



syntheses

**ROMANIA
IN FIGURES**

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



ROMÂNIA



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Coordinators of publication:

Tudorel ANDREI – President

Coordinators of edition:

Adriana CIUCHEA – Director General

Ilie DUMITRESCU – Director

Editor in chief:

Daniel Celu VÎRDOL – Deputy Director

Authors:

Adriana CIUCHEA, Silvia PISICĂ, Florentina GHEORGHE, Lucia Cecilia SINIGAGLIA
Liliana PINTILIA, Cristiana MALI, Andoria Cristina IONIȚĂ, Lavinia BĂLTEANU,
Andreea CAMBIR, Nina ALEXEVICI, Ioana DIMA, Florica CÎRSTEA, Liviu GHILENCEA

Translation:

Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU – Director

Lavinia POPESCU – Counsellor

Department of European Affairs and International Cooperation

Editing:

Andreia MESTEACĂN – Counsellor

Elena TUDOR – Counsellor

Gabriela Melania PODBEREȚCHI – Expert

Cristina BABOI – Counsellor

Genia MIHOC – Counsellor

Mădălina NĂVALĂ – Counsellor

Make-up:

Daniela BUCUR – Counsellor

Laura ENACHE – Referent

CD editing:

Roxana Mihaela ȘERBAN – Counsellor

Pre-press and printing:

General Division of IT and Statistical Infrastructure

Division of Statistical Publications Editing

Coordinators:

Gheorghe VAIDA-MUNTEAN – General Director

Vitty-Cristian CHIRAN – Director

Rodica-Elena SOLOVĂSTRU – Chief of Office

Photo:

Vitty-Cristian CHIRAN – Director

"The North Quarter" Bucharest

Pre-press:

Laurențiu MUNTEANU – Counsellor

Cover:

Alexandru POPESCU – Counsellor

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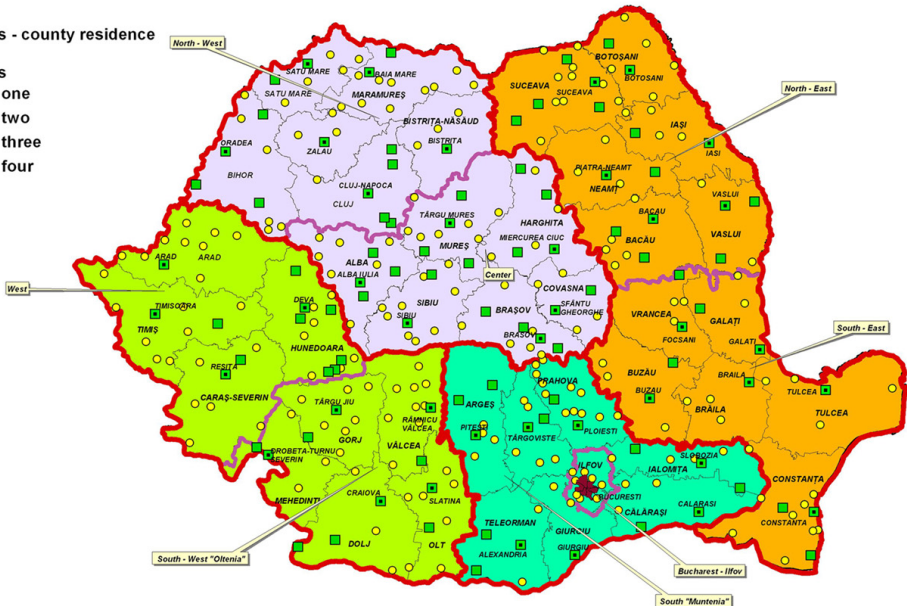
EUROPEAN UNION



COUNTIES GROUPING BY MACROREGIONS AND DEVELOPEMENT REGIONS

Legend:

- Municipalities - county residence
- Towns
- Municipalities
- Macroregion one
- Macroregion two
- Macroregion three
- Macroregion four
- ▬ Regions
- Bucharest sectors



100 0 100 200 Kilometers



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Geographical position of Romania

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

¹⁾ According to Greenwich.

Source: Institute of Geography.

- Romania is situated in the geographical centre of Europe (south-east of Central Europe), in the north of the Balkan Peninsula, at half the distance between the Atlantic Coast and the Urals, inside and outside the Carpathians Arch, on the lower course of the Danube (1075 km), and is bathed by the Black Sea.
- The geometrical centre, of the country is placed at the crossing of the 45°N parallel with the 25°E meridian (100 km N-W of the country's capital, Bucharest).
- **Total area = 238397 km².**
The total area of Romania was updated by the National Agency for Cadastre and Land Registration according to the Law on cadastre and land registration No 7/1996, with subsequent amendments.
- **Romanian total borders = 3150 km.**
- **Neighbours:** Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Hungary.
- **The Romanian coast**, of the Black Sea stretches along 245 km, between the Musura stream (at the border with Ukraine) and the Vama Veche locality (at the border with Bulgaria).

Administrative organisation of the Romanian territory on December 31, 2016

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

¹⁾ Including Bucharest Municipality.



ROMANIA'S RELIEF

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

Major mountain peaks

Name of peak	Name of massif	County	Height (m)
Moldoveanu	Făgăraş	Argeş	2544
Negoiu	Făgăraş	Argeş, Braşov, Sibiu	2535
Parângu Mare	Parâng	Gorj, Hunedoara	2519
Peleaga	Retezat	Hunedoara	2509
Omu	Bucegi	Prahova, Braşov, Dâmboviţa	2505

Source: *Institute of Geography.*

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

Major rivers

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

¹⁾ *Excluding the tributaries which form the first degree basins.*

Source: *Institute of Geography.*

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

Anthropic lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume (mil. m ³)
Porţile de Fier	Mehedinţi	70000.0 ¹⁾	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinţi	7920.0	800.0

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

Source: *Institute of Geography.*



Major natural lakes

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

Source: *Institute of Geography.*

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

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

Protected areas, in 2016

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

Source: *National Agency for Environment Protection.*

Biosphere reserves, in 2016

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

Source: *National Agency for Environment Protection.*



Air temperature, in 2016

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	10.8	35.0	24.VI	-17.2	24.I
Suceava	9.7	34.4	1.VIII	-19.2	4.I
Oradea	11.6	35.1	24.VI	-14.3	22.I
Iași	11.3	36.8	1.VIII	-17.1	4.I
Cluj-Napoca	9.7	34.1	17.VI	-14.7	24.I
Târgu Mureș	10.0	34.6	14.VII	-15.6	3.I
Bacău	10.8	36.3	1.VIII	-14.7	20.I
Timișoara	11.9	34.7	23; 24.VI	-13.6	23.I
Deva	10.7	35.7	17.VI	-16.0	24.I
Sibiu	9.9	33.7	17.VI	-22.6	20.I
Vârful Omu	-1.8	17.2	21.VI	-24.0	23.I
Galați	12.4	36.1	21.VI; 1.VIII	-14.6	24.I
Târgu Jiu	11.4	35.0	22.VI	-17.3	24.I
Buzău	12.2	36.3	1.VIII	-15.8	21.I
Calafat	12.8	37.5	14.VII	-20.4	23.I
Turnu Măgurele	12.5	38.2	1.VIII	-20.2	20.I
Bucharest-Filaret	12.9	37.7	1.VIII	-18.6	24.I
Constanța	13.4	32.6	7.VIII	-11.7	3; 25.I

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

Precipitations, in 2016

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	703.9
Suceava	656.9
Oradea	728.7
Iași	594.7
Cluj-Napoca	762.4
Târgu Mureș	636.7
Bacău	875.9
Timișoara	801.7
Deva	729.6
Sibiu	722.5
Vârful Omu	1363.9
Galați	740.5
Târgu Jiu	709.1
Buzău	614.3
Calafat	726.1
Turnu Măgurele	604.9
Bucharest-Filaret	677.0
Constanța	506.3

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.



POPULATION

- 19760314 inhabitants, on January 1st, 2016 (usual resident population);
- Density of the usual resident population: 82.9 locuitori / km², on January 1st, 2016.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (2101413 inhabitants, permanent resident population on July 1st, 2016), divided into six administrative sectors.

Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Ţepeş.

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

MAIN CITIES: Bucharest, Iaşi, Timişoara, Cluj-Napoca, Constanţa, Craiova, Galaţi, Braşov, Ploieşti, Oradea.

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

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

MAIN HARBOURS:

- at the Black Sea: Constanţa, Mangalia;
- at the Danube: Moldova Nouă, Orşova, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Calafat, Corabia, Turnu Măgurele, Zimnicea, Giurgiu, Olteniţa, Călăraşi, Cernavodă, Hârşova, Măcin, Brăila, Galaţi, Tulcea, Sulina.

MAIN AIRPORTS: Bucharest ("Henri Coandă"-Otopeni and "Aurel Vlaicu"-Băneasa), Constanţa („Mihail Kogălniceanu”), Timişoara („Traian Vuia”), Cluj-Napoca, Iaşi, Craiova, Arad, Bacău, Baia Mare, Oradea, Satu Mare, Sibiu, Târgu Mureş, Suceava, Tulcea.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Romanian.

ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY: December 1.

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

GOVERNMENT FORM IN ROMANIA:

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

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

The exchange rate is set on the interbank currency market on a daily basis; the reference currency is the euro. In 2016, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4,4908.



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

inhabitants

	2013 ¹⁾	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Total	19988694	19913193	19819697	19760314
By sex				
Male	9756310	9728663	9680537	9649811
Female	10232384	10184530	10139160	10110503
By age group				
0-14 years	3120572	3088469	3073669	3064993
15-59 years	12272901	12159133	12003116	11913806
60 years and over	4595221	4665591	4742912	4781515
By area				
Urban	10772678	10726149	10669579	10635824
Rural	9216016	9187044	9150118	9124490

¹⁾ Revised data.

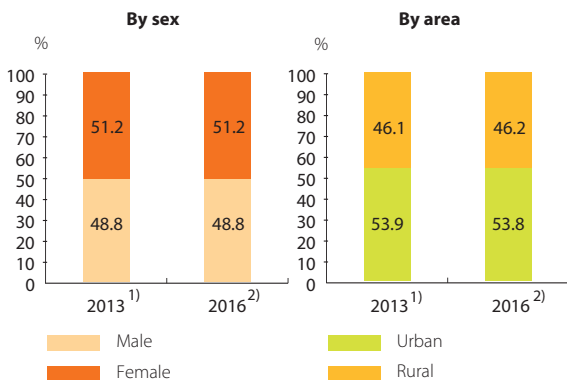
²⁾ On January 1st.

On January 1st 2016, Romania's usual resident population was 19760.3 thousand inhabitants, of which 10.1 million women (51.2 %). The negative natural increase, combined with the values of external migration balance, entailed a diminution of the usual resident population during July 1st 2013 - January 1st 2016 with 228.4 thousand persons. The age structure of the usual resident population bears the specific imprint of the demographic ageing process, marked primarily by declining birth rates, which has determined the absolute and relative fall of young population (0-14 years) and the increase in the share of older people (60 years and over). On January 1st 2016 compared to July 1st 2013, a lower share of young people (0-14 years) was noticed, from 15.6 % to 15.5 %, while the share of elderly population (aged 60 and over) increased from 23.0 % to 24.2 %.

The adult resident population (15-59 years) on January 1st 2016 represents 60.3 % of the total, decreasing with 359.1 thousand persons as against July 1st 2013. Among the adult population, the share of the age groups 15-19, 25-29 years, 35-39 years and 45-49 years increased, while the share of the age groups 20-24 years, 30-34 years, 40-44 years, 50-54 years and 55-59 years decreased.

On January 1st 2016, the usual resident population in urban area was 10.6 million persons, accounting for 53.8 % of the country's population.

Usual resident population



¹⁾ On July 1st.

²⁾ On January 1st.



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

inhabitants

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Total	22359849	22299730	22260158	22214995
By sex				
Male	10914386	10885054	10865733	10843549
Female	11445463	11414676	11394425	11371446
By age group				
0-14 years	3363560	3318773	3293121	3265251
15-59 years	14320180	14235372	14120879	14009764
60 years and over	4676109	4745585	4846158	4939980
By area				
Urban	12636239	12584794	12562433	12514299
Rural	9723610	9714936	9697725	9700696

¹⁾ Provisional data.

On July 1st 2016, the Romania's permanent resident population was 22215.0 thousand people, a decrease with 144.9 thousand people compared to July 1st 2013; this decrease was mainly due to the negative natural increase of the population.

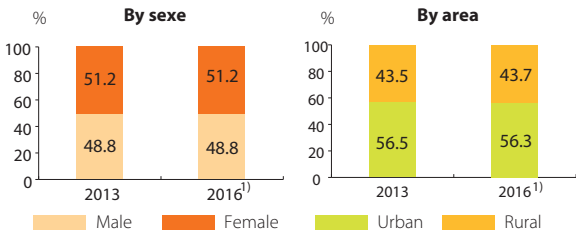
On July 1st 2016 compared to July 1st 2013 the share of young people (0-14 years) fell from 15.0 % to 14.7 % and the share of the elderly population (aged 60 and over) increased from 20.9 % to 22.2 %. The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 63.1 % of total, decreasing with 310.4 thousand persons from July 1st 2013.

On July 1st 2016, the permanent resident population in urban area was 12.5 million persons, accounting for 56.3 % of the country's population.

Note: Year 2016 - Provisional data.

Usual resident population to July 1st 2013 - revised data.

Permanent resident population, on July 1st



¹⁾ Provisional data.

The average age of the population, on July 1st

years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
The average age of the usual resident population	41.0 ¹⁾	41.2	41.4	41.5 ²⁾
The average age of the permanent resident population of Romania	40.3	40.6	40.8	41.0

¹⁾ Revised data.

²⁾ On January 1st.

The average age of the usual resident population of the country grew from 41.0 years (July 1st 2013) to 41.5 years (January 1st 2016), average age characterising countries with "adult" population. Female population, with an average age of 43.1 years was on January 1st 2016 older than male population by 3.2 years.

The average age of the permanent resident population increased from 40.3 years (July 1st 2013) to 41.0 years (July 1st 2016). Female population, with an average age of 42.5 years was on July 1st 2016 older than male population by 3.0 years.



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Vital statistics (absolute data)				
Live births	188599 ¹⁾	193103	197491	188415 ²⁾
Deaths	247475 ¹⁾	254237	261294	256476 ²⁾
- Infant deaths	1677 ¹⁾	1628	1500	1386 ²⁾
Natural increase	-58876 ¹⁾	-61134	-63803	-68061 ²⁾
Marriages	107507	118075	125454	133183 ³⁾
Divorces	28507	27188	31527	30497 ³⁾
Rate ⁴⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live births	9.4 ¹⁾	9.7	10.0	9.5
Deaths	12.4 ¹⁾	12.8	13.2	13.0
- Infant deaths ⁵⁾	8.9 ¹⁾	8.4	7.6	7.4 ²⁾
Natural increase	-3.0 ¹⁾	-3.1	-3.2	-3.5
Marriages	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.0
Divorces	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4

Note: The number of live births, deaths and infant deaths from 2013 does not include the live-births, deaths and infant deaths which occurred abroad and were registered in Romania.

In 2014 - 2016 period are included live births, deaths and infant deaths for people with usual residence in Romania.

For birth and mortality rates from the 2013-2015 period, the usual resident population on July 1st of each year was used and for 2016 year, the usual resident population on January 1st was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

For marriage and divorce rates the permanent resident population at July 1st was used.

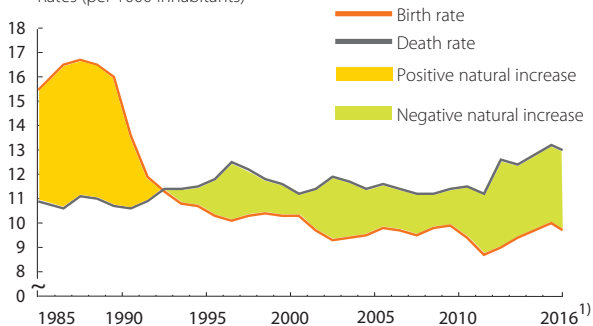
1) Revised data. 2) Semi-final data. 3) Final data.

4) For 2016 provisional data. 5) For 1000 live births.

Source: NIS - statistical demographic surveys.

Birth rate, death rate and natural increase

Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)



Note: For the 1985 - 2011 period permanent resident population at July 1st was used.

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

For 2012 and 2013, the live births and the deaths do not include the live births and deaths which occurred abroad and were registered in Romania. Beginning with in 2014 are included only live births and deaths for people with usual residence in Romania.

Revised data on live births and deaths in 2013 show absolute data, final data on vital events (births/deaths) registered in 2013, to which live births and deaths lately registered in 2014, 2015 and the first four months of 2016, but occurred in 2013, are to be added.

1) Provisional data.

Source: NIS - statistical demographic surveys.



The birth rate, the first component of the vital statistics showed for 2016 a decrease compared to the previous year and a slight increase compared to 2013. Under the conditions where, on the short and medium term, mortality is not expected to contribute significantly to reducing the demographic decline in Romania, the birth rate remains the only component on which it could be acted with efficient outcomes.

In 2016¹⁾, the number of live births with usual residence in Romania was 188.4 thousand and decreased with 9.1 thousands compared to 2015 and by 184 persons compared to 2013²⁾.

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

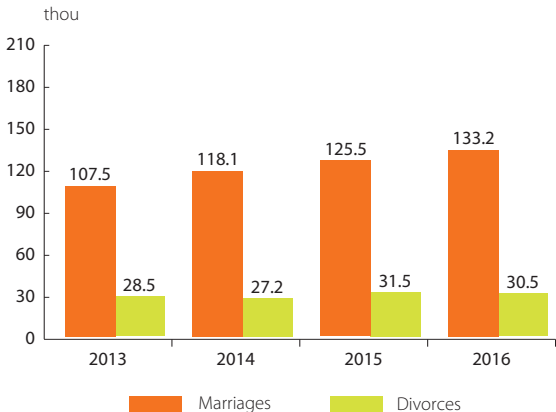
256.5 thousand persons with usual residence in Romania have died in 2016¹⁾, 4.8 thousand people less than in 2015 and 9.0 thousand people more than in 2013²⁾. The number of deaths under 1 year for children with usual residence in Romania, registered in 2016¹⁾, was 1386, with 114 fewer deaths compared to 2015 and with 291 less in comparison with 2013²⁾.

Note: The number of live births, deaths and infant deaths does not include the live births and deaths from abroad.

In **2014 - 2016** period are included only live births, deaths and infants deaths for people with usual residence in Romania.

1) Semi-final data. 2) Revised data.

Evolution of marriages and divorces

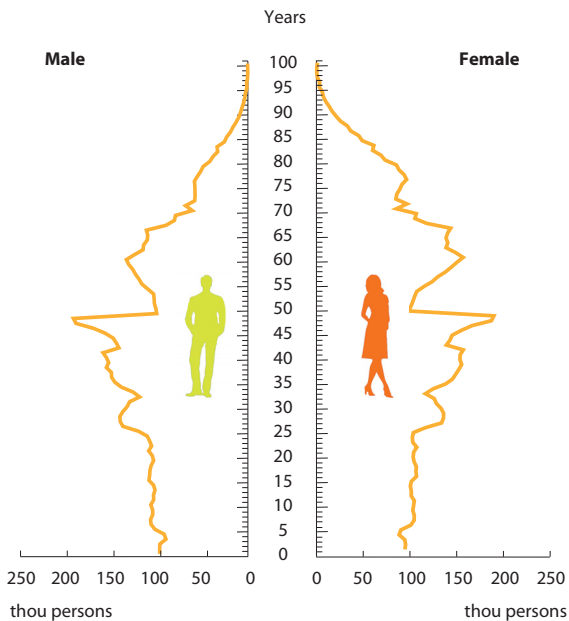


133.2 thousand marriages were concluded in 2016. Compared to 2013, the number of marriages increased by 25.7 thousands, while compared to 2015 there were 7.7 thousands more.

In 2016 the number of divorces was 30.5 thousands, increasing by 2.0 thousands compared to 2013 and by one thousands compared to 2015.



Usual resident population by age and sex, on January 1st, 2016



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

Top ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants with permanent residence in Romania, on July 1st, 2016

Current number	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	2101413
2.	Iași	364381
3.	Timișoara	331927
4.	Cluj-Napoca	321754
5.	Constanța	316649
6.	Craiova	304030
7.	Galați	303205
8.	Brașov	290283
9.	Ploiești	232302
10.	Oradea	222229

¹⁾ Municipality (county residence).



On July 1st, 2016¹⁾, 12.5 million people had their permanent residence in urban area, representing more than half of the country's population. Of the 320 towns and cities, 85.6 % had a population of less than 50 thousand inhabitants, representing 18.1 % of the country's population and 32.1 % of the urban population. Large cities (over 100000 inhabitants) hold 31.3 % of the country's population and 55.6 % of the urban population. In rural area, on July 1st 2016¹⁾, there were 9.7 million persons, representing 43.7 % of the country's population. The communes with populations between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants represented 79.7 % of the total number of communes.

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	8	8	8	9
700000 and over	9	9	9	8
Municipalities and towns - total	320	320	320	320
Under 5000	21	21	21	21
5000 - 19999	191	191	191	192
20000 - 49999	62	62	62	61
50000 - 99999	22	22	22	21
100000 - 199999	13	13	13	14
200000 - 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
Commune - total	2861	2861	2861	2861
Under 1000	89	90	94	94
1000 - 1999	600	607	605	612
2000 - 4999	1689	1679	1676	1669
5000 - 9999	447	446	445	446
10000 and over	36	39	41	40

In 2015, the average duration of life has continued to increase reaching to 75.39 years, the current values of 71.94 years for men and 78.90 years for women, being higher than in 2013²⁾, both overall and by sex. Data on 2016 will be available in July 2017.

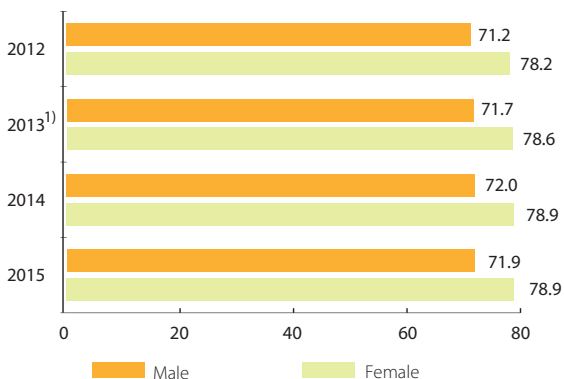
Note: For the year **2013** the live-births, deaths respectively the infant deaths do not include the live-births and deaths which occurred abroad.

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

1) Semi-final data. 2) Revised data.



Average life expectancy by sex (years)



Note: Data on 2016 will be available in July 2017.

¹⁾ Revised data.

In 2015, the average duration of life has increased, as against 2013¹⁾, by 0.3 years for female population and by 0.2 years for male population. In 2015, the average duration of life of women was by 7.0 years longer than that of men.

Internal migration

	2013	2014	2015
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a change in permanent residence (absolute data)			
Total	350556	371677	361083
From rural to urban	74023	78411	77878
From urban to urban	108370	111545	105292
From rural to rural	65453	71063	71266
From urban to rural	102710	110658	106647
Rates ¹⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)			
Total	15.7	16.7	16.2
From rural to urban	5.9	6.2	6.2
From urban to urban	8.6	8.9	8.4
From rural to rural	6.7	7.3	7.4
From urban to rural	10.6	11.4	11.0

Note: Data on 2016 will be available in July 2017.

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

Source: NIS - Statistical surveys on demography.

In 2015, 361.1 thousand people have changed their permanent residence within the country, with 10,5 people more than in 2013 (350.6 thousand persons).

The same with previous years, in 2015, the migratory flows from urban area (to rural and to urban area) hold the largest shares in the structure of internal migration.



Romanian citizens who established their permanent residence abroad

persons number

	2013	2014	2015
Total	19056	11251	15235
By sex			
Male	8526	4776	6521
Female	10530	6475	8714
By age group			
Under 18 years	4551	2021	2610
18-40 years	10722	7430	9231
41-60 years	3160	1640	2937
61 years and over	623	160	457
By country of destination			
Australia	97	45	116
Austria	981	569	804
Belgium	237	282	369
Canada	954	688	1184
France	663	495	628
Germany	2283	2008	2780
Greece	110	60	129
Jordan	70	34	48
Israel	... ¹⁾	22	43
Italy	2607	1553	2033
United Kingdom	390	354	671
Republic of Moldova	165	479	632
Spain	4968	3134	3375
United States of America	819	536	802
Sweden	44	51	104
Ukraine	694	13	26
Hungary	346	286	420
Other countries	3628 ¹⁾	642 ¹⁾	1071

Note: Final data for 2016 will be available in January 2018.

¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.



Emigrants and immigrants, by change of usual residence

persons number

	2013	2014	2015
Immigrants			
Total	153646	136035	132795
By sex			
Male	84790	70841	73670
Female	68856	65194	59125
By age group			
Under 18 years	21070	16325	17279
18-40 years	88653	85089	79963
41-60 years	38136	29852	30229
61 years and over	5787	4769	5324
By country of destination			
Austria	1500	1977	1850
Belgium	1264	2500	2715
Canada	163	207	340
Denmark	1000	1500	1800
Switzerland	451	900	1100
France	2154	2200	1850
Germany	14390	14000	12700
Greece	2500	2800	2750
Italy	25462	14000	12840
United Kingdom	3100	3700	5641
Republic of Moldova	20764	20193	20365
Spain	67164	53242	46080
United States of America	346	403	790
Hungary	660	700	600
Other countries	12728	17713	21374
Emigrants			
Total	161755	172871	194718
By sex			
Male	65303	87356	104700
Female	96452	85515	90018
By age group			
Under 18 years	27231	23839	24309
18-40 years	91141	105828	134510
41-60 years	37517	38196	31306
61 years and over	5866	5008	4593
By country of destination			
Austria	7883	8000	8000
Belgium	9740	7759	11000
Canada	954	688	1184
Denmark	3254	3500	4200
Switzerland	1198	1805	1800
France	2765	2800	2500
Germany	22184	23715	25000
Greece	598	600	600
Italy	59347	48918	44209
United Kingdom	17250	34000	54412
Republica of Moldova	165	479	632
Spain	22434	29531	28382
United States of America	819	536	802
Hungary	680	700	750
Other countries	12484	9840	11247

Note: Data on 2016 will be available in January 2018.

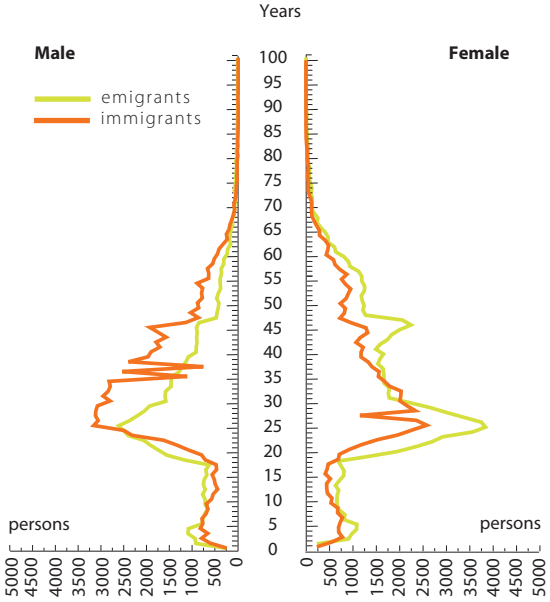
The balance of permanent international migration was positive, the number of immigrants being 1.5 times higher than the number of emigrants, while the breakdown by gender reveals that women prevail among emigrants (57.2%) and most of immigrants were men (57.5%).

In 2015, the balance of international migration by change of usual residence was negative, the number of emigrants exceeding the number of immigrants with 62 thousands people.

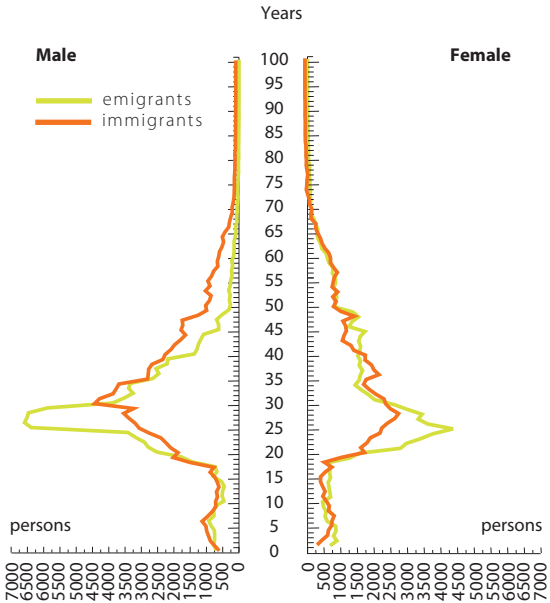
Unlike previous years, when women emigrated to a greater extent than men (58.8% in 2012 and 59.6% in 2013), during 2015 most people who have emigrated were male, accounting for 53.8% of emigrants. 55.5% of immigrants were male, decreasing compared to 2012 when the share of men who immigrated was 56.2%.



Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2013



Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2015



In the context of economic transition process, Romanian labour market faced significant changes in terms of volume and structure of the main indicators related to labour force. The characteristics of this process were the diminution of economically active population and of employment, while keeping at relatively constant values the unemployment rate. However, the financial crisis particularly manifested since the second half of 2008 affected the labour force structure, the diminution of employment being concomitant with unemployment sharpening.

Though during late '90s the economically active population values were still high (over 11 million persons), the new millennium began with a sharp decrease in the value of this indicator. After 2004, the economically active population was around 10 million persons.

In 2016, the economically active population was of 8979 thousand persons (decreasing as compared to 2013-2015), out of which 96.8% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

Economically active population, employment and unemployed¹⁾

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
	thou persons			
Economically active population - total	9202	9243	9159	8979
- Female	4011	4015	3916	3834
- Urban	5022	5078	5013	4962
Employment - total	8549	8614	8535	8449
- Female	3758	3770	3687	3643
- Urban	4587	4669	4662	4684
ILO¹⁾ unemployed - total	653	629	624	530
- Female	253	245	229	191
- Urban	435	409	351	278

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

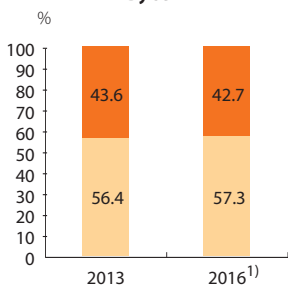
¹⁾ According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

²⁾ Provisional data.

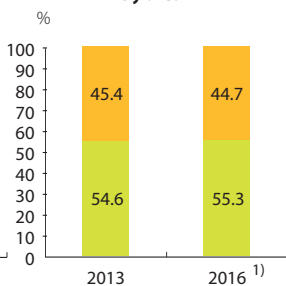
Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Economically active population

By sex



By area



Male
Female

Urban
Rural

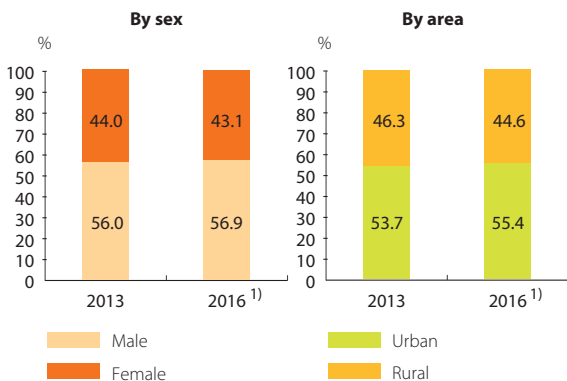
¹⁾ Provisional data.



Employment decreased over recent years, reaching 8449 thousand persons in 2016 (as compared to 8535 thousand persons in 2015 and 8549 thousand persons in 2013). Among the employed persons in 2016, 56.9% were men. Until 2002, most of employment was in rural area. Beginning with 2003, most of the employed persons had their permanent residence in urban area (55.4% in 2016). The category of employees prevails among employed persons (73.4% in 2016).

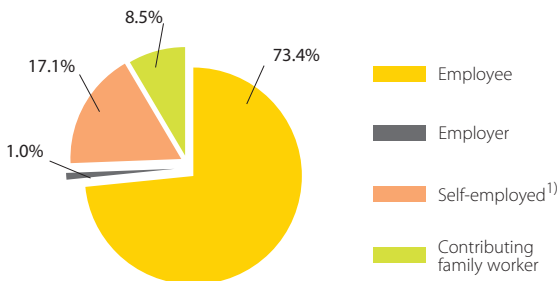
The unemployed number – according to the international definition (ILO) – in 2016 was 530 thousand persons, decreasing as compared to 2015 (-15.1%). In 2016, out of total unemployed, 23.6% were young persons (15-24 years).

Employment



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Employment structure, by employment status, in 2016



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



Employment, by main activity of the national economy

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Total	8549	8614	8535	8449
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2501	2442	2184	1952
Industry	1788	1852	1792	1749
Mining and quarrying	79	75	73	69
Manufacturing	1535	1595	1551	1598
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	92	92	82	82
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	82	90	86	98
Construction	630	640	637	678
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1085	1112	1149	1177
Transport and storage	429	433	475	472
Hotels and restaurants	175	181	186	205
Information and communication	144	148	173	168
Financial intermediation and insurance	118	112	105	111
Real estate activities	18	21	22	18
Professional, scientific and technical activities	166	193	185	196
Administrative and support service activities	172	184	204	207
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	425	391	442	434
Education	323	311	355	346
Human health and social work activities	354	368	388	390
Arts, entertainment and recreation	54	55	56	61
Other activities of the national economy	167	171	182	187

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

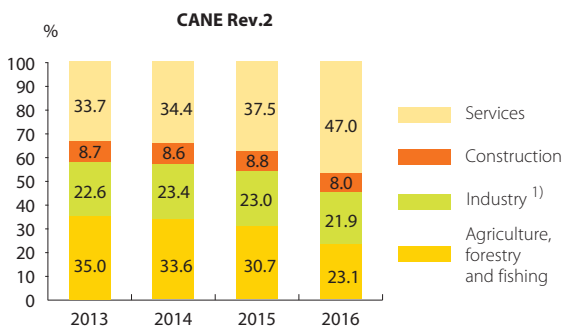
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2016, as compared to 2015, the employment breakdown by activity sector of the national economy indicates the significant increase in the number of those employed in water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities (13.9%), hotels and restaurants (10.4%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (8.4%). The activity branches where the number of employed persons sharply decreased are real estate activities (-18.0%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (-10.6%).



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



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

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

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The weight of employment in private sector fell during the last four years from 82.8% in 2013, to 82.5% in 2016. Out of total employment in private sector, 72.4% carried out their activities, in 2016, in industry, construction and services, a higher percentage than the one of 2015, when it was 69.3%.

In 2015, the average number of employees was 4611.4 thousand persons. The average number of employees increased during 2015 with 103.7 thousand persons compared to the previous year (4507.7 thousand people). The following economic activities showed significant increases: manufacturing, trade, information and communications, construction, human health and social work activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities.

The employees breakdown by economic sectors in 2015 shows that 60.9% were found in services (tertiary sector), decreasing by 0.2 percentage points as compared to 2014, respectively by 0.1 percentage points as against 2013. The secondary sector (industry and construction) included 36.6% of total employees, increasing by 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2014, but decreasing by 0.1 percentage points as against 2013. The weight of employees working in agricultural branches (primary sector) increased by 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2014 and by 0.2 percentage points as against 2013, reaching 2.5% of total.

The private sector absorbs most of the wage earners, so that in 2015 the weight of employees in the entirely private sector reached 70.6%, increasing as compared to 2014 by 1.3 percentage points.



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

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2013	2014	2015
Total	4444	4508	4611
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104	108	113
Industry	1285	1303	1335
Mining and quarrying	62	62	58
Manufacturing	1063	1085	1122
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	61	58	55
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	99	98	99
Construction	346	345	355
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	759	756	768
Transport and storage	256	251	256
Hotels and restaurants	120	128	134
Information and communication	126	133	143
Financial intermediation and insurance	93	90	88
Real estate activities	24	24	24
Professional, scientific and technical activities	131	136	144
Administrative and support service activities	235	252	260
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ¹⁾	187	192	194
Education	359	361	357
Human health and social work activities	322	323	332
Arts, entertainment and recreation	56	62	63
Other service activities	41	44	46

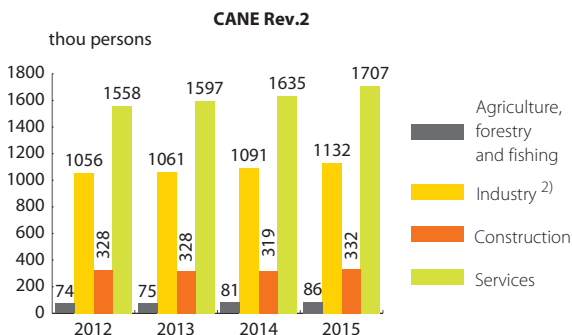
Note: Data on 2016 will be available in September 2017.

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

Source: Labour Cost Survey.



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



Note: Data on 2016 will be available in September 2017.

¹⁾ Including entirely private ownership and entirely foreign ownership.

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

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

Registered unemployed¹⁾, by educational level

	thou persons			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total unemployed²⁾	512	478	436	418
of which: women	216	200	185	173
Primary, secondary, vocational	356	357	335	333
of which: women	134	135	129	129
High school and post high school	120	92	79	68
of which: women	60	47	42	34
University	36	29	22	17
of which: women	22	18	14	10

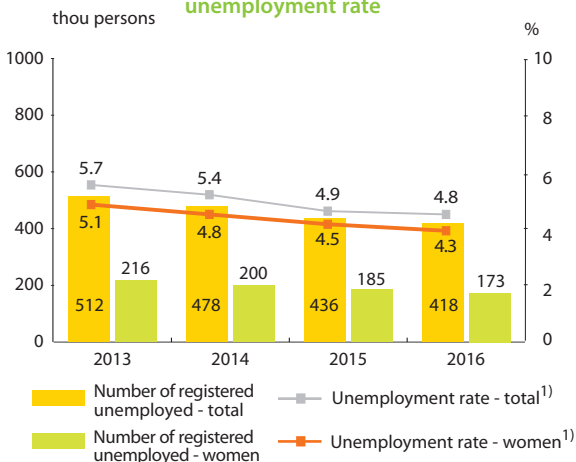
¹⁾ At the agencies for employment, at the end of the year.

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

The number of unemployed registered with the National Agency for Employment (ANOFM) had an downward evolution since 2013, reaching 418 thousand persons at the end of 2016. The unemployment rate showed the same fluctuations during 2013-2016 (accounting for 5.7% at the end of 2013, 5.4 % in 2014, 5.0 % in 2015, falling to 4.8% at the end of 2016).



Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2016, provisional data.

During 2013-2016, men prevailed among registered unemployed (57.9 % in 2013, 58.2 % in 2014, 57.7 % in 2015, and 58.6 % at the end of 2016). The number of unemployed women followed a decreasing trend from 2013 to 2016 (from 216 thousand persons to 173 thousand persons at the end of 2016).

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Total	7.1	6.8	6.8	5.9
Under 25 years	23.7	24.0	21.7	20.6
25 years and over	5.7	5.5	5.6	4.8
Male	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.6
Under 25 years	23.2	23.6	20.6	19.9
25 years and over	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5
Feminin	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.0
Under 25 years	24.6	24.7	23.4	21.8
25 years and over	4.9	4.8	4.6	3.9
Urban	8.7	8.1	7.0	5.6
Under 25 years	32.3	32.6	26.9	24.9
25 years and over	7.2	6.7	5.9	4.7
Rural	5.2	5.3	6.6	6.3
Under 25 years	17.6	18.3	18.5	18.3
25 years and over	3.9	3.9	5.2	4.9

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

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The unemployment according to the international definition (ILO) – calculated as share of unemployed in the economically active population significantly fell during recent years, reaching 5.9% in 2016 (as compared to 6.8% in 2015 and 7.1% in 2013). The ILO unemployment rate in 2016 was, however, 0.3 percentage points higher than the value recorded in the year when the economic-financial crisis began (5.6% in 2008).



The ILO unemployment rate decreased in 2016 as against previous year for both women and men. Thus, the unemployment rate for women was 5.0%, decreasing by 0.8 percentage points as against 2015, while for men the unemployment rate was 6.6%, decreasing by 0.9 percentage points as compared to previous year.

In 2016, the unemployment rate was lower in urban than in rural area (5.6% as against 6.3%).

The young persons aged 15-24 years are most severely affected by the unemployment phenomenon. Thus, in 2016, the youth unemployment rate was 20.6% (lower value than that recorded during 2013-2015), with significant differences by area (24.9% in urban as against 18.3% in rural area). The value of this indicator was 4.8% for those aged 25 years and over.

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0
Male	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3
Female	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.5
Urban	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.9
Rural	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.0
Young people (6 months and over)	13.8	14.3	13.1	13.0
Male	13.7	14.2	12.6	12.3
Female	14.0	14.6	14.0	14.1
Urban	19.0	19.3	15.8	15.2
Rural	10.1	11.0	11.5	11.8

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

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Long-term unemployment rate (share of unemployed for 12 months and over in the economically active population) was 3.0% in 2016, the same value as recorded in the previous year, but lower than that of 2013 (3.2%).

By gender, the values of this indicator in 2016 were 3.3% for men and 2.5% for women, while in terms of area 2.9% in urban, as against 3.0% in rural area.

Long-term unemployment rate for young persons (share of unemployed persons aged 15-24 years, unemployed for 6 months and over in the economically active population) showed a downward trend over recent years, reaching 13.0% in 2016, decreasing by 0.1 percentage points as against 2015 and by 0.8 percentage points as against 2013.



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Total				
(12 months and over)	45.2	41.1	43.9	50.0
Male	44.1	41.8	43.8	50.1
Female	46.8	40.0	44.1	49.8
Urban	47.7	42.1	43.3	51.8
Rural	40.1	39.2	44.6	48.1
Young people				
(6 months and over)	58.3	59.7	60.6	63.1
Male	59.1	60.0	61.2	62.0
Female	57.1	59.2	59.9	64.8
Urban	58.9	59.1	58.6	61.3
Rural	57.4	60.3	62.4	64.4

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

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Incidence of long-term unemployment (share of unemployed for 12 months and over in total unemployed) was 50.0% in 2016 (increasing as compared to 2013-2015). In urban area, the indicator value was 51.8%, 3.7 percentage points over that recorded in rural area.

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Activity rate				
Total	64.9	65.7	66.1	65.6
Male	73.4	74.3	75.3	74.8
Female	56.3	56.9	56.7	56.2
Urban	64.5	65.8	65.9	66.4
Rural	65.5	65.5	66.4	64.6
Employment rate				
Total	60.1	61.0	61.4	61.6
Male	67.6	68.7	69.5	69.7
Female	52.6	53.3	53.2	53.3
Urban	58.9	60.5	61.3	62.6
Rural	61.8	61.7	61.7	60.2

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

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

1) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2016, the activity rate of working age population (15-64 years) was 65.6% (as compared to 66.1 in 2015) and recorded higher values for male population (74.8%, as against 56.2% for female population). By area, the indicator values were quite close: 66.4% in urban and 64.6% in rural area.

The employment rate of working age population (15-64 years) in 2016 was 61.6%, slightly increasing as against previous year (61.4%).

In 2016, the employment rate for the population aged 20-64 years was 66.3%, slightly increasing as compared to previous year (66.0%), a distance of 3.7 percentage points to the national target of 70% set out in the context of Europe 2020 strategy.



The job vacancy rate is one of the indicators expressing the labour demand on the labour market. The average annual rate of job vacancy in 2016 was 1.28% (up by 0.16 percentage points compared to the previous year, but declining by 0.78 percentage points compared to 2007, a year in which the job vacancy rate had the highest value).

Job vacancy rate, by major occupational group (%)

Major occupational groups	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ¹⁾	0.72	0.89	1.12	1.28
Members of legislative bodies, of the executive, high officials of public administration, leaders and senior civil servants	0.46	0.61	0.72	0.87
Specialists in various fields of activity	0.97	1.26	1.52	1.78
Technicians and other specialists in the technical field	0.78	0.92	1.09	1.20
Civil servants	0.63	0.89	1.12	1.27
Service workers	0.53	0.73	1.09	1.16
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.47	0.53	0.47	0.58
Craft and related trades workers	0.43	0.61	0.74	0.99
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.88	0.93	1.05	1.28
Elementary occupations	0.87	0.90	1.21	1.26

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

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

Source: Job Vacancy Survey.



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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.72	0.89	1.12	1.28
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.35	0.43	0.65	0.58
Industry - total	0.88	0.92	1.14	1.27
Mining and quarrying	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.19
Manufacturing	0.93	1.01	1.23	1.37
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.51
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1.37	0.89	1.22	1.17
Construction	0.24	0.36	0.43	0.45
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.28	0.43	0.67	0.72
Transport and storage	0.50	0.70	1.06	1.07
Hotels and restaurants	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.68
Information and communication	0.59	0.73	1.18	1.48
Financial intermediation and insurance	0.85	0.92	1.02	1.45
Real estate activities	0.52	0.68	0.90	0.95
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.72	0.74	0.96	1.17
Administrative and support service activities	0.58	0.75	0.75	1.06
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ¹⁾	1.98	2.64	3.23	3.73
Education	0.40	0.72	0.69	0.70
Human health and social work activities	1.22	1.66	2.13	2.68
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.67	1.50	2.22	2.54
Other service activities	2.21	2.56	2.51	2.43

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

Source: Job Vacancy Survey.



Total income of households

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
- lei, monthly per household -				
Total income	2559.1	2500.7	2686.8	2944.6
	- percentage -			
Money income	83.5	84.1	87.9	89.4
Equivalent value of the income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social benefits	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
Equivalent value of the consumption of agricultural products from own resources	14.7	14.2	10.7	9.3

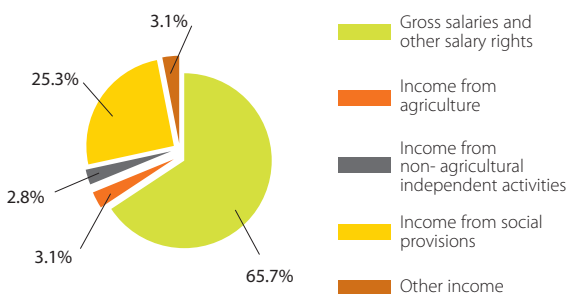
Note: Starting with 2014, data are estimated based on usual resident population and are not comparable with the data series published for previous periods.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the 2013-2016 period, the main source of total household income formation was the money income, which increased from 83.5% in 2013 to 89.4% in 2016. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 10.6% in 2016, mainly due to the equivalent value of the consumption of agro-food products from own resources (which experienced a decrease of 5.9 percentage points as compared to 2013).

Structure of money income, in 2016¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2016, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest share in the money income of households (65.7%), increasing by 2.4 percentage points as compared to 2015. A major share in the money income of households is that of social benefits (25.3%, an decrease of 1.9 percentage point as compared to 2015). On the contrary, the income from agriculture, the income from independent activities and the property income have a low share in the money income of households.



If the first decade of the last twenty years was characterised by economic instability, strongly influenced by the level and evolution of the inflation rate, the second decade was marked by the end of the transition to the market economy.

Thus, a reinvigoration of the real value of earnings started in 2003, with the level reached in 2007 exceeding by 11.8% the level of 1990, for the first time since 1990.

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Total	1579	1697	1859	2088
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1179	1270	1371	1647
Industry	1604	1720	1827	2014
Mining and quarrying	2943	3260	3454	3436
Manufacturing	1466	1578	1704	1907
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	2917	3093	3077	3217
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1427	1509	1575	1764
Construction	1191	1240	1422	1559
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1293	1412	1588	1861
Transport and storage	1629	1707	1863	2064
Hotels and restaurants	898	958	1080	1239
Information and communication	3067	3357	3822	4316
Financial intermediation and insurance	3645	3708	4004	4233
Real estate activities	1349	1344	1516	2007
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2351	2442	2748	3191
Administrative and support service activities	1132	1261	1427	1623
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ²⁾	2420	2754	2893	2964
Education	1533	1733	1886	1986
Human health and social work activities	1456	1496	1656	2070
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1216	1249	1385	1629
Other service activities	991	1141	1297	1417

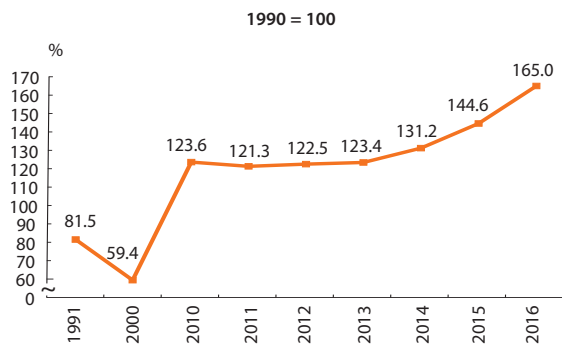
¹⁾ Operative data, excluding the earnings of employees in the economic units having less than 4 employees.

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

Source: Labour Cost Survey (2013 - 2015 period);
Monthly Survey on Earnings (2016).



Indices of real earnings



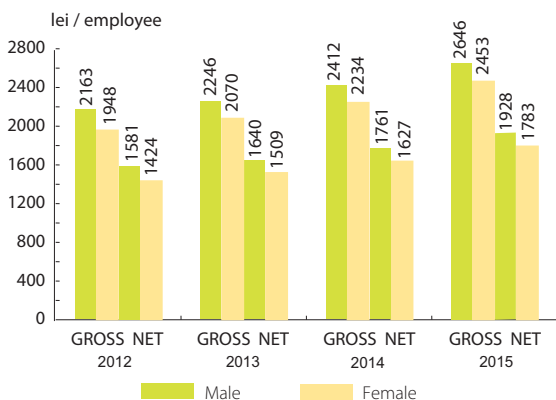
Note: For 2016, provisional data.

In 2008 the real earnings index was 130.3% compared to 1990, the trend in the years that followed being slightly downwards. Starting 2012, the real earnings index followed an upward trend, peaking in 2015 (144.6% compared to 1990). Thus, compared to the previous year, there was an increase of the real earnings index by 13.4 percentage points and compared to 2008 by 14.3 percentage points.

In 2016¹⁾, the real earnings index was 165.0% compared to 1990, higher by 20.4 percentage points than the previous year.

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

Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



Note: For 2016, the data will be available in September 2017.

Source: Labour cost survey



Total household consumption expenditure

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
	- lei , monthly per household -			
Total consumption expenditure	1670.04	1637.48	1702.87	1810.75
	- percentage -			
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages	41.4	40.0	38.2	36.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0
Clothing and footwear	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	16.7	17.2	17.9	17.6
Furniture, dwelling equipment and maintenance	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.8
Health	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8
Transport	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.1
Communications	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2
Leisure and culture	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.2
Education	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6
Miscellaneous products and services	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.7

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

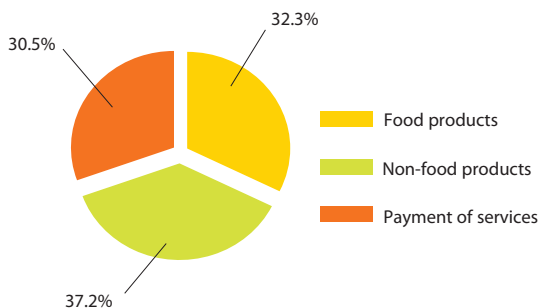
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

During the 2013-2016 period, agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages had the highest share in the total consumption expenditure (36.1%), decreasing by 5.3 percentage points as compared to 2013. In contrast, the amount spent on the dwelling, its endowment and maintenance had an upward trend every year (in 2016, percentage points higher compared to 2013).

In 2016, for total households, the food consumption expenditure had a share of 32.3% in the total consumption expenditure. On average, for total households, the share of the expenditure on non-food goods was 37.2%, while the expenditure on services had a share of 30.5%.

Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2016¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).



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

	M.U.	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Fresh meat	kg	3.187	3.249	3.390	3.394
Meat products	kg	1.031	1.036	1.101	1.120
Fats	kg	1.193	1.215	1.225	1.210
Milk	litres	5.870	5.794	5.758	5.813
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.745	0.759	0.767	0.746
Potatoes	kg	3.314	3.314	3.196	3.062
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.617	7.726	7.553	7.726
Fruit	kg	3.449	3.574	3.693	3.831
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages	litres	4.489	4.753	4.783	5.178
Beer	litres	1.205	1.140	1.292	1.382
Wine	litres	0.876	0.886	0.874	0.893
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.206	0.221	0.200	0.210

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

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

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

The monthly average consumption of fresh meat amounted to 3.4 kg per capita in 2016. If we add meat products, the consumption of meat amounts to 4.5 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 54 kg per capita.

In 2016, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages had a monthly average of 5.2 litres per capita for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages, 1.4 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, and 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2013, these levels were higher for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages (by 15.3%), for beer (by 14.7%).

Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Audio sets	82.3	78.5	76.0	77.5
TV sets - total	144.5	142.4	145.5	152.0
Refrigerators and freezers	78.1	77.0	74.7	71.7
Combined refrigerator-freezers	47.0	47.5	49.4	53.0
Gas cooking stoves	96.4	96.2	96.2	97.1
Electric washing machines	78.9	79.2	81.3	83.0
Vacuum cleaners	67.3	67.3	69.9	72.6
Sewing machines	20.4	19.3	18.0	19.3
Bicycles	31.2	30.5	32.6	35.8
Motorcycles and mopeds	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5
Cars	28.5	27.7	28.3	30.4

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

1) Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

During the 2013-2016 period, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2013 to 2016, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers increased by 12.8% due to an decrease in households endowment with combined refrigerator-freezers (with 8.2%). Also, an important increase compared to 2013 was registered to bicycles (+14.7%), population endowment with TV sets (+5.2%) and with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines by 7.9% and 5.2% respectively. Households endowment with durable goods is influenced both by the financial resources of households and by the goods accumulated in the previous years, as well as by the range of goods on the market, goods that are increasingly high tech.



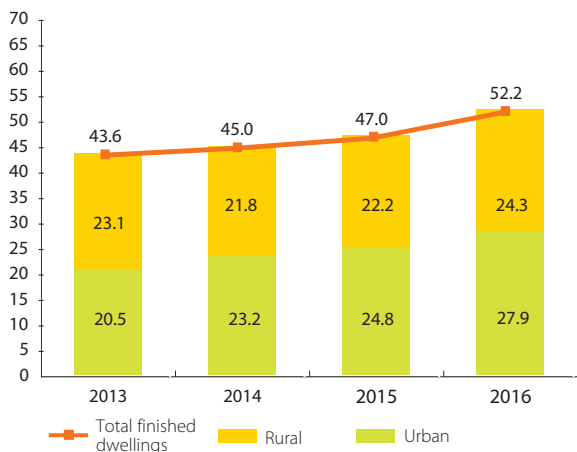
Evolution of the dwellings stock

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dwellings stock (thou) - <i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	8800 8698	8841 8735	8882 8776	8929 8822
Habitation rooms (thou) - <i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	23874 23695	24021 23834	24167 23979	24329 24139
Useful floor area (thou m²) - <i>private majority ownership (thou m²)</i>	413764 410462	416870 413385	419860 416345	423174 419623
Finished dwellings - total <i>- from private funds</i>	43587 41547	44984 41660	46984 45687	52206 50978

The dwellings stock has kept its upward trend in recent years, recording 8929 thousand dwellings at the end of 2016. By ownership, the largest share of the dwellings stock at the end of 2016 is the dwellings under by the private majority ownership (98.8%).

Finished dwellings, by area

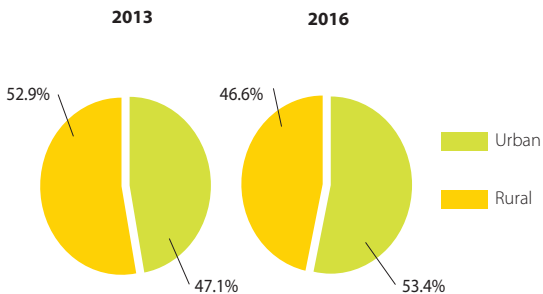
thou dwellings



In 2016, 52.2 thousand dwellings were finished, 5.2 thousand more than the previous year.

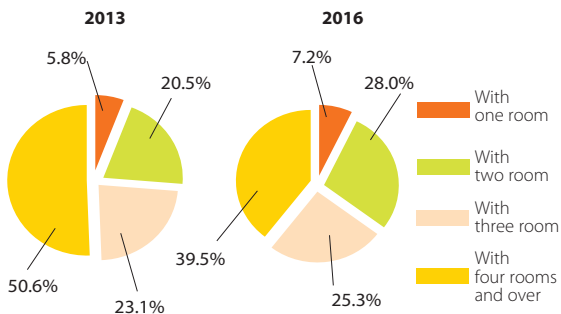


Structure of the finished dwellings, by area



In 2016, according to the breakdown by residence area, the share of the dwellings that were ready to be used was higher in the urban area (53.4%) than in the rural area (46.6%).

Finished dwellings, by number of habitation rooms



Unemployment benefits

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monthly average (lei / person)				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	426	424	427	443
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	229	226	219	230
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in the economy				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	55.3	48.5	42.2	37.4
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	29.7	25.8	21.6	19.4

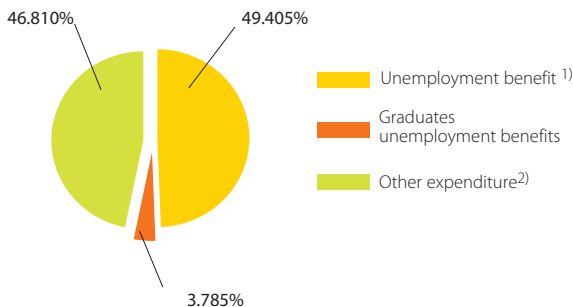
¹⁾ The unemployment benefit granted to the persons who are unemployed as a result of losing their jobs, in accordance with Article 39 of Law No 76/2002.

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

In 2016, the monthly average unemployment benefit was 443 lei, 4.0% more than in 2013, and amounted to 37.4% of the minimum gross national salary. The unemployment benefit for graduates from educational institutions (230 lei) amounted to 19.4% of the minimum gross national salary in 2016 as compared to 29.7% in 2013.

In 2016, the highest share in the total expenditure on the social protection of the unemployed was that of the unemployment benefit (49.4%).

Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2016



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

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

Source: National Agency for Employment.

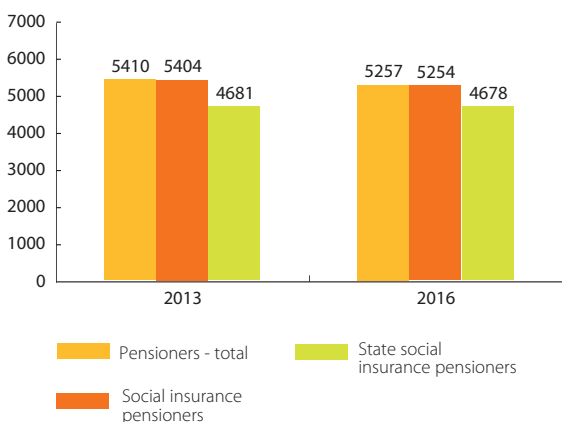


	M.U.	2013	2014	2015	2016
Social insurance pensioners¹⁾ - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5404	5352	5302	5254
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	806	847	893	949
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4681	4682	4683	4678
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	809	845	886	931
Social insurance pensioners from the former system for farmers					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	564	513	464	419
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	327	342	361	381
Social insurance pensioners (excluding farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4840	4839	4838	4835
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	862	900	944	998
Pensioners receiving social security benefits²⁾					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	1	1	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	202	211	221	234
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5	4	3	2
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	234	233	232	230

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

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

Evolution of the average number of pensioners

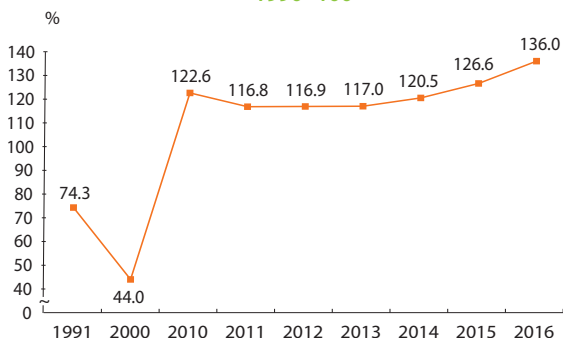


In 2016, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5254 thousand persons, decreasing by 150 thousand persons as compared to 2013.

The number of state social insurance pensioners also decreased by 3 thousand persons as compared to 2013. In 2016, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 949 lei, 1.2 times higher than in 2013.

In 2016, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 931 lei, increasing by 15.1% as compared to 2013.

Real average pension indices 1990=100



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

	M.U.	2013	2014	2015
Tickets - total	thou	189.0	210.0	207.0
Balneary treatment	thou	189.0	210.0	207.0
Expenditure on treatment and rest ¹⁾	thou lei	291083.0	288616.0	283568.0

Note: Data on 2016 will be available in September 2017.

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

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Justice.



Social assistance benefits and services financed by Ministry of Labour and Social Justice budget

lei thou

	2013	2014	2015
Paid amounts - total	8019182.2	8146442.5¹⁾	9975256.5
I. Social benefits			
State children allowances	2718491.5	2684862.1	3541590.8
Child rearing benefit	1534501.9	1552480.6	1578924.7
Insertion bonus for child rearing	189548.7	207881.0	230359.0
Family allowance	215062.0	260682.7	535518.0
Benefits for thermal energy provided by the district heating grid	84721.3	50383.9	42905.0
Benefits for natural gas heating	103716.9	80588.7	72019.4
Benefits for wood, coal or petroleum fuels	179992.6	91165.3	78300.4
Electric power heating aid	28.9	4465.5	4559.3
Social aid for ensuring the guaranteed minimum income	533372.7	662894.3	673411.1
Allowances for family placement	51833.3	71387.8	317207.6
Benefits for refugees	796.0	1836.0	1273.9
Financial aid	1475.6	1523.0	1567.0
Emergency aid	2046.4	3866.1	7885.1
Health social insurance contributions for guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries	31201.1	36361.8	37112.9
Payment for compulsory dwelling insurance for families receiving the guaranteed minimum income	2639.5	650.1	3075.0
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child rearing	85489.1	86614.2	88054.2
Benefits for disabled persons			
Support for child rearing granted for persons with disabilities	34900.1	37356.0	36238.8
Monthly indemnity for the caregiver of the visually impaired, with major disability	316016.2	331200.3	374383.6
Monthly indemnity for adults with severe or major disability	1181430.9	1213394.8	1468290.4
Complementary budget for severe, major or moderate disabled persons	576027.1	593355.6	721205.1
Monthly indemnity for persons with HIV/AIDS	38827.4	41819.1	44642.8
Monthly allowance for children with HIV/AIDS	676.8	653.4	662.7
Free of charge interurban transport	71069.1	72443.5	59027.5
Interests for bank loans to purchase an adapted car or to adapt the dwelling	3840.2	2887.6	1756.4
II. Social services			
Subsidies for association and foundations (persons assisted)	28288.9	27317.2	20769.4
Programs of national interest (persons assisted)	13788.0	12006.8	13266.0
Financing social assistance institutions	19400.0	16365.1	21250.4

Note: Data on 2016 will be available in September 2017.

¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Justice.



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

The Ministry of Labour and Social Justice is the central public authority which draws up the social assistance policy and promotes the rights of families, children, elderly persons, disabled persons and any other persons in need. In 2015, the amount spent from the state budget allocated to MLSJ for social assistance was 9975256.5 lei, 22.4% more than in 2014 and 24.4% more as compared to 2013. The increase was mostly due to increased quantum of certain benefits: state allowance for children, allowance for family support, placement allowance, some benefits paid to disabled persons.

Within total expenses for social benefits and services performed through the budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Justice, state allowances for children prevailed (33.9% in 2013, 33.0% in 2014 and 35.5% in 2015), followed by the benefits for children care (19.1% in 2013 and 2014 and 15.8% in 2015).

Social assistance canteens ¹⁾

	2013	2014	2015
Number of units and sections	103	99	109
Number of places	24823	23771	28688

Note: Data on 2016 will be available in September 2017.

¹⁾ Financed from the local budget.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Justice.



Main health care units

	number of units			
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Hospitals	499	527	554	567
Integrated hospital ambulatories and specialised ambulatories	433	448	458	469
Polyclinics	298	297	143	146
Dispensaries	191	186	187	187
Health care centres ²⁾	18	19	18	17
Tuberculosis sanatoria	2	2	2	2
Balneary sanatoria ³⁾	11	11	10	11
Preventoria	2	2	2	2
Health and social care units	64	64	65	67
Diagnosis and curative centres	35	37	30	30
Specialised health centres	249	309	626	667
Mental health centres	85	86	86	80
Blood establishments	41	41	41	42
General practitioner offices ⁴⁾	966	795	770	752
Family doctors offices ⁴⁾	11158	11163	11397	11274
Specialised health offices ⁴⁾	10160	10063	10332	10754
Medical offices in schools and universities	1420	1784	1797	1931
Dentist offices ⁴⁾	13458	14052	14763	14879
Dental offices in schools and universities	463	476	471	476
Other health care offices	515	519	693	749
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical dispensaries	8960	9286	9485	9495
Medical laboratories	3290	3418	3856	4009
Dental laboratories	2253	2226	2217	2263

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

³⁾ Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.

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

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

The health care services within the health system were provided by a network of health care units (hospitals, polyclinics, medical centres, specialised ambulatories and other medical institutions) belonging to the public and private sectors.

In 2016¹⁾, this network comprised 567 hospitals, 68 more than in 2013 and 13 more than 2015.

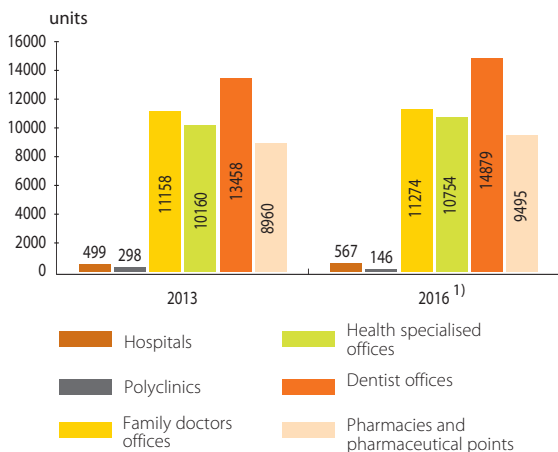
The reorganisation of the sanitary system led to the decrease, in 2016 as against 2015.

The number of family medical cabinets was 11274 units with 123 units less than in the previous year (thus registering the largest decrease in the units) but by 116 more than in 2013.

¹⁾ Provisional data.



Main sanitary units evolution



¹⁾ Provisional data.

The development of the private sector entailed the increase in the number of medical units. In 2016, the national network of health care units (public and private) comprised 14879 independent dental offices, 1421 more than in 2013, 116 more than in previous year, respectively. The number of family doctors' cabinets amounted to 10754, 594 more than in 2013 and 422 more than in 2015.

The number of school and student medical offices has increased by 134 units compared to 2015 and by 511 units compared to 2013, medical laboratories have increased by 153 units compared to 2015 and by 719 units compared to 2013.

Beds in health care units

	2013	2014	2015	beds 2016 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals	130708	130963	132149	132277
Beds in preventoria ²⁾	297	297	297	297
Beds in health and social care units ²⁾	2934	2981	3088	3298
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria ²⁾	410	410	410	410

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ The public sector only.

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



Number of medical staff

	2013	2014	2015	persons 2016 ¹⁾
Physicians ²⁾	54086	54929	56110	57304
Population per physician	370	363 ³⁾	353	345
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	27.1	27.6	28.3	29.0
Dentists	14282	14879	15556	16442
Population per dentist	1399	1338	1274	1202
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.3
Pharmaceutical chemists	16301	17099	17135	17180
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1226	1165 ³⁾	1157	1150
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.7
Ancillary medical staff	126860	128899	133173	137246
Population per member of the ancillary medical staff	158	154 ³⁾	149	144
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	63.5	64.7	67.2	69.5
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4

Note: For the 2013-2015 period the rates were calculated based on the resident population on **July 1st** of each year, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011. For the year 2016 the rates were calculated based on the resident population on **January 1st**, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

1) Provisional data.

2) Dentists excluded.

3) Rectified data as against those previously published.

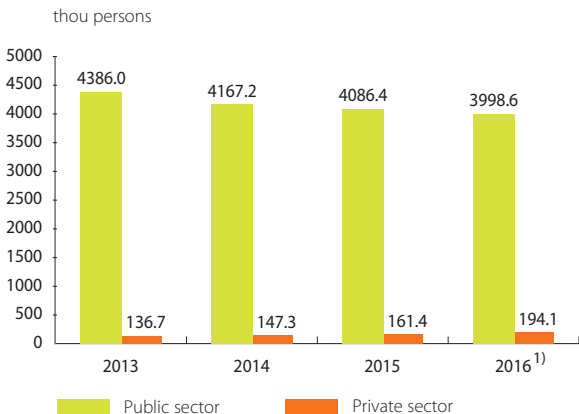
Source: NIS - The annual statistical survey "The activity of sanitary units".

In 2016, the health system had 57.3 thousand physicians (dentists excluded), 16.4 thousand dentists, 17.1 thousand pharmaceutical chemists and 137.2 thousand ancillary medical staff. In 2016, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 345 inhabitants, with 25 inhabitants less than in 2013 and with 8 inhabitants less than in 2015. For every dentist there were 1202 inhabitants, 197 inhabitants less than in 2013, 72 less than in 2015, for every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1150 inhabitants, 76 less than in 2013 and 7 inhabitants less than in 2015.

In 2016, per 10000 inhabitants there were 29.0 physicians, 8.3 dentists, 8.7 pharmaceutical chemists and 69.5 ancillary medical staff.



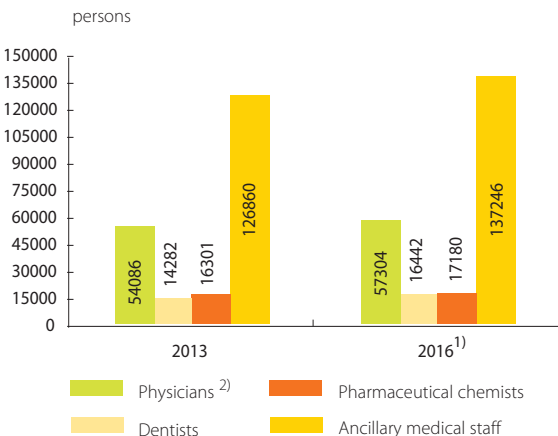
Number of in-patients in hospitals and health care centres with hospital beds



¹⁾ Provisional data.

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

Number of medical staff from hospitals



¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Excluding dentists.

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



Education by level of education

	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017
Number of educational units				
Total	7074	7127	7108	7010
Enrolled population by level of education (thou)				
Total	3796	3736	3643	3597
Level of education:				
Early childhood	...	19	19	20
- private sector	...	1	1	1
Pre-primary	569	560	535	521
- private sector	17	20	20	21
Primary and lower secondary	1743	1732	1712	1695
- private sector	9	11	13	15
Upper secondary	776	727	674	651
- private sector	16	13	11	11
Vocational	26	51	69	84
- private sector	*)	1	1	2
Post secondary non-tertiary and foremen	103	105	99	94
- private sector	47	46	41	39
Tertiary	579	542	535	532
- private sector	94	78	70	67
Enrolment rate for the school age population¹⁾ (%)				
Total	82.6²⁾	73.7³⁾	72.5³⁾	71.8^{3);4)}
By sex				
Male	80.6 ²⁾	72.1 ³⁾	70.9 ³⁾	70.1 ^{3);4)}
Female	84.6 ²⁾	75.5 ³⁾	74.1 ³⁾	73.6 ^{3);4)}
Number of early childhood and students per member of the teaching staff				
Early childhood	16	16 ³⁾	16 ³⁾	15 ³⁾
Students (ISCED levels 1-4)	14	14	15	14
Students (ISCED levels 5-8)	21 ²⁾	20	20	20
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants¹⁾				
Students (ISCED levels 1-4)	1325	1314	1289	1278 ⁴⁾
Students (ISCED levels 5-8)	290	272	270	269 ⁴⁾

¹⁾ For the **2013/2014 - 2015/2016** period the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for the **2016/2017** year the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

²⁾ Including tertiary education includes, beside the students attending bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend master's and doctorate degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses.

³⁾ Including the number of children in early childhood education (creches).

⁴⁾ Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

*) Under 0.5.

Source: Statistical survey on the activity of educational units.



The numerous changes taking place in the educational field, in the last ten years especially, the new legal regulations in the educational field as well as the restructuring of the national educational system have led to the reorganisation of the network of educational units in Romania.

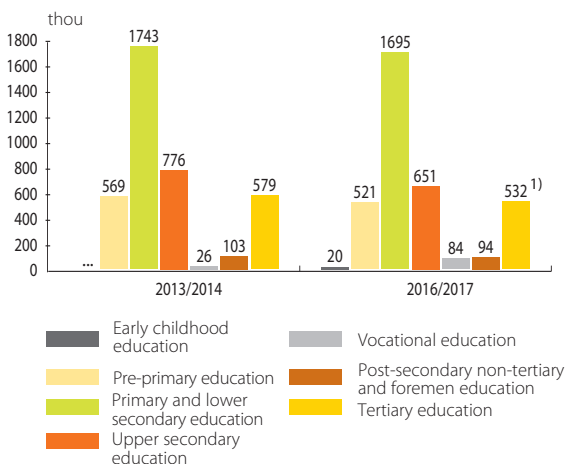
Thus, during the 2016/2017 academic year, following the measures taken in the framework of the reform of the national educational system, the number of educational units decreased to 7010 units, less with 98 units (1.4% more, respectively) as compared to the 2015/2016 academic year.

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

The number of pupils attending pre-university education decreased, so that during the 2016/2017 school year their number was 1.3% less than in the 2015/2016 school year. The school population enrolled in tertiary education also includes, beside the students attending bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend master's and doctorate degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses. Of the total students and trainees enrolled in tertiary education, 76.3% are students attending bachelor's degree courses, 20.1% are students attending master's degree and post-university courses, while the rest are students attending doctorate degree courses as well as post-doctoral programmes. 12.6% of the total number of students enrolled in tertiary education attend private education institutions.

During the 2016/2017 school year, for all educational levels overall, the enrolment rate of the school age population (0-23 years) had different values for boys (70.1%) and girls (73.6%).

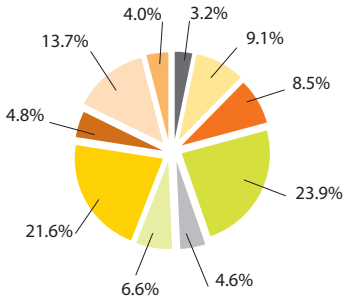
School age population, by level of education



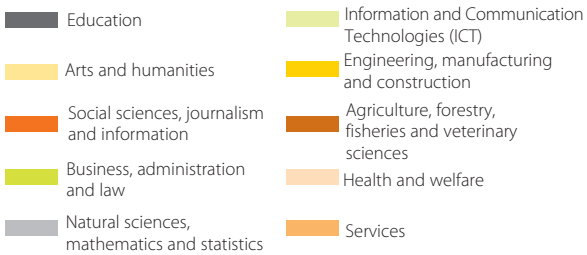
¹⁾ The data include, beside the students attending bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend master's and doctorate degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses.



Students in tertiary education institutions, by fields of study in the academic year 2016/2017



ISCED-F¹⁾ Fields of education and training



¹⁾ISCED-F2013 (the International Standard Classification of Education, Fields of Education and Training 2013) was passed in **2014**, following the revision of ISCED-2011.

The structure of the students enrolled in tertiary education (bachelor's, master's and doctorate degree courses, post-university and post-doctoral programmes) in the 2016/2017 academic year by fields of education and training shows that most students and trainees study: business, administration and law (23.9%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (21.6%) and health and welfare (13.7%). In the private education sector, the highest share is that of the students and trainees who study business, administration and law (58.3%).



	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017
Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)				
Lower secondary education	184.0	186.8	179.7	...
Upper secondary education	172.6	189.9	152.7	...
Vocational education	11.9	11.6	10.5	...
Post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education	31.5	35.7	34.1	...
Degree graduates (thou persons)				
Tertiary education	153.5	133.5	121.8	...
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total ¹⁾	248	245	237	236
Pre-primary ¹⁾	35	36	35	35
Primary and lower secondary	126	123	118	117
Upper secondary	57	56	55	55
Vocational	*)	*)	*)	*)
Post-secondary and foremen	2	2	2	2
Tertiary	28	28	27	27

¹⁾ As of the school/academic year **2014/2015**, including the early childhood education.
 ... = Data not available. The **2016/2017** school year ends after the autumn second examination/arrear.

*) Under 0.5.

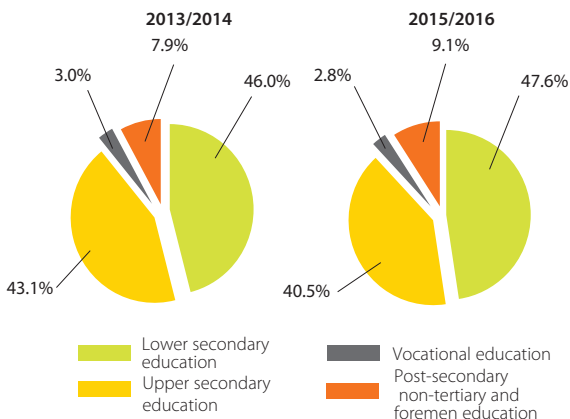
Source: Statistical survey on the activity of educational units.

The number of graduates in the school year dropped compared to the previous year in: upper secondary (with 19.6%), vocational (with 9.5%), post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen (with 4.5%) and lower secondary (with 3.8%). At the end of the school year 2015/2016, the highest number of graduates has been registered in lower secondary education (over 179 mii thou persons).

The number of tertiary education graduates (Bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees, post-university programmes, Doctoral degrees and post-doctoral programmes) in the academic year 2015/2016 was 121788 persons, decreasing by 8.8% as compared to previous year.

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

Graduates by level of education



	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Libraries activity²⁾				
Libraries (number) ³⁾	11176	10845	10111	9832
- from wich: private ownership	317	358	334	318
Active users (thou)	4004	3807	3580	3433
Institutions and performance companies or concerts activity²⁾				
Institutions and performance companies or concerts (number) ⁴⁾	236	242	254	235
Performances and concerts (thou)	22	21	23	22
Audience (millions)	6	6	6	6
Museums and public collections activity²⁾				
Museums and public collections (number) ⁴⁾	750	739	738	761
- from wich: private ownership	90	89	90	92
Visitors (thou)	10928	10824	13052	14197
Cinemas activity⁵⁾				
Cinemas (number) ⁶⁾	76	78	82	92
Performances (thou)	398	420	488	578
Audience (millions)	9	10	11	13

1) Provisional data.

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

3) Excluding branches.

4) Including branches and sections.

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

6) Including caravan.

In 2016, the number of libraries (excluding branches) experienced a decrease of 1344 units (12.0%) compared to 2013, respectively with 279 units (2.8%) compared to 2015. With regard to the ownership type, in 2016, as in previous years, most libraries are state units, 96.8%, and privately owned libraries only account for 3.2%.

The number of active users in 2016 was 3433 thousands, decreased by 571 thousand (14.3%) as against 2013 and with 147 thousands (4.1%) as against 2015.

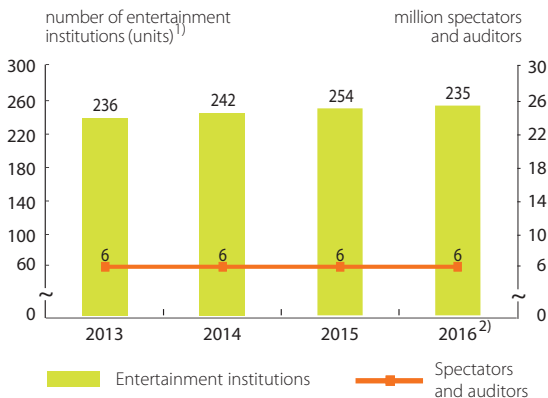
The network of cinemas at the end of 2016 comprised 92 cinemas, 10 units more than in 2015 and 16 unit more than in 2013. Compared to 2013, in 2016 the number of shows increased by 180 thousand shows (45.2%), while the audience in cinemas increased by about 4 million.

In 2016, the number of entertainment institutions (theatres, companies that organise shows, concerts, and similar institutions, including their branches and sections) was 235 units, recording a decline of one unit compared to 2013 an decrease with 19 units (7.5%) as against the previous year.

The number of performances and concerts (the representations) held in 2016 was 22 thousand performances, recording a number of performances comparable to that of 2013 and down about a thousand representatives from 2015. The number of institutions and companies registered viewers of shows and concerts was about 6 million annually over the 2013-2016 period.



Number of entertainment institutions and audience



¹⁾ Including branches and sections.

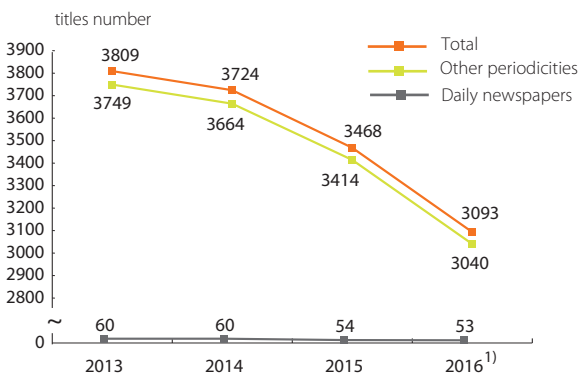
²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: The annual statistical surveys on culture.

The network of museums and public collections that operated in 2016 comprised 761 units (including branches and sections), 11 units more than in 2013, but with 23 more museum as against 2015. The number of museums and public collections privately owned increased by 2 units compared to 2013 and 2015.

The number of visitors to museums and public collections was 14197 thousand in 2016, with 3269 thousand (29.9%) more than in 2013 and by 1145 thousand (8.8%) visitors in 2015.

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



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

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.



Mass-media productions

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾				
Titles - total	3809	3724	3468	3093
Radio programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) ³⁾	167	149	154	154
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) ⁴⁾	144	133	132	132
Television programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) ⁵⁾	44	53	53	53
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) ⁴⁾	42	35	14	6)

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

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

1) Provisional data

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

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

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

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

6) Since 2015, the terrestrial broadcasting of TV stations was ceased, in accordance with the provisions of Government Decision no. 403/2013.

In 2016, the number of hours-program of public radio and television stations remained at the level of 2015.

Compared to 2013, the number of broadcast hours of public radio stations decreased by 13 thousand hours (7.8%) and the number of broadcast hours of private (terrestrial broadcasting) stations decreased by 12 thousand emissions day own program (8.3%) and for 2016 keeping the level of 2015.

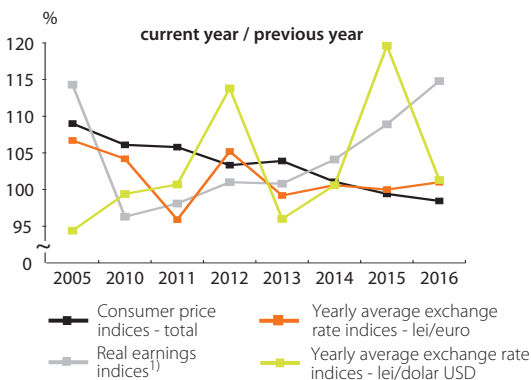
In 2016, as compared to 2013, the number of broadcast hours of public TV stations increased by 9 thousand hours.



In 2016, the average annual inflation rate was -1.6%, being mainly influenced by the decrease in the VAT rate from 24% to 20% since January 1st, 2016. Thus, in 2016 the average annual index of consumer prices for food was 97.43% with 5.5 percentage points lower than the corresponding index of 2013. With regard to non-food goods the average annual value of 2016 was 98.96, and 99.21 for services. Year 2016 is the first year in which prices fall to all categories of goods.

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price indices (%) (previous year = 100)				
Total	103.98	101.07	99.41	98.45
Food goods	102.96	98.37	96.20	97.43
Non-food goods	105.19	102.45	100.93	98.96
Services	103.19	103.16	102.04	99.21
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Food goods	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.1
Non-food goods	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Services	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / Euro	4.4633	4.4591	4.5040	4.5173
lei / USD	3.2581	3.6185	4.1390	4.2820

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



¹⁾ Provisional data for 2016.

In 2016, as compared to the overall index of industrial production prices, the industrial production price indices by CANE Rev. 2 section had the following evolution (while maintaining comparison base - 2010=100):

- industrial production prices for water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities and manufacturing increased by 56.1 percentage points and 0.2 percentage points, respectively;

- industrial production prices in mining and quarrying and those for the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply decreased by 5.5 percentage points, 2.5 percentage points respectively.



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

2010 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2014	2015	2016
Total	115.12	112.56	110.49
Mining and quarrying	116.69	108.10	105.03
Mining of coal and lignite	106.69	105.32	105.25
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	124.29	106.64	99.80
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	110.66	110.98	111.60
Mining support service activities	108.96	116.98	120.29
Manufacturing	114.37	111.70	110.71
Manufacture of food products	121.20	120.38	121.61
Manufacture of beverages	119.84	123.02	126.70
Manufacture of tobacco products	112.21	114.13	116.98
Manufacture of textiles	126.62	131.05	132.82
Manufacture of wearing apparel	127.96	132.68	137.13
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	121.51	125.92	129.87
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting material	119.26	123.64	123.04
Manufacture of paper and paper products	126.27	126.47	126.45
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	130.04	129.50	129.93
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	126.66	93.04	76.97
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	117.00	109.57	99.41
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	118.53	124.93	127.20
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	115.60	116.61	116.77
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral product	101.36	99.85	99.44
Manufacture of basic metals	103.26	100.47	92.83
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	105.73	102.24	99.50
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	106.85	99.54	100.63
Manufacture of electrical equipment	108.02	106.85	105.18
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	108.27	109.27	109.61
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	110.69	110.52	113.76
Manufacture of other transport equipment	112.87	111.67	112.43
Manufacture of furniture	110.59	113.58	117.02
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	121.69	127.67	133.47
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	106.99	107.50	109.01
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	116.12	114.97	108.01
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	116.12	114.97	108.01
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	159.90	165.07	166.57
Water collection, treatment and distribution	159.90	165.07	166.57

c = Confidential data.



In 2016, the level of the gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was lei 761473.6 million, namely 38535.5 lei per inhabitant.

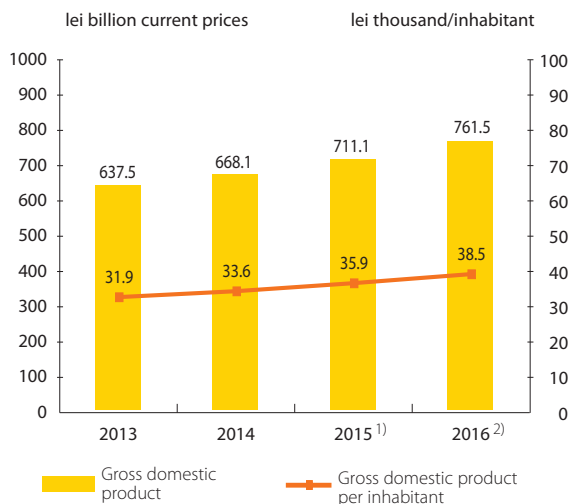
In 2016, as compared to 2015, the gross domestic product, in real terms, increased by 4.8% and the gross domestic product per inhabitant increased by 5.1%.

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

- services had the highest contribution to GDP formation, namely 56.8% of the total (lei 432531.3 million);
- industry, which contributed with 23.1% to GDP formation (lei 175506.3 million), was in second place;
- construction contributed with 6.0% to GDP formation (lei 45783.0 million);
- agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed with 3.9% to the GDP formation (lei 29654.2 million).

In 2016, the gross value added was lei 683474.8 million and represented 89.8% of the GDP.

Gross domestic product and gross domestic product per inhabitant



¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



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

	lei million current prices			
	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34402.8	31568.5	29567.7	29654.2
Industry	160605.6	168952.2	169238.4	175506.3
Construction	44894.5	41626.1	41221.7	45783.0
Services	321500.7	349059.7	384857.9	432531.3
Gross value added (GVA)	561403.6	591206.5	624885.7	683474.8
Net taxes on products	76052.4	76937.1	86217.0	77998.8
Gross domestic product (GDP)	637456.0	668143.6	711102.7	761473.6
Actual final consumption	479450.6	506112.1	537967.5	578075.7
Households actual individual final consumption	430463.8	455587.4	486043.2	521582.4
General government actual collective final consumption	48986.8	50524.7	51924.3	56493.3
Gross capital formation	162950.4	164972.0	177507.7	190543.0
Gross fixed capital formation	157482.6	162412.9	176099.5	172612.0
Change in stocks	5467.8	2559.1	1408.2	17931.0
Net exports³⁾	-4945.0	-2940.5	-4372.5	-7145.1
Gross national income (GNI)	625456.8	661540.4	697503.0	743476.7

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

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Exports - imports.

In 2016, in terms of GDP use, the actual final consumption was lei 578075.7 million, and the value of its most important component – the actual individual final consumption – was 521582.4 million lei.

In 2016, lei 172612.0 million were allocated for gross fixed capital formation.

The rate of gross added value increased in 2016, reaching 46.4%, 1.7 percentage points below the level of 2015 (44.7%).

The investment rate dropped last year, with the value of 25.3% with 2.9 percentage points below than in the previous year (28.2%).



Gross domestic product indices (%)

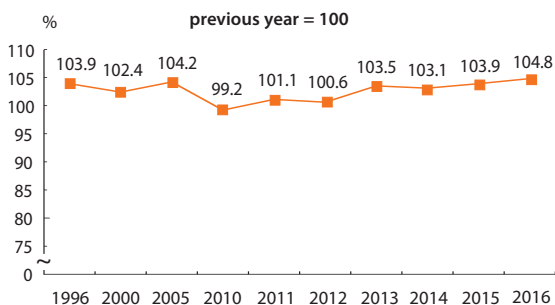
	previous year = 100			
	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
RESOURCES				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	133.7	104.3	88.2	100.0
Industry	103.8	103.6	105.4	101.8
Construction	104.4	101.9	106.8	101.8
Services	101.5	103.1	103.7	107.0
Gross value added	104.1	103.2	103.6	104.9
Net taxes on products	99.4	101.8	106.8	104.1
Gross domestic product (GDP)	103.5	103.1	103.9	104.8
USES				
Actual final consumption	99.7	104.0	104.9	106.9
Households actual individual final consumption	97.6	104.4	105.5	107.3
General government actual collective final consumption	123.7	100.5	99.3	103.3
Gross capital formation	100.5	101.7	107.5	101.1
Gross fixed capital formation	94.6	103.2	108.3	96.7
Change in stocks	-224.8	60.3	55.1	658.7
Net exports	26.8	144.0	463.5	212.0

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

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Gross domestic product growth variation



Note: Semi-final data for 2015 and provisional data for 2016.



	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	637456.0	668143.6	711102.7	761473.6
- changes as against the previous year (%)	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.8
Gross domestic product per inhabitant³⁾				
- lei	31890.8 ⁴⁾	33552.8	35878.6	38535.5
- changes as against the previous year (%)	3.9 ⁴⁾	3.5	4.4	5.1
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity) ⁴⁾	18850	19844	20934	22348
- purchasing power standard ⁴⁾	14600	15300	16500	...
Gross value added rate				
(GVA / Output) (%)	43.7	43.9	44.7	46.4
Investment rate				
(GFCF / GVA) (%)	28.1	27.5	28.2	25.3

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

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

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

For **2016** year, the usual residential population at **January 1st, 2015** was used.

4) Revised data.

... = Data not available.

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

	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.9
Industry	25.2	25.3	23.8	23.1
Construction	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.0
Services	50.4	52.3	54.1	56.8
Gross value added	88.0	88.5	87.9	89.8
Net taxes on products	12.0	11.5	12.1	10.2
Gross domestic product (GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.



Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

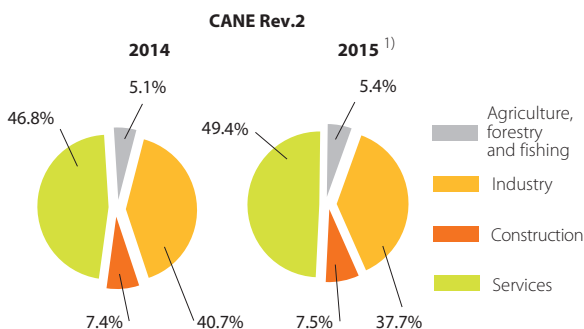
previous year = 100

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	90.7	96.9	108.4	96.7
New construction	90.6	96.8	105.2	97.2
Equipment	86.9	93.6	110.8	100.3
Other investment expenditure	103.9	110.7	112.3	83.1

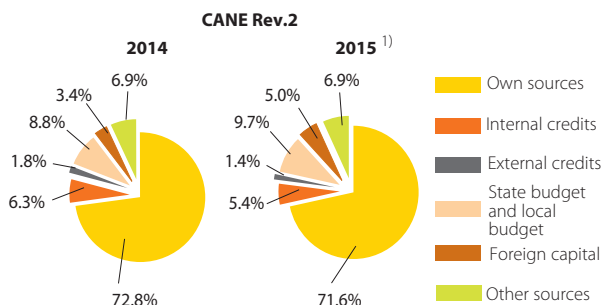
Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2016, compared to 2015, net investment in the national economy dropped by 3.3% on the following structural elements: other expenditure by 16.9% and new construction works by 2.8%. At the equipment structure element (including means of transport) there was an increase of 0.3%.

Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)



Net investments achieved, by funding sources



Note: Data on 2016 will be available in November 2017.

¹⁾ Provisional data.



Agricultural production ¹⁾

lei million current prices

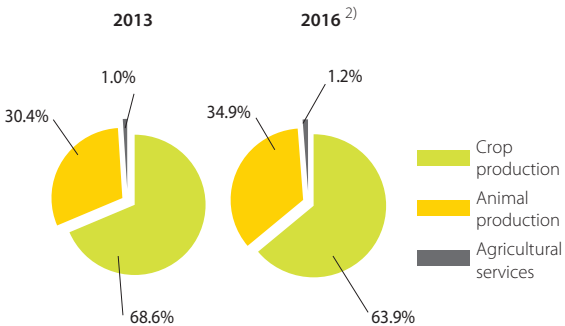
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Total	78464	74524	68749	68126
Crop production	53844	49058	43574	43506
Animal production	23876	24482	24315	23826
Agricultural services	744	984	860	794

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Within the structure of agricultural production, crop production is prevalent, with a 63.9% share in the total production in 2016, as compared to 34.9% for animal production and 1.2% for agricultural services.

Agricultural production structure ¹⁾



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

²⁾ Provisional data.



Crop production

thou tonnes

	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
Cereals for grains	20897	22071	19333	21765
of which:				
Wheat	7296	7585	7962	8431
Rye	24	24	24	26
Barley and two-row barley	1542	1713	1626	1817
Maize grains	11305	11989	9021	10746
Leguminous plants for beans	74	71	76	99
Potatoes	3290	3519	2700	2690
Sugar beet	1029	1399	1041	1012
Oilseed crops	2967	3461	2975	3597
of which:				
Sunflower	2142	2189	1786	2032
Vegetables ³⁾	3961	3802	3674	3358
Fruit ⁴⁾	1300	1301	1225	1242
Grapes ⁴⁾	992	784	799	737

1) Rectified data as against those previously published.

2) Provisional data.

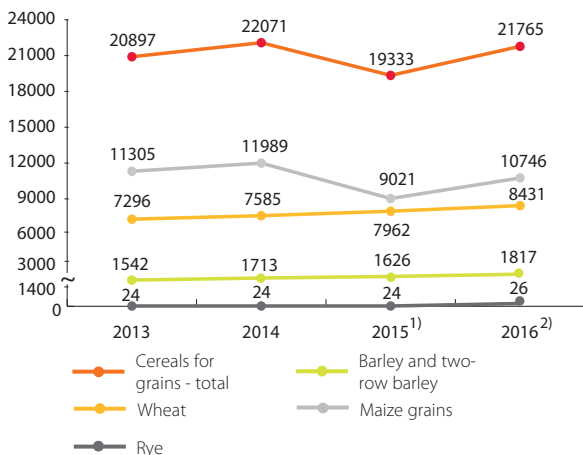
3) Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, combined and successive crops.

4) Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2016, the production of cereals for grains was higher than in the 2013 and 2015 and lower than in 2014. As compared to 2015, increases in crop production were reported for: cereals for grains, oilseed crops, fruits, leguminous plants for beans, while decreases for, potatoes, sugar beet, grapes and vegetables.

Evolution of the production of the main cereals

thou tonnes

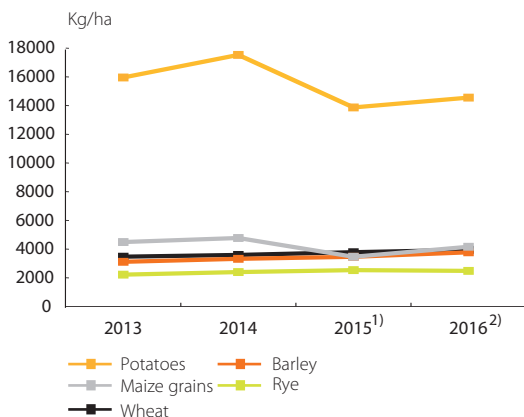


1) Rectified data as against those previously published.

2) Provisional data.



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



¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Animal production

	M.U.	2013	2014	2015
Meat	thou t live weight	1300	1316	1431
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	192	184	200
Pork	thou t live weight	546	535	562
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	104	108	110
Poultry	thou t live weight	457	488	558
Milk - total	thou hl	48728	50535	49156
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	42593	44015	42664
Wool	tonnes	20719	21817	22343
Eggs	mill. pcs.	6388	6636	6555
Extracted honey	tonnes	26678	18040	27893
Fish ¹⁾	tonnes	14861	15319	19601

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

Data on 2016 will be available in July 2017.

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

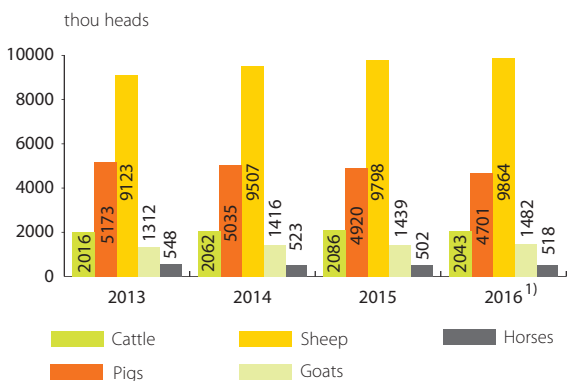


Livestock (on December 1st)

	M.U.	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Cattle	thou heads	2022	2069	2092	2050
Pigs	thou heads	5180	5042	4927	4708
Sheep	thou heads	9136	9518	9810	9876
Goats	thou heads	1313	1417	1440	1483
Horses	thou heads	548	525	503	520
Poultry - total	thou heads	79440	75447	78648	75690
- majority private ownership	thou heads	79428	75435	78635	75677
Bees - total	thou families	1354	1351	1393	1437
- majority private ownership	thou families	1354	1350	1392	1437

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Majority private ownership livestock (on December 1st)



¹⁾ Provisional data.



Forest resources, by category of use

Category of use	thou hectares			
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Forest resources - total	6539	6545	6555	6559
Forest area	6381	6387	6399	6404
coniferous trees	1937	1930	1931	1929
deciduous trees	4444	4457	4468	4475
Other lands from the forest resources	158	158	156	155

¹⁾ Provisional data.

At the end of 2016, forest resources covered an area of 6559 thousand hectares, 20 thousand hectares more than in 2013 (0.3% respectively). In 2016, as compared to 2015, the forest area increased by about 0.06%.

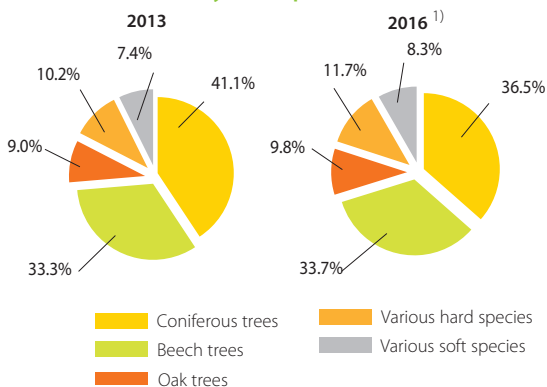
In 2016, the forest area amounted to 6404 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1929 thousand hectares (30.1% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4475 thousand hectares (69.9% respectively).

Volume of wood harvested, by main species

Wood species	thou m ³ - gross volume			
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Volume of wood harvested - total	19282	17889	18133	17197
coniferous trees	7922	7225	6782	6268
beech trees	6226	5836	6215	5799
oak trees	1742	1664	1769	1688
various hard species	1969	1876	1951	2008
various soft species	1423	1288	1416	1434

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of the volume of wood harvested, by main species



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2016, the volume of wood harvested was lower by 936 thousand m³ than in 2015 (-5.2% respectively) and also lower by 2085 thousand m³ than in 2013 (-10.8% respectively). In 2016, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 36.5% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 33.7%, oak trees 9.8% and the various hard and soft species 20.0%.



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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2013	2014	2015	number Sem. I 2016 ¹⁾
Total	461484	483066	488210	489989
Mining and quarrying	1072	1112	1107	1107
Manufacturing	46761	48090	48404	48503
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1345	1503	1460	1496
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	3055	3160	3049	3058
Construction	45382	47814	48341	48895
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	171259	176202	171959	171837
Transport and storage	36127	39666	41746	42363
Hotels and restaurants	24297	25111	25497	25732
Information and communication	18270	19499	20619	20604
Real estate activities	13202	13844	14472	14505
Professional, scientific and technical activities	53925	56886	57812	57849
Administrative and support services activities	18051	19406	19965	20040
Education ²⁾	3456	3772	4252	4255
Human health and social work activities ²⁾	9552	10093	10959	11046
Art, entertainment and recreation	5131	5758	6778	6823
Other service activities	10599	11150	11790	11876

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

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2013	2014	2015	number Sem. I 2016 ¹⁾
Total	459912	481425	486529	488308
Mining and quarrying	1052	1092	1085	1085
Manufacturing	46016	47309	47633	47731
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1306	1468	1426	1462
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2985	3092	2981	2990
Construction	45293	47727	48245	48799
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	171095	176031	171786	171664
Transport and storage	36032	39568	41639	42256
Hotels and restaurants	24272	25083	25468	25703
Information and communication	18204	19426	20537	20522
Real estate activities	13196	13838	14467	14500
Professional, scientific and technical activities	53869	56828	57755	57793
Administrative and support services activities	17895	19232	19775	19850
Education ²⁾	3455	3771	4251	4254
Human health and social work activities ²⁾	9535	10076	10942	11029
Art, entertainment and recreation	5111	5738	6754	6799
Other service activities	10596	11146	11785	11871

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



Value indices of turnover in industry (%)

previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total - by sections	104.7	107.9	102.4	104.7
Mining and quarrying	97.5	109.7	93.7	73.0
Manufacturing	105.0	107.8	102.8	105.8
Total - by main industrial groupings	104.7	107.9	102.4	104.7
Intermediate goods	101.5	107.8	103.2	100.7
Capital goods	114.8	108.6	108.9	110.0
Durable consumer goods industry	104.7	112.3	106.4	117.7
Non-durable consumer goods industry	103.3	104.1	102.5	106.0
Energy industry	92.8	114.2	77.2	89.3

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2016, the value index of turnover in industry increased by 4.7% as against the previous year, an increase due to manufacturing (+5.8%). Mining and quarrying decreased by 27.0%.

In 2016, as compared to 2015, the industrial production index (the unadjusted series) increased by 1.7% as a result of the rises in manufacturing (+2.6%). Mining and quarrying and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply decreased by 15.8%, respectively 1.1%.

The most important rises were reported for: the manufacture of electrical equipment (+13.7%), the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (+9.3%), the manufacture of other non-metallic material (+8.6%), the manufacture of paper and paper products (+8.3%), manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (+8.1), the manufacture of furniture (+6.3%), printing and production of recorder media (+5.0%), the manufacture of food products (+2.7%), manufacture of beverages (+2.4%), manufacture of textiles (+1.7%).



Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	107.8	106.1	102.7	101.7
Mining and quarrying	102.2	101.0	87.5	84.2
Mining of coal and lignite	72.8	95.4	108.1	90.2
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	100.4	99.1	99.3	92.3
Mining of metal ores	83.3	106.2	104.8	102.3
Other mining and quarrying	100.2	94.2	112.4	102.3
Mining support service activities	117.5	106.5	61.7	57.3
Manufacturing	109.2	107.5	103.5	102.6
Manufacture of food products	107.1	104.2	105.2	102.7
Manufacture of beverages	95.4	96.7	110.0	102.4
Manufacture of tobacco products	91.8	118.5	120.2	100.1
Manufacture of textiles	110.8	102.1	90.8	101.7
Manufacture of wearing apparel	107.8	100.4	92.6	94.1
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	103.9	105.2	94.6	94.0
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	112.3	97.3	98.0	98.8
Manufacture of paper and paper products	112.0	127.0	108.6	108.3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	92.7	110.8	97.4	105.0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	105.3	113.7	100.1	108.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical product	107.8	102.3	94.7	96.5
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	105.0	98.2	98.4	94.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	106.7	105.4	108.2	97.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	111.3	104.5	124.1	108.6
Manufacture of basic metals	92.2	104.4	103.4	98.1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	103.5	101.4	108.7	100.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	103.0	153.9	103.6	97.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	120.0	113.7	108.0	113.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	111.6	103.6	87.7	96.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	113.8	103.8	110.3	109.3
Manufacture of other transport equipment	117.0	119.0	98.6	93.6
Manufacture of furniture	110.8	102.9	107.9	106.3
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	102.6	116.7	88.2	92.0
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	110.3	97.0	94.0	83.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	98.6	95.3	101.3	98.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	98.6	95.3	101.3	98.9
Industry - total by main industrial groupings:				
- intermediate goods industry	108.7	103.9	102.3	102.6
- capital goods industry	111.5	111.4	104.2	102.3
- durable consumer goods industry	110.4	108.6	111.5	109.4
- non-durable consumer goods industry	105.9	103.2	99.1	99.2
- energy industry	98.6	97.4	101.0	98.5



Primary energy

	thou tonnes oil equivalent ¹⁾			
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Resources	39244	40235	40769	40960
of which:				
- production ³⁾	25853	26314	26387	24001
- import	9993	10757	11333	12682
Production ³⁾	25853	26314	26387	24001
of which:				
- coal	4656	4448	4711	4217
- crude oil	4028	3952	3906	3715
- natural gas ⁴⁾	8687	8854	8874	7350
- electric energy ⁵⁾	4591	5195	5096	5198
Imports	9993	10757	11333	12682
of which:				
- coal	594	498	546	521
- crude oil	5297	6725	6594	7468
- natural gas	1177	470	163	1185
- electric energy	39	93	325	307

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

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

⁵⁾ Including wind and solar photovoltaic energy.

In 2016, primary energy production declined compared to the previous year (-9.0%), while imports recorded an increase (+ 11.9%), their share in the total primary energy resource was 31.0%; imports of crude oil accounted for 58.9% of total imports, and imports of natural gas had a significant increase compared to 2015 (+ 627.0%).

Electric energy balance

	billion kWh			
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Resources	59.3	66.8	70.1	69.7
Production	58.9	65.7	66.3	66.1
- in thermo-power stations	27.5	26.9	28.7	26.6
- in hydro-power stations	15.3	19.3	17.0	19.7
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.3
- wind	4.5	7.8 ²⁾	9.0 ²⁾	8.5 ²⁾
Imports	0.4	1.1	3.8	3.6
Destinations - total	59.3	66.8	70.1	69.7
Consumption - total	49.8	51.5	52.4	54.8
- in economy	37.3	39.1	39.7	42.1
- public lighting	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
- population	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1
Exports	2.5	8.2	10.5	8.6
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.3

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including solar photovoltaic energy.

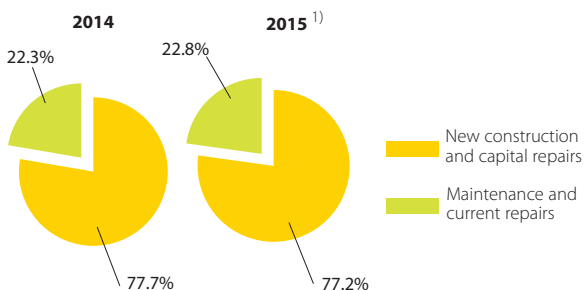


Indices of construction works (%)

unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction works - total	99.4	93.3	110.4	95.2
of the total, by structure elements:				
new construction works	90.6	96.8	105.2	97.2
capital repair works	127.5	82.1	131.8	76.5
maintenance and current repairs works	112.7	91.0	113.3	101.5
of the total, by type of construction:				
buildings	95.9	121.3	98.9	104.5
of which:				
residential buildings	105.4	132.6	94.2	112.1
non-residential buildings	92.5	116.6	101.1	101.1
civil engineering	101.4	78.2	120.0	88.8

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

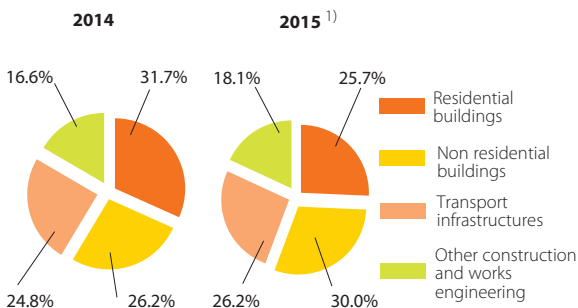
Construction works, by manner of performing



Note: Data on 2016 will be available in November 2017.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects



Note: Data on 2016 will be available in November 2017.

¹⁾ Provisional data.



	M.U.	2013	2014	2015	2016
Railway transport					
Railway engines	number	1795	1779	1795	1769 ¹⁾
Waggons	thou waggons	40	35	34	34 ¹⁾
Carriages	number	4025	4053 ²⁾	3928	3894 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tonnes	50	51	55	53
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	13	12	14	14
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	57	65	66	64
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	4411	4976	5149	4988
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport	number	1152	1137	1134	1145 ¹⁾
Ships for passenger transport	number	55	62	65	75 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tonnes	27	28	30	30
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	12	12	13	13
National and international passenger transport ³⁾	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers ³⁾	million passengers-km	17	11 ⁴⁾	10	8
Transport via petroleum pipelines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	6	6	7	7
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1	1
Maritime transport					
Freight ships	number	22	26	26	23 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tonnes	44	44	44	46
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Air transport					
Registered civil aircraft with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	67	65 ²⁾	59	67 ¹⁾
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported freight	thou tonnes	32	32	37	40
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	11	12	13	16
Road transport					
Transported freight	million tonnes	191	191	199	216
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	34	35	39	48
National and international passenger transport ⁵⁾	million passengers	274	282	276	303
Distance covered by passengers ⁵⁾	million passengers-km	17082	18339	17471	18744

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

³⁾ Data on the activity of national operators.

⁴⁾ In 2014, national operators only carried out national passenger transport.

⁵⁾ Data on bus and microbus transport, excluding local public transport.

*) Under 0.5.



In 2016, as compared to 2015, increases were recorded for the transported goods by road, air and maritime ways, while rail transport market a decrease in the volume of goods transported.

Road transport of goods increased by 8.5% compared to 2015 for the indicator transported goods.

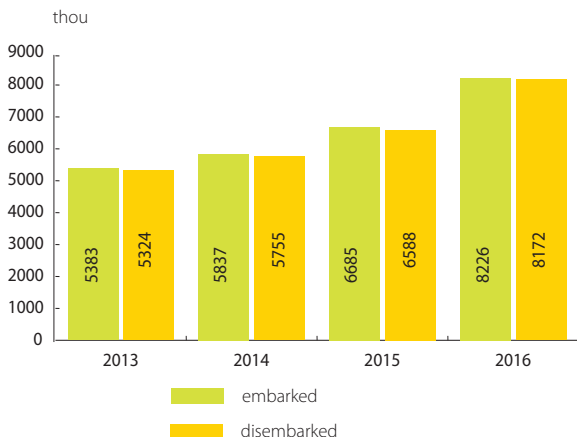
In 2016 compared to 2015, national and international passenger transport marked increases in the number of passengers for air and road transport, by 23.1% and 9.8% respectively, while the railway transport registered a negative evolution.

Goods transport on harbour

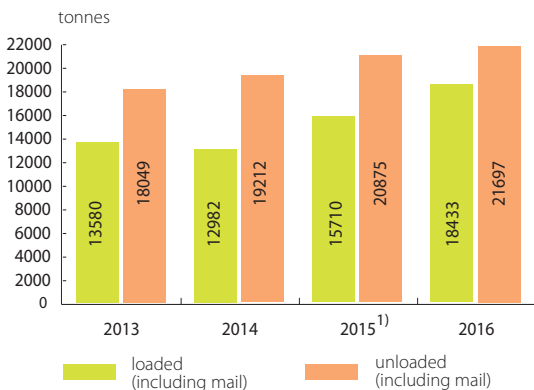
	thou tonnes			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Maritime transport in harbour	43577	43753	44533	46295
- loaded goods	26765	25349	24954	25739
- unloaded goods	16812	18404	19579	20556
Inland waterway transport	26858	27834	30020	30484
- international	9798	8985	11216	10399
- national	12848	14421	13246	14697
- transit ¹⁾	4212	4428	5558	5388

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

Airport passengers transport



Airport freight transport



¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

Airport passenger and freight transport

	M.U.	2013	2014	2015	2016
	thou				
Passengers	passengers	10706	11593 ¹⁾	13273	16398
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	31629	32194	36585 ¹⁾	40130
Aircraft movements	number	127743	129509	138598	162652

¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

Number of registered motor vehicles¹⁾

	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Buses and minibuses	43	44	47	49
Passenger cars	4696	4908	5155	5472
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	102	107	113	120
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	762	807	856	913

¹⁾ On December 31.

²⁾ Provisional data.

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



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

	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
FOB exports				
euro million	49562	52466	54596	57386
USD million	65879	69886	60603	63582
lei million	219120	233247	242686	257674
CIF imports				
euro million	55317	58522	62962	67344
USD million	73519	77907	69852	74605
lei million	244569	260135	279867	302372
Sold (exp. FOB - imp. CIF)				
euro million	-5755	-6056	-8366	-9958
USD million	-7640	-8021	-9249	-11023
lei million	-25449	-26888	-37181	-44698

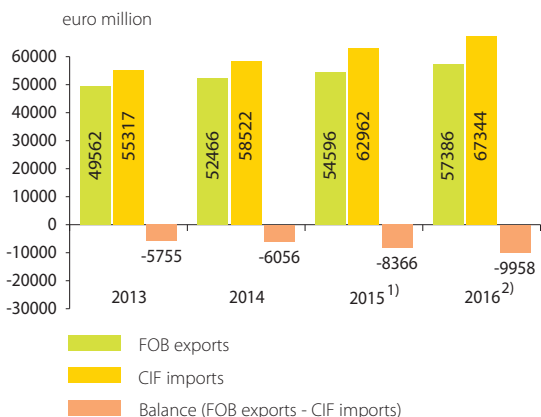
Note : For 2014, the data have been revised and are final.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Romania's volume of international trade in goods recorded an increase in 2016 compared to previous year as follows: FOB exports recorded a value of 57386 million euro (5.1% more than in 2015) and CIF imports were of 67344 million euro (up 7.0% as compared to 2015), the balance of trade balance FOB-CIF under these conditions being -9958 million euro.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods operations



¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



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

euro million

CN code	Name of CN code		2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
FOB exports		E	49562	52466	54596	57386
CIF imports		I	55317	58522	62962	67344
I	Live animals and animal products	E	745	743	782	809
		I	1114	1226	1254	1437
II	Vegetable products	E	2985	3072	3075	3440
		I	1455	1514	2037	2333
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	E	240	213	224	194
		I	205	164	184	190
IV	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	1315	1549	1838	1723
		I	2177	2218	2580	2831
V	Mineral products	E	2706	3253	2557	2170
		I	5858	5786	4381	4140
VI	Chemical products	E	2217	2110	2047	1856
		I	5796	5959	6330	6713
VII	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	2797	2943	3092	3264
		I	4055	4249	4611	4894
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	309	332	364	379
		I	733	845	882	916
IX	Wood and articles of wood, exclusiv mobilier	E	1880	1855	1809	1643
		I	391	440	533	640
X	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard and articles thereof	E	327	352	377	426
		I	959	1004	1063	1148
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E	3718	3885	3954	4065
		I	3633	3932	4266	4682
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1357	1435	1335	1333
		I	622	709	692	799
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	277	293	314	345
		I	673	712	795	886
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	E	4730	4696	4697	4484
		I	5798	6313	6738	6773
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	12490	13651	15179	16895
		I	15345	15978	17909	18916
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	E	8435	8621	9160	10099
		I	4335	5015	5770	6795
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	608	771	984	1291
		I	1020	1152	1432	1477
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	2022	2218	2388	2554
		I	995	1136	1313	1555
XXII	Goods not elsewhere classified in the C.N.	E	407	473	423	414
		I	151	172	190	221

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

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section of the Combined Nomenclature in 2016 as compared to 2015 consist of:

- increases in the shares of the sections "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" with 1.6 percentage points, "Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment" by 0.8 percentage points.
- decreases in the shares of the sections "Mineral products" with 0.9 percentage points, "Base metals and articles of base metal" with 0.8 percentage points

With regard to the evolution of imports by section of the Combined Nomenclature, the following structural changes took place in 2016 compared to 2015:

- an increase in the share of the section "Vehicles and associated transport equipment" with 0.9% percentage points;
- a decrease in the share of the section "Mineral products" with 0.9 percentage points, "Base metals and articles of base metal" with 0.6 percentage points.

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

previous year = 100

	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
FOB exports	97.0	98.5	100.2	98.2
CIF imports	98.0	97.6	97.7	97.6

Note: Data calculated from values expressed in euro.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

International trade in goods, by mode of transport

euro million

	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ²⁾
FOB exports by mode of transport				
Total	49562	52466	54596	57386
of which:				
Road transport	33457	36238	39232	42192
Maritime transport	10769	10806	10162	9801
Railway transport	2411	2459	1983	1888
Air transport	836	1019	1051	1179
Inland waterway transport	378	349	362	434
CIF imports by mode of transport				
Total	55317	58522	62962	67344
of which:				
Road transport	40710	43375	47621	50666
Maritime transport	8414	8940	8574	8737
Railway transport	1527	1436	1512	1433
Air transport	1830	1980	2179	2492
Inland waterway transport	289	280	386	422

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



FOB exports, by group of countries ¹⁾

	euro million			
	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾	2016 ³⁾
Total	49562	52466	54596	57386
Europe	41885	44440	46282	48686
European Union (UE-28)	34508	37315	40243	43079
EFTA	866	875	813	583
Other European countries	6512	6250	5226	5023
Asia	3748	3835	3992	4239
Middle and Near East	1932	2028	2238	2307
Other Asian countries	1815	1807	1754	1932
Africa	2053	2266	2213	2174
North Africa	1576	1716	1787	1709
Other African countries	477	551	427	465
America	1800	1847	1709	1624
of which:				
North America	946	1130	1128	1061
Central America and the Caribbean	388	248	230	175
South America	467	469	351	389
Oceania	61	49	330	588
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	15	29	71	74

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

1) Country of destination for exports.

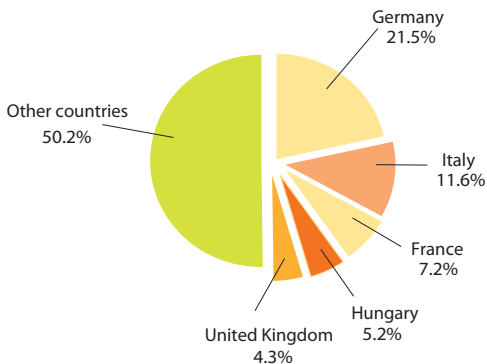
2) Semi-final data.

3) Provisional data.

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

(FOB) Exports
with the main partner countries, in 2016 ¹⁾

57386 euro million



1) Provisional data.



CIF imports, by group of countries ¹⁾

	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾	2016 ³⁾
Total	55317	58522	62962	67344
Europe	47986	50325	55040	58897
European Union (EU-28)	41916	44124	48589	51949
EFTA	572	583	527	460
Other European countries	5498	5618	5925	6487
Asia	5588	6457	6052	6651
Middle and Near East	329	284	376	501
Other Asian countries	5259	6174	5675	6150
Africa	355	438	518	524
North Africa	210	256	267	340
Other African countries	146	182	250	183
America	1348	1257	1283	1221
of which:				
North America	738	737	739	709
Central America and the Caribbean	151	117	130	155
South America	459	403	414	356
Oceania	18	25	42	38
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	22	19	27	14

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

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

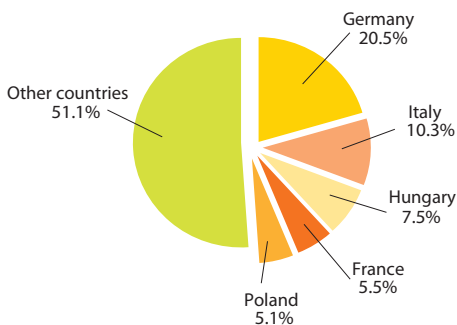
²⁾ Semi-final data.

³⁾ Provisional data.

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

(CIF) Imports with the main partner countries, in 2016 ¹⁾

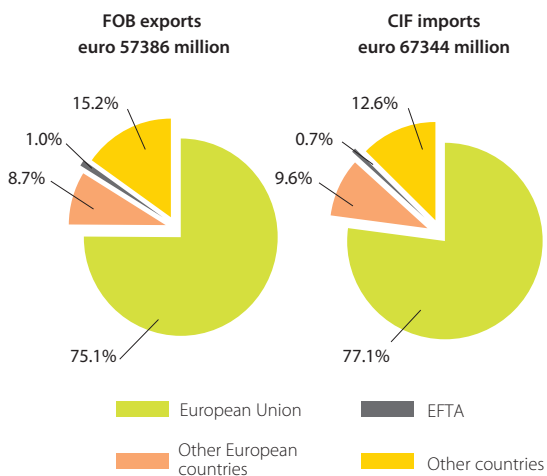
67344 euro million



¹⁾ Provisional data.



International trade in goods, by group of countries, in 2016¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In terms of the geographic orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by European Union Member States, which held 75.1% of total exports in 2016.

The main area of origin of imports is also represented by European Union Member States, holding 77.1% of total imports in 2016.



Retail ¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2013	2014	2015 ²⁾
Total	186435.2	199894.6	212365.4
Food goods	63176.2	66699.1	72832.2
Non-food goods	74250.2	81878.1	91291.1
Retail of fuels	49008.8	51317.4	48242.1

Note: Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.

Data on **2016** will be available in November **2017**.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

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

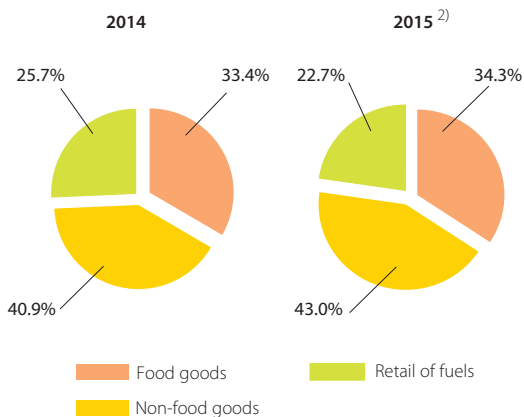
previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	100.5	106.4	108.9	113.5
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	99.9	105.3	119.1	113.7
Predominant sales of non-food goods	103.6	110.8	102.8	115.2
Retail of fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	96.4	100.3	105.8	110.2

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2016, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activity is retail, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, increased by 13.5% compared to 2015, due to the rises reported for predominant sales of non-food goods (+15.2), for food goods, beverages and tobacco (+13.7%), the retail of fuels for motor vehicles (+10.2%).

Retail ¹⁾, by group of goods



Note: Data on **2016** will be available in November **2017**.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.



Turnover volume indices for market services mainly rendered to the population

Unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
CAEN Rev. 2	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	96.3	99.7	109.8	107.2
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	100.8	100.9	108.7	115.0
Travel agency and tour operator services;				
tourist assistance services	87.8	98.5	123.5	97.7

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2015, the volume index of the market services mainly rendered to the population increased by 7.2% compared to the previous year.

Income from market service activities

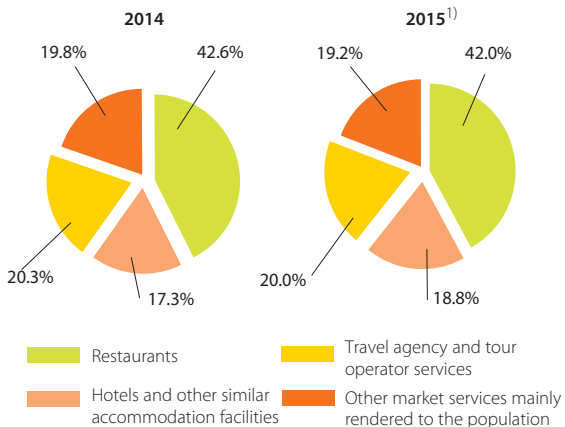
	lei million current prices		
CANE Rev. 2	2013	2014	2015 ¹⁾
Market services mainly rendered to the population	19098.4	20768.4	23152.0
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators	201505.9	220479.0	238838.2

Note: Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.

Data on 2016 will be available in November 2017.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



Note: Data on 2016 will be available in November 2017.

¹⁾ Provisional data.



Tourist accommodation

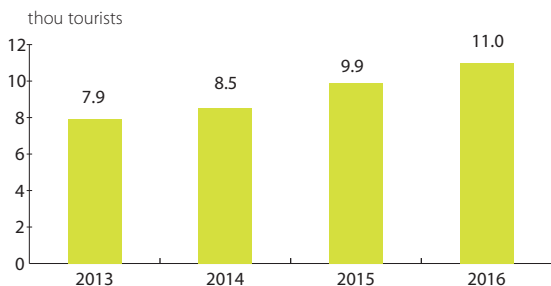
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tourist accommodation capacity				
Existing ¹⁾ (thou places)	306	311	328	329
In operation (thou places-days)	77029	77677	81873	83323
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	7943	8466	9922²⁾	11003
of which: foreigners	1717	1915	2240	2481
Stays overnight in the establishments of touristic reception by touristic destinations (thou)				
Total	19363	20280	23519	25441
of which: foreigners	3478	3768	4472	4832

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

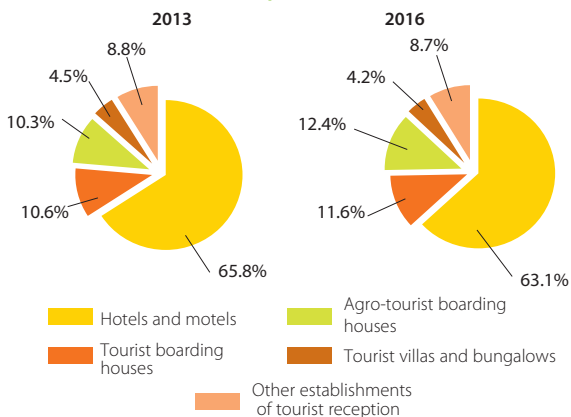
²⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

In 2016, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 10223 thousand persons (an increase of 9.6% compared to 2015), and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 16128 thousand persons (an increase of 22.9% compared to 2015).

Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments



Structure of the tourist accommodation capacity in operation



International trips registered at Romanian borders

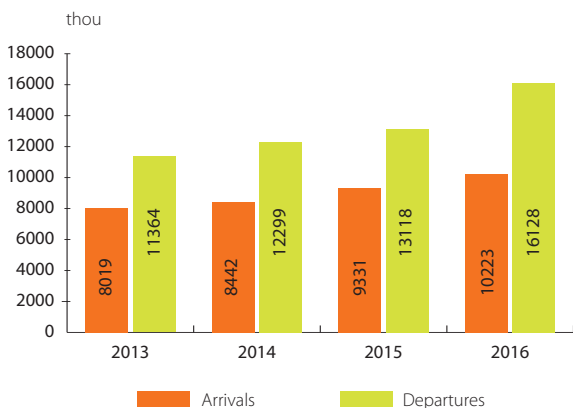
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)				
Total	8019	8442	9331	10223
of which:				
Austria	200	202	180	142
Bulgaria	1136	1209	1524	1527
Italy	332	355	324	425
Germany	448	470	438	466
Republic of Moldova	995	1277	1633	1918
Turkey	254	255	301	327
Ukraine	794	716	823	1055
Hungary	1443	1495	1662 ¹⁾	1562
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	8019	8442	9331	10223
of which:				
Road	6244	6390	7475	7677
Railway	232	173	143	123
Air	1347	1690	1535	2256
Naval	196	189	178	167
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	11364	12299	13118	16128
of which:				
Road	8794	9362	10245	11101
Railway	187	158	135	96
Air	2359	2756	2712	4906
Naval	24	23	26	25

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

¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

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

International trips registered at Romanian borders



	number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Judges (number)	4466	4238²⁾	4504	4285
Actions which entered the Courts of Justice (thou)	2246	2272	2033	1827
- penal (thou)	285	320	299	349
- civil (thou)	1961	1951 ²⁾	1734	1477
Persons definitively convicted	47133	40832	42276	32720
of which, for:				
Offences against the person	7305	6527	6426	5744
Offences against the patrimony ³⁾	17853	15429	15684	7661
Forest offences	1200	1045	1156	455
Work-related offences, of which:	382	403	419	949
- giving a bribe	70	64	69	98
- taking a bribe	68	72	81	143
- trading of Influence	140	95	112	118
- taking of undue advantage	3	2	5	-
Offences against the authorities	352	323	309	357
Economic offences	33	19	12	1368 ⁴⁾
Offences causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1823	1597	1602	1509
Offences against traffic regulations	13015	11200	12137	10839
Criminality rate⁵⁾ (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	236	205	213	166

1) Provisional data.

2) Rectified data as against those previously published.

3) Offences against private and public assets.

4) Starting with 2016, the data are no longer comparable to previous years because reporting is done under the new Penal Code and other laws.

5) To calculate the criminality rate for the 2013-2015 period, the usual resident population on July 1st of each year was used, population estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

In 2016, for criminality rate calculation the usual resident population on January 1st used, estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

Source: Superior Council of Magistracy.

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

In 2016, in Romania there were 4285 judges, 219 less than the previous year and decreasing with 181 against 2013.

Of the total actions registered by the Courts of Justice in 2016, 1477 thousand (80.8%) were civil actions. The average number of penal and civil actions was 426 per judge in 2016, 77 actions less than in 2013, 25 actions less than 2015, respectively.

During the 2013-2016 period, the number of definitively convicted persons per 100000 inhabitants decreased from 236 in 2013, to 166 in 2016.

	number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Offences - total (thou)²⁾	311	401	342	338
Criminality rate^{2);3)} (offences per 100000 inhabitants)	1555	2014	1726	1712

1) Provisional data.

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

3) To calculate the criminality rate for the 2013-2015 period, the usual resident population on July 1st of each year was used, population estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

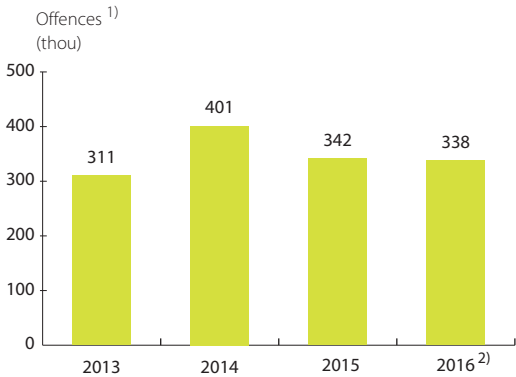
In 2016, for criminality rate calculation the usual resident population on January 1st used, estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

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



The number of offences investigated and solved by the Police and offences declined to the Prosecutor's Office in 2016 was 338 thousand, an decrease of 4 thousand offences against the previous year and an increase of 27 thousand (8.7%) against 2013. In 2016, the offences investigated and solved by the Police and offences declined to the Prosecutor's Office per 100000 inhabitants was 1712, an increase of 10.1% against 2013.

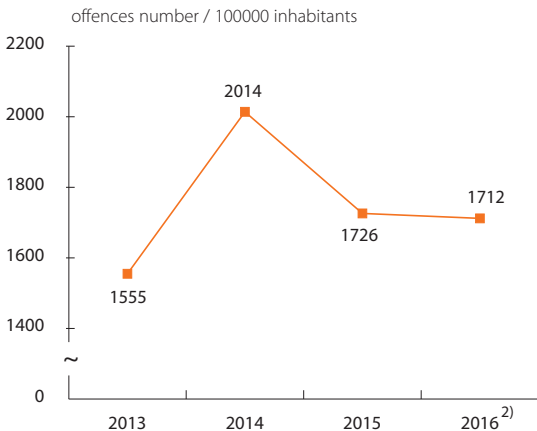
Offences investigated and solved by the Police



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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Offences rate



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

In order to calculate the offence rate for the 2013-2015 period, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for 2016 the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

²⁾ Provisional data.



Country	Population, on January 1 st			
	2000	2010	2015	2016
	Total			
EU-28	487.3 ¹⁾	503.2 ¹⁾	508.5 ^{1);2);3)}	510.3 ^{1);2);3)}
EU-27	482.8 ¹⁾	498.9 ¹⁾	504.3 ^{1);2);3)}	506.1 ^{1);2);3)}
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.7
Belgium	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.3
Bulgaria	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.2
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Croatia	4.5 ³⁾	4.3	4.2	4.2
Denmark	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.7
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3 ¹⁾	1.3
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
France	60.5	64.7	66.5 ^{1);2)}	66.8 ²⁾
Germany	82.2	81.8	81.2	82.2
Greece	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.8
Ireland	3.8	4.5	4.6 ²⁾	4.7 ^{1);2);3)}
Italy	56.9	59.2	60.8	60.7
Latvia	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0
Lithuania	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	15.9	16.6	16.9	17.0
Poland	38.3 ¹⁾	38.0 ¹⁾	38.0	38.0
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.4 ³⁾	10.3 ³⁾
United Kingdom	58.8	62.5	64.9 ³⁾	65.4 ³⁾
Romania ⁴⁾	22.5 ¹⁾	20.3	19.9	19.8 ²⁾
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Spain	40.5	46.5	46.4	46.4
Sweden	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.9
Hungary	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Estimates.

⁴⁾ Data for **2010, 2015, 2016** refers to the usual resident population in accordance with international requirements and regulations.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	(million inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2015	2016
	of which: women			
EU-28	250.1 ¹⁾	257.7 ¹⁾	260.3 ^{1);2);3)}	260.9 ^{1);2);3)}
EU-27	247.8 ¹⁾	255.4 ¹⁾	258.1 ^{1);2);3)}	258.7 ^{1);2);3)}
Austria	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Belgium	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.7
Bulgaria	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7
Czech Republic	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Cyprus	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Croatia	2.3 ³⁾	2.2	2.2	2.2
Denmark	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Estonia	0.7	0.7	0.7 ¹⁾	0.7
Finland	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
France	31.2	33.4	34.2 ^{1);2)}	34.4 ²⁾
Germany	42.1	41.7	41.4	41.7
Greece	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6
Ireland	1.9	2.3	2.3 ²⁾	2.4 ^{1);2);3)}
Italy	29.4	30.5	31.3	31.2
Latvia	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Lithuania	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
Luxembourg	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malta	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6
Poland	19.7 ¹⁾	19.6 ¹⁾	19.6	19.6
Portugal	5.3	5.5	5.5 ³⁾	5.4 ³⁾
United Kingdom	30.2	31.8	32.9 ³⁾	33.2 ³⁾
Romania ⁴⁾	11.5 ¹⁾	10.4	10.2	10.1 ²⁾
Slovakia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	20.6	23.5	23.6	23.6
Sweden	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
Hungary	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1



Country	Live births			
	(per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2014	2015
EU-28	10.6 ¹⁾	10.7 ¹⁾	10.1 ^{1);2);3)}	10.0 ^{1);2);3)}
EU-27	10.6 ¹⁾	10.7 ¹⁾	10.1 ^{1);2);3)}	10.0 ^{1);2);3)}
Austria	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.8
Belgium	11.4	11.9	11.2 ¹⁾	10.8
Bulgaria	9.0	10.2	9.4	9.2
Czech Republic	8.9	11.2	10.4	10.5
Cyprus	12.2	11.8	10.9	10.8
Croatia	9.8	10.1	9.3	8.9
Denmark	12.6	11.4	10.1	10.2
Estonia	9.4	11.9	10.3	10.6 ¹⁾
Finland	11.0	11.4	10.5	10.1
France	13.3	12.9	12.4 ²⁾	12.0 ¹⁾
Germany	9.3	8.3	8.8	9.0
Greece	9.6	10.3	8.5	8.5
Ireland	14.4	16.5	14.6 ²⁾	14.0 ^{1);2)}
Italy	9.5	9.5	8.3	8.0
Latvia	8.6	9.4	10.9	11.1
Lithuania	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.8
Luxembourg	13.1	11.6	10.9	10.7
Malta	11.3	9.4	9.8	10.0
Netherlands	13.0	11.1	10.4	10.1
Poland	9.9 ¹⁾	10.9 ¹⁾	9.9	9.7
Portugal	11.7	9.6	7.9 ³⁾	8.3 ³⁾
United Kingdom	11.5	12.9	12.0 ³⁾	11.9 ³⁾
Romania	10.3 ⁴⁾	9.4 ⁴⁾	9.7 ⁵⁾	10.0 ⁵⁾
Slovakia	10.2	11.2	10.2	10.3
Slovenia	9.1	10.9	10.3	10.0
Spain	9.8	10.4	9.2	9.0
Sweden	10.2	12.3	11.9	11.7
Hungary	9.6	9.0	9.5	9.4

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Estimates.

⁴⁾ For the years **2000** and **2010**, the live births rates were calculated by reporting the number of live births living in Romania (each year) to the number of the population after their residence on **July 1st** of each year.

⁵⁾ For the years **2014** and **2015** the live births rates were calculated by reporting the number of live births living in Romania (each year) to the number of the population after their residence on **July 1st** of each year estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

Source: Eurostat.

NIS - Demographic statistics.

Country	Natural increase			
	(per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2014	2015
EU-28	0.6 ¹⁾	1.0 ¹⁾	0.4 ^{1);2);3)}	-0.2 ^{1);2);3)}
EU-27	0.6 ¹⁾	1.0 ¹⁾	0.4 ^{1);2);3)}	-0.2 ^{1);2);3)}
Austria	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Belgium	1.1	2.3	1.8 ¹⁾	1.0
Bulgaria	-5.1	-4.7	-5.7	-6.2
Czech Republic	-1.8	1.0	0.4	0.0
Cyprus	4.5	5.7	4.7	3.9
Croatia	-1.5	-2.0	-2.7	-4.0
Denmark	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0
Estonia	-3.8	0.0	-1.5	-1.0 ¹⁾
Finland	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.5
France	4.4	4.4	3.9 ²⁾	3.1 ^{1);2)}
Germany	-0.9	-2.2	-1.9	-2.3
Greece	-0.2	0.5	-2.0	-2.7
Ireland	6.1	10.4	8.2 ²⁾	7.6 ^{1);2)}
Italy	-0.2	-0.4	-1.6	-2.7
Latvia	-5.0	-4.9	-3.4	-3.3
Lithuania	-1.4	-3.7	-3.4	-3.5
Luxembourg	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7
Malta	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.0
Netherlands	4.2	2.9	2.1	1.4
Poland	0.3 ¹⁾	0.9 ¹⁾	0.0	-0.7
Portugal	1.4	-0.4	-2.2 ³⁾	-2.2 ³⁾
United Kingdom	1.2	3.9	3.2 ³⁾	2.7 ³⁾
Romania	-0.9	-2.1	-3.1	-3.2
Slovakia	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.3
Slovenia	-0.2	1.8	1.1	0.4
Spain	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.0
Sweden	-0.3	2.7	2.7	2.4
Hungary	-3.7	-4.0	-3.3	-4.0



Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2005	2010	2015
UE-28	78.5	79.9 ¹⁾	80.6 ^{1);2);3)}
UE-27	78.5	80.0 ¹⁾	80.6 ^{1);2);3)}
Austria	79.5	80.7	81.3
Belgium	79.1	80.3	81.1
Bulgaria	72.5	73.8	74.7
Czech Republic	76.1	77.7	78.7
Cyprus	78.7	81.5	81.8
Croatia	75.3	76.7	77.5
Denmark	78.3	79.3	80.8
Estonia	73.0	76.0	78.0 ¹⁾
Finland	79.1	80.2	81.6
France	80.3	81.8	82.4 ^{1);3)}
Germany	79.4	80.5	80.7
Greece	79.6	80.6	81.1
Ireland	79.0	80.8	81.5 ³⁾
Italy	80.9	82.2	82.7
Latvia	70.6	73.1	74.8
Lithuania	71.2	73.3	74.6
Luxembourg	79.6	80.8	82.4
Malta	79.4	81.5	81.9
Netherlands	79.6	81.0	81.6
Poland	75.0	76.4 ¹⁾	77.5
Portugal	78.2	80.1	81.3 ²⁾
United Kingdom	79.2	80.6	81.0 ²⁾
Romania	71.8	73.9	75.4
Slovakia	74.1	75.6	76.7
Slovenia	77.5	79.8	80.9
Spain	80.3	82.4	83.0
Sweden	80.7	81.6	82.2
Hungary	73.0	74.7	75.7

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Estimates.

³⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

NIS - Demographic statistics.



Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	...	2.1	0.0	0.3
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.0
Belgium	2.7	2.3	0.6	1.8
Bulgaria	10.3	3.0	-1.1	-1.3
Czech Republic	3.9	1.2	0.3	0.6
Cyprus	4.9	2.6	-1.5	-1.2
Croatia	4.5	1.1	-0.3	-0.6
Denmark	2.8	2.2	0.2	0.0
Estonia	3.9	2.7	0.1	0.8
Finland	3.0	1.7	-0.2	0.4
France	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.3
Germany	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.4
Greece	2.9	4.7	-1.1	0.0
Ireland	5.3	-1.6	0.0	-0.2
Italy	2.6	1.6	0.1	-0.1
Latvia	2.6	-1.2	0.2	0.1
Lithuania	1.1	1.2	-0.7	0.7
Luxembourg	3.8	2.8	0.1	0.0
Malta	3.0	2.0	1.2	0.9
Netherlands	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.1
Poland	10.1	2.6	-0.7	-0.2
Portugal	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.6
United Kingdom	0.8	3.3	0.0	0.7
Romania	45.7	6.1	-0.4	-1.1
Slovakia	12.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.5
Slovenia	...	2.1	-0.8	-0.2
Spain	3.5	2.0	-0.6	-0.3
Sweden	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.1
Hungary	10.0	4.7	0.1	0.4

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Country	Employment rate (%)			
	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	...	64.1	65.6	66.6
EU-27	62.1	64.2	65.7	66.7
Austria	67.9	70.8	71.1	71.5
Belgium	60.9	62.0	61.8	62.3
Bulgaria	51.5	59.8 ¹⁾	62.9	63.4
Czech Republic	64.9	65.0	70.2	72.0
Cyprus	65.4	68.9	62.7	63.4
Croatia	...	57.4	56.0	56.9
Denmark	76.4	73.3	73.5	74.9 ¹⁾
Estonia	60.9 ¹⁾	61.2	71.9	72.1
Finland	68.1 ¹⁾	68.1	68.5	69.1
France	61.7	64.0	63.8	64.2
Germany	65.3	71.3 ¹⁾	74.0	74.7
Greece	56.6	59.1	50.8	52.0
Ireland	64.5	59.6	63.3	64.8
Italy	53.4	56.8	56.3	57.2
Latvia	57.4	58.5	68.1	68.7
Lithuania	59.6	57.6	67.2	69.4
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	66.1 ¹⁾	65.6
Malta	54.5	56.2	63.9	65.7
Netherlands	72.9	74.7 ¹⁾	74.1	74.8
Poland	55.1 ¹⁾	58.9 ¹⁾	62.9	64.5
Portugal	68.2	65.3	63.9	65.2
United Kingdom	71.0	69.4	72.7	73.5
Romania ²⁾	63.6	60.2	61.4	61.6
Slovakia	56.3	58.8	62.7	64.9
Slovenia	62.7	66.2	65.2	65.8
Spain	56.1	58.8	57.8	59.5
Sweden	71.1	72.1	75.5	76.2
Hungary	55.9	54.9	63.9	66.5

Country	Unemployment rate (%)			
	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	...	9.5	9.4	8.6
EU-27	9.3	9.5	9.4	8.5
Austria	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.0
Belgium	6.6	8.3	8.5	7.8
Bulgaria	16.2	10.3 ¹⁾	9.2	7.6
Czech Republic	8.8	7.3	5.1	4.0
Cyprus	5.0	6.3	15.0	13.1
Croatia	...	11.7	16.2	13.1
Denmark	4.5	7.5	6.2	6.2 ¹⁾
Estonia	13.4 ¹⁾	16.7	6.2	6.8
Finland	11.1 ¹⁾	8.4	9.4	8.8
France	10.2	8.9	10.4	10.1
Germany	7.9	7.0 ¹⁾	4.6	4.1
Greece	11.3	12.7	24.9	23.6
Ireland	4.3	13.9	9.4	7.9
Italy	10.9	8.4	11.9	11.7
Latvia	14.2	19.5	9.9	9.6
Lithuania	16.0	17.8	9.1	7.9
Luxembourg	2.3	4.4	6.7 ¹⁾	6.3
Malta	6.3	6.9	5.4	4.7
Netherlands	2.7	4.5 ¹⁾	6.9	6.0
Poland	16.4 ¹⁾	9.7 ¹⁾	7.5	6.2
Portugal	3.9	11.0	12.6	11.2
United Kingdom	5.6	7.8	5.3	4.8
Romania ²⁾	6.9	7.0	6.8	5.9
Slovakia	19.1	14.4	11.5	9.7
Slovenia	6.9	7.3	9.0	8.0
Spain	13.8	19.9	22.1	19.6
Sweden	5.5	8.6	7.4	7.0
Hungary	6.6	11.2	6.8	5.1

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

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

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ The data for the **2010-2016** period have been calculated according to the usual resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).



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

Country	2000	2010	2014	2015
EU-28	1.77¹⁾	1.93	2.04	2.03²⁾
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria ¹⁾	1.89	2.74	3.06	3.07 ²⁾
Belgium	1.93	2.05	2.46 ¹⁾	2.45 ²⁾
Bulgaria	0.49	0.56	0.79	0.96 ²⁾
Czech Republic	1.12	1.34	1.97	1.95 ²⁾
Cyprus	0.23	0.45	0.48	0.46 ²⁾
Croatia	...	0.74	0.79	0.85
Denmark	2.19	2.94	3.02	3.03 ¹⁾
Estonia	0.60	1.58	1.45	1.50 ²⁾
Finland	3.25	3.73	3.17	2.90
France	2.08 ³⁾	2.18 ³⁾	2.24	2.23 ²⁾
Germany	2.39	2.71	2.89	2.87 ^{1);2)}
Greece	...	0.60 ¹⁾	0.84	0.96 ²⁾
Ireland	1.09	1.60 ¹⁾	1.51 ¹⁾	...
Italy	1.01	1.22	1.38 ¹⁾	1.33 ²⁾
Latvia	0.44	0.61	0.69	0.63 ²⁾
Lithuania	0.58	0.78	1.03	1.04 ²⁾
Luxembourg	1.57	1.51	1.28	1.31 ²⁾
Malta	...	0.62	0.75	0.77 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.81	1.72	2.00	2.01 ²⁾
Poland	0.64	0.72	0.94	1.00
Portugal	0.72 ¹⁾	1.53	1.29	1.28 ²⁾
United Kingdom	1.64	1.68 ¹⁾	1.68 ¹⁾	1.70 ^{1);2)}
Romania	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.49⁴⁾
Slovakia	0.64	0.62	0.88	1.18
Slovenia	1.36	2.06	2.38	2.21 ²⁾
Spain	0.89	1.35	1.24	1.22
Sweden	...	3.22 ¹⁾	3.15 ¹⁾	3.26 ²⁾
Hungary	0.79	1.15	1.36	1.38

1) Estimates.

2) Provisional data.

3) Break in the series.

4) Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



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

Country	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	...	9.3	10.7	10.8
EU-27	7.1 ¹⁾	9.4	10.8	10.8
Austria	8.3	13.8	14.4	14.9
Belgium	6.2	7.4	6.9	7.0
Bulgaria	...	1.6	2.0	2.2
Czech Republic	...	7.8	8.5	8.8
Cyprus	3.1	8.1	7.5	6.9
Croatia	...	3.0	3.1	3.0
Denmark	19.4	32.6	31.3	27.7 ²⁾
Estonia	6.6 ²⁾	11.0	12.4	15.7
Finland	17.5 ²⁾	23.0	25.4	26.4
France	2.8	5.0	18.6	18.8
Germany	5.2	7.8 ²⁾	8.1	8.5
Greece	1.0	3.3	3.3	4.0
Ireland	...	7.0	6.5	6.4
Italy	4.8	6.2	7.3	8.3
Latvia	...	5.4	5.7	7.3
Lithuania	2.8	4.4	5.8	6.0
Luxembourg	4.8	13.5	18.0 ²⁾	16.8
Malta	4.5	6.2	7.2	7.5
Netherlands	15.5	17.0 ²⁾	18.9	18.8
Poland	...	5.2 ²⁾	3.5	3.7
Portugal	3.4	5.7	9.7	9.6
United Kingdom	20.5	20.1	15.7	14.4
Romania	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
Slovakia	...	3.1	3.1	2.9
Slovenia	...	16.4	11.9	11.6
Spain	4.5	11.2	9.9	9.4
Sweden	21.6	24.7	29.4	29.6
Hungary	2.9	3.0	7.1 ²⁾	6.3

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Share of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2010	2014	2015	2016
EU-28	70	81	83	85
EU-27	70	81	83	85
Austria	73	81	82	85
Belgium	73	83	82	85
Bulgaria	33	57	59	64
Czech Republic	61	78	79	82
Cyprus	54	69	71	74
Croatia	56	68	77	77
Denmark	86	93	92	94
Estonia	67	83 ¹⁾	88	86
Finland	81	90	90	92
France	74	83	83	86
Germany	82	89	90	92
Greece	46	66	68	69
Ireland	72	82	85	87
Italy	59	73	75	79
Latvia	60	73	76	77 ¹⁾
Lithuania	61	66	68	72
Luxembourg	90	96	97	97
Malta	70	81	82	82
Netherlands	91	96	96	97
Poland	63	75	76	80
Portugal	54	65	70	74
United Kingdom	80	90	91	93
Romania	42	61¹⁾	68	72
Slovakia	67	78	79	81
Slovenia	68	77	78	78
Spain	58	74	79	82
Sweden	88	90	91	94 ¹⁾
Hungary	58	73	76	79

¹⁾ Break in the series.

Source: Eurostat.



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

Country	2000	2010	2014	2015
EU-28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	122.0	114.9	115.8	115.7
Belgium	136.2	131.4	131.0	130.1
Bulgaria	31.4	41.3	43.5 ¹⁾	44.2 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	66.5	77.0	79.3	79.9
Cyprus	91.6	91.6	85.1	84.1 ¹⁾
Croatia	66.3	67.1	70.3	68.7
Denmark	108.4	115.3	114.8	114.5
Estonia	43.9	70.6	73.7	71.1
Finland	117.5	112.7	107.5	107.9
France	121.3	117.1	115.4 ¹⁾	115.3 ¹⁾
Germany	109.7	105.2	106.2	105.9
Greece	95.4	89.6	85.6 ¹⁾	82.6 ¹⁾
Ireland	132.1	140.8	145.1	185.9
Italy	130.4	112.9	107.8	107.4
Latvia	40.1	58.8	64.6	64.5
Lithuania	41.3	67.2	74.5	73.2
Luxembourg	178.4	162.6	170.1	170.0
Malta	95.0	94.8	91.2	92.1
Netherlands	119.6	113.5	112.8 ¹⁾	111.1 ¹⁾
Poland	54.8	70.2 ²⁾	73.9	74.3
Portugal	75.2	79.9	78.9	78.2 ³⁾
United Kingdom	108.9	103.2	101.7	101.1
Romania	23.9	51.1	57.0	59.4¹⁾
Slovakia	59.0	83.6	84.1	83.2
Slovenia	76.6	79.6	81.6	81.5
Spain	102.1	102.0	103.2 ¹⁾	101.5 ¹⁾
Sweden	117.8	116.8	112.9	113.4
Hungary	55.7	72.7	71.0	70.3

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Break in the series.

³⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Agricultural production indices

previous year = 100

Country	2010	2010	2015	2016 ¹⁾
EU-28	...	98.8	100.0	99.5
EU-27	...	98.9	100.0	99.6
Austria	96.0	98.1	99.0	102.4
Belgium	106.3	99.4	106.1	94.8
Bulgaria	90.1	94.0	91.8	98.8
Czech Republic	94.4	93.0	93.9	104.8
Cyprus	...	100.9	111.1	99.0
Croatia	...	93.3	102.9	97.3
Denmark	101.4	97.6	111.9	101.3
Estonia	113.7	96.0	108.7	83.3
Finland	105.5	96.3	101.6	98.5
France	99.3	97.9	98.6	94.0
Germany	99.2	95.0	99.2	97.8
Greece	100.4	99.4	97.5	97.5
Ireland	98.4	106.0	104.6	103.4
Italy	98.2	99.8	102.4	99.7
Latvia	107.1	97.6	114.2	98.1
Lithuania	95.9	92.8	108.6	95.6
Luxembourg	99.0	96.4	92.5	104.8
Malta	...	100.5	95.5	97.3
Netherlands	101.2	101.2	100.8	100.9
Poland	96.1	96.7	97.4	107.2
Portugal	93.7	100.9	103.9	94.2
United Kingdom	95.8	101.4	100.9	97.4
Romania	85.2	101.0	93.2	100.6
Slovakia	90.0	91.8	96.8	107.7
Slovenia	101.1	100.7	104.7	97.3
Spain	108.0	103.5	98.5	106.7
Sweden	101.3	100.0	102.0	96.6
Hungary	94.3	88.9	97.7	108.7

¹⁾ Estimates.

Source: Eurostat.



2010 = 100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
EU-28	103.9	105.6	94.8	96.1
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	110.7	113.0	102.4	102.9
Belgium	104.7	109.2 ¹⁾	98.9	99.2 ¹⁾
Bulgaria	110.2	113.1	98.9	82.5 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	115.5	118.2	93.0	87.3
Cyprus	74.1	79.9 ¹⁾	46.9	53.0
Croatia	95.3	100.0	68.1	69.8 ¹⁾
Denmark	104.5	108.2	112.7	119.0
Estonia	131.9	134.3	140.2	143.9
Finland	93.7	95.5	109.7 ²⁾	116.2 ²⁾
France	100.7	100.9	87.4	87.1
Germany	108.8	109.9	106.0	106.9
Greece	88.3	90.6 ¹⁾	42.7	52.4 ¹⁾
Ireland	158.9	159.9	105.6	125.1 ¹⁾
Italy	92.3	93.9	68.0	67.8
Latvia	118.0	123.8	147.2	120.9
Lithuania	119.5	122.9	142.7	129.0
Luxembourg	98.9	98.8	95.4	98.9
Malta ¹⁾	100.1	96.6	128.5	123.6
Netherlands	93.2	95.1 ¹⁾	99.5 ¹⁾	107.0 ¹⁾
Poland	119.6	123.3	102.1	87.8
Portugal	96.7	97.6	54.7	52.9
United Kingdom	98.8	100.4	108.7 ¹⁾	111.3 ¹⁾
Romania ¹⁾	131.6	133.3	107.3	102.1
Slovakia	131.2	137.4	92.1	82.2
Slovenia	106.5	114.2 ¹⁾	66.9	55.0 ¹⁾
Spain ¹⁾	94.2	95.9	92.0	96.8
Sweden	97.1	98.2	104.8	116.1
Hungary	121.4	122.2	109.0	88.5

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS¹⁾)

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹⁾)			
	2000	2010	2014	2015
EU-28	19800	25500	27600	28900
EU-27	19900	25500	27600	29000
Austria	25700	32000	35700	36900
Belgium	24500	30700	33000	34200
Bulgaria	5600	11400	12800	13600
Czech Republic	14100	21000	23800	25200
Cyprus	18700	25400	22400	23500
Croatia	9400	15100	16100	16700
Denmark	25100	32900	35100	36600
Estonia	8200	16500	20900	21600
Finland	23400	29600	30500	31500
France	23000	27500	29500	30600
Germany	24100	30500	34600	35800
Greece	17100	21500	19400	19600
Ireland	26400	33000	37700	51100
Italy	23700	26500	26600	27800
Latvia	7000	13400	17500	18600
Lithuania	7400	15400	20700	21600
Luxembourg	48700	65100	73500	76100
Malta	16000	21300	23800	25400
Netherlands	27700	34100	36000	37000
Poland	9300	15900	18600	19800
Portugal	16500	20900	21100	22200
United Kingdom	22800	27300	29900	31200
Romania	5200	13100	15300	16500
Slovakia	9900	19000	21300	22300
Slovenia	15800	21200	22800	23900
Spain	18900	24400	24700	25900
Sweden	25600	31800	34100	35700
Hungary	10400	16400	18700	19700

¹⁾ **PPS = The PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)** represents the reference currency established at the level of the European Union in order to express the results of the European Comparison Programme and it is a conventional currency unit which excludes the influence of the differences among countries in terms of price level.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Estimates.

⁴⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016
EU-28	3.8	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.9
EU-27	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3.4	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.5
Belgium	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.2
Bulgaria	4.9	1.3	1.3	3.6	3.4 ²⁾
Czech Republic	4.3	2.3	2.7	4.5	2.4
Cyprus	5.7	1.3	-1.5	1.7	2.8 ²⁾
Croatia	3.8	-1.7	-0.5	1.6	2.9
Denmark	3.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3
Estonia	10.6	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.6
Finland	5.6	3.0	-0.6	0.3	1.4
France	3.9	2.0	0.6 ²⁾	1.3 ²⁾	1.2 ²⁾
Germany	3.0	4.1	1.6	1.7	1.9
Greece	3.9	-5.5	0.4 ²⁾	-0.2 ²⁾	0.0 ²⁾
Ireland	9.9	2.0	8.5	26.3	5.2
Italy	3.7	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.9
Latvia	5.4	-3.8	2.1	2.7	2.0
Lithuania	3.8	1.6	3.5	1.8	2.3
Luxembourg	8.2	4.9	5.6	4.0	4.2
Malta	...	3.5	8.3	7.4	5.0
Netherlands	4.2	1.4	1.4	2.0 ²⁾	2.2 ²⁾
Poland	4.6	3.6	3.3	3.8	2.7
Portugal	3.8	1.9	0.9	1.6 ³⁾	1.4 ³⁾
United Kingdom	3.7	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.8
Romania	2.4	-0.8	3.1	3.9²⁾	4.8²⁾
Slovakia	1.2	5.0	2.6	3.8	3.3
Slovenia	4.2	1.2	3.1	2.3	2.5
Spain	5.3	0.0	1.4 ²⁾	3.2 ²⁾	3.2 ²⁾
Sweden	4.7	6.0	2.6	4.1	3.3
Hungary	4.2	0.7	4.0	3.1	2.0



Country	General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2010	2014	2015	2016
EU-28	-6.4	-3.0	-2.4	-1.7
EU-27	-6.4	-3.0	-2.4	-1.7
Austria	-4.5	-2.7	-1.1	-1.6
Belgium	-4.0	-3.1	-2.5	-2.6
Bulgaria	-3.1	-5.5	-1.6	0.0
Czech Republic	-4.4	-1.9	-0.6	0.6
Cyprus	-4.7	-8.8	-1.2	0.4
Croatia	-6.2	-5.4	-3.4	-0.8
Denmark	-2.7	1.4	-1.3	-0.9
Estonia	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3
Finland	-2.6	-3.2	-2.7	-1.9
France	-6.8	-3.9	-3.6	-3.4
Germany	-4.2	0.3	0.7	0.8
Greece	-11.2	-3.7	-5.9	0.7
Ireland	-32.1	-3.7	-2.0	-0.6
Italy	-4.2	-3.0	-2.7	-2.4
Latvia	-8.7	-1.6	-1.3	0.0
Lithuania	-6.9	-0.7	-0.2	0.3
Luxembourg	-0.7	1.4	1.4	1.6
Malta	-3.2	-2.0	-1.3	1.0
Netherlands	-5.0	-2.3	-2.1	0.4
Poland	-7.3	-3.5	-2.6	-2.4
Portugal	-11.2	-7.2	-4.4	-2.0
United Kingdom	-9.5	-5.7	-4.3	-3.0
Romania	-6.9	-1.4	-0.8	-3.0
Slovakia	-7.5	-2.7	-2.7	-1.7
Slovenia	-5.6	-5.4	-2.9	-1.8
Spain	-9.4	-6.0	-5.1	-4.5
Sweden	-0.1	-1.5	0.3	0.9
Hungary	-4.5	-2.1	1.6	-1.8

Source: Eurostat.





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