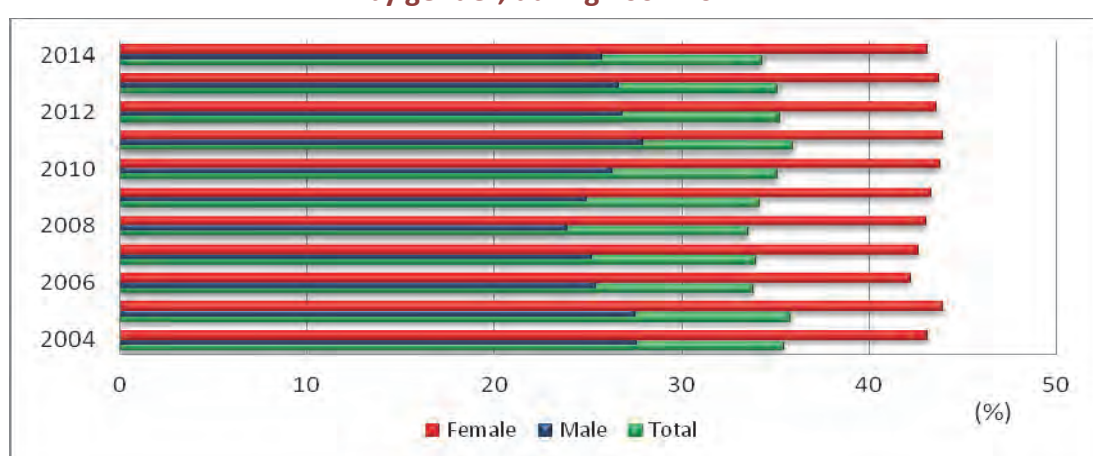
Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

The highest unemployment rates were recorded in the urban area in southern regions: South-East (11.3 %) and South Muntenia (10.7 %), while the smallest was recorded in rural area in the North-East region (1.7 %).

4.4. Economic inactivity

A feature of Romania's labour force, which is maintained for the whole analysed period (2004 to 2014), is that the economically active population is lower - in terms of number – than the inactive one (in 2014, the inactive population accounted for 53.6 % of the total population). The economic inactivity rate of the population, by sex, reflected a major imbalance related to women non-participation in the labour market, with high gender gaps (in 2014, 53.8 % for females and 35.8 % for males).

Figure 4.12. Inactivity rate of the working age population (15-64 years), by gender, during 2004-2014



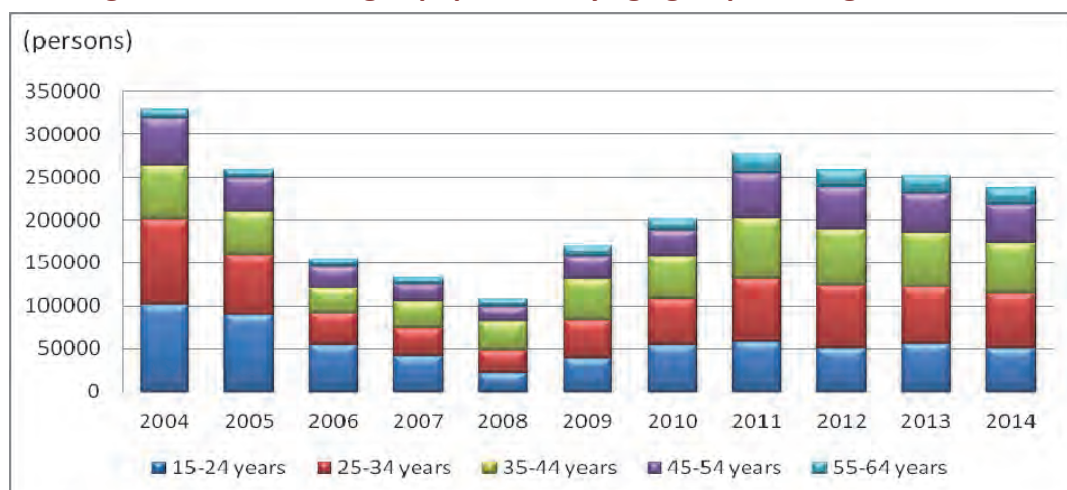
Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

The age groups most affected by economic inactivity are the extremes: for young people (age group 15-24 years) the inactivity rate in 2014 was 70.4 % while for elderly population (65 years and over) was 89.2 %. For the working-age population (15-64 years), the inactivity rate was 34.3 % in 2014 and followed a downward trend since 2011. Among inactive population, the segment of discouraged population⁴⁰ represents 2.2 %.

During 2004-2014, the number of discouraged population followed the trends of the inactive population for shorter periods, under the influence of macroeconomic situations. Thus, during the period preceding the crisis, characterised by economic growth, discouraged population decreased gradually, reaching in 2008 a minimum (the level fell to 32.8 % as compared to 2004). In the period that followed, the discouraged population increased until 2011, afterwards following a slight downward slope/stabilisation.

⁴⁰ The definition of discouraged population is to be found in the glossary

Figure 4.13. Discouraged population by age groups, during 2004-2014

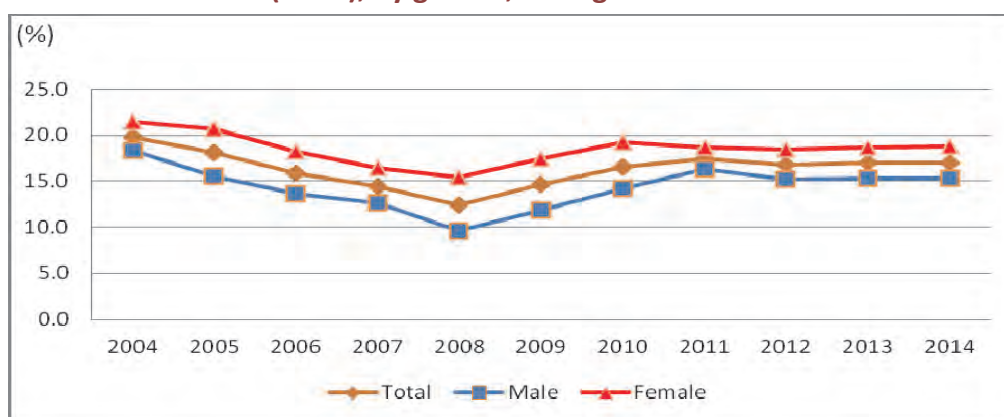


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

Young people (25-34 years), in transition from formal education to the labour market, is mostly affected, the discouraged population of this age group representing 27.0 % of total discouraged people. In recent years, the trend has been balancing of age groups in relation to the discouragement, the least affected remaining, however, the elderly population (55-64 years).

A worrying feature on the labour market in Romania is the number of young people aged between 15 and 24 years who are neither employed, nor in education or training, a concept known under the abbreviation of NEETs⁴¹. This group represents a particular category of economically inactive persons.

Figure 4.14. Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by gender, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

NEET rate indicates difficulties in the transition from education to work and the employment issues for young people, not included in the education system. In 2014, the rate of young people neither in employment, nor in education and training was 17.0 %, particularly affecting young people in rural area (20.8 %) and young women (18.8 %).

⁴¹ Neither in Employment nor in Education and Training

At territorial level, the rate of young people neither in employment, nor in education or training showed large variations between development regions. In 2014, the highest value of the indicator (25.1 %) was recorded in the Centre region, followed by the regions South-Muntenia (22.5 %) and South-East (22.4 %). At the other end of the scale are the regions North-East (11.1 %) and North-West (12.3 %). In the Bucharest-Ilfov Region, NEETs rate in 2014 was 15.0 %.

In 2014, among the inactive population aged 15-74 years (6061 thousand persons), 380 thousands were part of the potential additional labour force (26 thousands less compared to the previous year). Out of them 376 thousands were available to start work but were not searching for a job. In 2014, the ratio between this category of persons and the economically active population was 4.1 %. Only an insignificant number of people in the potential additional labour force, while looking for a job, were not available to start work. Out of them, 64.5 % were living in the countryside, 52.0 % were men and 49.4 % were aged between 15 and 34 years.

Almost half (48.0 %) of the individuals in the potential additional labour force had low education level and some other 47.1 % had medium level of education.

Table 4.2. Potential additional labour force by age group, gender and urban/rural, in 2014

Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Potential additional labour force — total (thousand persons)	380	198	182	135	245
	In% of total				
15 - 24 years	23.2	24.8	21.6	21.0	24.5
25 – 34 years	26.1	25.8	26.5	27.4	25.5
35 – 44 years	23.7	21.4	26.1	21.7	24.7
45 – 54 years	18.5	17.5	19.6	19.2	18.1
55 years and over	8.5	10.5	6.2	10.7	7.2

Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

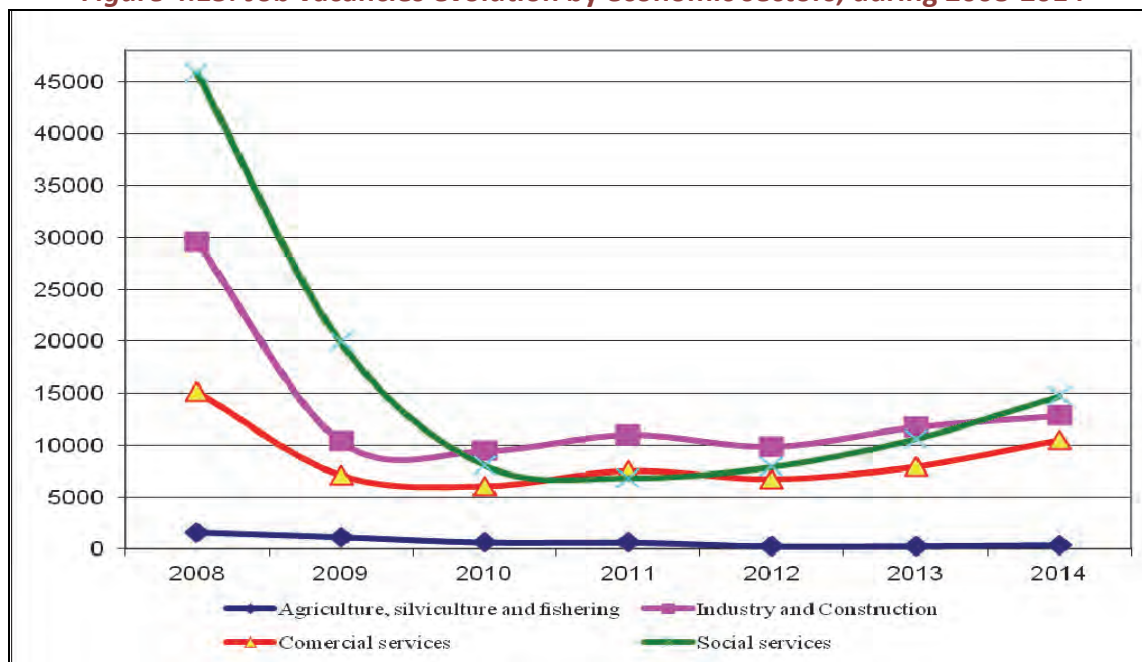
4.4. Job vacancies

The statistical survey on job vacancies provides information on the number of job vacancies and the job vacancy rate by activity of the national economy and major groups of occupations.

During 2008-2014, the highest demand for paid labour from employers was in the manufacturing and in public administration, respectively in human health and social work activities. The year 2009 is a milestone of the economic crisis impact on the labour market in Romania. Data on vacancies highlights the fast dropping in the demand for paid labour, for all activities of the national economy, with decreases of job vacancies with up to 80.6 % (in the mining and quarrying).

By economic sectors, the highest number of job vacancies was recorded in social services (public administration, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities, arts, entertainment and recreation) where, in 2014, the labour demand was 14.8 thousands job vacancies. At the opposite site, the primary sector which includes agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.4 thousand job vacancies) is situated.

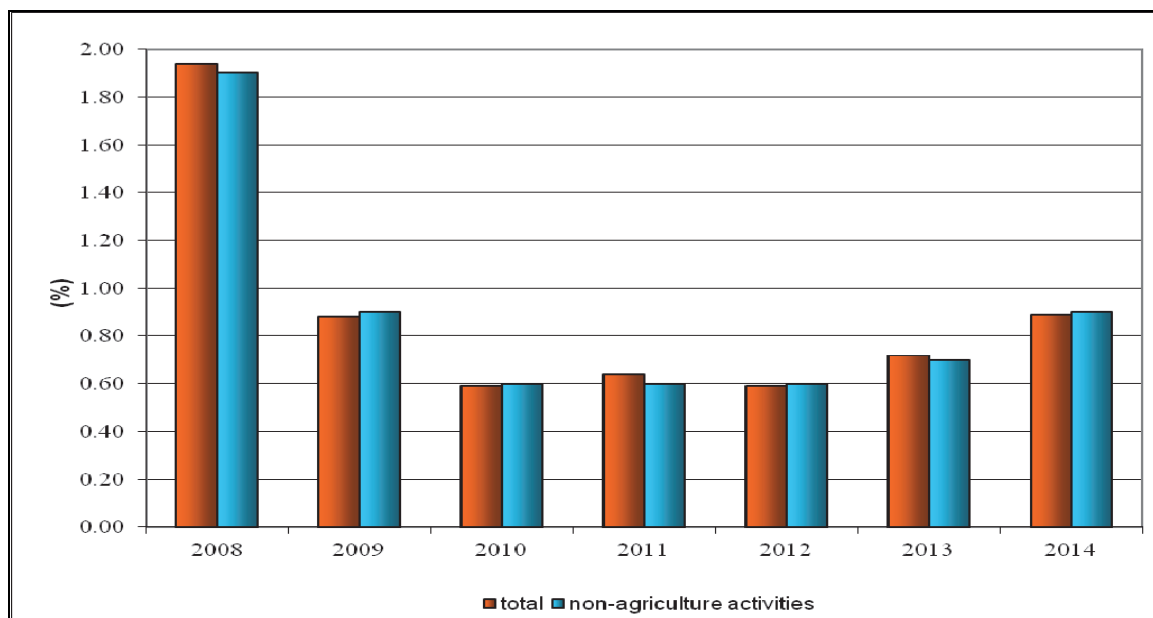
Figure 4.15. Job vacancies evolution by economic sectors, during 2008-2014



Source: NIS, Job vacancies survey

Currently, for almost all economic activities a slight increase in labour demand is noticed. As against the previous periods, in 2014, the average annual job vacancy rate increase up to 0.17 percentage points compared to the previous year and by 0.30 percentage points compared to 2012.

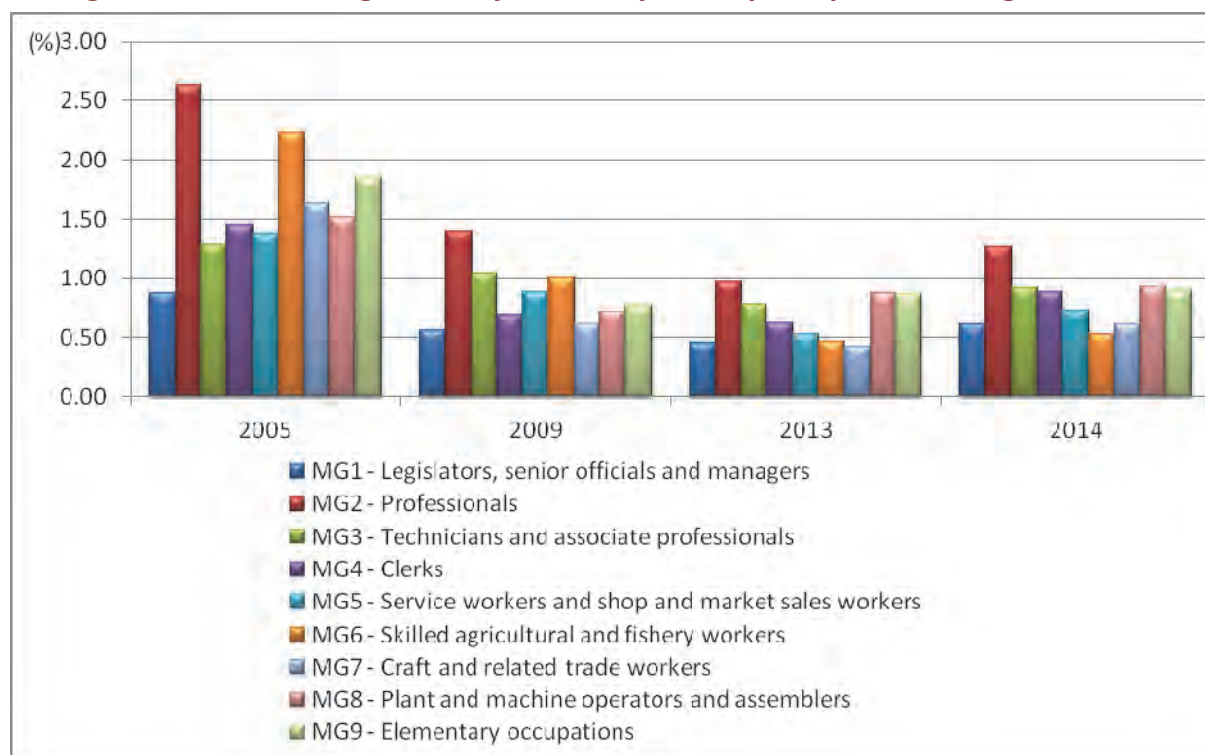
Figure 4.16. The average annual job vacancy rate in the national economy and in the non-agricultural activities during 2008-2014



Source: NIS, Job vacancies survey

In 2014, the highest average job vacancy rate was registered in public administration (2.64 %), followed by other services (2.56 %) and human health and social work activities (1.66 %).

Figure 4.17. The average annual job vacancy rate, by occupation, during 2005-2014



Source: NIS, Job vacancies survey

In 2014, the highest demand for paid labour was for professionals (11.9 thousands job vacancies), but also for elementary occupations (5.1 thousands) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (4.9 thousands job vacancies).

Compared to the previous year, in 2014, the average annual job vacancies rates were higher for all major groups of occupations. The most significant increase was for professionals (0.29 percentage points) and clerical support workers (0.26 percentage points).

An important indicator for monitoring unemployment on the labour market is the ratio between the number of job vacancies and the number of ILO unemployed. During 2005-2014, it has been less than 1, indicating that the number of job vacancies does not cover the need for employment of the unemployed persons: in 2014, on average, there were 6 jobs to 100 unemployed people.

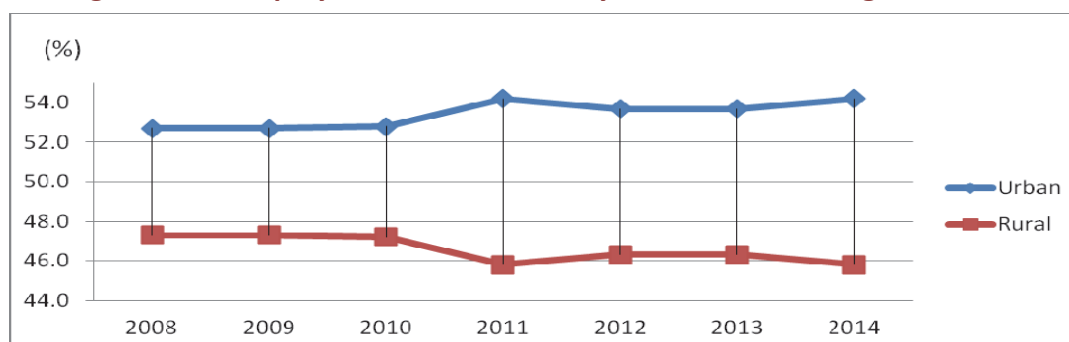
4.5. Trends in employment patterns

An essential feature of the employment pattern in Romania is that most employment is ensured by employees (67.9 % in 2014) and 75.8 % of them work in the private sector. Entrepreneurship is still not very developed in our country, employers' share being only 1.1 % of the total employed persons, but the phenomenon is also linked with tax policies and labour law. Likewise, a feature of employment is that the majority share of persons employed is that of men (56.2 %), although in Romania the female population's size exceeds the number of male (51.1 %).⁴²

Another aspect of national employment pattern is the downward trend in the proportion of rural area, its share in total employment decreasing from 47.3 % in 2008 to 45.8 % in 2014.

⁴² Usual resident population

Figure 4.18. Employment distribution, by urban/rural, during 2008-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

The employment distribution by activity of national economy, in 2014, shows that 28.3 % of the total employed persons were concentrated in agriculture, 29.0 % in industry and construction and 42.7 % in services. Over the last ten years, the share of employment in agriculture decreased slightly, mainly in favour of services.

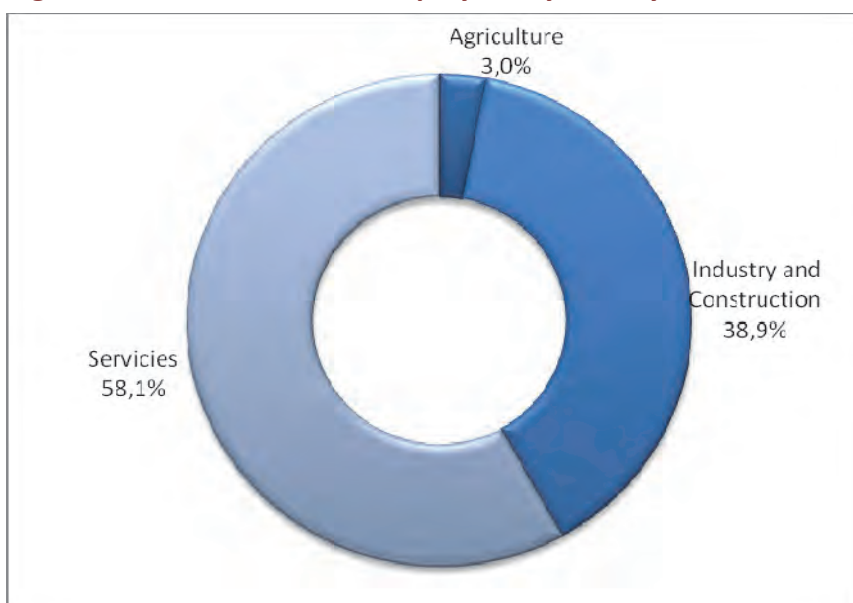
Figure 4.19. Employment distribution by activity sector of the national economy, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

In 2014, 6172 thousand persons were employed in non-agricultural activities, significant share among them being held by those operating in manufacturing (25.8 %), trade (18.0 %) and construction (10.4 %). In rural area, the predominant activity is agriculture (58.6 %), while in urban area services prevail (61.2 %) in the structure of employment by activity of national economy.

Figure 4.20. Distribution of employees by activity sector, in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

In 2014, employment distribution according to the occupational status shows that the share of employees was highest in total employment (67.9 %). Self-employed and contributing family workers accounted for 31.0 % of employment and 88.9 % lived in rural area. The employees are mostly working in services (58.1 %) and in industry and construction (38.9 %).

At national level, there are separate employment patterns of employees by sex. Thus, 52.2 % of employees in services are women, while 66.2 % of workers in the industry are men. In the light of the job ownership, the public sector has the largest share of female employed persons (52.5 %) while male employees are overrepresented (58.4 %) in the private sector. Likewise, in 2014, women accounted for the largest share of unpaid family workers (69.3 %). Among the activities with a high degree of feminisation in employment it is worth mentioning: healthcare and social care (80.65), education (75.2 %) and financial intermediation (66.3 %).

Employers have a low share in total employment (1.1 %), trade being the preponderant type of their activity (44.4 %). Out of the total number of employers, 11.9 % were found in construction, 9.2 % in manufacturing, 7.8 % in professional, scientific and technical activities and 7.7 % in transport and storage.

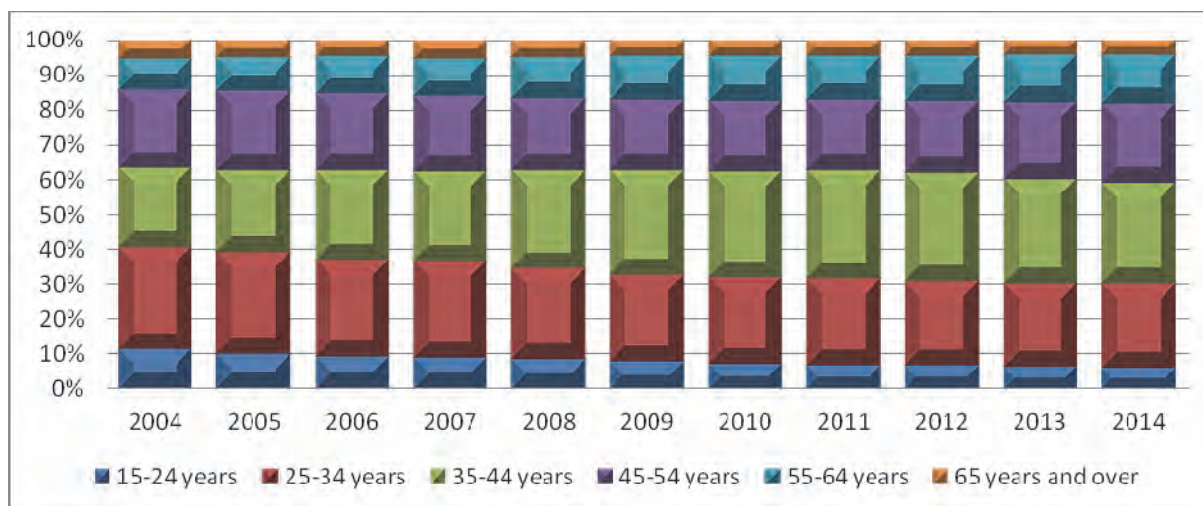
At territorial level, there are differences between the development regions terms of working age population employment (with a maximum employment rate of 66.8 % in the North-East, respectively a minimum of 54.4 % in South-East).

4.6. Impact of population ageing and international migration on labour

Demographic ageing has a direct effect of the economically active population decline and ageing labour force. The solution to the problem of an ageing workforce is to keep elderly people in activity, be it professional or other activities in the community where they live. Active ageing is the process by which elderly people are encouraged to stay in work and share their experience to other generations. Maintaining in the economic activity of people over retirement age must take account of work programmes suitability (lower/flexible) so that they can contribute, through the efforts made, in their national economic sustainability.

Over the last ten years, employment in Romania has undergone changes in the age structure. The most obvious is that young employment and employment whose ages have a high activity potential (15-34 years) decreases at the expense of older sections of the population. Young employed people (15-24 years) decreased in 2014 to almost half as compared to 2004 levels.

Figure 4.21. Employment structure by age groups, during 2004-2014

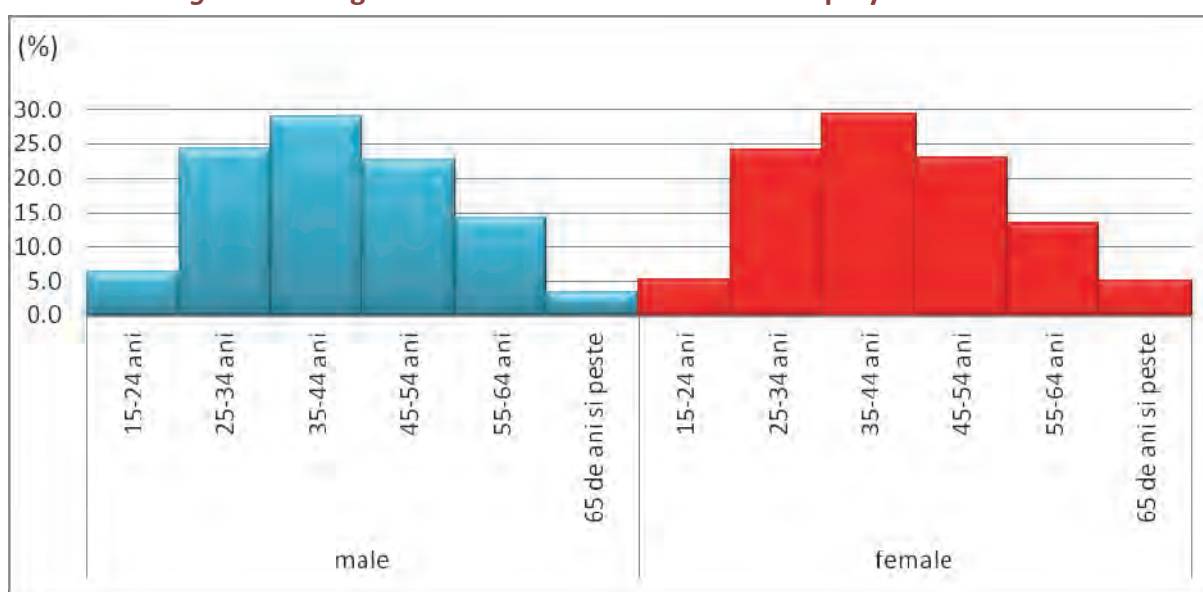


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

In 2014, the highest share in total employment was of the population aged 35-44 years (29.1 %), followed by the age group 25-34 years (24.2 %). The employment aged 65 years and over represent 4.2 % of total employed persons.

As regards the age structure of employment, there are not large gender differences. Minor imbalances are recorded for the extreme age groups: male employment of 15-24 years is 1.6 times higher than that for women, while for the age group 65 years and over the situation is the reverse in the sense that female employment is 1.2 times higher than the male.

Figure 4.22. Age structure of female and male employment in 2014

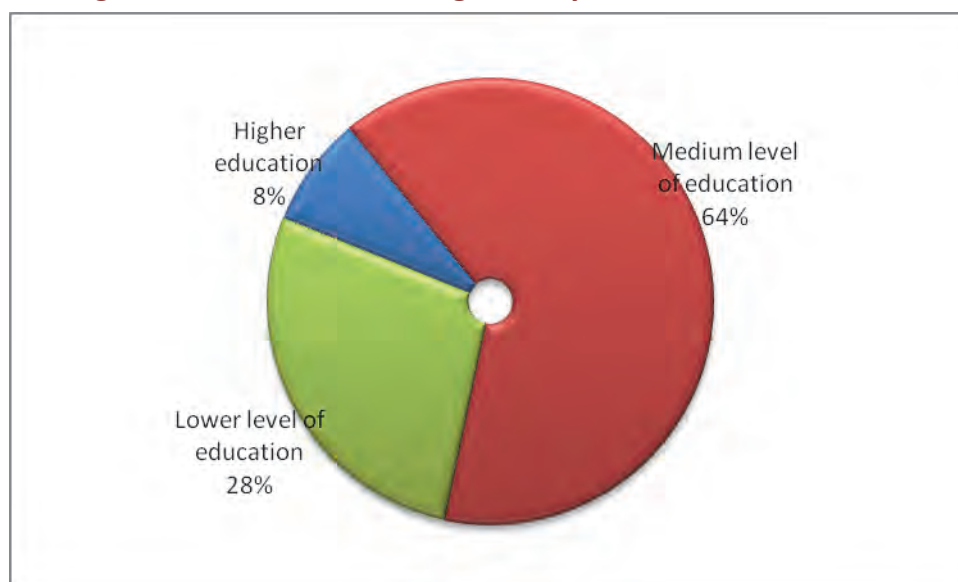


Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

Another phenomenon with negative impact on labour force is international emigration. This phenomenon has a double meaning: on the one hand, well trained professionals are emigrating, which creates a shortage of skilled labour in the economic sectors where they used to work, while on the other hand there is a weak point for Romania in the sense that the training of individuals involved costs in our country and they will be profitable in another country.

The share of people with tertiary education left abroad for a period of at least 12 months was, in 2014, of 8.0 %, increasing as compared to previous years (5.3 % in 2007).

Figure 4.23. Structure of emigrants, by education level, in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

The fields of study most frequently encountered among emigrants are specific areas of industrial activity (including construction) and general programmes.

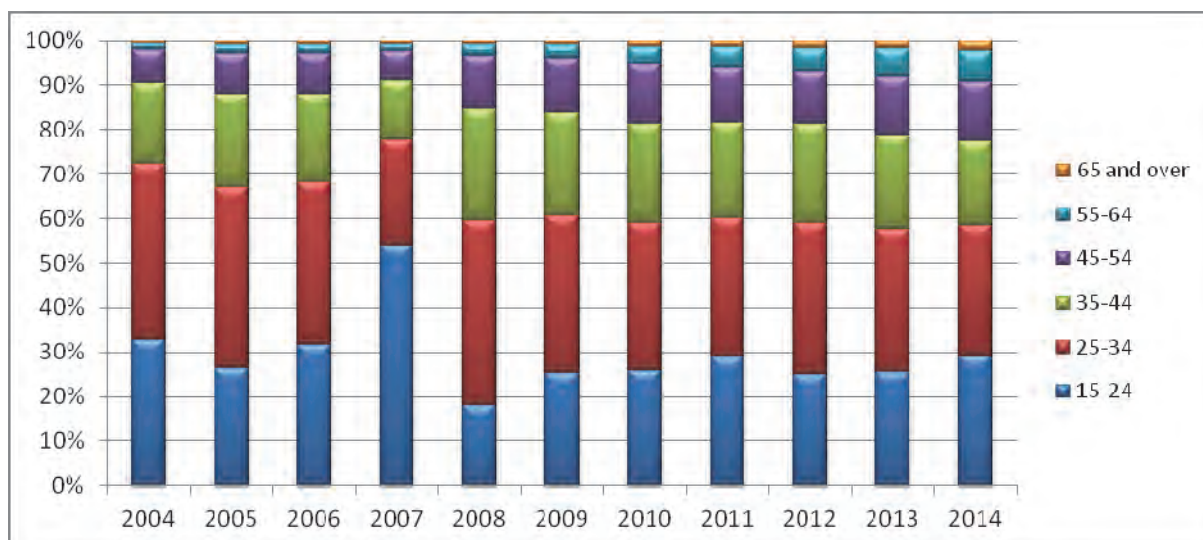
Table 4.3. Emigrants structure by field of study

Fields of study	(%)
Without school	0.8
General programmes	34.7
Teacher training programmes	0.8
Arts and humanities	0.7
Languages	1.5
Social sciences, business and law	5.6
Natural sciences	0.7
Physical sciences	1.2
Mathematics, statistics	1.6
Information and communication technologies	0.8
Computer use	0.3
Specific areas of industrial activity (including construction)	40.2
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	5.2
Healthcare and social assistance	1.0
Services	3.9
Field unknown	1.0
TOTAL	100.0

Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

The year 2007, marked by Romania's accession to the European Union, is the reference moment of international emigration for Romania, when the number of people who left the country for at least 12 months tripled compared to the average emigrant flows of previous years.

Figure 4.24. Changes in the age structure of the emigrants flow, during 2004-2014⁴³



Source: NIS, Statistical survey on usual resident population and international migration

As shown by the age structure of migrants, in 2007 the largest share was of the age group 15-24 years, followed by that of 25-34 years. There is a massive emigration of young people, with high labour potential, which generated over the coming years economic and social phenomena in cascade, both at national, but especially at the local level of communities and families.

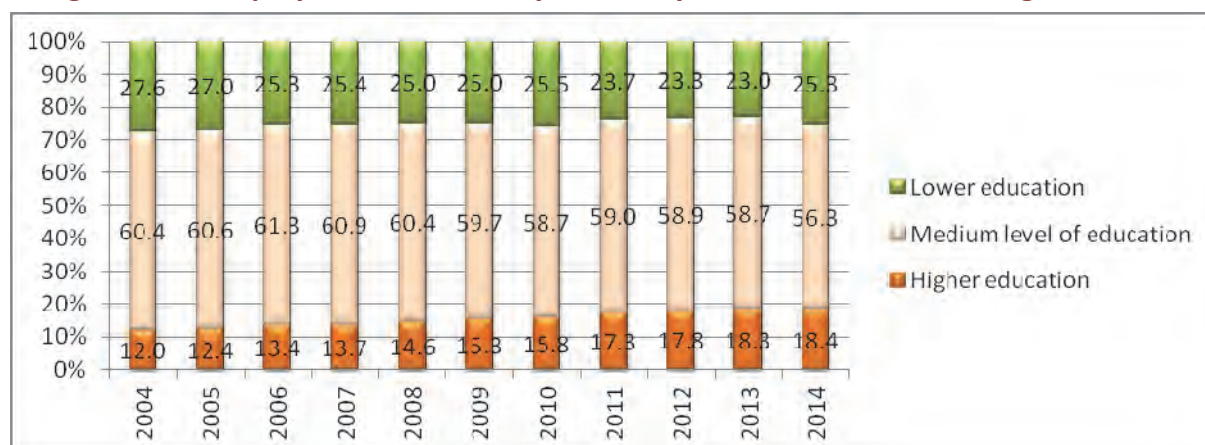
Since 2008, international emigration has improved, yet not at a scale producing no change at the level of the usual resident population and no unfavourable effects in both social and economic terms. Some of these effects will determine, in the medium and long term, major problems in the labour market, in financing social services, in general, and the pension system in particular.

4.7. The education level of employment

The increased education level of the population in general, and of the labour force in particular, is a matter of concern in all countries, from the perspective of human capital development. In Romania, the number of employees with tertiary education has increased continuously over the period 2004-2014, reaching in 2014 to 144.9 % of the number recorded in 2004. However, the share of employment with tertiary education in 2014 was of 18.4 %, most of the employed persons having medium level of education (56.3 %).

⁴³ The data for 2014 are provisional

Figure 4.25. Employment structure dynamics, by level of education, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

One of the national objectives for the Europe 2020 strategy in the social field is to achieve, by 2020, a 26.7 % share of people aged 30-34 year with tertiary education. In 2014, the indicator reached 25.0 %, with an increasing trend over the last ten years.

Table 4.4. Population aged 30-34 years with tertiary education, by gender and area, during 2004-2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	10.7	11.8	12.7	14.5	16.7	17.4	18.3	20.3	21.7	22.9	25.0
Male	10.4	11.3	12.2	14.4	15.9	16.2	17.5	20.1	20.5	21.6	22.9
Female	11.0	12.3	13.2	14.5	17.4	18.7	19.2	20.6	22.9	24.2	27.2
Urban	17.3	18.7	19.7	22.1	26.0	27.3	28.5	31.1	32.9	34.5	37.6
Rural	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.1	6.5

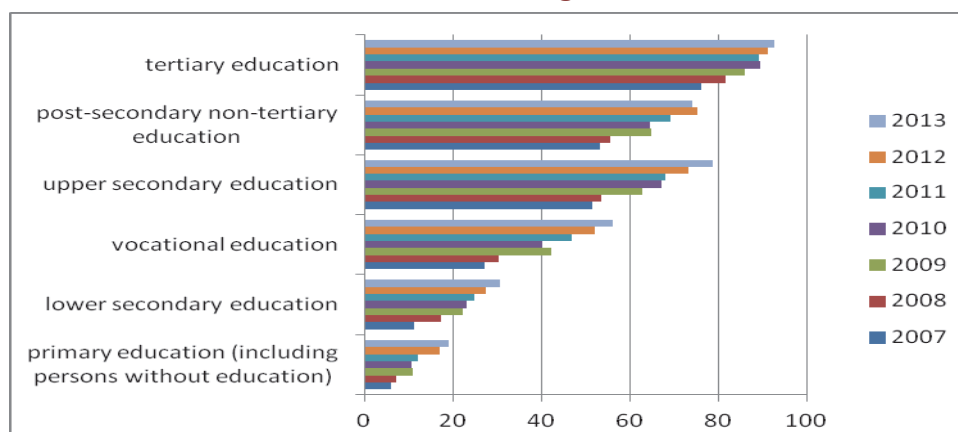
Source: NIS, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

Female population aged 30-34 years, with tertiary education, represents 27.2 % of the total female population of this age group and that in urban area 37.6 %.

4.8. Information and Communications Technology

Information technology is analysed from the perspective of households and individuals, on the basis of the survey on households' access to information and communications technology. According to the results of this sample statistical survey, in recent years, regardless of the education level of the household head, there is an increase in the number of households in Romania which have access to a computer. However, the indicator value is below the average of the Member States of the European Union, in 2013, the share of households which had access to a computer was 61.0 % (compared to 80 % in EU 28).

Figure 4.26. Share of households with access to a computer, by education level of the household head, during 2007-2013



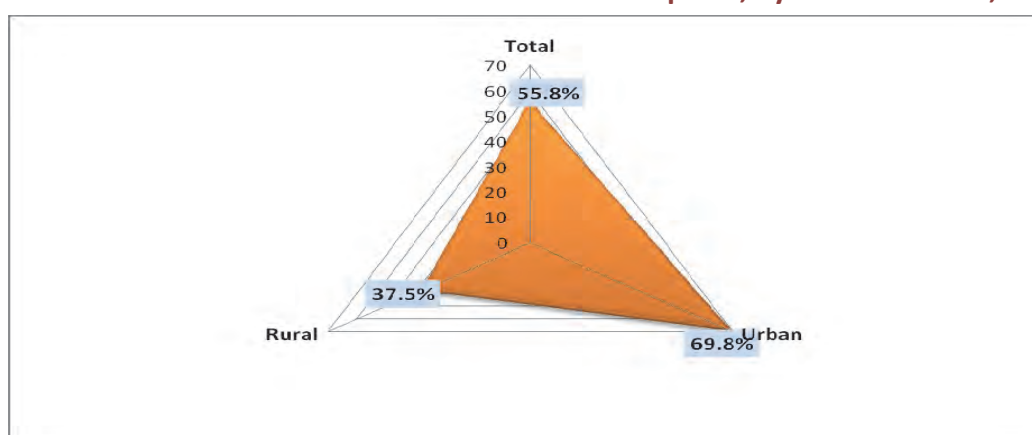
Source: NIS, Survey on population access to information technology and communications

Another relevant indicator for monitoring households in terms of information technology is the share of households with internet access. In 2014⁴⁴, 61 % of the households in our country were connected to the Internet (58% via broadband connection) and 60 % of people aged 16 to 74 years have used a computer in the last 12 months. 54 % of the persons aged 16-74 years are persons who accessed the Internet in the last three months. There are also people who use the Internet more frequently (at least once a week, but not every day), their share being 28 % in total people of 16-74 years.

The persons aged 16-74 years who have at least once used a computer are 63 % in the total population of this age group. Among males, 61 % have used the Internet in the last 12 months and the share of females was 56 %.

By residence area, it is clear that the greater use of computers is in households from urban area (69.8 %) as compared to rural area (37.5 %).

Figure 4.27. Share of households with access to a computer, by residence area, in 2013

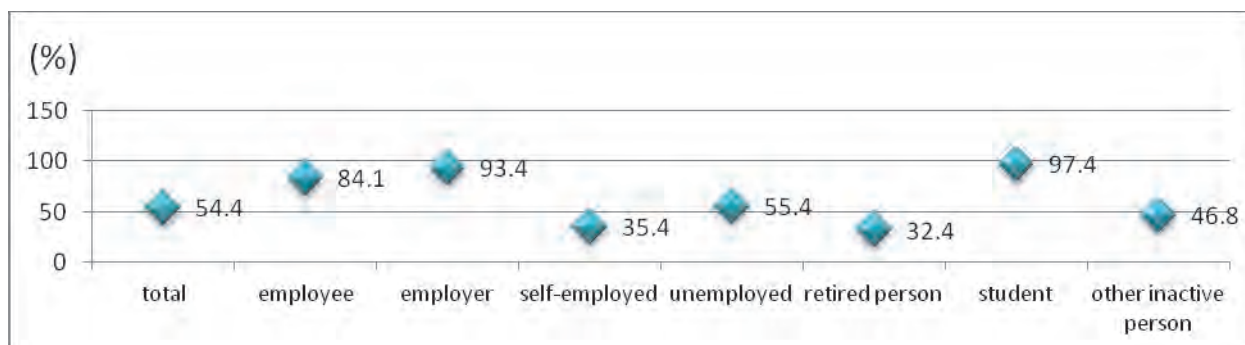


Source: NIS, Survey on population access to information technology and communications

⁴⁴ For 2014, data were estimated based on usual resident population as on January 1, 2014 and are not comparable with the series published for previous periods

In 2014, the households of pupils and students, with access to the Internet, have the highest share in all households of this type (97.4 %), followed by households headed by employers (93.4 %) and employees (84.1 %). By contrast, households headed by retired people at the other end of scale.

Figure 4.28. Share of households with Internet access, by occupational status of the household head, in 2014



Source: NIS, Survey on population access to information technology and communications

In general, the Internet access is more frequently met for youth households (87.3 % for households of people aged 16-24 years and 83.3 % for those aged 25 – 34 years).

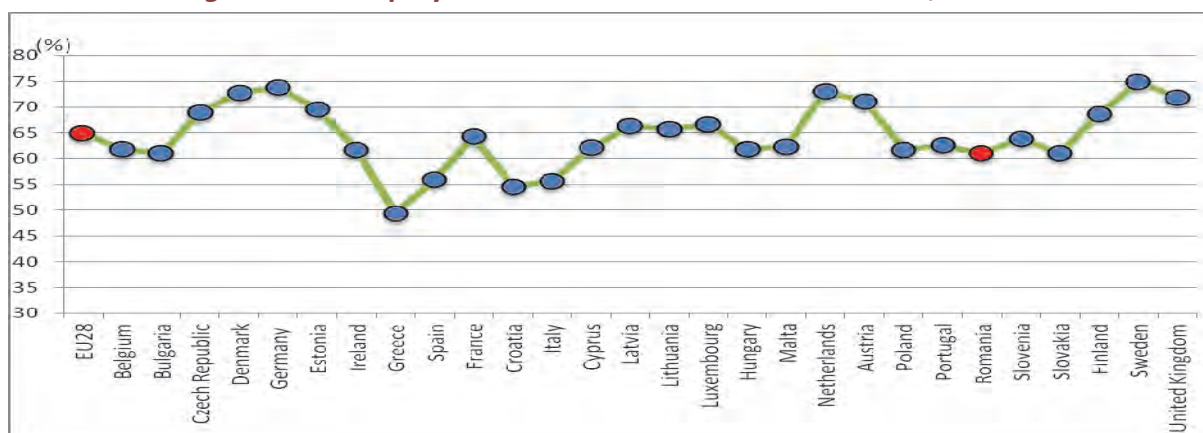
4.9. Employment in the international context

Labour market statistics are essential for the development of the European Union's policies on employment, the employment rate being a key social indicator for the evolution of employment in Europe.

In 2014, the employment rate in the EU 28 for people aged between 15 and 64 years was 64.9 %. The employment rate peaked at 65.7 % in 2008 and dropped successively until 2010 when it reached 64.1 %.

Decreasing trend of the average employment rate for the EU Member States, occurred in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, stopped in 2011 when there was a small increase in the employment rate up to 64.2 %, decreasing afterwards by 0.1 percentage points and stagnating at 64.1 % from 2012 to 2013.

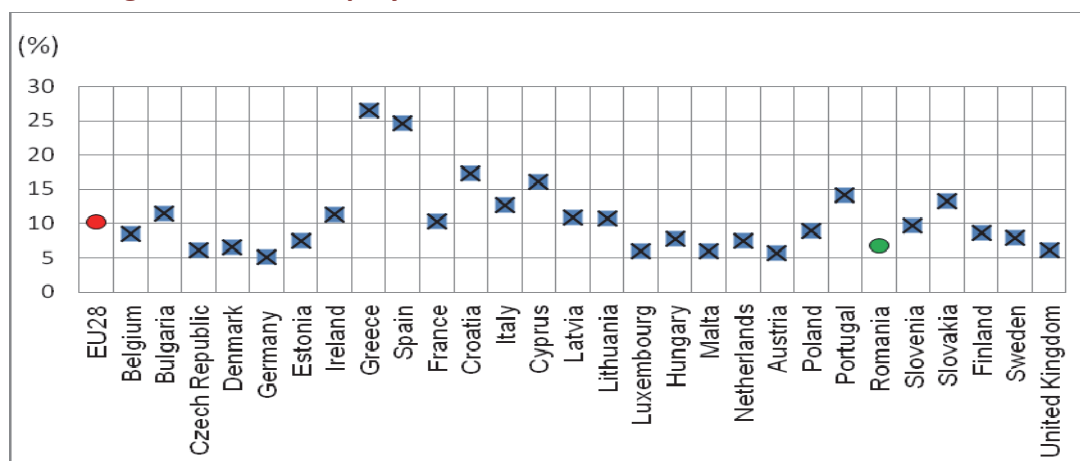
Figure 4.29. Employment rates in the EU Member States, in 2014



Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In 2014, the EU Member States, with the highest level of employment rates are Sweden (74.9 %), Germany (73.8 %), the Netherlands (73.1 %) and Denmark (72.8 %). At the other end of the scale, employment rates were below 60 %, with the lowest rates being recorded in Croatia (54.6 %), Italy (55.7 %) and Spain (56.0 %). An exceptional case is Greece, where the employment rate was 49.4 %. In 2014, the average unemployment rate for the EU 28 was 10.2 %, but the highest values were recorded in Greece (26.5 %) and Spain (24.5 %).

Figure 4.30. Unemployment rates in the EU Member States, in 2014



Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

While the average for the 28 states was not significantly different by gender (unemployment rates for women exceed that of men by 0.2 percentage points), at country level there are large gaps in unemployment rates between men and women. For example, in some Member States, the unemployment rate for men exceeds the values calculated for female population (by 3.5 percentage points in Ireland, 3.0 percentage points in Lithuania, while for Latvia and Cyprus by 2.0 percentage points each). There are States where the situation is favourable to male population, meaning that the unemployment rate recorded higher values for female population (in Greece by 6.5 percentage points and in the Czech Republic by 2.3 percentage points).

A major concern related to employment in the European Community is young people, neither in employment nor in education and training (NEETs).

Table 4.5. Rate of young people NEETs in the EU Member States, during 2010-2014**(%)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU 28	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.0	12.5
Belgium	10.9	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.0
Bulgaria	21.8	21.8	21.5	21.6	20.2
The Czech Republic	8.8	8.3	8.9	9.1	8.1
Denmark	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.8
Germany	8.3	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4
Estonia	14.0	11.6	12.2	11.3	11.7
Ireland	19.2	18.8	18.7	16.1	15.2
Greece	14.8	17.4	20.2	20.4	19.1
Spain	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.6	17.1
France	12.7	12.3	12.5	11.2	11.4
Croatia	15.7	16.2	16.6	19.6	19.3
Italy	19.0	19.7	21.0	22.2	22.1
Cyprus	11.7	14.6	16.0	18.7	17.0
Latvia	17.8	16.0	14.9	13.0	12.0
Lithuania	13.2	11.8	11.2	11.1	9.9
Luxembourg	5.1	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.3
Hungary	12.6	13.2	14.8	15.5	13.6
Malta	9.5	10.2	10.6	9.9	10.5
The Netherlands	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.5
Austria	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.7
Poland	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.0
Portugal	11.4	12.6	13.9	14.1	12.3
Romania	16.6	17.5	16.8	17.0	17.0
Slovenia	7.1	7.1	9.3	9.2	9.4
Slovakia	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.8
Finland	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.2
Sweden	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.2
United Kingdom	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.2	11.9

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In 2014, some 12.5 % of people aged 15-24 in the EU were neither in employment nor in education and training. The situation is critical for some States, such as Italy, Bulgaria and Croatia, where the NEETs rate is well above the EU average. In Romania, 17 % of young people aged between 15 and 24 are neither in employment nor in education and training.

5. POPULATION INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

5.1. Research objectives

Statistics presented in this chapter include the household income and expenditure, as well as household consumption, by type and destination as well as socio-economic characteristics of the population in Romania. This chapter also provides comparative trends of the indicators during 2001-2013.

An examination of the level and evolution of population income and expenditure is one of most important research for national macroeconomic policies, as it provides information on the level of socio-economic development, living conditions, the level of civilisation and cultural development, consumption patterns and structural changes of aggregate demand. Moreover, the importance of the research in this area stems also from the fact that the data on income, expenditure and consumption are used for the calculation of synthetic indicators of major importance at national and regional level, such as the consumer price index and the macroeconomic aggregates (national accounts).

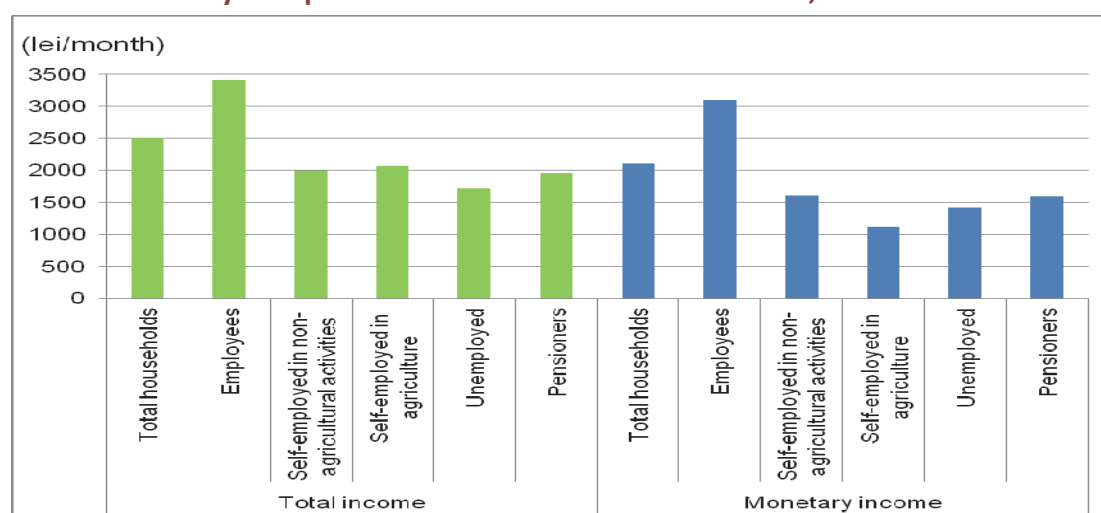
5.2. Population income

According to the results of the household budget survey, in 2014⁴⁵, the total average of monthly household income represented, in nominal terms, 2500.7 lei.

Monetary income was, on monthly average, 2104.3 RON per household and the income in kind was 396.4 lei per household.

Households of employees achieve, in average, the highest monthly income (3421.0 lei), compared with self-employed in non-agriculture activities (1993.8 lei), self-employed in agriculture activities (2061.6 lei), unemployed (1717.1 lei) or pensioners (1963.4 lei).

Figure 5.1. Monthly average of total income and monetary income, by occupational status of the household head, in 2014



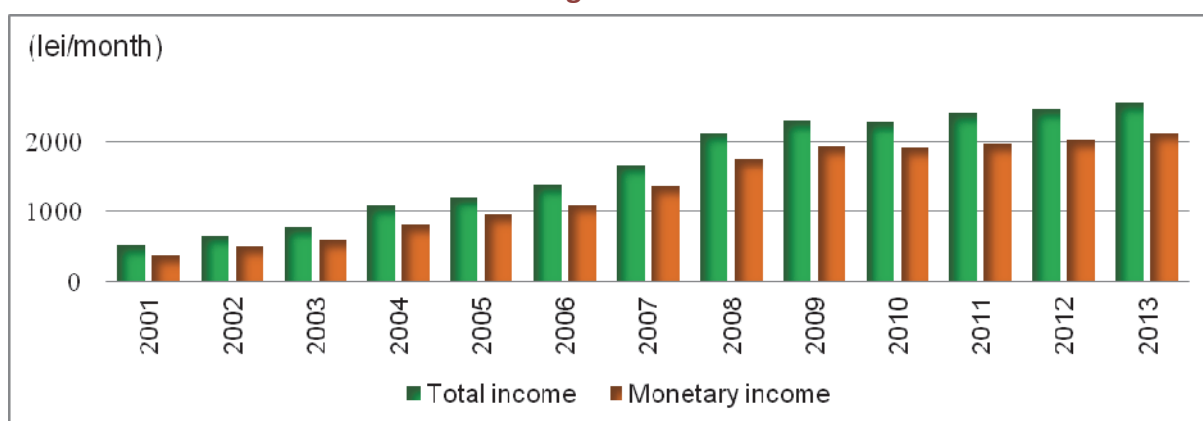
Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

⁴⁵ Starting from 2014, the results of the Household Budget Survey have been estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with previous data series.

It is noted that income of employees are in a very high proportion (91 %), monetary income, while for self-employed in agriculture, the monetary income is only slightly over half (54 %) of the total household income.

During 2002-2013, the grew of the population income, was on average, by 12.1 % and the monetary ones had an average annual growth rate of 12.9 %.

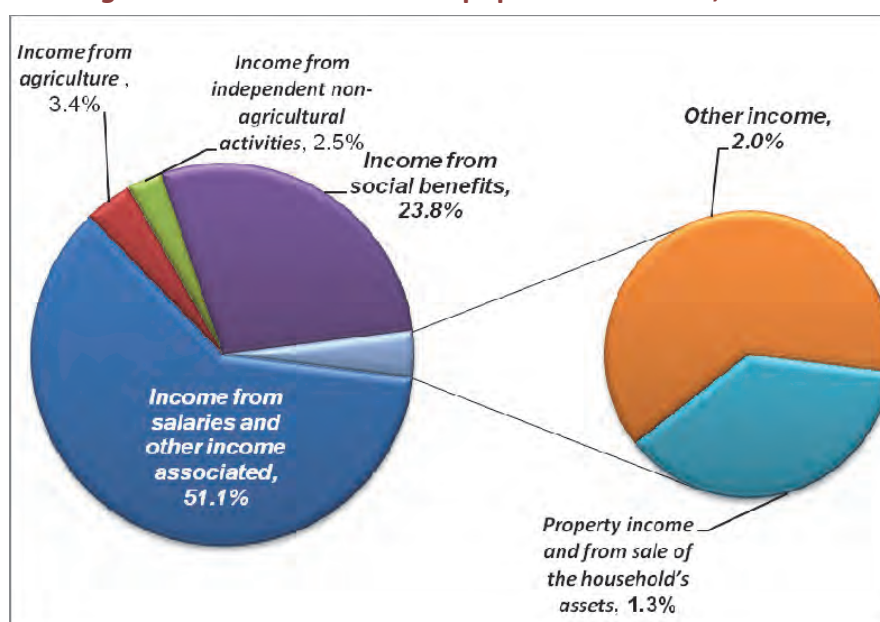
Figure 5.2. Total and monetary average of population income, during 2001-2013



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

In 2014, the income from salaries and other income associated formed the most important source of income, with the highest share of the total income of households (51.1 %). The overall household income also included the income from social benefits (23.8 %), income from agriculture (3.4 %), income from independent non-agricultural activities (2.5 %) and property income and from sale of the household's assets (1.3 %).

Figure 5.3. Structure of total population income, in 2014

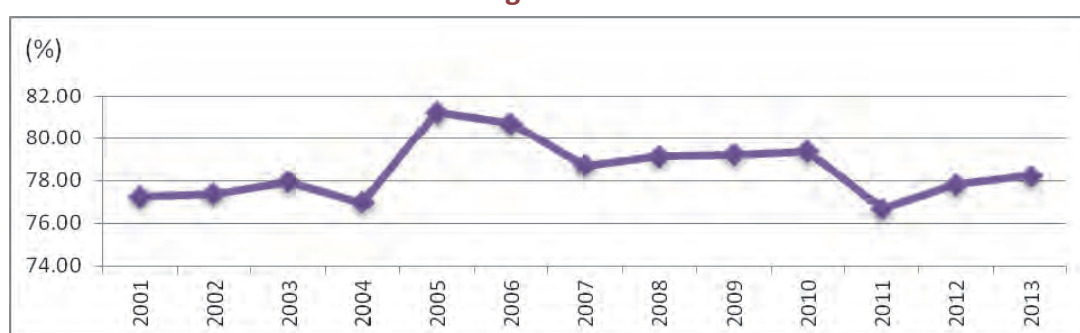


Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

A high share of household income in Romania is held by the income in kind (15.9 %) and among them, the income from equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources (89.6 %). In employees' households, income in kind represents 9.2 % of the total income of these households (one fifth of them representing income in kind obtained by employees and by beneficiaries of social benefits), while in households of self-employed in agriculture holds 45.7 % of total income, income in kind consisting almost entirely of the equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources, 98.1 %.

In 2014, the monthly average of disposable income per person, was 734.6 lei, representing 78.3 % of the total income of households. During 2001-2013, the share of disposable income in the total income of households presented fluctuations in the range (76.7 %, 81.2 %).

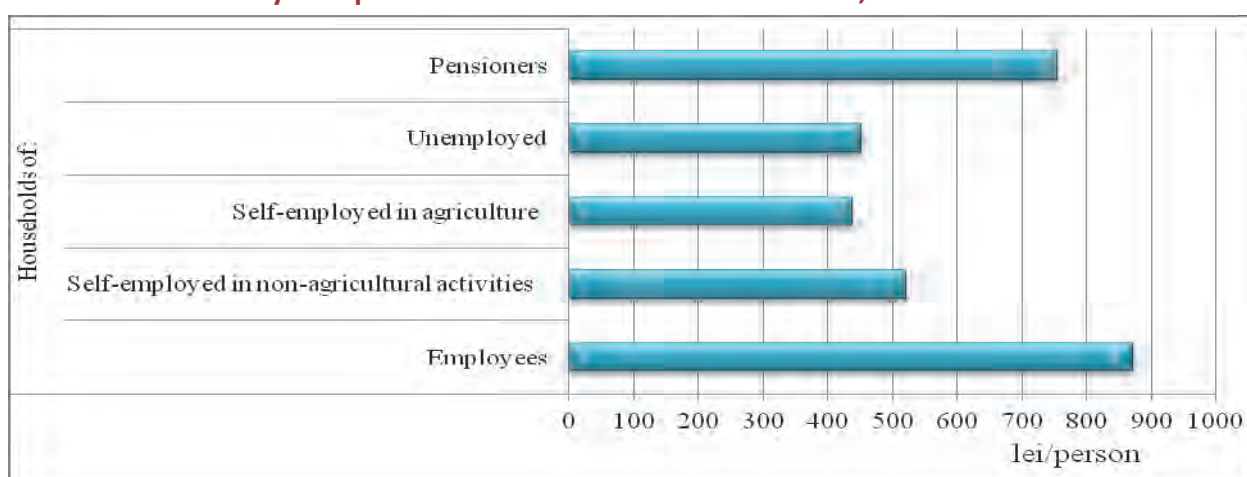
Figure 5.4. Share of disposable income in total income of households, during 2001-2013



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Employees' households recorded the highest level of disposable income of 871.0 lei per person, in contrast with farmers' households (438.6 lei).

Figure 5.5. Disposable income of households, by occupational status of the household head, in 2014

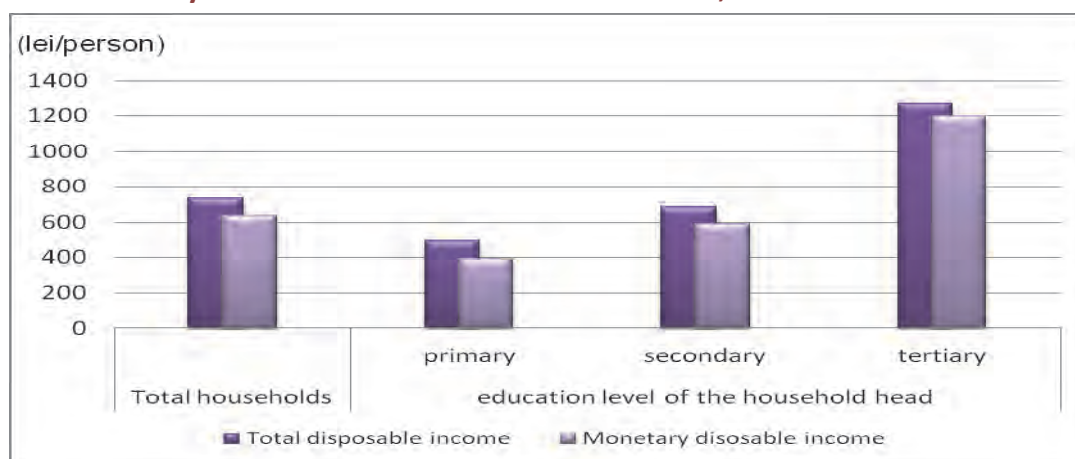


Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The education level of the household head is a factor which influences the level and structure of disposable income. A higher education level of a household head conducts to higher average of

disposable income per person, and monetary income have stronger weighting. Disposable income for households with tertiary education level was, in 2014, of 1274.1 lei per person, 1.9 times greater than those of households with medium level of education.

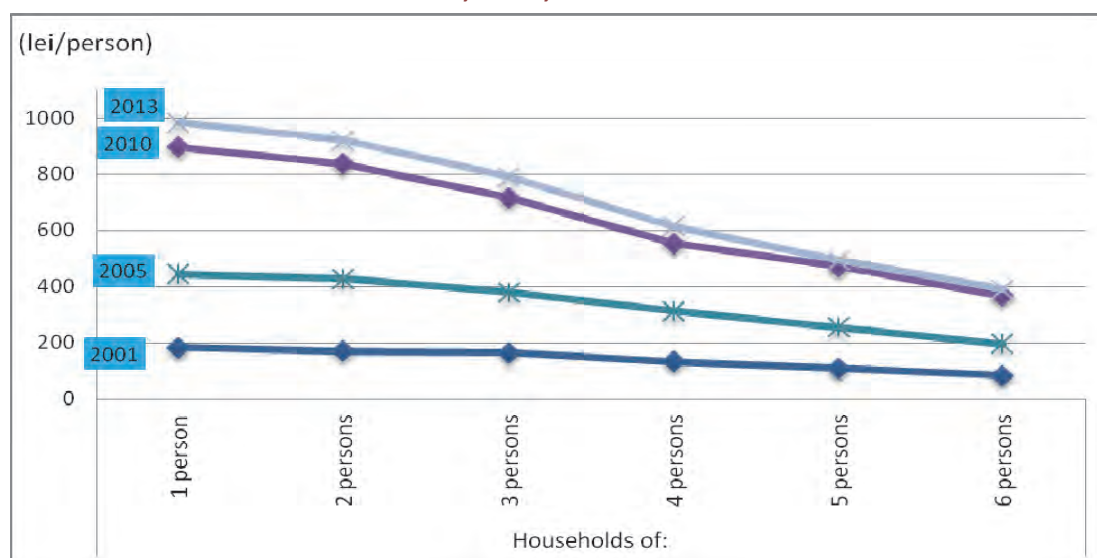
Figure 5.6. Average disposable income per person, total and monetary, by education level of the household head, in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Although the average disposable income per person has been increasing over time, it differs from a household to another, depending on the number of household members. The higher the household size, the level of disposable income per person is lower and shows a slower growth in time.

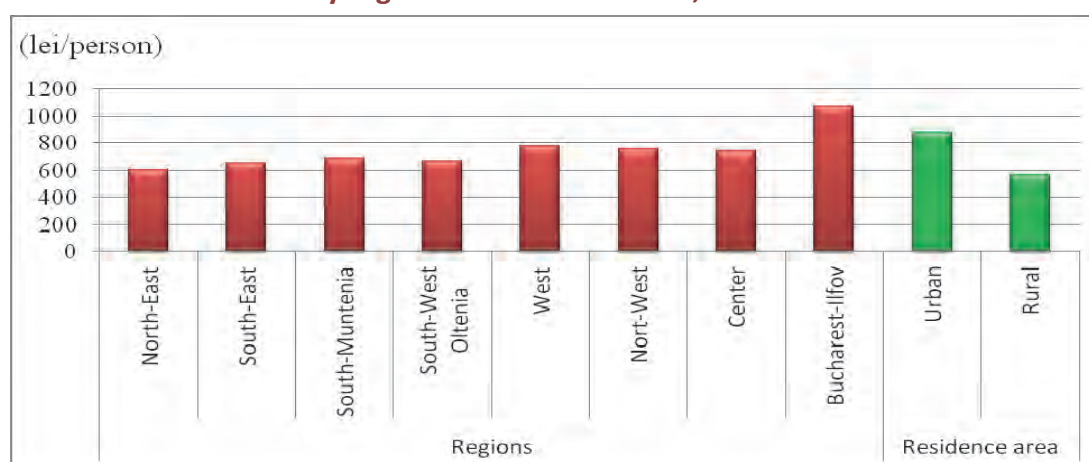
Figure 5.7. Average disposable income per person, by household size, in 2001, 2005, 2010 and 2013



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Differences between average of disposable income per person were registered by residence area. Thus, in 2014, the ratio between average disposable income per person in urban area and rural area was 1.5.

**Figure 5.8. Average disposable income per person,
by region and residence area, in 2014**



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

At territorial level, the average of disposable income per person does not reflect significant regional differences. The region of Bucharest-Ilfov is amongst the top of regions in terms of average disposable income, being 1.5 times higher than the national average. Furthermore, West, North-West and Centre regions registered average levels of disposable income per person slightly over the national average. At the other end of the scale are found the regions South-East, South-Muntenia, South-West Oltenia and North-East, the latter region registered the lowest disposable income per person (606.1 lei).

5.3. Earnings and old-age social protection benefits

Part of incomes of which the majority of the occupied population benefits, the earnings are important for the fact that makes up part of the income, relatively high as level, who regularly makes the households' budgets. The presence of employees in the household and the level of their relative earnings are two of the main factors of variation for overall households' income and the earnings evolution is the main relevant factor for the overall income of population.

The labour cost survey provides useful information concerning the evolution of earnings for the main activities of the national economy (by NACE-Rev2 sections).

In nominal terms, during 2000-2014, the average monthly net earnings increased with an average annually rate of 15.9 %.

In 2014, the ascending trend for the average monthly net earnings is kept for all activities of the national economy, being 107 % as compared to the previous year (from 1579 lei to 1697 lei).

Significant variation of the earnings are noticed from one economic activity to another: the highest average monthly earnings were registered (in 2014) in financial and insurance activities (3708 lei), information and communications (3357 lei), followed by the mining industry (3260 lei). At the end of the scale were situated the activities in which the lowest earnings are made: accommodation and food service activities (958 lei), other service activities (1141 lei), construction (1240 lei).

Table 5.1. Average monthly net earnings, by national economic activities (section level)
CANE Rev.2, during 2000-2014

(lei)

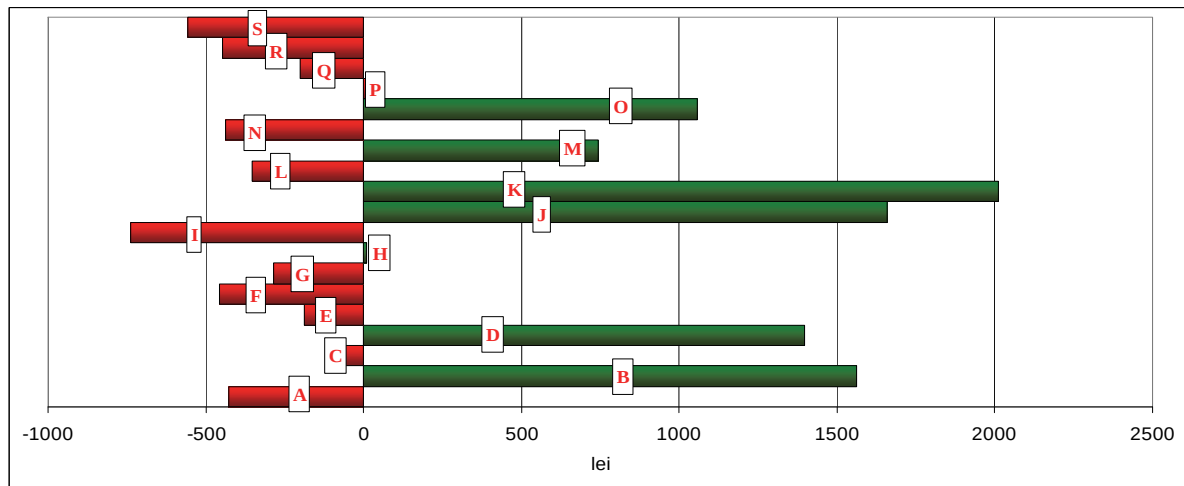
National economic activities	2000	2005	2010	2014
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	163	527	1024	1270
B Mining and quarrying	368	1246	2435	3260
C Manufacturing	197	653	1237	1578
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	382	1348	2671	3093
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management, remediation activities	204	669	1256	1509
F Construction	186	628	1125	1240
G Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	150	575	1166	1412
H Transportation and storage	254	840	1557	1707
I Accommodation and food service activities	138	455	786	958
J Information and communications	414	1463	2687	3357
K Financial and insurance activities	525	2063	3200	3708
L Real estate activities	195	629	1182	1344
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	273	939	1915	2442
N Administrative and support services activities	148	467	940	1261
O Public administration*)	305	1164	1968	2754
P Education	205	829	1380	1733
Q Human health and social work activities	175	669	1226	1496
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	186	714	1103	1249
S Other services activities	147	459	824	1141

Source: NIS, Labour cost survey

*) excluding the armed forces and assimilated

In 2014, as compared to the national average (1697 lei), relative gaps in the average net earnings, show disparities all across the national economy activities, as well. In the earnings positive sphere, activities belonging both to public administration and to the private sector, in particular financial and insurance activities, information and communications, mining and quarrying are included. As compared to the national average, the earnings registered lower values in activities such as accommodation and food service activities, other service activities, construction, arts, entertainment and recreation.

Figure 5.9. The average monthly net earnings disparities, as compared to the national average, by national economic activities, in 2014



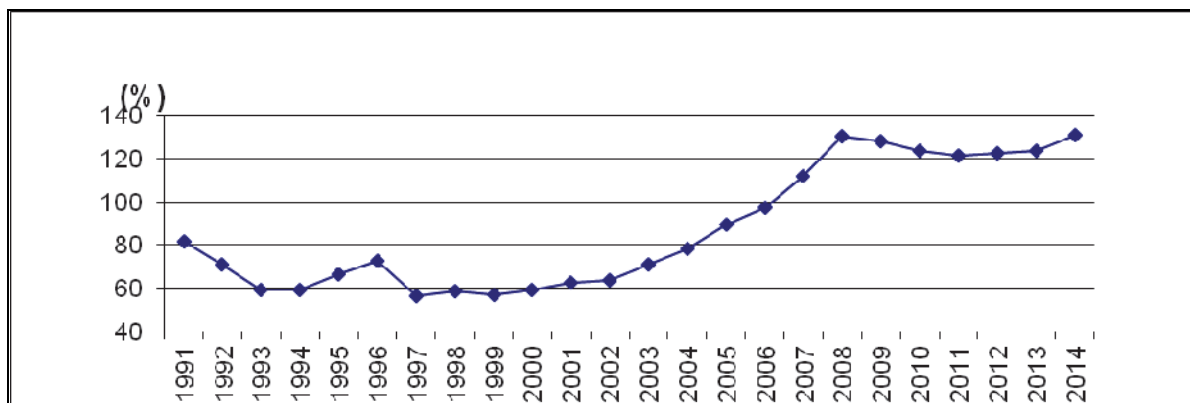
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | K | Financial and insurance activities |
| B | Mining and quarrying | L | Real estate activities |
| C | Manufacturing | M | Professional, scientific and technical activities |
| D | Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | N | Administrative and support service activities |
| E | Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | A | Public administration*) |
| F | Construction | P | Education |
| G | Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | Q | Human health and social work activities |
| H | Transportation and storage | R | Arts, entertainment and recreation |
| I | Accommodation and food service activities | S | Other services activities |
| J | Information and communications | | |

Source: NIS, Labour cost survey

*) excluding the armed forces and assimilated

An important indicator of macroeconomic analysis is the real earnings index.

Figure 5.10. The real earnings index, during 1991-2014 (1990 = 100)

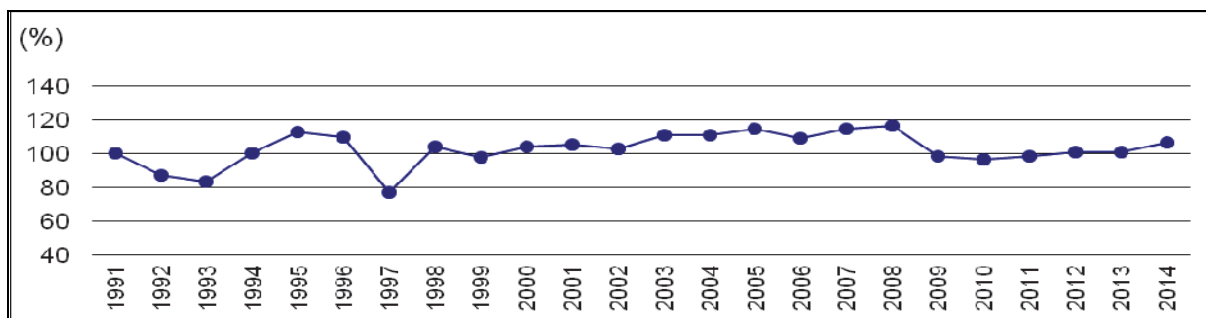


Source: NIS, Labour cost survey

For 1991-2014, the real earnings index (1990 = 100) showed large variations ranging from 56.2 % (in 1997) to 131.2 % (in 2014).

The calculation of the real earnings index having as base year the previous year highlights the economic crisis impact on the national economy: during 2009-2011 decreases of this indicator were noticed (99 % in 2009 to 2008, 96 % in 2010 to 2009 and 98 % in 2011 compared to 2010). Starting with 2012 a slight increase of the real earnings index was noticed.

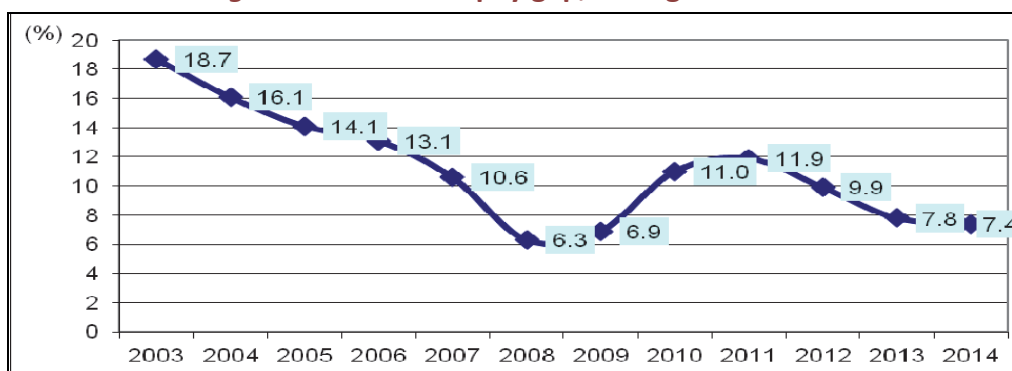
Figure 5.11. The real earnings index (previous year = 100), during 1991-2014



Source: NIS, Labour cost survey

In 2014 women earned, on average, with approximately 7 % less than men, with a average monthly gross earnings of 2234 lei (as compared to 2412 lei for men) and a average monthly net earnings of 1627 lei (compared to 1761 lei for men). As compared to the national average, the women's average monthly net earnings represented 95.9 % of all employees. The gender pay gap indicator express the difference between men's and women's average gross earnings as a percentage of men's average gross earnings.

Figure 5.12. Gender pay gap, during 2003-2014



Source: NIS, Labour cost survey

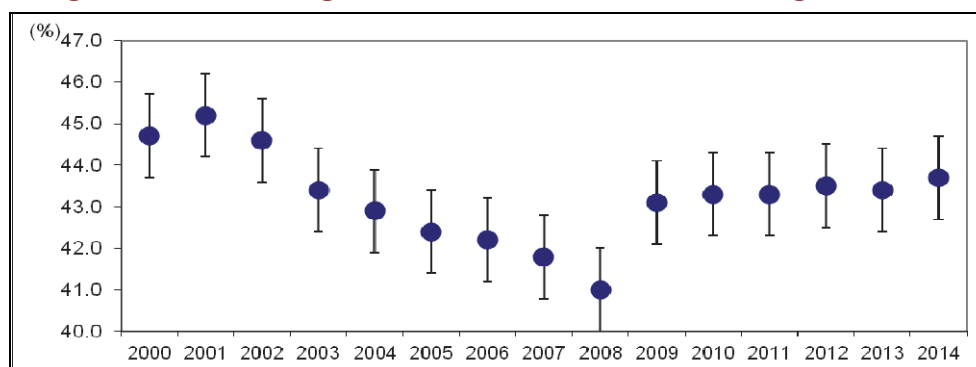
In the years of Romania economic growth (2003-2008), the gender pay gap decreased and increased during the economic crisis (2009-2011). Currently, a decrease in the indicator value is noticed which means that the gap between gender earnings are diminishing.

The remuneration that the employees are receiving for their work, commonly known as earnings, and which generally represents their main source of income and therefore has a major impact on their capability to spend or save money. While the gross earnings include the social contributions payable by the employee, the net earnings are calculated after these contributions and all other amounts payable to the State, such as taxes, are deducted. In general, taxes depends on the household

situation in terms of income and their composition, the net earnings are calculated for several particular family cases.

A relevant indicator is the tax wedge on labour cost⁴⁶ and represents — in broad sense — the proportion of all deductions (tax and social contributions) payable both by the employee and employer in the total labour cost. In 2014, in Romania, the tax wedge on labour cost was 43.7 % by 8.8 percentage points above the European average (34.9 % in the EU 28).

Figure 5.13. Tax wedge on labour cost in Romania, during 2000-2014



Source: NIS, Labour cost survey

For 2000-2014, the tax wedge on labour cost maintained a variation range level of around 4 percentage points (41.0 % to 45.2 %).

Another component of household income is the income from social benefits (pensions, indemnities, allowances, and social aid). After 1990, the evolution of pensions, was under the incidence of inflation and restrictions imposed by the limitation of the pension system resources (with a dramatic decrease in the number of contributors) and the increased number of pensioners. The average monthly pension⁴⁷ as State social insurance has further risen during 2004-2014, reaching in 2014 more than 4 times of the 2004 level.

Figure 5.14. Evolution of the average pension of social insurance, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical research on the number of pensioners and the average monthly pension

⁴⁶ The indicator is defined in the Glossary

⁴⁷ For State social insurance pensioners and pensioners from the former system of farmers, pensioners from the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, the Romanian Information Service, Ministry of Culture and Insurance House of of Lawyers.

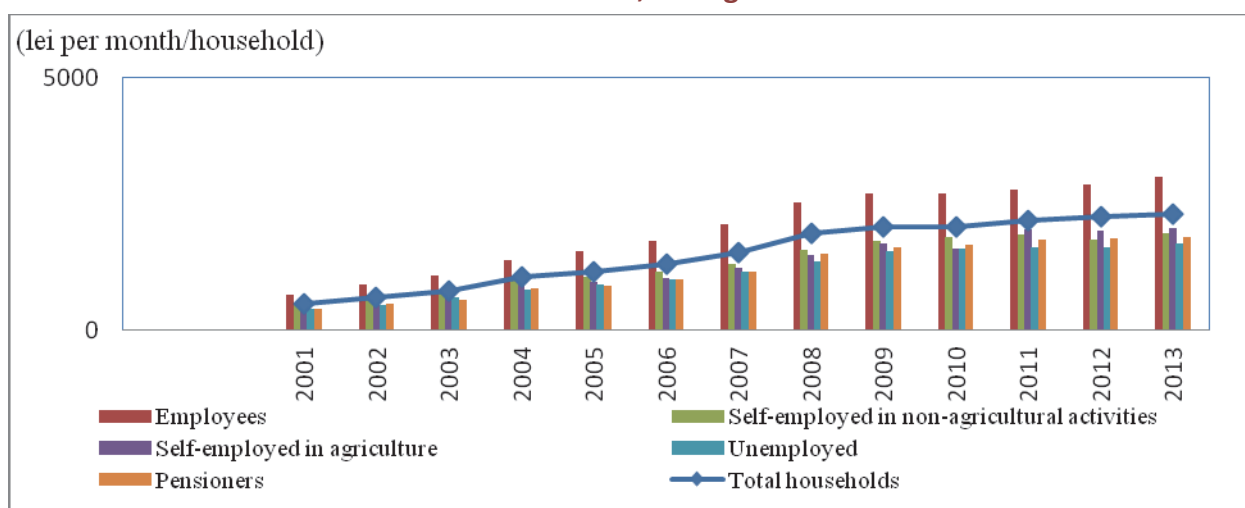
In 2014, the average monthly pension of State social insurance was 845 lei, while the average monthly pension of social insurance (except pensioners from the former system of farmers), which also covers pensions from other social insurance system, was 900 lei.

5.4. Population expenditure

Population expenditure and consumption behaviour are important indicators for the description of the national economy status, as well as the economic and financial circumstances of the society at a given time.

The total expenditure of the population, in 2014⁴⁸, was on average 2269.3 lei per month per household (850.9 lei per person), with important differences between the analysed household categories. Thus, the households of employees spend more than the average of all households, monthly average expenditure being 3063.1 lei per household in this category.

Figure 5.15. Evolution of average monthly household expenditure, by occupational status of the household head, during 2001-2013

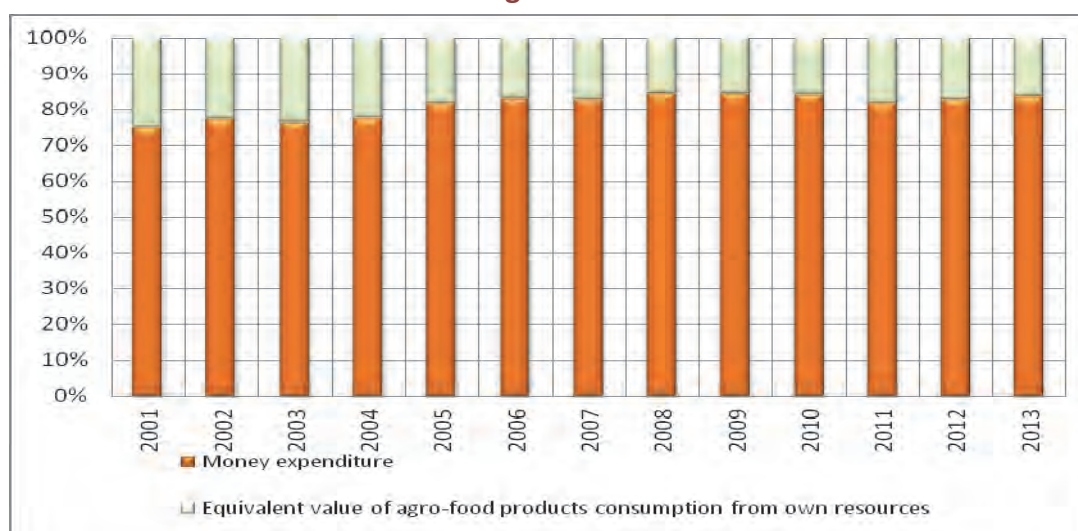


Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The money expenditure of households have the highest share in total monthly household expenditure (84.4 % in 2014), the equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources of household being, on monthly average, 355.1 lei per household, with a 15.6 % share in total expenditure.

⁴⁸ Starting from 2014, the results of the Household Budget Survey have been estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with previous data series.

Figure 5.16. Evolution of average monthly household expenditure, by type, during 2001-2013



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The main destinations of households monetary expenditure are the consumption of food goods, non-food goods, services and transfers to private and public administration and to social insurance budgets in the form of taxes, contributions, dues and fees and the coverage of needs linked to the production of household (purchases of feed for animals and poultry, labour payment for household's production, sown products, veterinary services etc.).

Table 5.2. Monetary expenditure of households by purpose, by the occupational status of the household head, in 2014

(lei)

	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non-agricultural activities	Self-employed in agricultural activities	Unemployed	Pensioners
Consumption expenditure	1419.55	1889.32	1331.89	899.67	1228.73	1161.48
Expenditure for food products and beverages not consumed ⁴⁹	45.51	52.26	46.75	29.24	32.04	44.78
Expenditure for investment	13.79	16.41	37.28	13.37	2.38	9.89
Total expenditure for production	26.15	10.65	15.00	73.02	7.20	31.08
Taxes, contributions, dues, fees	378.32	806.11	100.32	43.20	198.03	140.91
Other monetary expenditure	30.85	33.58	16.10	18.62	11.05	34.55

Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

⁴⁹ remaining in stock or intended for other purposes (for processing, animal and poultry feed, given as gifts, losses)

Population savings are essential for economic growth and social development. The highest the savings ratio is, the society has higher funds for investments and, hence, for increasing production and income. However, in Romania, total expenditure of the population represented 90.7 % of the total income (in 2014), the amounts remaining for savings being very low. This is the reason for which expenditure for investments, intended for the purchase or construction of houses, purchase of land and equipment for the production of the household, the purchase of shares, etc. hold a very small weight within the total expenditure of households (only 0.6 %).

Households of employees spend the largest amounts for taxes, their share being 26.3 % of the total monthly expenditure.

Table 5.3. Structure of taxes, contributions, dues and fees monthly paid on average by households, by type, by the occupational status of the household head, in 2014

(%)

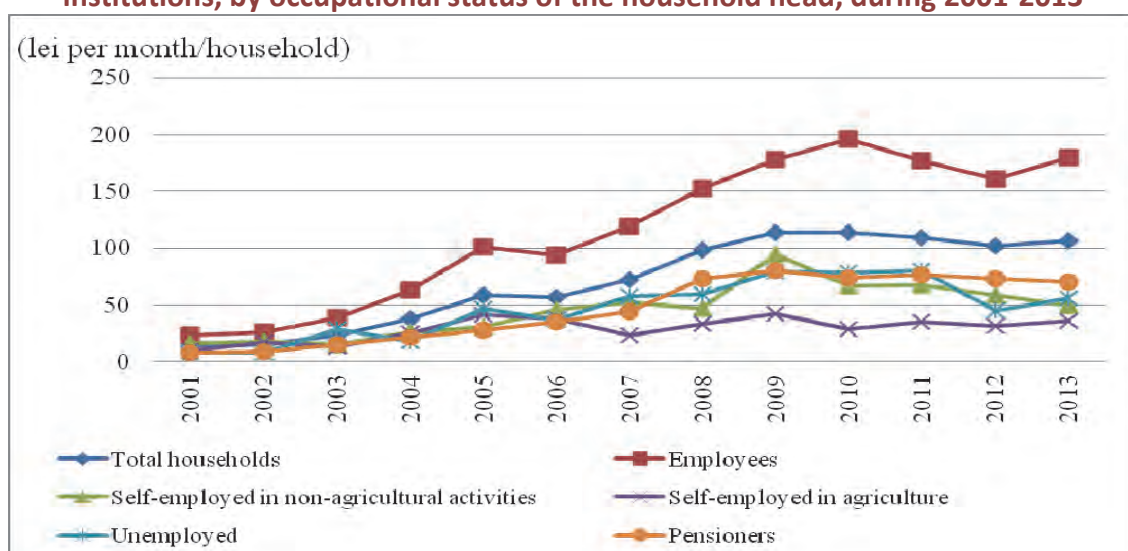
	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non-agricultural activities	Self-employed in agricultural activities	Unemployed	Pensioners
Taxes on salaries	39.7	41.7	36.6	35.8	39.9	30.4
Taxes on pensions	2.3	0.1	-	0.6	0.3	13.8
Taxes on self-employed non-agricultural activities	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.2	-	0.1
Social security contributions	35.6	36.8	36.7	39.8	37.8	28.8
Contributions for unemployment benefits	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4
Healthcare contributions and other charges	20.5	19.6	19.6	21.7	20.1	25.5

Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Most burdensome taxes for all households are those on salaries (in average 146.6 lei/month for all households, respectively 330.5 lei/month for households of employees) and social security contributions.

Bank loans have had fluctuations during 2001-2013, illustrating significant changes in financial behaviour of the population. In 2010, loans and credits paid back to banks and financial institutions have experienced a maximum (Romanian households spent, on average, 113.5 lei each month, mainly for the repayment of credits).

Figure 5.17. Loans and refunded credits, households deposits to banks and financial institutions, by occupational status of the household head, during 2001-2013



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

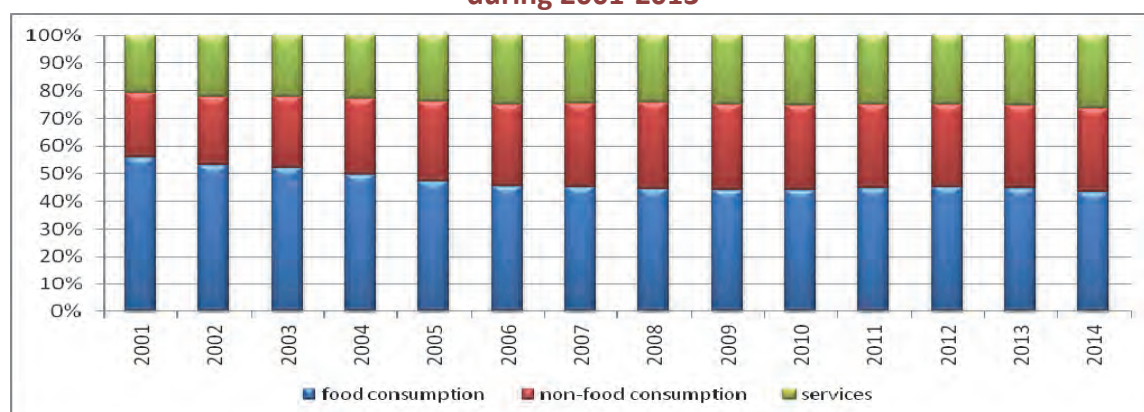
The peak of loans and refunded credits, amounts deposited at banks and other financial institutions has been generated by the excessive volume of population credits contracted during the economic growth period (2007-2008), followed by the economic downturn caused by the financial and economic crisis.

5.5. Consumption

Most of the households' disposable income is used for consumption expenditure incurred for the purchase of goods and services needed to meet the consumption needs of household members. In 2014⁵⁰, 62.6 % of households' total expenditure was intended for consumption.

The structure of total consumption expenditure, during 2001-2013, recorded decreases in expenditure for food goods consumption, mainly in favour of non-food products.

Figure 5.18. Structure of total consumption expenditure, by component, during 2001-2013



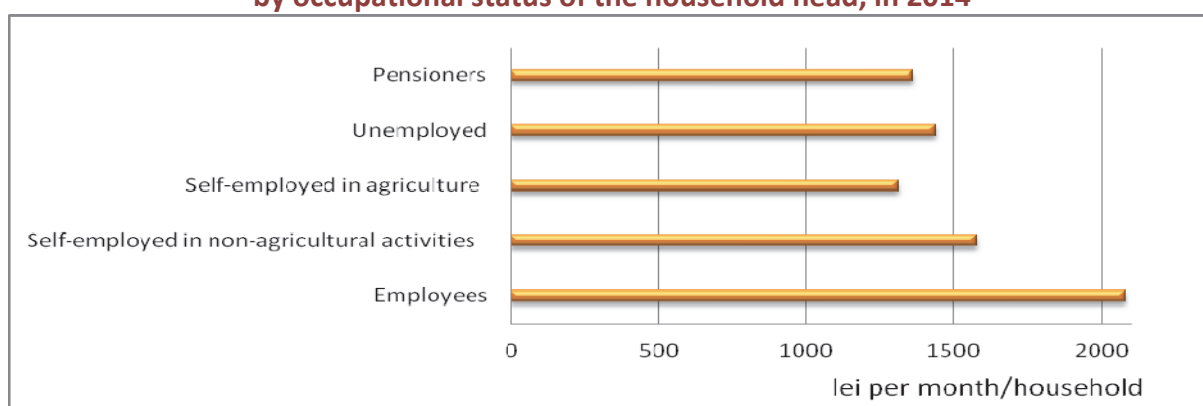
Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

⁵⁰ Starting from 2014, the results of the Household Budget Survey have been estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with previous data series.

In 2014, total consumption expenditure of the population were on monthly average 1637.5 lei per household, of which 86.7 % were monetary consumption expenditure (34.7 % for the purchase of food goods, 34.8 % for non-food products and 30.5 % for services payment), while 13.3 % represented the equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources. During 2002-2013, the average monthly consumption expenditure of households has continuously increased, with an average annual pace of 11.4 %.

According to the occupational status of the household head, in 2014 the highest level of the consumption expenditure was recorded for households of employees (2078.5 lei per month/household, the only one value which is above the monthly average of consumption expenditure), followed by households of self-employed in non-agricultural activities (1576.6 lei per month/household) and of unemployed (1437.6 per month/household).

Figure 5.19. Households' consumption expenditure, by occupational status of the household head, in 2014

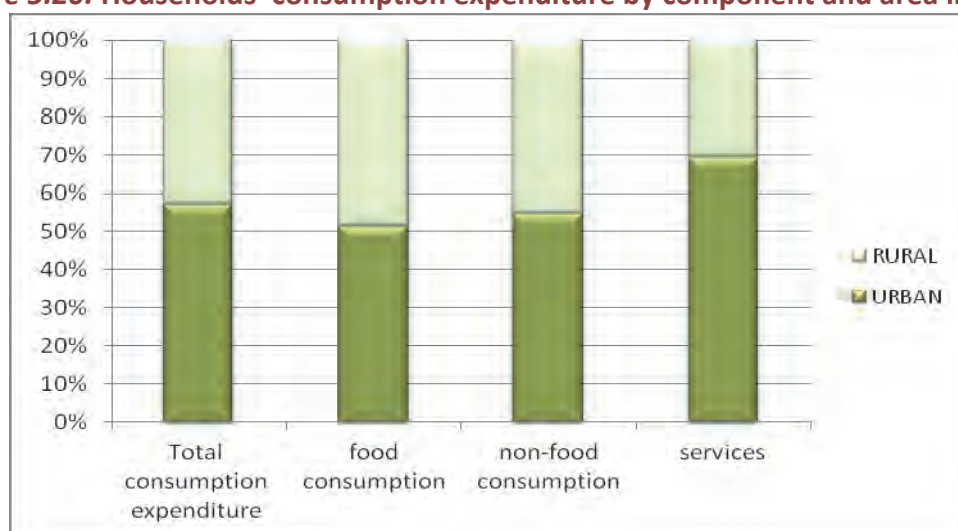


Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Households of self-employed in agricultural activities spend the least for consumption, the average monthly expenditure amounting to 1312.5 lei per household.

The monthly average expenditure for food goods and non-food products does not differ significantly between the two residence areas. However, services are prominent in urban area, characterised by an average level of expenditure more than double compared to rural area.

Figure 5.20. Households' consumption expenditure by component and area in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The composition of household consumption, by household size, shows a decrease of individual consumption expenditure by each additional member in the household. The trend is also maintained for the main components of consumption expenditure.

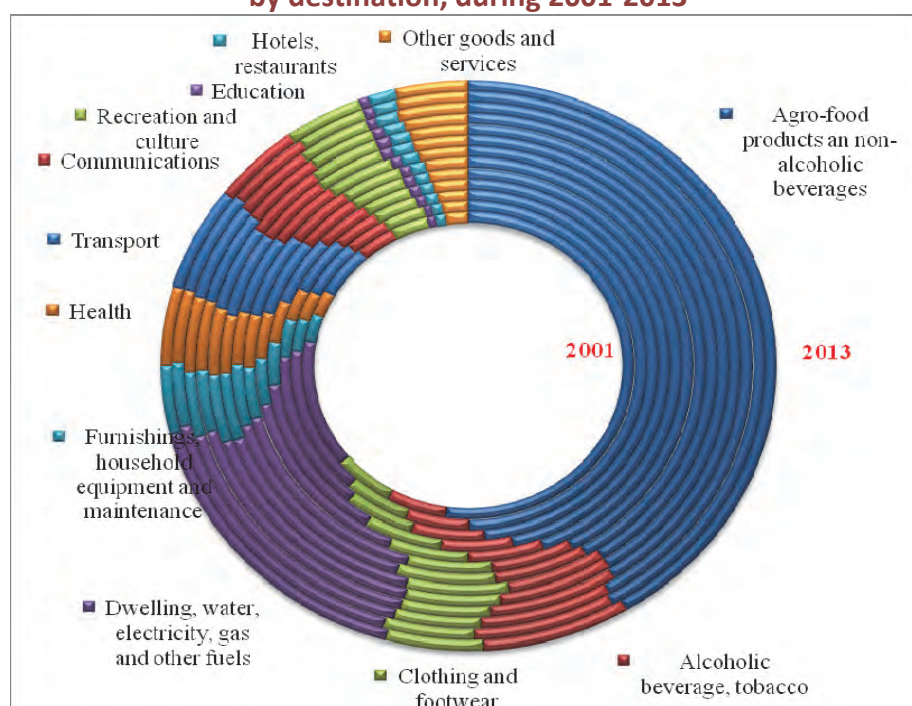
Table 5.4. Average monthly consumption expenditure per person, by household size, in 2014

		Total consumption expenditure	Of which:		
			food consumption	non-food consumption	services
— monthly average per person —	1 person	902.03	402.08	233.89	266.06
	2 persons	746.80	316.36	226.68	203.76
	3 persons	661.43	270.45	208.73	182.25
	4 persons	531.42	230.82	166.12	134.48
	5 persons	453.89	210.52	140.17	103.20
	6 persons	334.73	176.04	94.13	64.56

Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The main destinations of consumption expenditure are agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages (40.0 %), followed by expenditure on housing (water, electricity, gas and other fuels) with 17.2 %, the latter with significant increases from year to year between 2001 and 2013 (on average, by 0.3 percentage points annually).

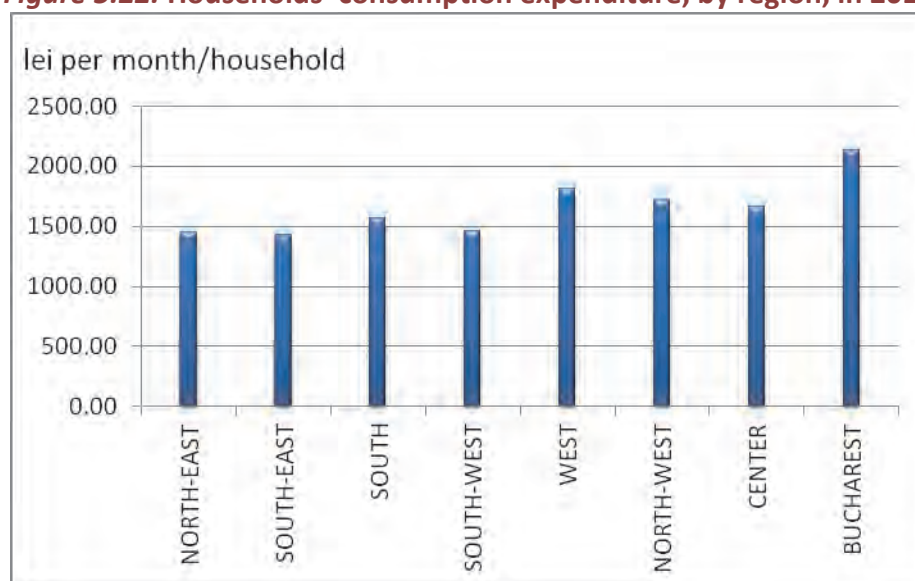
Figure 5.21. Structure of households' consumption expenditure, by destination, during 2001-2013



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

At territorial level, the highest consumption expenditure is recorded in the Bucharest-Ilfov region, on average, 2125.8 lei per month/household and West region (1810.4 lei).

Figure 5.22. Households' consumption expenditure, by region, in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

A level of consumption expenditure higher than the national average is registered in the North-West and Centre regions (1712.9 lei per month/household, respectively 1666.8 lei).

6. POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

6.1. Research objectives

The knowledge of data on poverty and social exclusion has a special importance, both at national and international level, under various aspects: firstly, population income inequality and poverty are realities of any society, although there are different degrees of their expression. Poverty affects the traditionally vulnerable categories of the population. In recent decades, the population income inequality has sharpened, leading to social inequality, a phenomenon also faced by governments with well developed economies. The collocation Rich people richer – poor people, poorer drew attention to social segregation, both at communities and at the society level, endangering the overall economic growth. Secondly, there is a wide spectrum of inequality: population income inequality; this is more evident than income inequality, as a result of financial assets that are unevenly distributed and accruing mainly to top income households, according to a recent study of OECD, drawn up by Murtin and d’Ercole, 2015⁵¹).

What next in terms of populations’ inequality worldwide? Having regard to the rise of a new generation of emerging economies, inequality between populations will continue to decline, allowing for the global convergence of living conditions. On the other hand, inequality will have also a continuously increase component, generated by the pressure of technological progress and educational differences. These are just some of the reasons. The concern on inequality became a matter of urgency at global level and at the level of the societies and communities. Even the people belonging to the very high income groups are aware that sustainable economic growth, on which their prosperity depends, is excluded when a large part of the population is subject to poverty.

As regards the situation of Romania on the risks of poverty and social exclusion, our country follows the Europe 2020 strategy objectives, aiming at the fulfilment of certain indicators, such as at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate, relative at-risk-of-poverty rate, severe material deprivation rate and the rate of people aged 0-59 years in households with very low work intensity.

The beneficiaries of information on poverty and social exclusion are primarily policy makers, academic and business environment, the general public.

This chapter presents time series for a wide range of indicators monitoring the risks of poverty and social exclusion.

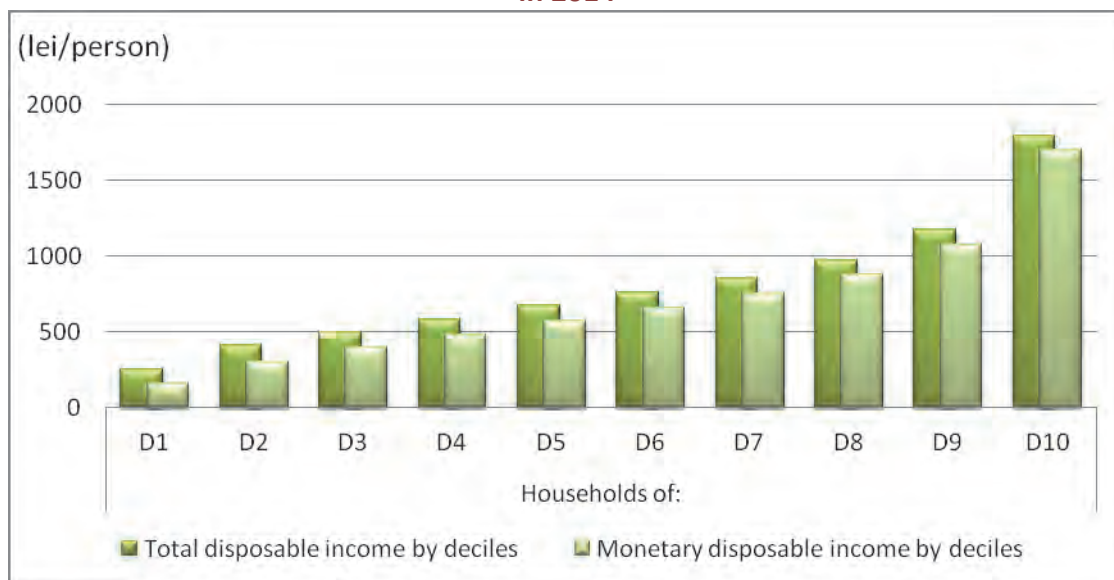
6.2. Income inequality, poverty and material deprivation

The well-being of a household is mainly determined by the number of people generating income, especially by the number of employed persons and the type of work they perform. And, of course, the level of household income depend on the position of its active members in the hierarchy of income corresponding to the type of activity performed, i.e. the level of salaries, income from agriculture or from independent non-agricultural activities.

⁵¹ Household wealth inequality across OECD countries: new OECD evidence

A measure of income inequality is the share of households in the upper deciles of households' distribution, by income level.

Figure 6.1. Total and monetary average disposable income, per person, by deciles, in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

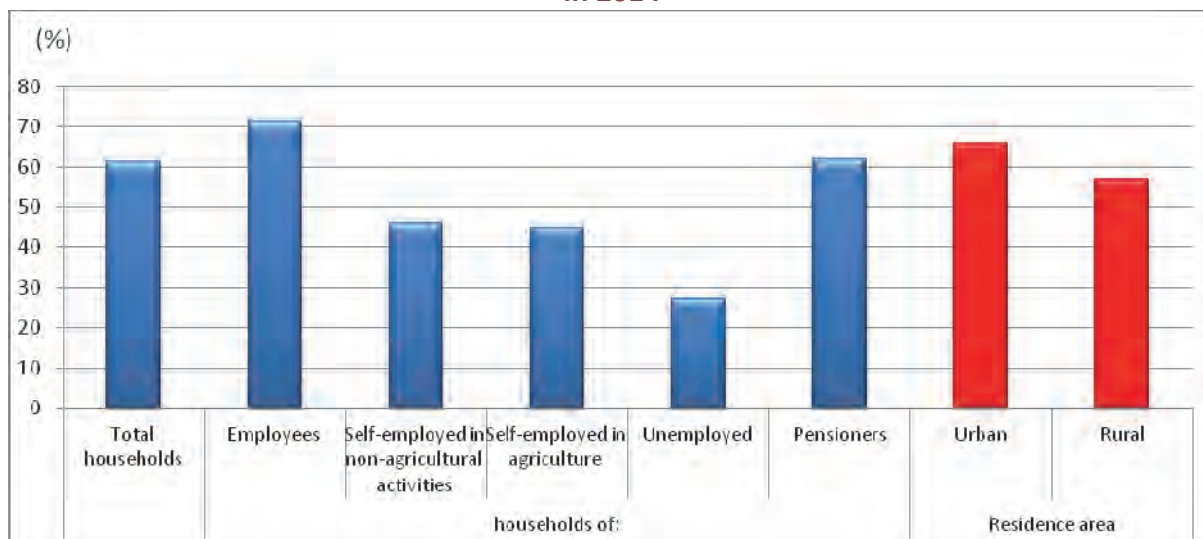
The analysis of the average income level by deciles, in 2014, shows a significant gap between the average income of households in the first decile (comprising households with the lowest income per person) and average income of households in the last decile (comprising households with the highest income). The ratio between the average income per person in households which form the first and last deciles was 7.6.

During 2001-2014, an increased distance was noticed between the top decile and the other deciles, owing to a much higher income than those characterising most of the distribution. For example, as against 2001, in 2013 the ratio between the average income per person in households which form the first and last deciles increased by 0.7 percentage points. In 2014, the ratio of the average income per person in households which form the first and last deciles was 1: 7.6.

Generally, for most of the households, the level of achieved income and particularly of disposable income remaining after making expenditure for household production and for the payment of taxes, duties, contributions, etc. is very low in comparison with the expenditure for meeting the consumption needs. In 2014, according to households' statements, 61.3 % of all households could cope with the expenditure based on their disposable income.

The possibilities of coping with household consumption needs vary between different types of households, classified according to the occupational status of the household head. Households of employees are privileged in this respect, in the sense that 71.1 % of them are able to meet their needs with their disposable income. Unemployed households are most affected, as only 27.3 % of them could meet their consumption needs in 2014.

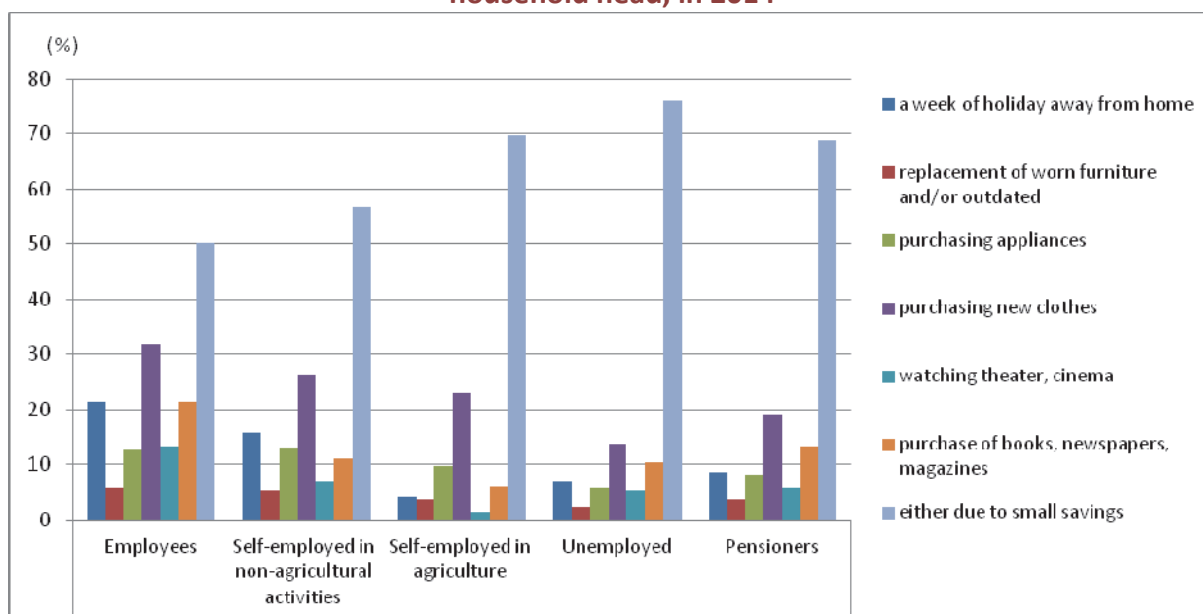
Figure 6.2. Share of households able to meet needs with their disposable income, by residence area and category, according to the occupational status of the household head, in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The residence area is also a factor which influences households' possibilities to meet needs with their disposable income. The share of households in urban area, which can address the needs with their disposable income was, in 2014, of 65.8 %, and by 9 percentage points less in rural area.

Figure 6.3. Share of households able to meet needs with their disposable income, by category of consumption expenditure, according to the occupational status of the household head, in 2014



Source: NIS, Household Budgets Survey (HBS)

In general, households cannot afford other consumption expenditure than those for food and non-food goods of strict necessity, such as replacement of obsolete or outmoded furniture, watching theatre or cinema performances, purchase of books, newspapers and magazines or purchase of household appliance. However, 23.7 % of households afford new clothes and 12.9 % to spend one

week's holiday away from home, each year. The frequency of those who can afford, with their disposable income, meeting these needs is much lower, for the full range, in case of households of self-employed in agriculture and unemployed.

The shortage of financial resources has resulted in a high proportion of households which cannot pay on time for the consumption of utilities. Thus, 38.7 % of all these households, 34.2 % of households in urban area and 43.2 % of rural households are unable to timely pay services related to maintenance of the dwelling.

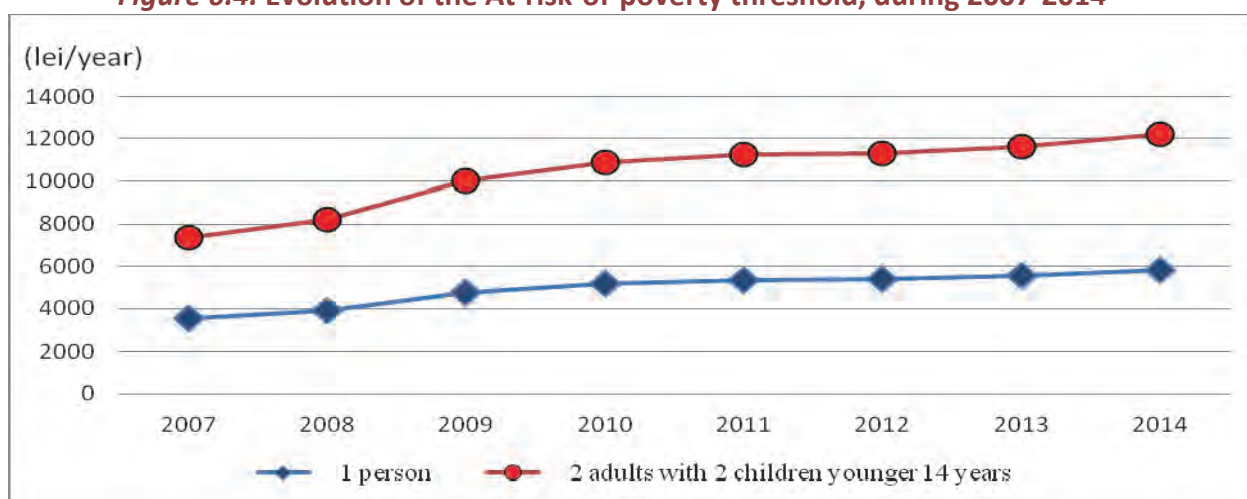
In 2014, the share of households that made use of savings to cope with current expenditure was 5.9 %, those who have made loans from relatives, friends or other persons accounted for 6.8 % (12.8 % in the case of unemployed households) while those in need of financial aid, without the obligation of repayment to relatives, friends or other persons accounted for 12.2 % (29.3 % in the case of unemployed households).

The main indicators of poverty and inequality, estimated on the basis of equivalised disposable income are the At-risk-of-poverty threshold, At-risk-of-poverty rate⁵², the Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20), the Pareto indicator (20/80) and the Gini coefficient.

The development over time of the poverty threshold has showed an upward trend, both for the threshold set out in case of single person households and households with two adults and two children under 14 years of age.

In 2014, the poverty threshold was 5823 lei/year for single-person households, respectively 12228 lei/year for households comprising two adults with two children younger than 14 years.

Figure 6.4. Evolution of the At-risk-of-poverty threshold, during 2007-2014



Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

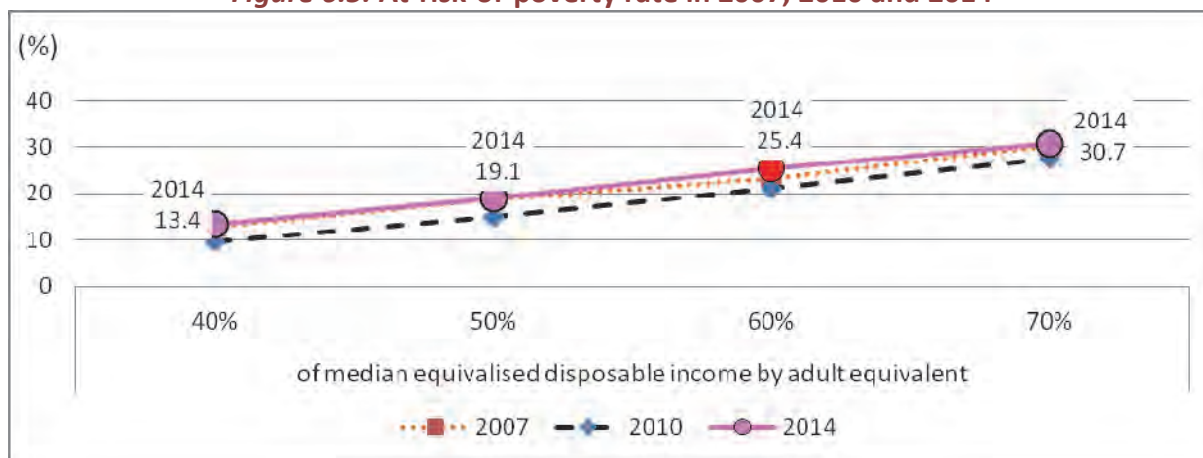
The poverty rate, based on a threshold of 60 % of the median equivalised disposable income, in 2014, was 25.4 %, an increase of 3 percentage points compared to the previous year and more than 4 percentage points compared with the minimum level recorded during 2007-2014 (21.1 % in 2010).

The analysis over time of poverty rate shows a decline in the welfare of the population of Romania, the indicator values being above those recorded in 2010, irrespective of the income threshold for

⁵² Calculated at the threshold of 60 % of median equivalised disposable income, but also to the thresholds of 40 %, 50 % and 70 % of median equivalised disposable income

which there have been calculated (40 %, 50 %, 60 % and 70 % of median equivalised disposable income).

Figure 6.5. At-risk-of-poverty rate in 2007, 2010 and 2014



Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

The demo-socio-economic characteristics of individuals, as well as the type of households where they live, are influencing factors, often decisive, related to the risk of poverty development and increase. The existence of an occupation and, generally, the occupational status, is a feature of the most importance in creating a living framework ensuring wealth or poverty of the persons concerned. Thus, important differences exist between the poverty rates of different socio-occupational categories. For 2014, the analysis of distribution by sex shows that there are no significant differences in the poverty rate, which is 25.5 % for men and 25.2 % for women. It should be noted that, by the year 2013, the poverty rate was slightly higher for women, the biggest difference being in 2009 when it was 2 percentage points over the poverty rate for men.

Table 6.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by type of household, during 2007-2014

(%)

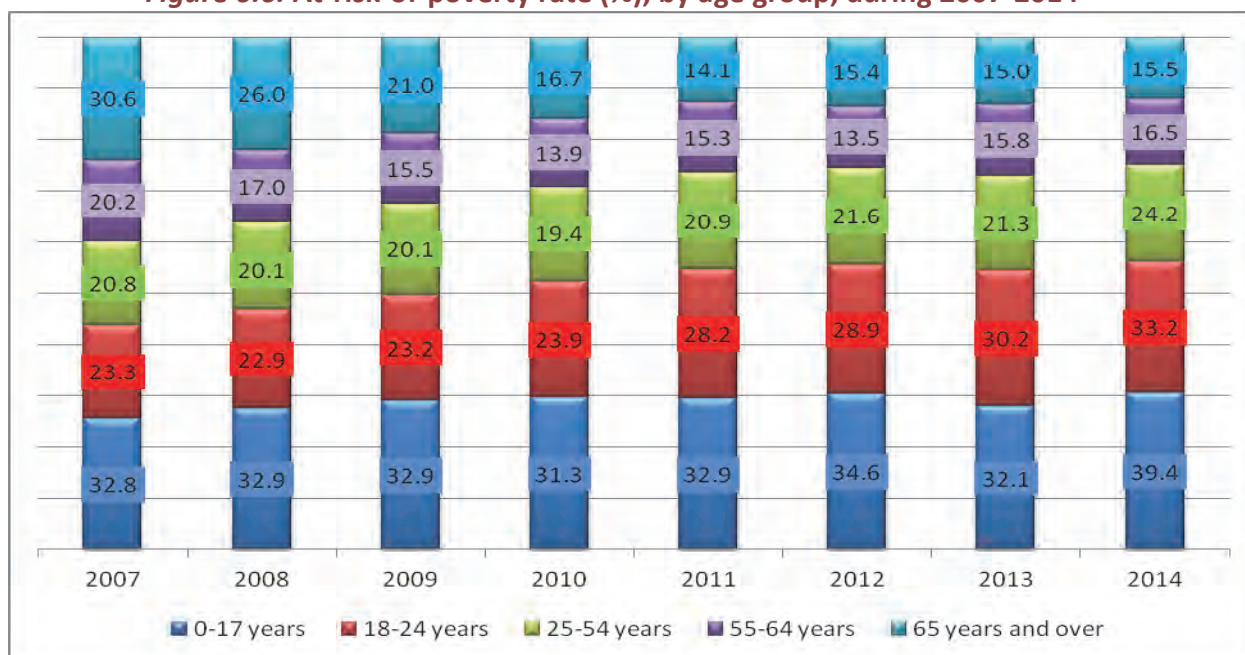
	Households without dependent children *	Households with dependent children	Single person	Single person with one or more dependent children	Two adults, younger than 65 years	Two adults, at least one aged 65 years or over	Two adults with one dependent child	Two adults with two dependent children	Two adults with three or more dependent children
2007	22.0	26.5	36.2	42.5	17.0	25.8	14.9	22.4	54.8
2008	18.4	26.3	32.9	39.9	13.8	20.0	14.1	24.0	57.3
2009	16.5	26.2	29.1	35.3	13.1	14.5	14.9	24.3	56.3
2010	14.3	25.3	26.7	31.9	13.5	11.3	16.4	26.7	60.4
2011	14.1	27.4	23.6	40.0	13.3	9.6	18.2	26.7	54.7
2012	14.3	29.2	24.9	39.8	13.8	8.7	18.7	27.2	59.8
2013	15.4	27.2	25.5	31.3	14.4	8.2	15.2	22.8	60.6
2014	15.7	32.3	26.0	30.7	15.2	8.8	15.7	31.1	73.1

Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

Note: * persons aged 0-17 years

At-risk-of-poverty rate increases with the size of the household, the increase being higher if the household has several dependent children. Households without dependent children are in the most favourable category, the poverty rate being 15.7 % (in 2014), increasing however, compared to previous years (e.g. 14.1 % in 2011 — which is the minimum of the period). At the opposite of the scale are households composed of two adults with three or more dependent children, their situation having increased sharply in recent years and reached 73.1 % in 2014. The risk of poverty decreases with increased age, so that most affected by poverty are children and young people (39.4 % in the age group 0-17 years, respectively 33.2 % of the age group 18-24 years).

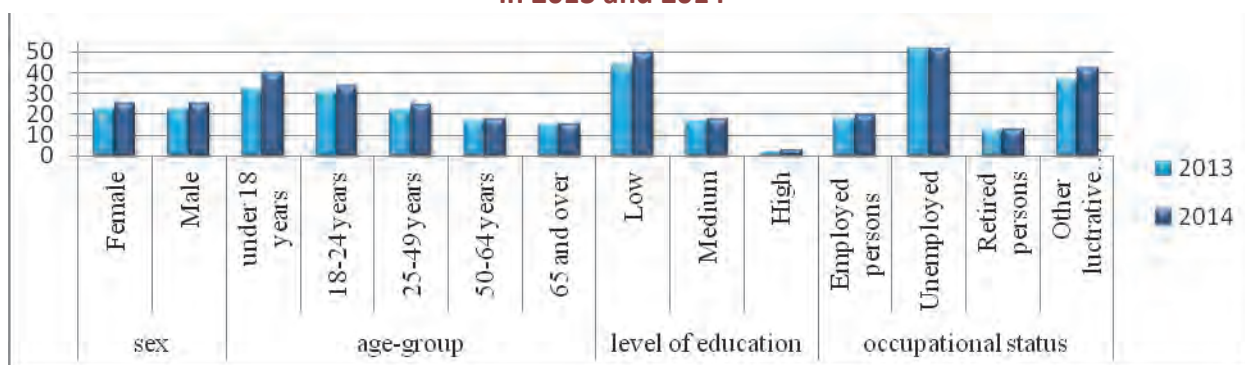
Figure 6.6. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%), by age group, during 2007-2014



Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

Compared to 2013, the relative poverty rate is growing for the main categories of the population. For example, people with low education recorded an increase by 6.5 percentage points in 2014 compared to the previous year, under the conditions where the poverty rate was already high in 2013 (43.0 %). Similarly, unemployed people are affected by poverty, with relative poverty rates of more than 50 %.

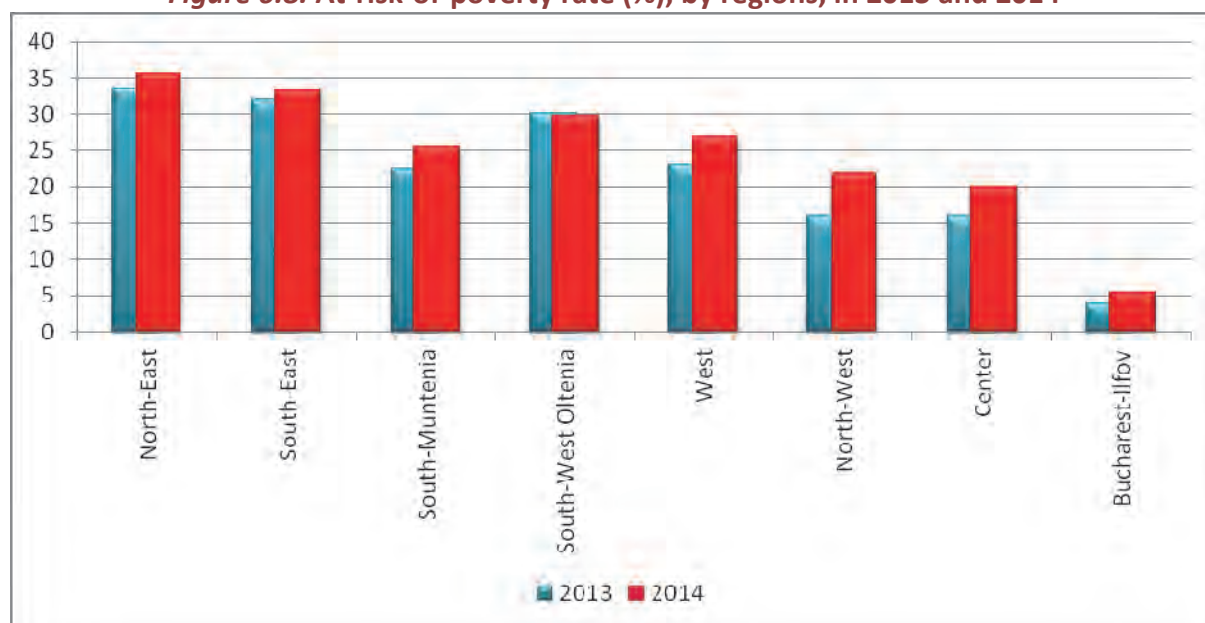
Figure 6.7. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%), by main categories of the population, in 2013 and 2014



Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

The segmentation of the population at-risk-of-poverty is also visible at territorial level.

Figure 6.8. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%), by regions, in 2013 and 2014



Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

The lowest risk of poverty was registered among the population of Bucharest and Ilfov, a region where the relative poverty rate in 2014 was 5.5 %. At the other end of the scale is the North-East region, where over 35 % of the population are subject to poverty.

Compared to the reference moment 2008, when Romania recorded the peak of economic growth, poverty rate stands at 22.0 %.⁵³

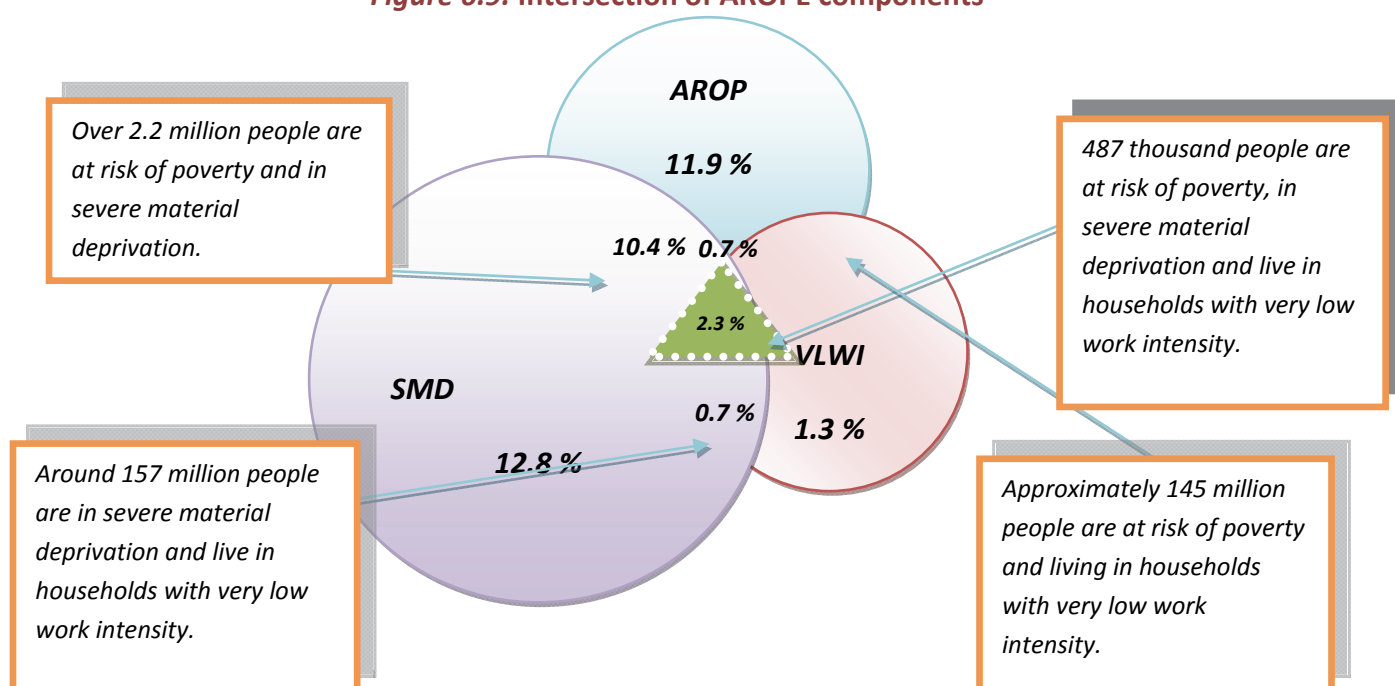
The social protection system in Romania, through all the protection systems comprised, ensures — through social transfers — a safety net for disadvantaged population in terms of disposable income. Thus, in 2014, at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers to the population was 48.6 % at the national level, almost double against the level recorded after such transfers. The most obvious difference can be seen in the case of retirement age (65 years and more) population, where the poverty rate before social transfers (including pensions), is more than five times higher than that calculated after social transfers.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) is an indicator which measures the percentage ratio between the numbers of people in at least one of the following situations: disposable income below the poverty threshold (60 % of median equivalised disposable income); severe material deprivation; living in a household with very low work intensity and the total population. AROPE is a composite multidimensional indicator of promoting social inclusion and poverty reduction.

In Romania, 8.5 million people are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. An illustration of the AROPE indicator components is presented in the following figure.

⁵³ the at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (threshold of 2008)

Figure 6.9. Intersection of AROPE components

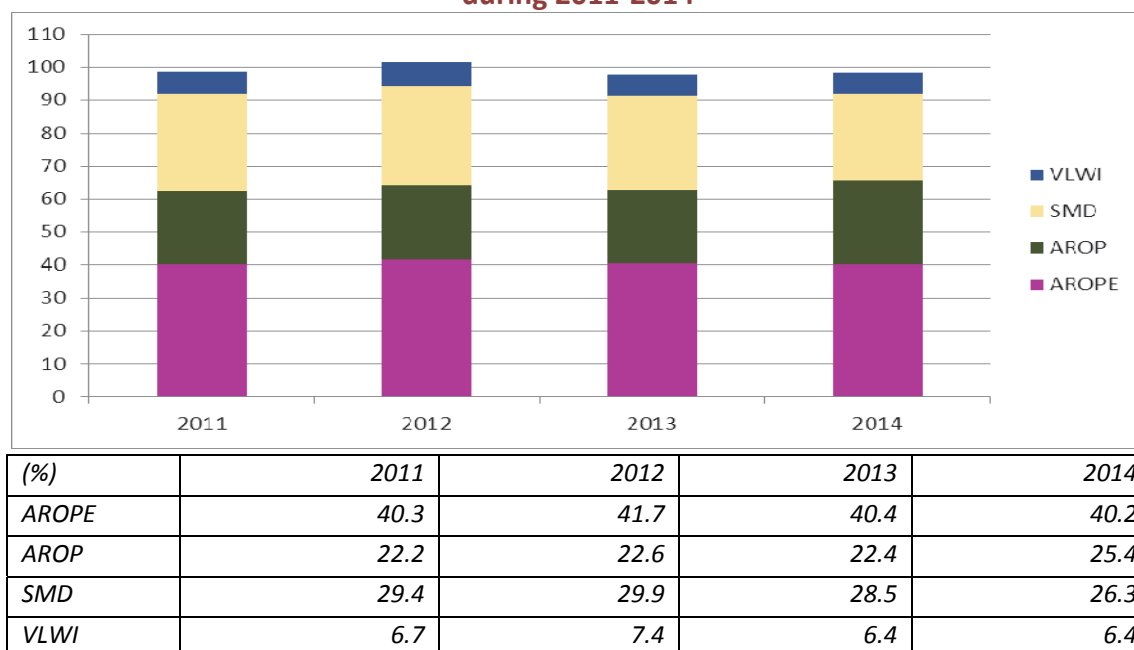


Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

Note:

- AROP — at risk of poverty rate
- SMD — severe material deprivation rate
- VLWI — very low work intensity rate

Figure 6.10. Evolution of Europe 2020 target indicators, during 2011-2014

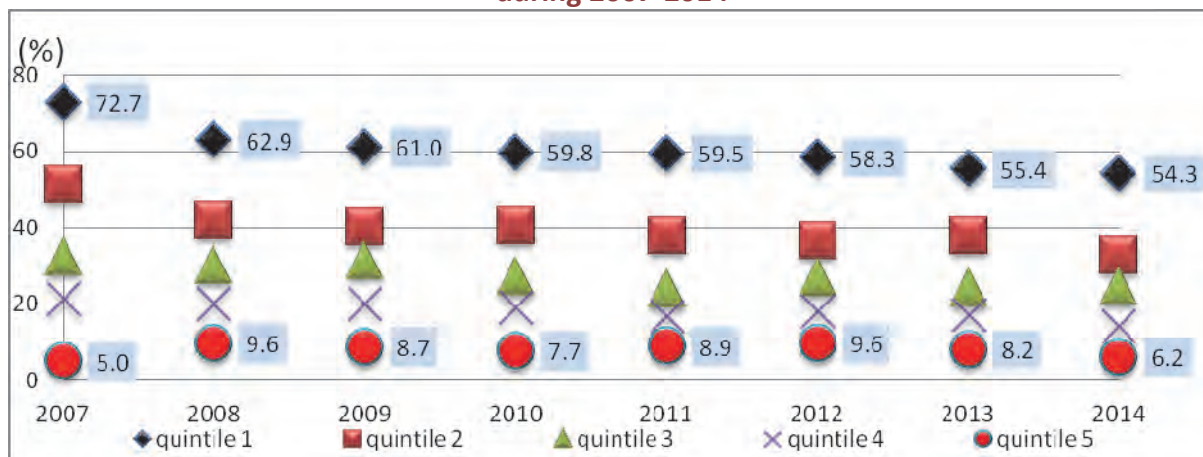


Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

Severe material deprivation rate in 2014 is more pronounced in the case of men (26.9 %) than of women (25.8 %), but during 2007-2014, there are no significant differences in the indicator values, by gender.

The severe material deprivation rate, as well as poverty rate, decreased for the age groups corresponding to the most economically active population; thus, the most affected are children aged between 0 and 17 years (31.5 %) and young persons aged 18-24 years (27.9 %), but also elderly people of 65 years and over (26.2 %).

Figure 6.11. Severe material deprivation rate, by income quintile, during 2007-2014



Source: NIS, Quality of Life Survey

The most affected households in terms of severe material deprivation are those in the lowest revenue quintile. In other words, out of the 20 % of households with the lowest incomes, in 2014, 54.3 % are in a state of severe material deprivation. However, the indicator value has improved over time since, in 2007, the severe material deprivation rate was 72.7 % for households in the first quintile.

Households with the highest incomes (upper quintile) have a severe material deprivation rate of 6.2 %.

An indicator that reflects the distribution of income inequality is the Gini coefficient, which measures how much of the total income of the population should be redeployed to arrive at a hypothetical situation in which income would be equally shared between all members of the society. From theoretical standpoint, the Gini coefficient can take values between 0 and 1 (or 0-100 %). A zero value would mean perfect equality of distribution, i.e. all citizens of a country would receive the same level of income. In the, hypothetic, case where the Gini coefficient would take the value 1 (100 %), the whole income in a country would be achieved by a single person.

For Romania, the Gini coefficient was estimated, in 2014, to 34.7 %, an increase compared to previous years (33.2 % in 2011 and 2012, respectively 34.0 % in 2013), which means that there is a tendency to increase household income inequality.

The income inequality index (also known as 80/20 ratio) is another indicator reflecting income inequality of a population, being defined as the ratio of the richest people income richest to the poorest, within income distribution. In Romania, in 2014, the total income of one fifth of the population (with the highest income) is 7.2 times higher than the total income of the 20 % poorest people (the lowest income).

The income inequality index is also calculated for the different segments of the population by age. For example, in the case of the population of 65 years and over, income inequality is lower, the ratio between the highest and the lowest income being lower than that calculated for the whole population (4.5 in 2014), while for people under 65 years of age the ratio is higher (7.7 in 2014).

6.3. Social equity and social protection

For any individual and also for any society, their life, health, the safety of persons and property assets are fundamental and priorities values.

Thus, in order to prevent, limit or eliminate the temporary or permanent effects of some situations that may generate social marginalisation or exclusion of a person, family, groups or communities, the government supports the social protection of its citizens; the financial support is made by financial redistribution measures intended for persons or families that meet the eligibility conditions provided for by law (social benefits) and by ensuring the access to a complex set of measures and actions carried out to meet social needs (social services), in order to improve the quality of life.

Social protection in Romania is defined in terms of the purpose to be achieved, i.e. for the protection of individuals and families and of their households against major social risks.

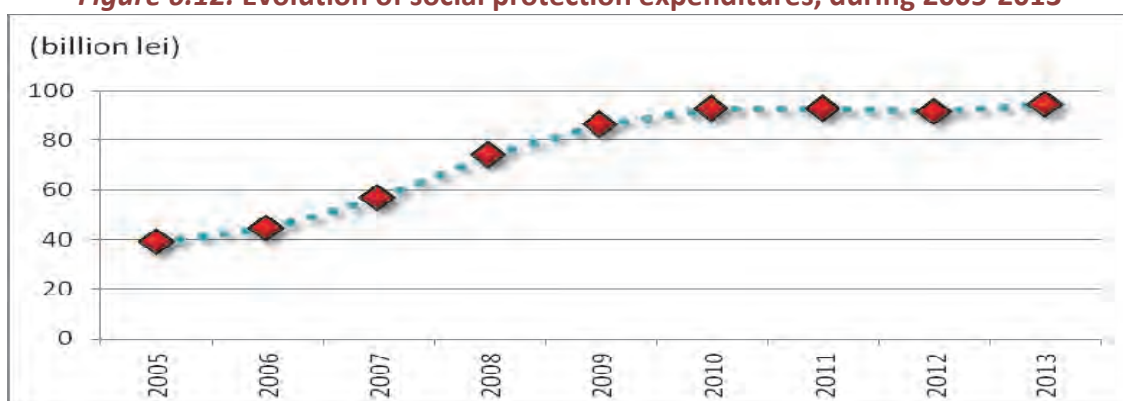
Major social risks identified in the statistical research on social protection (ESSPROS), classify social protection benefits in eight functions: sickness/health care, disability, old-age (retirement), survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing, social exclusion (not elsewhere classified).

Social protection expenditures comprise expenditures on social benefits, administration costs and other expenditures (for example: bank interest in connection with social funds).

Social benefits expenditures represent the amount of social protection resources allocated to beneficiaries in cash or in kind (in the form of goods and/or services), while administrative costs relate to expenditures generated by the organisation and administration of social protection schemes.

During 2005-2013, social protection expenditures increased in nominal terms from 38.9 billion lei, in 2005, to 94.1 billion lei, in 2013.

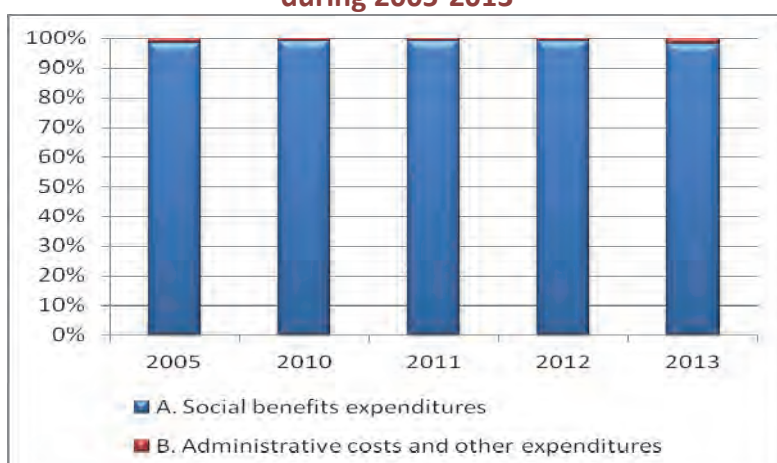
Figure 6.12. Evolution of social protection expenditures, during 2005-2013



Source: NIS, Social protection statistics, ESSPROS

Social protection expenditures are composed almost entirely of expenditure on social benefits (98 % in 2013) and of the administrative costs and other types of expenditure.

Figure 6.13. Structure of social protection expenditures, by category of expenditure, during 2005-2013



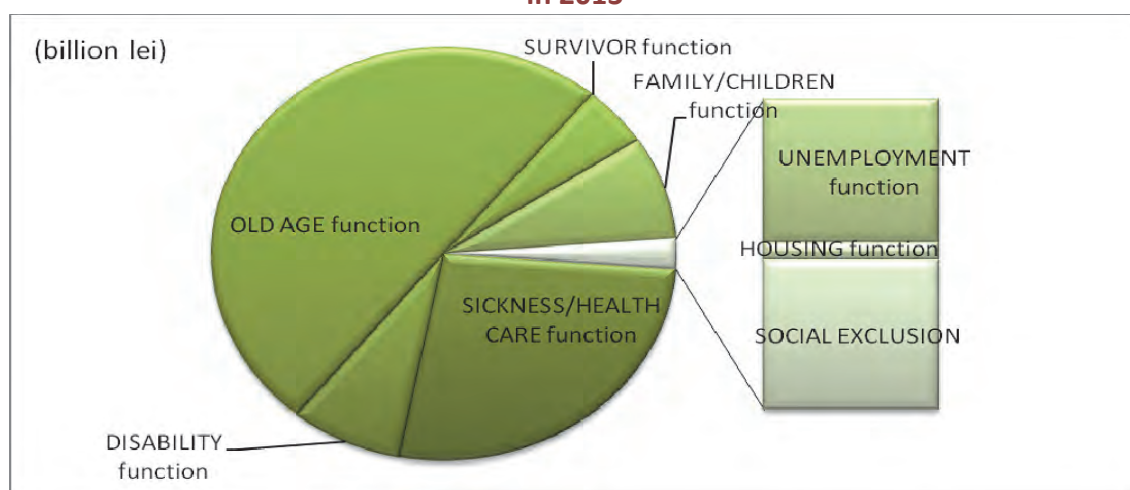
Source: NIS, Social protection statistics, ESSPROS

The non-means-tested social protection expenditures amounted, in 2013, 88.7 billion lei, while those means-tested were of 3.6 billion lei. The share of cash expenditures is preponderant in the total expenditures on social benefits (70.7 %).

Social benefits are a form of supplementing or substituting individual earnings from work, in order to ensure a socially acceptable minimum living standard, as well as a support to promote social inclusion and improving the quality of life of certain categories of people whose rights are expressly provided for by law. Social benefits are provided in cash or in kind and comprise allowances, indemnities, social aids (in kind — material aids as goods for individual or durable use and food, goods provided individually or under programmes aimed at facilitating access to education, health, employment, etc.) and facilities (for example: ensuring the payment of social insurance contributions and/or assimilation of periods of contribution, access to the physical, information and communication environment, tax incentives).

Evolution of social benefit expenditures by ESSPROS functions reveal that the old-age function holds the first place in terms of expenditure on social benefits in Romania (50.1 %), followed by sickness/health care function (26.9 %), of the total expenditures on social benefits.

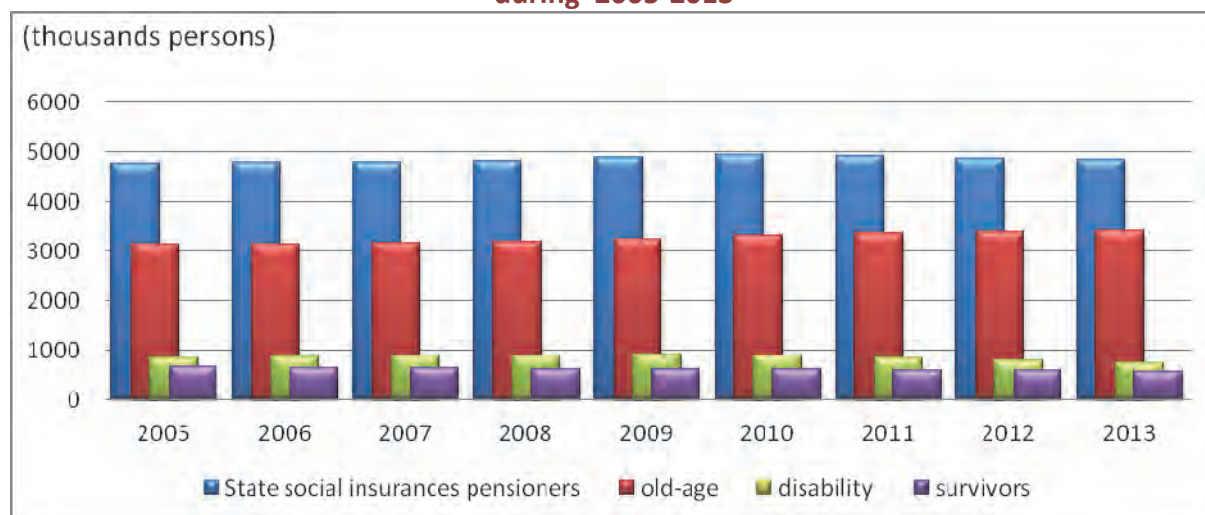
Figure 6.14. Structure of social benefits expenditures, by function of social protection, in 2013



Source: NIS, Social protection statistics, ESSPROS

In 2013, the number of pensioners of social protection was 4.7 million people, 3.3 million old-age pensioners, 0.7 million people receiving pensions for disability and 0.5 millions receiving survivor's pensions.

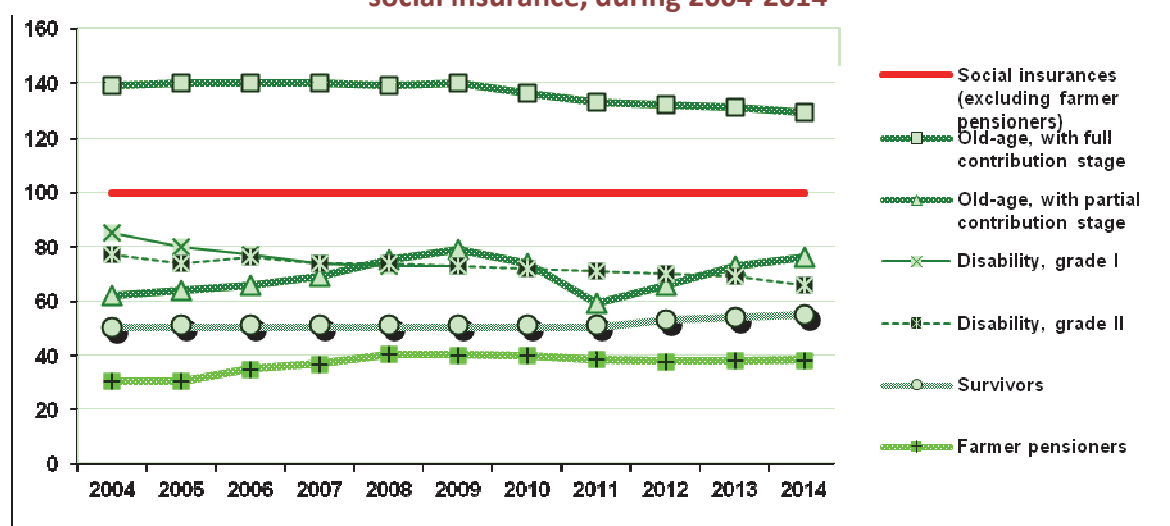
Figure 6.15. Distribution of State social insurances pensioners, by category of pension, during 2005-2013



Source: NIS, Statistical research on the number of pensioners and the average monthly pension

The ratio of average pensions, by category of pensioner and the average pension of social insurance (excluding pensioners from the former system of farmers) - as reference - registered different evolutions during 2004-2014, depending on each category of pensioners.

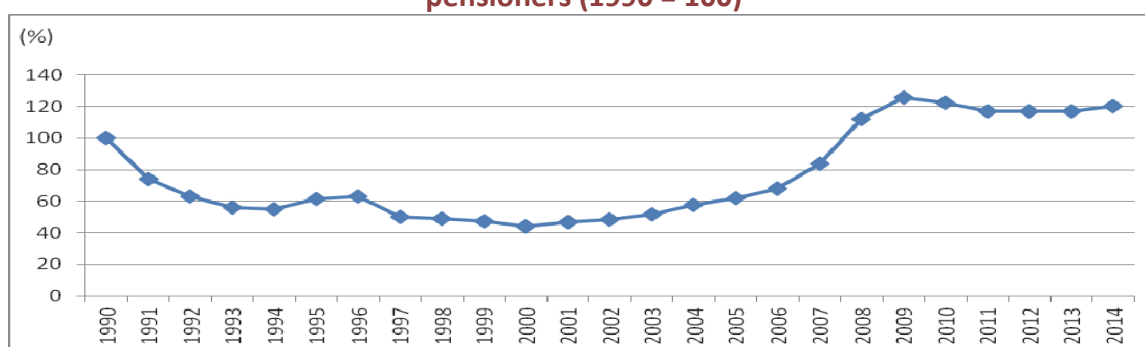
Figure 6.16. Evolution of the ratio between average pensions by pensioners' category (excluding pensioners from the former system of farmers) and the average pension of social insurance, during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical research on the number of pensioners and the average monthly pension

The ratio between the average old-age pension of social insurance, with full stage and the average pension of social insurance (excluding pensioners from the former system of farmers) decreased by 10 percentage points in 2014 compared to 2004, but remained over 1 throughout the period analysed.

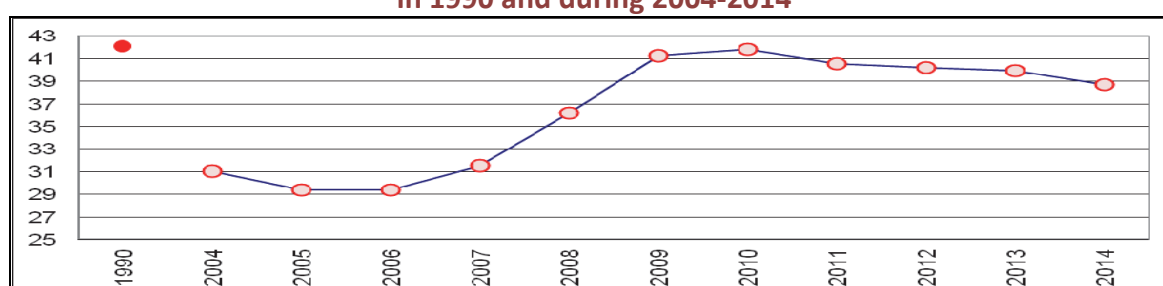
Figure 6.17. Evolution of the average real pension index of state social insurance pensioners (1990 = 100)



Source: NIS, Statistical research on the number of pensioners and the average monthly pension

From 2004 to 2014, the purchasing power of the average nominal pension showed an upward trend, the highest value of the average real pension index as against 1990 being registered in 2009 (125.7 %), decreasing to 120.5 % in 2014.

Figure 6.18. Ratio of average pension of state social insurance to average earnings, in 1990 and during 2004-2014



Source: NIS, Statistical research on the number of pensioners and the average monthly pension

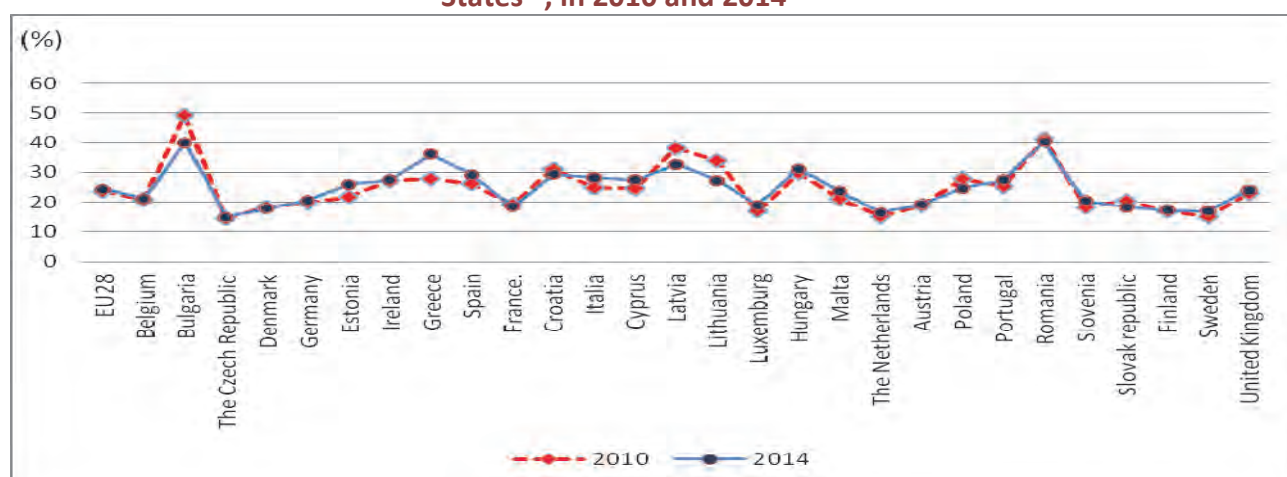
If in 1990, in real terms, the average pensions of State social insurance (including the pensions of MapN, MAI, SRI) represented 42.1 % in relation to the average earnings, in 2004 it was 31.1 %, and in 2014 of 38.7 %.

6.4. Poverty incidence and social protection in the international context

Eurostat, based on data submitted by the statistical offices of the Member States, show that in 2014, 122 million people in the European Union (24.4 %) were under the incidence of poverty or social exclusion, compared with 24.5 % in 2013. The indicator that measures the rate of at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) is the main indicator for monitoring the poverty target in the Europe 2020 strategy.

In 2014, Bulgaria and Romania appear with the highest levels of risk of poverty or social exclusion among the EU Member States; in Romania, 40.2 % of the population live at risk of poverty or social exclusion and 40.1 % in Bulgaria. On the contrary, the Nordic countries registered the lowest values for the rate of risk of poverty or social exclusion among EU Member States (the Netherlands 16.5 %, Sweden 16.9 % and Finland 17.3 %).

Figure 6.19. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) in some EU Member States⁵⁴, in 2010 and 2014



Source: Eurostat, EU survey on income and living conditions (EU-SILC),
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In most European countries, children and working age people are more exposed at risk of poverty or social exclusion than elderly people. The biggest differences —recorded by AROPE— between the age group 0-17 years and the total population were observed in Romania, Hungary and the United Kingdom. The situation is relatively better in terms of incidence of poverty or social exclusion on children in Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Croatia, Slovenia and Finland. As regards social protection monitoring, Eurostat, through its database⁵⁵ provides users with detailed, comparable and regularly updated information about national social protection systems in the EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Serbia and Turkey. There are, thus, disseminated comparative tables on social protection which are accompanied by the related metadata. As such, a trans-national approach is conferred to the main data for each social protection branch.

The amounts spent for social benefits is more than 90% of total expenditures on social protection in all EU Member States. Among them, a high share is allotted for old-age benefits, for health care scheme and also for child and family and unemployment schemes. In 2012, old-age benefits accounted for 49.5 % of total social benefits in Romania, but the share was highest in Latvia (54.6 %). In 2012, health care expenditure, financed by social protection schemes, showed the largest shares in the total expenditure on social benefits in Ireland (48.7 %), the Netherlands (35.9 %) and Croatia (34.6 %), while in Romania they had a share of 26.6 %.

⁵⁴ For which data are available

⁵⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Figure 6.20. Unemployment expenditures as % of total social benefits expenditures, in some EU Member States⁵⁶ in 2011 and 2012



Source: Eurostat, European System of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS), <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

The share of unemployment expenditures in the total expenditures for social benefits was 5.6 % in the EU 28 Member States. In Romania, the level of such expenditures is much lower (1.1 %), but there are some countries where the unemployment expenditures exceeds the European average, such as Spain (14.1 %), Belgium (12.5 %) and Ireland (11.6 %). In 2012⁵⁷, social protection expenditures⁵⁸ reached 29.8 % of GDP within the EU 28. As share of social protection expenditures in GDP, it can be observed that it varies substantially among the Member States, from a share of less than 20 % in GDP in many of the Eastern European States⁵⁹ to a share of over 30 % in GDP in Western and Northern Member States⁶⁰. As regards Romania, the share of social protection expenditures in GDP was 15.6 % in 2012. On the social protection expenditures to GDP ratio, if at national level they accounted for 15.4 % in 2012, in the EU 28 they represented 28.6 % of GDP.

⁵⁶ For which data are available

⁵⁷ Data for EU 28 for 2012 are provisional.

⁵⁸ Administrative costs and other expenditure included.

⁵⁹ LV, EE, RO, LT, BG, PL, SK and MT

⁶⁰ IT, AT, SE, UK, BE, EL, FI, IE, NL, FR, DK

Table 6.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate in the EU Member States, during 2010-2014**(%)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU 28	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.6	17.2
Belgium	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.5
Bulgaria	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8
The Czech Republic	9.0	9.8	9.6	8.6	9.7
Denmark	13.3	13.0	13.1	12.3	11.9
Germany	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.7
Estonia	15.8	17.5	17.5	18.6	:
Ireland	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.1	:
Greece	20.1	21.4	23.1	23.1	22.1
Spain	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.4	22.2
France.	13.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3
Croatia	20.6	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4
Italia	18.2	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.6
Cyprus	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.4
Latvia	20.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.2
Lithuania	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6	19.1
Luxemburg	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4
Hungary	12.3	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.6
Malta	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.7	15.9
The Netherlands	10.3	11.0	10.1	10.4	11.6
Austria	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1
Poland	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.3	17.0
Portugal	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.7	19.5
Romania	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4	25.4
Slovenia	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5	14.5
Slovakia	12.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6
Finland	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8	12.8
Sweden	12.9	14.0	14.1	14.8	15.1
United Kingdom	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8

Source: Eurostat, EU survey on income and living conditions (EU-SILC),

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Note: “:” data not available

In 2014, the at risk of poverty rate, based on a threshold of 60 % of the median equivalised disposable income, increased slightly compared to the previous year, both as an average for all Member States but also in most countries of the European Community. The largest increases were recorded in Romania (3 percentage points), Spain and Latvia (1.8 percentage points) and the Netherlands (1.2 percentage points).

The Statistical Survey on Permanent Resident Population

1. Objectives of the survey

Measuring permanent resident population is necessary to meet the need for information on all persons who are 'de jure' residents of Romania. Knowing the number and structure of permanent resident population are useful for "governmental decisions making process, to inform the public", "the formation of official statistical data series that are part of national fund of statistical data" (according to the law on official statistics in Romania).

Determination of permanent resident population is also necessary for: providing information on detailed territorial profile level, up to locality level (town-municipality, town, commune), the information necessary for a multitude of strategies and national policies in the administration, economic or social fields; hierarchy of settlements in tiers; providing criteria for determining taxes.

2. Coverage

The coverage of the survey represents all persons of Romanian citizenship who have their permanent residence in Romania.

Permanent resident population of Romania includes the persons with Romanian citizenship who have their permanent residence on the territory of Romania, proven by an identity card (CI / CI provisional, BI) issued by the competent authorities of Romania (DEPABD - Directorate for Personal Records and Database Administration).

To set up the value of this indicator, the usual residence is not taken into account as well as the period and/or reason of absence from the permanent residence.

3. Observation unit: the person.

4. Frequency and reference period

Reference moments for statistically determining the permanent resident population are January 1st and July 1st, t year.

The data on permanent resident population at the moment of January 1st, t year are available on April and those of July 1st, t year on October.

5. Methods and period of data registration

Data collection is in the structure of the National Institute for Statistics (for vital events) and of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (for international migration flows by change of permanent residence).

Reference period for vital events surveys' data is month.

Statistical bulletins completed during a calendar month are submitted by the 5th of the following month to the statistical regional / county departments (in Bucharest, to statistical sector services). On the 25th of the month following that of the registration, the databases are transmitted electronically to the Department of Demographic Studies, Projections and Population Census, Office of demography, health, culture and justice statistics of the NIS.

DEPABD and Passports General Directorate submit biannually data on internal and international migration determined by change of permanent residence.

DEPABD also annually submit data on persons who have acquired Romanian citizenship and have established their permanent residence in Romania and people who have give up their Romanian citizenship.

Permanent resident population on January 1st was computed based on permanent resident population on July 1st, to which were added the following:

- natural increase of the population between July 1 - December 31, 2014 (the number of live-births minus the number of deceased); distribution of live-birth (age 0 years) on localities was made by the mother's permanent residence locality or, if the mother does not have residence in Romania, after the father's permanent residence locality ; for deceased, the distribution was also made by their permanent residence locality.

- balance of internal migration flows with change in permanent residence between July 1 - December 31, 2014 (the difference between the number of persons arriving in a locality and the number of persons leaving it);
- balance of international migration flows with change in permanent residence between July 1 - December 31, 2014 (Romanian citizens who re-establish their permanent residence in Romania minus Romanian citizens who establish their permanent residence abroad).

6. Nomenclature used

Nomenclature of statistical territorial units (NUTS);

The nomenclature of ages which includes all ages from 0 to 110 years and over; for permanent resident population data dissemination are used the ages (0-84 years) and the five-years age groups (0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 - 14 years 80-84 years, 85 years and over).

The Statistical Survey on Usual Resident Population

1. Objectives of the survey

Measuring usual resident population is necessary to cover the need for information on all persons who are "de facto" residents of Romania. Usual resident population is a reference indicator (benchmark) at macroeconomic level and it is used in the production of national statistics reflecting the socio-economic developing capacity of the country. Knowing the number and structure of the usual resident population is also necessary for "the governmental decisions making process, to inform the public and to convey them to the international organizations", "the formation of official statistics data series that are part of national fund of statistics data" (according to the law on national statistics in Romania). Statistical indicators on the usual resident population are estimated according to European standards, respectively to the stipulations of EU Regulation no.1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 20, 2013 regarding European demographic statistics and EU Regulation no 205/2014 laying down uniformed conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on European demographic statistics, as regards breakdowns of data, deadlines and data revisions.

2. Coverage

The coverage of the survey represents all persons with Romanian citizenship, foreigners and without citizenship, who have their usual residence on Romanian territory. According to the criteria required by European regulations regarding the usual residence and the 12 months treshold, in the usual resident population of Romania:

- *are included immigrants - Romanian citizens, foreigners and persons without citizenship who previously had the usual residence in another country and settled their usual residence on the Romanian territory for at least 12 months period or with the intention of staying for at least 12 months and*
- *are excluded emigrants – persons who previously had the usual residence on the Romanian territory and settled their usual residence in another country for at least 12 months period or with the intention of staying for at least 12 months.*

3. Observation unit: *the person.*

4. Frequency and reference period

Reference moments for statistically determining the usual resident population are January 1st and July 1st, t year. The data on usual resident population at the moment of January 1st, t year are available on August (provisional data) and on January, t+1 year (final data). Average usual resident population of t year (corresponding to July 1st, t year) can be calculated when the usual resident population data on January 1st, year t+1 are available.

5. Methods and period of data registration

Continuously recording the events of migration flows with residence settlement is carried out by police according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs regulations.

Data on residence settlement on January 1st, t year are obtained by processing these individual records (non-personal) given by the Directorate for Personal Records and Database Administration (DEPABD), body within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

According to national legislation, the establishment of residence is made when persons living temporarily, uninterrupted, for more than 15 days to a different address than the domicile. County Population Record Offices processes the endorsement of the residence establishment on the official population record form. The endorsement of residence establishment is granted for the requested period, but not exceeding a year, and is valid during the time when the person actually resides at that stated residence.

For the calculation of the resident population only those persons who have a residence visa for 1 year and change their residence from a county to another are taken into account.

Data sources used to estimate the usual resident population of Romania are:

- processed data from administrative sources: data on live births with at least one parent usually resident in Romania at the time of birth; data on deceased persons who had usually residence in Romania; data on internal migration by change of permanent residence and internal migration with change of residence for 1 year;
- data sent by the national statistical offices from Italy and Spain;
- Eurostat database on population and international migration;
- results of an econometric model based on estimation techniques by small areas, to determine a component of international migration.

For the period between the last two censuses (2002-2011 period), data refers to usual resident population, re-estimated under comparability conditions with final results of the Population and Housing Census of 2011.

After January 1st, 2012, the usual resident population on January 1st was estimated according to the usual residence criterion, using the components method:

6. Nomenclature used

Nomenclature of statistical territorial units (NUTS);

The nomenclature of ages which includes all ages from 0 to 110 years and over; for permanent resident population data dissemination are used the ages (0-84 years) and the five-years age groups (0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 - 14 years 80-84 years, 85 years and over).

The Statistical Survey on Long- Term International Migration

1. Objectives of the survey

Knowing the number of emigrants and immigrants and the structure of international migration, the evolution of the migration phenomenon is useful for calculating the resident population, governmental decisions making process, informing the public, statistical analysis etc.

European Union enlargement has added a new geographical dimension to the magnitude of the phenomenon of migration. It also gave an impetus to the demand for accurate, timely and harmonized statistical information.

Statistical indicators on the long-term international migration are estimated according to European standards, respectively to the stipulations of EU Regulation No.862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection, EU Regulation No 351/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection as regards the definitions of the categories of the groups of country of birth, groups of country of previous usual residence, groups of country of next usual residence and groups of citizenship.

2. Coverage

Long-term international migration – refers to persons who changed their usual residence for at least 12 months in the reference period (t year).

Emigrants are the persons who emigrate abroad for a period of at least 12 months;

Immigrants are the persons (with Romanian, foreign or without citizenship) who immigrate to Romania for a period of at least 12 months. There are included: foreign citizens and stateless who previously had the usual residence in another country and settled their usual residence on the Romanian territory for 12 months period at least; Romanian citizens who previously had the usual residence in another country for at least 12 months and returned to the country for at least 12 months.

3. Observation unit: the person.

4. Frequency and reference period

International migration is estimated annually, provisional data being available within 8 months after the end of the reference year and final data are available in 12 months after the end of the reference year

5. Methods and period of data registration

Data sources used to estimate the stock of emigrants and the annual migration flows are:

- processed data from administrative sources (Ministry of Internal Affairs: Directorate for Personal Records and Database Administration- DEPABD, General Inspectorate for Immigration- IGI, Passports General Directorate-DGP);
- annual data provided by national statistical offices of Spain and Italy;
- Eurostat database regarding the population and international migration ('mirror' statistics);
- the results of an econometric model based on estimation techniques on small domains which provides the determination of the stock of emigrants at national level.

The method for estimating the migration flows is to aggregate and correlate information from data sources. Data on **immigrants and emigrants** flows were estimated based on multiple data sources, the main ones being: data provided by national statistical offices of Italy and Spain, the "mirror statistics " on international migration (the Romanian immigrants declared by other states being emigrants in Romanian statistics and, vice-versa, emigrants to Romania declared by the other states representing immigrants for national statistics), data from administrative sources (e.g., the number of immigrants provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration).

To estimate international migration on territorial level, NIS has developed an econometric method for estimating international migration based on estimation techniques on small domains, using data from two statistical sources: - a sample statistical survey - Households Labor Force Survey - which regularly collects information about persons who (immigrate, respectively) emigrate from Romania based on a sample of house and – an exhaustive statistical survey – The Population and Housing Census - which provides information at a certain time (in this case on October 20, 2011) on the structure of the population who (immigrate, respectively) emigrate in terms of variables of interest (gender, age, educational level, urban or rural area, etc.). The estimation method on small domains involves producing of estimators for domains where selective statistical survey's sample comprises too few statistical units, or - in some cases - they are absent. Small domains estimation "borrows" relevance and accuracy by combining data from selective surveys with additional information from other data sources (statistical or administrative exhaustive sources).

6. Nomenclature used

Nomenclature of statistical territorial units (NUTS);

The nomenclature of ages which includes all ages from 0 to 110 years and over; for permanent resident population data dissemination are used the ages (0-84 years) and the five-years age groups (0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10 - 14 years 80-84 years, 85 years and over).

Survey on demographic events

1. Objectives of the statistical research

The statistics on demographic events are derived from exhaustive surveys based solely on administrative data. Information in this area are vital because these events are directly involved in the development of natural growth and thus affect developments and demographic changes in

Romania, with serious implications on aging. These phenomena have a decisive influence on social policies, particularly in the labor market, health system and education policy making.

The European regulations governing statistics on demographic events are the following:

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics;

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 205/2014 of 4 March 2014 laying down uniformed conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on European demographic statistics, as regards breakdowns of data, deadlines and data revisions;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 328/2011 of 5 April 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics on causes of death.

2. Data collection method

The statistics on demographic events related to birth, death and marriage are obtained by an exhaustive statistical survey exclusively based on administrative data.

Civil status offices within the city halls of municipalities, cities and rural communes transcribe the data from administrative documents into demographic statistical bulletins which are then transmitted to the territorial statistical directorates. Depending on the demographic phenomenon registered this transcription is performed: while recording live births in civil status acts based on birth certificate issued by the medical unit where the birth occurred; while recording the death in civil status acts based on the death certificate issued by the medical unit where the death occurred; while recording the marriage within the civil status acts, based on the marriage certificate issued by the civil status office of the place where the marriage occurred.

The flow of processing information on demographic events and information about people who have gone through these demographic events consists of the following phases: reception, integrity checking , identifying missing, inconsistent , unclear or inadequate data and correction of data, transposition into standard IT structures, transmission to the National Institute of Statistics (INS) to obtain aggregated data, processing and presentation of research results in synthetic or detailed statistical tables, table validation and preparation of analytical notes and methodology for publication .

Unlike other demographic events, data on divorces are collected by divorce statistical bulletins drawn by the civil status officers based on information gathered at the dissolution of the marriage, as well as information gathered from courts and notaries public.

On 26.10.2010 was published the Law No.202/2010 on measures to accelerate the judiciary process, known as the "Small Justice Reform". This law amended some legal provisions of the Family Code relating to divorce, regulating for the first time the administrative divorce, which makes it possible to dissolve the marriage by a civil status officer or a notary public. If the spouses agree to divorce and have no minor children born in wedlock or adopted, the civil status officer or the notary public of either the place of marriage or the last residence of the family may record the dissolution of the marriage between the spouses, drawing to them a divorce certificate according to the law. The petition for divorce has to be filed by the spouses together. When the divorce petition is filed at the city hall where the marriage occurred, the civil status officer, after issuing the certificate of divorce, will record the mention of divorce in the act of marriage. If the petition for divorce is filled at the city hall where the spouses had their last common residence, the civil status officer will draw the certificate of divorce and forward a certified copy of it to the city hall of the place where the marriage occurred, to be added as a mention in the marriage act. The notary public, after ruling the divorce, draws the divorce certificate and forwards a certified copy of it to the city hall of the place where the marriage occurred, to be added as a mention in the marriage act. Together with the copy of the certificate of divorce, the notary public sends to the civil status office the data required to draw the divorce statistical bulletin. Civil status offices within city halls transcribe the data from administrative documents into demographic statistical bulletins which are then transmitted to the territorial statistics directorates.

Territorial statistical directorates and receive divorce statistical bulletins from courts, filled in with data on marriages that were dissolved.

Regardless of demographic events observed, the above data are processed by the time the event occurred and are assigned geographically by the permanent residence of the persons that endured these demographic events.

3. Frequency and reference period

Data on vital statistics (births and deaths) and those related to marriage and divorce are recorded on a monthly basis, with data for the current month that is submitted to the National Statistics Institute 25 days after the end of the reference month. Data processing is performed within 40 days of the end of the reference month. Annual indicators are obtained by summing the monthly data from the records of the calendar year.

Data sources for chapter 2

Activity of the sanitary units in 2014

1. Objectives of the survey

The objective of the statistical survey in the health domain is the production of information necessary for describing the network and activities of the sanitary units and to analyze developments and trends that manifest from year to year.

2. Data source

The data presented in the „Activity of the sanitary units in 2014” publication are obtained from an exhaustive statistical survey carried out annually by the National Institute of Statistics, based on information collected from administrative sources or directly, from the sanitary units.

3. Data collection method

Statistical data on the activity of sanitary units are collected based on the SAN statistical questionnaire - "Activity of the sanitary units" by self-registration on the web portal, using an IT application developed by the National Institute of Statistics or self-registration on printed questionnaires.

Statistical data completed on the printed questionnaires are submitted annually to the Territorial Departments of Statistics.

Statistical data are collected from the County Departments of Public Health, units of the ministries with own healthcare network and from the sanitary units in the private sector, as well as from the sanitary units with beds (hospitals, sanatoria, preventoria, etc.), as follows:

- every sanitary unit with beds in the healthcare system, regardless of ownership, fill in a SAN statistical questionnaire;
- sanitary units without beds belonging to the Ministry of Health network, as well as those in the private system, are centralized in distinct questionnaires, completed by County Departments of Public Health / Department of Public Health of Bucharest Municipality;
- local and county councils fill in, in a centralized manner, at locality level, distinct questionnaires for their subordinated units: units for disabled persons, medical/dental school/student offices, nurseries, as well as for the units with medical staff, operating in the field of child protection and units providing socio-medical care for the elderly;
- ministries and public institutions with own healthcare network, National Health Insurance House, Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority, as well as NGO's fill in, in a centralized manner, at locality level, the data on sanitary units without beds and on own medical staff within their own network.

The information processing flow on the activity of sanitary units marks the following steps: data reception, data integrity check, identification of missing data, inconsistencies, ambiguities or discrepancies and their correction, conversion into standard IT structures, processing at the National Institute of Statistics to obtain aggregated data, presentation of the survey results in synthetic or

detailed statistical tables, tables validation and preparation of analytical and methodological notes to elaborate the publication.

Data related to sanitary units are processed and assigned geographically, by counties and residence area, depending on the premises of the sanitary units.

4. Periodicity and reference period

Statistical survey in the healthcare area is made annually and ensures the collection of information on public and private healthcare network. Most recent data presented in this publication refers to the situation at the end of 2014 and were collected during the period 26.01 - 16.02.2015.

Population Health Interview Surveys

1. Objectives of the survey

The overall objective of the survey was the development, implementation and achievement of a Population Health Interview Survey, based on a statistical sample of households, to provide statistical data on the population health in Romania, data not available from other statistical sources.

Population Health Interview Survey is carried out according to the European standards, i.e. Regulation (EC) No. 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008, on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, Commission regulation (EU) No. 141/2013 of 19 February 2013, on implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics based on the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS).

2. Coverage

Health Interview Survey was addressed to population households and covered all persons of Romanian nationality, persons without citizenship or foreign citizens having their usual residence for at least 12 months in the selected research centers. The sample included households in permanent dwellings (including residential units inhabited for necessity) assigned in the research centers in all counties, including, proportionally, households in urban and rural area.

All household members having their usual residence at the address of the dwelling in the sample were **subject to registration**. The persons permanently living in common housing units (homes for elderly, units for disabled persons, foster centers, etc.) were **not included in the survey**, as well as the persons who had their usual residence for 12 months or more in another locality (in the country or abroad).

The **observation unit** was the **household**, defined as the group of two or more persons who, usually live together, being generally related and who manage together, participating totally or partially at incomes and expenses. Thus, the household could be constituted, also, of a group of two or more persons, with or without children, related or not, but who declared that by mutual agreement, live together and have a common budget. The person who does not belong to a household and who declared that lives and manage on her/his own was considered a single person household.

The household was chosen as observation unit due to the fact the use of healthcare services is associated with the household characteristics.

3. Data collection method

Data recording in the survey questionnaires was done by **face to face interview**, the interviewer, who had the main role, was not a specialist in medical issues. The interviewer went to the selected dwellings and, through direct questions addressed as much as possible to each household member (except the persons up to 15 years and those who, due to medical reasons, could not answer directly in the interview), wrote the information in the survey questionnaires. For a couple of more sensitive questions regarding tobacco and alcohol consumption, the data were completed directly by the respondents in a distinct questionnaire, by **self-completion**.

For **persons under 15 years** the data have been provided by an adult person within the household (in most cases the mother, because it was considered she is the most appropriate person to provide accurate details and only in case the mother was not available, the information was provided by the child's father or another adult person).

4. Data collection period

The Health Interview Survey was carried out in 2014, during September, October and November, over a period of 10 days, starting with the 19th day of each of these three months (19-28 September, 19-28 October and 19-28 November).

5. Reference period

The questions had different reference periods. Thus, the first type of questions had a general aspect, or referred to what respondents usually do or can do (i.e. general health status, long-term limitations due to chronic diseases, etc.).

Another type of questions had as reference period the time of the interview or another time, as close to it (as in the case of questions on height and weight, tobacco consumption).

It was considered that for certain topics, to avoid remembering minor events, the reference period should be as short as possible. Thus, another type of questions referred to the last two weeks that ended one day before the day the interview took place (e.g. questions on medicine consumption).

For physical activities performed by the respondent, a reference period of a usual week was used. For some questions longer periods of time were used: the last 12 months (prior to the interview), the last 3 years or even the last 5 or 10 years. For questions regarding the use of health services two reference periods were used: 12 months, respectively 4 weeks. The questions on hospitalizations, consulting a specialist in alternative medicine or alcohol consumption refer, also, to the last 12 months.

6. Survey sample

The survey was carried out on a random sample of 9360 dwellings, using a two-stage sampling plan.

System of Health Accounts

1. Objectives of the statistical research

The main objective of the System of Health Accounts (SHA) is the creation of a single methodological framework for producing financial statistics in the health area, using a methodology harmonized at international level, to meet the needs of information on healthcare area. SHA methodology is the starting point of the collaboration between three international organizations in the field of health statistics: OECD, Eurostat and WHO.

The System of Health Accounts is built so as to allow the data recording on health expenditures, according to the International Classification of Health Accounts (ICHA). Healthcare services, healthcare providers and their financing sources have been identified at national level and included in the categories of the International Classification of Health Accounts (classification of health accounts and methodological aspects of the research can be found in the annual publication "System of Health Accounts in Romania" available on the INS website).

The System of Health Accounts is carried out according to the System of Health Accounts (SHA) methodology and is governed by European standards, i.e. Commission Regulation (EU) No. 359/ 2015 of 4 March 2015, on the implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards statistics on healthcare expenditure and financing.

2. Data source

Data on healthcare expenditures were collected from administrative sources and statistics carried out within the National Institute of Statistics. Inventory of data sources is still an open activity, in a continuous process of improvement.

Administrative sources of the data used are financial records and statistics of ministries and institutions with responsibility in the health domain: Ministry of Health, National Health Insurance House, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and for the Elderly, Financial Supervisory Authority - Insurance-Reinsurance Sector (until April 2013, the Insurance Supervisory Commission), other ministries and institutions with own healthcare network (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Transports, Ministry of Interior, Romanian Academy, etc.).

Statistical sources used to elaborate the SHA are the following: exhaustive survey research on activity of sanitary units (SAN); Household Budget Survey (HBS); National Accounts; Structural Survey (SS).

3. Data collection method

INS uses financial and non-financial data from administrative sources and data from statistical surveys carried out by INS to make health expenditure estimates and expenditure estimates related to healthcare services provided together with social care services, according to standard methodology developed by Eurostat, OECD and WHO.

4. Periodicity and reference period

The System of Health Accounts statistical research is carried out annually and has as reference period the year t-2 (t - current year).

Data sources for chapter 3

Statistical surveys on education are conducted in accordance with the European standards, i.e. Regulation (EC) no. 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning; Regulation (EU) no. 912/2013 of the Commission implementing Regulation no. 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning, as regards statistics on education and training systems, and with the UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat-UOE methodology.

Exhaustive statistical surveys on early-childhood education - ISCED level 01 and Pre-primary education - ISCED level 02

1. **Research objectives** consist in evaluating the participation of children aged up to 3 years and aged 3-5 / 6 in education, within institutions organized and accredited under the Law on education to organize and carry out early-childhood / pre-primary educational programs; establishing the enrollment rate, the number of children assigned to an educator, nursery / kindergarten occupancy
2. **Coverage:** Early-childhood/pre-primary education units - public and private nurseries / kindergartens
3. **Observation unit** - school units (about 12,500)
4. **Frequency and reference period:** Annually
5. **Data recording method and period:** electronically, by automatic registration through the web portal, from October to November
6. **Surveys questionnaires:** sc.0.1 (early-childhood) sc.1.1 (pre-primary)
<http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/statistica-educatiei>
7. **Classifications used:** ethnicity, teaching language, SIRUTA (territorial and administrative units classification)

Exhaustive statistical surveys on primary education - ISCED level 1 and lower-secondary education - ISCED level 2

1. **Research objective**
Assessment of the participation of the school population aged 6 / 7-14 in the training process within the organized framework of the institutions entitled, under the Law on Education, to organize and carry out primary and lower-secondary education programs and evaluation of the final results of the previous school year
2. **Coverage:** Public and private primary and lower-secondary schools
3. **Observation unit** - school units (5,000)
4. **Frequency and reference period:** Annually; the beginning of the current school year and the end of the previous school year
5. **Data recording method and period:** electronically, by automatic registration through the web portal, from September to October
6. **Surveys questionnaires:** sc.2.1 (for the beginning of the school year), sc.2.2 (for the end of the school year) <http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/statistica-educatiei>

7. **Classifications used:** ethnicity, teaching language, foreign language, SIRUTA (the Administrative-Territorial Units Registry in Romania).

**Exhaustive statistical surveys on special primary education
- ISCED level 1 and lower-secondary education - ISCED level 2**

1. Research objective

Assessment of the participation of the school population with disabilities aged 6 / 7-14 in the training process within the organized framework of the institutions entitled, under the Law on Education, to organize and carry out primary and lower-secondary education programs and evaluation of the final results of the previous school year

2. **Coverage:** Special units of education - special primary and lower-secondary schools (classes I-VIII)
3. **Observation unit** - school units (about 150)
4. **Frequency and reference period:** Annually; the beginning and the end of the previous school year
5. **Data recording method and period:** electronically, by automatic registration through the web portal, from September to October
6. **Surveys questionnaires:** sc.3.1 <http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/statistica-educatiei>
7. **Classifications used:** ethnicity, teaching language, SIRUTA (the Administrative-Territorial Units Registry in Romania)

**Exhaustive statistical surveys on vocational education - ISCED level 3
and post-secondary education - ISCED level 4**

1. Research objective

Assessment of the participation of the school population aged 15-21 (vocational education) and 19-21 (post-secondary) in the training process within the organized framework of the institutions entitled, under the Law on Education, to organize and carry out vocational and post-secondary education programs, and the evaluation of final results at the end of the previous school year.

2. **Coverage:** Public and private vocational education, post-secondary and foremen schools
3. **Observation unit** - school units (about 1.110)
4. **Frequency and reference period:** Annually; the beginning of the current school year and the end of the previous school year
5. **Data recording method and period:** electronically, by automatic registration through the web portal, October
6. **Surveys questionnaires:** sc.5.1a, sc. 5.1.b (for the beginning of the school year) and sc.5.2a, sc. 5.2b (for the end of the school year) <http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/statistica-educatiei>
7. **Classifications used:** ethnicity, teaching language, foreign language, qualification, SIRUTA (the Administrative-Territorial Units Registry in Romania)

**Exhaustive statistical survey on upper-secondary (high school) education
- ISCED Level 3**

1. Research objective

Assessment of the participation of the school population aged 15-18 in the training process within the organized framework of the institutions entitled, under the Law on Education, to organize and carry out high school education programs and the evaluation of final results at the end of the previous school year.

2. **Coverage:** Upper-secondary schools - public and private high schools and school groups with classes IX - XII, XIII
3. **Observation unit** - school units (about 1.600)
4. **Frequency and reference period:** Annually; the beginning of the current school year and the end of the previous school year
5. **Data recording method and period:** electronically, by automatic registration through the web portal, from September to October

6. **Surveys questionnaires:** sc.4.1 (for the beginning of the school year) and sc.4.2 (for the end of the school year) <http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/statistica-educatiei>
7. **Classifications used:** ethnicity, teaching language, foreign language, field of education, SIRUTA (the Administrative-Territorial Units Registry in Romania)

Exhaustive statistical surveys on undergraduate education (Bachelor studies) - ISCED level 6 and 7, Master studies and Postgraduate programs - ISCED level 7, and PhD studies and post-doctoral programs - ISCED level 8

1. Research objective

Assessing the participation of people aged 19 and over in the training process within the higher education institutions organized framework.

2. **Coverage:** Public and private higher education units - accredited and undergoing accreditation institutes, universities, and academies.
3. **Observation unit** - higher education institutions (about 110)
4. **Frequency and reference period:** Annually; the beginning of current academic year and the end of the previous academic year
5. **Data recording method and period:** electronically, by automatic registration through the web portal, from October to November
6. **Surveys questionnaires:** sc 6.1a, sc 6.1b sc 6.1c (for the beginning of the academic year), sc 6.2a, sc 6.2b (for the end of the academic year) <http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/statistica-educatiei>
7. **Classifications used:** ethnicity, countries, ISCED-F (field of education), SIRUTA (the Administrative-Territorial Units Registry in Romania)

Exhaustive statistical survey on educational institutions expenditure

1. Research objective

Assessment of educational institutions expenditure, as well as NGOs, religious institutions and organizations, and charities educational expenditure. Setting a conceptual framework for the optimum use of the information provided by the existing education and training data sources.

2. **Coverage:** private pre-university school units and universities.
3. **Observation unit** - private schools/universities and NGOs, religious institutions and organizations, charities (3.000)
4. **Frequency and reference period:** Annually; financial year n-1
5. **Data recording method and period:** electronically, by automatic registration through the web portal, from November of year n to January year n + 1
6. **Surveys questionnaires:** FIN ED - INV and FIN ED - NGO statistical questionnaires <http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/statistica-educatiei>

Data sources for chapter 4

Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO)

1. Objectives of the survey

The main objective of Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO) is to provides the necessary information for evaluation of the situation existent on the labour market in Romania, the dimensions measurement and the evolution oh phenomena of employment, unemployment and economically inactivity.

Starting with 1996, the households labour force survey is quarterly carried out, as a continuous research, thus allowing to get short-term data on the size and structure of the labour force supply and to point out the seasonal phenomena taking place on the labour market. The methodology of the

survey is harmonised with European Union standards, precisely with the European one, Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the results are comparable with the member states ones.

The statistical research is carried out according to European standards, respectively with the Regulation (CE) no. 577/98 of the Council regarding the organisation of a survey by sampling on Community labour force, with the further changes, the Regulation (UE) no. 545/2014 of the European Parliament Regulation (CE) no. 577/98 regarding the organisation of a survey by sampling on Community labour force, the Regulation (CE) no. 377/2008 of the Commission for enforcing the Regulation (CE) no. 577/98, meaning the used codification for the data transmission starting with 2009 and using the data collection sample referring at structural variables and the reference quarter defining, with the further changes.

2. Coverage

The survey is carried out all over the country territory.

Individual households from permanently dwellings are interviewed only. Collective living units (for elderly, handicapped, workers hostels, sanatoria, etc.) and persons who permanently live in this kind of units have been not included in this survey. Seasonal dwellings have been not included also.

The survey covered persons with usual residence - temporarily or permanently - in Romania, members of the households from the selected dwellings. There are also considered as members of the household, those persons absent from home for a period longer than 6 months, living somewhere else in country or abroad⁶¹, if they keep ties with the household from which are part, namely: persons under military service, pupils and students left for studies, persons left to work, convicts and prisoners, hospitalised persons or those being temporarily in the sanatoria for treatment or recovery.

3. Unit of observation

The unit of observation is the person.

4. Periodicity and reference period

The survey is carried out with quarterly periodicity and the results are released quarterly and annually, according to European regulations.

5. Method and registration period of data

Data were collected by the method of face-to-face interview. The information have been registered in the survey questionnaires, interviewing the persons aged 15 years and over, at the domicile of the households from the surveyed dwellings.

The interviews have been uniformly spread over the quarter, the survey being a continuous one.

6. Sampling plan

The sampling plan used for AMIGO survey is one in two-level: building up, **in the first level**, of the Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Areas ("master" EMZOT sample); **in the second level**, were selected, from EMZOT, clusters (group of three dwellings), the final sample for a quarter being of 28080 dwellings¹⁰. All the households from a dwelling are included.

The sample is representative at national level and on regions. The representativeness refers both to the household's structure, as well as to the population distribution by areas, gender and groups of age. The structure differences occurring because of the situation on the field at the moment of the survey is carried out, are cancelled by applying some adjustment proceedings according to the non-response rate by residence areas and depending on the population distribution by areas, gender and groups of age, these distribution being obtained from exhaustive sources of demographic research.

The sample is built up based on the dwellings rotation proceeding ("rotational scheme 2-2-2"), having as basic principle the following technique: a dwelling is surveyed for two successive quarters, it is temporarily taken out from the survey in the next two quarters, it is introduced again in the survey in the next two quarters, then is taken out for good from the survey. Therefore, a dwelling is administered for 6 quarters, being interviewed of 4 times. According to the applied scheme, in each quarter there are kept in the sample 50% of the dwellings of previous quarter, 25% of the dwellings

⁶¹⁾ If the absence duration from country is under 12 months.

surveyed two quarters ago, while the other of 25% are totally new dwellings. Thus is kept a 50% cover of the samples from one quarter of one year to the same quarter of the previous year.

6.1. Sampling base

In the absence of some adequate registers (dwellings register, population register etc), the household labour force survey is based on a master sample and that means some multistage sampling plans to be applied. The Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Areas ("master" EMZOT sample) comprising 780⁶² research centres (primary sampling units), spread in all the counties and sectors of Bucharet municipality. Starting with 2015 the master sample EMZOT is based on the data from the Population and Housing Census of 2011.

6.2. Unit of selection

The primary sample unit, corresponding to the first sample stage (the selection of the master sample), was a group of census sections.

The second sample unit, corresponding to the second sample stage (the selection of the survey sample), was the dwelling.

6.3. Variables of stratification

EMZOT is a stratum sample. The criteria of stratification were the county and the residence area, obtaining 88 of stratum.

6.4. Size and sample allocation

The sample volum is of 28080 dwellings/quarter (112320 dwellings by year).

According to the methodology for the households surveys carried out by N.I.S.-Romania, a dwelling can have one or more (rare cases, however) households. All the households belonging to the selected dwellings, as well as all persons aged 15 years and over, belonging to the selected dwellings, are surveyed.

In this conditions, the sample households volum, as well as the sample persons volum, are random variables, depending of the selected dwellings sample in the second stage.

6.5. Sample extraction

For primary units extraction, it was used the equilibrated extraction method inside each stratum, using macro SAS Cube.

6.6. Weighting method

The weighting of the results obtained from survey, at the national level, is carried out based on the wight of persons from households which are part of sample and have answered to interview. In order to determine the weighting coefficients, the following stages have been passed:

- calculation of basic weights: basic weight for a dwelling represenă the reverse of general probability to include the dwelling in the sample survey; all the households of a dwelling "borrow" basic weight of that dwelling;
- treatment of total non-response: is carried out by means of homonegenous response groups method, using as explanatory variables the county and the residence area; in this stage, basic weights of respondent households are adjusted with the reverse of the response rate;
- adjustment of the sample weights and calculation of final weight: the adjustment is carried out in order to improve the estimation quality by a final adjustment of the weight in the previou stage; the adjustment method used is called calibration. It is performed at the level of development region using as variables the population by gender and groups of age, residence area and total households. Using this method determines the increase of the estimation accuracy.

7. Survey questionnaire

The information are collected on identical questionnaires for entire period of the year. The collecting is done using two statistical qustionnaires, namely: **DQ** – dwelling questionnaire; **IQ** – individual questionnaire.

8. Used classifications

⁶² The survey sample comprised 18036 dwellings (of 501 research centres) on a quarter – until in 2003 and 28080 dwellings (of 780 research centres) on a quarter – in 2004-2014 period.

Occupation: is defined and codified according to “Classification of Occupations from Romania” (COR 2008), harmonised with international standard classification of occupations ISCO-08⁶³⁾.

Activity: is defined and codified according to “Classification of Activities of National Economy”⁶⁴⁾ (CAEN-Rev. 2), harmonised with European classification of economic activities NACE-Rev. 2.

Territorial profile: is codified according to the Regulation criteria 1059/2003, regarding a common classification of territorial statistical units and of the European regulations from EUROSTAT, corresponding to the Territorial Units Classification for Statistics (NUTS).

Status in employment: is defined and codified according to international classification **ICSE-93**.

Level of education: the distribution of data by the graduated level of education it was done keeping in view: the graduated level of education, the correspondence between levels of education (according to national legislation) and the levels of education defined according to International Standard Classification of Education in force at that date⁶⁵⁾.

In publications and other advertising, the data regarding the graduated level of education can be grouped: **low:** without graduated school, primary, gymnasium; **medium:** vocational, complementary or of apprentices, high-school (superior or inferior cycle), post high-school of speciality or technical foremen; **superior:** short-duration university (colleges, sections of sub-engineer/conductors architects of institutions of superior education) and of long-duration (university education of long-duration, license and master), post-university, Ph.D., post-Ph.D.

Labour Cost Survey (S3)

1. Objective of the survey

Starting with 1994, the **Labour cost survey** is carried out with yearly periodicity, having as main objective the collection of the necessary information to determine the average number of employees, the average earnings and also the level, structure and evolution of labour costs.

The Labour Cost Survey outcomes, in relation with the information provided by other surveys are used by policy makers in establishing the actions and measures for economic development strategies as well as for implementing the programs on active measures for reducing the unemployment and on remuneration system.

This complex survey provides the necessary elements for analysing the evolution of the labour costs various components and the correlations between them, while providing the necessary elements to calculate the monthly and hourly gross and net earnings, broken down by national economic activities, ownership type and enterprise size classes, units legal status, gender, macro regions, regions and counties.

The survey tools were developed in accordance with the European Union standards and recommendations as laid out in the European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 530/1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and labour costs, the European Commission Regulation no. 1726/1999 implementing European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 530/1999, concerning the definition and transmission of information on labour costs and the European Commission Regulation no. 1737/2005 amending the European Commission Regulation no. 1726/1999 concerning the definition and transmission of information on labour costs (LCS - Labour Cost Survey).

2. Coverage

CANE activities - The survey covers legal units, irrespective of their ownership and legal status, which carry out as the main activity any of the economic activities as defined by **CANE Rev.2** (Classification of Activities of National Economy), except for section T (activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use).

⁶³⁾ Before 2011 it was used the classification COR, harmonised with international standard classification of occupations ISCO-COM (88).

⁶⁴⁾ Before 2011, data were collected and released: before 2003 – according to CAEN harmonised with NACE-Rev. 1; 2003-2007 according to CAEN-Rev. 1 harmonised with NACE-Rev. 1; in 2008 data were collected and released in a double classification CAEN-Rev. 1 and CAEN-Rev. 2.

⁶⁵⁾ ISCED97 – until 2013 (including), respectively ISCED 2011 starting with year 2014

Enterprise size class - the survey covers units, irrespective of their size class as defined in accordance with their number of employees. The economic units with 50 employees and over were exhaustively included in the survey. The units from the „budgetary sector” were exhaustively included in the survey, with the exception of the local public administration for which data at the level of local communal councils was collected based on representative sample at county level (around 770 units). The data **by county** broken down at **division level** offers a **low degree of reliability**. The sample was design taking into account the need to ensure data representativeness for the following **three size classes**: less than 10 employees; 10-49 employees; 50 employees and over.

Territorial profile - Consisted from economic and social units with **legal status, irrespective of their number of employees** which were selected from all across the country, from all counties, both urban and rural areas. Data tabulation was performed by kind of activity unit and the survey results representativeness was ensured at national, development region and county levels (NUTS level 0, 2 and 3).

Categories of employees

The data collected refers to the category of employees. Are considered **employees**, the persons having an individual labour contract/agreement for a definite or indefinite duration. The elements for the average monthly gross and net earnings were collected by total employees and gender.

Armed forces and assimilated (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.) are excluded.

Also, the survey collects data for apprentices. Are considered **apprentices**, young people without a professional qualification employed under an apprenticeship contract as it is stipulated in Law No.53/2003 - Labour Code republished, article 208 Chapter III - "Apprenticeship at the workplace".

3. Observation unit

The selection and observation unit was the **enterprise** defined as an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources.

Taking into account the units headquarters, the following situations may occur: units operating in one location inside the county mentioned in the registration certificate; units operating in several locations inside the same county mentioned in the registration certificate; units operating in one county other than the one mentioned the registration certificate; units operating in several counties (inter-county activity), the last three categories must fill in a annex for their belonging territorial sub-units.

4. Periodicity and the reference period

The "Labour cost survey" is carried out on yearly basis having as reference period the **calendar year**.

The reference period was chosen to reflect all costs supported by the enterprise with the labour force.

5. The method used and the registration period

Self-registration method was used. The method involves filling in the questionnaire by the enterprises from their primary records. The related period for self registration was **month January following the reference year**.

Starting with reference year 2010, the National Institute of Statistics (INS) launched a web based application for on line data processing (e-Survey Online Portal) which allows on line data collection and validation.

6. Sampling design

The sampling technique applied was the stratified sampling and the selection method used was the simple random selection without replacement. The strata were defined by crossing the 42 counties with 20 economic activities according to NACE Rev. 2 and 3 size classes of enterprises.

6.1. The sampling frame

The sampling frame (REGIS) contains all enterprises in the statistical reference population, as well as the latest information at the time of the sample survey selection, such as: identification items (unique identification code, address etc.); CANE Rev. 2 code; the average number of employees based on which the size classes of the enterprises are defined.

The Romanian Business Register contains all enterprises that carry out any economic activity irrespective of their ownership type. Therefore, from the statistical register (REGIS) a selection of enterprises having legal status and an activity belonging to the survey objective was extracted. The enterprises must be active at the end December preceding the survey reference year and did not cease their activity until November 30th of the survey reference year. No under or over coverage situations were registered.

6.2. The selection unit: the enterprise.

6.3. Stratification variables

Three stratification variables were used: county; main economic activity at section level in accordance with CANE Rev.2 and the enterprises size-classes by their number of employees: less than 10 employees; 10-49 employees; 50 employees and over

The strata were defined by crossing the 42 counties with 20 economic activities according to CANE Rev. 2 at section level (one letter) and 3 size classes of enterprises.

6.4. Sample size and sample allocation

The sample extracted assured data representativeness at both national economy level and at each county, respective at CANE Rev. 2 and for 20 economic activity groups, coded at section level (one letter CANE Rev.2). To ensure data representativeness at CANE Rev. 2 division level (2 digits) the sample was completed to fulfil this condition. The survey sample includes approximately 25.500 business units and public institutions. In order to improve data quality and to increase the overall response rate, estimation methods are applied by imputing the non-response with data obtained from administrative sources in which the respective units have reported data for the reference year.

6.5. Sample selection

In order to assure the sample representativeness at both national economy level and at each county, respective 20 economic activity groups CANE Rev.2, the sample selection procedure followed the below steps:

- The sample survey units were grouped by county, economic activities and size classes resulting in a matrix structure of 42x20x3.
- An optimal sample size was calculated corresponding to a significance level of 0.03 and a total response rate of 90%.
- The optimal sample size resulted was assigned to the matrix cells components 42x20x3 using the Neyman method. The Neyman allocation method was applied to ensure a proportional distribution of the sample size population which belonged to each cell and to the dispersing degree. To ensure a good degree of responses from the reporting units a minimum threshold of 7 selected units (where it was possible) was imposed.
- All units with 50 employees and over were exhaustively observed

6.6. Weighting procedures

The computation of the weights was performed according to the following steps:

- Attaching a selection weight to each sampled unit (π_{ih})
- Calculation of a non-response weights (c_h). The non-response weight were computed at each stratum level, as the inverse of the response probability. The purpose of this coefficient is to compensate the non-respondent units, under the assumption that these non-respondent units have the same training patterns compared with the respondent units in the same stratum.

7. The survey questionnaire

The survey tools are the main questionnaire (S3-Annual Statistical Survey) and an annex (S3-Statistical Survey Annex).

To access the statistical questionnaire:

<http://colectaredate.insse.ro/metadata/viewStatisticalResearch.htm?locale=en&researchId=4063>

8. Classifications used

CANE Rev.2 – The Classification of Activities in the National Economy (CANE Rev. 2), harmonized with the European classification in the field (NACE Rev. 2) approved by the INS President Order no. 337/2007, published in the Official Gazette no. 293/03.05.2007.

Economic activity sectors

- Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry and fishing;
- Secondary sector includes industry and construction;
- Tertiary sector includes: the commercial services sector: wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities, transportation and storage, information and communication, financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities and other service activities; the social services sector: public administration (armed forces and assimilated are excluded), education (private sector is included), human health and social work activities (private sector is included), arts, entertainment and recreation (private sector is included).

Ownership type

- The private sector includes private majority ownership (private capital over 50%), entirely private ownership, cooperative ownership, communal ownership, entirely foreign ownership;
- The public sector includes entirely state ownership, state majority ownership (state capital over 50%), public national and local ownership.

Legal status:

- Public corporation (R.A.);
- Economic units having the following legal status:
„general partnership” (S.N.C.), „limited partnership company” (S.C.S), „limited partnership company by shares” (S.C.A.), „joint-stock company” (S.A.), „private limited company” (S.R.L.);
- Other legal forms include units having „other legal status (economic, cultural, social, public units without express legal status)”.

Nomenclature of Statistics Territorial Units – NUTS

Job Vacancies Survey (LV)

1. Objective of the survey

The **quarterly job vacancy survey** outcomes are to provide the necessary information for the short-term developments analysis concerning the labour demand, to lay down employment policies and to monitor programs in this area. The survey tools is harmonized in accordance with the European Union standards, respectively the european methodology in the field (JVS) and the survey outcomes are comparable with other european member states.

The main indicators obtained are: job vacancy rate; the number of occupied posts, respectively the number of job vacancies.

The survey tools were developed in accordance with the Eurostat standards and recommendations. Since 2009, the quarterly job vacancies survey is carried out in accordance with EU Council Regulation No 453/2008 on quarterly statistics on Community job vacancies and its implementing regulations no. 1062/2008 as regards seasonal adjustment procedures and quality reports and no. 19/2009 as regards the definition of a job vacancy, the reference dates for data collection, data transmission specifications and feasibility studies. In Romania, the quarterly job vacancies survey is carried out in accordance with the Annual National Statistical Program, approved by the Romanian Government.

2. Coverage

CANE activities

The survey covers all legal units, irrespective of their ownership and legal status, which carry out as the main activity any of the economic activities corresponding to A-S as defined by **CANE Rev.2** (Classification of Activities of National Economy). Armed forces and assimilated (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.) are excluded.

Enterprise size

The survey covers all active units. The sample was design taking into account the need to ensure data representativeness by size classes taking into account the number of employees: less than 10 employees; 10-49 employees; 50 employees and over.

The units from the „budgetary sector” were exhaustively included in the survey, with the exception of the local public administration for which data at the level of local communal councils was collected based on representative sample at county level (around 770 units).

Territorial profile - the economic units were selected from **all across the country**, from all counties, both urban and rural areas. The data representativeness was ensured at **national** (NUTS0⁶⁶), **development region** (NUTS1) and **county** (NUTS 2) levels.

The data collected refers to the category of employees. Are considered **employees**, the persons having an individual labour contract/agreement for a definite or indefinite duration. Armed forces and assimilated (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.) are excluded.

Major groups of occupations

Are included all **major groups of occupations** in accordance with the Classification of Occupations in Romania (COR), except major group 0 (armed forces).

Starting with 2011, the major occupational groups are determined in accordance with the new classification of occupations in Romania (COR2008⁶⁷), harmonized with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO08).

3. Observation unit

The observation unit was the **local unit**. If the enterprise had local units, which were situated in other counties than the one where headquarter is located and/or carried out a different economic activity than the headquarters, the enterprise reported data for each local unit. If the enterprise had no local units or were in the same county and carried out the same activity as the headquarters, the enterprise did not report data by local units, only by total enterprise.

4. Periodicity and the reference period

The survey is carried out **quarterly** and the reference period is **the last day of the middle month of the quarter** (28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November)

5. The method used and the registration period

Self-registration method was used and the technical and methodological assistance was provided by statisticians from the regional/county statistics departments. The variables are collected on **paper** questionnaires or **on line**.

The registration period is the **19th day of the month following the reference period**.

Starting with reference year 2011, the National Institute of Statistics (INS) launched a web based application for on line data processing (e-Survey Online Portal) which allows on line data collection and validation.

6. Sampling design

A stratified sampling technique was used as sampling method. The enterprises with 50 employees and more were exhaustively surveyed, irrespective of their economic activity or their location. The sample covered the entire country and also was representative at region level (NUTS 2). The public units from the public administration (O), education (P), human health and social work (Q) activities were exhaustively included in the survey, except local public administration units, for which data at level of local communal councils were collected based on representative sample at level of county (about 770 units). The private units from the education (P), human health and social work (Q) activities were sampled.

6.1. The sampling frame

The sampling frame (REGIS) contains all enterprises in the statistical reference population, as well as the latest information such as: identification items (unique identification code, address etc.); CANE Rev. 2 code; the average number of employees.

The Romanian Business Register contains all enterprises that carry out any economic activity irrespective of their ownership type. Therefore, from the statistical register (REGIS) a selection of

⁶⁶ Nomenclature of Statistics Territorial Units

⁶⁷ In accordance with the Government Ordinance 1352/2010 regarding the approval of the structure of Classification of Occupations in Romania - base group level, according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO-08

enterprises having legal status and an economic activity belonging to the survey objective was extracted. The enterprises must be active at the end December preceding the survey reference year and did not cease their activity until November 30th of the survey reference year. No under or over coverage situations were registered.

6.3. The selection unit: the enterprise

6.4. Stratification variables were design by crossing the main economic activity at division level in accordance with CANE Rev.2 with the enterprises size-classes (less than 10 employees; 10-49 employees; 50 employees and over).

6.4. Sample size and sample selection

The sample extracted assures data representativeness at both national economy level (division level - 2 digits) and at each county as concerning the number of employees. The survey sample includes approximately **22.500** businesses units and public institutions. In order to improve data quality and to increase the overall response rate estimation methods are applied by imputing the non-response with data obtained from administrative sources in which the respective units have reported data for the reference quarter.

6.5. Sample allocation

The sample of enterprises has been taken according to stratification sampling design (stratification with simple random sampling within strata). Strata were constructed by dividing the sampling frame by the main economic activity coded according to NACE Rev.2 and size class given by the number of employees.

All sections were included (except sections T - activities of households as employers and U - activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies).

Data were collected at division level and disseminated at section level (A to S including O, excluding armed forces and assimilated). The strata are defined by the cross-classification of NACE categories with 2 size classes (less than 10 and 10 employees and over).

The sample size for each stratum was determined by using the Neyman allocation.

The overall sample of enterprises was designed in a way that leads to representative results for the national economy. The sample size was computed under the premise of the estimated error computed by using the number of employees equal to 0.02 and a confidence level of 95%.

6.6. Weighting procedures

The computation of the final weights was performed according to the following steps:

- Calculation of a selection weight for each unit. The selection weight is a Horvitz-Thompson weight and is computed as the inverse of the selection probability.
- Calculation of a non-response weight. The non-response weight is computed at each stratum level, as the inverse of the response probability. The purpose of this coefficient is to compensate the non-respondent units, under the assumption that these non-respondent units have the same training patterns compared with the respondent units in the same stratum. Another considered premise is the fact that answering and non-answering is a random variable.

The estimator used for computing the estimated data and the estimated variance is Horvitz-Thomson estimator, as the fraction between the number of units in the sampling frame in the stratum h and the number of respondent units in the sample in the same stratum.

The estimation is based on the next two assumptions: the response is stochastic and there is a response distribution, all units within a stratum respond with the same probability.

7. The survey questionnaire

The survey tools are the main questionnaire and the methodological notes (LV-quarterly statistical survey), respectively an annex concerning the Classification of Occupations in Romania.

To access the statistical questionnaire:

<http://colectaredate.insse.ro/metadata/viewStatisticalResearch.htm?locale=en&researchId=4062>

8. Classifications used

CANE Rev.2 – The Classification of Activities in the National Economy (CANE Rev. 2), harmonized with the European classification in the field (NACE Rev. 2) approved by the INS President Order no. 337/2007, published in the Official Gazette no. 293/03.05.2007.

Survey on population access to information technology and communication (ICThh)
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1. Objectives of the survey

ICT usage in households and by individuals survey (ICThh) is primarily aimed at providing public access to information on different communication technologies such as personal computers, mobile phones and Internet access. It also aims to highlight the frequency and use of information technology goals, as well as where to place this (particular interest is granted to use computer and Internet respectively, from home).

ICT usage in households and by individuals survey (ICThh) is performed according to the European Regulation elaborated on ICT usage Data collection in households and by Individuals (ICThh), respectively Regulation (EC) no. 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society.

2. Coverage: urban and rural households from all counties and Bucharest Municipality, existing in the dwellings included in the sample.

Households are surveyed from all categories (employees, employers, self-employed, pensioners, pupils, students, other persons) and household members aged 16-74 years.

3. Observation unit

Households where at least one person is aged 16-74 years and who uses or has ever used the computer and/or Internet.

People - every member of the household aged 16-74 years and who currently uses or has ever used the computer and/or Internet.

4. Reference period and registration

According to the questions was used as the reference period for the last 3 months or last 12 months preceding the survey. For questions where there was a specific period, it is considered as the reference date 31 March of that year.

Record information in the questionnaires was realised in April of that year.

5. Method and data recorder

Recording data in the questionnaires is made from all households in dwelling contained in the sample using interview "face-to-face". For the household questionnaire (CG) is the interviewed the head of the household, and for the individual questionnaire (CI) are interviewed every member of the household aged 16-74 years who currently uses or has ever used the computer and/or the Internet.

6. Sampling plan

6.1. The sampling frame

The sampling frame for sample surveys in households, in the period between censuses is represented by the Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Zones (EMZOT), based on the results of the Population and housing census (RPL). Includes 780 of research centres, spread across the country and in all the counties in the sectors of Bucharest (427 in urban and 353 in rural area).

6.2. The unit of selection

Primary sampling unit, corresponding to the first sampling stage (master sample selection) was a group of census sections, which make up the research centre. The second sampling unit corresponding to the second sampling stage was the dwelling.

6.3. The unit of selection

Stratification refers only to the first sampling stage. Was created 88 strata, the stratification criteria was the residential area (urban/rural) and the county.

6.4. Sample size and allocation

Survey on the access to information and communications technology in households (ICThh) is an annual survey, with a sample of 10066 dwellings. From each research centre in urban areas were included in the sample 12 dwellings, and from each research centre in rural areas were included 14 dwellings. It was used a survey plan in two stages.

6.5. Sample Extraction

It was used the method of balanced extraction of primary units within each strata using the SAS macro CUBE, and for dwelling extraction was used systematic extraction method.

6.6. Weighting metod

Weighting was carried out on the basis of final weights assigned to persons from households in the sample that responded to the interview. For the determination of these weights was necessary to follow the following steps:

Calculation of weights. The overall probability of inclusion of a dwelling in the survey sample is represented by the product of the probabilities of the inclusion of the two-stage sampling. Basic weight of a dwelling is thus the reverse of the general probability of inclusion of a dwelling. Basic weight a dwelling is 'borrowed' to all households in that dwelling.

Treatment of total non-response was achieved in differential mode, the classes generated by the intersection of the variables considered as explanatory variables of non-response: county of residence and residence area. This way of treating non-response corresponds to the so-called method of homogenous groups of response. Ultimately, the basic weight of a respondent household is adjusted with the inverse of the response rate, separately on each class.

Sample calibration and calculation of final weights. The method used is the calibration, performed using SAS macro CALMAR. The calibration variables used were: demographic variables (population by sex and age groups for 10 years), location variables (population by regions and areas of residence) and the total number of households by region. Structure of the population variables mentioned in demographic sources (resident population on January 1, 2014). At the end of this phase the weights are obtained, which are different from one household to another, and all persons belonging to a certain households receive final share of the household.

7. Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaires 'ICT usage in households and by individuals' (ICThh) is changed on an annual basis as required by EUROSTAT and are structured as follows:

A - HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (CG)

B - INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (CI)

8. Classification used in the survey

International Standard Classification of Education ISCED-2011

Classification of occupations from Romania ISCO 2011

Economic activities NACE codes

Data source: National Agency for Employment
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1. Research objectives: Providing information regarding the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate.

2. Coverage: The total of registered unemployed at the National Agency for Employment

3. Observation unit: The registered unemployed is the person who fulfills certain conditions stipulated by law and is registered at the agency for employment where he has domicile or, as the case may be, his residence, or at other provider of employment services, functioning according to the law, in order to get a job.

4. Periodicity and reference period

The periodicity is the Year and Month and the reference period is the calendar month or the preceding calendar year.

5. Method and data recording period

The collection is made by transmission of data by the National Agency of Employment in the following month of the end of the reference month for the previous month. Data refer to registered unemployed, the unemployment rate, unpaid unemployed, length of unemployment, at national level, macroregion, development region, county, cities, gender, education level, age groups. Since 1 March 2002, Law No.76/ 2002 on the unemployment insurance system and stimulation of employment has come into force, Law no.1 /1991 with all changes and additions being repealed.

- According to the new law, with later modifications and completions, the **unemployed person** is the person who accomplishes all the following conditions:
 - a) is seeking for a job from the age of minimum 16, till the retirement conditions fulfilment;
 - b) health, physical and psychic abilities make him able for work;
 - c) has no job, does not receive income, or receives, from authorised activities according to the law, an income lower than the value of reference social indicator of unemployment insurance and stimulation of employment, in force;
 - d) is available to work in the following period if any job is found;

The reference social indicator of unemployment insurance and stimulation of employment, called also reference social indicator, represents the unit expressed in lei at which level money provisions are reported, supported from unemployment insurance budget given both to assure person protection within unemployment insurance system and to stimulate certain categories of persons to get employed, as well as employers to hire persons looking for a job. Since 2011 the value of this social indicator is lei 500.

Data sources for chapter 5

Household Budget Survey (HBS)

1. Object of the survey

Household Budget Survey enables a detailed analysis of the present situation and its evolution over time of an individual or a household surrounded by a socio-economic environment subject to permanent change. Collected information also allows for the identification of disadvantaged households and persons, in view to substantiate appropriate social domain protection programmers; analyze the impact of applying different programs in the social, the economic effects of the transition in general, the economic and social situation of the population. The survey meets, therefore, the priority user needs of information in the social field, providing the necessary elements for the analysis of the modalities and opportunities to improve the life quality of the population in Romania.

2. Coverage

To provide information on all segments of the population, the survey includes households from all socio-economic categories: employees, employers, self-employed in non-agricultural activities (craftsmen, traders, free lancers etc.), members of cooperatives non-agricultural (crafts, consumption and credit cooperatives), self-employed in agricultural associations (farmers from agricultural commercial holdings), self-employed in agricultural activities (farmers); unpaid family worker, unemployed, pensioners, students, housewife, other categories (pre-school, elderly, people with disabilities, dependents, etc.). The household membership in one of these socio-economic categories is determined on the basis of the main occupational status declared by the household's head.

3. Observation unit

Unit of selection is considered home selected through the sampling process and the observation unit is the household - as the basic unit for data collection and analysis. According to this principle, if an address is more households, data collection is carried out to every household in part, by a separate questionnaire.

4. The frequency and reference period

Household Budget Survey is organized as continues quarterly research on over a period of 3 consecutive months. The period for which data was filled in the survey questionnaire and in the household's journal is the calendar month (from the first to the last day of the month).

5. The method and data recording period

In the Household Budget Survey data collection is done through a combination of one or more interviews and self-registration current method in household's Journal.

Filling in the data in the household's questionnaire was made at the household's residence, based on discussions with each household's adult member and, if this was not possible in all cases, information

was obtained on the basis of a declaration of the household's head, of the spouses or of another adult member who was able to give full information both related to the other persons in the household and related to the household as a whole. The household's journal was filled in by self-registration by the household's head, his/her spouse or by another person in the household who was required to make accurate entries, on daily basis or at periods as short as possible, mainly on the current expenditure of the household. If the household's journal could not be entirely filled in through self-registration or when, for objective reasons (elderly persons, sick persons, etc.), the household requested its filling in by the operator, the statistical data was filled in based on interview or, in other cases, on the basis of personal records (notes) of the household members.

6. Sampling plan

6.1. The sampling

To design the sampling plan and select the sample was used a random basis type "master" built like a sample of geographic area - well demarcated territory - Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Areas (EMZOT).

6.2. Unit selection

The national territory was defined geographic areas, called Primary Unit (PU). A primary unit (PU) was composed of at least 3 contiguous census sections.

6.3. Stratification variables

The selection PU included in EMZOT was a stratified selection (District x Residence area) and balanced. PU inclusion probabilities were calculated in proportion to the size of the PU, defined size **in number of permanent housing** (because only households in permanent housing, when the study are researched other dwellings are considered outside the scope of the investigation).

6.4. Sample extraction

The crowd primary unit PU extract a sample of which is included in EMZOT **research centers**. From these samples are selected research centers of housing for Family Budget Survey.

6.5. Weighting procedure

Weighting procedure consists in assigning weights to persons from households selected in the sample, who replied to the interview.

For the determination of these weights, the following steps are to be taken:

- a. The calculation of basic weights;
- b. The adjustment of total non-responses;
- c. The redressing of the sample and the calculation of final weights.

7. The survey questionnaires

The observation program covers the basic features needed to assess the standard of living to be recorded, features that are found in survey questionnaires: Household's Journal (JG) and the Household's Questionnaire (CG).

8. Classifications used

- **Nomenclature of products and services for household's consumption** (COICOP – HBS)
- **Occupation**: defining and coding according to the Classification of Occupations in Romania (COR), harmonized with the International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO-08;
- **Activity**: defining and coding according to the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE), harmonized with the European classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 2.

Statistical research on the number of pensioners and the average monthly pension

1. The objectives of the statistical research

The social insurances for pensions represent one of the main action areas of social protection. The statistical data, used in order to describe the social security system of pensions, is obtained through a quarterly research aimed to estimate the average number of pensioners and average monthly pension, by pension system and by categories of pension, at national and territorial level (county).

1. Coverage

The coverage of the statistical research is given by the pensioners across the whole country. The data are available at macroregion, regions and counties level and only for the categories of pensioners from the state social insurance system and from the former system for farmers. The coverage of the statistical research is given by the pensioners who hold a significant share in the total inactive population.

3. Observation unit: The units to be investigated are: pensioners from the state social insurance system and from the former system for farmers, social insurance pensioners from National Defence Ministry, Ministry of Interior and the Romanian Intelligence Service, social insurance pensioners from Ministry of Culture, social insurance pensioners from Lawyers' Insurance House.

4. Periodicity and reference period

The statistical research is carried out with annual periodicity; the reference period of research is the year.

5. Method and data recording period

The registration period is the year following the reference year. The questionnaires of the statistical research are completed through **self-registration**. Data processing flow is as follows: sending questionnaires to the houses of pension; at administrative data sources level (houses of pension): data input; validation (performing key control); transmission of completed questionnaires (data) to NIS; central (INS) data input; data validation comparison with the previous reporting period; data analysis; preparation of statistical data for dissemination of research results.

6. Research questionnaire

The collection instrument is represented by the questionnaire itself ("Statistical Research PENSIONS - Number of pensioners and average monthly pension in the year...").

The research questionnaire is designed taking into account the national and European legislation. The questionnaire is forwarded for consultation to the collaborative ministries.

At central level (NIS), the department of family budgets and social protection from the social statistics directorate, general directorate of demography and social statistics conducts methodology design activities, analysis of statistical tools, and also the processing, analysis and preparation of the final results for dissemination. The IT Solution of the research was designed in **Excel** and contains: tables with logical keys for verifying the correlations between the statistical variables; data processing and computing final tables programs.

Data sources for chapter 6

Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)

1. Objectives of the survey

At European level, the main statistical tool for data collection to provide information to measure poverty and social exclusion is the survey on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). The Romanian survey on income and living conditions, named Quality of Life Survey, represents the implementation of EU-SILC Survey in Romanian statistical system. The main objective of the survey is the production of statistics for evaluating the living conditions of population, by emphasizing the interconnection and the complementarity of certain aspects: health, education, employment, income, housing conditions, economic situation of households.

Statistical survey is carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC).

2. Coverage

The survey covers all the members of the selected households including the persons absent from home for a longer period (over 6 months), if they are preserving family relations with the household to which they belong, such as: pupils and students away for study; persons left for work; prisoners; persons temporary in hospitals or sanatoria for medical cure, and they are surveyed via the relatives

living in the selected households. Persons permanently living in collective units (elderly, handicapped, workers hostels, sanatoria etc.) are not included in the survey.

3. Statistical Unit

The statistical unit of the survey is the household. The household is represented by a group of two or more persons, with or without children, who normally live together and who generally are related and set up house together, participating integrally or partially to the income and expenditure budget of the household. The persons who do not belong to other households and live and set up house by themselves represent one-person households.

4. Reference periods

According to the specificity of questions there were several reference periods: week before the interview to some questions about economic activity, 12 months for questions related to the need to consult a doctor, the previous calendar year for income etc.

5. Mode of data collection and registration period

The method of data collection is face-to-face personal interviews, using paper questionnaires. The interviewers visited the addresses selected in the sample and fulfilled the questionnaires, based on the interviews. The household questionnaire was fulfilled by interview with the household head and individual questionnaire by interview with each household member 16 years old and more.

Data collection is done usually in May.

6. Sampling plan

6.1. Sampling frame

The sampling frame for the selective researches in households is a “master sample” named EMZOT (multifunctional territorial areas sample), built based on the Census and updated at five years. EMZOT was created by including the 780 groups of census sections, being distributed on the two areas (427 in urban area and 353 in rural area).

6.2. Sampling units

The Primary Sampling Unit, corresponding to the selection of the first sampling stage (the master sample) was a group of census sections. The Secondary (ultimate) Sampling Unit, corresponding to the selection of the survey sample was the dwelling. All households within each dwelling are included.

6.3. Stratification variables

Stratification concerns only the first stage sampling. There was created 88 strata, the stratification criteria used being the area where a certain PSU is located (urban or rural area) and county (NUTS 3 level).

6.4. Sample size

The survey was conducted on a sample of about 10,000 dwellings in all counties. An integrated design with a rotational sample was applied, in which the sample is divided in sub-samples, each of them similar in size and design and representative for the whole population. From one year to another three sub-samples are retained, one is dropped and one new sub-sample is included in the survey. In this way, the cross-sectional and longitudinal statistics are produced from the same set of sample observations. The sampling plan is a two-stage probability sampling of housing units (dwellings).

According to the methodology adopted by Romanian NIS for its household surveys, a dwelling may contain one or many households (still, not very frequent cases, usually a dwelling comprising only one household). Thus, in case of EU-SILC, all the households belonging to the selected dwellings, as well as all the persons of 15 years old and over, living in those households, are surveyed.

6.5. Sample design

In order to select the primary unit, within every stratum, the balanced method was used, by macro SAS CUBE. For the dwellings selection was used the systematic selection method.

6.6. Weighting procedure

The final weights, used to obtain estimates at household level and person level, as well, are obtained following, basically, a 3-step procedure.

Design factor of the household is the inverse of inclusion probability. The design factor for households and for individuals is the same, because in each selected dwelling, all persons are selected for the survey.

In case of the households at the second, third and four wave, an indirect sampling of households is done through the panel (of persons aged 14+ at the time of the panel selection). In this case, the inclusion probabilities cannot be calculated. Then, the solution consists of applying the Weight Share Method.

Non-response adjustments: In order to contra balance the non-respondent households, it is proceed at a re-weighting, by adjusting the weights of the respondent households with the inverse of the response rate. The non-response are not globally adjusted, at the entire sample level, but separately, on groups of households, groups generated by the variable considered as explicative variable of the non response: region (NUTS 2 level) and residential areas (urban/rural). This correspond to the so-called 'response-homogenous groups' method, which assumes that in a certain group all the units have the same probability.

Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources). The calibration is performed at the household level using the household variables and individual variables in their aggregate form as calibration variables. This technique ensures that all members in the same household receive the same weight. Adjustments were made using the SAS macro CALMAR. Calibration variables were: "distribution of the population by age group (0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-49; 50-64; 65-74; 75 and over), area of residence (urban/ rural) and gender" using Romanian Population Estimates at the end of the income reference period and "households totals by region".

7. Questionnaires of the survey

Data collection is achieved using statistical questionnaires designed according to European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 1177/2003. They do not support major changes from one year to another. Statistical questionnaires used: MG – Household file; CG – Household questionnaire; CI – Individual questionnaire; LG – List of the dwelling and household included in the sample.

8. Classification used: ISCO; NACE Rev.2; ISCED 2011.

Social protection statistics (ESSPROS)

1. The objectives of the survey

Social protection represents a fundamental component of the European model of society. Social protection systems are highly developed in the European Union and are designed to protect people against the risks associated with unemployment, parental responsibilities, ill health and disability, the loss of a spouse or parent, old age, housing and social exclusion.

The operation of the national social protection systems entails significant costs and allocation of adequate financial resources.

In the Member States of the European Union the statistical indicators on social protection are calculated using a harmonized methodology⁶⁸(ESSPROS – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics) which ensures the spatial and temporal comparability of data based on the Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 April 2007 on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) which came into force in 2007.

The objectives of ESSPROS are to provide a comprehensive and coherent description of social protection in the Member States useful to describe and characterize the national social protection systems through social benefits and their financing, geared to international comparability, harmonising with other statistics, particularly the national accounts, in its main concepts.

The specific objectives of ESSPROS are to collect information and develop statistics including: qualitative components of national social protection systems: legislation, functions, schemes; quantitative indicators of receipts and expenditure of social protection.

⁶⁸ ESSPROS Manual, 2006, European Commission, Eurostat.

2. Coverage

According to ESSPROS, social protection encompasses „all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved”. The scope of ESSPROS includes social protection provided by public administration and social benefits provided by private social protection schemes, to the extent that they have similar effects on the benefits as the social security does. Social protection expenditures are composed by: expenditures with social benefits which consist in transfers in cash or in kind to the households or individuals in order to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, administrative costs means the costs charged to the scheme for management and administration thereof and other expenditures of social protection schemes that means miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes.

Social benefits cover eight major risks, called functions: Sickness/Health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/Children, Unemployment, Housing and Social exclusion (not elsewhere classified)

3. Observation unit

Units of central government/units of local government that manage the scheme of social protection, meaning that, a social protection scheme is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social benefits and their financing as long as it provide the possibility to draw up a separate account of receipts and expenditures and to provide protection against a single risk or need and cover a single specific group of beneficiaries.

4. Periodicity and reference period

Yearly periodicity and data collection covers the reference year N-2.

5. Method and data recording period

Data for social protection statistics are collected yearly, following the closure of the reference year, using combined data from statistical and administrative sources, thus: the administrative data sources are mainly represented by the records of the institutions that manage different social protection schemes: Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Protection and Elderly, Ministry of Health, National House of Health Insurances, Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Interior, Romanian Intelligence Service, National Agency of Employment, National Authority for protecting children's rights and Adoption, National Authority for Disabled persons, National House of Public Pension; national accounts system, health accounts system, pilot survey in non-profit organizations that provide social protection services in Romania.

Usual resident population represents all persons with Romanian citizenship, foreigners and without citizenship, who have their usual residence on Romanian territory. Usual resident population on January 1st was determined according to international methodology and regulations in this field.

Usual residence represents the place where one person usually spends daily rest period, without having in view temporary absences for recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatments or religious pilgrimages. There are considered as having their usual residence in a specific geographical zone only persons who lived at that usual residence for 12 months continuous period at least before the reference moment. Usual residence can be the same with the permanent residence or can be different, in case of persons who choose to settle their usual residence in another locality than that of permanent residence from the country or from abroad.

Permanent resident population represents the number of persons with Romanian citizenship and permanent residence on the territory of Romania, determined according to administrative-territorial criteria.

The permanent residence of the person is the address where he/she declares to have the main dwelling, registered in the identity card, as it is registered by the state administrative bodies.

The age dependency ratio is the ratio of "dependant" age persons (aged under 15 and over 64) to working age persons (aged 15-64), calculated per 100 persons.

The demographic ageing index is the number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) per 100 young persons (aged under 15).

Population density is the number of people per unit area of land (1 km²).

Sex ratio is obtained by dividing the number of men to the number of women; is expressed per 100 or 1000; is calculated for the entire population by age and age groups.

The average age of the resident population is the average of a population's ages, understanding by age that continuous demographic variable expressing the time elapsed from the date of birth of a person to a particular time of observation.

The median age of population is an indicator that divides a country's population into two numerically equal parts, the median age being the middle value.

International migration includes two components: emigration and immigration. Statistically, according to Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 Of The European Parliament and Of The Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection, we define the components of international migration as:

- **Emigration** means the action by which one person who had the previous usual residence on the Romanian territory ceases to have this usual residence for an actual or expected 12 months period at least.
- **Immigration** means the action by which one person settles his/her usual residence on the Romanian territory for an actual or expected 12 months period at least, previously having the usual residence in another country (EU member state or not).

International migration can be classified according to the type of residence on the territory of another state (permanent or usual residence), in the following categories:

– **International migration by change of permanent residence** refers to persons who changed their permanent residence from and to Romania.

– **Long-term temporary international migration** refers to persons who changed their usual residence from and to Romania for 12 months period at least.

Emigrants are persons who emigrate abroad for at least 12 months;

Immigrants are persons who immigrate to Romania for at least 12 months. The following are included: foreign citizens or persons without citizenship who had had their usual residence in another country and have established their usual residence in Romania for at least 12 months; Romanian

citizens who had had their usual residence abroad for at least 12 months and have returned to the country for at least 12 months.

Cause of death – illness, morbid conditions or wounds and “accidental” or “voluntary” poisonings that contributed or produced the death. Causes of death are accordingly to the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Diseases – 10th Revision;

Deceased is the person whose final functions definitively ceased after any amount of time passed from his/her birth;

Live-birth is a product of conception completely expelled or extracted from its mother’s body, regardless of the pregnancy duration, who, after this separation, gives a sign of life (breathing, heart activity, pulsation of the umbilical chord or voluntary muscular contractions);

Live-birth order refers to the numeric order of a live-birth within the total number of live-births of the mother;

Mortality rate is the ratio between the number of deaths in a year and the population at the 1st of July from the current statistics of the respective year, and is expressed by the number of deaths per 1000 inhabitants.

Birth rate is the ratio between the number of live-births in a year and the population at the 1st of July from the current statistics of the respective year, and is expressed by the number of live-births per 1000 inhabitants.

General fertility rate is the ratio between the number of live-births in a year and the female population aged 15 to 49 years at the 1st of July from the current statistics of the respective year, and is expressed by the number of live-births by 1000 women of fertile age (15 to 49 years).

Infant mortality rate is the ratio between the number of deaths under 1 year in a year and the live births of the same year (excepting the rates between 1957 to 1962, calculated by ratio between number of deaths under 1 year old and live births structured as follows: 1/3 live-births from previous year and 2/3 live-births from reference year).

Specific mortality rates (by sex, age-groups and causes of deaths) is the ratio between the number of deceased in a year and the population at 1st of July from the current statistics of the same year, structured by the same characteristics and is expressed by the number of deaths per 1000 inhabitants.

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years an infant would live, if he/she lived all his/her life under the conditions of mortality by age corresponding to the life table.

Natural increase is the balance between the number of live-births and the number of deceased persons during the reference period.

Data type

Provisional data related to population by permanent /usual residence are those which do not include all births and deaths occurred in the reference period due to unavailability of information on demographic events recorded lately in Romania and of final estimates on international migration.

Absolute semi-definitive data related to vital statistics represent the absolute provisional data recorded in the reference year N, summing up with demographical events recorded lately in Romania during the first 2 months of the year N+1.

Absolute definitive data related to vital statistics represent the absolute semi-definitive data recorded in the reference year N, summing up with demographical events recorded lately in Romania during the first 9 months of the year N+1.

Provisional rates are the rates calculated dividing two statistical indicators, from which at least one is provisional (and will be re-calculated after publication).

Glossary for chapter 2

Specialty ambulatory is the sanitary unit with or without legal entity, providing specialized healthcare to outpatients. It provides preventive, curative, rehabilitative and emergency care services. Medical educational activities may be carried out within this type of sanitary unit.

Ambulatory integrated in the hospital is the sanitary structure organized within the sanitary units with beds, providing outpatient care and comprising specialty medical offices, corresponding to the

specialty of the sections and compartments with beds, as well as medical offices with other specialties, as necessary, to ensure a complex medical assistance. Ambulatory integrated in the hospital is part of the hospital structure, physicians' activity is performed in an integrated system and shares the technical surface, in compliance with the legislation in force on preventing nosocomial infections, in order to increase patients' accessibility to a diverse and complete healthcare. Ambulatory care are recorded and reported separately. Ambulatory integrated in the hospital is functioning in the hospital building, usually on the ground floor, or in another building belonging to the sanitary unit, in compliance with organizational and functional flows and in compliance with the law.

Chronic disease or longstanding illness is the illness or health problem which has lasted or is expected to last for 6 months or more.

Diagnosys and curative center is the sanitary unit providing specialized healthcare, with responsibilities primarily in diagnosis, therapeutic and outpatient treatment recommendations.

Health care center is the sanitary unit with beds providing specialized healthcare in at least two specialties, for the population living in adjacent localities.

Medical offices are sanitary units with or without legal entity, providing public or private health services, of preventive, curative, rehabilitative and emergency human healthcare. Healthcare services provided by medical offices are performed by general practitioners, family doctors, dentists, medical specialists and other authorized health staff. Medical offices include: medical school/ student offices, general medical offices, family doctor offices, specialty medical offices, dental offices.

Medical school/student offices are sanitary units functioning within schools and higher education institutions, providing general preventive, curative and emergency healthcare, for assigned pupils or students.

Family doctors offices provide primary care services to patients insured by social health insurance system, enrolled on its own list (free of charge) or on other family doctor offices lists and to uninsured patients (paid services). Family doctors offices have as legal representative/ holder, a family doctor.

Specialty medical offices are medical units intended especially for outpatient care. These medical offices provide medical treatment in the medical specialty for which they were intended. In general, these offices have one specialty, but in some situations they comprise several medical specialties.

Dental offices are the units providing preventive and/or curative dental services. There are single dental offices, but also dental clinics where the dentists carry out their work in several offices.

Current expenditure on healthcare means the final consumption expenditure of resident units on healthcare goods and services, including the healthcare goods and services provided directly to individual persons, as well as collective healthcare services.

Dispensaries are sanitary units providing general, prophylactic and curative care, as well as patient monitoring by physicians and ancillary sanitary staff.

Therapeutic appliances and other durable medical goods means medical durable goods, including orthotic devices that support or correct deformities and/or anomalies of the human body, orthopaedic appliances, prostheses or artificial extensions that replace a body part, and other prosthetic devices, including implants which replace or supplement the functionality of a missing biological structure and medico-technical devices, where the function and the mode of provision are not specified.

Average length of hospitalization was determined by the ratio between the total number of hospitalization days (man-days of hospitalization at the end of the year) and the number of persons hospitalized during the reference period.

Pharmacies are trading companies organized to provide retail services of medicines and other medical supplies.

Healthcare providers means the organisations and specific institutions that deliver healthcare goods and services as their main activity, as well as those for which healthcare provision is only one among a number of activities.

Providers of ambulatory healthcare means the units that are mainly engaged in providing healthcare services directly to outpatients, including both general medical offices and specialty medical offices,

dental offices, outpatient medical centers, as well as providers of medical home care services, medical laboratories and diagnostic imaging services, ambulance and sanitary transport services.

Providers of medical goods means sanitary units whose main activity is the retail sale of medical goods to the general public for individual or household consumption or utilisation, including fitting and repair done in combination with sale.

Providers of preventive care means organisations mainly providing collective preventive programmes and public health campaigns/programmes for specific groups of individuals or the population-at-large, such as health promotion and protection agencies or public health institutes, as well as specialised units providing primary preventive care as their main activity.

Providers of healthcare system administration and financing means units that are mainly engaged in the regulation of the activities of agencies that provide healthcare and in the overall administration of the healthcare sector, including the administration of health financing.

Providers of services for the rest of the economy means other resident healthcare providers, not elsewhere classified, including households providing home care services to the family members, if these services relate to social benefits granted for this purpose, as well as all other economic sectors providing medical care as a secondary activity.

Rest of the world providers means all non-resident units providing healthcare goods and services.

Body mass index (BMI) emphasizes the relation between a person's weight and height. It is a gross estimate of the body fat content. Due to the ease of measurement and calculation, the instrument is used to diagnose obesity. It is calculated only for persons aged 18 years and over, as the ratio between weight (in kg) and the squared height (in meters).

Medical laboratories provide medical tests, investigations, collection of pathological products, treatments, preparations and any other medical benefits specific to their activity.

Medicine or nutritional supplement is any substance used internally or externally for the treatment of a distress (including ampoules and injectable medicines, homeopathic or herbal, effervescent tablets, vitamins, suppositories, syrups, herbal teas, creams, extracts).

Hospital beds are beds for which operating decisions were made to hospitalize patients, for specifying the diagnosis, treatment application or for providing maternity and neonatology services. The number of hospital beds includes, also, beds for newborns in hospitals or obstetrics and gynecology departments; beds for accompanying persons are not included.

Polyclinics are sanitary units with or without legal entity, providing specialty outpatient care. They operate within the public system (paid and unpaid) or within the private system, providing preventive, curative and emergency healthcare services.

Ancillary medical staff includes the following personnel: nurse with post-secondary education, nurse with medical secondary education, pharmacy assistant, medical-social assistant with secondary education, nurse, educator-paediatric nurse, dental technician, medical equipment sanitary technician, optician sanitary technician, orthopedic prosthesis sanitary technician, prosthetic hearing sanitary technician, medical clerk, laboratory assistant with medical secondary or post-secondary education, emergency registrar operator, midwife, masseur, autopsy assistant, medical registrar, medical statistician, MF instructor (Medical Physical) education instructor, occupational therapy instructor.

Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durable goods means pharmaceutical products and non-durable medical goods intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, attenuation or treatment of disease, including prescribed and over-the-counter medicines, where the function and mode of provision are not specified.

Hospitals are sanitary units (public, public with private sections or private) with beds, of public utility, with legal entity, providing healthcare services to hospitalized persons or outpatient, ensuring the population health status. According to the health reform law, they provide preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care. The organizational structure of a hospital may include, as appropriate: sections, laboratories, diagnostic and treatment services, departments, technical, economic or administrative services or offices, pre-hospital services and emergency transport, emergency room structures. Hospitals may include in their structure specialty outpatient services, day

care services, home care services and outpatient laboratory services. Hospitals are required to carry out medical education and research activities for physicians, nurses and other staff.

Declared health status the concept is limited to own individual assessment of a person on its health status and includes five steps that can define the health status: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad.

Healthcare means all activities with the primary purpose of improving, maintaining and preventing the deterioration of the health status of persons and limiting the consequences of ill-health through the application of qualified health knowledge.

Curative care means the healthcare services during which the main intent is to relieve symptoms or to reduce the severity of an illness or injury, or to protect against its exacerbation or complication that could threaten life or normal function.

Rehabilitative care means the services aiming to stabilise, improve or restore affected body functions and structures, compensate for the absence or loss of body functions and structures, improve activities and participation and prevent disabilities, medical complications and risks.

Inpatient care means the treatment and/or care provided in a medical unit to patients formally admitted and requiring an overnight hospitalization.

Outpatient care means healthcare and ancillary services provided in medical unit to outpatients who are not formally admitted and do not require an overnight hospitalization.

Day care means planned medical and paramedical services provided in a medical unit to patients who have been formally admitted for diagnosis, treatment or other types of healthcare and are discharged on the same day.

Long-term care means a range of medical and personal care services that the main objective of alleviating pain and suffering and reducing or managing the deterioration in health status in patients with a degree of long-term dependency.

Medical home care services means the medical, ancillary and nursing services that are provided to patients at their home and involve the providers' physical presence.

Ancillary services means the healthcare or long-term care related services, non-specified by function and non-specified by mode of provision, provided directly to patients, in particular during an independent contact with the health system and that are not integral part of a care service package, such as laboratory or imaging services or patient transportation and emergency services.

Preventive care means any measure that aims to avoid or reduce the number or the severity of injuries and diseases, as well as their sequelae and complications.

Governance, and health system and financing administration means services that focus on the health system rather than direct healthcare, direct and support health system functioning, and are considered to be collective, as they are not allocated to specific individuals but benefit all health system users.

Healthcare financing schemes means types of financing arrangements through which people obtain health services, including both direct payments by households for services and goods and third-party financing arrangements.

Public administration financing schemes means sources of funding for health, which include all central and local government institutions and all administrations of social security funds, at each administrative level, including non-profit institutions that are controlled and financed mainly by the public administrations.

Private sector financing schemes this type of sources include all resident units that do not belong to the public administration. For distribution of health expenditures, by financing schemes, the private sector includes the following sub-sectors: private social insurance, private insurance companies (other than social), direct payments to households, non-governmental organizations providing services to the population and corporations.

Rest of the world financing schemes this source category comprises the units that are resident abroad. In the health accounts, financial flows between the national economy and the rest of the world consist mainly of transfers under international cooperation programs and of the premiums/compensations of the private insurance.

Socio-medical units are public specialized units with beds, with legal entity, subordinated to local public administration, that provide care, healthcare and social services to persons with socio-medical needs.

Residential long-term care facilities means units that are primarily engaged in providing residential long-term care that combines nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents, where a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely at the level of nursing care in combination with personal care services.

Glossary for chapter 3

Enrolled population - all children in nurseries and kindergartens and students enrolled in the formal training and educational process during a school/academic year, regardless of the educational form (full-time, evening classes, part-time classes, or distance learning), study programme or age.

Education system consists of all educational establishments and institutions of different types, levels and education and training organization forms, which ensure the carrying out of the school population educational process in all levels of education, with a view to professional training thereof.

Education level is an educational stage in which elementary, medium or high training is provided, according to the educational programs. In accordance with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011), applicable after 2013, National Education System levels are as follows:

- Early childhood education (ISCED level 01)
- Pre-primary education (ISCED level 02)
- Primary education (ISCED level 1)
- Lower secondary education (ISCED level 2)
- Vocational and upper secondary education (ISCED level 3)
- Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED level 4)
- Higher (tertiary) education (ISCED levels 6, 7 and 8.)

Before 2013, statistical researches on education used ISCED 97, namely the previous version of the International Standard Classification of Education.

Early childhood education corresponds to level 01 of the new International Standard Classification of Education - ISCED 2011, and includes children aged 0 to 2. Data are available as of the school year 2014/2015.

Pre-primary education corresponds to 0 level ISCED 97 (until 2013) / 02 level ISCED 2011 (after 2013), and includes children usually aged 3-6.

Primary level of education (mass education) - level 1 ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) - the main function is to provide basic education; duration of primary level of education is 4 years (I-IV classes) and enrolled students usually are 7-10 years old and over; this level of education is being carried out only full-time, being part of the compulsory education.

Secondary education

Secondary education includes Lower secondary education - level 2 ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) based on at least 4 years of previous education, and upper secondary level of education (high school and vocational education) - level 3 ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) providing general and/or specialized education.

Lower secondary education - gymnasium (mass education)

Lower secondary education - level 2 ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) - access to this level of education is based on at least 4 years of previous education (V-VIII grades); students enrolled in this level of education are usually aged from 11 to 14 and over; this level of education is part of compulsory education and is being carried out full-time or part-time.

Special primary and lower secondary education

Special primary education - level 1 ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) - and lower secondary education (gymnasium) - level 2 - ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) includes the educational institutions where children with physical, sensorial and intellectual disabilities are

enrolled in order to receive training, education and rehabilitation according to their disabilities, and integration thereof in the active life.

Upper secondary level of education – high school - level 3 - ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) - duration of this level of education is 4-5 school years (IX-XII/ XIII classes) and it provides specialized education for students usually aged 15-18.

Upper secondary level of education - vocational - level 3 - ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) - duration of this level of education is 1-4 school years and includes students usually aged 15-18 and over.

Post-secondary education - post-secondary non-tertiary level of education, level 4 - ISCED 97 (until 2013) / ISCED 2011 (after 2013) - duration of this level of education is of 2-3 school years, and includes students usually aged 19-21 and over..

Tertiary level of education (university)

Before 2013, according to the International Standard Classification of Education - ISCED 97, this level included education pertaining to level 5 – ISCED 97, where the prerequisite for admission was graduation of upper secondary and was organized as followed: short-term education (2-3 academic years) ended with a University College Degree, and long-term education (4-6 academic years) ended with a Bachelor's Degree.

Since 2013, according to the new International Standard Classification of Education - ISCED 2011, Bachelor studies consist of levels 6 and 7 education - ISCED 2011 which include Bachelor education with a duration of 3-4 years (level 6 - ISCED 2011) and Bachelor education with a duration of 5, 6 years (level 7 - ISCED 2011).

Level 7 - ISCED 2011 also includes Master studies and Post-graduate studies; level 8 - ISCED 2011 corresponds to Doctoral and Post-doctoral studies.

School-aged population refers to the resident population aged within the limits of the official age limits corresponding to each education level.

Net enrolment rate in education represents the total number of children/pupils/students within the official age group corresponding to education levels, as percentage of the total resident population of the same official age group.

Starting with the school year 2012-2013, as per legislation in force (Education Law no. 1/2011), the age groups for the school-aged population are: 0-2 years, 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-18 years, and 19-23 years and over.

School-aged population enrolment rate (specific rate of school enrolment by group age) in education represents the total number of students within an age group, regardless of the education level, as percentage of the total resident population of the same age group.

Starting with the school year 2012-2013, as per legislation in force (Education Law no. 1/2011), the age groups for the school-aged population are: 0-2 years, 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-18 years, and 19-23 years and over.

School Education unit - represents the administrative educational unit, juridical entity included in National Nomenclature SIRUES, where one or more level of education are functioning and having a single management system. The following are considered education units: nurseries, kindergartens, primary and gymnasium schools, special needs primary and gymnasium schools, high-schools, school groups (within which more than one education level are functioning), vocational schools and tertiary institutions.

Classroom teachers are the individuals who work in the educational system and teach in the educational and training process (full-time or part-time employees). Each teacher is registered only once and only in the educational unit where his/her job title (Employment Record Book) is kept in or where he/she teaches most of his/her classes.

Graduate is the student who graduated the final school/academic year of a level of education, regardless of the fact that he/she passed or not the school-leaving examination, the Bachelor's degree examination, etc. The graduates are counted at the end of the school/academic year (after the examination resit).

School dropout rate is the difference between the number of students enrolled in the beginning of the school year and the number of students registered at the end of the same year, as percentage in the number of students enrolled in the beginning of the school year. School dropout rate for primary and lower-secondary education is calculated without including the special education pupils.

Material resources consist of all assets subject to the management of early childhood, pre-school, primary, lower, and upper secondary education units, including those pertaining to other education levels contained therein, as well as those being under the management of tertiary education institutions, such as land, buildings, classrooms, PCs used in the carrying out of the education and training activities, for school population or those goods which ensure the proper performance of the educational process.

Classrooms - the rooms used for educational and training process within school units. It can be used by two or three classes at the most, successively, during a day. The following are specific to tertiary level of education: amphitheatres, course and seminar rooms.

Class laboratory represents an educational unit's room, endowed with installations, apparatus, and instruments, substances, teaching materials for experiments and students' practical training.

School workshop represents a room endowed with devices, instruments, machinery and equipment for school experiments and practical trainings.

Sport field is the area specially designed for sport activities in educational institutions.

Swimming pool is the pool for swimming for pupils and students which can be covered or recovered.

PC - the computer consisting of hardware, monitor and keyboard; it is under the school/ university units' management.

Early leavers from education and training 18-24 years is the proportion of the population aged 18-24 having only elementary level of education (low, and not attending any form of training (formal or non-formal) of the total population aged 18-24

Young people aged 20-24 with at least upper secondary educational attainment level represents the proportion of youth aged 20-24, who are graduates of an at least medium educational level in total young people aged 20-24.

Population aged 30-34 with tertiary educational attainment level - represents the share of people aged 30-34 who have attended higher education in the total population of the same age group.

Glossary for chapter 4

Economically active population includes employment and unemployment.

Economically inactive population comprises all persons who neither have worked one hour and nor were unemployed in the reference period, being in one of the following situations: pupils and students; pensioners (of all categories); housewives (which carried out only housing activities in household); persons supported by other persons, or by the state, or support themselves from other incomes (rents, interests, etc.).

Employment comprises all persons aged 15 years and over who have carried out an economic activity producing goods or services of **at least one hour** in the reference period (a week), in order to get incomes as salaries, payment in kind or other benefits.

Self-employed and contributing family workers who work in agriculture are considered employed persons only if they are the owners of the agricultural production (not necessary of the land too) obtained and fulfil one of the following conditions: the agricultural production is, even in part, for sale or for change in kind (barter); the agricultural production is exclusively for own consumption, if this represents a substantial part of the total household consumption.

Working programme of employed persons is defined as being **full-time** or **part-time** according to their statement. Generally, for employees it is considered „full-time“ the programme corresponding to an entire norm, as it is stipulated by the collective labour contract and „part-time“ the programme whose duration stipulated by the individual labour contract is significantly lower than the normal duration.

Status in employment represents the situation of a person when getting income in the activity carried out, namely:

- Employee - person who carries out his activity based on a labour contract within an economic or social unit – irrespectively of its ownership type – or for private persons, getting a remuneration as salary, in cash or in kind, as a commission etc; the “labour contract” comprises also any other kind of labour agreement (in write or in verbal form), another than the labour contract / status (job) agreement;
- Employer - person who carries out his occupation (trade) in his own unit (enterprise, agency, workshop, shop, office, farm etc.), for whose activity he has employed one or several employees;
- Self-employed - person who carries out his activity in his own unit or in an individual business, without hiring no employee, being helped or not by contributing family members;
- Contributing family worker - person who carries out his activity in an economic family unit run by a family member or a relative, for which receiving not remuneration as salary or pay in kind;
- Member of an agricultural holding or of a non-agricultural co-operative - person who has worked either as owner of agricultural land within an agricultural holding constituted according to the law 36/1991, or as member of a craftsmen, consumer or credit co-operative.

Unemployed, according to the international definition ILO (International Labour Office), are persons aged 15-74 years who during the reference period fulfil simultaneously the following conditions: have no job and do not carry out an activity in order to get an income; are looking for a job, in the last 4 weeks (including the reference week), using various active methods to find it; are available to start work in the next two weeks, if they find a job at once.

Activity rate represents the weight of active persons in the group of age x in total population of the same group of age.

Employment rate represents the weight of employed persons in the group of age x in total population of the same group of age.

Unemployment rate represents the ratio of ILO unemployed (according to International Labour Office criteria) in economically active population.

Inactivity rate represents the weight of inactive population of group of age x in total population from the same group of age x.

Incidence of long-term unemployment represents the weight of long-term unemployed (12 months and over) in total unemployed.

Incidence of long-term unemployment for young people (15-24 years) represents the weight of long-term unemployed (6 months and over) in total young unemployed.

Weight of young unemployed in total young people is determined by the ratio of unemployed aged 15-24 years in total population aged 15-24 years.

Persons available to start working, but who are not seeking for a job are persons aged 15-74 years, neither employed nor in unemployment (inactive persons), who wish to work, are available to start working in the next 2 weeks but did not look for a job during the 4 weeks previous to the interview.

Persons not available to start working, but who are seeking for a job are persons aged 15-74 years, neither employed nor in unemployment (inactive persons), who wish to work, are not available to start working in the next 2 weeks but did look for a job during the 4 weeks previous to the interview.

Potential additional labour force represents the sum of the two categories: “persons available to start working, but who are not seeking for a job” and „persons not available to start working, but who are seeking for a job”.

Discouraged persons are inactive persons available to work in the next two weeks (including the week when the interview is carried out), who have declared that in the last 4 weeks (including the reference week) they have looked for a job using passive methods or do not look for a job, from the following reasons: believed there were not vacant jobs or did not know where to look for them; are not professionally prepared; believed that they will not find a job because of their age; looked for a job another time and found nothing.

The rate of young people neither in employment nor in education or training represents the proportion of young people who neither were in any education or training - formal or non-formal – nor worked, in total number of young people in the same group of age.

Average annual job vacancies rate represents the ratio between the average annual number of job vacancies and total number of jobs (occupied and vacant, except those blocked or meant only for promotion inside the enterprise or institution), expressed in percentages.

The number of job vacancies includes the number of paid jobs, newly created, unoccupied or which are to become vacant, for which:

1. the employer is taking **active steps** and is prepared to take further steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned (examples of active steps taken by the employer: announce of a vacancy existence by means of employment services, issued in the newspapers, media, Internet, direct contact of possible candidates etc.) and;
2. the employer intends to fill either immediately or within a specific period of time, established by the employer. The specific period of time refer to the maximum time the vacancy is open and intended to be filled.

Are considered job vacancies the jobs meant for persons outside the enterprise (on which can also compete persons from inside the enterprise), irrespective of their definite or indefinite duration, full or part time program. **Are not** considered job vacancies, the unoccupied posts which are: meant **exclusively** to promote persons from inside the enterprise or institution; from public administration units, blocked by a normative document.

Jobs occupied by persons who are absent for a certain period of time (maternity leaves, leaves for child care, medical leaves, unpaid leave, other absences), are considered job vacancies, if employer wishes the substitution for a definite (temporary) period and if he takes active steps to find candidates.

The average number of job vacancies is calculated as a simple arithmetic mean from the four quarters.

Number of occupied posts is measured by means of the indicator regarding number of employees (except those with suspended labour contract/civil servants agreement) at end of middle month of reference quarter. This indicator expresses total number of persons with individual labour contract/civil servants agreement with enterprise or local unit, on definite or indefinite duration (including seasonal workers, manager or administrator) and which are not suspended being valid in the last day of the month for which the questionnaire is filled in. Military staff and similar (Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Interior and Romanian Intelligence Office etc.) are excluded.

The average annual number of job vacancies is calculated as a simple arithmetic mean from the four quarters.

The National Agency for Employment represents the data source for the number of registered unemployed and registered unemployment rate.

The unemployed – the person who cumulatively accomplish certain conditions.

The registered unemployed is the person who fulfils certain conditions and is registered at the agency for employment where he has domicile or, as the case may be, his residence.

The registered unemployment rate is determined by the ratio between the total number of registered unemployed and economically active civil population.

The average total number of pensioners includes all the pensioners from Romania regardless of the pension system (including the social support - type pension, IOVR - invalids, veterans and war widows).

The average monthly pension is a ratio between the amounts due (according to the decisions) and the average monthly number of pensioners.

The real pension expresses the equivalent of goods and services that can be purchased or used with the average nominal pension in a certain period of time.

Real pension index is calculated as ratio between the nominal pension (for calculation of real pension) and consumer price index.

The real earnings index represents the ratio between the average net nominal earning index and general consumer price index, expressed in percentages.

The average net monthly earnings were calculated by subtracting from the paid gross sums related to the average gross monthly earnings the employees' contribution to unemployment, the individual contribution to state social security, the individual contribution to the social health security and the corresponding tax, the result being divided by the average number of employees and by the number of the months of the year.

Gender pay gap express the difference between men's and women's average gross earnings as a percentage of men's average gross earnings. It covers all the employees working in the whole economy enterprises and their average gross earnings correspond to the whole reference year. For 2003 - 2012 data were recalculated using the results obtained from the Labour cost survey (initially, the data source for this indicator was Wages by occupations in month October survey).

Tax wedge on labour cost is defined as the share of total tax rates and social security contributions payable by the employee and employer in the gross labour costs for an AW who earns 67% of the average gross earnings of the activities on industry, construction and commercial services. The tax wedge on labour cost is calculated - according to the Eurostat and OECD methodology - for an average worker (noted further on as AW) who is a full-time employee working in activities of industry, construction and commercial services (sections C - K of CANE Rev.1, respectively sections B - N according to CANE Rev.2 since reference year 2008).

Types of internet connections

Broadband connections

- connections for Internet access at broadband fixed points:

- **connections via DSL** (basically, Telekom is the provider of this kind of wired connections, copper-the same thread with the telephony; has some fiber-optic connections);

- **connection ADSL** (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) DSL technology = designed to reach speeds of asymmetric up to 8 Mbps (download) at download and 1 Mbps to send (upload) using as a transport medium standard phone lines (copper); ADSL 2 + technology allows for speeds of up to 24 Mbps download (download) and 3 Mbps to send (upload);

- **connection VDSL** (Very High Bitrate DSL) DSL technology designed to reach speeds of up to 52 asymmetric Mbps download (download) and 16 Mbps to send (upload) using as a transport medium standard phone lines (copper);

All DSL technologies xDSL are generically and connections with a wide bandwidth (broadband) allow reaching speeds of megabits.

- **fiber optic connection**: this technology provides a broadband connection to the Internet as a medium for transport using fiber optic cables, equipped with optical active equipment heads using laser technology for transmitting and receiving. Is the most advanced technology for distributing terrestrial telecommunications services on a global basis. The potential of this technology at this time reaching speeds up to 10 Gbps.

Connections via coaxial cable, optical fiber or UTP/FTP, you have found the presence of a wire that goes into the respondent's home.

- **fixed the radio connection** (satellite, public WIFI) connections via satellite, radio, WiFi (for wireless and satellite radio; there must be connections via WiFi antenna; involve accessing based user and password of a hotspot).

- **satellite connection** - technology was developed to provide access to isolated areas, broadband Internet access, where there is no network cable or DSL networks

- mobile broadband connections:

- **access to Internet connections to mobile broadband points** (differentiation compared to narrowband connection used by mobile phone or using a modem connected to a laptop) can be done by noting whether or not the respondent uses a compatible 3G terminal (at many terminals at the top of the screen next to the antenna appears technology available, e.g.: 3 , 3G, H, etc. for the broadband) in conjunction and with the technology available in the area.

- **mobile radio telephone connection 3G (UMTS)** - 3G phones are mobile phones or Smartphones that use a web browser, they can use electronic mail (e-mail), or other similar facilities available in 3G mobile networks. Only the connections of third generation mobile networks (UMTS), such as radio networks that use UMTS technology, can be classified as broadband. UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) provides access to the Internet at high speed.
- **mobile radio connection via a 3G modem (USB cable)** - laptops and other portable computers can connect to the Internet using a USB stick or card incorporates access to 3G networks.

Narrowband communication

- **dial-up access** via telephone line or ISDN connection
 - **conex-dial-up access to the Internet** is a form of Internet access that uses the facilities of the public switched telephone network in order to establish a connection formed from an Internet service provider via telephone lines. User's computer or router uses an attached modem for encoding and decoding data packages and information control and analog audio signals.
 - **ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)** - data transmission is done via ISDN BRI digital technology by using a maximum of 2 channels of 64 Kbps, allowing simultaneous connection of two devices (phone, PC, fax, etc.). The maximum speed you can achieve is 128 Kbps connection is defined as narrowband.
 - **narrowband connection** (3 G/GPRS) in the form of radio transmission (GPRS-General packet radio service) data-oriented mobile services in the second generation of mobile telephony (2G). In 2G systems, GPRS offers data rates of 56-114 kbit/s.
- 3G services have the ability to transfer simultaneously two types of information: voice (i.e. a phone conversation) and non-voice, such as data transfer: e-mail, instant messaging, web browsing).

Glossary for chapter 5

Household's members are considered the following: persons present, temporarily absent or left gone for a longer period from the household, but less than 6 months (to study in other municipalities, on holiday, to relatives, in boarding houses, in hospitals or sanatoriums, assisted in shelters for victims of family violence); children under care of persons outside the household, crèches or nurseries, camps, etc.; persons left to work (within the country or abroad), if they did not establish another household or have not settled their domicile in another locality; persons living in institutions (located in residential centers for the elderly people, people with disabilities and children; monasteries, etc.) that are part of the household, are absent during the reference month, but not absent from the household for more than 6 months; persons deprived of liberty (in detention or arrested) who are part of the household, are absent during the reference month, but are not absent from the household for more than 6 months; children in foster care or in custody for a period exceeding 6 months; elderly people and other dependents in the household; persons employed for rendering services in the , participating in household's expenditure and living with the household's members for a period of at least 6 months or do not have another residence; persons hosted or paying rent who participate in household's expenditure and live with members of the household for a period of at least 6 months or do not have another residence.

It is not considered household members and not subject to the Family Budget Survey: guests who are staying temporarily in the household; people who have not shared with members of the household budget; individuals who live in shared housing units (located in residential centers for the elderly, disabled or children etc.).

Household: group of two or more persons, with or without children, who usually live together, are generally relatives and keep the household altogether, participating integrally or partly to the income and expenditure budget of the household. Where appropriate, household members work together the land or breed animals, jointly consuming or turning into account the products obtained. The household may also be made up of a group of two or more individuals, with or without children, between which there are no family relationships, but who state that, by agreement, live together and

have a common budget. Persons not belonging to another household and are living and keeping the house alone are deemed to be single-person households.

Household's head: the adult person declared and recognized as such by the other members of the household, typically the husband. The decision lies solely with the members of the household and envisages certain personal characteristics, such as: authority, age, occupation, income, the status of household's owner, etc.

Occupational status: the socio-economic situation of a person in relation to the work done and the way of obtaining income.

Employee - a person employed under a contract of employment, with a fixed-term or indefinite duration in an economic or social unit regardless of ownership, in exchange for a payment in cash or in kind and other rights provided by law or established by the collective employment contract and which are subject to taxation, according to legal provisions. There are included all persons carrying out permanent, seasonal, daily, occasional or hourly based activities, apprentices, paid employees on probation, priests and pastors. The professional maternity assistant, the caregiver of the elderly persons at their home, the personal assistant or the professional assistant to a disabled person, employed under individual employment contract are also deemed to be employee.

Employer - the person carrying out activities on their own premises (enterprise, firm, shop, company, farm, cabinet, etc.) and who has one or more employees. There are also included those employers who are at the same time employees in their own enterprise or are holders of premises management or concession contracts using employees.

Self-employed in non-agricultural activities - the person carrying out activities on their own premises without the use of salaried labor. This status is also assigned to persons carrying out such activities during their leisure time and, in general, to any person exercising a profession or activity generating non-salary income even if activities are casual and without continuity.

Member of a non-agricultural cooperative - the person working in units of handicrafts, consumer or credit cooperatives, earning non-salary income. This includes people working at home, on the basis of the cooperative orders.

Self-employed in agriculture - the person performing agricultural activities, working alone or together with the other members of the household of the agricultural land, orchards and vineyards, breeding animals, regardless of whether these are main or occasional activities carried out without continuity, but generating non-salary income.

Member of an agricultural association - the person whose activity is carried out in an agricultural association with legal personality.

Unpaid family worker — the person who carry out activities in a family economic unit with agricultural or non-agricultural activity belonging to a household member or relative, giving help and for which is not receiving remuneration in the form of salary or payment in kind (such as an employee performing the same work).

Unemployed - the person able to work, aged between 15 years and the legal retirement age, without an arrangement for carrying out an economic or social activity, is seeking for a job (including first job) and is ready to start immediately work whether being or not registered at the territorial agencies for employment, receiving or not unemployment benefit.

Pensioner - the person whose main source of income is the pension acquired for work and age limit (including the work performed in agriculture), for the loss of working capacity or survivor's, disabled, orphan or war widow's pension.

Pupil, student — the person attending public or private, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, vocational, foremen, post-secondary, short or long duration tertiary education, in view to acquire training or professional skills.

Housewife - the person carrying out domestic activities in the household such as: preparation of food, laundry, maintenance and care of the dwelling, domestic industry non-market activities, care and education of children, etc., and do not receive salary or pension (does not earn any income).

Other categories - pre-school children, elderly people, people with disabilities, persons deprived of liberty (under detention or arrested, irrespective of whether carrying out an activity at the place of detention), who are absent from the household for more than 6 months, dependent persons, etc.

Educational level — the educational institution (school) at the highest grade, graduated by a person, with or without diploma/license/certificate. The levels of education include: primary education; secondary education (lower secondary, vocational, complementary, apprentices, upper secondary, specialized post-secondary, technical, foremen); tertiary education (short or long-term). The households whose head is a person without graduated studies are included under primary education.

Total income comprises: **Money income and income in kind (assessed in RON).**

Money income - the whole money income from different sources of origin for which there is no obligation of refunding (excluding the amounts withdrawn from CEC Bank, other banks and similar institutions, loans and credits received), namely:

Income from salaries and other rights – the whole money and in-kind income (measured in RON at the selling price of the unit) in the form of salaries, bonuses and allowances granted as a percentage or as fixed amount for the special working conditions (provided for by law or by collective or individual employment contracts) for both the time actually worked in normal working hours or additional time and for the not worked paid time, bonuses and benefits from the net profit, other income assimilated to salaries, actually received in the reference month, regardless for what period, and withholding taxes (taxes, contributions, rates for goods and loans, etc.).

Income from agriculture - represent all the money receipts from agricultural holdings and associations, from sales of agri-food products, animals and birds (poultry and pets) and the provision of agricultural works.

Income from independent non-agricultural activities — all the money receipts from activities of trade, rendering services, practicing an occupation, liberal professions and intellectual property rights.

Income from social benefits - all the money receipts from social protection benefits, namely: income from pensions, other income assimilated to pensions, indemnities for sick and maternity leaves, provisions from unemployment fund, family provisions, provisions of social assistance and other

Property income — all the money receipts from rental income, as consequence of holding shares in open/closed investment funds, deposit in CEC Bank and other banks and similar institutions (leases, rents, dividends, interests).

Income from the sale of the household's assets – all of the money receipts from the transfer of ownership on securities and shares, from the sale of foreign currency, land, buildings and other new or worn assets which are not resulted from own production.

Income in kind (assessed in RON) include: the equivalent value of human and animals' consumption of food and non-food products from own resources of the household (from production, stocks, labor, received as gifts, etc.). The assessment in RON is done at the average prices of purchasing products from the reference month, by development region; the equivalent value of income in kind of employees and beneficiaries of social benefits (valued at the price of sale of the day).

Total expenditure comprises:

- **Money expenditure;**
- **The equivalent value of human and animals' consumption of agri-food products from the own resources of household.**

Money expenditure — all of the money expenditure, regardless of purpose (including the equivalent value of income in kind obtained by the employees and recipients of social benefits, excluding the amounts deposited in CEC Bank, other banks and similar institutions, loans and credits refunded).

The equivalent value of human and animals' consumption of food and non-food goods from the household's own resources — value expression of human and animals' consumption of food and non-food products from the household's own resources (agricultural production, stocks of previous periods, products processed in the household, products received as gifts or for work, etc.).

Total consumption expenditure – all of the expenditure incurred for the current consumption needs (food goods, non-food goods, services) and entered for consumption, the equivalent value of human consumption of agri-food products from the own resources of household.

- **Total expenditures for food consumption** - the whole money and in kind expenditure related to covering the food needs of a household or of a person, within a certain period of time.
- **Total expenditure for non-food goods** - the whole money and in kind expenditure related to covering the non-food needs of a household or of a person, within a certain period of time.
- **Expenditure for payment of services** — the whole money and in kind expenditure made by a household or a person, within a certain period of time, for the payment of services.

Expenditure for food goods and beverages not consumed — the whole expenditure for purchasing food goods which were not consumed in the reference month, remaining in stock or intended for other purposes (for processing, animal and poultry feed, given as gifts, losses).

Expenditure for investment - the whole money expenditure of the investments nature made by a household over a certain period of time for the purchase of buildings, construction, land, machinery and equipment of large capacity, new and worn, animals for milk, transport, breeding, materials (including labor) for new buildings, extensions, large scale (capital), repairs shares, currency.

Total expenditure for production - the whole money expenditure incurred by a household over a certain period of time for the household's production: purchases of feed for animals and poultry, of animals for meat and fur, of poultry, of sowing products, veterinary treatment of animals, other expenditure for the household's production and the equivalent value of the feed consumption from own resources.

Taxes, contributions, dues, fees - the whole money expenditure allocated to the compulsory payments of the taxation system (taxes, contributions, dues, fees).

Glossary for chapter 6

Disposable income is calculated as the difference between total revenue and expenditure taxes, contributions, fees, etc. (glossary definitions are in Chapter 5).

Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate is defined as the share of poor persons (according to the relative method of estimation) in total population. According to this method, the persons from the households with an equivalised disposable income (the value of the household consumption from own resources included or excluded) lower than the at-risk-of-poverty threshold are considered poor. Usually, this indicator is determined for the 60% threshold from the equivalised disposable income.

At-risk-of-poverty threshold which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income per adult-equivalent, including or excluding consumption from own resources is income to which people can be classified as poor (if they have an income below the threshold) or non-poor (if they have a higher income threshold).

The income quintile share ratio or the S80/S20 ratio is a measure of the inequality of income distribution. It is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile).

The **relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap** is calculated as the difference between the median equivalised disposable income of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (cut-off point: 60 % of national median equivalised disposable income).

For a given year (T), **the at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time** is defined as the percentage of persons in the total population who are at-risk-of-poverty anchored at a fixed moment in time (at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated in the standard way for the base year) and adjusted for inflation.

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers** is calculated as the share of people having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers that is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

calculated after social transfers. Pensions, such as old-age and survivors' (widows' and widowers') benefits, are counted as income (before social transfers) and not as social transfers. This indicator examines the hypothetical non-existence of social transfers.

The **Gini coefficient** measures the extent to which the distribution of income within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A coefficient of 0 expresses perfect equality where everyone has the same income, while a coefficient of 100 expresses full inequality where only one person has all the income.

In order to reflect differences in a household's size and composition, the total (net) household income is divided by the number of '**equivalent adults**', using a standard (equivalence) scale: the modified OECD scale; this scale gives a weight to all members of the household (and then adds these up to arrive at the equivalised household size):

- 1.0 to the first adult;
- 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over;
- 0.3 to each child aged under 14 years old.

At-risk-of-poverty threshold which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income per adult-equivalent, including or excluding consumption from own resources is income to which people can be classified as poor (if they have an income below the threshold) or non-poor (if they have a higher income threshold).

People can be classified as poor (if they have an income below the threshold) or non-poor (if they have a higher income threshold).

Status in employment represents the situation of an employed person, depending on the way of achieving income from his activity.

Employment includes all persons who carried out an economic activity producing goods or services in order to get income as salaries, payment in kind and other benefits. Employed person could be: employee (with labor contract on a limited/ indefinite period), employer (with his own unit for whose activity he has employed one or several employees), self-employed with employees, self-employed without employees and family worker.

Non-economically active population comprises all persons who have worked no hour being in one of the following situations: pupils or students; pensioners (of all the categories), housekeepers, persons supported by other persons or by the state or support themselves from other income (rents, interests etc.).

Educational level: low level (not in education, early childhood education, primary education, lower secondary education); medium level (upper secondary education, post-secondary education, short cycle tertiary); high level (bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent, doctorate or equivalent).

The **work intensity** of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period.

Material deprivation rate for the "Economic strain" (the 1st dimension) represent the share of persons which does could not afford one or more of the following: to cover utility costs, rent and credit (including loans and purchase installments for purchase of goods); to spend one week annual holiday away from home; to eat a meal with meat, chicken or fish or equivalent vegetarian meal every second day; to financially afford to keep dwelling warm; to cover unexpected expenses from own resources (1/12 from at-risk-of-poverty threshold) in total population.

Material deprivation rate for the "Durables" dimension (the 2nd dimension) represent the share of persons which due to lack of money have no access to following private needs: washing machine; color TV; telephone (including mobile phone); computer; personal car in total population.

Material deprivation rate for the "Housing" dimension (the 3rd dimension) represent the share of persons facing at least one housing problems: leaking roof, damp walls, floors, roof or foundation of house, or rot in window frames or floor; too dark, not enough daylight; no bath or shower; no flushing toilet in total population.

At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE indicator) is defined as the share of the population in at least one of the following three conditions:

- 1) at risk of poverty, meaning below the poverty threshold;
- 2) in a situation of severe material deprivation,
- 3) living in a household with very low work intensity.

Material deprivation covers issues relating to economic strain and durables. **Severely materially deprived persons** have living conditions greatly constrained by a lack of resources and cannot afford at least four of the following: to pay rent or utility bills; to keep their home adequately warm; to pay unexpected expenses; to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day; a week holiday away from home; a car; a washing machine; a color TV; or a telephone.

Persons living in households with very low work intensity represents the rate of persons under 60 years living in households with very low work intensity represent the share of persons under 60 years living in households with very low work intensity (households where the members of working age worked less than 20 % of their total potential during the previous 12 months) in total population.

Social benefits consists of transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved.

A social protection scheme is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing. The aim of the social protection scheme is to provide protection against a single risk or need and cover a single specific group of beneficiaries.

The social benefit function refers to the primary purpose for which social protection is provided, meaning the relieve the households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. Social benefits provided based on the social protection scheme are classified on eight social protection functions, corresponding to the eight major risks identified in ESSPROS: Sickness/ Health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/Children, Unemployment, Housing, Social Exclusion not elsewhere classified.

1. The SICKNESS/HEALTH CARE function covers: cash benefits that replace in whole or in part loss of earnings during temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury; medical care provided in the framework of social protection to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected. Social benefits from this function cover: paid sick leave indemnities, medical assistance with all its forms, pharmaceutical products granted for free.

2. The DISABILITY function covers benefits that: provide an income to persons below standard retirement age as established in the reference scheme whose ability to work and earn is impaired beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation by a physical or mental disability; provide rehabilitation services specifically required by disabilities; provide goods and services other than medical care to disabled people.

3. The OLD AGE function includes social protection benefits, in cash or in kind, for old age persons. The medical assistance provided to the old age persons is only included to the SICKNESS/HEALTH CARE function.

When processing data, **the age criteria** is taken into account; in this case, is supposed to transfer the social protection benefits from the **DISABILITY** function to the **OLD AGE** function if the age of beneficiaries is bigger than the retirement age.

4. The SURVIVOR function includes social protection benefits in cash or in kind, granted to the persons that did not reach the retirement age and who lost the spouse or a next-of-kin and are entitled to receive the above mentioned benefits:

5. The FAMILY/CHILDREN function covers social protection benefits (other than the ones of health care) that provide financial support and/or in kind, in case of pregnancy, adoption, maternity, child day care or care of the others members. Here, are also included the social benefits provided to the children in need.

6. The UNEMPLOYMENT function includes benefits that: replace in whole or in part income lost by a worker due to the loss of gainful employment; provide an income for the graduates looking for a job; contribute to the integration to the labour market of the unemployed persons.

7. The HOUSING function is made up of interventions by public authorities to help households with incomes below a certain threshold and to meet the cost of housing.

8. The SOCIAL EXCLUSION not elsewhere classified function includes social benefits in cash or in kind for combating the social exclusion and targeting the deprived people or social excluded. Generally, the target groups may be identified (among others) as persons with low incomes, destitute people, migrants, refugees, drug or alcohol addicts, victims of natural disasters or criminal violence.

This function has a residual character because covers all the social benefits that were not included to the other seven functions.

Social protection expenditures include the **expenditures on social benefits, administration cost and other expenditures** (for example: the bank interest in connection with social funds).

Expenditures on social benefits consist of social protection resources which are transferred to beneficiaries in cash or in kind (goods and/services).

Administration costs means the costs charged to the scheme for management and administration thereof.

Benefits in cash are provided to the entitled persons, as monetary amount.

Benefits in kind are benefits granted in the form of goods and services.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

Non means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are not explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income level.

Periodic cash benefits are cash benefits paid at regular intervals, such as each week, month or quarter.

Lump sum benefits are cash benefits paid on a single occasion or in the form of a lumpsum.

List of figures (into text)

Figure 1.1. World population, by continents, January 1 st , 2015.....	9
Figure 1.2. European Union's population, on January 1, 2015.....	10
Figure 1.3. Permanent resident population, by sex and age, on January 1 st , 2000 and 2015 ^p	11
Figure 1.4. Permanent resident population, by counties, on January 1 st , 2000 and 2015 ^p	11
Figure 1.5. Population density, by counties, on January 1 st , 2015	12
Figure 1.6. Usual resident population, by sex and age group, on January 1 st , 2003 and 2015 ^p	13
Figure 1.7. Share of population aged 0-14 years and of population aged 65 years and over in total usual resident population, on January 1 st	14
Figure 1.8. Annual emigrants flow, by sex, during 2003-2014.....	17
Figure 1.9. The evolution of the annual emigrants flow structure by sex, during 2003-2014.....	17
Figure 1.10. Number of emigrants, by counties, in 2012 and 2014	18
Figure 1.11. Pyramid of emigration flows, in 2003, 2007 and 2014	18
Figure 1.12. Immigrants flow, during 2003 -2014.....	19
Figure 1.13. Forecasted change in European states population, at the horizon of 2080.....	21
Figure 1.14. Live-birth rate, during 2000-2014	23
Figure 1.15. Distribution of live births, by live birth order, in 2014.....	24
Figure 1.16. Distribution of live births, by mother education level	24
Figure 1.17. Evolution of mortality rates, by residence area, ...	25
Figure 1.18. Mortality rates, by cause of death and by sex, in 2014.....	26
Figure 1.19. Mortality rates, by cause of death and by residence area, ...	27
Figure 1.20. Evolution of the population natural increase, during 2000-2014	28
Figure 1.21. Population natural increase, by residence area, during 2000-2014.....	29
Figure 1.22. Life expectancy at birth, by sex, during 2000-2014.....	29
Figure 1.23. Life expectancy at birth, by residence area, during 2000-2014	30
Figure 1.24. Fertility rate, by age group, during 2000-2014	30
Figure 2.1. Healthy life expectancy at birth, by sex, during 2011-2013	32
Figure 2.2. Usual resident population, by declared health status, in 2014	32
Figure 2.3. Usual resident population by declared health status, by age group, in 2014.....	33
Figure 2.4. Usual resident population by declared health status, by sex, in 2014	33
Figure 2.5. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a doctor during the last two weeks prior to the interview, by age group, in 2014.....	34
Figure 2.6. Structure of population using prescribed medicines during the last two weeks prior to the interview, by type of disease, in 2014.....	35
Figure 2.7. Incidence*) for certain infectious and parasitic diseases, ...	36
Figure 2.8. Incidence*) for certain disease classes, declared by family doctors,.....	36
Figure 2.9. Rate of enrolment to family doctors, during 2003-2014.....	37
Figure 2.10. Distribution of outpatient consultations for patients, by the main types of healthcare establishments, in 2014	38
Figure 2.11. Evolution of hospital beds number, during 2005 - 2014	39
Figure 2.12. Patients out of hospitals, by certain diseases class, in 2014.....	39
Figure 2.13. Number of inhabitants to a healthcare professional, by residence area, ...	40
Figure 2.14. Outpatient consultations for patients, by the main types of healthcare establishments, by residence area and development region, in 2014	41
Figure 2.15. Rate of enrolment to a family doctor by development region, ...	41
Figure 2.16. Number of doctors, during 2000-2014.....	42
Figure 2.17. Main categories of health professionals to 10 000 inhabitants, in 2014	43
Figure 2.18. Healthcare expenditure financed from public administration funds,.....	44
Figure 2.19. Healthcare expenditure of private sector, as direct payments of households during 2005-2013.....	44
Figure 2.20. Evolution of current healthcare expenditure, by main types of healthcare services providers, during 2010-2013	45
Figure 2.21. Structure of total healthcare expenditure, by type of healthcare services, ...	46
Figure 2.22. Gender gap in life expectancy at birth in the EU28 Member States, in 2013.....	47
Figure 2.23. Number of active doctors to 100,000 inhabitants, in some EU Member States	47
Figure 3.1. School population during 2000-2014	49
Figure 3.2. Age structure of school population, during 2012-2014.....	50
Figure 3.3. Net enrolment rate, by education level, during 2000-2014	52

Figure 3.4. Territorial distribution of enrolment in primary education, ...	53
Figure 3.5. Territorial distribution of enrolment in lower secondary education, ...	53
Figure 3.6. Territorial distribution of enrolment in upper secondary education, ...	54
Figure 3.7. Territorial distribution of enrolment in tertiary education, ...	54
Figure 3.8. Dropout rate, by education level, during 2001-2014	55
Figure 3.9. Urban-rural differences on dropout rate in primary and lower secondary education	55
Figure 3.10. Early school leaving rate (18-24 years), by gender, during 2000-2014	56
Figure 3.11. Bachelor degree graduates, by sex, ...	57
Figure 3.12. Distribution of tertiary education graduates, by main groups of specialisations, during 2001-2014	57
Figure 3.13. Students to a teacher ratio, during 2000-2014	58
Figure 3.14. Teaching staff, by education level, during 2000-2014	59
Figure 3.15. Structure of tertiary education teaching staff, by ownership of the educational institution, in the academic year 2014-2015	59
Figure 3.16. Evolution of pre-primary, primary and lower secondary school units, ...	60
Figure 3.17. Evolution of upper secondary, vocational, post-secondary and tertiary education units, during 2000-2014	61
Figure 3.18. Evolution of the number of computers (connected to the Internet), ...	61
Figure 4.1. Population structure, according to the participation in economic activity, during 2004-2014	66
Figure 4.2. Distribution of economically active population, by gender, during 2004-2014	66
Figure 4.3. Activity rate during 2004-2014	67
Figure 4.4. Distribution of employment by gender, during 2004-2014	67
Figure 4.5. Employment rate by age group, in 2014	68
Figure 4.6. Employment rate of the working age population (15-64 years), by development region, in 2014	68
Figure 4.7. Evolution of the ILO unemployed number, during 2004-2014	69
Figure 4.8. ILO unemployment rate, by gender and urban/rural, in 2014	69
Figure 4.9. ILO unemployment rate, by education level, during 2004-2014	70
Figure 4.10. Registered unemployment rate and ILO unemployment rate, during 2004-2014	70
Figure 4.11. Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by region, in 2014	71
Figure 4.12. Inactivity rate of the working age population (15-64 years), ...	72
Figure 4.13. Discouraged population by age groups, during 2004-2014	73
Figure 4.14. Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by gender, during 2004-2014	73
Figure 4.15. Job vacancies evolution by economic sectors, during 2008-2014	75
Figure 4.16. The average annual job vacancy rate in the national economy and in the non-agricultural activities during 2008-2014	75
Figure 4.17. The average annual job vacancy rate, by occupation, during 2005-2014	76
Figure 4.18. Employment distribution, by urban/rural, during 2008-2014	77
Figure 4.19. Employment distribution by activity sector of the national economy, ...	77
Figure 4.20. Distribution of employees by activity sector, in 2014	78
Figure 4.21. Employment structure by age groups, during 2004-2014	79
Figure 4.22. Age structure of female and male employment in 2014	79
Figure 4.23. Structure of emigrants, by education level, in 2014	80
Figure 4.24. Changes in the age structure of the emigrants flow, during 2004-2014	81
Figure 4.25. Employment structure dynamics, by level of education, during 2004-2014	82
Figure 4.26. Share of households with access to a computer, by education level of the household head, during 2007-2013	83
Figure 4.27. Share of households with access to a computer, by residence area, in 2013	83
Figure 4.28. Share of households with Internet access, by occupational status of the household head, in 2014	84
Figure 4.29. Employment rates in the EU Member States, in 2014	84
Figure 4.30. Unemployment rates in the EU Member States, in 2014	85
Figure 5.1. Monthly average of total income and monetary income, ...	87
Figure 5.2. Total and monetary average of population income, ...	88
Figure 5.3. Structure of total population income, in 2014	88
Figure 5.4. Share of disposable income in total income of households, ...	89
Figure 5.5. Disposable income of households, ...	89
Figure 5.6. Average disposable income per person, total and monetary, ...	90
Figure 5.7. Average disposable income per person, by household size, ...	90

Figure 5.8. Average disposable income per person,.....	91
Figure 5.9. The average monthly net earnings disparities, as compared to the national average, by national economic activities, in 2014.....	93
Figure 5.10. The real earnings index, during 1991-2014 (1990 = 100).....	93
Figure 5.11. The real earnings index (previous year = 100), during 1991-2014.....	94
Figure 5.12. Gender pay gap, during 2003-2014.....	94
Figure 5.13. Tax wedge on labour cost in Romania, during 2000-2014.....	95
Figure 5.14. Evolution of the average pension of social insurance, during 2004-2014.....	95
Figure 5.15. Evolution of average monthly household expenditure, by occupational status of the household head, during 2001-2013.....	96
Figure 5.16. Evolution of average monthly household expenditure, by type,.....	97
Figure 5.17. Loans and refunded credits, households deposits to banks and financial institutions, by occupational status of the household head, during 2001-2013.....	99
Figure 5.18. Structure of total consumption expenditure, by component,.....	99
Figure 5.19. Households' consumption expenditure,.....	100
Figure 5.20. Households' consumption expenditure by component and area in 2014.....	100
Figure 5.21. Structure of households' consumption expenditure,.....	101
Figure 5.22. Households' consumption expenditure, by region, in 2014.....	102
Figure 6.1. Total and monetary average disposable income, per person, by deciles,.....	104
Figure 6.2. Share of households able to meet needs with their disposable income, by residence area and category, according to the occupational status of the household head,.....	105
Figure 6.3. Share of households able to meet needs with their disposable income, by category of consumption expenditure, according to the occupational status of the household head, in 2014.....	105
Figure 6.4. Evolution of the At-risk-of-poverty threshold, during 2007-2014.....	106
Figure 6.5. At-risk-of-poverty rate in 2007, 2010 and 2014.....	107
Figure 6.6. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%), by age group, during 2007-2014.....	108
Figure 6.7. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%), by main categories of the population,.....	108
Figure 6.8. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%), by regions, in 2013 and 2014.....	109
Figure 6.9. Intersection of AROPE components.....	110
Figure 6.10. Evolution of Europe 2020 target indicators,.....	110
Figure 6.11. Severe material deprivation rate, by income quintile,.....	111
Figure 6.12. Evolution of social protection expenditure, during 2005-2013.....	112
Figure 6.13. Structure of social protection expenditure, by category of expenditure,.....	113
Figure 6.14. Structure of social benefits expenditures, by function of social protection,.....	113
Figure 6.15. Distribution of State social insurances pensioners, by category of pension,.....	114
Figure 6.16. Evolution of the ratio between average pensions by pensioners' category (excluding pensioners from the former system of farmers) and the average pension of social insurance, during 2004-2014.....	114
Figure 6.17. Evolution of the average real pension index of state social insurance pensioners (1990 = 100)	115
Figure 6.18. Ratio of average pension of state social insurance to average earnings,.....	115
Figure 6.19. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) in some EU Member States, in 2010 and 2014.....	116
Figure 6.20. Unemployment expenditures as % of total social benefits expenditures, in some EU Member States in 2011 and 2012.....	117

List of tables (into text)

Table 1.1. Structure of usual resident population, by age group and sex, ...	15
Table 1.2. Average and median age of usual resident population on January 1 st , for the 2008-2015 period.....	16
Table 1.3. The demographic dependency ratio and demographic ageing index on January 1 st , 2008-2015	16
Table 1.4. Population projections at the horizon of 2020, 2040, 2060, 2080	20
Table 3.1. Share of school population in all education levels (ISCED 0-6) in total population, in EU Member States, during 2010-2012	62
Table 3.2. Relevant indicators on the population education level, ...	63
Table 4.1. Share of ILO unemployed persons aged 15-24 years in the total population aged 15-24 years, by gender and urban/rural, during 2004-2014	71
Table 4.2. Potential additional labour force by age group, gender and urban/rural, in 2014	74
Table 4.3. Emigrants structure by field of study.....	80
Table 4.4. Population aged 30-34 years with tertiary education, by gender and area, during 2004-2014	82
Table 4.5. Rate of young people NEETs in the EU Member States, during 2010-2014	86
Table 5.1. Average monthly net earnings, by national economic activities (section level) CANE Rev.2, during 2000-2014	92
Table 5.2. Monetary expenditure of households by purpose, by the occupational status of the household head, in 2014	97
Table 5.3. Structure of taxes, contributions, dues and fees monthly paid on average by households, by type, by the occupational status of the household head, in 2014	98
Table 5.4. Average monthly consumption expenditure per person.....	101
Table 6.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by type of household, during 2007-2014	107
Table 6.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate in the EU Member States, during 2010-2014.....	118

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1. Permanent resident population by age group and sex, on January 1 st , during the period 2000-2015	172
2. Permanent resident population by counties and urban and rural areas, on January 1 st , during the period 2000- 2015	174
3. Usual resident population by age group and sex, on January 1 st , during the period 2003-2015.....	177
4. The structure of usual resident population by age group, on January 1 st , in 2003 and 2015	179
5. Emigrants flow, during the period 2003 - 2014	180
6. Immigrants flow, during the period 2003 - 2014.....	182
7. Live births and live-birth rate, by urban and rural rate.....	184
8. Live birth distribution by live-births order.....	184
9. Live birth distribution by mother's level of education.....	185
10. General mortality by sex and urban and rural area.....	185
11. Life expectancy at birth.....	186
12. Specific mortality rate in Romania, by causes of death and sex.....	187
13. Specific mortality rate in Romania, by causes of death and urban and rural area.....	188
14. Infant mortality rate, by main death causes.....	189
15. The share of main causes of infant mortality in the total number of deaths	190
16. Usual resident population by the declared health status, by development region.....	190
17. Usual resident population by the declared health status, by gender, residence area and age group.....	191
18. Usual resident population aged 2 years and over, by the extent of the daily activity limitation for at least the past 6 months previous to the interview, due to a health problem, by residence area and age group	192
19. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a physicians during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by gender and residence area	192
20. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by age group	193
21. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by development region	193
22. Usual resident population by the use of medicines not prescribed by a physician (including herbal medicines or vitamins) during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by gender and residence area	193
23. Usual resident population by the use of medicines not prescribed by a physician (including herbal medicines or vitamins) during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by age group	194
24. Usual resident population by the use of medicines not prescribed by a physician (including herbal medicines or vitamins) during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by development region.....	194
25. Usual resident population aged 18 years and over by the body mass index (BMI), by gender and residence area.....	194
26. Usual resident population aged 18 years and over by the body mass index (BMI), by age group	195
27. Incidence of some communicable diseases, of which: viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, syphilis, during 2002-2014.....	195
28. Incidence by some classes of diseases, declared by the family doctors, during 2002-2014	196
29. Registration rate to the family doctor, during 2003-2014.....	196
30. Registration rate to the family doctor by macroregion, development region and county, during 2012-2014	197
31. Number of consultation to outpatients, in the main types of sanitary units, during 2005-2014.....	198
32. Consultations to outpatients, by residence area, macroregion and development region, in 2014	198
33. Number of hospital beds related to medical specialties, during 2005-2014.....	199
34. Discharged patients by some classes of diseases, during 2002-2014.....	200
35. Average duration of hospitalization by some classes of diseases, during 2002-2014	200
36. Number of inhabitants per one medical-sanitary staff, during 2002-2014, by residence area	201
37. Main sanitary units, during 2000-2014	202
38. Medical-sanitary staff by staff category, during 2000-2014	203
39. Main categories of medical-sanitary staff per 10000 inhabitants, during 2002-2014	203
40. Evolution of health expenditures, by main categories of services, during 2005-2013.....	204
41. Evolution of health expenditures, by main categories of providers, during 2005-2013	205
42. Evolution of health expenditures, by main financing sources, during 2005-2013	206
43. Life expectancy at birth by sex.....	207
44. Healthy life expectancy to 65 years by sex	208
45. Healthy life expectancy at birth by sex	209

46. Professionally active physicians per 100.000 inhabitants.....	210
47. School population, by level of education, during 2000-2014.....	211
48. School-aged population as of July 1 st , during 2000-2011	212
49. Resident population as at July 1 st , by school-aged groups, during 2012-2014	212
50. Students enrolled in Bachelor studies, by education forms, during 2000-2014.....	212
51. Education enrolment rate, by level of education, during 2000-2011.....	212
52. Education enrolment rate, by level of education, during 2012-2014.....	213
53. Education enrolment rate, by level of education, and by county, in the year 2014/2015	214
54. Number of pupils who passed the Baccalaureate examination.....	215
55. Tertiary education graduates, by main fields of education, during 2000-2014.....	216
56. Dropout rate by education level	217
57. Dropout rate in primary and lower-secondary education, by residence area	217
58. Teaching staff in pre-university education, by level of education and sex.....	218
59. Teaching staff in tertiary education, by sex and ownership type 2000-2014	219
60. School units by level of education, during 2000-2014	219
61. Sport fields, by level of education	220
62. School workshops, by level of education	220
63. Gyms, by level of education	221
64. Swimming pools, by level of education.....	221
65. Classrooms (school cabinets/amphitheatres), by level of education.....	222
66. School labs, by level of education	222
67. Economically active and inactive population by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	223
68. Distribution of economically active population by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period	223
69. Discouraged population by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area	224
70. Employment distribution by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period	225
71. Employment distribution by ownership type of working place, gender and urban/rural area.....	225
72. Employment distribution by status in employment, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	226
73. Employment distribution by level of education, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period	227
74. Employment distribution by activity sectors, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	228
75. Employment working part-time, by gender and urban/rural area	228
76. Activity rate of population aged 15 years and over, by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	228
77. Activity rate of working age population (15-64 years), by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	229
78. Inactivity rate of population by gender, urban/rural area and groups of age.....	230
79. Employment rate of working age population (15-64 years), by levels of education, gender and urban/rural area.....	231
80. Employment rate by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period	232
81. Unemployment rate by levels of education, gender and urban/rural area	233
82. Employees distribution by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area.....	234
83. Employees distribution by activity sectors, gender and urban/rural area.....	235
84. Average unemployment duration by gender and urban/rural area	235
85. Incidence of long-term unemployment, by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	236
86. Incidence of long-term unemployment for young people (15-24 years), by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	236
87. Unemployed number by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period	236
88. Unemployment rate by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	237
89. Weight of young (15-24 years) unemployed in total young (15-24 years) people, by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	237
90. Weight of population aged 30-34 years with superior level of education, by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period.....	237
91. The average annual job vacancy rate by economic activities (section level) CANE Rev.2	238
92. The average annual job vacancies by national economic activities (section level) CANE Rev.2	239
93. The average annual job vacancy rate by major groups of occupations (ISCO-88).....	240
94. The average annual job vacancy rate by major groups of occupations (ISCO-08).....	240
95. The average annual job vacancies by major groups of occupations (ISCO-08)	241
96. The average annual job vacancies by major groups of occupations (ISCO-08)	241
97. Real earnings index.....	242

98. Average monthly net earnings by national economic activities (section level) CANE Rev.2	243
99. Gender pay gap	243
100. Tax wedge on labour costs	244
101. The average annual job vacancies by national economic activities (B_S CANE Rev.2)	245
102. The average annual job vacancies by national economic activities (B_S CANE Rev.2)	246
103. Average annual number of employees, by national economic activities (section and division level) CANE Rev.2 and sex	246
104. Disposable income according to the household's size, in the period 2001-2014	247
105. Disposable money income, according to the number of children under 18 years, in the period 2001-2014	247
106. Disposable (net) income by residence area and region, in the period 2001-2014	248
107. Disposable (net) income, by category of households, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014	248
108. Disposable money income, by the educational level of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014	249
109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014	250
110. Level and structure of total expenditure, by category of households, in the period 2001-2014	261
111. Component consumption evolution, in the period 2001-2014	262
112. Consumption evolution, by the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014	262
113. Structure evolution of consumption expenditure, in the period 2001- 2014	263
114. Structure of total consumption expenditure the main destinations, in the period 2001-2014	263
115. Component consumption, by the occupational status of the household's head, by residence area, by region and by household's size, in 2014	264
116. Disposable money income by decile, in the period 2001-2014	264
117. State social insurance pensioners, by level of pension, at 31 st December 2014	265
118. Average real pension indices of state social insurance pensioners	266
119. Average number of pensioners	267
120. Average monthly pension	268
121. Main indicators on poverty and social exclusion (estimates based on available income by adult equivalent)	269
122. Main indicators on poverty and social exclusion in Member States of European Union in 2013	270
123. At-risk-of-poverty thresholds in Member States of European Union in 2013	271
124. At-risk-of-poverty rate by main categories of population (poverty profile) (estimates based on available income by adult equivalent)	272
125. Relative at risk of poverty gap by sex and age	273
126. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008) by sex and age	273
127. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and sex – AROPE	273

1. Permanent resident population by age group and sex, on January 1st, during the period 2000-2015

Age group (years)	-number of persons-							
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Total								
Total	22825288	22648514	22516004	22480599	22433741	22390978	22346178	22279183
0- 4	1165414	1136353	1154501	1146403	1122288	1102578	1066973	1022960
5- 9	1320692	1157969	1133883	1128300	1132475	1137996	1144525	1151229
10-14	1791704	1317256	1155519	1162049	1158943	1147894	1138453	1130229
15-19	1711014	1786139	1313974	1241199	1197738	1170241	1158055	1149204
20-24	1943162	1705246	1780004	1739006	1646190	1538554	1421938	1310820
25-29	1840801	1932678	1697307	1664504	1666975	1708050	1763832	1779422
30-34	1834951	1824886	1918160	1907752	1881225	1817411	1741129	1695730
35-39	1348694	1815065	1807943	1811042	1834977	1874135	1915526	1908601
40-44	1674189	1327801	1792064	1920183	2033941	1924098	1811775	1792378
45-49	1601730	1633196	1300619	1252164	1217330	1415562	1613695	1765840
50-54	1280889	1543419	1579050	1516735	1451057	1380243	1317713	1266270
55-59	1101435	1215363	1469330	1500406	1526082	1537047	1541197	1510838
60-64	1236294	1018489	1133677	1228882	1278938	1336196	1371146	1376757
65-69	1096449	1101477	919406	880645	895067	914776	960085	1033881
70-74	884917	922241	942611	932445	900218	862431	820848	799811
75-79	592112	672179	721269	721843	736991	736943	749473	755608
80-84	215169	379353	448752	460671	469444	487446	491371	499460
85 and over	185672	159404	247935	266370	283862	299377	318444	330145
Male								
Total	11187169	11074434	10996049	10974970	10950262	10928831	10906651	10875087
0- 4	597136	584501	593346	589082	576943	566847	548606	525881
5- 9	675996	592994	583064	580143	581944	584982	588272	591645
10-14	913448	674001	591622	595549	594594	588757	584818	580963
15-19	873192	910026	672018	635266	612723	599184	592758	588278
20-24	992435	869528	906163	884914	838570	784400	725885	670658
25-29	940001	986906	866054	849404	850536	871662	899831	907670
30-34	933076	930978	980599	974836	960700	928526	890230	867499
35-39	683971	920561	921943	924752	938308	958790	979273	975989
40-44	839188	669326	906280	971522	1028923	974396	920211	912328
45-49	794288	809914	650687	626807	610575	711242	811275	888419
50-54	624744	753195	771696	742536	712149	679083	650009	626438
55-59	522491	579582	701265	716187	728860	733988	736317	723407
60-64	566638	467567	524618	569017	592163	617843	634439	637773
65-69	487889	481682	404404	387423	395430	405652	426285	459619
70-74	376660	387991	389083	384119	370946	355922	340016	333113
75-79	226795	268015	284202	283743	288119	286523	289814	290850
80-84	75486	135466	166959	170967	173678	180045	180844	182885
85 and over	63735	52201	82046	88703	95101	100989	107768	111672

1. Permanent resident population by age group and sex, on January 1st, during the period 2000-2015
-continued-

Age group (years)	-number of persons-							
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Female								
Total	11638119	11574080	11519955	11505629	11483479	11462147	11439527	11404096
0- 4	568278	551852	561155	557321	545345	535731	518367	497079
5- 9	644696	564975	550819	548157	550531	553014	556253	559584
10-14	878256	643255	563897	566500	564349	559137	553635	549266
15-19	837822	876113	641956	605933	585015	571057	565297	560926
20-24	950727	835718	873841	854092	807620	754154	696053	640162
25-29	900800	945772	831253	815100	816439	836388	864001	871752
30-34	901875	893908	937561	932916	920525	888885	850899	828231
35-39	664723	894504	886000	886290	896669	915345	936253	932612
40-44	835001	658475	885784	948661	1005018	949702	891564	880050
45-49	807442	823282	649932	625357	606755	704320	802420	877421
50-54	656145	790224	807354	774199	738908	701160	667704	639832
55-59	578944	635781	768065	784219	797222	803059	804880	787431
60-64	669656	550922	609059	659865	686775	718353	736707	738984
65-69	608560	619795	515002	493222	499637	509124	533800	574262
70-74	508257	534250	553528	548326	529272	506509	480832	466698
75-79	365317	404164	437067	438100	448872	450420	459659	464758
80-84	139683	243887	281793	289704	295766	307401	310527	316575
85 and over	121937	107203	165889	177667	188761	198388	210676	218473

¹⁾Provisional data.

2. Permanent resident population by counties and urban and rural areas, on January 1st, during the period 2000- 2015

-number of persons-

Counties	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Total								
TOTAL	22825288	22648514	22516004	22480599	22433741	22390978	22346178	22279183
ALBA	404806	397650	390612	388869	387394	385716	384135	382537
ARAD	484423	482919	480805	480473	479332	478166	476767	475216
ARGES	675583	666747	662359	660054	657426	654670	651930	649014
BACAU	759162	761732	757825	754964	753218	751354	749179	748043
BIHOR	636374	627257	624809	624695	623756	622971	621805	620531
BISTRITA-NASAUD	329813	330750	331414	331241	330819	330246	329934	329471
BOTOSANI	480652	480253	471089	468103	465899	463994	461749	458620
BRASOV	624007	622939	626678	627696	628388	629164	629816	630151
BRAILA	393011	385470	375170	372373	369551	366467	363235	359721
BUZAU	517750	509207	498838	496028	492971	490222	486634	482716
CARAS-SEVERIN	356944	352629	344258	341789	339232	336783	333843	331092
CALARASI	336346	332012	327904	326475	324825	323409	321429	319381
CLUJ	720092	708243	710977	714380	715765	716935	718404	720722
CONSTANTA	755063	760014	770028	771444	771458	771785	771506	770465
COVASNA	232833	232574	232052	231521	230907	230392	229958	229319
DAMBOVITA	548237	543001	537994	537416	536430	535442	533057	530745
DOLJ	751817	737841	722251	718662	715186	711844	708129	704097
GALATI	653842	649720	642573	640498	638850	638367	636818	634412
GIURGIU	297157	290059	284198	283254	282156	281079	279393	277960
GORJ	386755	384339	378708	377200	375439	373441	371345	368786
HARGHITA	342641	339636	337294	336684	336093	335608	335058	334481
HUNEDOARA	526797	509580	493479	489548	485787	481915	477675	473635
IALOMITA	309984	307480	303532	302177	300799	299163	297343	295481
IASI	839897	850649	863290	865229	868171	877726	892215	907979
ILFOV	277744	283509	316808	329932	339940	352466	364954	376536
MARAMURES	544251	538385	534365	532852	531949	530239	528768	526952
MEHEDINTI	318669	311541	300756	298143	295975	293999	291674	289080
MURES	608591	607407	603708	602537	601226	599984	598872	597386
NEAMT	598465	596649	590307	588809	586824	584895	582445	579948
OLT	511081	495203	476608	472009	467951	463568	459212	454686
PRAHOVA	855931	843968	833823	830370	826511	821879	817954	813759
SATU MARE	403682	398909	395918	395212	394308	393652	392794	391840
SALAJ	262126	257628	253210	252234	251166	250344	249405	248431
SIBIU	454652	455436	460003	461629	462262	462809	463228	463598
SUCEAVA	724942	731052	736324	737737	738868	739991	741314	741749
TELEORMAN	463388	441200	418897	414205	409369	404460	399528	394499
TIMIS	709851	712359	727041	731044	733094	735539	737881	740288
TULCEA	264449	259884	254894	252936	251436	249845	248139	246309
VASLUI	480621	478393	470922	468251	466931	467974	472987	478179
VALCEA	426356	420977	413687	411976	410427	408690	407291	405431
VRANCEA	402099	400423	398690	398076	396894	395687	394345	392591
BUCHAREST MUNICIPALITY	2154404	2152890	2161906	2161874	2158758	2148098	2134030	2103346

2. Permanent resident population by counties and urban and rural areas, on January 1st, during the period 2000- 2015 - continued

-number of persons-								
Counties	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Urban								
TOTAL	12571927	12815627	12765553	12735043	12700145	12653860	12622558	12571845
ALBA	237889	234774	233001	232271	231500	230241	229537	228722
ARAD	255331	277891	274784	274414	273522	272309	271276	270244
ARGES	336210	330431	325906	324344	322798	321135	319659	318337
BACAU	376477	368943	359966	357555	355613	353556	352242	352407
BIHOR	320224	327457	325056	324191	323163	321759	320933	319971
BISTRITA-NASAUD	122369	123579	126466	127041	127439	127614	128137	128531
BOTOSANI	184933	207054	203893	202531	201756	200845	200005	198505
BRASOV	475681	473108	468221	467295	466500	465451	464977	464023
BRAILA	259797	254429	246938	244895	242815	240378	237997	235448
BUZAU	213847	217964	212354	210825	209483	207883	206435	204754
CARAS-SEVERIN	211563	208788	203093	201536	199957	197698	195881	194197
CALARASI	135748	134346	131549	130887	130343	129503	128657	127789
CLUJ	488348	480018	481478	481852	481621	480710	480259	480568
CONSTANTA	546687	546668	544933	544065	542570	541146	539904	538164
COVASNA	123074	120465	118896	118440	117768	116998	116412	115908
DAMBOVITA	175453	179953	176041	175115	174263	173145	171819	170561
DOLJ	386579	401795	397867	396605	395074	392628	390925	389109
GALATI	379845	374760	368693	366872	365729	365639	364387	362773
GIURGIU	95565	94401	92963	92694	92347	91823	91265	90875
GORJ	166035	182792	182895	182850	182338	181199	180452	179295
HARGHITA	156583	154202	151607	150894	150212	149575	148848	148370
HUNEDOARA	406749	399035	385505	382223	379029	375573	372301	368972
IALOMITA	127473	143413	143144	142630	142076	141346	140610	139922
IASI	404176	406054	417056	417313	418143	423654	432859	438920
ILFOV	19863	74555	135662	142643	147766	153890	160589	167011
MARAMURES	297822	325882	323205	322143	321651	320367	319215	317890
MEHEDINTI	158879	157187	153086	152056	151052	149270	148079	146849
MURES	311502	329957	322949	321164	319540	317842	316534	314957
NEAMT	241668	244124	236465	234816	233135	231550	229969	228625
OLT	209595	211270	205418	203842	202584	200132	198718	197377
PRAHOVA	448523	439361	429906	427078	424377	421433	418895	416859
SATU MARE	188439	191039	194320	193347	192360	191191	190233	189363
SALAJ	110042	108792	108242	107962	107685	107387	107230	107141
SIBIU	316267	314830	314392	314788	314631	314312	313986	313678
SUCEAVA	267931	327501	325474	325224	325124	324282	324039	323737
TELEORMAN	164041	157234	150980	149618	148195	146305	144853	143339
TIMIS	438564	457249	457365	457435	456798	455574	455211	454846
TULCEA	128688	127803	126061	125096	124545	123588	122813	121923
VASLUI	197505	203388	200264	199453	199468	201685	208202	215588
VALCEA	177554	198785	197405	197041	196574	195966	195517	194918
VRANCEA	154004	151460	150148	150125	149843	149180	148668	148033
BUCHAREST MUNICIPALITY	2154404	2152890	2161906	2161874	2158758	2148098	2134030	2103346

2. Permanent resident population by counties and urban and rural areas, on January 1st, during the period 2000- 2015 - continued

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Counties	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Rural								
TOTAL	10253361	9832887	9750451	9745556	9733596	9737118	9723620	9707338
ALBA	166917	162876	157611	156598	155894	155475	154598	153815
ARAD	229092	205028	206021	206059	205810	205857	205491	204972
ARGES	339373	336316	336453	335710	334628	333535	332271	330677
BACAU	382685	392789	397859	397409	397605	397798	396937	395636
BIHOR	316150	299800	299753	300504	300593	301212	300872	300560
BISTRITA-NASAUD	207444	207171	204948	204200	203380	202632	201797	200940
BOTOSANI	295719	273199	267196	265572	264143	263149	261744	260115
BRASOV	148326	149831	158457	160401	161888	163713	164839	166128
BRAILA	133214	131041	128232	127478	126736	126089	125238	124273
BUZAU	303903	291243	286484	285203	283488	282339	280199	277962
CARAS-SEVERIN	145381	143841	141165	140253	139275	139085	137962	136895
CALARASI	200598	197666	196355	195588	194482	193906	192772	191592
CLUJ	231744	228225	229499	232528	234144	236225	238145	240154
CONSTANTA	208376	213346	225095	227379	228888	230639	231602	232301
COVASNA	109759	112109	113156	113081	113139	113394	113546	113411
DAMBOVITA	372784	363048	361953	362301	362167	362297	361238	360184
DOLJ	365238	336046	324384	322057	320112	319216	317204	314988
GALATI	273997	274960	273880	273626	273121	272728	272431	271639
GIURGIU	201592	195658	191235	190560	189809	189256	188128	187085
GORJ	220720	201547	195813	194350	193101	192242	190893	189491
HARGHITA	186058	185434	185687	185790	185881	186033	186210	186111
HUNEDOARA	120048	110545	107974	107325	106758	106342	105374	104663
IALOMITA	182511	164067	160388	159547	158723	157817	156733	155559
IASI	435721	444595	446234	447916	450028	454072	459356	469059
ILFOV	257881	208954	181146	187289	192174	198576	204365	209525
MARAMURES	246429	212503	211160	210709	210298	209872	209553	209062
MEHEDINTI	159790	154354	147670	146087	144923	144729	143595	142231
MURES	297089	277450	280759	281373	281686	282142	282338	282429
NEAMT	356797	352525	353842	353993	353689	353345	352476	351323
OLT	301486	283933	271190	268167	265367	263436	260494	257309
PRAHOVA	407408	404607	403917	403292	402134	400446	399059	396900
SATU MARE	215243	207870	201598	201865	201948	202461	202561	202477
SALAJ	152084	148836	144968	144272	143481	142957	142175	141290
SIBIU	138385	140606	145611	146841	147631	148497	149242	149920
SUCEAVA	457011	403551	410850	412513	413744	415709	417275	418012
TELEORMAN	299347	283966	267917	264587	261174	258155	254675	251160
TIMIS	271287	255110	269676	273609	276296	279965	282670	285442
TULCEA	135761	132081	128833	127840	126891	126257	125326	124386
VASLUI	283116	275005	270658	268798	267463	266289	264785	262591
VALCEA	248802	222192	216282	214935	213853	212724	211774	210513
VRANCEA	248095	248963	248542	247951	247051	246507	245677	244558
BUCHAREST MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹⁾Provisional data.

3. Usual resident population by age group and sex, on January 1st, during the period 2003-2015

Age group (years)	-number of persons-						
	2003	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Total							
Total	21627509	20294683	20199059	20095996	20020074	19947311	19861408
0- 4	1098956	1051746	1049838	1036065	1000902	963275	944126
5- 9	1143403	1056631	1055182	1056380	1059569	1064818	1072531
10-14	1562327	1097690	1092499	1091804	1079138	1066516	1055616
15-19	1629080	1128738	1111526	1102118	1091355	1087426	1077438
20-24	1706961	1386794	1371513	1350389	1273671	1193062	1113903
25-29	1690876	1313891	1305210	1308510	1344539	1392410	1404380
30-34	1901570	1534159	1531331	1514330	1456827	1392326	1348537
35-39	1206479	1543260	1540629	1541507	1565441	1587866	1569940
40-44	1426134	1741291	1745996	1759282	1656488	1553760	1527366
45-49	1588177	1101602	1088750	1070174	1239491	1406324	1531628
50-54	1424121	1367755	1351049	1318786	1242414	1174930	1119507
55-59	1055904	1457373	1453988	1450352	1448105	1437753	1394482
60-64	1140403	1239054	1245187	1253950	1303936	1330196	1326251
65-69	1091678	898874	892133	889335	907768	951131	1021595
70-74	895499	914559	908417	895071	855967	812904	790479
75-79	628904	736454	731523	732059	731179	743432	747752
80-84	269319	464289	463198	461576	480424	484117	492663
85 and over	167718	260523	261090	264308	282860	305065	323214
Male							
Total	10538907	9880409	9832949	9777107	9761480	9746052	9720616
0- 4	564237	540571	539580	532598	514404	495136	485237
5- 9	585373	543114	542390	542502	544245	547181	551301
10-14	797352	563103	560579	560405	553624	547925	542563
15-19	834166	579458	570577	564558	558872	556990	552316
20-24	869792	716421	708720	696449	660668	620499	580391
25-29	860158	673549	668740	670368	694200	724596	734228
30-34	958934	780234	778715	768829	743184	714280	694298
35-39	605437	785115	784269	784196	798886	810551	803580
40-44	708818	887045	889105	895345	846024	796810	785050
45-49	778482	555573	549784	541458	631016	719080	785981
50-54	689625	671517	663279	648962	615597	586576	562866
55-59	500400	694031	691680	690034	690675	687883	670793
60-64	520205	571397	574075	577441	599938	613025	612236
65-69	483611	396524	393541	392482	401958	421500	453627
70-74	381432	376369	373854	368478	352934	336603	329161
75-79	249572	288412	286318	285583	283885	287013	287590
80-84	94521	171852	171250	169972	176899	178079	180303
85 and over	56792	86124	86493	87447	94471	102325	109095

3. Usual resident population by age group and sex, on January 1st, during the period 2003-2015
- continued

Age group (years)	-number of persons-						
	2003	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Female							
Total	11088602	10414274	10366110	10318889	10258594	10201259	10140792
0- 4	534719	511175	510258	503467	486498	468139	458889
5- 9	558030	513517	512792	513878	515324	517637	521230
10-14	764975	534587	531920	531399	525514	518591	513053
15-19	794914	549280	540949	537560	532483	530436	525122
20-24	837169	670373	662793	653940	613003	572563	533512
25-29	830718	640342	636470	638142	650339	667814	670152
30-34	942636	753925	752616	745501	713643	678046	654239
35-39	601042	758145	756360	757311	766555	777315	766360
40-44	717316	854246	856891	863937	810464	756950	742316
45-49	809695	546029	538966	528716	608475	687244	745647
50-54	734496	696238	687770	669824	626817	588354	556641
55-59	555504	763342	762308	760318	757430	749870	723689
60-64	620198	667657	671112	676509	703998	717171	714015
65-69	608067	502350	498592	496853	505810	529631	567968
70-74	514067	538190	534563	526593	503033	476301	461318
75-79	379332	448042	445205	446476	447294	456419	460162
80-84	174798	292437	291948	291604	303525	306038	312360
85 and over	110926	174399	174597	176861	188389	202740	214119

¹⁾Provisional data.

4. The structure of usual resident population by age group, on January 1st, in 2003 and 2015

Age group (years)	2003	2015 ¹⁾	2003	2015 ¹⁾	2003	2015 ¹⁾
	Total		Male		Female	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0- 4	5.08	4.75	5.35	4.99	4.82	4.53
5- 9	5.29	5.40	5.55	5.67	5.03	5.14
10-14	7.22	5.31	7.57	5.58	6.90	5.06
15-19	7.53	5.42	7.92	5.68	7.17	5.18
20-24	7.89	5.61	8.25	5.97	7.55	5.26
25-29	7.82	7.07	8.16	7.55	7.49	6.61
30-34	8.79	6.79	9.10	7.14	8.50	6.45
35-39	5.58	7.90	5.74	8.27	5.42	7.56
40-44	6.59	7.69	6.73	8.08	6.47	7.32
45-49	7.34	7.71	7.39	8.09	7.30	7.35
50-54	6.58	5.64	6.54	5.79	6.62	5.49
55-59	4.88	7.02	4.75	6.90	5.01	7.14
60-64	5.27	6.68	4.94	6.30	5.59	7.04
65-69	5.05	5.14	4.59	4.67	5.48	5.60
70-74	4.14	3.98	3.62	3.39	4.64	4.55
75-79	2.91	3.76	2.37	2.96	3.42	4.54
80-84	1.25	2.48	0.90	1.85	1.58	3.08
85 and over	0.78	1.63	0.54	1.12	1.00	2.11

¹⁾Provisional data.

5. Emigrants flow, during the period 2003 - 2014

-number of persons-

Age group (years)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾
Total												
Total	143977	194488	175297	188439	544074	302796	246626	197985	195551	170186	161755	184603
0- 4	3684	5031	5831	6841	17772	10939	10097	8918	10171	8460	8526	8230
5- 9	3817	5647	7993	8671	22233	12681	11026	8479	9072	8113	7287	7946
10-14	4055	6197	7553	7713	18969	11078	9810	8076	8335	7850	7175	7364
15-19	8181	13645	16439	18054	39453	20542	17515	13474	12229	10249	10260	10488
20-24	26499	34130	30153	31591	96839	55946	47739	39375	36538	29521	25965	31909
25-29	33014	41130	32787	33623	98703	49320	36965	29057	30713	27395	26191	32724
30-34	24522	30884	24596	25727	78462	41710	30305	23544	23527	18310	16322	20343
35-39	16311	23369	20253	22651	66398	33560	23733	18422	18057	15136	14247	16989
40-44	10333	13441	10978	11463	40056	25829	21608	17720	17423	15161	13138	14793
45-49	7591	10842	9179	9839	31504	18210	14741	11116	9613	10216	11127	12275
50-54	3330	5477	5063	6462	20146	13093	12168	9504	8928	8459	8116	8395
55-59	1203	2150	2232	2943	8171	5789	6013	5535	5702	5940	6671	6752
60-64	606	945	935	1185	2496	1888	2424	2520	2799	2956	3529	3422
65-69	371	733	588	767	1287	985	1129	1100	1173	1199	1593	1467
70-74	234	408	347	456	774	626	702	613	703	629	854	780
75-79	104	258	204	239	400	352	380	314	388	385	460	435
80-84	68	123	107	135	229	155	156	140	127	150	210	198
85 and over	54	78	59	79	182	93	115	78	53	57	84	93
Male												
Total	72105	101566	86134	93447	278853	151164	105778	85663	87389	70163	65303	79716
0- 4	1882	2495	3010	3445	9200	5629	5118	4601	5192	4287	4266	4189
5- 9	1912	2859	4082	4423	11273	6515	5558	4328	4629	4162	3636	3941
10-14	2066	3165	3764	3941	9692	5616	4919	4083	4207	4044	3681	3807
15-19	3873	6406	7717	8575	20140	10202	8317	6388	5803	4722	4713	4956
20-24	12573	16051	13285	14142	50083	27973	20823	17333	16051	12158	10603	13456
25-29	17130	21716	15862	16787	53048	26131	17704	13929	14911	12144	11183	15099
30-34	12988	17144	12573	13435	43530	22895	14389	11544	12018	8713	7671	10563
35-39	8461	13108	10556	11811	34779	17419	10214	8091	8438	6563	6179	8308
40-44	5115	7487	5642	5905	19076	12174	7723	6420	6850	5178	4501	5847
45-49	3616	6118	4949	5053	13916	7838	4500	3341	3181	2896	3104	3898
50-54	1467	3062	2739	3422	8871	5258	3426	2693	2677	2155	2055	2235
55-59	463	1057	1154	1468	3356	2149	1587	1517	1678	1471	1709	1679
60-64	241	368	399	470	941	646	702	700	894	815	947	867
65-69	155	237	188	271	441	324	350	342	413	416	524	425
70-74	83	137	107	153	234	196	219	197	250	233	275	217
75-79	33	88	60	79	132	126	128	97	133	140	170	145
80-84	26	37	30	41	62	47	51	46	43	54	57	56
85 and over	21	31	17	26	79	26	50	13	21	12	29	28

5. Emigrants flow, during the period 2003 - 2014 - continued

Age group (years)	-number of persons-											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾
Female												
Total	71872	92922	89163	94992	265221	151632	140848	112322	108162	100023	96452	104887
0- 4	1802	2536	2821	3396	8572	5310	4979	4317	4979	4173	4260	4041
5- 9	1905	2788	3911	4248	10960	6166	5468	4151	4443	3951	3651	4005
10-14	1989	3032	3789	3772	9277	5462	4891	3993	4128	3806	3494	3557
15-19	4308	7239	8722	9479	19313	10340	9198	7086	6426	5527	5547	5532
20-24	13926	18079	16868	17449	46756	27973	26916	22042	20487	17363	15362	18453
25-29	15884	19414	16925	16836	45655	23189	19261	15128	15802	15251	15008	17625
30-34	11534	13740	12023	12292	34932	18815	15916	12000	11509	9597	8651	9780
35-39	7850	10261	9697	10840	31619	16141	13519	10331	9619	8573	8068	8681
40-44	5218	5954	5336	5558	20980	13655	13885	11300	10573	9983	8637	8946
45-49	3975	4724	4230	4786	17588	10372	10241	7775	6432	7320	8023	8377
50-54	1863	2415	2324	3040	11275	7835	8742	6811	6251	6304	6061	6160
55-59	740	1093	1078	1475	4815	3640	4426	4018	4024	4469	4962	5073
60-64	365	577	536	715	1555	1242	1722	1820	1905	2141	2582	2555
65-69	216	496	400	496	846	661	779	758	760	783	1069	1042
70-74	151	271	240	303	540	430	483	416	453	396	579	563
75-79	71	170	144	160	268	226	252	217	255	245	290	290
80-84	42	86	77	94	167	108	105	94	84	96	153	142
85 and over	33	47	42	53	103	67	65	65	32	45	55	65

¹⁾Provisional data.

6. Immigrants flow, during the period 2003 - 2014

-number of persons-

Age group (years)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾
Total												
Total	91726	98329	91040	100537	86267	138929	135844	149885	147685	167266	153646	142426
0- 4	2407	1249	1404	1694	2097	3871	5590	6419	6171	6702	6128	5408
5- 9	1521	1310	1257	1652	1659	3447	5503	6922	6559	7169	7043	7381
10-14	1909	1167	1273	1434	1382	2358	3904	4851	4517	5402	5031	5054
15-19	6406	3264	3073	3764	3435	5736	5561	5333	5572	6093	5801	4737
20-24	22079	14166	12874	13093	11888	21504	21549	21058	21102	20629	16782	13319
25-29	19319	18934	16998	17509	13844	22456	22297	23712	24577	29381	26184	23694
30-34	12518	15975	14409	15709	13492	22019	20362	22453	21303	24952	23810	21109
35-39	7201	14232	14087	16040	13009	19031	15752	17230	16398	18909	15851	18193
40-44	5336	8006	7480	9294	8482	13956	11751	13997	13944	16612	14727	13503
45-49	3291	8165	7177	7839	6410	9187	8068	8588	8243	9671	10532	10053
50-54	3086	5344	4982	6100	5216	7337	7016	7767	7876	8890	8460	7292
55-59	2181	2681	2586	3139	2646	4223	4327	5756	5465	6839	6622	6226
60-64	1447	1352	1199	1283	1101	1668	2038	2975	3267	3456	3787	3747
65-69	1044	1002	915	845	692	957	1026	1255	1267	1387	1639	1574
70-74	819	642	600	539	424	524	564	827	778	683	722	659
75-79	438	396	393	299	218	332	304	500	382	305	346	319
80-84	392	267	180	207	153	191	172	170	183	121	149	129
85 and over	332	177	153	97	119	132	60	72	81	65	32	29
Male												
Total	56805	63103	56278	62189	53304	85421	79398	85486	83931	94047	84790	78478
0- 4	1393	661	689	850	1069	1979	2940	3249	3175	3325	3166	2827
5- 9	857	712	645	853	826	1798	2812	3395	3379	3656	3639	3760
10-14	1076	645	639	722	660	1201	1953	2543	2175	2770	2609	2660
15-19	3986	1640	1391	1907	1673	3089	2782	2658	2780	3031	3056	2446
20-24	13811	6646	5974	6476	6394	12209	12173	11470	11479	11478	8913	6752
25-29	12106	11303	10008	10393	8258	13826	13527	14095	14690	16790	15587	13114
30-34	7840	11352	9558	9986	8639	14318	12978	13903	13347	15478	14265	12390
35-39	4559	10453	9686	11002	8719	12722	10115	11007	10443	11785	8813	11507
40-44	3315	5840	5357	6343	5713	9254	7325	8733	8585	9946	8771	8123
45-49	1982	6193	5375	5570	4507	6033	4750	5075	4708	5363	5876	5664
50-54	1894	4195	3716	4433	3756	4684	3852	3970	4095	4336	4164	3576
55-59	1325	1815	1705	2102	1757	2518	2197	2744	2401	3394	3049	2867
60-64	864	710	631	748	663	880	1042	1466	1490	1649	1699	1692
65-69	647	447	442	378	347	480	479	535	589	595	701	680
70-74	476	225	208	213	169	192	268	337	331	266	297	255
75-79	232	139	128	113	86	151	109	189	156	105	121	111
80-84	247	85	72	62	38	52	74	89	82	61	51	37
85 and over	195	42	54	38	30	35	22	28	26	19	13	17

6. Immigrants flow, during the period 2003 - 2014 - continued

Age group (years)	-number of persons-											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾
Female												
Total	34921	35226	34762	38348	32963	53508	56446	64399	63754	73219	68856	63948
0- 4	1014	588	715	844	1028	1892	2650	3170	2996	3377	2962	2581
5- 9	664	598	612	799	833	1649	2691	3527	3180	3513	3404	3621
10-14	833	522	634	712	722	1157	1951	2308	2342	2632	2422	2394
15-19	2420	1624	1682	1857	1762	2647	2779	2675	2792	3062	2745	2291
20-24	8268	7520	6900	6617	5494	9295	9376	9588	9623	9151	7869	6567
25-29	7213	7631	6990	7116	5586	8630	8770	9617	9887	12591	10597	10580
30-34	4678	4623	4851	5723	4853	7701	7384	8550	7956	9474	9545	8719
35-39	2642	3779	4401	5038	4290	6309	5637	6223	5955	7124	7038	6686
40-44	2021	2166	2123	2951	2769	4702	4426	5264	5359	6666	5956	5380
45-49	1309	1972	1802	2269	1903	3154	3318	3513	3535	4308	4656	4389
50-54	1192	1149	1266	1667	1460	2653	3164	3797	3781	4554	4296	3716
55-59	856	866	881	1037	889	1705	2130	3012	3064	3445	3573	3359
60-64	583	642	568	535	438	788	996	1509	1777	1807	2088	2055
65-69	397	555	473	467	345	477	547	720	678	792	938	894
70-74	343	417	392	326	255	332	296	490	447	417	425	404
75-79	206	257	265	186	132	181	195	311	226	200	225	208
80-84	145	182	108	145	115	139	98	81	101	60	98	92
85 and over	137	135	99	59	89	97	38	44	55	46	19	12

¹⁾Provisional data.

7. Live births and live-birth rate, by urban and rural rate

Year	Total (Number)	Live-birth rate*	Urban (Number)	Live-birth rate*	Rural (Number)	Live-birth rate*
2000	234521	10.3	108254	8.6	126267	12.3
2001	220368	9.7	102432	7.9	117936	12.0
2002	210529	9.3	98190	7.8	112339	11.0
2003	212459	9.4	100915	8.1	111544	11.0
2004	216261	9.5	111348	8.6	104913	10.7
2005	221020	9.8	117780	9.2	103240	10.5
2006	219483	9.7	119477	9.3	100006	10.3
2007	214728	9.5	116367	9.1	98361	10.1
2008	221900	9.8	121518	9.5	100382	10.3
2009	222388	9.9	121864	9.5	100524	10.3
2010	212199	9.4	117851	9.2	94348	9.7
2011	196242	8.7	106667	8.4	89575	9.2
2012	201104	9.0	108425	8.6	92679	9.5
2013	207611	9.3	113596	9.0	94015	9.7
2014 ¹⁾	185322	8.3	100121	8.0	85201	8.8

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

* Live-birth per 1000 inhabitants.

¹⁾ Absolute data for 2014 are semi-final and rates are provisional.

Data refers to live births having either their permanent or usual residence in Romania.

Live birth rate was calculated using the permanent residence population at July 1st of the reference year.

8. Live birth distribution by live-births order

Live-birth order	-percent-						
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I	51.6	52.0	52.4	51.9	51.0	52.5	51.7
II	29.4	30.6	30.6	29.9	30.5	29.6	30.8
III	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.9
IV	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8
V	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
VI and over	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

Data refers to live births with permanent or usual residence in Romania.

9. Live birth distribution by mother's level of education

Level of education	-percent-						
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary education	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.3	10.0
Secondary education	36.4	31.6	24.7	24.4	23.3	22.0	19.4
Vocational education	11.5	11.2	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.4	10.3
High school education	28.1	25.6	21.8	21.4	21.4	22.6	21.4
Post high school education	2.7	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	4.5
Tertiary education	6.5	11.7	24.9	25.7	26.5	26.3	28.9
Other situation	5.0	6.5	6.0	6.6	7.1	7.8	5.5

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

Data refers to live births with permanent or usual residence in Romania.

10. General mortality by sex and urban and rural area

Year	-deaths per 1000 inhabitants-								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
2000	11.2	8.6	14.4	12.2	9.7	15.2	10.3	7.7	13.5
2001	11.4	8.5	15.3	12.5	9.5	16.3	10.3	7.5	14.2
2002	11.9	9.0	15.3	13.0	10.2	16.3	10.8	8.0	14.3
2003	11.7	9.0	15.2	12.8	10.1	16.1	10.7	7.9	14.2
2004	11.4	8.9	14.8	12.5	9.9	15.8	10.4	7.9	13.8
2005	11.6	9.1	14.8	12.5	10.1	15.6	10.7	8.2	14.0
2006	11.4	9.1	14.5	12.3	10.0	15.3	10.5	8.2	13.8
2007	11.2	8.9	14.1	12.1	9.9	14.9	10.3	8.0	13.3
2008	11.2	8.9	14.2	12.3	10.0	15.1	10.2	7.9	13.3
2009	11.4	9.1	14.5	12.5	10.1	15.5	10.4	8.1	13.5
2010	11.5	9.2	14.6	12.6	10.3	15.4	10.6	8.2	13.8
2011	11.2	9.0	14.1	12.1	9.9	14.8	10.4	8.2	13.3
2012	11.4	9.3	14.2	12.2	10.2	14.7	10.6	8.5	13.6
2013	11.2	9.2	13.8	12.0	10.1	14.3	10.4	8.4	13.2
2014 ¹⁾	11.4	9.4	13.9	12.2	10.3	14.5	10.6	8.6	13.4

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

Data refers to deaths with permanent or usual residence in Romania.

Mortality rates was calculated using permanent residence population at July 1st in the reference year.

11. Life expectancy at birth

-years-

Years	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000-2002	71.18	67.61	74.90	72.02	68.55	75.51	70.08	66.35	74.20
2001-2003	71.01	67.42	74.78	71.81	68.24	75.42	70.08	66.41	74.14
2002-2004	71.32	67.74	75.06	72.15	68.62	75.70	70.34	66.67	74.41
2003-2005	71.76	68.19	75.47	72.53	69.04	76.01	70.78	67.12	74.83
2004-2006	72.22	68.74	75.80	72.98	69.56	76.34	71.23	67.69	75.13
2005-2007	72.61	69.17	76.14	73.34	69.96	76.67	71.64	68.13	75.50
2006-2008	73.47	69.99	77.05	74.62	71.30	77.87	72.02	68.38	76.06
2007-2009	73.76	70.19	77.45	75.04	71.62	78.40	72.18	68.46	76.35
2008-2010	73.90	70.27	77.64	75.26	71.83	78.62	72.20	68.38	76.50
2009-2011	74.20	70.63	77.86	75.50	72.14	78.78	72.55	68.81	76.75
2010-2012	74.69	71.24	78.20	75.94	72.68	79.09	73.13	69.52	77.12
2011-2013	75.16	71.75	78.61	76.37	73.16	79.44	73.66	70.08	77.61
2012-2014	75.47	72.04	78.93	76.67	73.45	79.73	73.97	70.37	77.96

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

Note: Life expectancy in the reference year was computed based on the number of population and deaths during a period of three years. Life expectancy was calculated using the permanent residence population in each year.

12. Specific mortality rate in Romania, by causes of death and sex

-deaths per 100000 inhabitants-

Deaths per 100000 inhabitants						
Year	Death causes					Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T88)
	Total	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	Neoplasm (C00-D48)	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	
Male						
2000	1219.5	675.7	214.1	79.7	79.5	98.1
2001	1250.0	687.8	224.1	77.0	87.9	98.2
2002	1297.4	722.4	227.0	84.7	89.9	100.7
2003	1284.8	715.9	230.1	79.4	86.7	97.4
2004	1249.4	688.7	232.8	77.1	84.0	93.5
2005	1251.9	698.1	237.7	75.1	82.0	88.8
2006	1233.8	688.0	240.8	71.0	78.4	88.1
2007	1209.8	664.4	242.6	71.9	79.1	84.7
2008	1229.4	662.3	251.5	71.7	84.7	90.0
2009	1250.4	668.7	255.5	74.8	91.9	86.4
2010	1256.1	673.7	257.3	73.4	92.6	84.5
2011	1206.6	646.7	262.2	72.3	79.3	74.5
2012	1223.2	651.6	267.3	75.2	79.8	75.5
2013	1199.6	630.3	270.0	72.2	77.3	71.7
2014 ¹⁾	1219.6	633.6	277.0	76.6	79.9	70.8
Female						
2000	1027.4	704.3	149.2	50.8	47.0	29.7
2001	1032.5	709.1	152.5	47.2	51.8	28.5
2002	1078.1	748.5	154.2	50.7	52.6	28.4
2003	1068.3	742.6	156.3	45.1	50.9	28.5
2004	1040.5	716.5	157.1	44.4	50.2	26.8
2005	1069.4	742.0	161.0	43.6	48.8	27.9
2006	1054.8	730.2	163.2	41.8	48.0	26.3
2007	1027.8	704.4	161.5	41.0	50.7	25.3
2008	1021.8	695.6	162.9	38.3	53.2	25.1
2009	1038.8	703.0	167.4	40.5	55.1	23.2
2010	1058.0	715.6	167.2	40.6	55.9	23.9
2011	1038.2	702.5	171.0	39.5	50.6	20.7
2012	1066.2	718.7	173.8	44.1	50.4	20.6
2013	1045.4	691.3	178.2	42.3	49.3	20.0
2014 ¹⁾	1066.1	704.4	179.7	44.4	51.4	19.2

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

Note: The causes of death are classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases – 10th revision

Data refers to deaths with either permanent or usual residence in Romania.

The mortality rate was calculated using the permanent residence population at July 1st in the reference year.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

13. Specific mortality rate in Romania, by causes of death and urban and rural area

-deaths per 100000 inhabitants-

Year	Death causes					Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T88)
	Total	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	Neoplasm (C00-D48)	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	
Urban						
2000	864.3	486.2	173.5	42.0	56.6	52.6
2001	847.1	473.4	173.6	40.1	59.2	50.6
2002	903.8	511.3	182.2	44.8	63.0	52.5
2003	896.9	506.8	186.1	40.1	60.2	50.9
2004	887.3	500.0	187.2	40.5	59.5	48.1
2005	912.5	517.7	193.7	41.3	58.5	48.1
2006	906.2	514.0	196.4	39.8	57.0	46.4
2007	893.7	499.4	197.4	41.8	59.0	44.5
2008	894.5	490.3	203.3	39.8	62.1	44.7
2009	909.6	495.9	206.2	42.5	64.2	42.8
2010	922.2	503.5	207.5	43.3	64.5	42.0
2011	902.1	491.4	212.1	42.8	58.2	37.1
2012	929.2	507.2	214.9	46.8	58.7	37.1
2013	918.4	488.7	221.0	46.2	56.6	35.4
2014 ¹⁾	940.3	499.3	226.0	49.0	57.5	34.8
Rural						
2000	1436.0	939.7	190.3	93.0	70.6	76.1
2001	1526.1	997.4	206.1	90.6	83.1	78.5
2002	1530.7	1010.8	199.3	95.0	80.5	77.7
2003	1515.2	1003.4	200.1	88.7	78.6	76.1
2004	1479.3	970.3	203.3	86.6	76.3	74.3
2005	1479.4	985.0	204.8	82.0	73.6	70.1
2006	1453.2	967.2	207.4	77.6	70.6	69.8
2007	1410.2	928.7	206.0	74.8	71.9	67.2
2008	1422.9	927.0	210.1	73.9	77.1	72.6
2009	1446.7	935.5	215.9	76.5	84.7	69.0
2010	1459.3	946.2	216.0	74.0	86.0	68.5
2011	1405.5	915.3	219.9	72.1	72.9	59.7
2012	1415.7	915.3	224.3	75.3	72.3	60.5
2013	1376.5	882.0	224.3	70.4	70.9	57.8
2014 ¹⁾	1394.3	885.6	227.3	74.2	75.1	56.6

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

Note: The causes of death are classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases – 10th revision.

Data refers to deaths with either permanent or usual residence in Romania.

The mortality rate was calculated using the permanent residence population at July 1st in the reference year.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

14. Infant mortality rate, by main death causes

Years	Total	-infant deaths per 1000 live births-			
		Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)	Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal anomalities (Q00-Q99)	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
2000	18.6	5.7	6.2	3.5	0.8
2001	18.4	5.4	6.0	3.9	0.8
2002	17.3	5.4	5.0	4.1	0.8
2003	16.7	4.8	5.6	4.0	0.6
2004	16.8	4.8	6.6	3.4	0.6
2005	15.0	4.1	5.7	3.6	0.5
2006	13.9	3.8	5.3	3.1	0.4
2007	12.0	3.4	4.5	2.7	0.3
2008	11.0	3.3	3.9	2.4	0.3
2009	10.1	2.9	3.6	2.4	0.2
2010	9.8	2.8	3.4	2.4	0.2
2011	9.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	0.3
2012	9.0	2.6	3.1	2.1	0.2
2013	8.1	1.9	3.2	1.9	0.1
2014 ¹⁾	8.8	2.1	3.4	1.9	0.2

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

Note: The causes of death are classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases – 10th revision.

Data refers to live births, respectively deaths with permanent or usual residence in Romania.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

15. The share of main causes of infant mortality in the total number of deaths

Year	Infant deaths (number)	Of which, by main death causes:			
		Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98) (%)	Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96) (%)	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal anomalies (Q00-Q99) (%)	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99) (%)
2000	4370	30.7	33.2	19.0	4.3
2001	4057	29.6	32.6	21.1	4.3
2002	3648	31.3	28.9	23.6	4.7
2003	3546	29.0	33.4	23.9	3.7
2004	3641	28.3	39.1	20.5	3.8
2005	3310	27.2	37.8	23.7	3.1
2006	3052	27.5	37.8	22.0	3.1
2007	2574	28.5	37.2	22.7	2.1
2008	2434	30.0	35.7	21.6	2.5
2009	2250	28.1	35.6	23.4	2.0
2010	2078	29.0	34.4	24.8	2.2
2011	1850	27.8	35.5	23.6	2.7
2012	1812	29.0	34.4	23.4	1.9
2013	1680	24.0	39.5	24.0	1.8
2014 ¹⁾	1628	24.4	39.3	21.6	2.3

Data source: National Institute of Statistics – vital statistics

Note: The causes of death are calculated according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases – 10th revision.

The data refers to the deaths with either permanent or usual residence in Romania.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

16. Usual resident population by the declared health status, by development region

Development region	Total persons	Persons by the declared health status (%):				
		Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
TOTAL	19904887	40.2	36.4	17.2	5.0	1.2
North-West	2586837	42.1	35.4	16.3	5.3	1.0
Center	2352862	39.2	40.2	15.8	4.1	0.7
North-East	3270705	35.8	39.0	18.7	5.2	1.3
South-East	2500428	41.6	33.8	17.0	5.7	1.9
South-Muntenia	3074054	38.2	35.8	19.1	5.7	1.3
Bucharest-Ilfov	2279946	44.8	32.9	14.8	6.3	1.2
South-West Oltenia	2024765	42.1	36.1	16.9	3.8	1.0
West	1815290	40.9	37.5	18.0	3.0	0.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014

17. Usual resident population by the declared health status, by gender, residence area and age group

Gender Residence area Age group	Total persons	Persons by the declared health status (%):				
		Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
TOTAL	19904887	40.2	36.4	17.2	5.0	1.2
0-14 years	3069095	81.6	16.6	1.1	0.3	0.4
15-24 years	2248207	77.6	20.6	1.2	0.4	0.2
25-34 years	2762440	58.6	37.5	2.6	1.2	0.1
35-44 years	3118938	41.4	50.9	5.9	1.3	0.5
45-54 years	2616610	22.3	59.7	14.0	3.1	0.9
55-64 years	2751979	7.7	49.3	34.3	7.4	1.3
65-74 years	1790868	2.0	29.6	54.0	11.6	2.8
75 years and over	1546750	1.2	13.0	53.7	26.4	5.7
MALE	9718518	44.2	36.7	14.5	3.8	0.8
0-14 years	1576641	80.9	16.7	1.7	0.4	0.4
15-24 years	1159113	81.2	17.4	1.2	0.1	0.1
25-34 years	1426032	62.0	34.3	2.1	1.5	0.1
35-44 years	1595125	44.4	48.5	4.9	1.8	0.3
45-54 years	1324201	25.5	59.5	11.9	2.5	0.7
55-64 years	1294067	9.1	53.1	30.1	6.2	1.4
65-74 years	771522	2.4	35.0	51.1	8.6	2.9
75 years and over	571817	1.4	16.5	55.0	22.8	4.3
FEMALE	10186369	36.5	36.1	19.8	6.1	1.5
0-14 years	1492454	82.3	16.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
15-24 years	1089094	73.8	24.0	1.3	0.7	0.2
25-34 years	1336408	55.0	40.9	3.1	0.9	0.1
35-44 years	1523813	38.3	53.4	7.0	0.8	0.4
45-54 years	1292409	19.1	59.9	16.1	3.8	1.1
55-64 years	1457912	6.5	45.9	38.0	8.4	1.2
65-74 years	1019346	1.6	25.5	56.3	13.9	2.7
75 years and over	974933	1.1	11.0	52.9	28.4	6.6
URBAN	10720082	40.9	36.9	16.4	4.8	1.0
0-14 years	1517547	81.0	16.8	1.2	0.3	0.6
15-24 years	1144435	78.8	19.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
25-34 years	1651169	61.9	33.9	2.8	1.4	0.1
35-44 years	1730269	42.6	50.1	5.8	1.1	0.4
45-54 years	1521695	22.0	59.9	13.5	3.8	0.8
55-64 years	1613924	8.4	48.4	34.0	8.1	1.0
65-74 years	867987	2.0	31.0	53.1	11.3	2.6
75 years and over	673056	1.2	13.2	54.2	25.7	5.6
RURAL	9184805	39.4	35.8	18.2	5.3	1.3
0-14 years	1551548	82.1	16.4	1.0	0.3	0.2
15-24 years	1103772	76.4	21.8	1.2	0.4	0.2
25-34 years	1111271	53.8	42.8	2.3	1.0	0.2
35-44 years	1388669	39.9	52.0	6.1	1.6	0.4
45-54 years	1094915	22.7	59.4	14.7	2.2	1.0
55-64 years	1138055	6.8	50.6	34.7	6.3	1.7
65-74 years	922881	1.9	28.2	55.0	11.9	2.9
75 years and over	873694	1.1	12.9	53.2	26.9	5.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014

18. Usual resident population aged 2 years and over, by the extent of the daily activity limitation for at least the past 6 months previous to the interview, due to a health problem, by residence area and age group

Residence area Age group	Total persons aged 2 years and over	Persons by the extent of the daily activity limitation (%):		
		Very limited	Limited to some extent	Not limited
TOTAL	19698877	2.9	10.5	86.6
2-14 years	2863085	1.4	2.0	96.6
15-24 years	2248207	0.5	0.6	98.9
25-34 years	2762440	0.3	1.3	98.4
35-44 years	3118938	0.9	3.3	95.8
45-54 years	2616610	1.2	8.2	90.6
55-64 years	2751979	2.8	18.8	78.4
65-74 years	1790868	6.5	31.1	62.3
75 years and over	1546750	16.4	37.0	46.6
URBAN	10596807	2.3	8.8	88.9
2-14 years	1394272	1.6	2.1	96.2
15-24 years	1144435	0.3	0.6	99.1
25-34 years	1651169	0.1	0.9	99.1
35-44 years	1730269	0.6	2.6	96.8
45-54 years	1521695	0.7	7.7	91.6
55-64 years	1613924	2.4	16.5	81.1
65-74 years	867987	5.8	25.3	68.9
75 years and over	673056	15.1	35.4	49.5
RURAL	9102070	3.6	12.5	84.0
2-14 years	1468813	1.2	1.8	96.9
15-24 years	1103772	0.7	0.6	98.7
25-34 years	1111271	0.7	2.0	97.3
35-44 years	1388669	1.2	4.2	94.6
45-54 years	1094915	1.8	8.9	89.3
55-64 years	1138055	3.2	22.1	74.7
65-74 years	922881	7.2	36.6	56.2
75 years and over	873694	17.4	38.2	44.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014

19. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a physicians during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by gender and residence area

Gender Residence area	Total persons	Persons who used medicines prescribed by a physician (%):	Persons who did not used medicines prescribed by a physician (%):
TOTAL	19904887	20.3	79.7
Male	9718518	16.4	83.6
Female	10186369	24.1	75.9
Urban	10720082	21.6	78.4
Rural	9184805	18.9	81.1

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014

20. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by age group

Age group	Total persons	Persons who used medicines prescribed by a physician (%):	Persons who did not used medicines prescribed by a physician (%):
TOTAL	19904887	20.3	79.7
0-14 years	3069095	7.1	92.9
15-24 years	2248207	2.5	97.5
25-34 years	2762440	3.9	96.1
35-44 years	3118938	5.4	94.6
45-54 years	2616610	16.3	83.7
55-64 years	2751979	37.4	62.6
65-74 years	1790868	55.2	44.8
75 years and over	1546750	68.2	31.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014

21. Usual resident population by the use of medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by development region

Development region	Total persons	Persons who used medicines prescribed by a physician (%):	Persons who did not used medicines prescribed by a physician (%):
TOTAL	19904887	20.3	79.7
North-West	2586837	17.9	82.1
Center	2352862	17.6	82.4
North-East	3270705	19.0	81.0
South-East	2500428	19.8	80.2
South-Muntenia	3074054	23.8	76.2
Bucharest-Ilfov	2279946	26.5	73.5
South-West Oltenia	2024765	17.9	82.1
West	1815290	19.6	80.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014.

22. Usual resident population by the use of medicines not prescribed by a physician (including herbal medicines or vitamins) during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by gender and residence area

Gender Residence area	Total persons	Persons who used not prescribed medicines (%)	Persons who did not used not prescribed medicines (%)
TOTAL	19904887	14.8	85.2
Male	9718518	11.2	88.8
Female	10186369	18.3	81.7
Urban	10720082	15.2	84.8
Rural	9184805	14.5	85.5

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014.

23. Usual resident population by the use of medicines not prescribed by a physician (including herbal medicines or vitamins) during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by age group

Age group	Total persons	Persons who used not prescribed medicines (%)	Persons who did not used not prescribed medicines (%)
TOTAL	19904887	14.8	85.2
0-14 years	3069095	13.1	86.9
15-24 years	2248207	9.8	90.2
25-34 years	2762440	12.5	87.5
35-44 years	3118938	12.2	87.8
45-54 years	2616610	15.7	84.3
55-64 years	2751979	18.9	81.1
65-74 years	1790868	19.3	80.7
75 years and over	1546750	21.5	78.5

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014.

24. Usual resident population by the use of medicines not prescribed by a physician (including herbal medicines or vitamins) during the past two weeks previous to the interview, by development region

Development region	Total persons	Persons who used not prescribed medicines (%)	Persons who did not used not prescribed medicines (%)
TOTAL	19904887	14.8	85.2
North-West	2586837	12.5	87.5
Center	2352862	17.8	82.2
North-East	3270705	18.4	81.6
South-East	2500428	15.2	84.8
South-Muntenia	3074054	12.3	87.7
Bucharest-Ilfov	2279946	14.2	85.8
South-West Oltenia	2024765	15.3	84.7
West	1815290	12.1	87.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014.

25. Usual resident population aged 18 years and over by the body mass index (BMI), by gender and residence area

Gender Residence area	Total persons aged 18 years and over	Persons, by the body mass index (BMI) (%):							Persons for which the BMI could not be calculated ¹⁾ (%)
		Under- weight	Normal weight	Over- weight	Obesity (class I, class II and morbid)				
					Total obese persons	Of which, persons with BMI ranging between:			
						30.00- 34.99 kg/m ²	35.00- 39.99 kg/m ²	Over 40 kg/m ²	
TOTAL	16158345	1.3	43.0	46.4	9.3	8.1	1.0	0.3	0.1
Male	7784342	0.7	36.2	54.1	9.0	7.9	0.8	0.3	*
Female	8374003	1.9	49.2	39.2	9.7	8.2	1.2	0.3	0.1
Urban	8873652	1.5	43.7	44.8	10.0	8.7	1.0	0.3	-
Rural	7284693	1.1	42.1	48.3	8.5	7.2	0.9	0.3	0.1

¹⁾ The persons did not declared their height or weighth.

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014.

26. Usual resident population aged 18 years and over by the body mass index (BMI), by age group

Gender	Total persons aged 18 years and over	Persons, by the body mass index (BMI) (%):							Persons for which the BMI could not be calculated ¹⁾ (%)
		Under-weight	Normal weight	Over-weight	Obesity (class I, class II and morbid)				
					Of which, persons with BMI ranging between:				
					Total obese persons	30.00-34.99 kg/m ²	35.00-39.99 kg/m ²	Over 40 kg/m ²	
TOTAL	16158345	1.3	43.0	46.4	9.3	8.1	1.0	0.3	0.1
18-24 years	1570760	4.4	73.8	20.5	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
25-34 years	2762440	2.4	58.5	34.3	4.7	4.5	0.2	-	0.1
35-44 years	3118938	0.6	45.1	47.2	7.1	6.0	0.6	0.5	-
45-54 years	2616610	0.6	31.9	57.3	10.3	8.5	1.2	0.5	-
55-64 years	2751979	0.8	28.3	56.0	14.8	12.8	1.8	0.3	0.1
65-74 years	1790868	0.3	28.5	55.2	15.9	13.2	2.3	0.4	0.1
75 years and over	1546750	0.8	41.2	46.5	11.3	10.3	0.9	0.2	0.1

¹⁾ The persons did not declared their height or weight.

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Health Interview Survey, 2014.

27. Incidence of some communicable diseases, of which: viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, syphilis, during 2002-2014

-new cases per 100.000 inhabitants-				
Year	Infectious and parasitic diseases - total	Of which:		
		Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Syphilis
2002	4082.2	122.9	87.0	58.6
2003	4293.9	114.6	60.3	45.0
2004	4541.0	116.7	63.5	41.2
2005	3872.7	104.8	52.4	32.2
2006	3487.7	96.1	36.8	26.7
2007	3293.4	90.5	32.8	23.4
2008	3156.4	91.1	23.5	19.5
2009	3057.4	87.3	22.7	15.9
2010	2876.3	78.7	22.3	11.5
2011	3030.8	72.1	17.1	11.0
2012	3025.7	69.2	22.3	8.5
2013	2763.3	64.3 ¹⁾	24.6	6.9
2014 ¹⁾	2715.6	62.8 ¹⁾	37.1	6.5

Source: Ministry of Health – National Institute of Public Health, for the data on infectious and parasitic diseases – total, viral hepatitis, syphilis.

Ministry of Health – Institute of Pneumophtisiology „Marius Nasta” for the data on tuberculosis.

For the years 2002-2014 the indicators have been calculated using the usual resident population on 1st July of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ Provisional data

28. Incidence by some classes of diseases, declared by the family doctors, during 2002-2014

-new cases per 100.000 inhabitants-

Year	Total	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Injuries, poisonings
2002	72852.9	4082.2	3313.8	228.8	35520.9	6564.5	2001.7
2003	71561.3	4293.9	3086.5	212.1	33990.5	7691.4	2055.6
2004	75542.5	4541.0	3333.6	229.0	35627.7	7629.2	2109.0
2005	75792.1	3872.7	3502.7	222.0	36662.1	7299.0	2081.5
2006	72303.0	3487.7	3860.5	239.1	34338.1	6644.0	1946.8
2007	68412.9	3293.4	3725.1	249.2	29850.7	6701.3	1474.6
2008	69931.3	3156.4	3707.7	256.4	29788.8	7127.9	1538.8
2009	75644.3	3057.4	4081.6	290.6	34764.6	7166.2	1447.9
2010	79049.5	2876.3	4369.4	332.6	33935.3	8121.5	1586.9
2011	80568.3	3030.8	4491.3	339.0	34146.9	8115.5	1600.3
2012	79365.8	3025.7	4736.4	374.0	31525.9	8192.2	1746.7
2013	75825.3	2763.3	4305.7	418.6	30594.2	8058.3	1490.6
2014 ²⁾	73686.9	2715.6	4759.5	458.9	28106.3	7860.3	1391.2

Source: Ministry of Health – National Institute of Public Health.

For the years 2002-2014 the indicators were calculated using the usual resident population on 1st July of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ New cases of diseases.

²⁾ Provisional data.

29. Registration rate to the family doctor, during 2003-2014

-%-

Year	Total
2003 ¹⁾	92.3
2004 ¹⁾	94.7
2005 ¹⁾	94.1
2006 ¹⁾	93.0
2007 ¹⁾	91.1
2008 ¹⁾	91.9
2009 ¹⁾	92.6
2010 ¹⁾	92.7
2011 ¹⁾	90.9
2012 ¹⁾	90.7
2013 ²⁾	90.5
2014 ^{2,3)}	86.3

Source: National Health Insurance House.

¹⁾ During 2003-2012, including Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports, Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority.

²⁾ During 2013 and 2014, including Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority, Starting with 2013 the persons insured to Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports were taken by the National Health Insurance House.

³⁾ Provisional data.

Note: Rates have been calculated using the usual resident population on 1st July of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

30. Registration rate to the family doctor by macroregion, development region and county, during 2012-2014

-‰-

Macroregion/ development region / county	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾	2014 ^{2,4)}
Total	90.7	90.5	86.3
Macroregion 1	91.2	91.4	87.2
North-West	88.9	89.2	85.5
Bihor	91.8	93.0	90.0
Bistrița-Năsăud	88.8	91.2	85.2
Cluj	85.9	87.0	84.2
Maramureș	86.1	85.9	80.5
Satu Mare	90.6	86.8	85.3
Sălaj	94.3	94.0	88.6
Center	93.7	93.8	89.1
Alba	96.4	96.2	92.2
Brașov	91.1	92.2	89.6
Covasna	95.6	94.8	87.3
Harghita	86.7	86.3	83.8
Mureș	93.3	93.5	87.3
Sibiu ³⁾	100.2	99.9	93.3
Macroregion 2	89.4	89.1	83.8
North-East	87.2	86.6	81.3
Bacău	90.4	89.7	83.4
Botoșani	80.9	79.6	75.0
Iași	87.8	86.4	82.7
Neamț	91.4	91.7	86.8
Suceava	78.3	78.8	75.4
Vaslui	96.6	96.3	84.8
South-East	92.3	92.4	87.1
Brăila	87.3	88.6	86.4
Buzău	89.3	91.3	86.7
Constanța	93.8	92.5	88.3
Galați	99.6	99.2	92.3
Tulcea	95.4	95.4	86.6
Vrancea	84.2	84.4	77.6
Macroregion 3	92.2	91.4	88.7
Bucharest-Ilfov	99.9	97.6	95.7
Ilfov	62.1	61.2	59.3
Bucharest Municipality ³⁾	107.9	105.6	104.0
South-Muntenia	86.5	86.9	83.5
Argeș	96.1	96.2	91.1
Călărași	80.2	80.4	78.0
Dâmbovița	82.1	82.1	78.8
Giurgiu	77.1	76.5	73.5
Ialomița	86.4	87.3	82.2
Prahova	88.5	89.4	88.1
Teleorman	85.4	85.9	81.1
Macroregion 4	90.1	89.9	85.3
South-West Oltenia	89.0	89.0	84.5
Dolj	91.4	92.1	86.3
Gorj	94.7	93.8	87.0
Mehedinți	88.6	88.9	82.9
Olt	80.4	80.4	79.2
Vâlcea	90.1	89.2	86.3
West	91.3	90.9	86.2
Arad	88.8	87.9	86.7
Caraș-Severin	87.4	87.1	82.0
Hunedoara	98.5	98.2	92.7
Timiș	90.3	90.0	83.9

Source: National Health Insurance House.

¹⁾ In 2012, including Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports, Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority.

²⁾ During 2013 and 2014, including Health Insurance House of Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority, Starting with 2013 the persons insured to Health Insurance House of the Ministry of Transports, were taken by the National Health Insurance House.

³⁾ Population enrolled to the family doctors offices include also population from surrounding counties.

⁴⁾ Provisional data.

Note: Rates have been calculated using the usual resident population on 1st July of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

31. Number of consultation to outpatients, in the main types of sanitary units, during 2005-2014

-thousands-

Type of sanitary unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total consultations	105941	110532	107793	110588	112587	108515	104273	105499	104503	113064
Of which in the main sanitary units:										
Family doctor offices	61024	60999	60965	60207	61487	54614	51540	50216	50905	52098
Hospitals (including institutes, medical centers with hospital beds) ¹⁾	6041	7705	7537	8026	8417	8475	10353	10891	11148	11094
Specialty ambulatories	2470	3258	4800	1630	1271	1547	1878	1899	2005	1984
Ambulatories integrated in the hospital	15185	14058	12249	14890	16453	13641	10904	10651	10778	11015
Polyclinics, medical societies and specialty medical offices	7767	8609	9071	10241	9613	14252	14145	14725	13098	12131
General medical offices	1037	1334	1159	952	701	867	750	725	732	571

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "Activity of Sanitary Units" statistical survey.

¹⁾ Include consultations to patients in the emergency room and Emergency Admission Units and outpatient consultations to patients in offices within the hospital structure.

32. Consultations to outpatients, by residence area, macroregion and development region, in 2014

-thousands-

Macroregion Development region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total consultations	113064	73571	39493
Macroregion 1	27503	17522	9981
North-West	14760	9185	5575
Center	12743	8337	4406
Macroregion 2	28398	17890	10508
North-East	16126	9812	6314
South-East	12272	8078	4194
Macroregion 3	30882	21077	9805
Bucharest-Ilfov	16282	13719	2563
South-Muntenia	14600	7358	7242
Macroregion 4	26282	17083	9199
South-West Oltenia	15734	9741	5993
West	10548	7342	3206

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "Activity of Sanitary Units" statistical survey.

33. Number of hospital beds related to medical specialties, during 2005-2014

	-number of beds-									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	143027	142034	138025	138184	138915	132004	128501	129642	130708	130963
of which:										
Internal medicine ¹⁾	30742	30013	29145	29255	29367	27744	25373	25547	25849	25757
Surgery ²⁾	23141	23202	22273	22768	23147	22075	22076	22283	22415	22281
Obstetrics-gynecology	11303	11033	10171	10149	10205	9226	8903	9023	9076	8904
New born and premature babies	5237	5329	4922	4872	4924	4651	4549	4622	4687	4658
Pediatrics ³⁾	9905	10004	9429	9330	9231	8438	7669	7783	7809	7774
Infectious diseases	6956	6767	6350	6190	6109	5518	5501	5492	5422	5378
Tuberculosis and pneumology ⁴⁾	10302	10126	9893	9572	9676	9456	8994	9120	8937	8789
Psychiatry and neuropsychiatry ⁵⁾	17224	17184	17099	17097	17420	17137	17067	17188	17337	17347
Ophthalmology	2309	2250	2127	2080	2087	1812	1785	1783	1764	1770
E.N.T. (otorhinolaryngology)	3090	2996	2511	2557	2587	2371	2355	2331	2321	2328
Neurology	5704	5786	5932	5971	5791	5539	5490	5433	5450	5457
Dermatology and venereology	2389	2322	1982	1970	1943	1608	1613	1567	1549	1527
Oncology	3384	3179	3678	3319	3126	3126	3326	3406	3547	3578
Rehabilitation, physical medicine and balneology	5453	5449	5364	5663	6085	6031	6671	6875	6962	7267
A.I.C. (Anaesthesia and Intensive Care)	3993	4491	4696	4768	4829	4754	4741	4872	4899	4966
Other medical specialties ⁶⁾	1895	1903	2453	2623	2388	2518	2388	2317	2684	3182

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "Activity of Sanitary Units" statistical survey.

¹⁾ Internal medicine includes beds for: internal (non tubercular including pulmonology beds in internal medicine words), endocrinology, occupational diseases, cardiology, rheumatology, diabetes, nutrition and metabolic diseases, gastroenterology, hematology and nephrology;

²⁾ Surgery includes beds for: general surgery, maxillo-facial surgery, infantile surgery, plastic and reconstructive surgery, cardiovascular surgery, neuro-surgery, thoracic surgery, endocrine surgery, oncological, orthopedics-traumatology and urology surgery;

³⁾ Pediatrics includes beds for pediatrics, dystrophycs (paediatric recovery) and non-tuberculosis pneumology in pediatrics;

⁴⁾ Specialty tuberculosis and pneumology includes beds for non-tuberculosis pneumology in the TBC sections and beds for TBC pneumology.

⁵⁾ Specialty psychiatry and neuropsychiatry includes beds for psychiatry, neuropsychiatry and neuro-psycho-motor recovery.

⁶⁾ Other medical specialties includes beds for chronically ill, geriatrics and gerontology, general medicine and other sections.

34. Discharged patients by some classes of diseases, during 2002-2014

-persons per 100.000 inhabitants-

Year	TOTAL	Of which:					
		Infectious and parasitic diseases	Neoplasms	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Injuries, poisonings
2002 ¹⁾	24825.5	1299.0	1584.1	2981.7	3444.8	2611.5	1466.0
2003 ¹⁾	23030.7	1232.1	1487.6	2819.0	3201.0	2408.3	1394.5
2004 ¹⁾	22971.3	1110.0	1522.1	2911.5	3185.2	2412.3	1414.1
2005 ¹⁾	20604.7	995.7	1293.4	2626.3	2826.4	2101.3	1298.1
2006 ¹⁾	23380.5	1074.9	1523.0	3217.5	3060.2	2378.3	1458.4
2007 ¹⁾	22197.3	1092.0	1556.2	2914.2	2947.4	2222.2	1311.9
2008 ¹⁾	23856.3	1156.6	1930.8	3200.5	3172.0	2332.7	1354.6
2009	26092.1	1183.7	2113.0	3718.0	3442.5	2631.0	1346.2
2010	24934.4	1091.1	2106.7	3521.7	3115.9	2567.4	1334.1
2011	22996.9	1007.6	2058.9	3186.8	2887.7	2367.1	1196.6
2012	22089.7	1025.2	2016.5	3026.5	2620.7	2249.2	1150.3
2013	22264.1	1035.4	2102.0	3050.0	2650.6	2259.4	1086.1
2014 ²⁾	20696.9	980.0	2088.6	2943.4	2526.1	2142.3	1003.2

Source: Ministry of Health for the data on the number of discharged patients during 2002-2008; National School of Public Health, Management and Professional Development for the data on discharged patients, starting with 2009.

For the years 2002-2014 the indicators have been calculated using the usual resident population on 1st July of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ Exclusive discharged patients in the private sector.

²⁾ Provisional data.

35. Average duration of hospitalization by some classes of diseases, during 2002-2014

-hospitalization days -

Year	TOTAL	Of which:					
		Infectious and parasitic diseases	Neoplasms	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Injuries, poisonings
2002 ¹⁾	8.9	16.2	7.9	9.1	8.0	7.4	6.9
2003 ¹⁾	8.4	14.9	7.8	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.9
2004 ¹⁾	8.3	15.6	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.0	6.7
2005 ¹⁾	8.0	13.5	7.7	8.5	7.5	6.9	6.5
2006 ¹⁾	7.9	13.1	7.6	8.3	7.4	6.8	6.4
2007 ¹⁾	7.7	13.0	7.1	8.1	7.2	6.6	6.1
2008 ¹⁾	7.7	12.8	6.8	7.9	7.1	6.5	6.2
2009	7.5	12.7	6.7	7.7	7.0	6.4	6.2
2010	7.4	12.5	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.3	6.1
2011	7.5	12.3	6.6	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.3
2012	7.5	12.0	6.6	7.5	7.0	6.3	6.3
2013	7.4	11.4	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.3
2014	7.5	11.4	6.3	7.4	6.9	6.1	6.4

Source: Ministry of Health for the data on the number of discharged patients during 2002-2008; National School of Public Health, Management and Professional Development for the data on discharged patients, starting with 2009.

¹⁾ Exclusive discharged patients in the private sector.

36. Number of inhabitants per one medical-sanitary staff, during 2002-2014, by residence area

-number of inhabitants per one medical-sanitary staff-

Year	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	Ancillary sanitary staff
TOTAL				
2002	473	2455	2958	175
2003	460	2284	2768	179
2004	446	2165	2448	176
2005	450	2080	2297	173
2006	452	1996	2134	167
2007	433	1792	1880	153
2008	409	1726	1755	155
2009	404	1630	1698	157
2010	388	1559	1486	160
2011	383	1509	1382	160
2012	374	1452	1300	160
2013	370	1399	1226	158
2014 ¹⁾	362	1338	1164	155
Urban				
2002	288	1514	1767	104
2003	278	1406	1651	106
2004	271	1336	1480	106
2005	279	1307	1415	106
2006	282	1267	1337	103
2007	267	1121	1168	93
2008	248	1065	1099	93
2009	245	1003	1078	94
2010	234	961	931	97
2011	232	935	874	97
2012	225	901	823	97
2013	222	864	780	95
2014 ¹⁾	218	828	754	93
Rural				
2002	1683	8092	12109	732
2003	1736	7714	11718	764
2004	1788	7917	10441	779
2005	1777	7549	9645	733
2006	1769	7002	8249	729
2007	1766	6583	7230	723
2008	1694	6401	5879	698
2009	1681	6028	5166	696
2010	1677	5738	4934	681
2011	1658	5386	4354	695
2012	1683	5140	4035	706
2013	1653	5066	3689	690
2014 ¹⁾	1627	4766	3196	664

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "Activity of Sanitary Units" statistical survey.

For the years 2002-2014 the indicators have been calculated using the usual resident population on 1st July of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

37. Main sanitary units, during 2000-2014

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total							
Hospitals	442	433	503	464	473	499	527
Integrated ambulatories of the hospitals and specialized ambulatories	345	386	472	414	422	433	448
Polyclinics	253	249	311	262	282	298	297
Health care centers	91	59	40	18	20	18	19
of which: health care centers with hospital beds	-	-	37	14	14	12	12
Tuberculosis sanatoria	14	7	4	2	2	2	2
Preventoria	11	6	4	2	2	2	2
General medical offices	4698	906	1000	990	988	966	795
Family doctor offices	9026	10939	11170	11211	11151	11158	11163
Dental offices	6664	9081	12036	12613	12904	13458	14052
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	5010	5823	7926	8293	8456	8960	9286
Public ownership							
Hospitals	439	422	428	367	364	365	366
Integrated ambulatories of the hospitals and specialized ambulatories	345	382	443	370	374	372	371
Polyclinics	90	30	17	14	11	10	10
Health care centers	91	58	38	14	13	13	12
of which: health care centers with hospital beds	-	-	35	11	10	10	9
Tuberculosis sanatoria	14	7	4	2	2	2	2
Preventoria	11	6	4	2	2	2	2
General medical offices	-	73	60	41	20	21	20
Family doctor offices	9026	8932	6768	6219	5993	5509	5475
Dental offices	2727	3335	2339	2085	1951	1527	1550
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	556	544	522	457	450	461	463
Private ownership							
Hospitals	3	11	75	97	109	134	161
Integrated ambulatories of the hospitals and specialized ambulatories	-	4	29	44	48	61	77
Polyclinics	163	219	294	248	271	288	287
Health care centers	-	1	2	4	7	5	7
of which: health care centers with hospital beds	-	-	2	3	4	2	3
Tuberculosis sanatoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Preventoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
General medical offices	4698	833	940	949	968	945	775
Family doctor offices	-	2007	4402	4992	5158	5649	5688
Dental offices	3937	5746	9697	10528	10953	11931	12502
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	4454	5279	7404	7836	8006	8499	8823

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "Activity of Sanitary Units" statistical survey.

38. Medical-sanitary staff by staff category, during 2000-2014

-number-				
Year	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	Ancillary medical staff
2000	45786	8307	7189	119446
2001	46773	8694	7298	120433
2002	45805	8830	7328	123836
2003	46919	9447	7793	120740
2004	48150	9907	8763	121683
2005	47388	10249	9283	123455
2006	46936	10620	9932	126613
2007	48199	11651	11108	136353
2008	50267	11901	11704	132464
2009	50386	12497	11996	129673
2010	52204	12990	13624	126656
2011	52541	13355	14575	125992
2012	53681	13814	15435	125141
2013	54086	14282	16301	126860
2014 ¹⁾	54929	14879	17099	128899

Source: National Institute of Statistics – "Activity of Sanitary Units" statistical survey.

39. Main categories of medical-sanitary staff per 10000 inhabitants, during 2002-2014

-medical-sanitary staff per 10000 inhabitants-				
Year	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	Ancillary medical staff
2002	21.1	4.1	3.4	57.1
2003	21.7	4.4	3.6	56.0
2004	22.4	4.6	4.1	56.7
2005	22.2	4.8	4.4	57.9
2006	22.1	5.0	4.7	59.7
2007	23.1	5.6	5.3	65.3
2008	24.5	5.8	5.7	64.5
2009	24.7	6.1	5.9	63.7
2010	25.8	6.4	6.7	62.6
2011	26.1	6.6	7.2	62.5
2012	26.8	6.9	7.7	62.4
2013	27.1	7.1	8.2	63.5
2014 ¹⁾	27.6	7.5	8.6	64.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics – "Activity of Sanitary Units" statistical survey.

For the years 2002-2014 the indicators have been calculated using the resident population on 1st July of each year, estimated in comparison with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

40. Evolution of health expenditures, by main categories of services, during 2005-2013

-millions lei-

Service categories - HC	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total health expenditure	15886.7	17557.9	21795.1	27975.6	28383.1	31140.4	31228.3	32616.2	35669.4
Current health care expenditure	15857.1	17382.2	21381.4	27114.5	28022.8	30474.9	30704.2	32041.7	35054.3
In-patient curative and rehabilitative care	5844.1	6437.3	7644.8	9913.2	10493.5	12314.7	10549.9	11593.1	11778.4
- In-patient curative care ¹⁾	5800.9	6351.5	7555.1	9504.4	10171.9	11835.9	10088.6	11126.9	11513.9
- In-patient rehabilitative care	43.2	85.8	89.7	408.8	321.6	478.8	461.3	466.2	264.5
Out-patient curative and rehabilitative care	1472.6	1453.9	1945.6	2977.8	2579.9	2814.3	2863.3	3192.8	3337.9
- Out-patient curative care, of which:	1169.8	1177.3	1604.3	2635.3	2237.0	2485.7	2505.3	2802.7	2971.7
Basic medical and diagnostic services	632.1	594.0	894.8	1623.9	1366.4	1408.8	1476.7	1607.1	1708.5
Out-patient dental care	248.4	279.2	339.8	548.0	478.2	692.1	621.0	719.0	669.2
All other specialised health care	247.1	261.5	330.2	390.6	321.9	289.4	310.0	387.4	543.9
All other out-patient curative care ²⁾	42.2	42.6	39.5	72.8	70.5	95.4	97.6	89.2	50.1
- Out-patient rehabilitative care	302.8	276.6	341.3	342.5	342.9	328.6	358.0	390.1	366.2
Services of long-term nursing care	1508.2	1832.6	2234.9	3364.8	3891.1	3968.9	3850.9	3686.6	3648.1
- In-patient long-term nursing care ³⁾	91.8	96.6	109.1	228.8	448.0	444.0	438.2	443.8	429.6
- Long-term nursing care: home care	1416.4	1736.0	2125.8	3136.0	3443.1	3524.9	3412.7	3242.8	3218.5
Ancillary services to health care	565.9	586.6	886.7	1283.4	1109.5	1207.7	1243.0	1235.9	742.3
Medical goods dispensed to out-patients	4580.6	4969.4	5826.3	7205.6	7140.1	7678.6	9479.0	9564.0	11656.5
- Pharmaceutical and other medical non-durables	4486.0	4863.4	5678.1	7005.7	6962.5	7536.5	9345.5	9435.3	11522.2
- Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	94.6	106.0	148.2	199.9	177.6	142.1	133.5	128.7	134.3
Prevention and public health services	1069.0	920.0	1418.9	1601.1	2286.7	1878.0	2105.7	2162.2	2645.6
Health administration and health insurance	541.7	1114.8	1364.9	753.8	503.0	602.9	595.6	541.6	1049.7
- General government administration of health (except social security)	422.2	506.1	604.9	576.8	303.6	439.4	426.0	313.0	789.5
- Administration, operation and support activities of social security funds	119.5	608.7	760.0	177.0	199.4	163.5	169.3	227.4	260.2
- Health administration and health insurance: private	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.2	-
Not specified by kind	275.0	67.6	59.3	14.8	19.0	9.8	16.8	65.5	195.8
Capital formation of health care provider institutions	29.6	175.7	413.7	861.1	360.3	665.5	524.1	574.5	615.1

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "System of Health Accounts in Romania".

¹⁾ including day cases of curative care.

²⁾ including curative home care.

³⁾ starting with 2013 are included, also, day cases of long-term nursing care.

41. Evolution of health expenditures, by main categories of providers, during 2005-2013

-millions lei-

Providers - HP	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current health expenditures	15857.1	17382.2	21381.4	27114.5	28022.8	30474.9	30704.2	32041.7	35054.3
Hospitals	6237.0	6653.7	8701.9	10787.3	11709.2	13019.9	11102.5	12450.2	12828.2
General hospitals	5411.1	5435.3	7324.5	9025.7	8940.4	10055.2	8463.2	9266.9	7138.0
Mental health and substance abuse hospitals	:	:	:	:	707.4	568.5	433.2	529.8	412.3
Specialty hospitals	825.9 ¹⁾	1218.4 ¹⁾	1377.4 ¹⁾	1761.6 ¹⁾	2061.4	2396.2	2206.1	2653.5	5277.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	135.0	136.2	142.4	567.7	704.4	857.8	844.5	859.5	656.2
Nursing care facilities	16.3	20.4	19.5	242.2	228.6	318.1	305.5	313.4	302.0
Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	27.3	25.7	23.4	113.3	91.2	130.0	116.5	120.6	127.8
Community care facilities for the elderly	15.7	49.0	68.0	121.8	127.3	125.6	99.2	125.8	221.1
All other residential care facilities	75.7	41.1	31.5	90.4	257.3	284.1	323.3	299.7	5.3
Providers of ambulatory health care	2117.8	2126.5	2966.4	4430.2	3879.4	4207.4	4357.9	4656.9	4410.6
General and specialty medical offices	820.6	833.3	1191.0	2007.0	1683.5	1692.7	1771.9	1971.6	2150.0
Dental offices	248.4	279.2	339.8	548.0	478.2	692.1	620.6	718.7	669.0
Other type of medical offices	15.4	12.3	19.2	40.8	45.7	43.9	40.3	40.4	-
Outpatient care centres	245.1	101.6	128.8	138.3	113.0	137.4	144.7	150.4	208.0
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	228.1	292.9	514.4	719.2	480.2	538.9	572.5	557.0	617.0
Providers of home health care services	4.7	8.0	13.7	22.7	30.8	43.3	45.0	47.7	86.7
Other providers of ambulatory health care	555.5	599.2	759.5	954.2	1048.0	1059.1	1162.9	1171.1	679.9
Retail sale and other providers of medical goods	4580.6	4969.4	5826.3	7205.6	7140.1	7678.6	9479.0	9564.0	11656.3
Pharmacies	4476.3	4843.0	5658.6	6947.6	6895.8	7457.4	9262.3	9352.1	11411.9
Retail sale and other suppliers of optical glasses and other vision products	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9
Retail sale and other suppliers of hearing aids	10.2	10.1	21.5	28.8	14.7	9.9	15.4	12.2	19.8
All other miscellaneous sale and other suppliers of pharmaceuticals and medical goods	92.0	114.6	143.6	226.2	227.3	210.0	199.8	198.5	223.7
Provision and administration of public health programs	647.6	562.3	331.8	371.4	563.5	519.6	794.5	561.9	660.9
General health administration and insurance	641.5	1114.2	1200.8	461.8	425.6	555.1	595.6	541.6	1271.1
Government administration of health	522.0	505.5	440.8	284.8	226.2	391.6	426.0	313.0	1010.9
Social security funds	119.5	608.7	760.0	177.0	199.4	163.5	169.3	227.4	260.2
Providers of private insurance	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	1.2	-
Other industries (rest of the economy)	1495.8	1818.7	2206.4	3272.4	3577.3	3625.6	3493.1	3323.7	3390.7
Private households as providers of home care	1411.8	1728.2	2112.4	3113.4	3412.3	3481.6	3370.6	3196.7	3131.4
All other industries as secondary producers of health care	84.0	90.5	94.0	159.0	165.0	144.0	122.5	127.0	259.3
Rest of the world	1.8	1.2	5.4	18.1	23.3	10.9	33.0	77.2	154.9
n.e.c.	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.1	6.7	25.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "System of Health Accounts in Romania".

: - missing data.

¹⁾ Including psychiatry and substance abuse.

42. Evolution of health expenditures, by main financing sources, during 2005-2013

-millions lei-

Financing sources - HF	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current health expenditures	15857.1	17382.2	21381.4	27114.5	28022.8	30474.9	30704.2	32041.7	35054.3
Public administration	12748.2	13811.3	17483.1	22076.7	22061.4	24355.4	24216.3	25606.9	28199.8
Ministry of Health	1619.8	1395.9	1970.5	2157.0	2530.8	2217.6	2422.8	2373.8	3178.6
Other ministries	169.5	179.5	183.0	212.8	202.7	215.6	214.4	234.5	427.3
Local administration	195.4	163.4	209.3	569.8	1306.5	1930.7	1278.9	1281.1	1090.3
Social security funds	10763.5	12072.5	15120.3	19137.1	18021.4	19991.5	20300.2	21717.5	23503.6
Private sector	3042.6	3539.7	3862.4	5025.9	5952.3	6095.0	6487.9	6434.8	6854.5
Private insurance	13.5	25.0	29.5	22.2	26.7	22.8	41.0	62.0	50.1
Private households out-of-pocket expenditure	2933.4	3474.7	3761.9	4930.0	5824.4	5982.6	6344.6	6242.0	6654.6
NGO's	28.4	18.9	33.6	20.7	20.0	18.5	19.7	24.1	149.8
Corporations	67.3	21.1	37.4	53.0	81.2	71.1	82.6	106.7	:
Rest of the world	66.3	30.7	33.7	11.9	9.1	24.5	:	:	:
n.e.c.	-	0.5	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital formation of health care providers	29.6	175.7	413.7	861.1	360.3	665.5	524.1	574.5	615.1

Source: National Institute of Statistics, "System of Health Accounts in Romania".

43. Life expectancy at birth by sex

-years-

Country	Female			Male		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
EU (28 countries)	83.1 (b)	83.1 (b)	83.3	77.3 (b)	77.4 (b)	77.8
Belgium	83.3 (b)	83.1	83.2	78.0 (b)	77.8	78.1
Bulgaria	77.8	77.9	78.6	70.7	70.9	71.3
Czech Republic	81.1	81.2	81.3	74.8	75.1	75.2
Denmark	81.9	82.1	82.4	77.8	78.1	78.3
Germany	83.2	83.3	83.2	78.4	78.6	78.6
Estonia	81.3	81.5	81.7	71.4	71.4	72.8
Ireland	83.0	83.2	83.1	78.6	78.7	79.0
Greece	83.6	83.4	84.0	78.0	78.0	78.7
Spain	85.6	85.5	86.1	79.5	79.5	80.2
France	85.7	85.4	85.6	78.7	78.7	79.0
Croatia	80.4	80.6	81.0	73.8	73.9	74.5
Italy	84.8	84.8	85.2	79.7	79.8	80.3
Cyprus	83.1	83.4	85.0	79.3	78.9	80.1
Latvia	78.8	78.9	78.9	68.6	68.9	69.3
Lithuania	79.3	79.6	79.6	68.1	68.4	68.5
Luxembourg	83.6	83.8 (b)	83.9	78.5	79.1 (b)	79.8
Hungary	78.7	78.7 (b)	79.1	71.2	71.6 (b)	72.2
Malta	83.0	83.0	84.0	78.6	78.6	79.6
Netherlands	83.1	83.0	83.2	79.4	79.3	79.5
Austria	83.8	83.6	83.8	78.3	78.4	78.6
Poland	81.1	81.1	81.2	72.5	72.6	73.0
Portugal	83.8	83.6	84.0	77.3	77.3	77.6
Romania	78.2	78.1	78.7	70.8	70.9	71.6
Slovenia	83.3	83.3	83.6	76.8	77.1	77.2
Slovakia	79.8	79.9	80.1	72.3	72.5	72.9
Finland	83.8	83.7	84.1	77.3	77.7	78.0
Sweden	83.8	83.6	83.8	79.9	79.9	80.2
United Kingdom	83.0	82.8	82.9	79.0	79.1	79.2

Data source: Eurostat

Note: b= interruption in data series

44. Healthy life expectancy to 65 years by sex

-years-

Country	Female			Male		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
EU (28 countries)	8.6	8.5	8.6 (e)	8.5	8.5	8.5 (e)
Belgium	10.3	11.0	10.9	9.8	10.6	10.8
Bulgaria	9.7	9.5	9.9	8.6	8.7	8.7
Czech Republic	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.5
Denmark	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.4	10.6	11.6
Germany	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0
Estonia	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1
Ireland	11.8	12.2	12.1	10.9	10.9	10.9
Greece	7.9	7.3	6.8	9.0	8.6	8.0
Spain	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.2	9.7
France	9.9	10.4	10.7	9.7	9.4	9.8
Croatia	7.3	7.9 (b)	5.9 (b)	7.4	7.7 (b)	5.5 (b)
Italy	7.0	7.1	7.1	8.1	7.7	7.7
Cyprus	5.9	7.7	8.7	8.0	8.8	9.5
Latvia	5.0	6.4	4.2 (b)	4.7	5.3	4.0 (b)
Lithuania	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.9
Luxembourg	11.8	11.9	10.6	11.5	11.6	10.9
Hungary	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.2
Malta	11.0	12.3	12.7	11.8	12.5	12.8
Netherlands	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.4	10.0	9.5
Austria	8.3	9.5	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.9
Poland	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2
Portugal	6.3	9.0 (b)	9.3	7.8	9.9 (b)	9.6
Romania	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.8
Slovenia	6.9	6.9	7.6	6.2	7.3	7.2
Slovakia	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.2
Finland	8.6	9.0	:	8.4	8.4	:
Sweden	13.2	:	13.8	11.9	:	12.9
United Kingdom	11.9	10.5	10.7	11.0	10.5	10.6

Data source: Eurostat

Note: := data not available

e= estimates

b= interruption in data series

45. Healthy life expectancy at birth by sex

-years-

Country	Female			Male		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
EU (28 countries)	62.1	62.1	61.5 (e)	61.7	61.5	61.4 (e)
Belgium	63.6	65.0	63.7	63.4	64.2	64.0
Bulgaria	65.9	65.7	66.6	62.1	62.1	62.4
Czech Republic	63.6	64.1	64.2	62.2	62.3	62.5
Denmark	59.4	61.4	59.1	63.6	60.6	60.4
Germany	58.7	57.9	57.0	57.9	57.4	57.8
Estonia	57.9	57.2	57.1	54.3	53.1	53.9
Ireland	68.3	68.5	68.0	66.1	65.9	65.8
Greece	66.9	64.9	65.1	66.2	64.8	64.7
Spain	65.6	65.8	63.9	65.4	64.8	64.7
France	63.6	63.8	64.4	62.7	62.6	63.0
Croatia	61.7	64.2 (b)	60.4 (b)	59.8	61.9 (b)	57.6 (b)
Italy	62.7	61.5	60.9	63.5	62.1	61.8
Cyprus	61.0	64.0	65.0	61.6	63.4	64.3
Latvia	56.6	59.0	54.2 (b)	53.6	54.6	51.7 (b)
Lithuania	62.0	61.6	61.6	57.0	56.6	56.8
Luxembourg	67.1	66.4	62.9	65.8	65.8	63.8
Hungary	59.1	60.5	60.1	57.6	59.2	59.1
Malta	70.7	72.2	72.7	69.9	71.5	71.6
Netherlands	59.0	58.9	57.5	64.0	63.5	61.4
Austria	60.1	62.5	60.2	59.5	60.2	59.7
Poland	63.3	62.8	62.7	59.1	59.1	59.2
Portugal	58.6	62.6 (b)	62.2	60.7	64.5 (b)	63.9
Romania	57.0	57.7	57.9	57.4	57.6	58.6
Slovenia	53.8	55.6	59.5	54.0	56.5	57.6
Slovakia	52.3	53.1	54.3	52.1	53.4	54.5
Finland	58.3	56.2	:	57.7	57.3	:
Sweden	65.5	:	66.0	67.0	:	66.9
United Kingdom	65.2	64.5	64.8	65.2	64.6	64.4

Data source: Eurostat

Note: := data not available

e= estimates

b= interruption in data series

46. Professionally active physicians per 100.000 inhabitants

-physicians per 100.000 inhabitants-

Country	Years		
	2011	2012	2013
EU (28 countries)	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	439	432	432
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	384	387	:
Germany	418	426	439
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	324 e	316 e	306 e
Greece	614	624	627
Spain	414	408	410
France	331 b	332	333
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy	400	414	419
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	336	339	340
Lithuania	440	454	459
Luxembourg	304	307	308
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	324 b	338	355
Netherlands	313	325	329
Austria	:	:	:
Poland	239	244	242
Portugal	:	:	:
Romania	246	268	271
Slovenia	257	264	273
Slovakia	331	336	339
Finland	326 e	329 e	330 e
Sweden	417	423	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: := missing data

e= estimated data

b= break in time series

47. School population, by level of education, during 2000-2014

-persons-

Education levels	School/academic year						
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	4565279	4360831	4029226	3823515	3734326	3650933	3735552
Early childhood education	-	-	-	-	-	-	18612
Pre-primary education	611036	648338	673736	673641	581144	568659	559565
Pre-university education	3421091	2996029	2682489	2610022	2688590	2649040	2615722
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	2411505	1900561	1691441	1629406	1744192	1743254	1732305
Primary education (special education included)	1090172	939330	828853	810126	931951	942747	947205
Lower-secondary education (special education included)	1321333	961231	862588	819280	812241	800507	785100
Primary and lower-secondary education	2376700	1881246	1675100	1613241	1727583	1726100	1714684
Primary education	1077251	931973	822620	803902	925259	935824	939981
Lower-secondary education	1299449	949273	852480	809339	802324	790276	774703
Special primary and lower-secondary education	34805	19315	16341	16165	16609	17154	17621
Special primary education	12921	7357	6233	6224	6692	6923	7224
Special lower-secondary education	21884	11958	10108	9941	9917	10231	10397
Upper secondary education, 2nd cycle (high schools and vocational schools)	927469	1051851	921081	901150	851544	803109	777860
Upper secondary education (high schools)	687919	767439	866543	888768	831810	776616	727072
Vocational education	239550	284412	54538	12382	19734	26493	50788
Post-secondary and foremen education	82117	43617	69967	79466	92854	102677	105557
Bachelor (undergraduate) studies	533152	716464	673001	539852	464592	433234	411229

Note: Starting with the school year 2012/2013, as per legislation in force (Law no. 1/2011 on Education), the age groups for the school-aged population are: 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-18 years, 19-23 years and over.

48. School-aged population as of July 1st, during 2000-2011

Age groups	-persons-			
	2000	2005	2010	2011
Total population	22435205	21319673	20246798	20147657
0-2 years	691831	647829	622259	614975
3-6 years	925001	875710	857824	857339
7-10 years	1086527	936993	841007	839068
11-14 years	1394721	1204030	880699	879507
15-18 years	1293321	1259380	890652	882466
19-23 years	1925919	1582850	1317029	1294457

Note: Stable (de facto) population for 2000, 2001, and resident population starting with 2002.

Age groups for the school years 2000/2011 are: 3 - 6 years, 7 - 10 years, 11 - 14 years, 15 - 18 years, and 19 - 23 years.

49. Resident population as at July 1st, by school-aged groups, during 2012-2014

Age groups	-persons-		
	2012	2013	2014
Total population	20060182	19985814	19908574
0-2 years	589239	556696	547990
3-5 years	641768	639086	621275
6-10 years	1054896	1057216	1063127
11-14 years	876343	864431	851687
15-18 years	875412	867993	863993
19-23 years	1243388	1167935	1107739

Note: Starting with the school year 2012/2013, as per legislation in force (Law no. 1/2011 on Education), the age groups for the school-aged population are: 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-18 years, 19-23 years and over.

50. Students enrolled in Bachelor studies, by education forms, during 2000-2014

Education form	-persons-						
	Academic years						
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	533152	716464	673001	539852	464592	433234	411229
Full time	429236	518997	513491	442613	401099	381944	367376
Evening classes	3221	2602	995	592	439	260	144
Part-time	62787	60874	94239	46628	26346	20519	17113
Distance learning	37908	133991	64276	50019	36708	30511	26596

51. Education enrolment rate, by level of education, during 2000-2011

Age group	-%-			
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total (3 - 23 years)	63.1	64.1	70.8	68.6
Pre-primary (3 - 6 years)	66.1	72.7	77.1	77.1
Primary (7 - 10 years)	94.2	88.8	89.8	87.6
Lower-secondary (11 - 14 years)	90.8	72.7	87.9	83.9
Primary and lower-secondary (7 - 14 years)	92.3	79.7	88.8	85.7
Upper secondary (high school) and vocational (15 - 18 years)	66.0	72.8	77.7	77.0
Post-secondary and tertiary (19 - 23 years)	22.1	31.2	38.3	34.5

Note: Population as at July 1st of each year was used for the 1990 - 2001 period, and it was determined by means of the component method using administrative data sources for external migration.

Starting with 2002 was used usual resident population on January 1st; it was estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

52. Education enrolment rate, by level of education, during 2012-2014

-%-

Age group	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total, early childhood included (0 - 23 years)	*)	*)	63.8
Total, early childhood excluded (3 - 23 years)	69.4	70.3	-
Early childhood (0 - 2 years)	*)	*)	2.9
Pre-primary (3 - 5 years)	84.1	83.8	82.0
Primary (6 - 10 years)	85.3	86.3	85.3
Lower-secondary (11 - 14 years)	83.7	83.6	83.1
Primary and lower-secondary (6 - 14 years)	84.6	85.1	84.3
Upper secondary (high school) and vocational (15 - 18 years)	75.5	74.8	73.7
Post-secondary and tertiary (19 - 23 years)	33.9	35.3	40.6

Note: *)Starting with the school year 2012/2013, as per legislation in force (Law no. 1/2011 on Education), the age groups for the school-aged population are: 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-18 years, 19-23 years and over. Starting with the school year 2014/2015, this indicator also includes data on the number of children enrolled in nurseries; therefore, a new age group for children aged 0-2 years is formed.

53. Education enrolment rate, by level of education, and by county, in the year 2014/2015

-%-

County	Net enrolment rate by level of education			
	Primary education	Lower-secondary education	Upper secondary education (high schools)	Tertiary education
TOTAL	85.3	83.1	68.6	31.2
BIHOR	87.9	84.4	66.1	29.4
BISTRIȚA-NĂȘĂUD	84.3	84.6	66.2	5.3
CLUJ	84.9	85.0	76.5	91.9
MARAMUREȘ	77.2	78.7	66.6	12.9
SATU MARE	78.2	78.3	58.3	3.4
SĂLAJ	87.1	85.3	66.7	2.3
ALBA	84.8	82.0	70.4	14.5
BRAȘOV	86.5	81.7	62.4	48.7
COVASNA	87.4	83.2	55.4	2.3
HARGHITA	88.0	86.4	67.1	4.3
MUREȘ	86.2	80.0	62.4	26.6
SIBIU	85.7	81.5	61.4	46.2
BACĂU	81.3	80.2	60.9	9.7
BOTOȘANI	84.6	84.8	62.2	0.2
IAȘI	85.4	83.0	63.1	66.8
NEAMȚ	83.8	82.0	69.6	1.2
SUCEAVA	86.7	85.9	68.4	14.4
VASLUI	85.0	83.1	62.8	0.0
BRĂILA	86.9	84.9	64.7	3.4
BUZĂU	86.7	83.7	68.9	1.2
CONSTANȚA	89.1	85.9	72.8	39.9
GALAȚI	85.3	83.4	64.5	28.3
TULCEA	83.5	82.5	58.3	0.0
VRANCEA	80.9	76.3	59.9	0.7
ILFOV	69.9	62.2	29.0	0.4
BUCHAREST MUNICIPALITY	97.1	96.3	111.3	120.5
ARGEȘ	89.3	88.5	76.7	21.0
CĂLĂRAȘI	80.3	78.1	52.0	1.4
DÂMBOVIȚA	80.8	79.2	61.6	10.1
GIURGIU	85.3	81.4	46.4	0.0
IALOMIȚA	78.2	74.8	60.1	0.7
PRAHOVA	88.9	86.8	75.5	13.0
TELEORMAN	78.8	77.9	65.1	1.8
DOLJ	85.1	82.8	68.9	37.3
GORJ	87.0	86.8	79.9	12.0
MEHEDINȚI	82.0	81.1	69.3	6.7
OLT	83.5	82.5	67.8	1.0
VÂLCEA	85.0	85.2	79.7	3.8
ARAD	84.4	79.6	65.2	27.0
CARAȘ-SEVERIN	76.7	77.9	65.7	7.1
HUNEDOARA	84.4	84.2	74.7	11.9
TIMIȘ	86.7	84.4	77.4	54.5

54. Number of pupils who passed the Baccalaureate examination

-persons-

Pupils who passed the Baccalaureate examination	School year					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	152887	171015	110412	101655	112223	102718
Female	84546	94597	64346	59563	64588	59293
Male	68341	76418	46066	42092	47635	43425

55. Tertiary education graduates, by main fields of education, during 2000-2014

-persons-

Fields of education	Academic years					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	76230	112244	186900	136671	111028	95022
TECHNICAL (industry, transport and telecommunications, architecture and construction, agriculture, forestry)	18071	24605	27946	29689	27713	24668
INDUSTRY	12248	16073	20138	21190	19878	17820
Mining	125	135	89	68	89	107
Petroleum-Geology	133	354	339	367	274	289
Electricity and electrotechnics	7115	9158	6199	6659	6490	6394
Metallurgy and engineering	2926	3230	2420	2710	2886	2686
Chemical technology	823	837	485	557	469	613
Wood and building materials industry	270	120	78	91	60	53
Light industry	338	741	138	64	56	47
Food industry	518	1498	2423	2119	2288	1524
Engineering (economic engineering, environment engineering, science engineering and industrial engineering included)	-	-	7136	7905	7243	6083
TRANSPORTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	375	654	958	1007	797	875
ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTIONS	1802	2825	4397	4993	4642	3797
AGRICULTURE	2226	3200	1776	1919	1819	1660
Agriculture	1667	2491	1234	1357	1305	1181
Veterinary medicine	559	709	542	562	514	479
FORESTRY	312	576	677	580	577	516
OTHER SPECIALIZATIONS	1108	1277	831	650	23	24
MEDICAL	5391	6292	9729	9434	9437	9250
Human medicine (Stomatology included)	4805	5562	8118	7473	7621	7581
Pharmacy	586	730	1611	1961	1816	1669
ECONOMICS	18675	32098	62685	34415	25724	21922
LEGAL SCIENCE	11024	10175	26404	19215	12521	10388
ACADEMIC AND PEDAGOGICAL	21724	36503	57589	41604	33492	26893
Philology (journalism included)	5222	9350	9410	8276	6769	5779
History-Philosophy (theology included)	4415	5339	3767	4069	3058	2622
Geography	1182	2030	3296	2933	2055	1649
Biology	869	992	1032	1165	1000	692
Chemistry	589	590	280	310	244	283
Mathematics-Physics	2802	3308	3316	2520	2310	2249
Pedagogy (socio-psycho-pedagogy included)	4086	7159	19796	11250	10025	6606
Physical education	1573	3111	3423	3674	2895	2522
Political and administrative studies	986	4624	12730	6917	4698	3945
Environment related sciences	-	-	444	365	326	416
Culture related sciences	-	-	95	125	112	130
ARTISTIC	1345	2571	2547	2314	2141	1901
Fine and decorative arts	514	800	1078	1035	985	868
Drama and cinematography (choreography included)	262	429	645	647	471	460
Music	569	1342	824	632	685	573

Note: The "Other specialities" sub-field is being included in the "Industry" field of education since the academic year 2011/2012.

56. Dropout rate by education level

-%-

Education levels	School year					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Primary and lower-secondary education	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
Primary education	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.3
Lower-secondary education	0.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9
Upper secondary education, 2nd cycle (high schools and vocational schools)	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.9
Post-secondary and foremen education	7.6	8.6	6.3	6.1	8.9	7.9

Note:

Missing values are due to the increase in the number of pupils at the end of the school year compared to the beginning of the same school year.

School dropout rate for primary and secondary education does not include special education.

School dropout rate for 2010 vocational education (school year 2010/2011) is high due to legislative amendments. This is also why this indicator is reflecting both the vocational and upper secondary (high school) education, cumulatively, for the next years.

57. Dropout rate in primary and lower-secondary education, by residence area

-%-

Education levels Residence areas	School year					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Primary and lower-secondary education	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
URBAN	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3
RURAL	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
Primary education	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.3
URBAN	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.1
RURAL	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Lower-secondary education	0.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9
URBAN	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6
RURAL	0.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2

58. Teaching staff in pre-university education, by level of education and sex

-persons-

Education levels	Sex	School year						
		2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Pre-primary education	Total	34023	35755	37353	37391	35071	35433	35094
	Male	35	85	135	125	110	127	121
	Female	33988	35670	37218	37266	34961	35306	34973
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	Total	162606	144489	125005	120927	123640	125454	123144
	Male	40090	35710	30451	29436	28390	28352	26444
	Female	122516	108779	94554	91491	95250	97102	96700
Primary education (special education included)	Total	60312	55821	47560	45959	50626	50857	50098
	Male	8028	7401	6296	6015	6003	5795	5486
	Female	52284	48420	41264	39944	44623	45062	44612
Lower-secondary education (special education included)	Total	102294	88668	77445	74968	73014	74597	73046
	Male	32062	28309	24155	23421	22387	22557	20958
	Female	70232	60359	53290	51547	50627	52040	52088
Primary and lower-secondary education	Total	154889	138451	118802	114786	117433	119112	116680
	Male	38587	34628	29453	28448	27430	27412	25499
	Female	116302	103823	89349	86338	90003	91700	91181
Primary education	Total	57717	53523	45291	43693	48349	48425	47504
	Male	7753	7133	6021	5738	5744	5542	5212
	Female	49964	46390	39270	37955	42605	42883	42292
Lower-secondary education	Total	97172	84928	73511	71093	69084	70687	69176
	Male	30834	27495	23432	22710	21686	21870	20287
	Female	66338	57433	50079	48383	47398	48817	48889
Upper secondary education (high schools)	Total	64018	61914	59609	59380	57080	56843	55913
	Male	24014	21319	19019	18592	17758	17537	16774
	Female	40004	40595	40590	40788	39322	39306	39139
Vocational education	Total	4894	6234	116	64	150	142	251
	Male	2403	2769	57	28	71	52	88
	Female	2491	3465	59	36	79	90	163
Post-secondary and foremen education	Total	1438	1099	1124	1360	1678	1933	1866
	Male	600	307	338	381	424	456	414
	Female	838	792	786	979	1254	1477	1452

59. Teaching staff in tertiary education, by sex and ownership type 2000-2014

-persons-

Ownership type	Academic years						
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	27959	31543	29746	28365	27555	28211	27772
Male	17048	18048	15841	14558	14204	14496	14042
Female	10911	13495	13905	13807	13351	13715	13730
Public ownership	24686	26881	25618	24372	23805	24342	24467
Male	15313	15636	13817	12671	12464	12655	12518
Female	9373	11245	11801	11701	11341	11687	11949
Private ownership	3273	4662	4128	3993	3750	3869	3305
Male	1735	2412	2024	1887	1740	1841	1524
Female	1538	2250	2104	2106	2010	2028	1781

60. School units by level of education, during 2000-2014

-number-

School units	School/academic year						
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	24481	11865	7588	7204	7069	7074	7127
Nurseries	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Kindergartens	10080	3769	1498	1367	1222	1187	1205
Schools in primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	12709	6411	4248	4022	4024	4045	4050
Schools in primary and lower-secondary education	12549	6285	4142	3923	3925	3945	3955
Schools in special primary and lower-secondary education	160	126	106	99	99	100	95
High schools	1367	1410	1643	1615	1606	1605	1576
Vocational schools	93	90	5	6	9	7	22
Post-secondary and foremen schools	106	78	86	86	101	127	142
Tertiary education institutions	126	107	108	108	107	103	101

Note:

Data for higher education are provided by the place (locality) of each faculty.

Starting with the school year 2014/2015, number of educational units also includes data on the number of nurseries.

Statistical data on the number of school units and related pre-university teaching staff refer to independent school units (nurseries/kindergartens/primary and lower secondary schools/upper secondary schools/vocational schools/postsecondary and/or and foremen schools, provided that they met the following conditions: are registered with the SIRUES National Classification; have recorded their Unique Registration Number/tax number; represent the school unit type having the greatest number of pupils/students enrolled; have students enrolled in full-time education - except for nurseries and kindergartens; have their own teaching staff - full-time employees; and have their own school support facilities.

61. Sport fields, by level of education

-number-

Education units	School/academic year						
	2001/2002	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	4068	4750	4636	4643	4895	5130	5201
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	2758	3219	2984	2960	3139	3361	3406
Primary and lower-secondary education	2693	3143	2916	2896	3070	3289	3406
Special primary and lower-secondary education	65	76	68	64	69	72	-
Upper secondary education (high schools)	1106	1274	1431	1386	1464	1455	1469
Vocational education	40	46	2	1	1	1	8
Post-secondary and foremen education	17	16	9	6	10	16	16
Tertiary education	147	195	210	290	281	297	302
-public	116	177	183	250	238	250	254
-private	31	18	27	40	43	47	48

Note: Data on sport fields were not collected in the school/academic year 2000/2001.

62. School workshops, by level of education

-number-

Education levels	School/academic year						
	2001/2002	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	9551	7617	5989	5567	5387	5231	5039
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	3005	1632	844	760	658	602	450
Primary and lower-secondary education	2717	1411	668	587	494	454	450
Special primary and lower-secondary education	288	221	176	173	164	148	-
Upper secondary education (high schools)	5013	4527	4524	4202	4029	3934	3931
Vocational education	910	842	33	26	21	11	27
Post-secondary and foremen education	49	43	37	31	56	51	20
Tertiary education	574	573	551	548	623	633	611
-public	548	552	539	533	606	613	593
-private	26	21	12	15	17	20	18

63. Gyms, by level of education

-number-

Education levels	School/academic year						
	2001/2002	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	4652	4479	4750	4760	4783	4778	4689
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	3081	2889	3044	3093	3070	3073	2995
Primary and lower-secondary education	2906	2734	2910	2950	2934	2928	2995
Special primary and lower-secondary education	175	155	134	143	136	145	:
Upper secondary education (high schools)	1276	1340	1482	1430	1478	1459	1458
Vocational education	62	55	2	1	2	2	6
Post-secondary and foremen education	13	14	10	10	14	14	12
Tertiary education	220	181	212	226	219	230	218
-public	146	149	178	189	179	191	178
-private	74	32	34	37	40	39	40

64. Swimming pools, by level of education

-number-

Education levels	School/academic year						
	2001/2002	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	44	35	37	46	37	45	40
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	21	15	9	12	13	18	12
Primary and lower-secondary education	18	11	6	8	9	12	12
Special primary and lower-secondary education	3	4	3	4	4	6	-
Upper secondary education (high schools)	10	9	8	7	8	11	12
Post-secondary and foremen education	1	:	1	1	1	1	1
Tertiary education	12	11	19	26	15	15	15
-public	8	9	13	18	13	13	14
-private	4	2	6	8	2	2	1

Note: Data on swimming pools were not collected in the school/academic year 2000/2001.

65. Classrooms (school cabinets/amphitheatres), by level of education

-number-

Education levels	School/academic year						
	2001/2002	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	125871	125603	119570	116515	119188	120757	120287
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	85435	81647	73200	71427	72283	73164	73293
Primary and lower-secondary education	81918	78888	70671	68913	69715	70657	70069
Special primary and lower-secondary education	3517	2759	2529	2514	2568	2507	3224
Upper secondary education (high schools)	31729	34754	37676	36393	37886	38493	37972
Vocational education	1340	1622	44	33	50	45	184
Post-secondary and foremen education	428	529	680	736	912	1060	1061
Tertiary education	6229	7051	7970	7926	8057	7995	7777
-public	4982	5463	5633	5696	5924	5908	6194
-private	1247	1588	2337	2230	2133	2087	1583

66. School labs, by level of education

-number-

Education levels	School/academic year						
	2001/2002	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Total	20620	22689	26031	26106	26112	26668	26156
Primary and lower-secondary education (special education included)	7022	7255	8427	8354	8249	8352	8109
Primary and lower-secondary education	6959	7182	8310	8237	8118	8236	8109
Special primary and lower-secondary education	63	73	117	117	131	116	-
Upper secondary education (high schools)	6217	6877	8234	8045	8240	8289	8202
Vocational education	168	224	19	15	7	11	35
Post-secondary and foremen education	126	217	213	236	270	362	364
Tertiary education	7087	8116	9138	9456	9346	9654	9446
-public	6737	7704	8505	8821	8720	9009	8669
-private	350	412	633	635	626	645	777

67. Economically active and inactive population by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

	-persons-					
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total						
Active population	9839811	9364524	9187574	9232261	9202116	9242420
Inactive population	11511203	10906217	10985784	10845828	10799674	10681344
of which, inactive population aged 15 years and over	7810969	7702289	7791580	7672581	7672293	7601757
Male						
Active population	5478296	5279967	5131638	5181335	5190963	5227881
Inactive population	4922518	4588572	4687390	4592395	4565302	4500601
of which, inactive population aged 15 years and over	3027927	2942847	3046602	2962618	2959152	2918549
Female						
Active population	4361514	4084557	4055936	4050926	4011153	4014539
Inactive population	6588685	6317645	6298394	6253433	6234372	6180744
of which, inactive population aged 15 years and over	4783041	4759442	4744978	4709963	4713141	4683209
Urban						
Active population	5317280	5047735	5057050	5036731	5022115	5077590
Inactive population	6392132	5884369	5833151	5801742	5758166	5656148
of which, inactive population aged 15 years and over	4549357	4331869	4281578	4258183	4226908	4136578
Rural						
Active population	4522530	4316788	4130525	4195530	4180001	4164831
Inactive population	5119071	5021848	5152633	5044086	5041508	5025197
of which, inactive population aged 15 years and over	3261611	3370420	3510002	3414398	3445385	3465180

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

68. Distribution of economically active population by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

	-%-					
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	55.7	56.4	55.9	56.1	56.4	56.6
Female	44.3	43.6	44.1	43.9	43.6	43.4
Urban	54.0	53.9	55.0	54.6	54.6	54.9
Rural	46.0	46.1	45.0	45.4	45.4	45.1

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

69. Discouraged population by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area

-persons-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	258505	201218	276416	258471	251615	236531
Male	126296	91524	159349	148720	144726	143352
Female	132209	109694	117068	109751	106888	93179
Urban	136278	77752	75940	79513	82208	77536
Rural	122228	123466	200476	178958	169407	158995
15-24 years	88671	54101	57484	50101	55347	50000
Male	46921	28438	36790	32224	34145	30430
Female	41750	25663	20694	17877	21202	19570
Urban	40883	14434	12889	11624	14304	13598
Rural	47788	39667	44595	38477	41043	36402
25-34 years	70323	54079	73599	74167	66286	63947
Male	33316	25304	42908	45890	40513	38663
Female	37007	28776	30691	28277	25773	25284
Urban	36741	21019	20793	24317	21514	25408
Rural	33582	33060	52807	49850	44772	38539
35-44 years	50035	49912	70925	65477	64047	58946
Male	20695	18515	37028	34339	34165	33567
Female	29340	31397	33898	31137	29882	25379
Urban	28304	20575	16876	20702	20900	17483
Rural	21731	29338	54049	44774	43146	41464
45-54 years	40409	30443	52680	47931	44760	44524
Male	18770	12000	28365	22219	21451	26085
Female	21639	18443	24316	25711	23309	18439
Urban	24992	15367	17854	16709	17542	14453
Rural	15416	15076	34826	31221	27218	30071
55-64 years	8536	12366	21645	20488	20815	19114
Male	*	7011	14176	13966	14172	14607
Female	*	*	7469	6523	6643	*
Urban	*	*	7445	*	7668	6595
Rural	*	*	14199	14636	13147	12519
65 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

- the headings marked with * means the data are not reliable due to the low number of observed cases.

- the data which have values between 6500-11499 interval (persons) have a low degree of reliability; the variation coefficients (CV) are between 0.20 – 0.30.

70. Employment distribution by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	55.3	56.0	55.5	55.8	56.0	56.2
Female	44.7	44.0	44.5	44.2	44.0	43.8
Urban	53.1	52.8	54.2	53.7	53.7	54.2
Rural	46.9	47.2	45.8	46.3	46.3	45.8

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

71. Employment distribution by ownership type of working place, gender and urban/rural area

-%-

		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Public	20.7	17.8	17.8	16.8	16.0	15.3
	Private	77.0	80.8	80.9	82.0	82.8	83.6
	Mixed	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Male	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Public	19.6	15.2	15.3	14.5	13.6	12.9
	Private	77.7	83.2	83.1	84.0	85.0	85.8
	Mixed	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Female	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Public	22.0	21.1	20.8	19.6	19.1	18.3
	Private	76.1	77.8	78.2	79.5	79.9	80.8
	Mixed	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Urban	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Public	29.6	25.4	24.8	23.6	22.6	21.2
	Private	67.0	72.7	73.6	74.9	75.9	77.4
	Mixed	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Rural	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Public	10.7	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.3
	Private	88.2	89.8	89.7	90.2	90.7	90.9
	Mixed	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

1) Public includes the ownership type of "state" and "public of national and local interest"

2) Private includes the ownership type "private", "co-operative" and "community"

**72. Employment distribution by status in employment, gender and urban/rural area,
in 2005-2014 period**

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	64.1	64.8	66.8	66.6	67.2	67.9
Employer	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Self-employed	20.1	21.2	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.4
Contributing family worker	14.0	12.6	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.6
Member of an agricultural holding or of a non agricultural co-operative	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	63.8	64.2	66.9	66.7	67.1	67.7
Employer	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Self-employed	26.1	27.4	25.0	25.3	25.0	24.5
Contributing family worker	7.7	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3
Member of an agricultural holding or of a non agricultural co-operative	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	64.6	65.6	66.7	66.6	67.3	68.3
Employer	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Self-employed	12.7	13.4	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.7
Contributing family worker	21.7	20.3	19.5	19.4	18.8	18.3
Member of an agricultural holding or of a non agricultural co-operative	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	90.8	90.7	91.4	91.6	91.8	92.0
Employer	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6
Self-employed	5.1	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7
Contributing family worker	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Member of an agricultural holding or of a non agricultural co-operative	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	34.0	35.9	37.7	37.8	38.6	39.4
Employer	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Self-employed	37.0	37.9	35.9	36.3	36.2	35.6
Contributing family worker	28.1	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.6	24.5
Member of an agricultural holding or of a non agricultural co-operative	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

**73. Employment distribution by level of education, gender and urban/rural area,
in 2005-2014 period**

	-persons-					
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	9139247	8712829	8528149	8605052	8549132	8613739
Superior	1137748	1373917	1475784	1527412	1560263	1588589
Medium	5537477	5111618	5027479	5072587	5017510	4848426
Low	2464022	2227294	2024885	2005053	1971359	2176725
Male	5055015	4880492	4734374	4800280	4790884	4843792
Superior	598101	695508	740541	758431	768814	787877
Medium	3231264	3041350	2982490	3028709	3001973	2880499
Low	1225649	1143635	1011343	1013139	1020096	1175417
Female	4084231	3832337	3793774	3804772	3758247	3769947
Superior	539646	678410	735244	768979	791449	800711
Medium	2306213	2070269	2044988	2043878	2015536	1967927
Low	1238373	1083659	1013542	991915	951263	1001308
Urban	4849409	4604642	4623179	4617704	4587129	4668740
Superior	1020261	1229312	1309564	1342187	1381054	1406673
Medium	3413755	3035909	3002194	2968271	2906693	2854660
Low	415394	339421	311419	307248	299382	407404
Rural	4289838	4108187	3904970	3987347	3962003	3944999
Superior	117487	144606	166222	185226	179211	181915
Medium	2123723	2075708	2025284	2104316	2110816	1993765
Low	2048627	1887873	1713465	1697806	1671977	1769321

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

**74. Employment distribution by activity sectors, gender and urban/rural area,
in 2005-2014 period**

	-%-					
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	32.7	31.0	29.3	29.7	29.2	28.4
Industry and constructions	30.1	28.3	28.5	28.2	28.3	28.9
Services	37.2	40.7	42.2	42.1	42.5	42.7
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	31.9	30.0	27.8	28.7	28.4	27.6
Industry and constructions	34.6	34.9	35.5	34.7	34.7	35.4
Services	33.5	35.1	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	33.6	32.4	31.1	31.0	30.3	29.3
Industry and constructions	24.5	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.7
Services	41.9	47.7	49.1	49.0	49.6	50.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
Industry and constructions	40.5	36.4	35.8	35.6	35.4	36.0
Services	55.2	60.0	61.2	61.4	61.8	61.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	64.7	61.8	60.4	60.6	59.9	58.6
Industry and constructions	18.3	19.3	20.0	19.7	20.1	20.6
Services	17.0	18.9	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.8

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

75. Employment working part-time, by gender and urban/rural area

	-persons-					
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	940488	973342	910186	903882	880909	859532
Male	507820	527515	462897	464862	459523	440894
Female	432667	445827	447288	439020	421386	418638
Urban	120796	102632	111493	104544	110264	106899
Rural	819692	870710	798693	799338	770645	752633

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

**76. Activity rate of population aged 15 years and over, by gender and urban/rural area,
in 2005-2014 period**

	-%-					
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	55.7	54.9	54.1	54.6	54.5	54.9
Male	64.4	64.2	62.7	63.6	63.7	64.2
Female	47.7	46.2	46.1	46.2	46.0	46.2
Urban	53.9	53.8	54.2	54.2	54.3	55.1
Rural	58.1	56.2	54.1	55.1	54.8	54.6

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

**77. Activity rate of working age population (15-64 years), by gender and urban/rural area,
in 2005-2014 period**

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	64.2	64.9	64.1	64.8	64.9	65.7
Male	72.5	73.7	72.1	73.2	73.4	74.3
Female	56.1	56.2	56.1	56.4	56.3	56.9
Urban	61.7	63.5	63.9	64.1	64.5	65.8
Rural	67.9	66.8	64.4	65.8	65.5	65.5

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

78. Inactivity rate of population by gender, urban/rural area and groups of age

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15 years and over)	44.3	45.1	45.9	45.4	45.5	45.1
Male	35.6	35.8	37.3	36.4	36.3	35.8
Female	52.3	53.8	53.9	53.8	54.0	53.8
Urban	46.1	46.2	45.8	45.8	45.7	44.9
Rural	41.9	43.8	45.9	44.9	45.2	45.4
15-24 years	64.9	68.8	69.3	69.5	69.9	70.4
Male	58.9	63.5	64.7	64.7	64.9	65.2
Female	71.2	74.4	74.2	74.5	75.3	76.0
Urban	72.8	74.9	74.5	75.3	76.2	77.0
Rural	53.2	61.6	63.2	62.6	63.0	63.5
25-34 years	17.5	17.9	18.7	19.2	19.6	18.4
Male	7.7	9.0	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.2
Female	27.5	27.1	27.0	28.0	28.9	27.2
Urban	16.1	14.7	14.7	16.0	15.9	13.9
Rural	19.4	22.5	24.6	23.9	25.2	25.1
35-44 years	15.5	13.8	15.0	15.0	15.5	15.5
Male	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.0
Female	24.1	22.5	23.0	23.4	24.1	24.4
Urban	14.5	11.4	11.4	12.2	12.6	11.9
Rural	17.2	16.9	19.8	18.5	19.3	19.9
45-54 years	25.8	24.0	24.9	22.5	21.0	20.2
Male	17.0	14.0	16.3	13.9	12.5	11.7
Female	34.1	33.7	33.4	31.1	29.6	28.8
Urban	26.1	24.3	23.6	20.9	19.4	17.9
Rural	25.3	23.4	26.8	24.8	23.3	23.4
55-64 years	59.6	57.9	58.6	57.0	56.6	55.4
Male	52.0	47.7	48.7	46.4	46.1	44.6
Female	66.3	66.9	67.3	66.3	65.9	65.0
Urban	75.4	68.2	67.3	66.1	65.0	63.3
Rural	44.2	44.0	46.7	44.5	45.0	44.3
65 years and over	84.9	87.6	88.0	88.2	88.7	89.2
Male	82.3	85.4	86.3	86.3	87.0	87.5
Female	86.7	89.0	89.2	89.4	89.8	90.3
Urban	98.0	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.0
Rural	75.3	78.5	79.4	79.5	80.2	80.8
15-64 years	35.8	35.1	35.9	35.2	35.1	34.3
Male	27.5	26.3	27.9	26.8	26.6	25.7
Female	43.9	43.8	43.9	43.6	43.7	43.1
Urban	38.3	36.5	36.1	35.9	35.5	34.2
Rural	32.1	33.2	35.6	34.2	34.5	34.5

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

**79. Employment rate of working age population (15-64 years), by levels of education,
gender and urban/rural area**

-%-

		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	TOTAL	59.4	60.2	59.3	60.2	60.1	61.0
	Superior	85.5	83.4	83.1	82.5	82.6	82.5
	Medium	65.9	63.9	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.0
	Low	41.6	44.2	40.9	42.0	42.2	44.4
Male	TOTAL	66.7	67.9	66.3	67.6	67.6	68.7
	Superior	86.9	84.8	85.1	84.8	85.0	84.8
	Medium	72.5	71.3	70.8	72.1	71.4	72.8
	Low	48.4	52.8	47.2	48.7	50.0	52.9
Female	TOTAL	52.3	52.5	52.3	52.8	52.6	53.3
	Superior	83.9	82.1	81.2	80.3	80.5	80.3
	Medium	58.4	55.5	55.3	55.4	54.9	56.1
	Low	36.3	37.3	35.8	36.5	35.8	36.9
Urban	TOTAL	56.2	57.9	58.4	58.7	58.9	60.5
	Superior	85.4	83.9	83.8	82.7	82.8	82.9
	Medium	62.3	59.8	60.2	60.5	60.2	62.2
	Low	20.8	23.6	22.4	22.8	22.8	28.4
Rural	TOTAL	64.1	63.3	60.5	62.2	61.8	61.7
	Superior	86.0	79.9	77.7	80.9	81.6	79.8
	Medium	72.6	71.1	69.4	70.6	69.5	69.5
	Low	54.9	54.3	49.9	51.5	51.6	52.4

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

80. Employment rate by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	51.8	51.1	50.2	50.9	50.7	51.1
15-64 years	59.4	60.2	59.3	60.2	60.1	61.0
15-24 years	28.4	24.3	23.4	23.7	22.9	22.5
25-34 years	76.4	75.9	75.0	74.4	73.5	75.1
35-44 years	79.5	81.3	80.1	80.4	79.9	80.1
45-54 years	70.2	71.9	71.0	73.9	74.8	75.6
55-64 years	39.5	40.7	39.9	41.6	41.8	43.1
65 years and over	15.1	12.4	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.8
20-64 years	65.3	64.8	63.8	64.8	64.7	65.7
Male	59.4	59.4	57.9	58.9	58.8	59.5
15-64 years	66.7	67.9	66.3	67.6	67.6	68.7
15-24 years	32.9	28.5	26.8	27.5	27.0	26.6
25-34 years	85.1	83.4	81.7	81.4	80.6	82.0
35-44 years	87.4	89.0	87.5	87.9	87.2	87.7
45-54 years	78.1	80.9	78.8	82.0	82.8	83.6
55-64 years	46.5	49.9	48.6	51.2	51.4	53.2
65 years and over	17.7	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.9	12.5
20-64 years	73.3	73.1	71.5	72.8	72.8	74.0
Female	44.7	43.3	43.1	43.4	43.1	43.3
15-64 years	52.3	52.5	52.3	52.8	52.6	53.3
15-24 years	23.7	19.9	19.7	19.6	18.6	18.0
25-34 years	67.5	68.0	68.0	67.0	65.9	67.8
35-44 years	71.6	73.3	72.4	72.6	72.3	72.1
45-54 years	62.8	63.1	63.4	65.9	66.8	67.5
55-64 years	33.3	32.6	32.2	33.1	33.2	34.2
65 years and over	13.3	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.2	9.7
20-64 years	57.4	56.5	56.2	56.7	56.5	57.3
Urban	49.1	49.1	49.5	49.7	49.6	50.7
15-64 years	56.2	57.9	58.4	58.7	58.9	60.5
15-24 years	20.2	17.5	17.4	17.1	16.2	15.5
25-34 years	76.8	77.7	78.1	76.5	75.9	78.5
35-44 years	80.1	82.7	83.0	82.3	82.1	82.9
45-54 years	69.3	70.6	71.6	74.8	75.4	77.2
55-64 years	23.3	30.1	30.7	32.1	32.9	34.8
65 years and over	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
20-64 years	62.7	62.1	62.6	62.9	62.9	64.6
Rural	55.1	53.4	51.1	52.4	52.0	51.7
15-64 years	64.1	63.3	60.5	62.2	61.8	61.7
15-24 years	40.6	32.3	30.4	31.3	30.5	29.8
25-34 years	75.8	73.1	70.4	71.3	69.8	70.1
35-44 years	78.5	79.6	76.3	77.9	77.2	76.6
45-54 years	71.8	73.8	70.2	72.7	74.0	73.5
55-64 years	55.2	55.0	52.3	54.6	54.1	54.8
65 years and over	24.7	21.5	20.6	20.5	19.8	19.2
20-64 years	69.0	68.5	65.5	67.4	67.1	67.2

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

81. Unemployment rate by levels of education, gender and urban/rural area

-%-

		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	TOTAL	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8
	Superior	3.6	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.8
	Medium	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.2
	Low	6.7	5.9	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7
Male	TOTAL	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.3
	Superior	3.4	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.8
	Medium	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.9	7.2
	Low	8.4	7.6	9.7	9.2	8.9	8.6
Female	TOTAL	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.1
	Superior	3.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9
	Medium	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.1
	Low	4.9	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.3
Urban	TOTAL	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1
	Superior	3.5	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.7
	Medium	9.0	9.4	9.1	8.6	9.0	8.0
	Low	18.2	16.5	18.7	18.3	18.9	15.7
Rural	TOTAL	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.3
	Superior	4.1	5.0	6.2	4.9	6.2	6.9
	Medium	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.0
	Low	3.9	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.3

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

82. Employees distribution by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area

-persons-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	5862083	5648607	5697235	5734492	5743493	5850256
15-24 years	559955	328484	328977	323230	299486	278085
25-34 years	1948155	1610586	1619071	1597226	1577049	1611519
35-44 years	1604996	1953298	1971876	1944071	1894577	1868065
45-54 years	1455492	1242740	1242794	1296569	1366705	1439512
55-64 years	285261	508653	527856	565246	599376	644112
65 years and over	8225	*	6661	8151	*	8962
Male	3223854	3134023	3166263	3200081	3214022	3277154
15-24 years	316213	185047	185995	185768	177881	164529
25-34 years	1065082	875654	878521	871960	866538	879686
35-44 years	846515	1057692	1080029	1054907	1028259	1022396
45-54 years	797634	680732	677298	712443	750453	791235
55-64 years	192616	330760	340016	369676	386717	413916
65 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2638229	2514583	2530973	2534412	2529471	2573102
15-24 years	243741	143437	142982	137461	121604	113556
25-34 years	883073	734932	740550	725266	710510	731832
35-44 years	758480	895606	891847	889164	866319	845669
45-54 years	657857	562008	565496	584127	616253	648277
55-64 years	92645	177893	187841	195570	212659	230196
65 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	4405085	4175102	4226590	4227760	4212474	4295882
15-24 years	354425	208281	205640	201778	181198	161596
25-34 years	1441022	1216567	1228192	1194118	1182437	1208544
35-44 years	1232510	1390658	1415190	1393108	1347781	1333797
45-54 years	1156529	954880	955808	987922	1025743	1078973
55-64 years	214535	401460	416740	444664	470540	506108
65 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	6863
Rural	1456998	1473505	1470646	1506732	1531019	1554374
15-24 years	205530	120203	123337	121451	118288	116489
25-34 years	507133	394019	390879	403107	394612	402974
35-44 years	372486	562641	556686	550963	546796	534268
45-54 years	298962	287859	286986	308648	340962	360538
55-64 years	70726	107193	111117	120581	128836	138005
65 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

- the headings marked with * means the data are not reliable due to the low number of observed cases.

- the data which have values between 6500-11499 interval (persons) have a low degree of reliability; the variation coefficients (CV) are between 0.20 – 0.30.

83. Employees distribution by activity sectors, gender and urban/rural area

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
Industry and constructions	44.1	39.6	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.9
Services	52.9	57.9	58.3	57.9	58.3	58.1
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Industry and constructions	49.5	47.4	46.8	46.4	46.0	46.0
Services	46.2	49.1	49.3	48.9	49.5	49.6
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Industry and constructions	37.5	29.8	29.3	29.6	29.4	29.9
Services	61.1	69.0	69.5	69.3	69.4	68.9
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Industry and constructions	42.7	37.4	36.9	36.9	36.5	37.0
Services	55.9	61.6	62.1	61.9	62.4	61.9
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	7.8	6.8	7.5	8.4	8.3	8.4
Industry and constructions	48.3	45.6	45.2	44.9	44.7	44.3
Services	43.9	47.6	47.3	46.7	47.0	47.3

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

84. Average unemployment duration by gender and urban/rural area

-months-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	20.5	10.7	11.9	13.0	13.7	13.1
Male	21.9	11.2	12.0	13.1	13.7	13.3
Female	18.3	9.8	11.7	12.9	13.7	12.7
Urban	20.5	10.6	12.3	13.9	14.3	13.3
Rural	20.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.3	12.7
Youth 15-24 years	15.8	10.4	11.8	12.5	11.6	11.1
Male	16.6	11.3	12.4	13.6	12.1	11.4
Female	14.5	9.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.5
Urban	15.6	9.9	11.3	12.7	11.4	10.7
Rural	16.2	11.2	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.5

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

85. Incidence of long-term unemployment, by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	55.8	34.5	41.0	44.2	45.2	41.1
Male	58.6	36.7	41.8	44.2	44.1	41.8
Female	51.5	31.1	39.8	44.1	46.8	40.0
Urban	58.0	34.7	43.3	46.9	47.7	42.1
Rural	51.3	34.3	36.7	38.8	40.1	39.2

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

86. Incidence of long-term unemployment for young people (15-24 years), by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	66.8	57.5	61.7	60.1	58.3	59.7
Male	68.7	61.2	63.5	62.5	59.1	60.0
Female	63.6	51.9	59.1	56.6	57.1	59.2
Urban	68.7	56.2	61.5	59.5	58.9	59.1
Rural	63.5	59.3	62.1	61.0	57.4	60.3

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

87. Unemployed number by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-persons-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	700564	651695	659426	627209	652984	628682
15-24 years	216186	172994	181754	167446	167180	160678
25 years and over	484378	478700	477672	459763	485804	468004
Male	423281	399475	397264	381055	400079	384089
15-24 years	134924	104301	108238	98214	98322	95868
25 years and over	288357	295174	289026	282841	301757	288221
Female	277283	252220	262162	246154	252906	244593
15-24 years	81262	68694	73516	69232	68858	64810
25 years and over	196021	183526	188646	176922	184048	179783
Urban	467871	443093	433871	419027	434986	408850
15-24 years	135135	103196	108400	99203	95335	87152
25 years and over	332736	339897	325471	319824	339651	321698
Rural	232693	208601	225555	208182	217999	219832
15-24 years	81051	69798	73354	68243	71845	73526
25 years and over	151642	138803	152201	139939	146154	146306

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

88. Unemployment rate by groups of age, gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8
15-24 years	19.1	22.1	23.9	22.6	23.7	24.0
25 years and over	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.5
Male	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.3
15-24 years	19.9	22.1	24.0	22.2	23.2	23.6
25 years and over	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.0
Female	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.1
15-24 years	17.8	22.1	23.7	23.0	24.6	24.7
25 years and over	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8
Urban	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1
15-24 years	25.6	30.3	31.8	30.6	32.3	32.6
25 years and over	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.7
Rural	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.3
15-24 years	13.4	15.8	17.5	16.3	17.6	18.3
25 years and over	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

89. Weight of young (15-24 years) unemployed in total young (15-24 years) people, by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1
Male	8.2	8.1	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.2
Female	5.1	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.9
Urban	7.0	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.5
Rural	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.7

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

90. Weight of population aged 30-34 years with superior level of education, by gender and urban/rural area, in 2005-2014 period

-%-

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	11.8	18.3	20.3	21.7	22.9	25.0
Male	11.3	17.5	20.1	20.5	21.6	22.9
Female	12.3	19.2	20.6	22.9	24.2	27.2
Urban	18.7	28.5	31.1	32.9	34.5	37.6
Rural	2.1	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.1	6.5

Source: Households Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).

Note: Data series for 2004-2013 period have been recalculated taking into account the criterion of usual residence, in accordance with the results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

91. The average annual job vacancy rate by economic activities (section level) CANE Rev.2

	-percentages-						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL A_S	1.94	0.88	0.59	0.64	0.59	0.72	0.89
Total B_S	1.90	0.90	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.90
A AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1.78	1.42	0.85	0.84	0.34	0.35	0.43
TOTAL INDUSTRY	1.57	0.64	0.67	0.81	0.72	0.88	0.92
B MINING AND QUARRYING	0.28	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.18
C MANUFACTURING	1.78	0.72	0.77	0.90	0.77	0.93	1.01
D ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	0.41	0.27	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.15
E WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	0.97	0.44	0.54	0.86	1.11	1.37	0.89
F CONSTRUCTION	1.45	0.60	0.53	0.44	0.29	0.24	0.36
G WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	0.60	0.22	0.24	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.43
H TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	0.64	0.43	0.47	0.61	0.44	0.50	0.70
I ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	0.71	0.40	0.12	0.41	0.33	0.33	0.33
J INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	0.59	0.54	0.76	0.89	0.61	0.59	0.73
K FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	2.52	0.97	0.84	0.77	0.89	0.85	0.92
L REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	0.60	0.20	0.16	0.45	0.41	0.52	0.68
M PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	2.02	0.95	0.62	0.45	0.54	0.72	0.74
N ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	1.33	0.73	0.59	0.79	0.60	0.58	0.75
O PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ¹⁾	5.97	2.14	1.17	1.09	1.20	1.98	2.64
P EDUCATION	1.43	0.56	0.17	0.16	0.24	0.40	0.72
Q HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	6.28	3.42	1.10	1.05	1.27	1.22	1.66
R ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	2.25	0.94	0.88	0.83	0.93	1.67	1.50
S OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	0.99	0.54	0.29	0.37	0.41	2.21	2.56

Data source: Job vacancies survey

¹⁾ except armed forces and assimilated

92. The average annual job vacancies by national economic activities (section level) CANE Rev.2

	-number-						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL A_S	92222	38625	24239	26057	24825	30643	38523
Total B_S	90637	37499	23610	25439	24552	30344	38141
A AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1585	1126	629	618	273	299	382
TOTAL INDUSTRY	23691	8339	7880	9719	8933	10981	11713
B MINING AND QUARRYING	227	44	30	25	37	84	101
C MANUFACTURING	22288	7715	7309	8888	7839	9586	10711
D ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	358	221	105	80	67	82	98
E WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	818	359	436	726	990	1229	803
F CONSTRUCTION	5903	2057	1565	1306	946	770	1147
G WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	4481	1599	1566	2120	1820	1897	2949
H TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1767	1133	1149	1444	1062	1204	1650
I ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	777	433	125	425	382	406	439
J INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	676	577	765	901	690	710	939
K FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	2655	986	821	740	832	756	790
L REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	132	37	26	70	63	74	98
M PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	2015	943	575	430	554	777	818
N ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	2315	1263	959	1320	1219	1344	1841
O PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ^{*)}	20312	6989	3715	2843	2927	4813	6455
P EDUCATION	5752	2272	652	600	884	1464	2619
Q HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	19090	10399	3316	3061	3683	3531	4881
R ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	749	303	411	354	424	834	814
S OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	322	169	85	106	133	783	988

Data source: Job vacancies survey

*) except armed forces and assimilated

93. The average annual job vacancy rate by major groups of occupations (ISCO-88)

	-percentages-					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total^{*)}	1.65	1.78	2.06	1.94	0.88	0.59
MG1 - Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.88	1.05	1.28	1.17	0.56	0.33
MG2 - Professionals	2.63	3.15	3.21	3.17	1.40	0.75
MG3 - Technicians and associate professionals	1.29	1.50	2.08	2.13	1.04	0.51
MG4 - Clerks	1.45	1.59	1.82	1.68	0.69	0.52
MG5 - Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1.38	1.38	1.64	1.57	0.89	0.52
MG6 - Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2.23	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.00	0.39
MG7 - Craft and related trade workers	1.63	1.54	1.81	1.64	0.62	0.41
MG8 - Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.51	1.68	2.02	1.64	0.72	0.88
MG9 - Elementary occupations	1.85	1.85	2.05	1.94	0.77	0.64

Data source: Job vacancies survey

*) except armed forces and assimilated

94. The average annual job vacancy rate by major groups of occupations (ISCO-08)

	-percentages-			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total^{*)}	0.64	0.59	0.72	0.89
MG1 - Managers	0.38	0.37	0.46	0.61
MG2 - Professionals	0.67	0.70	0.97	1.26
MG3 - Technicians and associate professionals	0.65	0.71	0.78	0.92
MG4 - Clerical support workers	0.58	0.46	0.63	0.89
MG5 - Service and sales workers	0.48	0.45	0.53	0.73
MG6 - Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.24	0.50	0.47	0.53
MG7 - Craft and related trades workers	0.51	0.36	0.43	0.61
MG8 - Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.90	0.84	0.88	0.93
MG9 - Elementary occupations	0.85	0.71	0.87	0.90

Data source: Job vacancies survey

*) except armed forces and assimilated

95. The average annual job vacancies by major groups of occupations (ISCO-08)

	-number-					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total*)	73380	80557	95972	92222	38625	24239
MG1 - Legislators, senior officials and managers	2236	2744	3438	3224	1584	876
MG2 - Professionals	15877	20651	22295	22984	10052	5290
MG3 - Technicians and associate professionals	6378	7943	11620	12425	5936	2831
MG4 - Clerks	4615	5054	6146	5858	2274	1609
MG5 - Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8224	8668	10740	10670	5748	3072
MG6 - Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1077	664	618	509	252	82
MG7 - Craft and related trade workers	15284	13298	15235	13582	4394	2500
MG8 - Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10637	12225	14241	11372	4331	4841
MG9 - Elementary occupations	9052	9310	11639	11598	4054	3138

Data source: Job vacancies survey

*) except armed forces and assimilated

96. The average annual job vacancies by major groups of occupations (ISCO-08)

	-number-			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total*)	26057	24825	30643	38523
MG1 - Managers	1001	1023	1329	1773
MG2 - Professionals	5701	6299	8917	11859
MG3 - Technicians and associate professionals	2532	2713	2941	3646
MG4 - Clerical support workers	1684	1369	1802	2553
MG5 - Service and sales workers	2748	2737	3346	4621
MG6 - Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	46	87	92	103
MG7 - Craft and related trades workers	3154	2255	2748	3913
MG8 - Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4906	4506	4666	4932
MG9 - Elementary occupations	4285	3836	4802	5123

Data source: Job vacancies survey

*) except armed forces and assimilated

97. Real earnings index

	-percentages-																								
Years	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1990	100.0	81.5	70.8	58.9	59.1	66.5	72.7	56.2	58.4	57.0	59.4	62.4	63.9	70.8	78.3	89.5	97.4	111.8	130.3	128.3	123.6	121.3	122.5	123.4	131.2
1991		100.0	86.9	72.3	72.5	81.6	89.3	68.9	71.7	69.9	72.9	76.6	78.4	86.9	96.0	109.8	119.6	137.3	159.9	157.4	151.7	148.8	150.3	151.5	161.1
1992			100.0	83.2	83.4	93.9	102.7	79.3	82.5	80.5	83.9	88.1	90.2	100.0	110.5	126.4	137.7	158.0	184.0	181.2	174.6	171.3	173.0	174.3	185.4
1993				100.0	100.3	112.9	123.5	95.4	99.1	96.7	100.9	105.9	108.5	120.2	132.9	151.9	165.5	189.9	221.2	217.8	209.8	205.9	208.0	209.6	222.8
1994					100.0	112.5	123.1	95.1	98.8	96.4	100.6	105.6	108.1	119.8	132.5	151.4	165.0	189.3	220.5	217.2	209.2	205.3	207.3	208.9	222.2
1995						100.0	109.4	84.5	87.8	85.7	89.4	93.8	96.1	106.4	117.7	134.5	146.5	168.2	195.9	192.9	185.8	182.4	184.2	185.6	197.4
1996							100.0	77.2	80.3	78.3	81.7	85.8	87.8	97.3	107.6	123.0	134.0	153.8	179.1	176.4	169.9	166.8	168.4	169.7	180.5
1997								100.0	104.0	101.4	105.8	111.0	113.7	126.0	139.3	159.3	173.5	199.1	232.0	228.4	220.0	215.9	218.1	219.7	233.7
1998									100.0	97.5	101.8	106.8	109.4	121.2	134.1	153.2	166.9	191.6	223.2	219.7	211.7	207.7	209.8	211.4	224.8
1999										100.0	104.3	109.5	112.2	124.3	137.4	157.1	171.1	196.4	228.7	225.2	217.0	212.9	215.0	216.7	230.4
2000											100.0	105.0	107.5	119.1	131.7	150.5	164.0	188.2	219.2	215.9	208.0	204.1	206.1	207.7	220.9
2001												100.0	102.4	113.4	125.5	143.4	156.2	179.3	208.9	205.6	198.1	194.4	196.4	197.8	210.4
2002													100.0	110.8	122.5	140.0	152.5	175.1	204.0	200.8	193.5	189.9	191.7	193.2	205.5
2003														100.0	110.5	126.3	137.7	158.0	184.1	181.2	174.6	171.4	173.1	174.4	185.4
2004															100.0	114.3	124.6	143.0	166.5	163.9	158.0	155.0	156.5	195.1	167.7
2005																100.0	109.0	125.0	145.7	143.4	138.2	135.6	136.9	138.0	146.7
2006																	100.0	114.7	133.7	131.7	126.8	124.4	125.7	126.6	134.7
2007																		100.0	116.5	114.7	110.5	108.4	109.5	110.3	117.4
2008																			100.0	98.5	94.9	93.1	94.0	94.7	100.7
2009																				100.0	96.3	94.5	95.4	96.2	102.3
2010																					100.0	98.1	99.1	99.9	106.2
2011																						100.0	101.0	101.7	108.2
2012																							100.0	100.8	107.1
2013																								100.0	106.4

98. Average monthly net earnings by national economic activities (section level) CANE Rev.2

-lei RON-

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL A_S	214	746	1391	1444	1507	1579	1697
A AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	163	527	1024	1044	1093	1179	1270
TOTAL INDUSTRY	222	732	1388	1470	1541	1604	1720
B MINING AND QUARRYING	368	1246	2435	2577	2786	2943	3260
C MANUFACTURING	197	653	1237	1324	1393	1466	1578
D ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	382	1348	2671	2787	2904	2917	3093
E WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	204	669	1256	1333	1388	1427	1509
F CONSTRUCTION	186	628	1125	1247	1193	1191	1240
G WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	150	575	1166	1227	1305	1293	1412
H TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	254	840	1557	1580	1624	1629	1707
I ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	138	455	786	841	850	898	958
J INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	414	1463	2687	2965	2992	3067	3357
K FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	525	2063	3200	3435	3587	3645	3708
L REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	195	629	1182	1268	1248	1349	1344
M PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	273	939	1915	2061	2216	2351	2442
N ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	148	467	940	966	1030	1132	1261
O PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ¹⁾	305	1164	1968	1909	2102	2420	2754
P EDUCATION	205	829	1380	1316	1371	1533	1733
Q HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	175	669	1226	1210	1315	1456	1496
R ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	186	714	1103	1076	1148	1216	1249
S OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	147	459	824	852	929	991	1141

Data source: Labour cost survey

¹⁾ except armed forces and assimilated

¹⁾ The average monthly net earnings data for years 2000 - 2007 were estimated based on a conversion matrix from NACE Rev. 1 in NACE Rev. 2.

99. Gender pay gap

-%-

Gender pay gap *)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	18.7	16.1	14.1	13.1	10.6	6.3	6.9	11.0	11.9	9.9	7.8	7.4

Data source: Labour cost survey

*) For 2003 - 2012, the data were recalculated using the Labor costs survey (initially, the data source for this indicator was Wages by occupations in month October survey).

In TEMPO data base and the Statistical yearbook, the data series was recalculated starting only with 2011.

On the Eurostat website, the indicator is available, but it is calculated according to Eurostat methodology (other than the national one, having as data source the Structure of Earnings survey, carried out with a 4 year periodicity and national estimates when the survey is not carried out).

100. Tax wedge on labour costs

-percentages-

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Union (28 countries)	:	40.5	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.0	34.9
European Union (27 countries)	41.3	39.9	39.5	39.8	39.9	39.0	33.6
European Union (25 countries)	41.2	39.8	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.0	38.5
European Union (15 countries)	41.3	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.2	39.4	26.8
Euro area (19 countries)	:	42.6	42.0	42.6	42.7	41.7	39.5
Euro area (18 countries)	:	42.6	42.0	42.6	42.8	41.7	43.1
Euro area (17 countries)	43.6	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.8	41.7	38.8
Belgium	51.3	49.3	50.4	50.6	50.5	50.0	49.9
Bulgaria	40.0	36.3	32.5	33.6	33.6	33.6	:
Czech Republic	41.3	42.0	39.0	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.7
Denmark	40.8	38.9	36.7	36.9	37.0	36.6	36.4
Germany	47.5	47.3	44.9	45.6	45.5	45.1	45.1
Estonia	39.8	38.1	38.7	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.0
Ireland	18.1	16.8	16.8	20.0	20.1	21.5	22.1
Greece	36.0	35.4	35.8	40.0	39.8	37.1	35.7
Spain	34.8	35.7	36.5	36.8	37.2	37.2	37.3
France	43.7	46.4	46.8	47.0	47.0	45.6	45.2
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	34.9	:
Italy	43.6	42.5	44.0	44.5	44.7	44.9	42.4
Cyprus	16.7	11.9	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	42.2	41.8	43.5	43.5	43.6	43.1	:
Lithuania	42.9	42.6	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.5	:
Luxembourg	31.1	28.7	27.7	29.5	29.2	30.1	30.4
Hungary	51.4	43.1	43.8	45.2	47.9	49.0	49.0
Malta	16.6	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.2	:
Netherlands	42.2	41.6	33.6	33.5	33.6	32.3	32.1
Austria	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.9	44.2	44.6	44.8
Poland	37.0	37.5	33.3	33.4	34.7	34.8	34.8
Portugal	33.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.6	35.2	35.0
Romania	44.7	42.4	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.4	43.7
Slovenia	42.6	41.8	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.6
Slovakia	40.6	34.8	34.7	36.1	36.9	38.5	38.6
Finland	43.0	39.5	36.8	36.8	36.8	37.6	38.4
Sweden	48.6	46.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.5
United Kingdom	29.1	30.5	29.4	28.5	27.9	26.8	26.4
Iceland	23.8	28.2	28.4	29.5	29.3	29.8	29.1
Norway	35.1	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.1	33.9
Switzerland	19.5	18.9	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.4	19.5
Turkey	39.1	41.9	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.4	36.0
United States	28.3	27.6	27.9	27.5	27.7	29.4	29.4
Japan	23.4	26.5	28.9	29.5	29.9	30.3	30.5

Data source: Eurostat, INS for Romania
: (data not available)

101. The average annual job vacancies by national economic activities (B_S CANE Rev.2)

	-percentages-				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Union (EU6-1972, EU9-1980, EU10-1985, EU12-1994, EU15-2004, EU25-2006, EU27-2013, EU28)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
European Union (28 countries)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
European Union (27 countries)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
European Union (15 countries)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Euro area (EA11-2000, EA12-2006, EA13-2007, EA15-2008, EA16-2010, EA17-2013, EA18-2014, EA19)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	:
Euro Zone (18 countries)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
Euro Zone (17 countries)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Belgium	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.2
Bulgaria	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9
Estonia	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ireland	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Greece	1.1	1.0	0.7	:	0.9
Spain	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
France	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	:
Croatia	:	:	1.0	0.8	0.9
Italy	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
Latvia	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Lithuania	0.6	0.9	0.9	:	1.0
Luxembourg	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Hungary	1.2	1.3	1.2	:	1.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
Austria	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Poland	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Portugal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Romania	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Slovenia	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Slovakia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Finland	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.3
Sweden	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
United Kingdom	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3
Norway	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Switzerland	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2

Data source: Eurostat
: (data not available)

102. The average annual job vacancies by national economic activities (B_S CANE Rev.2)

-absolute data-

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Belgium	:	:	:	86937	83009
Bulgaria	16539	16275	16424	13812	15671
Denmark	32779	35990	38880	35986	52464
Germany	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	976277	1009762	960859	946290	1094068
Ireland	:	:	:	:	12400
Greece	25285	19978	12931	:	16747
Spain	169378	132340	95970	96144	78835
France	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	11430	9820	10356
Italy	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	4842	3218	1721	1030	2300
Latvia	1996	2960	3334	3893	3675
Lithuania	6622	9696	10367	:	11466
Luxembourg	1921	2801	2695	2546	3494
Hungary	32793	33453	:	:	41693
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	121000	130350	107600	93625	109949
Austria	69056	73759	69502	64951	62348
Poland	:	:	:	43125	56032
Portugal	12886	12221	12026	12053	19169
Romania	23610	25440	24553	30344	38141
Slovenia	4890	6028	5300	4723	4524
Slovakia	13324	14114	14023	14980	15942
Finland	40987	44870	47845	29282	28409
Sweden	49666	64191	65727	62587	70378
United Kingdom	466500	463000	478250	539500	664500
Norway	61700	68800	64700	62600	58300
Switzerland	47400	51500	47700	50400	51352

Data source: Eurostat
: (data not available)

103. Average annual number of employees, by national economic activities (section and division level) CANE Rev.2 and sex

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	4558910	4667254	4885319	5046317	4774263	4376044	4348739	4442865	4443554	4507729
Male	2412612	2461207	2627903	2723740	2542409	2291140	2300367	2364629	2359341	2375452
Female	2146298	2206047	2257416	2322577	2231854	2084904	2048372	2078236	2084213	2132277

104. Disposable income according to the household's size, in the period 2001-2014

-monthly average per person, lei-

Years	Total households	Households comprising:					
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons and more
2001	139.71	182.13	169.86	163.54	132.53	108.52	83.24
2002	177.03	236.74	218.72	204.20	166.45	137.22	106.74
2003	221.27	288.06	275.57	250.37	209.40	165.94	126.32
2004	283.26	374.34	357.68	330.23	264.16	216.79	168.27
2005	335.02	444.39	428.56	379.58	312.89	255.10	195.32
2006	381.98	488.25	482.35	443.57	354.18	284.71	226.53
2007	454.83	580.64	572.07	528.17	423.11	333.13	263.29
2008	579.00	774.84	735.71	667.88	524.64	424.37	341.58
2009	631.66	856.80	828.54	721.19	561.54	459.29	379.39
2010	631.28	896.68	837.53	716.28	553.61	471.93	367.01
2011	643.78	912.04	847.86	723.32	562.70	473.98	372.61
2012	670.04	953.67	874.59	741.39	581.28	504.55	397.57
2013	700.75	984.68	921.62	790.79	614.84	495.21	390.33
2014	734.56	1009.07	927.02	794.22	632.77	539.74	387.83

Source Household Budget Survey

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

105. Disposable money income, according to the number of children under 18 years, in the period 2001-2014

-monthly average per person, lei-

Years	Total households	Households:		Households with:			
		Households without children	Households with children	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children and more
2001	107.45	116.43	97.07	120.87	92.36	54.63	34.62
2002	138.48	151.19	124.16	155.27	115.39	75.25	50.00
2003	174.42	191.31	155.13	191.22	143.38	85.87	63.74
2004	228.07	249.65	202.40	246.19	184.90	116.26	93.32
2005	273.49	299.70	240.74	293.35	220.02	134.24	88.30
2006	315.95	344.19	279.85	340.73	258.19	151.41	110.98
2007	382.84	419.29	332.62	409.54	293.12	189.05	128.33
2008	494.80	547.53	417.56	512.60	373.90	232.28	160.92
2009	544.12	602.79	452.94	570.23	401.14	248.42	167.89
2010	547.12	605.01	452.69	564.43	409.50	262.15	176.18
2011	554.98	621.07	449.25	559.75	400.26	272.62	201.02
2012	574.99	638.10	471.23	581.73	429.30	268.33	189.79
2013	605.10	669.79	499.58	617.49	466.13	258.13	187.08
2014	637.35	715.84	509.82	637.36	475.42	282.48	196.50

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

106. Disposable (net) income by residence area and region, in the period 2001-2014

-monthly average per person, lei-

Years	Total households	Urban area	Rural area	Regions:							
				North-East	South-East	South-Muntenia	South-West Oltenia	West	North-West	Center	Bucharest-Ilfov
2001	139.71	162.07	113.02	120.57	136.71	129.46	138.68	146.88	142.08	147.24	175.21
2005	335.02	395.65	261.58	296.01	300.30	303.70	311.46	355.59	337.86	354.09	475.36
2010	631.28	755.27	480.35	539.81	565.44	609.41	582.76	665.26	623.50	640.02	917.64
2011	643.78	761.21	501.30	547.28	582.49	601.64	580.68	694.77	649.09	663.93	931.87
2012	670.04	787.69	527.67	588.06	595.30	623.67	610.23	746.35	673.65	691.33	930.91
2013	700.75	836.48	536.89	611.10	609.69	640.38	643.20	766.12	704.75	739.72	1000.28
2014	734.56	877.28	567.88	606.12	655.38	689.16	671.82	774.08	752.09	739.08	1066.27

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

107. Disposable (net) income, by category of households, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014

-monthly average per person, lei-

Years	Total households	Of which, households of:				
		Employees	Self-employed in non-agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
2001	139.71	169.72	109.60	87.80	93.50	137.87
2002	177.03	217.20	148.22	113.89	111.48	170.43
2003	221.27	269.31	179.43	140.01	149.96	212.71
2004	283.26	342.25	236.14	188.24	179.03	269.98
2005	335.02	407.41	266.77	223.58	210.67	315.00
2006	381.98	466.79	315.76	226.53	259.88	360.32
2007	454.83	563.25	332.03	263.17	281.45	425.55
2008	579.00	680.86	415.34	326.87	333.35	579.34
2009	631.66	740.87	461.07	365.68	409.38	640.97
2010	631.28	740.60	471.53	348.04	399.41	656.00
2011	643.78	755.41	467.31	379.93	415.03	667.68
2012	670.04	785.94	499.70	402.15	413.31	683.74
2013	700.75	834.38	486.93	415.69	421.96	721.98
2014	734.56	870.97	521.30	438.64	451.60	755.96

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

**108. Disposable money income, by the educational level of the household's head,
in the period 2001-2014**

-monthly average per person, lei-

Years	Total households	Level of education:		
		Primary ¹⁾	Secondary	Tertiary
2001	107.45	60.96	105.75	227.88
2002	138.48	78.26	135.12	294.80
2003	174.42	99.12	167.51	86.30
2004	228.07	138.43	216.34	493.99
2005	273.49	161.56	256.94	599.68
2006	315.95	175.72	295.20	692.53
2007	382.84	217.63	358.55	824.80
2008	494.80	287.54	464.27	1014.75
2009	544.12	347.22	504.01	1116.40
2010	547.12	343.66	507.67	1076.80
2011	554.98	361.48	514.34	1073.88
2012	574.99	359.68	534.69	1093.05
2013	605.10	372.87	555.59	1186.74
2014	637.35	390.80	588.16	1196.19

¹⁾ Including without graduated school

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014

-monthly average per household, lei-

		of which, households of:					
Years	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non-agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners	
I. TOTAL EXPENDITURE							
(A + B)	2001	516.52	705.76	501.79	432.15	407.86	418.39
	2002	651.66	893.34	608.16	547.82	491.26	520.76
	2003	781.45	1076.99	761.42	687.93	651.29	603.57
	2004	1049.94	1398.95	971.91	961.13	792.02	824.68
	2005	1149.33	1565.00	1056.46	945.51	891.31	889.09
	2006	1304.66	1763.44	1167.61	1026.28	1008.08	1012.77
	2007	1541.96	2108.64	1316.90	1228.89	1154.55	1170.31
	2008	1915.19	2540.00	1584.14	1501.31	1360.36	1504.48
	2009	2047.33	2707.51	1772.54	1723.39	1556.06	1639.60
	2010	2062.95	2722.89	1838.59	1618.49	1615.92	1685.39
	2011	2183.76	2794.38	1901.07	2002.30	1631.34	1805.36
	2012	2244.47	2898.72	1805.23	1965.74	1655.29	1823.92
	2013	2317.40	3039.77	1935.98	2038.26	1713.31	1857.09
	2014	2269.25	3063.10	1907.71	1999.90	1731.13	1754.19
A. Money expenditure ¹⁾							
(1+2+3+4+5+6)	2001	387.65	613.31	371.28	183.29	294.34	284.53
	2002	502.50	790.35	469.12	250.30	362.54	363.51
	2003	595.85	951.64	574.66	313.26	507.03	408.60
	2004	813.76	1232.63	758.89	459.60	601.02	579.37
	2005	939.24	1414.63	848.70	517.25	727.19	671.29
	2006	1083.46	1604.40	948.52	564.84	824.60	784.36
	2007	1275.47	1924.27	1053.67	627.25	956.30	892.78
	2008	1619.83	2337.57	1311.12	791.89	1144.66	1196.14
	2009	1729.49	2484.44	1438.68	954.06	1318.90	1313.76
	2010	1735.21	2486.29	1506.15	907.04	1352.95	1344.44
	2011	1785.30	2539.31	1479.70	959.57	1348.34	1409.75
	2012	1856.98	2624.35	1439.13	1025.52	1396.15	1436.46
	2013	1940.32	2784.48	1568.23	1074.28	1459.67	1491.02
	2014	1914.17	2808.33	1547.34	1077.12	1479.43	1422.69
1. Consumption expenditure							
(a + b + c)	2001	287.90	426.59	318.62	144.42	245.17	221.71
	2002	370.99	546.92	400.46	192.30	301.88	283.77
	2003	449.42	671.08	504.58	248.51	409.63	335.25
	2004	615.80	862.76	665.80	358.01	513.05	474.83
	2005	720.27	1010.30	729.12	416.26	614.01	555.04
	2006	815.46	1126.06	815.25	447.51	704.61	633.25
	2007	946.00	1318.76	895.59	507.70	793.85	725.15
	2008	1185.33	1573.16	1121.77	619.91	932.03	958.52
	2009	1275.03	1670.16	1193.80	758.07	1085.74	1063.67
	2010	1286.29	1672.82	1268.09	733.23	1128.20	1090.90
	2011	1320.83	1710.65	1283.89	801.41	1112.25	1127.16
	2012	1387.90	1787.00	1280.44	856.40	1156.18	1175.90
	2013	1441.32	1882.11	1362.37	895.17	1204.14	1207.87
	2014	1419.55	1889.32	1331.89	899.67	1228.73	1161.48

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

Years	Total households	of which, households of:				
		Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
a) expenditure for food and beverages consumed						
2001	121.55	171.32	134.62	65.89	116.77	97.85
2002	148.81	208.72	166.37	85.80	137.54	118.21
2003	178.10	251.63	198.67	108.80	180.21	139.73
2004	236.92	316.49	256.08	150.68	225.96	191.31
2005	264.47	353.44	272.46	169.78	254.74	212.32
2006	289.92	384.73	310.28	184.12	278.33	230.32
2007	338.72	446.68	348.05	212.20	318.31	270.60
2008	425.09	541.14	432.07	262.24	385.48	353.34
2009	455.62	575.31	462.09	306.54	432.77	384.79
2010	456.31	574.25	475.53	298.01	450.32	388.02
2011	476.59	594.49	492.95	328.41	446.39	410.69
2012	502.39	621.17	506.96	352.81	471.49	431.75
2013	522.12	658.23	535.77	361.82	493.85	440.05
2014	492.81	626.19	494.80	338.54	465.84	416.38
- purchase of food products						
2001	119.18	166.95	131.83	64.77	115.08	96.74
2002	145.87	203.77	161.61	84.18	134.67	116.97
2003	174.15	244.25	193.22	107.01	177.84	137.95
2004	231.74	306.95	251.13	148.86	221.46	189.43
2005	258.37	342.94	264.64	167.65	248.04	209.71
2006	283.26	373.41	302.22	181.38	273.93	227.32
2007	329.83	431.76	337.14	208.21	310.71	266.99
2008	411.08	521.45	414.71	257.44	379.48	343.58
2009	443.20	555.00	445.84	300.30	425.57	378.29
2010	442.99	551.70	452.35	293.10	442.43	381.78
2011	463.36	571.72	477.97	322.55	437.33	405.03
2012	487.36	595.28	481.45	343.43	465.69	425.53
2013	503.96	623.73	522.64	352.64	480.84	433.31
2014	475.49	594.30	482.88	330.75	458.48	408.44
- expenditure in catering establishments						
2001	2.37	4.37	2.79	1.12	1.69	1.11
2002	2.94	4.95	4.76	1.62	2.87	1.24
2003	3.95	7.38	5.45	1.79	2.37	1.78
2004	5.18	9.54	4.95	1.82	4.50	1.88
2005	6.10	10.50	7.82	2.13	6.70	2.61
2006	6.66	11.32	8.06	2.74	4.40	3.00
2007	8.89	14.92	10.91	3.99	7.60	3.61
2008	14.01	19.69	17.36	4.80	6.00	9.76
2009	12.42	20.31	16.25	6.24	7.20	6.50
2010	13.32	22.55	23.18	4.91	7.89	6.24
2011	13.23	22.77	14.98	5.86	9.06	5.66
2012	15.03	25.89	25.51	9.38	5.80	6.22
2013	18.16	34.50	13.13	9.18	13.01	6.74
2014	17.32	31.89	11.92	7.79	7.36	7.94

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

		of which, households of:				
Years	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
b) expenditure for the purchase of non-food goods						
2001	88.49	134.59	113.46	55.35	63.46	64.11
2002	117.30	174.07	128.48	74.66	82.36	87.43
2003	145.49	221.86	189.94	97.39	114.44	101.97
2004	207.24	291.78	236.70	141.34	147.13	156.61
2005	248.21	345.16	266.10	167.08	181.88	189.73
2006	285.57	389.05	282.27	176.06	232.43	223.63
2007	334.82	470.72	319.02	193.07	245.32	253.17
2008	429.14	565.67	414.21	232.70	292.12	348.55
2009	454.46	584.01	430.03	300.18	338.90	387.36
2010	455.75	576.92	467.57	288.48	328.84	401.39
2011	460.33	587.41	465.83	301.41	333.57	401.45
2012	481.69	607.96	429.39	327.86	310.64	423.17
2013	495.58	639.13	479.03	333.86	324.95	425.65
2014	494.54	657.11	468.44	365.60	354.76	403.32
c) expenditure for payment of services						
2001	77.86	120.68	70.54	23.18	64.94	59.75
2002	104.88	164.13	105.61	31.84	81.98	78.13
2003	125.83	197.59	115.97	42.32	114.98	93.55
2004	171.64	254.49	173.02	65.99	139.96	126.91
2005	207.59	311.70	190.56	79.40	177.39	152.99
2006	239.97	352.28	222.70	87.33	193.85	179.30
2007	272.46	401.36	228.52	102.43	230.22	201.38
2008	331.10	466.35	275.49	124.97	254.43	256.63
2009	364.95	510.84	301.68	151.35	314.07	291.52
2010	374.23	521.65	324.99	146.74	349.04	301.49
2011	383.91	528.75	325.11	171.59	332.29	315.02
2012	403.82	557.87	344.09	175.73	374.05	320.98
2013	423.62	584.75	347.57	199.49	385.34	342.17
2014	432.20	606.02	368.65	195.53	408.13	341.78
2. Expenditure for food and beverages not consumed (remaining stock, given for processing in, given to animals, etc.)						
2001	12.37	15.58	14.04	8.97	8.27	11.31
2002	15.72	19.50	16.32	11.40	10.37	14.54
2003	18.97	24.86	17.90	15.19	15.31	16.28
2004	26.11	30.39	26.73	21.86	17.66	24.82
2005	29.30	35.46	29.61	23.52	23.29	26.24
2006	29.05	36.03	27.70	21.92	23.19	25.58
2007	34.12	40.73	32.73	26.12	25.15	31.11
2008	41.80	49.13	39.81	29.43	29.54	38.97
2009	43.48	50.46	39.76	30.16	34.12	41.64
2010	45.36	52.42	45.94	29.34	33.03	44.20
2011	43.50	48.66	43.37	33.30	29.57	43.25
2012	44.18	50.46	38.70	32.06	29.63	43.68
2013	47.65	54.38	46.60	31.73	35.53	46.72
2014	45.51	52.26	46.75	29.24	32.04	44.78

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

		of which, households of:				
Years	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
3. Investment expenditure						
2001	3.87	5.46	4.60	4.18	4.15	2.65
2002	5.53	5.25	7.97	14.11	2.01	3.20
2003	12.39	9.20	8.60	9.13	27.65	4.09
2004	11.91	13.84	12.13	16.05	6.06	7.87
2005	16.39	20.59	36.36	15.35	17.38	10.11
2006	31.96	32.64	29.16	20.70	9.27	35.52
2007	26.52	44.07	39.15	14.44	11.69	13.74
2008	39.39	45.67	53.14	35.12	64.32	30.74
2009	26.49	23.14	85.35	24.99	10.87	24.99
2010	30.07	33.02	77.91	31.53	6.59	24.53
2011	17.03	15.82	40.75	12.18	7.00	18.33
2012	10.31	9.85	19.68	15.16	6.32	7.98
2013	13.11	15.26	11.40	18.07	5.57	11.59
2014	13.79	16.41	37.28	13.37	2.38	9.89
4. Production expenditure						
2001	9.83	5.31	6.17	15.19	3.83	13.15
2002	11.86	5.49	7.67	19.38	4.50	16.41
2003	14.67	7.88	7.33	24.84	6.21	19.06
2004	18.82	8.75	15.23	38.54	7.13	24.60
2005	17.60	6.88	9.52	38.39	5.66	24.23
2006	17.34	7.15	11.77	47.98	6.08	21.62
2007	19.70	8.55	18.51	41.31	10.65	26.27
2008	25.97	12.88	15.28	60.56	10.11	33.98
2009	24.48	10.28	19.61	68.83	7.04	31.20
2010	23.18	9.58	14.65	58.53	12.44	30.00
2011	24.52	10.46	14.02	56.31	11.08	32.75
2012	21.34	8.73	15.47	53.15	5.33	28.60
2013	24.81	10.77	25.42	60.86	8.20	31.47
2014	26.15	10.65	15.00	73.02	7.20	31.08
of which:						
- purchases of products for animals and poultry feed						
2001	2.84	2.05	2.57	3.57	1.83	3.43
2002	2.84	2.00	3.12	4.02	1.44	3.41
2003	4.43	3.33	3.64	6.62	2.36	5.13
2004	6.23	3.78	7.78	11.29	3.98	7.42
2005	3.38	2.14	2.64	7.64	1.86	3.78
2006	3.77	2.07	4.04	8.41	2.98	4.41
2007	6.34	3.16	7.89	13.37	5.69	7.61
2008	8.52	5.20	7.71	20.90	4.88	9.63
2009	7.11	3.30	5.44	23.94	3.75	7.97
2010	6.38	2.98	6.25	15.81	6.40	7.47
2011	7.65	4.49	6.41	18.85	3.65	8.65
2012	6.84	3.11	7.36	20.13	2.51	7.83
2013	7.78	3.80	9.19	18.90	2.63	9.28
2014	5.74	3.01	7.23	16.08	5.57	5.99

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

Years	Total households	of which, households of:				
		Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
- purchases of animals for meat and fur, poultry						
2001	0.87	0.71	0.26	1.24	0.23	1.06
2002	1.36	1.13	0.44	1.50	0.70	1.67
2003	0.98	0.69	1.08	1.00	1.03	1.21
2004	1.12	0.71	2.46	2.03	0.45	1.09
2005	1.59	1.17	2.18	2.81	0.46	1.76
2006	1.26	0.70	1.07	3.30	0.30	1.45
2007	1.10	0.52	3.55	2.91	1.24	0.99
2008	1.15	1.10	0.66	2.13	0.04	1.17
2009	2.19	1.57	3.62	4.04	0.26	2.49
2010	1.33	0.47	0.52	2.36	0.19	2.01
2011	1.69	1.34	0.38	2.04	3.16	1.97
2012	0.90	0.47	0.17	0.98	0.10	1.44
2013	1.01	0.28	5.07	0.73	0.52	1.35
2014	1.31	0.55	1.01	1.60	0.45	2.07
- purchases of products for sowing						
2001	1.56	0.62	0.65	2.06	0.76	2.31
2002	1.92	0.56	0.89	3.94	0.37	2.80
2003	2.13	1.04	0.76	4.87	0.65	2.65
2004	2.89	0.95	0.87	8.61	0.55	3.74
2005	2.85	0.87	1.04	6.81	0.88	4.08
2006	2.32	1.22	1.48	4.81	1.06	3.02
2007	2.65	0.79	1.52	4.12	0.52	4.37
2008	3.23	1.15	1.51	8.26	0.87	4.57
2009	3.07	1.33	2.36	8.12	0.75	3.96
2010	3.22	1.01	2.30	7.24	0.94	4.69
2011	3.75	1.06	1.61	6.40	1.85	6.03
2012	3.42	1.84	1.25	7.54	0.78	4.56
2013	4.13	1.46	3.83	11.68	2.01	5.23
2014	4.31	1.13	2.75	13.54	0.89	5.69
- labour payment for household's production						
2001	4.19	1.80	2.14	7.56	0.95	5.85
2002	5.18	1.57	2.02	8.97	1.74	7.76
2003	6.39	2.52	1.49	10.28	1.91	9.22
2004	7.71	3.00	3.29	14.65	2.05	11.24
2005	8.50	2.21	3.02	17.95	2.18	12.89
2006	8.65	2.62	4.93	27.00	1.06	11.20
2007	8.42	3.09	5.33	18.88	2.92	11.97
2008	11.50	4.65	5.03	25.07	4.18	16.56
2009	10.64	3.47	6.13	28.40	1.77	15.10
2010	10.53	4.42	5.02	26.90	4.26	13.85
2011	9.58	3.18	5.15	22.41	1.82	13.70
2012	8.65	2.58	6.04	20.22	1.89	12.82
2013	10.47	4.69	6.60	25.42	2.84	13.75
2014	12.55	4.94	2.48	34.56	0.15	14.76

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

		of which, households of:					Monthly average per household, ten
Years	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners	
5. Taxes, contributions, levies, duties							
2001	68.58	151.82	22.55	8.13	30.98		32.00
2002	91.38	201.71	30.97	9.76	40.15		40.46
2003	92.60	225.49	27.80	11.59	43.02		28.80
2004	131.28	301.48	30.22	18.78	53.29		40.49
2005	143.75	323.91	35.46	16.73	61.94		46.32
2006	175.94	381.79	51.50	20.38	72.94		58.56
2007	231.28	487.12	53.41	28.44	105.00		81.66
2008	303.17	621.29	68.94	37.28	102.22		114.16
2009	332.32	696.87	73.97	57.04	165.50		125.74
2010	324.48	689.44	80.86	44.09	165.11		125.48
2011	352.09	721.69	83.59	43.97	176.33		158.64
2012	366.64	739.81	70.41	48.24	187.91		151.31
2013	384.12	789.92	93.71	52.17	198.33		160.43
2014	378.32	806.11	100.32	43.20	198.03		140.91
of which:							
- taxes on salaries							
2001	20.51	52.01	5.44	1.35	5.94		5.69
2002	23.19	58.09	6.81	0.95	6.65		5.92
2003	29.60	76.26	6.64	1.58	8.99		7.57
2004	46.98	113.39	6.75	3.81	12.74		11.60
2005	44.33	104.86	6.81	2.52	12.94		11.60
2006	57.89	130.77	11.09	3.78	19.94		16.33
2007	81.66	178.39	15.42	7.09	33.20		24.37
2008	115.43	245.96	20.08	10.45	35.14		36.74
2009	128.15	281.38	22.84	18.53	59.13		39.75
2010	124.18	277.34	26.24	13.48	58.96		38.61
2011	129.76	288.21	24.52	13.69	63.48		40.70
2012	138.53	297.58	21.58	15.23	68.41		42.15
2013	148.58	322.08	30.04	16.81	76.18		49.08
2014	146.62	330.54	35.20	13.63	75.34		40.30
- taxes on pensions							
2001	0.36	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04		0.72
2002	0.12	0.03	0.05	-	-		0.23
2003	0.23	0.01	-	-	0.01		0.49
2004	0.29	0.13	-	-	-		0.54
2005	0.49	0.06	0.01	-	-		1.05
2006	0.62	0.10	-	0.01	0.04		1.34
2007	1.14	0.11	0.03	0.18	-		2.52
2008	2.80	0.35	0.13	0.16	0.01		6.11
2009	4.59	0.61	0.37	0.07	0.41		9.68
2010	5.36	0.77	0.40	0.20	0.67		11.35
2011	5.78	0.59	0.02	0.03	0.24		12.83
2012	6.62	0.60	0.13	0.19	1.50		14.89
2013	7.27	0.71	0.32	0.27	0.41		16.22
2014	8.30	0.86	-	0.21	0.59		18.23

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

		of which, households of:					
Years	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners	
- taxes on non-agricultural independent activities							
2001	0.14	0.07	2.21	-	0.01	0.08	
2002	0.23	0.47	0.71	0.08	0.01	0.05	
2003	0.15	*)	1.03	*)	-	0.03	
2004	0.16	0.26	0.74	-	0.05	0.06	
2005	0.23	0.29	1.55	0.01	-	0.02	
2006	0.42	0.52	2.79	0.01	0.03	0.06	
2007	0.14	0.12	1.15	0.04	-	0.06	
2008	0.22	0.19	2.54	*)	0.11	0.03	
2009	0.35	0.14	3.72	*)	0.26	0.14	
2010	0.48	0.30	2.73	0.01	0.61	0.23	
2011	0.31	0.05	4.55	0.01	0.01	0.17	
2012	0.33	0.35	1.21	0.37	-	0.10	
2013	0.47	0.68	2.60	0.02	-	0.23	
2014	0.30	0.02	5.27	0.08	-	0.08	
- contributions for social insurance							
2001	21.09	51.47	5.96	2.57	10.63	6.48	
2002	33.78	80.93	11.63	3.69	16.44	10.33	
2003	33.08	81.07	9.79	4.54	18.00	9.66	
2004	44.35	101.55	11.26	6.90	20.98	13.75	
2005	52.44	118.86	12.88	6.63	26.29	16.09	
2006	62.26	136.10	17.82	7.19	27.96	19.89	
2007	79.14	168.20	18.16	9.75	39.22	26.37	
2008	102.27	213.34	22.41	12.94	38.16	34.94	
2009	116.04	249.02	25.26	20.21	61.66	38.84	
2010	114.12	249.66	28.17	15.60	62.12	37.81	
2011	121.24	263.71	29.85	15.94	66.95	40.79	
2012	127.83	270.28	25.79	16.86	68.21	41.28	
2013	134.36	286.81	33.44	18.39	74.24	46.20	
2014	131.31	291.97	35.31	15.19	71.41	38.12	
- contributions for unemployment benefit							
2001	2.06	4.97	0.67	0.24	1.05	0.66	
2002	2.67	6.36	0.92	0.30	1.32	0.84	
2003	3.15	7.71	0.94	0.44	1.68	0.94	
2004	4.26	9.71	1.06	0.68	1.98	1.34	
2005	5.17	11.71	1.22	0.65	2.47	1.61	
2006	6.10	13.30	1.77	0.70	2.72	1.96	
2007	7.79	16.63	1.64	0.94	3.88	2.56	
2008	7.30	15.09	1.49	0.89	2.71	2.61	
2009	6.74	14.62	1.47	1.15	3.35	2.18	
2010	6.36	14.00	1.47	0.79	3.31	2.07	
2011	6.28	13.69	1.45	0.77	3.35	2.13	
2012	6.55	13.85	1.20	0.84	3.58	2.12	
2013	6.82	14.58	1.61	0.94	3.80	2.34	
2014	6.59	14.68	1.66	0.73	3.61	1.90	

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

	Years	Total households	of which, households of:				
			Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
- contributions for health insurance	2001	22.41	40.66	6.77	2.97	12.21	16.38
	2002	29.00	52.84	8.80	3.58	14.28	20.82
	2003	23.44	57.13	7.18	3.22	13.27	6.98
	2004	31.44	72.14	7.73	4.95	14.71	9.66
	2005	36.60	82.94	9.27	4.46	17.81	11.32
	2006	43.78	95.65	12.98	5.02	19.87	13.99
	2007	55.75	117.71	13.09	6.76	26.88	19.37
	2008	68.51	140.65	15.25	8.57	24.80	25.51
	2009	68.34	143.69	14.48	11.26	34.67	25.76
	2010	64.87	138.14	16.16	8.35	33.73	24.81
	2011	78.74	142.97	16.03	9.00	36.86	51.97
	2012	76.80	144.90	14.44	9.23	38.72	41.20
	2013	77.43	154.06	18.43	9.95	39.89	37.07
	2014	75.76	155.35	18.83	8.28	37.90	33.78
6. Other money expenditure	2001	5.10	8.55	5.30	2.40	1.94	3.71
	2002	7.02	11.48	5.73	3.35	3.63	5.13
	2003	7.80	13.13	8.45	4.00	5.21	5.12
	2004	9.84	15.41	8.78	6.36	3.83	6.76
	2005	11.93	17.49	8.63	7.00	4.91	9.35
	2006	13.71	20.73	13.14	6.35	8.51	9.83
	2007	17.85	25.04	14.28	9.24	9.96	14.85
	2008	24.17	35.44	12.18	9.59	6.44	19.77
	2009	27.69	33.53	26.19	14.97	15.63	26.52
	2010	25.83	29.01	18.70	10.32	7.58	29.33
	2011	27.33	32.03	14.08	12.40	12.11	29.62
	2012	26.61	28.50	14.43	20.51	10.78	28.99
	2013	29.31	32.04	28.73	16.28	7.90	32.94
	2014	30.85	33.58	16.10	18.62	11.05	34.55
B. Equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources	2001	128.87	92.45	130.51	248.86	113.52	133.86
	2002	149.16	102.99	139.04	297.52	128.72	157.25
	2003	185.60	125.35	186.76	374.67	144.26	194.97
	2004	236.18	166.32	213.02	501.53	191.00	245.31
	2005	210.09	150.37	207.76	428.26	164.12	217.80
	2006	221.20	159.04	219.09	461.44	183.48	228.41
	2007	266.49	184.37	263.23	601.64	198.25	277.53
	2008	295.36	202.43	273.02	709.42	215.70	308.34
	2009	317.84	223.07	333.86	769.33	237.16	325.84
	2010	327.74	236.60	332.44	711.45	262.97	340.95
	2011	398.46	255.07	421.37	1042.73	283.00	395.61
	2012	387.49	274.37	366.10	940.22	259.14	387.46
	2013	377.08	255.29	367.75	963.98	253.64	366.07
	2014	355.08	254.77	360.37	922.78	251.70	331.50

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

	Years	Total households	of which, households of:				
			Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
of which:							
- for human consumption	2001	88.62	75.47	97.12	150.20	88.88	85.61
	2002	103.48	86.79	101.80	176.38	101.70	101.71
	2003	117.45	97.36	126.27	201.19	109.92	115.13
	2004	136.20	118.38	141.51	219.08	126.52	134.16
	2005	143.62	121.87	152.48	241.92	129.35	140.76
	2006	147.04	125.32	153.86	246.42	137.81	144.47
	2007	158.70	137.47	163.41	271.70	137.99	155.84
	2008	180.03	154.68	195.87	311.34	165.89	176.98
	2009	193.57	166.78	206.80	345.60	179.43	189.63
	2010	200.14	176.75	214.66	332.47	189.64	195.53
	2011	211.46	180.17	234.31	369.91	198.35	203.55
	2012	226.16	194.02	238.01	410.20	200.18	217.15
	2013	228.72	194.19	256.30	413.14	199.10	219.45
	2014	217.93	189.18	244.67	412.81	208.82	200.68
- food products	2001	88.55	75.45	96.97	150.14	88.84	85.50
	2002	103.38	86.77	101.74	176.15	101.68	101.56
	2003	117.30	97.34	126.27	200.97	109.86	114.87
	2004	136.03	118.30	141.51	218.56	126.52	133.96
	2005	143.43	121.80	152.44	241.37	129.34	140.52
	2006	146.80	125.26	153.77	245.74	137.79	144.13
	2007	158.46	137.43	162.15	271.16	137.93	155.57
	2008	179.49	154.49	195.73	309.41	165.40	176.38
	2009	193.17	166.70	206.49	343.95	179.28	189.16
	2010	199.68	176.70	214.28	330.27	189.45	195.01
	2011	211.01	179.98	234.17	368.84	198.35	202.92
	2012	226.09	193.94	238.01	409.91	199.93	217.13
	2013	228.66	194.06	256.20	413.12	199.10	219.45
	2014	217.82	189.18	244.67	412.20	208.82	200.55
- non-food products	2001	0.07	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.11
	2002	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.23	0.02	0.15
	2003	0.15	0.02	-	0.22	0.06	0.26
	2004	0.17	0.08	*)	0.52	-	0.20
	2005	0.19	0.07	0.04	0.55	0.01	0.24
	2006	0.24	0.06	0.09	0.68	0.02	0.34
	2007	0.24	0.04	1.26	0.54	0.06	0.27
	2008	0.54	0.19	0.14	1.93	0.49	0.60
	2009	0.40	0.08	0.31	1.65	0.15	0.47
	2010	0.46	0.05	0.38	2.20	0.19	0.52
	2011	0.45	0.19	0.14	1.07	-	0.63
	2012	0.07	0.08	-	0.29	0.25	0.02
	2013	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.02	-	*)
	2014	0.11	*)	-	0.61	-	0.13

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

	Years	Total households	of which, households of:				
			Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
II. LOANS AND CREDITS REFUNDED, AMOUNTS DEPOSITED AT THE C.E.C. BANK, OTHER BANKS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS							
	2001	13.23	22.85	16.18	9.55	8.02	8.19
	2002	15.34	25.95	17.88	16.66	7.78	8.70
	2003	23.16	38.64	14.73	12.89	28.63	15.13
	2004	37.37	63.02	25.63	24.73	17.62	21.84
	2005	58.25	101.16	30.61	41.12	46.90	28.06
	2006	57.12	93.31	45.76	37.65	37.16	34.56
	2007	71.73	119.36	51.98	22.84	57.34	44.32
	2008	98.59	152.88	46.40	32.92	59.23	73.29
	2009	113.40	178.24	94.47	42.35	79.29	79.75
	2010	113.53	195.88	66.72	28.49	78.10	73.72
	2011	109.11	176.68	67.47	35.18	80.22	76.70
	2012	101.44	160.72	58.57	31.26	45.04	72.97
	2013	106.64	179.17	49.50	35.73	55.60	70.14
	2014	95.27	155.40	53.32	37.37	40.95	67.77
of which:							
- deposits at the CEC Bank, other banks and similar institutions	2001	5.51	8.32	6.35	7.28	1.83	3.77
	2002	6.33	8.14	11.83	12.71	2.30	4.01
	2003	8.05	9.68	2.86	7.81	1.04	8.20
	2004	11.94	13.01	11.74	20.13	3.25	8.41
	2005	19.99	27.05	14.58	29.84	13.20	9.58
	2006	15.50	16.72	17.15	26.27	12.87	11.98
	2007	16.83	19.66	8.58	7.99	28.06	15.68
	2008	24.59	26.91	8.26	16.37	11.23	27.70
	2009	20.40	18.03	27.03	14.87	3.52	24.67
	2010	14.92	18.74	2.12	6.38	2.58	16.56
	2011	18.44	17.58	11.72	12.11	31.02	20.63
	2012	15.18	14.60	6.28	11.74	3.92	17.32
	2013	21.01	28.35	5.08	14.62	0.04	17.58
	2014	17.69	20.78	7.76	12.55	0.50	19.05
- loans and credits refunded	2001	5.87	11.04	5.14	2.07	5.48	3.36
	2002	7.04	13.74	4.50	3.01	4.88	3.77
	2003	10.54	20.50	7.65	4.41	10.64	5.42
	2004	14.68	27.39	9.52	3.18	9.52	8.59
	2005	23.22	46.33	8.83	9.49	15.30	10.80
	2006	23.29	41.92	15.59	7.50	16.24	13.09
	2007	33.26	60.78	21.78	12.14	13.94	16.85
	2008	44.60	75.15	18.92	13.26	24.19	27.92
	2009	54.12	88.49	44.23	15.70	48.04	35.00
	2010	60.28	104.86	39.35	16.20	53.00	36.09
	2011	54.17	90.03	28.25	15.74	31.29	38.28
	2012	49.88	77.68	25.92	15.01	28.61	37.28
	2013	51.07	81.28	30.23	17.37	28.86	37.58
	2014	46.58	75.97	28.60	19.51	25.19	32.18

109. Expenditure and other money outflows, by purpose, according to the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014 (continued)

-monthly average per household, lei-

		of which, households of:				
Years	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non agricultural activities	Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
III. CASH BALANCE						
AT THE END OF THE						
PERIOD						
2001	75.43	110.94	87.08	51.60	51.03	57.83
2002	98.94	141.88	123.52	64.29	70.92	76.12
2003	124.42	181.67	141.60	84.62	91.19	94.12
2004	191.50	265.05	198.91	158.78	138.53	144.44
2005	232.55	321.71	258.16	194.40	161.76	168.83
2006	270.67	364.86	342.89	224.88	262.39	190.60
2007	338.67	486.53	313.08	222.54	194.15	248.20
2008	437.60	569.44	366.76	281.13	215.02	373.42
2009	451.79	573.05	377.98	313.65	318.09	398.24
2010	430.93	562.85	349.01	256.78	240.64	389.96
2011	397.56	487.91	342.59	295.86	210.56	370.28
2012	408.31	515.29	299.76	279.33	257.73	368.20
2013	423.62	540.43	330.77	309.60	215.45	382.26
2014	429.72	554.09	365.62	334.49	269.32	372.54
GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III)						
2001	605.18	839.55	605.05	493.30	466.91	484.41
2002	765.94	1061.17	749.56	628.77	569.96	605.58
2003	929.03	1297.30	917.75	785.44	771.11	712.82
2004	1278.81	1727.02	1196.45	1144.64	948.17	990.96
2005	1440.13	1987.87	1345.23	1181.03	1099.97	1085.98
2006	1632.45	2221.61	1556.26	1288.81	1307.63	1237.93
2007	1952.36	2714.53	1681.96	1474.27	1406.04	1462.83
2008	2451.38	3262.32	1997.30	1815.36	1634.61	1951.19
2009	2612.52	3458.80	2244.99	2079.39	1953.44	2117.59
2010	2607.41	3481.62	2254.32	1903.76	1934.66	2149.07
2011	2690.43	3458.97	2311.13	2333.34	1922.12	2252.34
2012	2754.22	3574.73	2163.56	2276.33	1958.06	2265.09
2013	2847.66	3759.37	2316.25	2383.59	1984.36	2309.49
2014	2794.24	3772.59	2326.65	2371.76	2041.40	2194.50

Source: Household Budget Survey

¹⁾ Including the equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and beneficiaries of social benefits

²⁾ Data under 0,05

- Lack of data

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

110. Level and structure of total expenditure, by category of households, in the period 2001-2014

Years	% of total:									
	Total expenditure <i>monthly average per person (lei)</i>	of which, expenditure for:								
		Money expenditure	consumption expenditure	of which for:			investment expenditure	production expenditure	taxes, contributions, levies, duties	Equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources
				food and beverages consumed	purchase of non-food goods	payment of services				
2001	516.52	75.0	55.7	23.5	17.1	15.1	0.7	1.9	13.3	25.0
2002	651.66	77.1	56.9	22.8	18.0	16.1	0.9	1.8	14.0	22.9
2003	781.45	76.2	57.5	22.8	18.6	16.1	1.6	1.9	11.9	23.8
2004	1049.94	77.5	58.6	22.6	19.7	16.3	1.1	1.8	12.5	22.5
2005	1149.33	81.7	62.7	23.0	21.6	18.1	1.4	1.5	12.5	18.3
2006	1304.66	83.0	62.5	22.2	21.9	18.4	2.4	1.3	13.5	17.0
2007	1541.96	82.7	61.4	22.0	21.7	17.7	1.7	1.3	15.0	17.3
2008	1915.19	84.6	61.9	22.2	22.4	17.3	2.1	1.4	15.8	15.4
2009	2047.33	84.5	62.3	22.3	22.2	17.8	1.3	1.2	16.2	15.5
2010	2062.95	84.1	62.4	22.1	22.1	18.2	1.5	1.1	15.7	15.9
2011	2183.76	81.8	60.5	21.8	21.1	17.6	0.8	1.1	16.1	18.2
2012	2244.47	82.7	61.8	22.4	21.4	18.0	0.5	1.0	16.3	17.3
2013	2317.40	83.7	62.2	22.5	21.4	18.3	0.6	1.1	16.6	16.3
2014	2269.25	84.4	62.6	21.7	21.8	19.1	0.6	1.2	16.7	15.6

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

111. Component consumption evolution, in the period 2001-2014

Years	-monthly average per household, lei-		
	food consumption	non-food goods	payment of services
2001	210.10	88.56	77.86
2002	252.19	117.41	104.88
2003	295.40	145.64	125.83
2004	372.95	207.41	171.64
2005	407.90	248.40	207.59
2006	436.72	285.81	239.97
2007	497.18	335.06	272.46
2008	604.58	429.68	331.10
2009	648.79	454.86	364.95
2010	655.99	456.21	374.23
2011	687.60	460.78	383.91
2012	728.48	481.76	403.82
2013	750.78	495.64	423.62
2014	710.63	494.65	432.20

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

112. Consumption evolution, by the occupational status of the household's head, in the period 2001-2014

Years	Total households	Employees	Self-employed in non-agricultural activities	-monthly average per household, lei-		
				Farmers	Unemployed	Pensioners
2001	376.51	502.06	415.74	294.62	334.05	307.32
2002	474.47	633.71	502.26	368.68	403.58	385.48
2003	566.87	768.44	630.85	449.70	519.55	450.38
2004	752.00	981.14	807.31	577.10	639.57	608.98
2005	863.89	1132.17	881.60	658.18	743.36	695.80
2006	962.50	1251.38	969.11	693.93	842.42	777.72
2007	1104.70	1456.23	1059.00	779.40	931.84	880.99
2008	1365.36	1727.84	1317.64	931.25	1097.92	1135.50
2009	1468.60	1836.94	1400.60	1103.67	1265.17	1253.30
2010	1486.43	1849.57	1482.75	1065.70	1317.84	1286.43
2011	1532.29	1890.82	1518.20	1171.32	1310.60	1330.71
2012	1614.06	1981.02	1518.45	1266.60	1356.36	1393.05
2013	1670.04	2076.30	1618.67	1308.31	1403.24	1427.32
2014	1637.48	2078.50	1576.56	1312.48	1437.55	1362.16

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

113. Structure evolution of consumption expenditure, in the period 2001- 2014

Years	-percentage-		
	food consumption	non-food goods	payment of services
2001	55.8	23.5	20.7
2002	53.2	24.7	22.1
2003	52.1	25.7	22.2
2004	49.6	27.6	22.8
2005	47.2	28.8	24.0
2006	45.4	29.7	24.9
2007	45.0	30.3	24.7
2008	44.3	31.5	24.2
2009	44.2	31.0	24.8
2010	44.1	30.7	25.2
2011	44.9	30.1	25.0
2012	45.1	29.9	25.0
2013	44.9	29.7	25.4
2014	43.4	30.2	26.4

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

114. Structure of total consumption expenditure the main destinations, in the period 2001-2014

Years	2001	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>- monthly average per household, lei -</i>							
00 Total consumption expenditure	376.51	863.89	1486.43	1532.29	1614.06	1670.04	1637.48
<i>- percentage -</i>							
01 Agro-food goods and non-alcoholic beverages	52.2	44.2	41	41.7	41.9	41.4	40.0
02 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	6.0	5.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7
03 Clothing and footwear	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.5	15.6	16.6	16.3	16.7	16.7	17.2
05 Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0
06 Health	2.7	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.6
07 Transport	5.3	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2
08 Communications	3.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8
09 Recreation and culture	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.5
10 Education	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
11 Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
12 Miscellaneous products and services	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8

Source: Household Budget Survey

115. Component consumption, by the occupational status of the household's head, by residence area, by region and by household's size, in 2014

	Total consumption expenditure	of which:		
		food consumption	non-food goods	payment of services
TOTAL	1637.48	710.63	494.65	432.20
Employees	2078.50	815.37	657.11	606.02
Self-employed	1576.56	739.47	468.44	368.65
Farmers	1312.48	750.74	366.21	195.53
Unemployed	1437.55	674.66	354.76	408.13
Pensioners	1362.16	616.93	403.45	341.78
URBAN AREA	1831.77	725.58	534.65	571.54
RURAL AREA	1387.24	691.37	443.14	252.73
NORTH-EAST	1449.76	698.68	413.68	337.40
SOUTH-EAST	1421.64	617.11	428.09	376.44
SOUTH	1564.87	652.54	525.80	386.53
SOUTH-WEST	1458.97	659.58	445.95	353.44
WEST	1810.40	795.26	535.73	479.41
NORTH-WEST	1712.85	768.88	542.46	401.51
CENTER	1666.78	735.97	482.57	448.24
BUCHAREST-ILFOV	2125.80	792.21	607.75	725.84
1 person	902.03	402.08	233.89	266.06
2 persons	746.80	316.36	226.68	203.76
3 persons	661.43	270.45	208.73	182.25
4 persons	531.42	230.82	166.12	134.48
5 persons	453.89	210.52	140.17	103.20
6 persons	334.73	176.04	94.13	64.56

- monthly average per household, lei -

- monthly average per person, lei -

Source: Household Budget Survey

116. Disposable money income by decile, in the period 2001-2014

-monthly average per person, lei-

Years	Total household	Decile:									
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
2001	107.45	18.89	41.19	57.58	72.50	88.51	105.58	124.58	149.05	184.95	314.02
2005	273.49	61.10	113.70	151.09	186.37	223.35	264.60	305.50	361.77	457.69	821.49
2010	547.12	140.75	258.09	337.56	408.76	482.57	564.28	654.93	766.20	932.95	1484.95
2011	554.98	142.49	261.02	341.34	418.34	496.19	574.71	655.89	767.62	944.98	1505.91
2012	574.99	152.22	276.80	357.29	429.55	508.62	595.54	680.07	799.49	982.05	1539.93
2013	605.10	153.21	281.60	367.86	446.34	531.04	614.35	711.25	837.95	1036.71	1688.16
2014	637.35	164.58	308.01	396.10	483.12	576.73	658.71	755.03	878.19	1075.78	1696.35

Source: Household Budget Survey

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

117. State social insurance pensioners, by level of pension, at 31st December 2014

Average monthly level of pension (lei (RON)/ person)	Number of state social insurance pensioners	Old age			Anticipated pension	Partial anticipated pension	Disability				Survivor
		Total	of which:				Total	of which:			
			With full contribution stage	With incomplete contribution stage				Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	
Total	4692074	3360361	2457849	902512	21062	91089	686619	43426	308428	334765	532943
up to 100	33216	3331	792	2539	15	104	22443	5981	9100	7362	7323
101-150	27353	6727	1797	4930	12	84	6179	399	2065	3715	14351
151-200	49606	19401	1346	18055	14	167	7604	410	2245	4949	22420
201-250	94828	45323	3408	41915	13	403	9892	445	2598	6849	39197
251-300	143315	62035	5275	56760	17	1464	17948	492	4187	13269	61851
301-350	170593	71138	6510	64628	43	4772	26620	720	7427	18473	68020
351-400	195645	81660	8768	72892	50	8481	43265	1400	19743	22122	62189
401-450	221502	94344	19224	75120	48	10128	62025	3371	31572	27082	54957
451-500	242686	111884	47810	64074	44	9763	72889	5442	35610	31837	48106
501-740	1067346	618767	387228	231539	1327	34618	295896	18599	138594	138703	116738
741-790	208837	163662	136945	26717	1293	4279	30870	1505	14283	15082	8733
791-800	40773	33251	28409	4842	330	775	4967	246	2230	2491	1450
801-900	393009	335960	295020	40940	4120	5772	36441	1822	16627	17992	10716
901-1000	356452	322188	289911	32277	4105	3399	20230	987	9150	10093	6530
1001-2000	1337275	1282964	1136500	146464	9363	6442	28415	1553	12595	14267	10091
2001-3000	95097	93394	78001	15393	245	375	836	48	353	435	247
3001-4000	11442	11288	8628	2660	18	47	71	3	35	33	18
4001-5000	2199	2160	1622	538	3	13	18	1	11	6	5
over 5000	900	884	655	229	2	3	10	2	3	5	1

Source: National House of Public Pensions

118. Average real pension indices of state social insurance pensioners ¹⁾

	-percentages-																								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1990	100.0	74.3	63.1	56.3	55.0	61.4	63.1	50.3	49.2	47.2	44.0	46.6	48.2	51.6	57.7	62.3	68.1	83.6	112.1	125.7	122.6	116.8	116.9	117.0	120.5
1991		100.0	85.0	75.8	74.0	82.6	84.9	67.7	66.3	63.5	59.2	62.7	64.8	69.5	77.6	83.9	91.7	112.6	151.0	169.2	165.1	157.3	157.4	157.5	162.2
1992			100.0	89.2	87.1	97.2	99.9	79.7	78.0	74.7	69.7	73.8	76.3	81.8	91.4	98.8	107.9	132.5	177.7	199.1	194.3	185.1	185.2	185.3	190.9
1993				100.0	97.6	109.0	112.0	89.3	87.5	83.8	78.1	82.7	85.5	91.7	102.4	110.7	120.9	148.5	199.2	223.2	217.8	207.5	207.6	207.7	214.0
1994					100.0	111.6	114.7	91.5	89.6	85.8	80.0	84.7	87.6	93.9	104.9	113.4	123.9	152.1	204.0	228.6	223.1	212.6	212.7	212.8	219.2
1995						100.0	102.8	82.0	80.3	76.9	71.6	75.9	78.5	84.1	94.0	101.6	110.9	136.2	182.7	204.8	199.8	190.4	190.5	190.6	196.3
1996							100.0	79.7	78.1	74.8	69.7	73.9	76.4	81.8	91.4	98.8	108.0	132.6	177.8	199.3	194.5	185.3	185.4	185.4	191.0
1997								100.0	97.9	93.8	87.4	92.6	95.8	102.6	114.7	124.0	135.4	166.2	223.0	249.9	243.9	232.3	232.4	232.5	239.6
1998									100.0	95.8	89.3	94.6	97.8	104.8	117.1	126.6	138.3	169.8	227.7	255.2	249.1	237.3	237.4	237.5	244.6
1999										100.0	93.2	98.7	102.1	109.4	122.3	132.2	144.3	177.2	237.7	266.4	260.0	247.7	247.8	247.9	255.4
2000											100.0	105.9	109.5	117.4	131.2	141.8	154.8	190.1	255.1	285.8	278.9	265.7	265.9	266.0	274.0
2001												100.0	103.4	110.8	123.9	133.8	146.2	179.5	240.7	269.8	263.3	250.8	250.9	251.1	258.7
2002													100.0	107.2	119.7	129.4	141.4	173.6	232.8	260.9	254.6	242.7	242.8	242.8	250.1
2003														100.0	111.7	120.7	131.8	161.9	217.3	243.4	237.6	226.4	226.5	226.6	233.4
2004															100.0	108.1	118.0	145.0	194.5	217.9	212.7	202.6	202.7	202.9	208.9
2005																100.0	109.2	134.1	179.8	201.6	196.7	187.4	187.6	187.6	193.2
2006																	100.0	122.8	164.6	184.6	180.0	171.6	171.6	171.7	177.0
2007																		100.0	134.1	150.3	146.7	139.7	139.8	139.9	144.1
2008																			100.0	112.0	109.4	104.2	104.2	104.3	107.5
2009																				100.0	97.5	93.0	93.0	93.0	95.8
2010																					100.0	95.3	95.3	95.3	98.3
2011																						100.0	100.1	100.1	103.1
2012																							100.0	100.0	103.0
2013																								100.0	103.0
2014																									100.0

¹⁾ Including pensions of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior and the Romanian Intelligence Service.

119. Average number of pensioners

-thousands persons-

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<u>TOTAL (I+II+III)</u>	6233	6067	5806	5745	5701	5689	5675	5589	5487	5410	5357
I. Social insurances pensioners¹⁾											
- total	6205	6042	5785	5726	5685	5676	5664	5580	5480	5404	5352
of which:											
- <u>state</u>	4597	4611	4633	4643	4664	4718	4767	4744	4702	4681	4682
- <u>farmers</u>	1474	1292	1005	932	866	799	737	677	619	564	513
Social insurances pensioners											
(excluding the pensioners											
coming from the former system for											
farmers)	4731	4750	4780	4794	4819	4877	4927	4903	4861	4840	4839
of which:											
For old age	3158	3146	3142	3153	3186	3239	3309	3350	3383	3418	3453
With full contribution stage	2258	2223	2194	2161	2099	2030	2282	2607	2579	2516	2537
With incomplete contribution stage	900	923	948	992	1087	1209	1027	743	804	902	916
Anticipated pension	12	12	12	12	10	9	9	9	11	14	19
Partial Anticipated pension	106	113	119	117	113	112	123	125	114	101	96
Disability	790	827	866	882	892	909	887	834	778	737	708
Grade I	32	35	37	39	41	42	41	39	38	39	41
Grade II	552	552	560	556	549	545	511	442	378	344	323
Grade III	206	240	269	287	302	322	335	353	362	354	344
Survivor	665	652	641	630	618	608	599	585	575	570	563
II. Social support beneficiaries²⁾											
- type of pension	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
III. I.O.V.R. pensioners											
(invalids, war widows and											
orphans)	24	21	18	16	14	11	9	8	6	5	4
Disability	7	6	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
Survivors	17	15	13	11	10	8	6	6	4	4	3

¹⁾ Include state social insurances pensioners, pensioners from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior Romanian Intelligence Service, Ministry of Culture, Insurance House of Lawyers

²⁾ Social support type of pension is paid from the social insurances fund.

120. Average monthly pension

	-lei (RON)/person-										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<u>TOTAL (I+II+III)</u>	204	246	298	389	572	685	716	753	773	805	846
I. Social insurances pensioners¹⁾	204	246	298	389	573	686	717	753	774	806	847
- total											
of which:											
- <u>state</u>	232	267	311	399	593	711	739	773	778	809	845
- <u>farmers</u>	74	88	117	159	253	300	309	311	313	327	342
Social insurances pensioners (excluding the pensioners coming from the former system for farmers)	244	289	336	434	631	750	778	815	832	862	900
of which:											
For old age	285	340	395	511	741	880	908	950	966	996	1038
With full contribution stage	339	404	469	609	879	1051	1057	1083	1097	1126	1165
With incomplete contribution stage	151	184	223	298	475	591	577	481	548	632	684
Anticipated pension	365	391	440	557	803	953	980	968	938	984	1050
Partial Anticipated pension	217	244	287	378	560	669	696	682	638	628	638
Disability	186	210	251	319	460	542	557	568	565	577	585
Grade I	207	230	258	322	462	544	559	570	571	581	549
Grade II	188	213	255	323	466	549	564	578	579	591	598
Grade III	177	203	242	310	449	530	548	556	550	563	577
Survivor	123	147	171	221	320	381	396	417	445	465	493
II. Social support beneficiaries²⁾											
- type of pension	69	77	87	111	161	188	192	193	194	202	211
III. I.O.V.R. pensioners (invalids, war widows and orphans)	205	216	226	236	245	245	244	242	238	234	233
Disability	337	359	375	391	403	402	399	396	391	381	377
Survivors	152	158	167	174	181	181	180	180	179	179	178

¹⁾ Include state social insurances pensioners, pensioners from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior Romanian Intelligence Service, Ministry of Culture, Insurance House of Lawyers

²⁾ Social support type of pension is paid from the social insurances fund.

121. Main indicators on poverty and social exclusion
(estimates based on available income by adult equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
At-risk-of-poverty thresholds (lei/year)								
Single person	3507	3908	4776	5181	5349	5382	5528	5823
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	7364	8207	10031	10881	11232	11301	11609	12228
At-risk-of-poverty rate ¹ , %	24.8	23.4	22.4	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4	25.4
Relative at risk of poverty gap, %	34.8	32.3	32.0	30.6	31.8	30.9	32.6	35.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, %								
40% of median equivalised income	12.9	11.2	10.8	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	13.4
50%	18.7	16.6	16.5	15.0	16.1	16.5	16.3	19.1
70%	32.1	30.1	29.1	27.6	29.0	29.5	30.4	30.7
At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008), %		23.4	18.2	16.2	17.9	19.9	20.4	22.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (pensions included), %	46.2	47.8	48.2	47.4	49.8	50.1	48.2	48.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (pensions excluded), %	30.9	30.7	29.1	27.5	29.1	28.0	27.8	28.5
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20) income quintile share ratio	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.2
Pareto Indicator (20/80)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Inequality of income distribution Gini coefficient, %	37.8	36.0	34.9	33.3	33.2	33.2	34.0	34.7

¹ At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median equivalised income)

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>

For Romania the data source was Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)

122. Main indicators on poverty and social exclusion in Member States of European Union in 2013

	At-risk-of-poverty	Relative at risk of poverty gap	Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20) income quintile share ratio	Gini coefficient
	(%)	(%)	S80/S20	(%)
EU-28	16.6	23.8	5.0	30.5
Belgium	15.1	19.2	3.8	25.9
Bulgaria	21.0	30.9	6.6	35.4
Czech Republic	8.6	16.6	3.4	24.6
Denmark	12.3	23.7	4.3	27.5
Germany	16.1	20.4	4.6	29.7
Estonia	18.6	21.5	5.5	32.9
Ireland	14.1	17.4	4.5	30.0
Greece	23.1	32.7	6.6	34.4
Spain	20.4	30.9	6.3	33.7
France	13.7	16.6	4.5	30.1
Croatia	19.5	28.1	5.3	30.9
Italy	19.1	28.0	5.7	32.5
Cyprus	15.3	17.7	4.9	32.4
Latvia	19.4	27.5	6.3	35.2
Lithuania	20.6	24.8	6.1	34.6
Luxembourg	15.9	17.5	4.6	30.4
Hungary	14.3	21.7	4.2	28.0
Malta	15.7	19.1	4.1	27.9
Netherlands	10.4	16.5	3.6	25.1
Austria	14.4	21.3	4.1	27.0
Poland	17.3	22.6	4.9	30.7
Portugal	18.7	27.4	6.0	34.2
Romania	22.4	32.6	6.6	34.0
Slovenia	14.5	20.4	3.6	24.4
Slovakia	12.8	24.1	3.6	24.2
Finland	11.8	15.0	3.6	25.4
Sweden	14.8	19.8	3.7	24.9
United Kingdom	15.9	19.6	4.6	30.2

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>
For Romania the data source was Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)

123. At-risk-of-poverty thresholds in Member States of European Union in 2013

-euro-

	At-risk-of-poverty thresholds	
	Single person	Two adults with two children younger than 14 years
Belgium	12890	27068
Bulgaria	1754	3684
Czech Republic	4616	9694
Denmark	16138	33891
Germany	11749	24673
Estonia	3947	8289
Ireland	11439	24022
Greece	5023	10547
Spain	8114	17040
France	12572	26402
Croatia	3047	6398
Italy	9440	19824
Cyprus	9524	20001
Latvia	2799	5879
Lithuania	2819	5920
Luxembourg	19981	41959
Hungary	2717	5706
Malta	7256	15238
Netherlands	12504	26258
Austria	13244	27812
Poland	3098	6507
Portugal	4906	10303
Romania	1240	2603
Slovenia	7111	14934
Slovakia	4042	8489
Finland	13963	29323
Sweden	15849	33282
United Kingdom	11217	23555

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>
For Romania the data source was Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)

124. At-risk-of-poverty rate by main categories of population (poverty profile)
(estimates based on available income by adult equivalent)

-%-

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	24.8	23.4	22.4	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4	25.4
Sex								
Male	24.3	22.4	21.4	20.7	21.9	21.9	22.3	25.5
Female	25.3	24.3	23.4	21.4	22.5	23.2	22.5	25.2
Age								
0-17 years	32.8	32.9	32.9	31.3	32.9	34.6	32.1	39.4
18-24 years	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.9	28.2	28.9	30.2	33.2
25-54 years	20.8	20.1	20.1	19.4	20.9	21.6	21.3	24.2
55-64 years	20.2	17.0	15.5	13.9	15.3	13.5	15.8	16.5
65 years and over	30.6	26.0	21.0	16.7	14.1	15.4	15.0	15.5
Activity and employment status								
Employed persons, total*	18.3	17.5	17.6	17.2	18.9	19.1	18.0	19.6
Employees	-	-	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	4.9	6.3
Employed persons except employees	-	-	53.7	49.9	54.7	54.2	53.4	56.7
Not employed persons, total*	27.9	24.7	22.3	20.5	20.8	22.0	22.7	25.0
Unemployed persons	46.4	42.7	46.4	45.4	47.7	51.8	51.1	50.8
Retired persons	22.9	19.0	15.7	12.8	11.1	11.2	12.0	12.8
Other inactive persons (pupils, students, fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities etc.)	33.1	31.8	30.7	29.8	32.9	34.9	36.0	41.3
Household type								
Households without dependent children, total	22.0	18.4	16.5	14.3	14.1	14.3	15.4	15.7
Single person, total	36.2	32.9	29.1	26.7	23.6	24.9	25.5	26.0
Single male	25.8	23.8	21.4	21.5	17.2	21.2	22.6	24.7
Single female	41.8	37.7	32.9	29.5	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.6
One adult younger than 65 years	27.2	24.3	24.6	24.5	21.1	21.8	23.6	25.0
One adult 65 years or over	44.2	39.4	32.4	28.3	25.4	26.9	26.8	26.6
Two adults younger than 65 years	17.0	13.8	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.8	14.4	15.2
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years or over	25.8	20.0	14.5	11.3	9.6	8.7	8.2	8.8
Households with dependent children, total	26.5	26.3	26.2	25.3	27.4	29.2	27.2	32.3
Single person with dependent children	42.5	39.9	35.3	31.9	40.0	39.8	31.3	30.7
Two adults with one dependent child	14.9	14.1	14.9	16.4	18.2	18.7	15.2	15.7
Two adults with two dependent children	22.4	24.0	24.3	26.7	26.7	27.2	22.8	31.1
Two adults with three or more dependent children	54.8	57.3	56.3	60.4	54.7	59.8	60.6	73.1
NUTS 2 regions								
North-East	36.5	32.4	31.5	29.5	32.4	33.7	33.5	35.6
South-East	29.3	28.2	22.5	26.3	28.0	29.7	32.0	33.3
South	26.6	22.3	23.0	22.2	21.6	22.1	22.4	25.5
South-West	36.3	36.9	37.4	30.7	28.9	29.9	30.1	29.7
West	11.1	15.9	15.4	17.6	18.8	20.5	22.9	26.8
North-West	21.3	18.9	18.7	14.6	20.0	15.9	15.9	21.9
Center	17.8	19.9	19.4	19.4	18.0	18.6	15.9	20.0
Bucharest-Ilfov	7.3	6.5	6.4	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.9	5.5

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>
For Romania the data source was Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)

* Persons from 18 years or over

125. Relative at risk of poverty gap by sex and age

-%-

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	34.8	32.3	32.0	30.6	31.8	30.9	32.6	35.2
Sex								
Male	35.4	32.6	32.4	31.5	33.7	31.9	33.2	37.9
Female	34.8	31.7	31.3	30.3	29.3	30.3	32.0	33.3
Age								
0-17 years	40.1	38.6	36.7	35.4	34.7	33.6	38.2	40.5
18-64 years	35.4	31.8	32.9	32.0	33.3	33.5	33.3	37.6
65 years and over	28.3	23.2	23.3	19.1	19.6	18.6	18.3	19.6

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>
For Romania the data source was Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)

126. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008) by sex and age

-%-

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	23.4	18.2	16.2	17.9	19.9	20.4	22.0
Sex							
Male	22.4	17.5	16.0	17.8	19.3	20.4	22.1
Female	24.3	18.9	16.4	17.9	20.5	20.4	21.9
Age							
0-17 years	32.9	28.4	25.0	27.0	30.6	29.6	34.9
18-64 years	20.0	16.0	15.1	17.1	18.6	19.6	20.7
65 years and over	26.0	15.3	10.5	10.0	12.8	12.7	11.8

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>
For Romania the data source was Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)

127. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and sex – AROPE

-%-

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	45.9	44.2	43.1	41.4	40.3	41.7	40.4	40.2
Sex								
Male	45.1	43.0	41.9	40.8	39.5	40.7	39.4	39.8
Female	46.7	45.3	44.2	42.1	41.1	42.6	41.3	40.6
Age								
0-17 years	50.5	51.2	52.0	48.7	49.1	52.2	48.5	51.0
18-64 years	42.0	41.0	40.5	39.7	39.0	40.2	39.4	38.7
65 years and over	57.7	49.2	43.1	39.9	35.3	35.7	35.0	34.0

Source: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>
For Romania the data source was Quality of Life Survey (ACAV)