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ROMÂNIA
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ROMANIA IN FIGURES



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



ROMÂNIA



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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	Horodiștea village	Botoșani	26°42'05"	48°15'06"
South	Zimnicea town	Teleorman	25°23'32"	43°37'07"
East	Sulina town	Tulcea	29°41'24"	45°09'36"
West	Beba Veche commune	Timiș	20°15'44"	46°07'27"

¹⁾ According to Greenwich.

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, 2017

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

¹⁾ Including Bucharest Municipality.

ROMANIA'S RELIEF

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

Major mountain peaks

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

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⁾
Mureș	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 - Făgăraș at 2282 m), to river-maritime banks (Techirghiol Lake at 1.5 m) and anthropic lakes.

Anthropic lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume (mil. m ³)
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 ¹⁾	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	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 2017

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 2017

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 2017

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	10.9	37.5	4.VIII	-16.2	10.I
Suceava	9.5	35.5	4.VIII	-18.6	11.II
Oradea	11.5	39.0	4.VIII	-17.4	8.I
Iași	11.0	37.8	5.VIII	-21.7	11.II
Cluj-Napoca	10.1	37.6	5.VIII	-19.0	10.I
Târgu Mureș	10.1	38.2	5.VIII	-21.7	10.I
Bacău	10.2	38.8	6.VIII	-18.9	11.II
Timișoara	12.1	39.8	5;6.VIII	-15.6	8.I
Deva	11.0	39.1	5.VIII	-22.3	10.I
Sibiu	9.9	36.4	5.VIII	-29.0	10.I
Vârful Omu	-1.4	17.4	5;6.VIII	-29.2	9.I
Galați	12.1	38.6	1.VII	-15.2	10.I
Târgu Jiu	11.8	39.6	5.VIII	-18.5	10.I
Buzău	11.9	37.5	6.VIII	-19.6	10.I
Calafat	...	42.2	6.VIII	-20.3	27.I
Turnu Măgurele	12.2	40.9	1.VII	-19.3	12.I
Bucharest-Filaret	12.7	41.0	6.VIII	-15.3	12.I
Constanța	12.9	34.7	4.VIII	-15.8	10.I

... = Data not available.

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

Precipitations, in 2017

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	724.2
Suceava	399.1
Oradea	725.9
Iași	510.2
Cluj-Napoca	472.7
Târgu Mureș	614.8
Bacău	570.2
Timișoara	515.5
Deva	447.7
Sibiu	589.6
Vârful Omu	1404.2
Galați	649.5
Târgu Jiu	616.8
Buzău	688.9
Calafat	...
Turnu Măgurele	700.3
Bucharest-Filaret	768.2
Constanța	508.3

... = Data not available.

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.



POPULATION

- 19644350 inhabitants, on January 1st, 2017 (usually resident population);
- Density of the usually resident population: 82.4 inhabitants / km², on January 1st, 2017.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (2104967 inhabitants, permanent resident population on July 1st, 2017), divided into six administrative sectors. Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Țepeș.

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

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

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

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

MAIN HARBOURS:

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

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

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Romanian.

ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY: December 1.

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

GOVERNMENT FORM IN ROMANIA:

- Republic, according to the Constitution adopted in 1991, amended and republished in 2003 (Official Journal No 767/October 31, 2003);
- Legislative power: a 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 2017, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4,5681.

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

inhabitants

	2014 ¹⁾	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Total	19916451	19819697	19706529	19644350
By sex				
Male	9730258	9680537	9628271	9602578
Female	10186193	10139160	10078258	10041772
By age group				
0-14 years	3094061	3073669	3061624	3057024
15-59 years	12158078	12003116	11826308	11735082
60 years and over	4664312	4742912	4818597	4852244
By area				
Urban	10728929	10669579	10585664	10531255
Rural	9187522	9150118	9120865	9113095

¹⁾ Revised data.

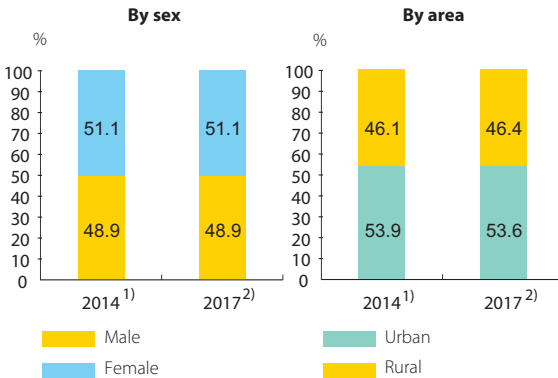
²⁾ On January 1st.

On January 1st, 2017, Romania's usually resident population was 19644.4 thousand inhabitants, of which 10.0 million women (51.1%). The negative values of the natural increase, combined with those of international migration balance, entailed a diminution of the usually resident population during July 1st, 2014 - January 1st, 2017 with 272.1 thousand persons. The age structure of the usually resident population bears the specific imprint of the demographic ageing process, marked primarily by declining birth rates, which has determined the fall in the share of young population (0-14 years) and the absolute and relative increase in the share of older people (60 years and over). On January 1st, 2017 compared to July 1st, 2014, a slight increase in the share of young people (0-14 years) was noticed, from 15.5% to 15.6%, while the share of elderly population (aged 60 and over) considerably increased from 23.4% to 24.7%.

The adult usually resident population (15-59 years) on January 1st, 2017 represents 59.7% of the total, decreasing with 423 thousand persons as against July 1st, 2014. Among the adult population, the share of the age groups 15-19 years, 40-44 years, 45-49 years increased, while the share of the age groups 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years, 35-39 years, 50-54 years and 55-59 years decreased.

On January 1st, 2017, the usually resident population in urban area was 10.5 million persons, accounting for 53.6% of the country's population.

Usually resident population



¹⁾ On July 1st. Revised data.

²⁾ On January 1st.

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

inhabitants

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Total	22299730	22260158	22236059	22201702
By sex				
Male	10885054	10865733	10854424	10838569
Female	11414676	11394425	11381635	11363133
By age group				
0-14 years	3318773	3293121	3287391	3275444
15-59 years	14235372	14120879	14009448	13907638
60 ani years and over	4745585	4846158	4939220	5018620
By area				
Urban	12584794	12562433	12527300	12511238
Rural	9714936	9697725	9708759	9690464

¹⁾ Provisional data.

On July 1st, 2017, the Romania's permanent resident population was 22201.7 thousand people, a decrease with 98.0 thousand people compared to July 1st, 2014; this decrease was mainly due to the negative natural increase of the population.

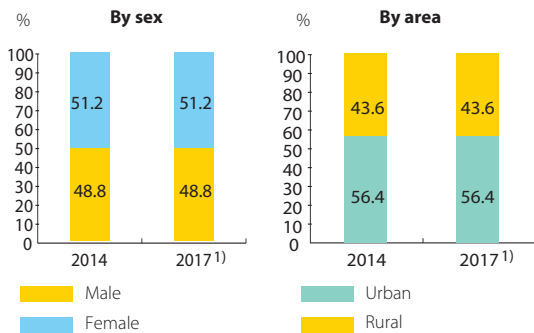
On July 1st, 2017 compared to July 1st, 2014, the share of young people (0-14 years) fell from 14.9% to 14.8% and the share of the elderly population (aged 60 and over) increased from 21.3% to 22.6%. The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 63.8% of total, decreasing with 327.7 thousand persons from July 1st, 2014.

On July 1st, 2017, the permanent resident population in urban area was 12.5 million persons, accounting for 56.4% of the country's population.

Note: Permanent resident population on July 1st, 2017 - Provisional data.

Usually resident population on July 1st, 2014 - Revised data.

Permanent resident population, on July 1st



¹⁾ Provisional data.

The average age of the population, on July 1st

years

	2014	2015	2016	2017
The average age of the usually resident population	41.2 ¹⁾	41.4	41.6	41.7 ²⁾
The average age of the permanent resident population of Romania	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.2 ³⁾

¹⁾ Revised data. ²⁾ On January 1st. ³⁾ Provisional data.

The average age of the usually resident population of the country grew from 41.2 years (July 1st, 2014) to 41.7 years (January 1st, 2017), average age characterising countries with "adult" population. Female population, with an average age of 43.3 years was on January 1st, 2017 older than male population by 3.3 years. The average age of the permanent resident population increased from 40.6 years (July 1st, 2014) to 41.2 years (July 1st, 2017). Female population, with an average age of 42.7 years was on July 1st, 2017 older than male population by 3.0 years.

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

	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ¹⁾	2017
Vital statistics (absolute data)				
Live births	198740 ²⁾	197491	200009	189474 ³⁾
Deaths	254965 ²⁾	261294	257215	260599 ³⁾
- Infant deaths	1632 ²⁾	1500	1398	1358 ³⁾
Natural increase	-56225 ²⁾	-63803	-57206	-71125 ³⁾
Marriages	118075 ¹⁾	125454	133183	142613 ¹⁾
Divorces	27188 ¹⁾	31527	30497	31147 ¹⁾
Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live births	10.0 ²⁾	10.0	10.1	9.6 ⁴⁾
Deaths	12.8 ²⁾	13.2	13.1	13.3 ⁴⁾
- Infant deaths ⁵⁾	8.2 ²⁾	7.6	7.0	7.2 ³⁾
Natural increase	-2.8 ²⁾	-3.2	-3.0	-3.7 ⁴⁾
Marriages	5.3 ¹⁾	5.6	6.0	6.4 ⁴⁾
Divorces	1.2 ¹⁾	1.4	1.4	1.4 ⁴⁾

Note: Only live-births whose mothers' usual residences were in Romania and whose births were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included; as for deaths under 1 year, only the deaths of persons whose usual residences were in Romania and whose deaths were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included. 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 2014-2016 period, the usually resident population on July 1st of each year was used and for 2017 year, the usually 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.

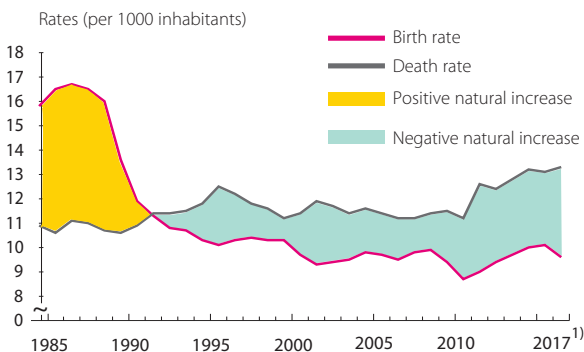
1) Final data. 2) Data revised according to the NIS revision calendar.

3) Semi-final data. 4) Provisional data.

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

Source: NIS - Statistical demographic surveys.

Birth rate, death rate and natural increase



Note: For the 1985 - 2011 period permanent resident population at July 1st was used. For the 2012 - 2016 period, the usually resident population on July 1st of each year was used, and for 2017 the usually resident population on January 1st was used, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

1) Provisional data.

Source: NIS - Statistical demographic surveys.

The birth rate, the first component of the vital statistics showed for 2017 a decrease compared to the previous year and compared to 2014. 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 one component on which it could be acted with efficient outcomes.

In 2017¹⁾, the number of live births with usual residence in Romania was 189.5 thousand persons and decreased with 10.5 thousands compared to 2016 and with 9.3 thousand persons compared to 2014²⁾.

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

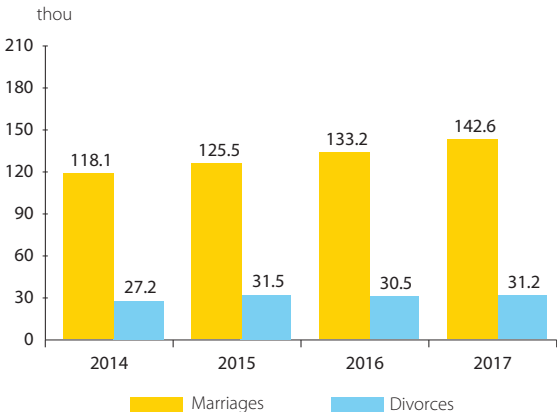
260.6 thousand persons with usual residence in Romania have died in 2017¹⁾, 3.4 thousand people more than in 2016 and 5.6 thousand people more than in 2014²⁾. The number of deaths under 1 year for children with usual residence in Romania, registered in 2017¹⁾, was 1358, with 40 fewer deaths compared to 2016 and with 274 less in comparison with 2014²⁾.

Note: For the 2014-2016 period, only live-births whose mothers' usual residences were in Romania and whose births were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included; as for deaths under 1 year, only the deaths of persons whose usual residences were in Romania and whose deaths were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included.

1) Semi-final data.

2) Data revised according to the NIS revision calendar.

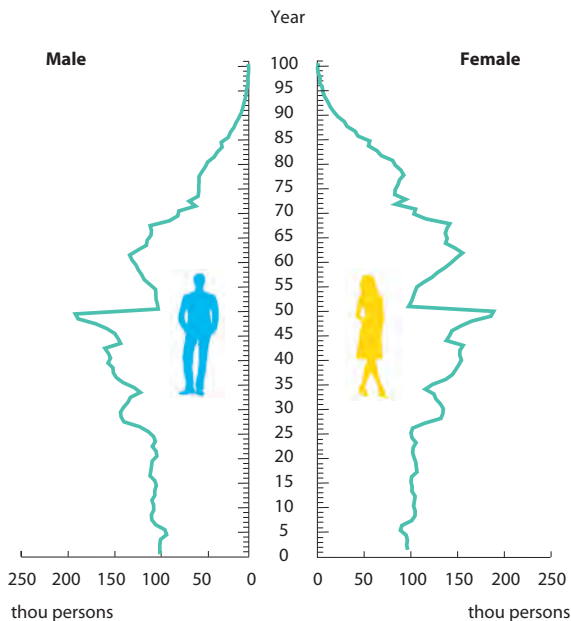
Evolution of marriages and divorces



142.6 thousand marriages were concluded in 2017. Compared to 2016, the number of marriages increased with 9.4 thousands, while compared to 2014 there were 24.5 thousands more.

In 2017, the number of divorces was 31.1 thousands, increasing with 650 compared to 2016 and with 4.0 thousands compared to 2014.

Usually resident population by age and sex, on January 1st, 2017



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, 2017

Current number	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	2104967
2.	Iași	371889
3.	Timișoara	331004
4.	Cluj-Napoca	323108
5.	Constanța	315394
6.	Craiova	303321
7.	Galați	302772
8.	Brașov	290167
9.	Ploiești	230523
10.	Oradea	221861

¹⁾ Municipality (county residence).

On July 1st, 2017¹⁾, 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 18.0% of the country's population and 32.0% of the urban population. Large cities (over 100000 inhabitants) hold 31.4% of the country's population and 55.7% of the urban population.

In rural area, on July 1st, 2017¹⁾, there were 9.7 million persons, representing 43.6% of the country's population. The communes with populations between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants represented 79.7% of the total number of communes.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	8	8	9	9
700000 and over	9	9	8	8
Municipalities and towns - total	320	320	320	320
Under 5000	21	21	21	21
5000 - 19999	191	191	192	191
20000 - 49999	62	62	61	62
50000 - 99999	22	22	21	21
100000 - 199999	13	13	14	14
200000 - 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
Communes - total	2861	2861	2861	2861
Under 1000	90	94	94	98
1000 - 1999	607	605	612	621
2000 - 4999	1679	1676	1669	1660
5000 - 9999	446	445	446	440
10000 and over	39	41	40	42

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2016, the average duration of life³⁾ has continued to increase reaching to 75.56 years, the current values of 72.11 years for men and 79.07 years for women, being higher than in 2014²⁾, both overall and by sex.

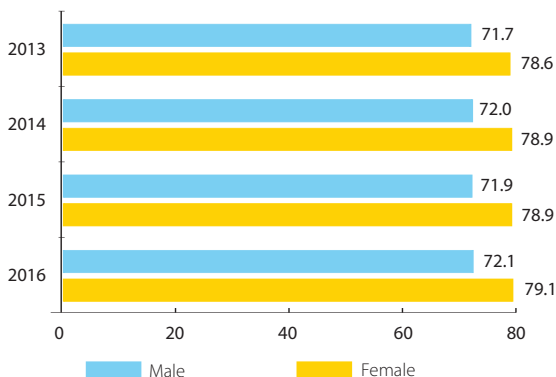
Note: For the 2014-2016 period, only live-births whose mothers' usual residences were in Romania and whose births were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included; as for deaths under 1 year, only the deaths of persons whose usual residences were in Romania and whose deaths were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included.

¹⁾ Semi-final data

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Data revised according to the NIS revision calendar.

Average life expectancy by sex (years)



Note: Data on 2017 will be available in July 2018.

In 2016, the average duration of life has increased, as against 2014³⁾, with 0.18 years for female population and with 0.14 years for male population. In 2016, the average duration of women's life was by 6.96 years longer than that of men.

Internal migration

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by the change in permanent residence (absolute data)				
Total	371677	361083	389373	380202
From rural to urban	78411	77878	82612	87097
From urban to urban	111545	105292	108872	111592
From rural to rural	71063	71266	76939	72110
From urban to rural	110658	106647	120950	109403
Rates ²⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Total	16.7	16.2	17.5	17.1
From rural to urban	6.2	6.2	6.6	7.0
From urban to urban	8.9	8.4	8.7	8.9
From rural to rural	7.3	7.3	7.9	7.4
From urban to rural	11.4	11.0	12.5	11.3

1) Provisional data.

2) For the rates calculation the permanent resident population on July 1st of each year was used.

Source: NIS - Statistical demographic surveys .

In 2017²⁾ 380.2 thousand people have changed their permanent residence within the country, with 9.2 thousand people less than in 2016 (389.4 thousand persons), but with 8.5 thousand persons more compared to 2014 (371.7 thousand persons).

The same with previous years, in 2017, the migratory flows from urban area (to rural and to urban area) hold the largest shares in the structure of internal migration.

2) Provisional data.

3) Data revised according to the NIS revision calendar.

Romanian citizens who settled down their permanent residence abroad

persons number

	2014	2015	2016
Total	11251	15235	22807
By sex			
Male	4776	6521	10007
Female	6475	8714	12800
By age group			
Under 18 years	2021	2610	3884
18-40 years	7430	9231	12445
41-60 years	1640	2937	5883
61 years and over	160	457	595
By country of destination			
Australia	45	116	111
Austria	569	804	1347
Belgium	282	369	420
Canada	688	1184	1086
France	495	628	886
Germany	2008	2780	3959
Greece	60	129	169
Jordan	34	48	56
Israel	22	43	75
Italy	1553	2033	3575
United Kingdom	354	671	1203
Republic of Moldova	479	632	837
Spain	3134	3375	5361
United States of America	536	802	1281
Sweden	51	104	167
Ukraine	13	26	38
Hungary	286	420	390
Other countries	642	1071	1846

Note: Final data for 2017 will be available in July 2018.

Emigrants and immigrants, by change of usual residence

persons number

	2014	2015	2016
		Immigrants	
Total	136035	132795	137455
By sex			
Male	70841	73670	79387
Female	65194	59125	58068
By age group			
Under 18 years	16325	17279	16300
18-40 years	85089	79963	84506
41-60 years	29852	30229	30371
61 years and over	4769	5324	6278
By country of destination			
Austria	1977	1850	4600
Belgium	2500	2715	3036
Canada	207	340	392
Denmark	1500	1800	2131
Switzerland	900	1100	643
France	2200	1850	1900
Germany	14000	12700	15000
Greece	2800	2750	2750
Italy	14000	12840	11665
United Kingdom	3700	5641	9556
Republic of Moldova	20193	20365	19858
Spain	53242	46080	43948
United States of America	403	790	1120
Hungary	700	600	1000
Other countries	17713	21374	19856
		Emigrants	
Total	172871	194718	207578
By sex			
Male	87356	104700	100533
Female	85515	90018	107045
By age group			
Under 18 years	23839	24309	26618
18-40 years	105828	134510	134456
41-60 years	38196	31306	41202
61 years and over	5008	4593	5302
By country of destination			
Austria	8000	8000	12400
Belgium	7759	11000	10300
Canada	688	1184	1086
Denmark	3500	4200	5052
Switzerland	1805	1800	1750
France	2800	2500	6000
Germany	23715	25000	28000
Greece	600	600	500
Italy	48918	44209	42248
United Kingdom	34000	54412	55474
Republic of Moldova	479	632	837
Spain	29531	28382	27909
United States of America	536	802	1281
Hungary	700	750	700
Other countries	9840	11247	14041

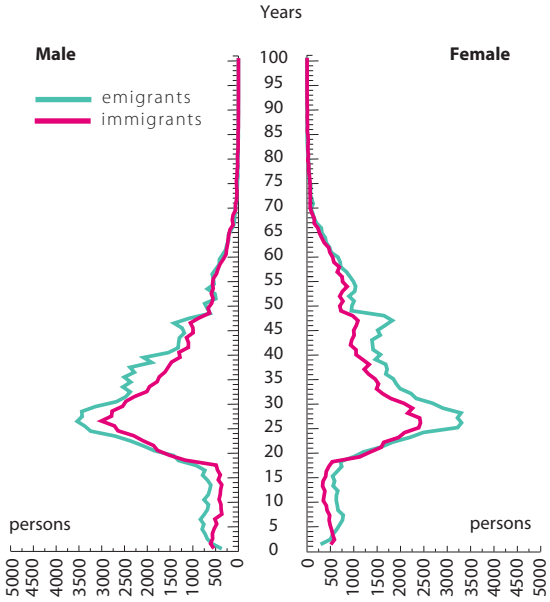
Note: Provisional data on 2017 will be available in September 2018.

The balance of permanent international migration was positive, the number of immigrants being 1.2 times higher than the number of emigrants.

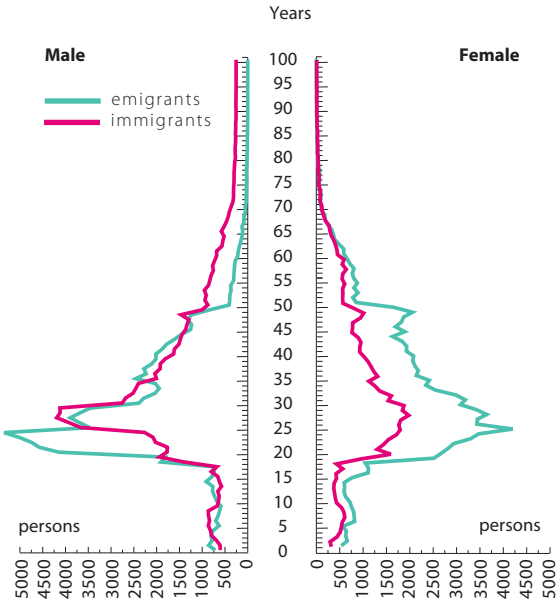
In 2016, the balance of international migration by change of usual residence was negative, the number of emigrants exceeding the number of immigrants with 70 thousands people.

Unlike previous years, when men emigrated to a greater extent than women (50.5% in 2014 and 53.8% in 2015), during 2016 the most people who have emigrated were female, accounting for 51.6% of emigrants. In 2016, 57.8% of immigrants were male, a higher percentage compared to 2014 when the share of men who immigrated was 52.1%.

Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2014



Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2016



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 oscillated around 10 million persons.

In 2017, the economically active population was of 9120 thousand persons (increasing as compared to previous year), out of which 96.6% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

Economically active population, employment and unemployed¹⁾

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
	thou persons			
Economically active population - total	9243	9159	8979	9120
- Female	4015	3916	3834	3936
- Urban	5078	5013	4962	4994
Employment - total	8614	8535	8449	8671
- Female	3770	3687	3643	3777
- Urban	4669	4662	4684	4769
ILO¹⁾ unemployed - total	629	624	530	449
- Female	245	229	191	159
- Urban	409	351	278	225

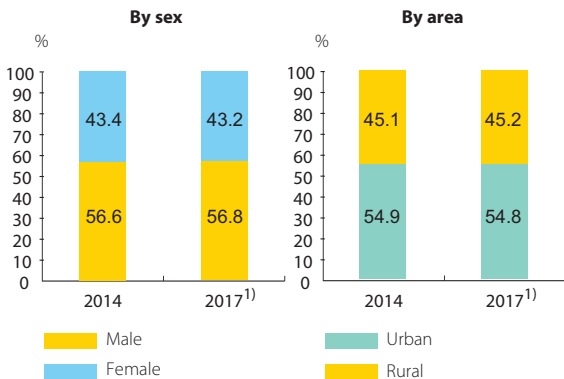
Note: The series of data have been calculated according to the usually resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Economically active population



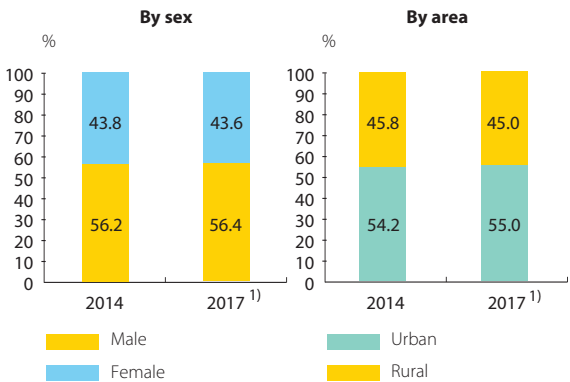
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Employment increased over recent years, reaching 8671 thousand persons in 2017 (as compared to 8449 thousand persons in 2016 and 8614 thousand persons in 2014). Among the employed persons in 2017, 56.4% 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 (55.0% in 2017). The category of employees prevails among employed persons (73.7% in 2017).

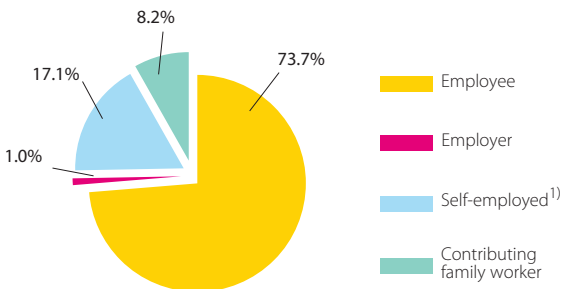
The unemployed number - according to the international definition (ILO) - in 2017 was 449 thousand persons, decreasing as compared to 2016 (-15.2%). In 2017, out of total unemployed, 26.1% were young persons (15-24 years).

Employment



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Employment structure, by employment status, in 2017



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

Employment, by main activities of the national economy

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Total	8614	8535	8449	8671
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2442	2184	1952	1975
Industry	1852	1792	1846	1916
Mining and quarrying	75	73	69	65
Manufacturing	1595	1551	1598	1668
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	92	82	82	80
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	90	86	98	103
Construction	640	637	678	696
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1112	1149	1177	1207
Transport and storage	433	475	472	492
Hotels and restaurants	181	186	205	203
Information and communication	148	173	168	187
Financial intermediation and insurance	112	105	111	116
Real estate activities	21	22	18	15
Professional, scientific and technical activities	193	185	196	215
Administrative and support service activities	184	204	207	206
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	391	442	434	424
Education	311	355	346	364
Human health and social work activities	368	388	390	407
Arts, entertainment and recreation	55	56	61	66
Other activities of the national economy	171	182	187	182

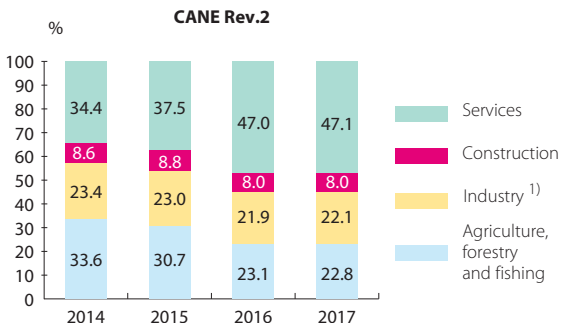
Note: The series have been calculated according to the usually resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2017, as compared to 2016, the employment breakdown by activity sector of the national economy indicates the significant increase in the number of those employed in information and communication (11.1%), professional, scientific and technical activities (10.1%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (6.9%). The activity branches where the number of employed persons sharply decreased are real estate activities (-18.0%) and mining and quarrying (-6.4%).

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



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

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 83.6% in 2014, to 82.8% in 2017. Out of total employment in private sector, 72.9% carried out their activities, in 2017, in industry, construction and services, a higher percentage than the one of 2016, when it was 72.4%.

In 2016, the average number of employees was 4759.4 thousand persons. The average number of employees increased during 2016 with 148.0 thousand persons compared to the previous year.

Compared to 2015, significant increases in the average number of employees were registered in the following economic activities: trade, manufacturing, administrative and support service activities, hotels and restaurants, human health and social work activities, information and communications, construction, transport and storage, professional, scientific and technical activities. As the other end of the scale, the following activities were registered with decreases in the average number of employees: education, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply.

The employees breakdown by economic sectors in 2016 shows that 61.4% were found in services (tertiary sector), increasing by 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2015, respectively by 0.3 percentage points as against 2014. 36.1% of total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry and construction), decreasing by 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2015, respectively by 0.4 percentage points as against 2014. The weight of employees working in agricultural branches (primary sector) remained constant in 2016 compared to previous year (2.5%), increasing by 0.1 percentage points as against 2014.

The private sector absorbs most of the wage earners, so that in 2016 the weight of employees in the entirely private sector reached 71.7%, increasing as compared to 2015 by 1.1 percentage points.

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

thou persons

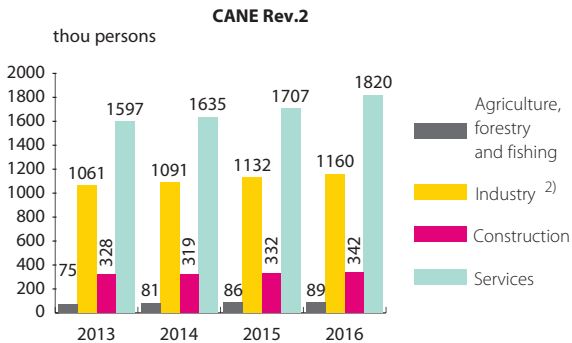
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2014	2015	2016
Total	4507729	4611395	4759419
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	107721	112699	117046
Industry	1302576	1334943	1352862
Mining and quarrying	61450	57863	54022
Manufacturing	1084769	1122321	1145001
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	58039	55445	54234
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	98318	99314	99605
Construction	344742	354706	365298
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	755995	767525	799735
Transport and storage	251166	256480	264682
Hotels and restaurants	128229	133848	151230
Information and communication	132611	143274	154520
Financial intermediation and insurance	90505	88421	90160
Real estate activities	23977	24357	27448
Professional, scientific and technical activities	135801	143863	151242
Administrative and support service activities	252605	259683	278540
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ¹⁾	191898	194087	195967
Education	360844	357125	352742
Human health and social work activities	323080	331792	345501
Arts, entertainment and recreation	61829	62692	64450
Other service activities	44150	45900	47996

Note: Data on 2017 will be available in September 2018.

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 activities of the national economy



Note: Data on 2017 will be available in September 2018.

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

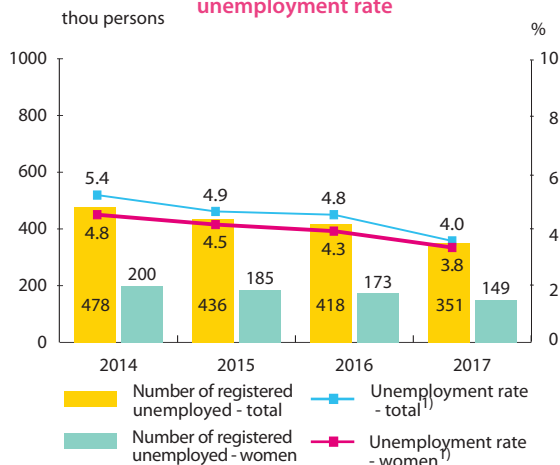
	thou persons			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total unemployed²⁾	478	436	418	351
of which: women	200	185	173	149
Primary, lower secondary and vocational education	357	335	333	280
of which: women	135	129	129	110
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	92	79	68	55
of which: women	47	42	34	29
Tertiary education	29	22	17	16
of which: women	18	14	10	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 a downward evolution since 2014, reaching 351 thousand persons at the end of 2017. The registered unemployment rate showed the same evolution during 2014-2017 (accounting for 5.4% at the end of 2014, 5.0% in 2015, 4.8% in 2016, falling to 4.0% at the end of 2017 - provisional rate until recalculated with civil active population on January 1st, 2018).

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2017, provisional data.

During 2014-2017, men prevailed among registered unemployed (58.2% in 2014, 57.7% in 2015, 58.6% in 2016, respectively 57.5% at the end of 2017).

The number of unemployed women followed a decreasing trend from 2014 to 2017 (from 200 thousand persons in 2014 to 149 thousand persons at the end of 2017).

Unemployment rate ¹⁾, by age group, sex and area (%)

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Total	6.8	6.8	5.9	4.9
Under 25 years	24.0	21.7	20.6	18.3
25 years and over	5.5	5.6	4.8	3.9
Male	7.3	7.5	6.6	5.6
Under 25 years	23.6	20.6	19.9	18.1
25 years and over	6.0	6.4	5.5	4.6
Female	6.1	5.8	5.0	4.0
Under 25 years	24.7	23.4	21.8	18.6
25 years and over	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.0
Urban	8.1	7.0	5.6	4.5
Under 25 years	32.6	26.9	24.9	20.8
25 years and over	6.7	5.9	4.7	3.8
Rural	5.3	6.6	6.3	5.4
Under 25 years	18.3	18.5	18.3	17.0
25 years and over	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.1

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

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The unemployment rate according to the international definition (ILO) - calculated as share of unemployed in the economically active population significantly fell during recent years, reaching 4.9% in 2017 (as compared to 5.9% in 2016 and 6.8% in 2014).

The ILO unemployment rate decreased in 2017 as against previous year for both women and men. Thus, the unemployment rate for women was 4.0%, decreasing by 1.0 percentage points as against 2016, while for men the unemployment rate was 5.6%, decreasing by 1.0 percentage points as compared to previous year.

In 2017, the unemployment rate was lower in urban than in rural area (4.5% as against 5.4%).

The young persons aged 15-24 years are the most severely affected by the unemployment phenomenon. Thus, in 2017, the youth unemployment rate was 18.3% (lower value than that recorded during 2014-2016), with quite significant differences by area (20.8% in urban as against 17.0% in rural area). The value of this indicator was 3.9% for those aged 25 years and over.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.0
Male	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.4
Female	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.5
Urban	3.4	3.0	2.9	1.9
Rural	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.2
Young people (6 months and over)	14.3	13.1	13.0	11.1
Male	14.2	12.6	12.3	11.1
Female	14.6	14.0	14.1	11.1
Urban	19.3	15.8	15.2	11.3
Rural	11.0	11.5	11.8	11.0

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

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Long-term unemployment rate (share of unemployed for 12 months and over in the economically active population) was 2.0% in 2017, decreasing as against the previous year by 1.0 percentage points, but also than that of 2014, by 0.8 percentage points.

By gender, the values of this indicator in 2017 were 2.4% for men and 1.5% for women, while in terms of area 1.9% in urban, as against 2.2% 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 11.1% in 2017, decreasing by 0.9 percentage points as against 2016 and by 3.2 percentage points as against 2014.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Total				
(12 months and over)	41.1	43.9	50.0	41.4
Male	41.8	43.8	50.1	43.6
Female	40.0	44.1	49.8	37.5
Urban	42.1	43.3	51.8	41.5
Rural	39.2	44.6	48.1	41.4
Young people				
(6 months and over)	59.7	60.6	63.1	60.4
Male	60.0	61.2	62.0	61.1
Female	59.2	59.9	64.8	59.5
Urban	59.1	58.6	61.3	54.2
Rural	60.3	62.4	64.4	64.3

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

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The incidence of long-term unemployment (share of those unemployed for 12 months and over in total unemployed) was 41.4% in 2017 (increasing as against 2014, but decreasing as against 2015-2016 period). In urban area, the indicator value was 41.5%, 0.1 percentage points over that recorded in rural area.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Activity rate				
Total	65.7	66.1	65.6	67.3
Male	74.3	75.3	74.8	76.2
Female	56.9	56.7	56.2	58.2
Urban	65.8	65.9	66.4	67.9
Rural	65.5	66.4	64.6	66.6
Employment rate				
Total	61.0	61.4	61.6	63.9
Male	68.7	69.5	69.7	71.8
Female	53.3	53.2	53.3	55.8
Urban	60.5	61.3	62.6	64.8
Rural	61.7	61.7	60.2	62.7

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

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

1) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2017, the activity rate of working age population (15-64 years) was 67.3% (as compared to 65.6% in 2016) and recorded higher values for male population (76.2%, as against 58.2% for female population). By area, the indicator values were quite close: 67.9% in urban and 66.6% in rural area.

The employment rate of working age population (15-64 years) in 2017 was 63.9%, increasing as against previous year (61.6%).

In 2017, the employment rate for the population aged 20-64 years was 68.8%, increasing as compared to previous year (66.3%), a distance of 1.2 percentage points to the national target of 70% set out in the context of Europe 2020 Strategy.

The job vacancy rate is one of the indicators expressing the labour demand on the labour market. The average annual rate of job vacancies in 2017 was 1.24% decreasing by 0.04 percentage points compared to the previous year, respectively by 0.82 percentage points compared to 2007, a year in which the job vacancy rate had the highest value).

Job vacancy rate, by major occupational groups (%)

Major occupational groups	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total ¹⁾	0.89	1.12	1.28	1.24
Managers	0.61	0.72	0.87	0.77
Professionals	1.26	1.52	1.78	1.69
Technicians and associate professionals	0.92	1.09	1.20	1.19
Clerical support workers	0.89	1.12	1.27	1.33
Services and sales workers	0.73	1.09	1.16	1.13
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.53	0.47	0.58	0.64
Craft and related trades workers	0.61	0.74	0.99	1.05
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.93	1.05	1.28	1.18
Elementary occupations	0.90	1.21	1.26	1.20

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)	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	0.89	1.12	1.28	1.24
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.43	0.65	0.58	0.59
Industry - total	0.92	1.14	1.27	1.25
Mining and quarrying	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.16
Manufacturing	1.01	1.23	1.37	1.33
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.15	0.19	0.51	0.65
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	0.89	1.22	1.17	1.18
Construction	0.36	0.43	0.45	0.48
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.43	0.67	0.72	0.67
Transport and storage	0.70	1.06	1.07	1.26
Hotels and restaurants	0.33	0.37	0.68	0.46
Information and communication	0.73	1.18	1.48	1.26
Financial intermediation and insurance	0.92	1.02	1.45	1.68
Real estate activities	0.68	0.90	0.95	0.75
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.74	0.96	1.17	1.20
Administrative and support service activities	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.00
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ¹⁾	2.64	3.23	3.73	3.26
Education	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70
Human health and social work activities	1.66	2.13	2.68	2.79
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.50	2.22	2.54	2.38
Other service activities	2.56	2.51	2.43	2.48

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



	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
	- lei, monthly per household -			
Total income	2500.7	2686.8	2944.6	3391.7
	- percentage -			
Money income	84.1	87.9	89.4	90.3
Equivalent value of the income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social benefits	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Equivalent value of the consumption of agricultural products from own resources	14.2	10.7	9.3	8.3

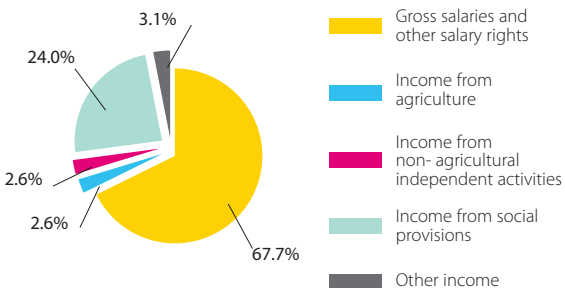
Note: Starting with 2014, data are estimated based on usually resident population and are not comparable with the data series published for previous periods.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During 2014-2017, the main source of total household income formation was the money income, which increased from 84.1% in 2014, to 90.3% in 2017. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 9.7% in 2017, 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 2014).

Structure of money income, in 2017¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2017, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest share in the money income of households (67.7%), increasing by 2.0 percentage points as compared to 2016. A major share in the money income of households is that of social benefits (24.0%, a decrease of 1.3 percentage points as compared to 2016). 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

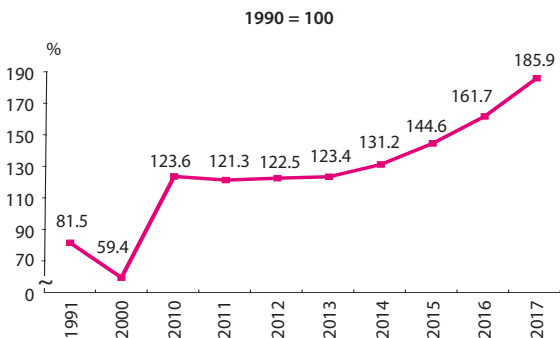
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Total	1697	1859	2046	2384
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1270	1371	1621	1883
Industry	1720	1827	1987	2245
Mining and quarrying	3260	3454	3410	3724
Manufacturing	1578	1704	1883	2148
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	3093	3077	3225	3415
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1509	1575	1741	1965
Construction	1240	1422	1525	1708
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1412	1588	1736	2115
Transport and storage	1707	1863	1994	2297
Hotels and restaurants	958	1080	1232	1393
Information and communication	3357	3822	4358	4738
Financial intermediation and insurance	3708	4004	4061	4475
Real estate activities	1344	1516	1822	2146
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2442	2748	3012	3333
Administrative and support service activities	1261	1427	1613	1873
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ²⁾	2754	2893	3084	3704
Education	1733	1886	2035	2324
Human health and social work activities	1496	1656	2065	2679
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1249	1385	1589	2102
Other service activities	1141	1297	1392	1631

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 (2014 - 2016 period);
Monthly Survey on Earnings (2017).

Indices of real earnings



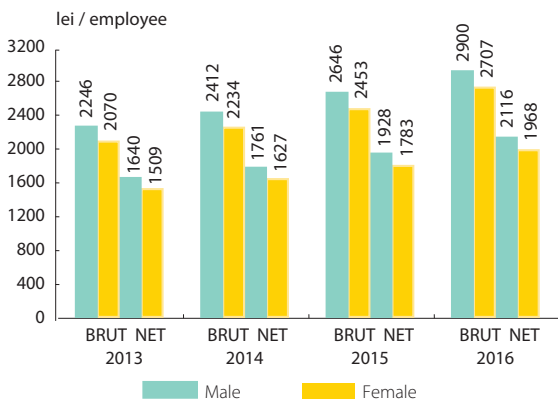
Note: For 2017, provisional data.

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 2016 (161.7% compared to 1990). Thus, compared to the previous year, in 2016 there was an increase of the real earnings index by 17.1 percentage points and compared to 2008 by 31.4 percentage points.

In 2017¹⁾, the real earnings index was 185.9% compared to 1990, 24.2 percentage points higher than that of 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 2017, the data will be available in September 2018.

Source: Labour cost survey

Total household consumption expenditure



	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
	- lei , monthly per household -			
Total consumption expenditure	1637.48	1702.87	1810.75	2039.03
	- percentage -			
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages	40.0	38.2	36.1	34.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2
Clothing and footwear	5.3	5.7	6.5	7.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	17.2	17.9	17.6	17.1
Furniture, dwelling equipment and maintenance	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.6
Health	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.9
Transport	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.6
Communications	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0
Leisure and culture	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.0
Education	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Miscellaneous products and services	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.1

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

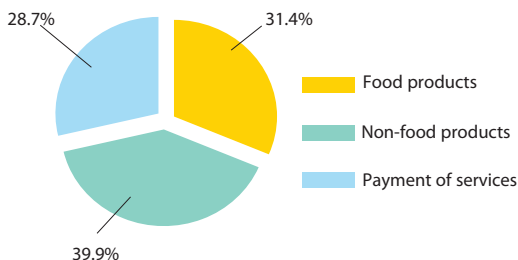
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

During 2014-2017, agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages had the highest share in the total consumption expenditure (34.3%), decreasing by 5.7 percentage points as compared to 2014. In contrast, the amount spent on the dwelling, its endowment and maintenance had an upward trend every year (in 2017 by 1.5 percentage points higher as compared to 2014).

In 2017, for total households, the food consumption expenditure had a share of 31.4% in the total consumption expenditure. On average, for total households, the share of the expenditure on non-food goods was 39.9%, while the expenditure on services had a share of 28.7%.

Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2017¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

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



	M.U.	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Fresh meat	kg	3.249	3.390	3.394	3.544
Meat products	kg	1.036	1.101	1.120	1.202
Fats	kg	1.215	1.225	1.210	1.210
Milk	litres	5.794	5.758	5.813	5.768
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	14
Sugar	kg	0.759	0.767	0.746	0.743
Potatoes	kg	3.314	3.196	3.062	3.073
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.726	7.553	7.726	7.983
Fruit	kg	3.574	3.693	3.831	3.897
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages	litres	4.753	4.783	5.178	5.891
Beer	litres	1.140	1.292	1.382	1.504
Wine	litres	0.886	0.874	0.893	0.892
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.221	0.200	0.210	0.212

Note: Starting with 2014, data are estimated based on the usually 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 3.5 kg per person in 2017. Together with meat products, the consumption of meat amounts to 4.7 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 57 kg per person. In 2017, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages had a monthly average of 5.9 litres per person for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages, 1.5 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine and 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2014, a significant increase was registered for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages by 23.9%, respectively by 31.9% for beer.

Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Audio sets	78.5	76.0	78.1	67.3
TV sets - total	142.4	145.5	152.0	159.7
Refrigerators and freezers	77.0	74.7	71.0	72.4
Combined refrigerator-freezers	47.5	49.4	53.4	56.0
Gas cooking stoves	96.2	96.2	97.1	97.8
Electric washing machines	79.2	81.3	83.1	85.6
Vacuum cleaners	67.3	69.9	72.9	75.6
Sewing machines	19.3	18.0	19.3	20.4
Bicycles	30.5	32.6	35.4	39.1
Motorcycles and mopeds	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
Cars	27.7	28.3	30.5	33.7

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

1) Provisional data.

Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

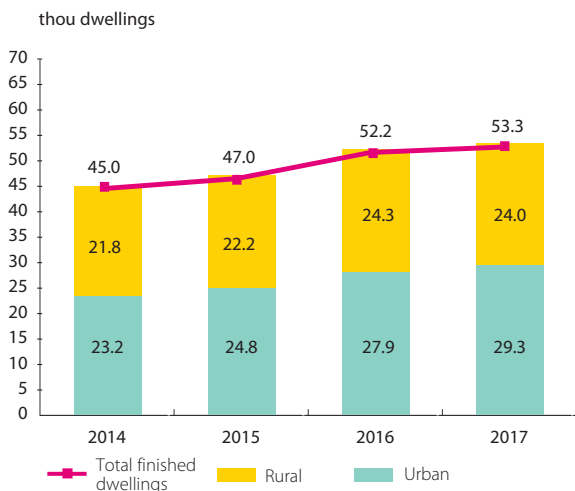
During 2014-2017, households' endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2014 to 2017, households' endowment with combined refrigerators - freezers increased by 17.9% due to a decrease in households endowment with refrigerators and freezers (by 6.0%). Likewise, an important increase compared to 2014 was registered for bicycles (by 28.2%), population endowment with TV sets increased by 12.1% and with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines by 12.3% and 8.1% 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

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Dwellings stock (thou) -	8841	8882	8929	8977
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	8735	8776	8822	8867
Habitation rooms (thou) -	24021	24167	24329	24488
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	23834	23979	24139	24293
Useful floor area (thou m²) -	416870	419860	423174	426411
<i>private majority ownership (thou m²)</i>	413385	416345	419623	422721
Finished dwellings - total	44984	46984	52206	53347
<i>- from private funds</i>	41660	45687	50978	51578

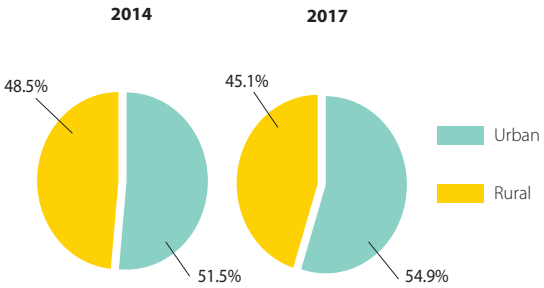
The dwellings stock has kept its upward trend in recent years, recording 8977 thousand dwellings at the end of 2017. By ownership, the largest share of the dwellings stock at the end of 2017 is represented by the dwellings under by the private majority ownership (98.8%).

Finished dwellings, by area



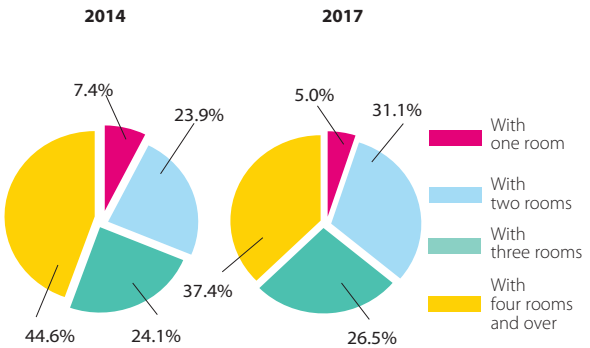
In 2017, 53.3 thousand dwellings were finished, 1.1 thousand more than the previous year.

Structure of the finished dwellings, by area



In 2017, according to the breakdown by residence area, the share of the dwellings that were ready for use was higher in the urban area (54.9%) than in the rural area (45.1%).

Finished dwellings, by number of habitation rooms



Unemployment benefits



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Monthly average (lei / person)				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	424	427	443	460
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	226	219	230	222
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in the economy				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	48.5	42.2	37.4	32.1
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	25.8	21.6	19.4	15.5

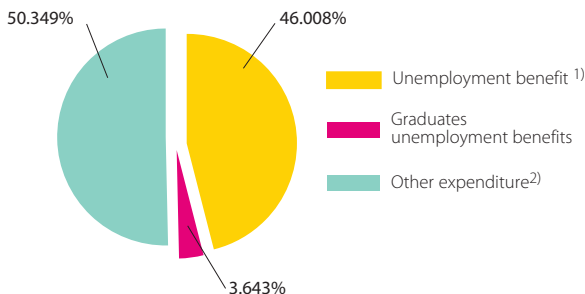
¹⁾ The unemployment benefit granted to the persons who are unemployed as a result of losing their jobs, in accordance with Article 39 of Law No 76/2002.

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

In 2017, the monthly average unemployment benefit was 460 lei, 8.5% more than in 2014 and accounted for 32.1% of the minimum gross national salary. The unemployment benefit for graduates from educational institutions (222 lei) accounted for 15.5% of the minimum gross national salary in 2017 as compared to 25.8% in 2014.

In 2017, the highest share in the total expenditure on the social protection of the unemployed was that of the unemployment benefits (46.0%).

Structure of the expenditure on unemployed social protection, in 2017



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.

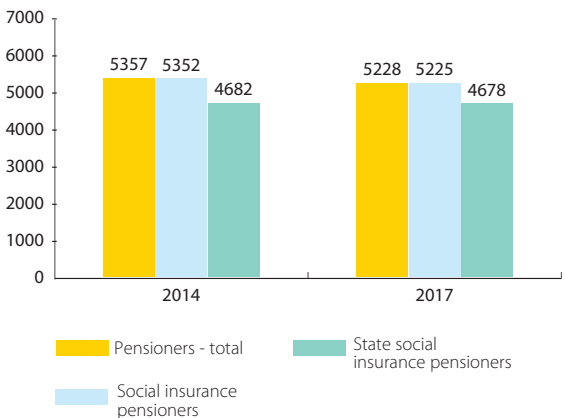
Source: National Agency for Employment.

	M.U.	2014	2015	2016	2017
Social insurance pensioners¹⁾ - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5352	5302	5254	5225
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	847	893	949	1069
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4682	4683	4678	4678
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	845	886	931	1026
Social insurance pensioners from the former system for farmers					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	513	464	419	376
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	342	361	381	421
Social insurance pensioners (excluding farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4839	4838	4835	4849
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	900	944	998	1119
Pensioners receiving social security benefits²⁾					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	1	1	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	211	221	234	257
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4	3	2	2
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	233	232	230	228

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



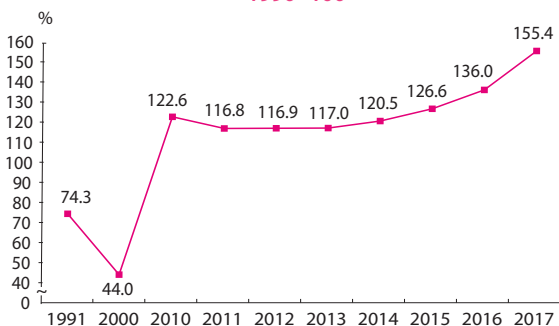


In 2017, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5225 thousand persons, decreasing with 127 thousand persons as compared to 2014.

The number of state social insurance pensioners also decreased with 4 thousand persons as compared to 2014. In 2017, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 1069 lei, 1.3 times higher than in 2014.

In 2017, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 1026 lei, increasing by 21.4% as compared to 2014.

Real average pension indices 1990=100



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

	M.U.	2014	2015	2016
Tickets - total	thou	210.0	207.0	212.0
Balneary treatment	thou	210.0	207.0	212.0
Expenditure on treatment and rest ¹⁾	lei thou	288616.0	283568.0	288416.0

Note: Data on 2017 will be available in September 2018.

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 the Ministry of Labour and Social Justice budget

	lei thou		
	2014	2015	2016
Paid amounts - total	8146442.5	9975256.5	11704181.5
I. Social assistance benefits financed by MLSJ budget			
State children allowances	2684862.1	3541590.8	4415501.6
Child rearing benefit	1552480.6	1578924.7	2060258.5
Insertion bonus and monthly bonus for child rearing	207881.0	230359.0	263932.9
Accommodation allowance for adoption	-	-	986.3
Social security contributions for beneficiaries of accommodation allowance for adoption	-	-	52.9
Family allowance	260682.7	535518.0	525919.9
Benefits for thermal energy provided by district heating grid	50383.9	42905.0	26538.7
Benefits for natural gas heating	80588.7	72019.4	50994.1
Benefits for wood, coal or petroleum fuels	91165.3	78300.4	67197.7
Electric power heating aid	4465.5	4559.3	3835.5
Social aid for ensuring the guaranteed minimum income	662894.3	673411.1	811680.7
Allowances for family placement	71387.8	317207.6	324894.2
Benefits for refugees	1836.0	1273.9	1194.5
Financial aid	1523.0	1567.0	1594.0
Emergency aid	3866.1	7885.1	9499.4
Health social insurance contributions for guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries	36361.8	37112.9	44614.7
Compulsory payment of dwellings insurance for families receiving social benefit for ensuring the minimum guaranteed income	650.1	3075.0	3055.1
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child rearing	86614.2	88054.2	114680.3
Allowance, indemnity and facilities for disabled persons			
Support for child rearing granted for persons with disabilities	37356.0	36238.8	48060.6
Monthly indemnity for the caregiver of the visually impaired, with major disability	331200.3	374383.6	477555.0
Monthly indemnity for adults with severe or major disability	1213394.8	1468290.4	1546959.1
Complementary budget for severe, major or moderate disabled persons	593355.6	721205.1	750352.4
Monthly indemnity for persons with HIV/AIDS	41819.1	44642.8	50037.8
Monthly allowance for children with HIV/AIDS	653.4	662.7	724.6
Free of charge interurban transport	72443.5	59027.5	68453.5
Interests for bank loans to purchase an adapted car or to adapt the dwelling	2887.6	1756.4	1748.3
II. Social services financed by MLSJ budget			
Subsidies for associations and foundations (persons assisted)	27317.2	20769.4	17033.1
Programs of national interest (persons assisted)	12006.8	13266.0	79.1
Financing social assistance institutions	16365.1	21250.4	16747.0

Note: Data on 2017 will be available in September 2018.

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 2016, the amount spent from the state budget allocated to MLSJ for social assistance was 11704181.5 lei, by 17.3% more than in 2015 and by 43.7% more as compared to 2014. The increase was mostly due to the increased quantum of certain benefits: state allowance for children, allowance for family with children 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 (33.0% in 2014, 33.5% in 2015 and 37.7% in 2016), followed by the benefits for children care (19.1% in 2014, 15.8% in 2015 and 17.6% in 2016).

Social assistance canteens ¹⁾

	2014	2015	2016
Number of units and sections	99	109	96
Number of places	23771	28688	24513

Note: Data on 2017 will be available in September 2018.

¹⁾ Financed from the local budget.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Justice.

Main health care units

	number of units			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Hospitals ²⁾	527	554	567	576
Integrated hospital ambulatories and specialised ambulatories	448	458	469	461
Polyclinics	297	143	146	143
Dispensaries	186	187	187	184
Health care centres ³⁾	19	18	17	15
Tuberculosis sanatoria	2	2	2	2
Balneary sanatoria ⁴⁾	11	10	11	10
Preventoria	2	2	2	2
Health and social care units	64	65	67	66
Diagnosis and curative centres	37	30	30	26
Specialised health centres	309	626	667	692
Mental health centres	86	86	80	80
Blood establishments	41	41	42	43
General practitioner offices ⁵⁾	795	770	752	776
Family doctors offices ⁵⁾	11163	11397	11274	11055
Specialised health offices ⁵⁾	10063	10332	10754	11079
Medical offices in schools and universities	1784	1797	1931	1929
Dentist offices ⁵⁾	14052	14763	14879	15095
Dental offices in schools and universities	476	471	476	480
Other health care offices	519	693	749	737
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical dispensaries ⁶⁾	9286	9485	9495	9700
Medical laboratories	3418	3856	4009	4077
Dental laboratories	2226	2217	2263	2198

1) Provisional data. 2) Including institutes, medical centres with hospital beds.

3) Including health care centres with hospital beds.

4) Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.

5) 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.

6) Including drugstores.

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

The health care services within the health system¹⁾ 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.

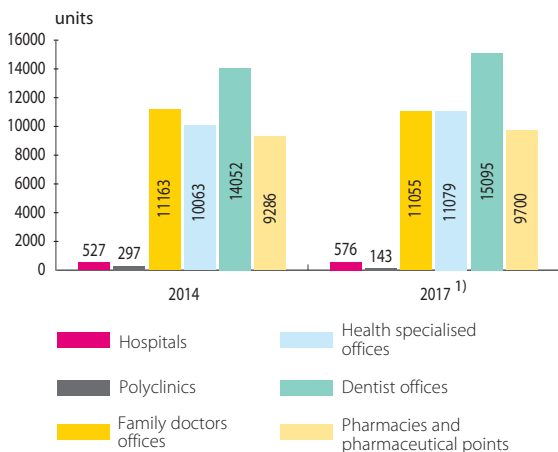
In 2017, this network comprised 576 hospitals²⁾, 9 more than in 2016 and 49 more than 2014. 132480 hospital beds were available for the patients hospitalized in 2017, 203 beds more than in 2016 and 1517 more than in 2014. In 2017, as compared to 2016, increases were recorded in the number of some medical units and decreases in the number of others. In 2017, the number of independent general practitioner offices³⁾ (776 offices) increased with 24 units compared to 2016, but decreased with 19 units compared to 2014; the number of specialized health centres (692 units) increased with 25 units compared to 2016 and 2.2 times compared to 2014, while the number of independent specialized health offices³⁾ (11079 offices) increased with 325 units compared to 2016 and with 1016 units as compared to 2014. The number of independent family doctors offices³⁾ (11055 offices) decreased with 219 units in 2017 compared to 2016 and with 108 units compared to 2014.

1) Data on 2017 are provisional.

2) Including institutes, medical centres with hospital beds.

3) 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.

Main sanitary units evolution



¹⁾ Provisional data.

The continuous development of the private health system has also led to an increase in the number of units in the pharmaceutical network and in the medical laboratories network. In 2017, 9700 pharmacies, pharmaceutical points and drugstores provided services, 205 units more than in 2016 and 414 more than in 2014.

The number of medical laboratories that operated in 2017 was of 4077 units, 68 more medical laboratories than in 2016 and 659 more than in 2014.

Beds from sanitary units

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals ²⁾	130963	132149	132277	132480
Beds in preventoria ³⁾	297	297	297	297
Beds in health and social care units ³⁾	2981	3088	3298	3305
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria ³⁾	410	410	410	410

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including institutes, medical centres with hospital beds.

³⁾ The public sector only.

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

Number of medical staff

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
				persons
Physicians ²⁾	54929	56110	57304	58575
Population per physician	363	353	344	335
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	27.6	28.3	29.1	29.8
Dentists	14879	15556	16442	15653
Population per dentist	1339 ³⁾	1274	1199	1255
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.0
Pharmaceutical chemists	17099	17135	17180	17833
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1165	1157	1147	1102
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.1
Ancillary medical staff	128899	133173	137246	142103
Population per member of the ancillary medical staff	155 ³⁾	149	144	138
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	64.7	67.2	69.6	72.3
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4

Note: For the 2014-2016 period, the rates were calculated based on the usually resident population on **July 1st** each year, populations estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011. For the year 2017, the rates were calculated based on the usually 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".

The health system benefited, in 2017, of 58.6 thousand doctors (excluding dentists), 15.7 thousand dentists, 17.8 thousand pharmacists and 142.1 thousand health workers with secondary education. In 2017, there was a doctor (excluding a dentist), as average, to 335 inhabitants, 9 inhabitants less than in 2016 and 28 inhabitants less than in 2014. A dentist had 1255 inhabitants, 56 inhabitants more than in 2016, but 84 fewer than in 2014 and a pharmacist was available for 1102 inhabitants, 45 less than in 2016 and 63 less than in 2014.

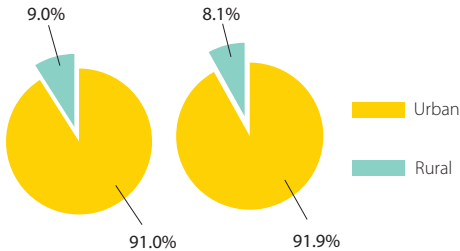
In 2017, 10000 inhabitants benefited of services provided by 29.8 physicians; 8.0 dentists; 9.1 pharmaceutical chemists and 72.3 ancillary medical staff.

Hospitals, by type of ownership and by area, in 2017



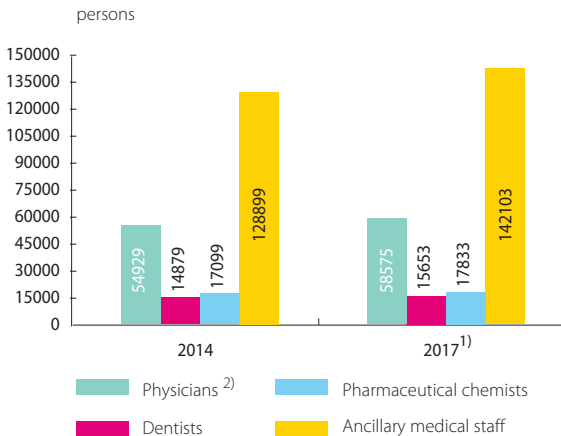
The share of hospitals under public majority ownership

The share of hospitals under private majority ownership



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

	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018
Number of educational units				
Total	7127	7108	7010	7047
Enrolled population by level of education (thou)				
Total	3736	3643	3597	3579
Level of education:				
Early childhood	19	19	20	21
- private sector	1	1	1	1
Pre-primary	560	535	521	521
- private sector	20	20	21	26
Primary and lower secondary	1732	1712	1695	1678
- private sector	11	13	15	19
Upper secondary	727	674	651	638
- private sector	13	11	11	10
Vocational	51	69	84	90
- private sector	1	1	2	2
Post secondary non-tertiary and foremen	105	99	94	92
- private sector	46	41	39	40
Tertiary	542	535	532	539
- private sector	78	70	67	67
Enrolment rate for the school age population ^{1);2)} (%)				
Total	73.6³⁾	72.5	72.1³⁾	72.0⁴⁾
By sex				
Male	72.0 ³⁾	70.9	70.5 ³⁾	70.3 ⁴⁾
Female	75.4 ³⁾	74.1	73.8 ³⁾	73.8 ⁴⁾
Number of early childhood and students per member of the teaching staff				
Early childhood	16	16	15	15
Students (ISCED levels 1-4)	14	15	14	14
Students (ISCED levels 5-8)	20	20	20	21
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants ¹⁾				
Students (ISCED levels 1-4)	1313 ³⁾	1289	1281 ³⁾	1271 ⁴⁾
Students (ISCED levels 5-8)	272	270	270 ³⁾	274 ⁴⁾

¹⁾ For the 2014/2015 - 2016/2017 period the usually resident population on July 1st of each year was used, and for the 2017/2018 year the usually 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 the number of children in early childhood education (creches).

³⁾ Revised data.

⁴⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Statistical survey on the activity of educational units.

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

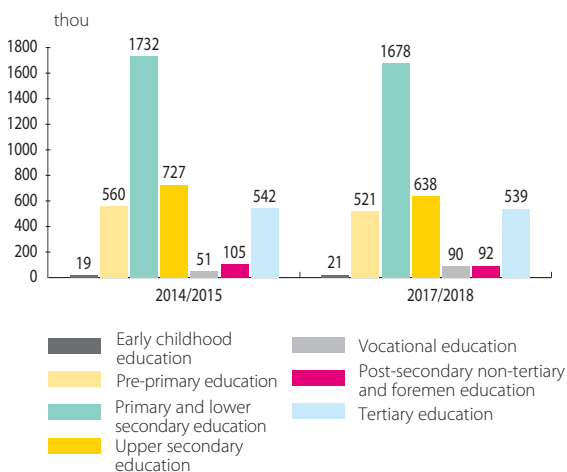
Thus, during the 2017/2018 academic year, the number of educational units increased to 7047 units, 37 units more (by 0.5% more, respectively) as compared to the 2016/2017 academic year.

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

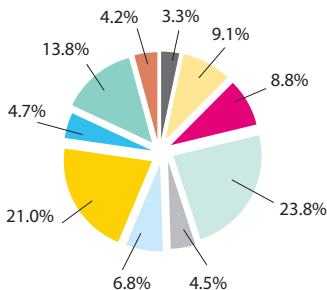
The number of pupils attending pre-university education decreased, so that during the 2017/2018 school year their number was by 0.5% less than in the 2016/2017 school year. The data on school population enrolled in tertiary education also include, beside the students attending Bachelor's degree courses, the students who attend Master's and Doctoral degree courses, and those attending post-university and post-doctoral courses. Of the total students and trainees enrolled in tertiary education, 75.7% are students attending Bachelor's degree courses, 20.6% are students attending Master's degree and post-university courses, while the rest are students attending Doctoral degree courses as well as post-doctoral programmes. 12.5% of the total number of students enrolled in tertiary education attend private education institutions.

During the 2017/2018 school year, for all educational levels, the enrolment rate of the school age population (0-23 years) had different values by sex (70.3% for boys, 73.8% for girls respectively).

School age population, by level of education



Students in tertiary education institutions, by fields of study in the academic year 2017/2018



ISCED-F¹⁾ Fields of education and training



¹⁾ISCED-F2013 (the International Standard Classification of Education, Fields of Education and Training 2013) was adopted 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 2017/2018 academic year by fields of education and training shows that most students and trainees study: business, administration and law (23.8%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (21.0%) and health and welfare (13.8%). In the private education sector, the highest share is that of the students and trainees who study business, administration and law (57.0%).



	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018
Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)				
Lower secondary education	186.8	179.7	171.4	...
Upper secondary education	189.9	152.7	153.6	...
Vocational education	11.6	10.5	19.4	...
Post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education	35.7	34.1	32.0	...
Degree graduates (thou persons)				
Tertiary education	133.5	121.8	121.3	...
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total	245	237	236	236
Pre-primary	36	35	35	36
Primary and lower secondary	123	118	117	117
Upper secondary	56	55	55	54
Vocational	*)	*)	*)	1
Post-secondary and foremen	2	2	2	2
Tertiary	28	27	27	26

... = Data not available. The **2017/2018** school year ends after the second examinations.

*) Under 0.5.

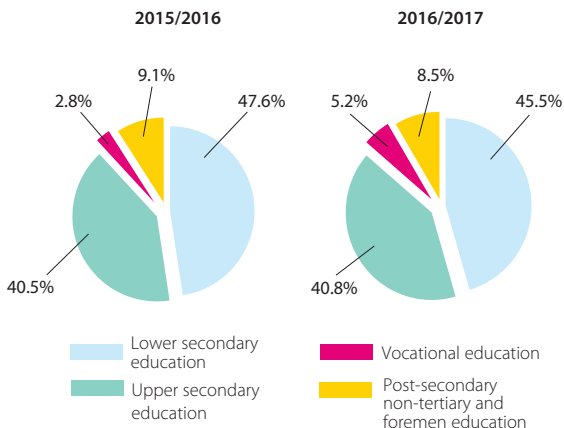
Source: Statistical survey on the activity of educational units.

The number of graduates in the school year dropped compared to the previous year in: post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen (by 6.2%) and lower secondary (by 4.6%). At the end of the school year 2016/2017, the highest number of graduates has been registered in lower secondary education (over 171 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 2016/2017 was 121250 persons, decreasing by 0.4% 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



	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Libraries activity²⁾				
Libraries (number) ³⁾	10845	10111	9832	9593
- of wich: private ownership	358	334	319	323
Active users (thou persons)	3807	3580	3433	3248
Institutions and performance companies or concerts activity²⁾				
Performances or concerts institutions and companies (number) ⁴⁾	242	254	227	230
Performances and concerts (thou performances)	21	23	22	23
Audience (thou persons)	6237	5807	5749	6425
Museums and public collections activity²⁾				
Museums and public collections (number) ⁴⁾	739	738	761	762
- of wich: private ownership	89	90	92	92
Visitors (thou persons)	10824	13052	14197	15941
Cinemas activity⁵⁾				
Cinemas (number) ⁶⁾	78	82	92	90
Performances (thou)	420	488	578	603
Audience (thou persons)	10171	11167	13034	13877

1) Provisional data.

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

3) Excluding subsidiariers.

4) Including subsidiaries and sections.

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

6) Including caravan.

In 2017, the number of operational libraries (excluding branches) experienced a decrease of 239 units (2.4%) compared to 2016, respectively with 1252 units (11.5%) compared to 2014. With regard to the ownership type, in 2017, the same with in previous years, most libraries are state units, 96.6% and privately owned libraries only account for 3.4%.

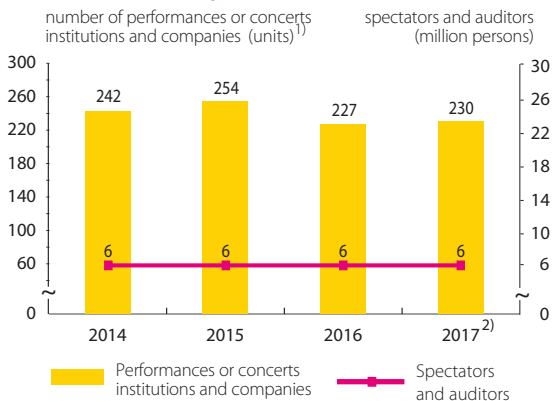
The number of active users in 2017 was 3248 thousands, decreasing with 185 thousands (5.4%) as against 2016 and with 559 thousands (14.7%) as against 2014.

The network of cinemas existing at the end of 2017 comprised 90 cinemas, 2 units less than in 2016 and 12 units more than in 2014. Compared to 2014, in 2017 the number of cinema performances increased by 183 thousand performances (43.6%), while the audience in cinemas increased with about 4 million persons.

In 2017, the number of performances or concerts institutions and companies (theatres, performances or concerts companies and similar institutions, including their branches) amounted to 230 units, recording an increase of 3 units (1.3%) compared to 2016 and a decrease of 12 units compared to 2014.

The number of performances and concerts (representations) held in 2017 amounted to 23 thousands, about one thousand more compared to 2016 and 2 thousands more than in 2014. The number of audiences registered by performances or concerts companies and institutions was 6425 thousands in 2017, 676 thousands (11.8%) more as compared to 2016, but of only 3.0% (188 thousands) compared to 2014.

Number of performances or concerts institutions and companies and audience



¹⁾ Including subsidiaries and sections.

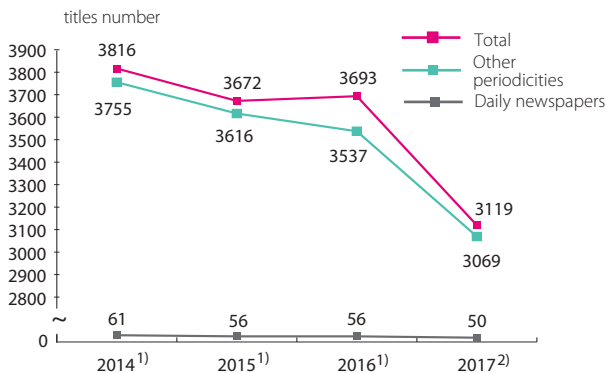
²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: The annual statistical surveys on culture.

The network of museums and public collections that operated in 2017 comprised 762 units (including subsidiaries and sections), one more unit as against 2016 and 23 units more than in 2014. The number of museums and public collections under private ownership remained unchanged in 2017 compared to 2016 and increased with 3 units compared to 2014.

The number of visitors to museums and public collections was of 15941 thousands in 2017, 1744 thousands (12.3%) more than in 2016 and 5117 thousands (47.3%) more than in 2014.

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



Note: The database of the Legal Deposit of the National Library of Romania is permanently updated based on the principle of retrospective recovery of publications.

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

¹⁾ Rectified data. ²⁾ Provisional data.

Mass-media productions



	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾				
Titles - total³⁾	3816	3672	3693	3119
Radio programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) ⁴⁾	149	154	154	148
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) ⁵⁾	133	132	132	133
Television programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours) ⁶⁾	53	53	53	53
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days) ⁵⁾	35	14	7)	7)

Note: The database of the Legal Deposit of the National Library of Romania is permanently updated based on 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 Deposit of the National Library of Romania.

3) For **2014-2016** period, the data were rectified by the National Library of Romania.

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

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

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

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

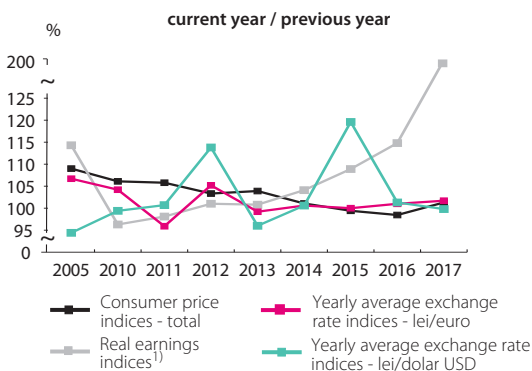
In 2017, the number of broadcast hours of public radio stations decreased by 6 thousand hours, compared to 2016, while the number of broadcast hours of public TV stations remained unchanged throughout the 2014-2017 period (53 thousands broadcast hours per year).

In 2017, as compared to 2016, the number of broadcast hours of private radio stations (with terrestrial broadcast) increased with 1 thousand broadcast days, keeping the level of 2014 (133 thousand broadcast days).

In 2017, the average annual inflation rate was 1.3%, mainly influenced by higher prices of food goods, fuels and tobacco. Thus, after two years of negative inflation, the average annual index of consumer prices for food goods was 102.48%, 5.1 percentage points higher than the corresponding index of 2016. In case of non-food goods, the average annual index of 2017 was 101.41%, the trend of the previous year being the same only for services, where the average annual index was 99.23%.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumer price indices (%) (previous year = 100)				
Total	101.07	99.41	98.45	101.34
Food goods	98.37	96.20	97.43	102.48
Non-food goods	102.45	100.93	98.96	101.41
Services	103.16	102.04	99.21	99.23
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Food goods	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.3
Non-food goods	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3
Services	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / Euro	4.4591	4.5040	4.5173	4.6359
lei / USD	3.6185	4.1390	4.2820	3.9186

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



¹⁾ Provisional data for 2017.

In 2017, 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 the comparison base - the year 2010=100):

- industrial production prices for water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities and manufacturing increased by 52.0 percentage points and 1.1 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 3.4 percentage points, 6.7 percentage points respectively.



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

2010 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2015	2016	2017
Total	112.56	110.49	114.48
Mining and quarrying	108.10	105.03	111.13
Mining of coal and lignite	105.32	105.25	117.94
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	106.64	99.80	108.84
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	110.98	111.60	110.99
Mining support service activities	116.98	120.29	118.53
Manufacturing	111.70	110.71	115.57
Manufacture of food products	120.38	121.61	125.88
Manufacture of beverages	123.02	126.70	130.58
Manufacture of tobacco products	114.13	116.98	118.81
Manufacture of textiles	131.05	132.82	134.92
Manufacture of wearing apparel	132.68	137.13	140.56
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	125.92	129.87	133.56
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting material	123.64	123.04	126.46
Manufacture of paper and paper products	126.47	126.45	128.03
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	129.50	129.93	131.49
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	93.04	76.97	93.55
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	109.57	99.41	106.66
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	124.93	127.20	133.56
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	116.61	116.77	118.07
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral product	99.85	99.44	100.58
Manufacture of basic metals	100.47	92.83	106.88
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	102.24	99.50	99.96
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	99.54	100.63	105.24
Manufacture of electrical equipment	106.85	105.18	107.62
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	109.27	109.61	115.30
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	110.52	113.76	116.56
Manufacture of other transport equipment	111.67	112.43	113.07
Manufacture of furniture	113.58	117.02	120.78
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	127.67	133.47	138.07
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	107.50	109.01	110.48
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	114.97	108.01	107.76
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	114.97	108.01	107.76
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	165.07	166.57	166.49
Water collection, treatment and distribution	165.07	166.57	166.49

c = Confidential data.

In 2017, the level of the gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was lei 85833.2 million, namely 43693.6 lei per inhabitant.

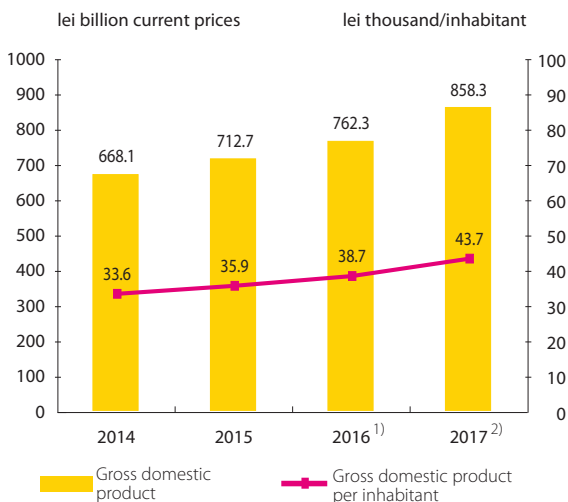
In 2017, as compared to 2016, the gross domestic product, in real terms, increased by 6.9% and the gross domestic product per inhabitant increased by 7.3%.

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

- services had the highest contribution to GDP formation, namely 56.1% of the total (lei 482145.8 million);
- industry, which contributed with 24.2% to GDP formation (lei 207545.3 million), was in second place;
- construction contributed with 5.9% to GDP formation (lei 50440.8 million);
- agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed with 4.4% to the GDP formation (lei 37522.8 million).

In 2017, the gross value added was lei 777654.7 million and represented 90.6% 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			
	2014	2015 ¹⁾	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31568.5	29825.4	31147.1	37522.8
Industry	168952.2	171555.4	183832.3	207545.3
Construction	41626.1	41841.1	46559.4	50440.8
Services	349059.7	383330.4	422499.9	482145.8
Gross value added (GVA)	591206.5	626552.3	684038.7	777654.7
Net taxes on products	76937.1	86106.2	78303.1	80678.1
Gross domestic product (GDP)	668143.6	712658.5	762341.8	858332.8
Actual final consumption	506112.1	537723.8	586474.2	667076.7
Households actual individual final consumption	455587.4	487036.8	531215.5	600727.8
General government actual collective final consumption	50524.7	50687.0	55258.7	66348.9
Gross capital formation	164972.0	179363.2	182726.1	209504.9
Gross fixed capital formation	162412.9	176342.7	175053.6	193640.9
Change in stocks ³⁾	2559.1	3020.5	7672.5	15864.0
Net exports⁴⁾	-2940.5	-4428.5	-6858.5	-18248.8
Gross national income (GNI)	661538.7	697762.3	744293.4	838782.6

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) Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

4) Exports - imports.

In 2017, in terms of GDP use, the actual final consumption was lei 667076.7 million and the value of its most important component - the actual individual final consumption of population households - was lei 600727.8 million.

In 2017, the amounts allocated for gross fixed capital formation totalised lei 193640.9 million.

The gross value added rate increased in 2017, reaching 47.6%, 0.5 percentage points above the level of 2016 (47.1%).

The investment rate dropped last year, with the value of 24.9%, 0.7 percentage points below the level recorded previous year (25.6%).

Gross domestic product indices (%)

	previous year = 100			
	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
RESOURCES				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104.3	88.9	104.7	118.3
Industry	103.6	105.8	105.3	108.0
Construction	101.9	106.9	112.7	99.4
Services	103.1	103.5	104.0	106.5
Gross value added	103.2	103.6	105.0	107.0
Net taxes on products	101.8	106.9	103.6	106.9
Gross domestic product (GDP)	103.1	104.0	104.8	106.9
USES				
Actual final consumption	104.0	104.9	106.8	108.4
Households actual individual final consumption	104.4	105.7	107.4	109.0
General government actual collective final consumption	100.5	97.7	100.7	102.8
Gross capital formation	101.7	107.0	101.0	105.2
Gross fixed capital formation	103.2	107.4	98.0	104.7
Change in stocks ³⁾	60.3	83.5	273.6	117.3
Net exports	144.0	427.2	184.4	182.9

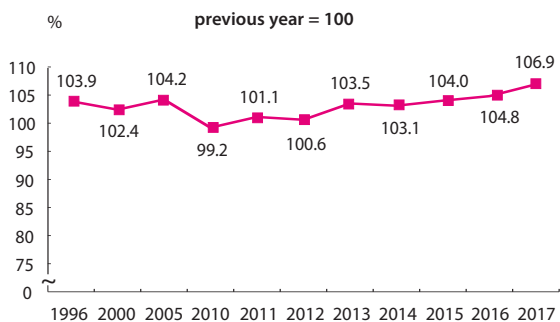
Note: The data were calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts (ESA) - 2010.

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Gross domestic product growth variation



Note: Semi-final data for 2016 and provisional data for 2017.



	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	668143.6	712658.5	762341.8	858332.8
- changes as against the previous year (%)	3.1	4.0	4.8	6.9
Gross domestic product per inhabitant³⁾				
- lei	33547.3	35957.1	38684.7	43693.6
- changes as against the previous year (%)	3.5	4.5	5.4	7.3
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity ⁴⁾)	19855	20950	22369	24508
- purchasing power standard ⁴⁾)	15200	16300	16900	...
Gross value added rate				
(GVA / Output) (%)	43.9	44.9	47.1	47.6
Investment rate				
(GFCF / GVA) (%)	27.5	28.1	25.6	24.9

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 **2014 - 2016** period the usually 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 **2017**, the usually resident population at **January 1st**, was used.

4) Revised data.

... = Data not available.

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

	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.4
Industry	25.3	24.1	24.1	24.2
Construction	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9
Services	52.3	53.7	55.4	56.1
Gross value added	88.5	87.9	89.7	90.6
Net taxes on products	11.5	12.1	10.3	9.4
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 (%)

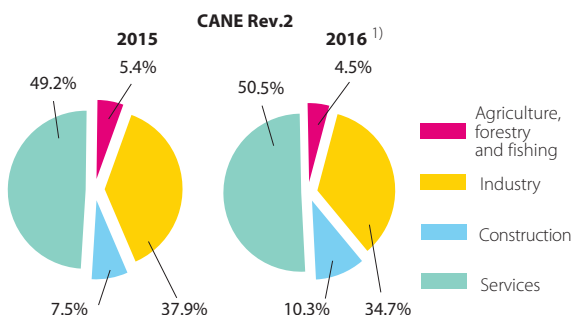
previous year = 100

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	96.9	108.4	96.7	106.4
New construction	96.8	105.2	97.2	104.9
Equipment	93.6	110.8	100.3	103.9
Other investment expenditure	110.7	112.3	83.1	117.4

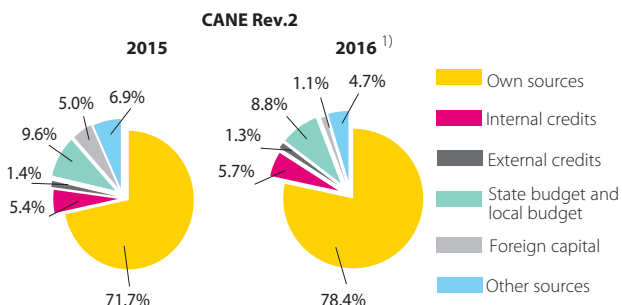
Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2017, compared to 2016, net investments in the national economy increased by 6.4% on all the structural elements: other expenditure by 17.4%, new construction works by 4.9% and equipment (including means of transport) by 3.9%.

Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)



Net investments achieved, by funding sources



Note: Data on 2017 will be available in November 2018.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Agricultural production¹⁾

lei million current prices

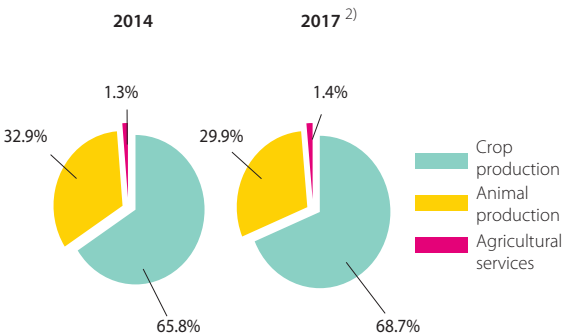
	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Total	74524	68749	69349	79733
Crop production	49058	43574	45155	54821
Animal production	24482	24315	23294	23809
Agricultural services	984	860	900	1103

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 68.7% share in the total production in 2017, as compared to 29.9% for animal production and 1.4% for agricultural services.

Agricultural production structure¹⁾



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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Crop production

thou tonnes

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Cereals for grains	22071	19333	21765	27139
of which:				
Wheat	7585	7962	8431	10035
Rye	24	24	26	28
Barley and two-row barley	1713	1626	1817	1907
Maize grains	11989	9021	10746	14326
Leguminous plants for beans	71	76	99	302
Potatoes	3519	2700	2690	3117
Sugar beet	1399	1041	1012	1175
Oilseed crops	3461	2975	3597	4986
of which:				
Sunflower	2189	1786	2032	2913
Vegetables ²⁾	3802	3674	3358	3638
Fruit ³⁾	1301	1225	1242	1058
Grapes ³⁾	784	799	737	1067

¹⁾ Provisional data.

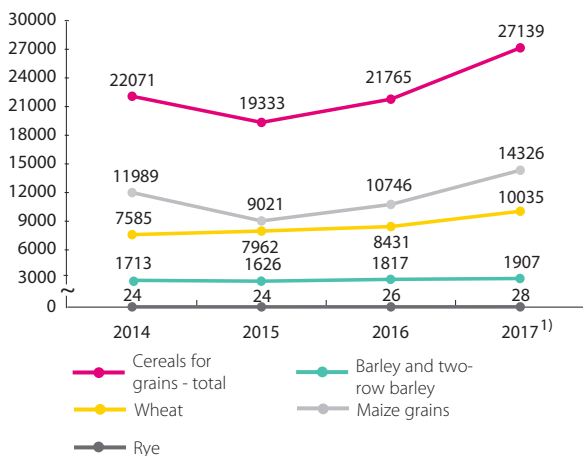
²⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, combined and successive crops.

³⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2017, the production of cereals for grains was higher than in 2014 and 2016. As compared to 2016, increases in crop production were recorded for cereals for grains, leguminous plants for beans, oilseed crops, potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables, grapes and decreases for fruit.

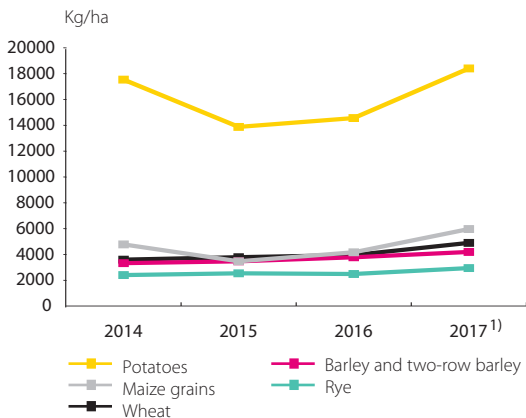
Evolution of the main cereals production

thou tonnes



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Evolution of the average production per hectare, for main crops



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Animal production

	M.U.	2014	2015	2016
Meat	thou t live weight	1316	1431	1465
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	184	200	206
Pork	thou t live weight	535	562	588
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	108	110	114
Poultry	thou t live weight	488	558	555
Milk - total	thou hl	50535	49156	48133
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	44015	42664	42020
Wool	tonnes	21817	22343	22277
Eggs	mill. pcs.	6636	6555	6182
Extracted honey	tonnes	18040	27893	21202
Fish ¹⁾	tonnes	15319	19601	23180

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

Data on 2017 will be available in July 2018.

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

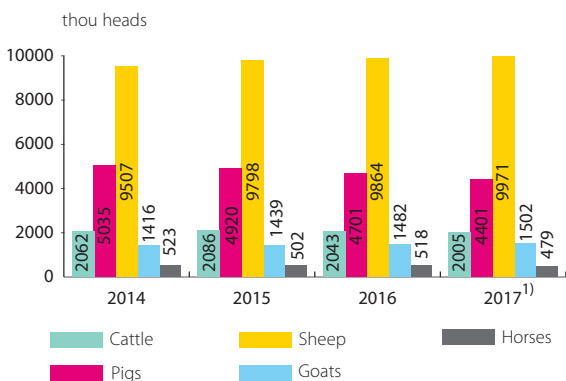
Livestock (on December 1st)



	M.U.	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Cattle	thou heads	2069	2092	2050	2011
Pigs	thou heads	5042	4927	4708	4406
Sheep	thou heads	9518	9810	9876	9982
Goats	thou heads	1417	1440	1483	1503
Horses	thou heads	525	503	520	481
Poultry - total	thou heads	75447	78648	75690	73289
- majority private ownership	thou heads	75435	78635	75677	73267
Bees - total	thou families	1351	1393	1437	1423
- majority private ownership	thou families	1350	1392	1437	1423

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Majority private ownership livestock (on December 1st)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Forest resources area, by category of use



Category of use	thou hectares			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Forest resources - total	6545	6555	6559	6565
Forest area	6387	6399	6404	6406
Coniferous trees	1930	1931	1929	1924
Deciduous trees	4457	4468	4475	4482
Other lands from the forest resources	158	156	155	159

¹⁾ Provisional data.

At the end of 2017, forest resources covered an area of 6565 thousand hectares, 20 thousand hectares more than in 2014 (0.3% respectively). In 2017, as compared to 2016, the forest resources area increased by about 0.1%.

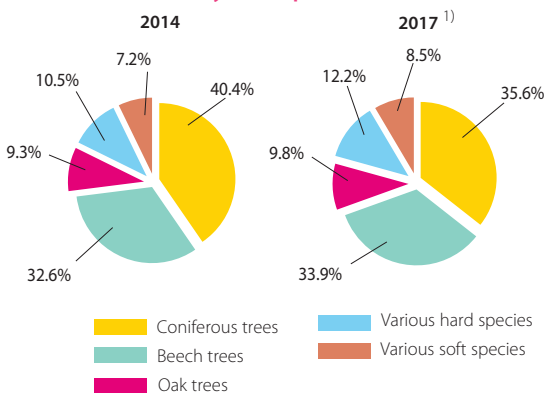
In 2017, the forest area amounted to 6406 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1924 thousand hectares (30.0% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4482 thousand hectares (70.0% respectively).

Volume of wood harvested, by main species

Wood species	thou m ³ - gross volume			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Volume of wood harvested - total	17889	18133	17197	18316
Coniferous trees	7225	6782	6268	6531
Beech trees	5836	6215	5799	6212
Oak trees	1664	1769	1688	1788
Various hard species	1876	1951	2008	2228
Various soft species	1288	1416	1435	1557

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of the volume of wood harvested, by main species



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2017, the volume of wood harvested was by 1119 thousand m³ higher than in 2016 (+6.5% respectively) and by 427 thousand m³ higher than in 2014 (+2.4% respectively). In 2017, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 35.6% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 33.9%, oak trees 9.8% and the various hard and soft species 20.6%.

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

number



Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2014	2015	2016	Sem. I 2017 ¹⁾
Total	483066	488210	500428	496955
Mining and quarrying	1112	1107	1076	1063
Manufacturing	48090	48404	48347	47868
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1503	1460	1350	1338
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	3160	3049	2968	2937
Construction	47814	48341	49716	49561
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	176202	171959	169712	168144
Transport and storage	39666	41746	44504	44986
Hotels and restaurants	25111	25497	25612	25392
Information and communication	19499	20619	22012	21761
Real estate activities	13844	14472	15349	15231
Professional, scientific and technical activities	56886	57812	60324	59804
Administrative and support services activities	19406	19965	20802	20555
Education ²⁾	3772	4252	4942	4902
Human health and social work activities ²⁾	10093	10959	13188	13108
Art, entertainment and recreation	5758	6778	7740	7656
Other service activities	11150	11790	12786	12649

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

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

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2014	2015	2016	Sem. I 2017 ¹⁾
Total	481425	486529	498730	495264
Mining and quarrying	1092	1085	1060	1047
Manufacturing	47309	47633	47580	47105
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1468	1426	1316	1304
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	3092	2981	2898	2867
Construction	47727	48245	49621	49467
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	176031	171786	169524	167957
Transport and storage	39568	41639	44391	44873
Hotels and restaurants	25083	25468	25582	25362
Information and communication	19426	20537	21932	21681
Real estate activities	13838	14467	15344	15226
Professional, scientific and technical activities	56828	57755	60260	59740
Administrative and support services activities	19232	19775	20614	20366
Education ²⁾	3771	4251	4940	4900
Human health and social work activities ²⁾	10076	10942	13170	13091
Art, entertainment and recreation	5738	6754	7717	7634
Other service activities	11146	11785	12781	12644

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	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total - by sections	107.5	103.3	103.4	111.4
Mining and quarrying	114.9	95.5	77.3	114.3
Manufacturing	107.2	103.6	104.4	111.3
Total - by main industrial groupings	107.5	103.3	103.4	111.4
Intermediate goods industry	107.8	105.2	99.5	109.9
Capital goods industry	108.6	109.7	108.9	115.9
Durable consumer goods industry	112.3	108.8	114.0	108.3
Non-durable consumer goods industry	104.1	104.6	104.9	104.3
Energy industry	109.0	78.9	89.9	120.2

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

For the 2014-2016 period, data were recalculated as result of changing the base year and the weighing system.

In 2017, the value index of turnover in industry increased by 11.4% as against the previous year, growth sustained by mining and quarrying (+14.3%) and by manufacturing (+11.3%).

In 2017, as compared to 2016, the industrial production index (unadjusted series) increased by 7.8% as result of the increases in the three industrial sectors: mining and quarrying (+10.2%), manufacturing (+8.4%) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply (+3.4%).

The most important increases were reported for the following activities: manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (+38.2%); printing and production of recorded media (+20.1%); manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (+19.4%); manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (+17.0%); manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (+15.2%); manufacture of electrical equipment (+10.9%); manufacture of paper and paper products (+9.8%); manufacture of base metals (+8.3%); manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (+7.8%); manufacture of rubber and plastic products (+6.9%).

Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series previous year = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	106.1	102.7	103.1	107.8
Mining and quarrying	101.0	87.5	88.3	110.2
Mining of coal and lignite	95.4	108.1	90.3	111.8
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	99.1	99.3	90.0	105.3
Mining of metal ores	106.2	104.8	111.4	85.9
Other mining and quarrying	94.2	112.5	103.9	107.0
Mining support service activities	106.5	61.7	66.7	140.2
Manufacturing	107.5	103.5	104.8	108.4
Manufacture of food products	104.2	105.2	109.2	102.8
Manufacture of beverages	96.7	110.0	103.4	106.5
Manufacture of tobacco products	118.5	120.2	99.7	95.3
Manufacture of textiles	102.1	90.8	99.6	106.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel	100.4	92.6	99.4	88.8
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	105.2	94.6	97.0	98.3
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	97.3	98.0	99.8	96.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	127.0	108.6	113.9	109.8
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	110.8	97.4	103.1	120.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	113.7	100.1	108.6	100.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical product	102.3	94.7	100.5	105.8
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	98.2	98.4	92.6	115.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	105.4	108.2	104.3	106.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	104.5	124.1	102.0	104.2
Manufacture of basic metals	104.4	103.4	103.5	108.3
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	101.4	108.7	102.8	107.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	153.9	103.6	119.2	119.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	113.7	108.0	112.9	110.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	103.6	87.7	100.0	138.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	103.8	110.3	111.5	117.0
Manufacture of other transport equipment	119.0	98.6	86.0	101.7
Manufacture of furniture	102.9	107.9	113.1	98.0
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	116.7	88.2	102.2	108.7
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	97.0	94.0	96.7	100.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	95.3	101.3	100.5	103.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	95.3	101.3	100.5	103.4
Industry - total by main industrial groupings:				
- intermediate goods industry	103.9	102.3	103.1	107.3
- capital goods industry	111.4	104.2	105.2	116.3
- industria bunurilor de folosință îndelungată	108.6	111.5	113.6	103.0
- non-durable consumer goods industry	103.2	99.1	102.4	101.7
- energy industry	97.4	101.0	98.7	103.6

Note: For the 2014-2016 period, data were recalculated as result of changing the base year and the weighting system.

Primary energy

	thou tonnes oil equivalent ¹⁾			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Resources	40235	40769	40910	42223
of which:				
- production ³⁾	26314	26387	24798	24883
- import	10757	11333	13113	12988
Production ³⁾	26314	26387	24798	24883
of which:				
- coal	4448	4711	4233	4655
- crude oil	3952	3906	3714	3536
- natural gas ⁴⁾	8854	8874	7862	8224
- electric energy ⁵⁾	5195	5096	5086	4890
Imports	10757	11333	13113	12988
of which:				
- coal	498	546	521	510
- crude oil	6725	6594	7466	7754
- natural gas	470	163	1188	944
- electric energy	93	325	307	314

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 2017, primary energy production recorded an increase compared to the previous year (+0.3%), while imports recorded a decrease (-1.0%), their share in the total primary energy resource being of 30.8%; imports of crude oil accounted for 59.7% of total imports and imports of natural gas decrease compared to 2016 (-20.5%).

Electric energy balance

	billion kWh			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Resources	66.8	70.1	68.7	67.3
Production	65.7	66.3	65.1	63.6
- in thermo-power stations	26.9	28.7	26.9	28.1
- in hydro-power stations	19.3	17.0	18.5	14.8
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.5
- wind ²⁾	7.8	9.0	8.4	9.2
Imports	1.1	3.8	3.6	3.7
Destinations - total	66.8	70.1	68.7	67.3
Consumption - total	51.5	52.4	53.0	54.6
- in economy	39.1	39.7	40.3	42.6
- public lighting	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
- population	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.4
Exports	8.2	10.5	8.6	6.6
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.1

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including solar photovoltaic energy.

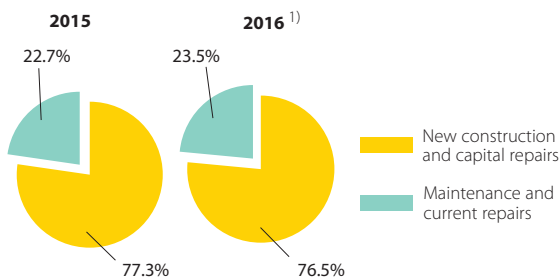
Indices of construction works (%)

unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Construction works - total	93.3	110.6	95.6	94.4
of the total, by structure elements:				
new construction works	96.8	105.3	97.9	104.7
capital repair works	82.1	131.7	76.3	82.3
maintenace and current repairs works	91.0	113.6	101.8	74.8
of the total, by type of construction:				
buildings	121.3	99.0	104.6	114.3
of which:				
residential buildings	132.6	94.2	112.0	170.4
non-residential buildings	116.6	101.2	101.3	87.3
civil engineering	78.2	120.3	89.4	78.3

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

For the **2014-2016** period, data were recalculated as result of changing the base year and the weighing system.

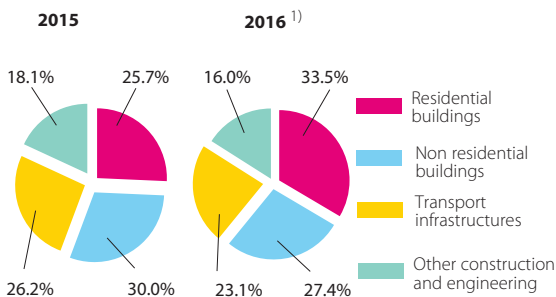
Construction works, by manner of performing



Note: Data on **2017** will be available in November **2018**.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects



Note: Data on **2017** will be available in November **2018**.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

	M.U.	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
Railway transport					
Railway engines	number	1779	1795	1769	1769
Waggons	thou waggons	35	34	34	32
Carriages	number	4053	3928	3894	3894
Transported freight	million tonnes	51	55	53	56
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	12	14	14	14
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	65	66	64	69
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	4976	5149	4988	5664
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport	number	1137	1134	1145	1139
Ships for passenger transport	number	62	65	75	75
Transported freight	million tonnes	28	30	30	29
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	12	13	13	13
National and international passenger transport ³⁾	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers ³⁾	million passengers-km	11	10	8	8
Transport via petroleum pipelines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	6	7	7	7
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1	1
Maritime transport					
Freight ships	number	26	26	23	23
Transported freight	million tonnes	44	44	46	46
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Air transport					
Registered civil aircraft with air navigation certificate					
- for passenger transport	number	65	59	67	78
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported freight	thou tonnes	32	37	40	45
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	12	13	16	20
Road transport					
Transported freight	million tonnes	191	199	216	226
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	35	39	48	55
National and international passenger transport ⁴⁾	million passengers	282	276	303	326
Distance covered by passengers ⁴⁾	million passengers-km	18339	17471	18744	18178

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Data on the activity of national operators.

³⁾ For the year **2014, 2016 and 2017**, national operators have exclusively deployed national passenger transport.

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

^{*)} Under 0.5.

In 2017, as compared to 2016, increases were recorded for the transported goods for air, railway and road transport, by 12.5%, by 5.7% and by 4.6%, respectively.

Maritime transport and transport via petroleum pipelines registered similar values in the volume of goods transported in 2017 and the inland waterway transport marked decreases compared to the values recorded in the previous year.

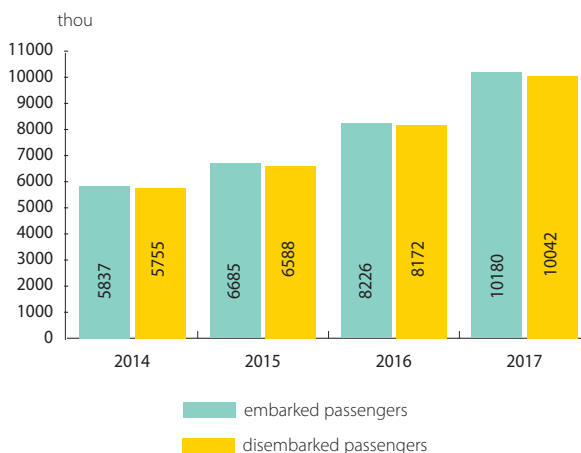
In 2017 compared to 2016, national and international passenger transport was marked by increases in the number of passengers for air, railway and road transport, by 25.0%, by 7.8% and 7.6%, respectively, while maritime and inland waterways transport recorded constant values.

Goods transport on harbour

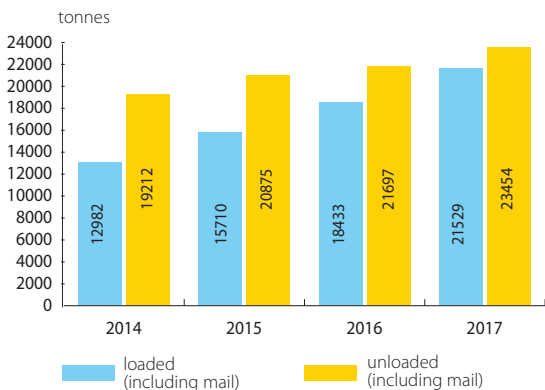
	thou tonnes			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maritime transport in harbour	43753	44533	46295	46182
- loaded goods	25349	24954	25739	24848
- unloaded goods	18404	19579	20556	21334
Inland waterway transport	27834	30020	30484	29043
- international	8985	11216	10399	9153
- national	14421	13246	14697	14632
- transit ¹⁾	4428	5558	5388	5258

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



Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2014	2015	2016	2017
	thou				
Passengers	passengers	11593	13273	16398	20222
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	32194	36585	40130	44983
Aircraft movements	number	129509	138598	162652	186665

Number of registered motor vehicles¹⁾

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ²⁾
Buses and minibuses	44	47	49	50
Passenger cars	4908	5155	5472	5998
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	107	113	120	127
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	807	856	913	975

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

	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
FOB exports				
euro million	52466	54610	57392	62642
USD million	69886	60618	63589	70627
lei million	233247	242747	257701	286113
CIF imports				
euro million	58522	62971	67364	75598
USD million	77907	69861	74627	85318
lei million	260135	279906	302462	345370
Sold (exp. FOB - imp. CIF)				
euro million	-6056	-8361	-9972	-12956
USD million	-8021	-9243	-11038	-14691
lei million	-26888	-37159	-44761	-59257

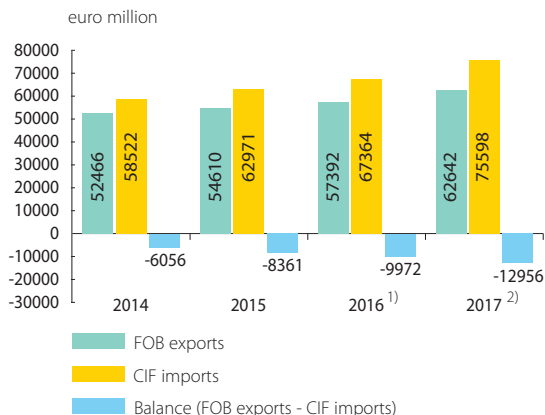
Note : For 2015, the data have been revised and are final.

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

FOB exports registered a value of euro 62642 million (+9.1% compared to 2016) in 2017 and CIF imports were euro 75598 million (+12.2% compared to 2016), the trade balance (FOB-CIF) being of euro -12956 million.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods operations



Note : For 2015, the data have been revised and are final.

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		2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
FOB exports		E	52466	54610	57392	62642
CIF imports		I	58522	62971	67364	75598
I	Live animals and animal products	E	743	782	814	944
		I	1226	1254	1441	1691
II	Vegetable products	E	3072	3075	3437	3513
		I	1514	2037	2329	2371
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	E	213	224	194	211
		I	164	184	189	192
IV	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	1549	1838	1724	1746
		I	2218	2580	2830	3144
V	Mineral products	E	3253	2557	2173	2471
		I	5786	4381	4157	5388
VI	Chemical products	E	2110	2047	1860	2078
		I	5959	6330	6705	7403
VII	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	2943	3092	3262	3583
		I	4249	4611	4893	5537
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	332	364	380	414
		I	845	882	917	1011
IX	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E	1855	1809	1642	1655
		I	440	533	639	703
X	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard and articles thereof	E	352	377	426	489
		I	1004	1063	1145	1185
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E	3885	3954	4071	4043
		I	3932	4266	4678	4843
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1435	1335	1335	1380
		I	709	692	799	957
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	293	314	346	376
		I	712	795	885	994
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	E	4696	4697	4486	5329
		I	6313	6738	6764	7968
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	13651	15193	16882	17813
		I	15978	17918	18954	20962
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	E	8621	9160	10111	11314
		I	5015	5770	6791	7526
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	771	984	1291	2165
		I	1152	1432	1472	1733
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	2218	2388	2547	2643
		I	1136	1313	1556	1700
XXII	Goods not elsewhere classified in the CN	E	473	423	410	476
		I	172	190	221	291

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 2017 as compared to 2016 consist of:

- increases in the shares of the sections "Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof" by 1.2 percentage points, "Base metals and articles of base metal" by 0.7 percentage points;

- decreases in the shares of the sections "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" by 1.0 percentage points, "Textiles and textile articles" by 0.6 percentage points.

With regard to the evolution of imports by section of the Combined Nomenclature, the following structural changes took place, in 2017 compared to 2016:

- increases in the shares of the sections: "Mineral products" by 0.9% percentage points, "Base metals and articles of base metal" by 0.5 percentage points;

- decrease in the share of the section: "Textiles and textile articles" by 0.5 percentage points.

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

	previous year = 100			
	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
FOB exports	98.5	100.2	98.2	101.6
CIF imports	97.6	97.7	97.6	102.9

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			
	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾
FOB exports by mode of transport				
Total	52466	54610	57392	62642
of which:				
Road transport	36238	39245	42227	46973
Maritime transport	10806	10162	9795	9826
Railway transport	2459	1983	1888	2059
Air transport	1019	1051	1179	1343
Inland waterway transport	349	362	438	603
CIF imports by mode of transport				
Total	58522	62971	67364	75598
of which:				
Road transport	43375	47629	50751	55861
Maritime transport	8940	8574	8761	10494
Railway transport	1436	1512	1437	1952
Air transport	1980	2179	2493	2879
Inland waterway transport	280	386	420	398

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

FOB exports, by group of countries ¹⁾

	euro million			
	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾	2017 ³⁾
Total	52466	54610	57392	62642
Europe	44440	46296	48690	54008
European Union (UE-28)	37315	40257	43080	47482
EFTA	875	813	583	645
Other European countries	6250	5226	5027	5882
Asia	3835	3992	4241	4142
Middle and Near East	2028	2238	2309	2264
Other Asian countries	1807	1754	1932	1878
Africa	2266	2213	2174	2134
North Africa	1716	1787	1709	1563
Other African countries	551	427	465	571
America	1847	1709	1625	1868
of which:				
North America	1130	1128	1061	1303
Central America and the Caribbean	248	230	175	189
South America	469	351	389	377
Oceania	49	330	588	403
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	29	71	75	87

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.

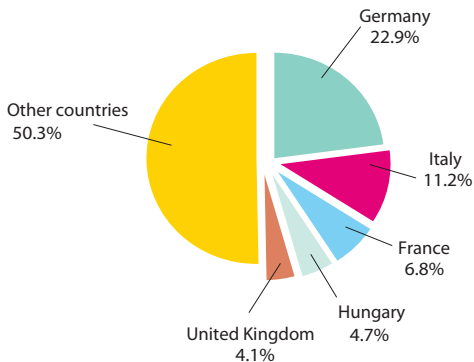
2) Semi-final data.

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 2017 ¹⁾

euro 62642 million



1) Provisional data.

CIF imports, by group of countries ¹⁾

euro million

	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾	2017 ³⁾
Total	58522	62971	67364	75598
Europe	50325	55049	58908	65652
European Union (EU-28)	44124	48598	51951	57279
EFTA	583	527	460	518
Other European countries	5618	5925	6497	7855
Asia	6457	6052	6658	7552
Middle and Near East	284	377	506	693
Other Asian countries	6174	5675	6152	6859
Africa	438	518	523	548
North Africa	256	267	340	392
Other African countries	182	250	183	156
America	1257	1283	1224	1792
of which:				
North America	737	739	710	1209
Central America and the Caribbean	117	130	156	169
South America	403	414	358	415
Oceania	25	42	38	38
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	19	27	14	16

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.

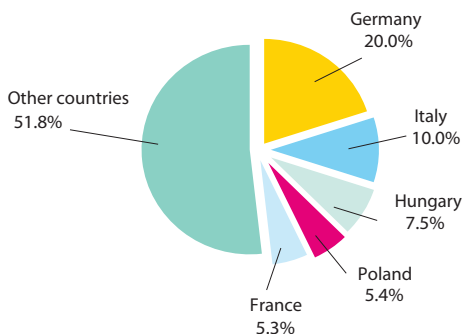
²⁾ Semi-final data.

³⁾ Provisional data.

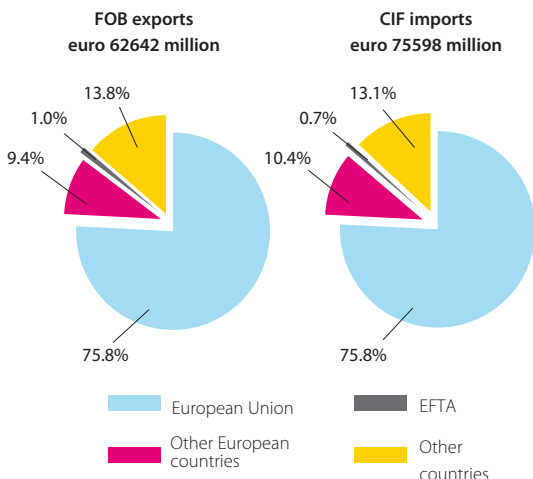
⁴⁾ Includes the goods for which the origin country for imports has not been filled in on customs declaration.

(CIF) Imports with the main partner countries, in 2017¹⁾

euro 75598 million



¹⁾ Provisional data.

International trade in goods,
by group of countries, in 2017¹⁾

¹⁾ Provisional data.

The main destination of exports, as geographical orientation, as well as the main area of origin of imports were the European Union Member States, which in 2017 held 75.8% of the total value of both exports and imports.

Retail ¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2014	2015	2016 ²⁾
Total	199894.6	212500.6	222651.0
Food goods	66699.1	72865.5	79062.2
Non-food goods	81878.1	91393.0	99225.0
Retail of fuels	51317.4	48242.1	44363.8

Note: Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.

Data on **2017** will be available in November **2018**.

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

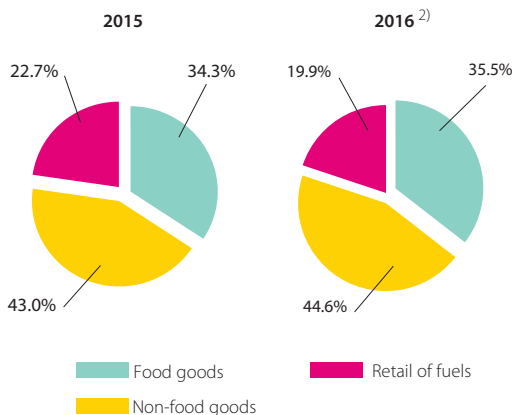
CANE Rev. 2	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	106.4	109.5	112.4	110.8
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	105.3	119.4	113.7	106.5
Predominant sales of non-food goods	110.8	103.2	113.4	114.0
Retail of fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	100.3	107.3	108.6	112.3

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

For the **2014-2016** period, data were recalculated as result of changing the base year and the weighing system.

In 2017, the volume indices of turnover in enterprises whose main activity is retail, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, increased by 10.8% compared to 2016, due to the rises reported for predominant sales of non-food goods (+14.0), the retail of fuels for motor vehicles (+12.3%) and for food goods, beverages and tobacco (+6.5%).

Retail ¹⁾, by group of goods



Note: Data on **2017** will be available in November **2018**.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Turnover volume indices for market services mainly rendered to the population

Unadjusted series	previous year = 100			
CANE Rev. 2	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	99.7	112.2	105.2	115.3
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	100.9	111.2	112.7	114.2
Travel agency and tour operator services; tourist assistance services	98.5	123.5	97.7	112.2

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

1) Data were recalculated as result of changing the base year and the weighting system.

In 2017, the market services mainly rendered to the population increased by 15.3% compared to the previous year.

Income from market service activities

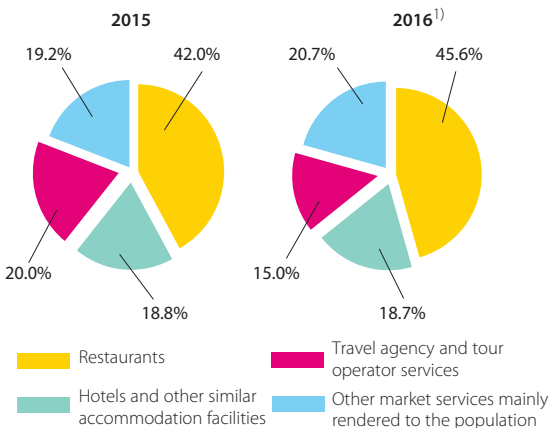
	lei million current prices		
CANE Rev. 2	2014	2015	2016 ¹⁾
Market services mainly rendered to the population	20768.4	23167.8	25108.0
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators	220479.0	239515.4	247705.8

Note: Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.

Data on 2017 will be available in November 2018.

1) Provisional data.

Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



Note: Data on 2017 will be available in November 2018.

1) Provisional data.

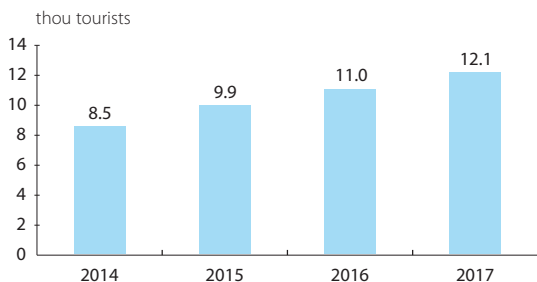
Tourist accommodation

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tourist accommodation capacity				
Existing ¹⁾ (thou places)	311	328	329	344
In operation (thou places-days)	77677	81873	83323	87656
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	8466	9922	11003	12143
of which: foreigners	1915	2240	2481	2760
Stays overnight in the establishments of touristic reception by touristic destinations (thou)				
Total	20280	23519	25441	27093
of which: foreigners	3768	4472	4832	5291

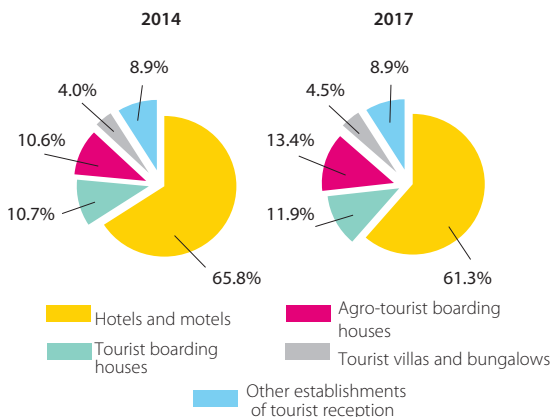
¹⁾ On July, 31. Tourist accommodation establishments with at least 5 bed-places.

In 2017, the number of foreign visitors arrivals to Romania amounted to 12706 thousand persons (an increase of 24.3% compared to 2016) and the number of Romanian visitors departures abroad amounted to 19940 thousand persons (an increase of 23.6% compared to 2016).

Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments



Structure of the tourist accommodation capacity in operation



International trips registered at Romanian borders

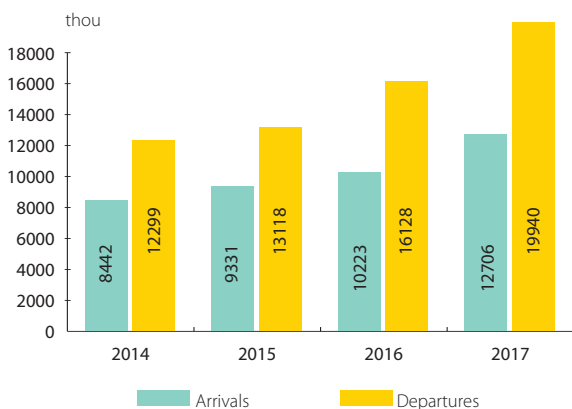


	2014	2015	2016	2017
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)				
Total	8442	9331	10223	12706
of which:				
Austria	202	180	142	174
Bulgaria	1209	1524	1527	1668
Italy	355	324	425	685
Germany	470	438	466	614
Republic of Moldova	1277	1633	1918	2079
Turkey	255	301	327	405
Ukraine	716	823	1055	1220
Hungary	1495	1662	1562	1472
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	8442	9331	10223	12706
of which:				
Road	6390	7475	7677	8008
Railway	173	143	123	118
Air	1690	1535	2256	4419
Waterways	189	178	167	161
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	12299	13118	16128	19940
of which:				
Road	9362	10245	11101	13822
Railway	158	135	96	95
Air	2756	2712	4906	5999
Waterways	23	26	25	24

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

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

International trips registered at Romanian borders



	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
				number
Judges (number)	4438	4504	4285	4063
Actions which entered the Courts of Justice (thou)	2272	2033	2175	1836
- penal (thou)	320	299	421	382
- civil (thou)	1952	1734	1754	1454
Persons definitively convicted	40832	42276	32720	35543
of which, for:				
Offences against the person	6527	6426	5744	6118
Offences against the patrimony ²⁾	15429	15684	7661	7594
Forest offences	1045	1156	455	519
Work-related offences, of which:	403	419	949	1103
- giving a bribe	64	69	98	108
- taking a bribe	72	81	143	165
- trading of Influence	95	112	118	125
Offences against the authorities	323	309	357	698
Economic offences	19	12	1368 ³⁾	1639 ³⁾
Offences causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1597	1602	1509	1405
Offences against traffic regulations	11200	12137	10839	12559
Criminality rate⁴⁾ (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	205	213	166	181

1) Provisional data.

2) Offences against private and public assets.

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

4) To calculate the criminality rate for the 2014-2016 period, the usually 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 2017, for criminality rate calculation the usually 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.

In 2017, in Romania there were 4063 judges, 222 less than previous year and decreasing with 375 judges as against 2014.

Of the total actions registered by the Courts of Justice in 2017 (1836 thousand cases), 1454 thousands (79.2%) were civil actions. The average number of penal and civil actions was 452 per judge in 2017, 56 actions less than in 2016, respectively 60 actions less than in 2014.

During 2014-2017, the number of definitively convicted persons per 100000 inhabitants decreased from 205 in 2014 to 181 in 2017.

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹⁾
				number
Offences - total (thou)²⁾	401	342	338	335
Criminality rate^{2);3)} (offences per 100000 inhabitants)	2014	1726	1716	1706

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 2014-2016 period, the usually 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 2017, for criminality rate calculation the usually resident population on January 1st used, estimated under conditions of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census 2011.

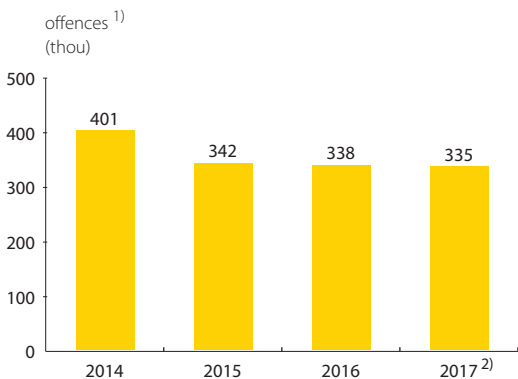
Source: Romanian Police General Inspectorate within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.



The number of offences solved and declined by the Police to the Prosecutor's Office in 2017 was 335 thousand offences, a decrease with 3 thousand offences against the previous year and with 66 thousand offences (16.5%) as against 2014.

In 2017, 1706 offenses (solved and declined by the Police to the Prosecutor's Office) were recorded on by 100000 inhabitants, as compared to 2014 offences on 100000 inhabitants in 2014.

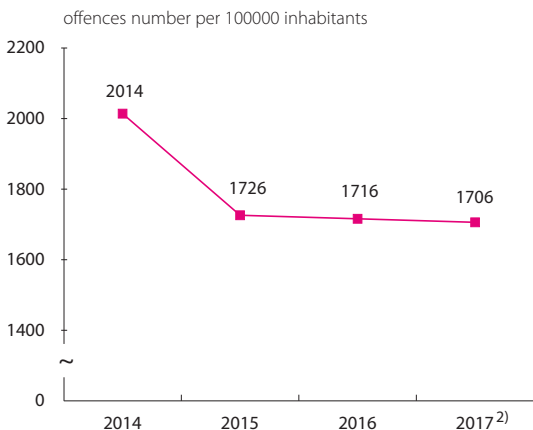
Offences investigated and solved by the Police



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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Offences rate¹⁾



¹⁾ Offences investigated and solved by the Police are included, as well as offences declined by Police to the Prosecutor's Office, per 100000 inhabitants. In order to calculate the offence rate for the 2014-2016 period, the usually resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for **2017** the usually 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	2017
	Total			
EU-28	487.3 ¹⁾	503.2 ¹⁾	508.5 ^{1);2)}	511.5 ^{1);3)}
EU-27	482.8 ¹⁾	498.9 ¹⁾	504.3 ^{1);2)}	507.4 ^{1);3)}
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.8
Belgium	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.4
Bulgaria	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.1
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Croatia	4.5 ²⁾	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⁾	67.0 ³⁾
Germany	82.2	81.8	81.2	82.5
Greece	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.8
Ireland	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.8
Italy	56.9	59.2	60.8	60.6
Latvia	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0
Lithuania	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6 ¹⁾
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Netherlands	15.9	16.6	16.9	17.1
Poland	38.3 ¹⁾	38.0 ¹⁾	38.0	38.0
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.3
United Kingdom	58.8	62.5	64.9 ²⁾	65.8
Romania ⁴⁾	22.5 ¹⁾	20.3	19.9	19.6
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	46.5
Sweden	8.9	9.3	9.7	10.0
Hungary	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Estimates.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ Data for **2010, 2015, 2017** refers to the usually resident population in accordance with international requirements and regulations.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	(million inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2015	2017
	of which: women			
EU-28	250.1 ¹⁾	257.7 ¹⁾	260.3 ^{1);2)}	261.5 ^{1);3)}
EU-27	247.8 ¹⁾	255.4 ¹⁾	258.1 ^{1);2)}	259.3 ^{1);3)}
Austria	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
Belgium	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8
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 ²⁾	2.2	2.2	2.1
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	34.3 ¹⁾	34.6 ³⁾
Germany	42.1	41.7	41.4	41.8
Greece	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
Ireland	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4
Italy	29.4	30.5	31.3	31.1
Latvia	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Lithuania	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Luxembourg	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3 ¹⁾
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	5.4
United Kingdom	30.2	31.8	32.9 ²⁾	33.2
Romania ⁴⁾	11.5 ¹⁾	10.4	10.2	10.0
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	23.7
Sweden	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0
Hungary	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1

Country	Live births			
	(per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	10.6¹⁾	10.7¹⁾	10.0^{1);2);3)}	10.1^{2);3)}
EU-27	10.6¹⁾	10.7¹⁾	10.0^{1);2);3)}	10.1^{2);3)}
Austria	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.0
Belgium	11.4	11.9	10.8	10.8
Bulgaria	9.0	10.2	9.2	9.1
Czech Republic	8.9	11.2	10.5	10.7
Cyprus	12.2	11.8	10.8	11.1
Croatia	9.8	10.1	8.9	9.0
Denmark	12.6	11.4	10.2	10.8
Estonia	9.4	11.9	10.6 ¹⁾	10.7
Finland	11.0	11.4	10.1	9.6
France	13.3	12.9	12.0 ^{1);2)}	11.7 ²⁾
Germany	9.3	8.3	9.0	9.6 ²⁾
Greece	9.6	10.3	8.5	8.6
Ireland	14.4	16.5	13.9	13.4
Italy	9.5	9.5	8.0	7.8
Latvia	8.6	9.4	11.1	11.2
Lithuania	9.8	9.9	10.8	10.7
Luxembourg	13.1	11.6	10.7	10.4
Malta	11.3	9.4	9.7	9.8
Netherlands	13.0	11.1	10.1	10.1
Poland	9.9 ¹⁾	10.9 ¹⁾	9.7	10.1
Portugal	11.7	9.6	8.3	8.4
United Kingdom	11.5	12.9	11.9 ³⁾	11.8 ³⁾
Romania^{4);5)}	10.3	9.4	10.0	10.1
Slovakia	10.2	11.2	10.3	10.6
Slovenia	9.1	10.9	10.0	9.9
Spain	9.8	10.4	9.0	8.8
Sweden	10.2	12.3	11.7	11.8
Hungary	9.6	9.0	9.4	9.7

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 permanent population on **July 1st** of each year.

⁵⁾ For the years **2015** and **2016** the live births rates were calculated by reporting the number of live births living in Romania (each year) to the number of resident population 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	2015	2016
EU-28	0.6¹⁾	1.0¹⁾	-0.2^{1);2);3)}	0.0^{2);3)}
EU-27	0.6¹⁾	1.0¹⁾	-0.2^{1);2);3)}	0.1^{2);3)}
Austria	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Belgium	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2
Bulgaria	-5.1	-4.7	-6.2	-6.0
Czech Republic	-1.8	1.0	0.0	0.5
Cyprus	4.5	5.7	3.9	4.7
Croatia	-1.5	-2.0	-4.0	-3.4
Denmark	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.5
Estonia	-3.8	0.0	-1.0 ¹⁾	-1.0
Finland	1.4	1.9	0.5	-0.2
France	4.4	4.4	3.1 ^{1);2)}	2.8 ²⁾
Germany	-0.9	-2.2	-2.3	-1.4
Greece	-0.2	0.5	-2.7	-2.4
Ireland	6.1	10.4	7.5	7.0
Italy	-0.2	-0.4	-2.7	-2.3
Latvia	-5.0	-4.9	-3.3	-3.4
Lithuania	-1.4	-3.7	-3.5	-3.7
Luxembourg	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.6
Malta	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.5
Netherlands	4.2	2.9	1.4	1.4
Poland	0.3 ¹⁾	0.9 ¹⁾	-0.7	-0.2
Portugal	1.4	-0.4	-2.2	-2.3
United Kingdom	1.2	3.9	2.7 ³⁾	2.7 ³⁾
Romania^{4);5)}	-0.9	-2.1	-3.2	-3.0
Slovakia	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.0
Slovenia	-0.2	1.8	0.4	0.3
Spain	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.0
Sweden	-0.3	2.7	2.4	2.7
Hungary	-3.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.2

Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	79.9 ¹⁾	80.6 ^{1);2);3)}	81.0 ^{2);3)}
EU-27	80.0 ¹⁾	80.6 ^{1);2);3)}	81.0 ^{2);3)}
Austria	80.7	81.3	81.8
Belgium	80.3	81.1	81.5
Bulgaria	73.8	74.7	74.9
Czech Republic	77.7	78.7	79.1
Cyprus	81.5	81.8	82.7
Croatia	76.7	77.5	78.2
Denmark	79.3	80.8	80.9
Estonia	76.0	78.0 ¹⁾	78.0
Finland	80.2	81.6	81.5
France	81.8	82.4 ^{1);3)}	82.7 ³⁾
Germany	80.5	80.7	81.0
Greece	80.6	81.1	81.5
Ireland	80.8	81.5	81.8
Italy	82.2	82.7	83.4
Latvia	73.1	74.8	74.9
Lithuania	73.3	74.6	74.9
Luxembourg	80.8	82.4	82.7
Malta	81.5	82.0	82.6
Netherlands	81.0	81.6	81.7
Poland	76.4 ¹⁾	77.5	78.0
Portugal	80.1	81.3	81.3
United Kingdom	80.6	81.0 ²⁾	81.2 ²⁾
Romania	73.9	75.4	75.6
Slovakia	75.6	76.7	77.3
Slovenia	79.8	80.9	81.2
Spain	82.4	83.0	83.5
Sweden	81.6	82.2	82.4
Hungary	74.7	75.7	76.2

1) Break in the series.

2) Estimates.

3) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

NIS - Demographic statistics.

Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	1.9	2.1	0.0	1.7
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	2.0	1.7	0.8	2.2
Belgium	2.7	2.3	0.6	2.2
Bulgaria	10.3	3.0	-1.1	1.2
Czech Republic	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.4
Cyprus	4.9	2.6	-1.5	0.7
Croatia	4.5	1.1	-0.3	1.3
Denmark	2.8	2.2	0.2	1.1
Estonia	3.9	2.7	0.1	3.7
Finland	3.0	1.7	-0.2	0.8
France	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.2
Germany	1.4	1.1	0.1	1.7
Greece	2.9	4.7	-1.1	1.1
Ireland	5.3	-1.6	0.0	0.3
Italy	2.6	1.6	0.1	1.3
Latvia	2.6	-1.2	0.2	2.9
Lithuania	1.1	1.2	-0.7	3.7
Luxembourg	3.8	2.8	0.1	2.1
Malta	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.3
Netherlands	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.3
Poland	10.1	2.6	-0.7	1.6
Portugal	2.8	1.4	0.5	1.6
United Kingdom	0.8	3.3	0.0	2.7
Romania	45.7	6.1	-0.4	1.1
Slovakia	12.2	0.7	-0.3	1.4
Slovenia	9.0	2.1	-0.8	1.6
Spain	3.5	2.0	-0.6	2.0
Sweden	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.9
Hungary	10.0	4.7	0.1	2.4

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Employment rate (%)			
	2000	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	...	64.1	65.6	67.6
EU-27	62.1	64.2	65.7	67.7
Austria	67.9	70.8	71.1	72.2
Belgium	60.9	62.0	61.8	63.1 ¹⁾
Bulgaria	51.5	59.8 ¹⁾	62.9	66.9
Czech Republic	64.9	65.0	70.2	73.6
Cyprus	65.4	68.9	62.7	65.4
Croatia	...	57.4	56.0	58.9
Denmark	76.4	73.3	73.5	74.2
Estonia	60.9 ¹⁾	61.2	71.9	74.1
Finland	68.1 ¹⁾	68.1	68.5	70.0
France	61.7	64.0	63.8	64.7
Germany	65.3	71.3 ¹⁾	74.0	75.2
Greece	56.6	59.1	50.8	53.5
Ireland	64.5	61.0	64.7	67.7 ¹⁾
Italy	53.4	56.8	56.3	58.0
Latvia	57.4	58.5	68.1	70.1
Lithuania	59.6	57.6	67.2	70.4
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	66.1 ¹⁾	66.3
Malta	54.5	56.2	63.9	67.6
Netherlands	72.9	74.7 ¹⁾	74.1	75.8
Poland	55.1 ¹⁾	58.9 ¹⁾	62.9	66.1
Portugal	68.2	65.3	63.9	67.8
United Kingdom	71.0	69.4	72.7	74.1
Romania ²⁾	63.6	60.2	61.4	63.9
Slovakia	56.3	58.8	62.7	66.2
Slovenia	62.7	66.2	65.2	69.3
Spain	56.1	58.8	57.8	66.1
Sweden	71.1	72.1	75.5	76.9
Hungary	55.9	54.9	63.9	68.2

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 2010-2017 period have been calculated according to the usually resident population, taking into account the usual residence criterion.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Country	Unemployment rate (%)			
	2000	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	...	9.5	9.4	7.6
EU-27	9.3	9.5	9.4	7.6
Austria	4.7	4.8	5.7	5.5
Belgium	6.6	8.3	8.5	7.1 ¹⁾
Bulgaria	16.2	10.3 ¹⁾	9.2	6.2
Czech Republic	8.8	7.3	5.1	2.9
Cyprus	5.0	6.3	15.0	11.1
Croatia	...	11.7	16.2	11.2
Denmark	4.5	7.5	6.2	5.7
Estonia	13.4 ¹⁾	16.7	6.2	5.8
Finland	11.1 ¹⁾	8.4	9.4	8.6
France	10.2	8.9	10.4	9.4
Germany	7.9	7.0 ¹⁾	4.6	3.8
Greece	11.3	12.7	24.9	21.5
Ireland	4.3	14.6	9.9	6.7 ¹⁾
Italy	10.9	8.4	11.9	11.2
Latvia	14.2	19.5	9.9	8.7
Lithuania	16.0	17.8	9.1	7.1
Luxembourg	2.3	4.4	6.7 ¹⁾	5.5
Malta	6.3	6.9	5.4	4.0
Netherlands	2.7	4.5 ¹⁾	6.9	4.9
Poland	16.4 ¹⁾	9.7 ¹⁾	7.5	4.9
Portugal	3.9	11.0	12.6	9.0
United Kingdom	5.6	7.8	5.3	4.4
Romania ²⁾	6.9	7.0	6.8	4.9
Slovakia	19.1	14.4	11.5	8.1
Slovenia	6.9	7.3	9.0	6.6
Spain	13.8	19.9	22.1	17.2
Sweden	5.5	8.6	7.4	6.7
Hungary	6.6	11.2	6.8	4.2

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

Country	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	1.77¹⁾	1.93	2.04	2.03²⁾
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	1.89 ¹⁾	2.73 ¹⁾	3.05	3.09 ²⁾
Belgium	1.92	2.05	2.47	2.49 ²⁾
Bulgaria	0.50	0.56	0.96	0.78
Czech Republic	1.11	1.34	1.93	1.68 ²⁾
Cyprus	0.23	0.45	0.48	0.50 ²⁾
Croatia	...	0.74	0.84	0.85 ²⁾
Denmark	2.19	2.92	2.96 ²⁾	2.87 ¹⁾
Estonia	0.60	1.58	1.49	1.28
Finland	3.25	3.73	2.90	2.75
France	2.08 ³⁾	2.18 ³⁾	2.27 ²⁾	2.25 ²⁾
Germany	2.39	2.71	2.92	2.94 ¹⁾
Greece	...	0.60 ¹⁾	0.97	1.01
Ireland	1.09	1.59 ¹⁾	1.20	1.18 ¹⁾
Italy	1.01	1.22	1.34	1.29 ²⁾
Latvia	0.44	0.61	0.63	0.44
Lithuania	0.58	0.78	1.04	0.85
Luxembourg	1.58	1.50	1.27	1.24 ²⁾
Malta	...	0.61	0.77	0.61 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.81	1.72	2.00	2.03 ²⁾
Poland	0.64	0.72	1.00	0.97 ²⁾
Portugal	0.72 ¹⁾	1.53	1.24	1.27 ²⁾
United Kingdom	1.63	1.67 ¹⁾	1.67	1.69 ²⁾
Romania	0.37	0.45	0.49	0.48⁴⁾
Slovakia	0.64	0.62	1.18	0.79
Slovenia	1.36	2.06	2.20	2.00 ²⁾
Spain	0.89	1.35	1.22	1.19
Sweden	...	3.22 ¹⁾	3.27	3.25 ²⁾
Hungary	0.79	1.14	1.36	1.21

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	2017
EU-28	...	9.3	10.7	10.9
EU-27	7.1 ¹⁾	9.4	10.8	11.0
Austria	8.3	13.8	14.4	15.8
Belgium	6.2	7.4	6.9	8.5 ²⁾
Bulgaria	...	1.6	2.0	2.3
Czech Republic	...	7.8	8.5	9.8
Cyprus	3.1	8.1	7.5	6.9
Croatia	...	3.0	3.1	2.3
Denmark	19.4	32.6	31.3	26.8
Estonia	6.6 ²⁾	11.0	12.4	17.2
Finland	17.5 ²⁾	23.0	25.4	27.4
France	2.8	5.0	18.6	18.7
Germany	5.2	7.8 ²⁾	8.1	8.4
Greece	1.0	3.3	3.3	4.5
Ireland	...	7.1	6.3	8.9 ²⁾
Italy	4.8	6.2	7.3	7.9
Latvia	...	5.4	5.7	7.5
Lithuania	2.8	4.4	5.8	5.9
Luxembourg	4.8	13.5	18.0 ²⁾	17.2
Malta	4.5	6.2	7.2	10.1 ²⁾
Netherlands	15.5	17.0 ²⁾	18.9	19.1
Poland	...	5.2 ²⁾	3.5	4.0
Portugal	3.3 ²⁾	5.7	9.7	9.8
United Kingdom	20.5	20.1	15.7	14.3
Romania	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1
Slovakia	...	3.1	3.1	3.4
Slovenia	...	16.4	11.9	12.0
Spain	4.5	11.2	9.9	9.9
Sweden	21.6	24.7	29.4	30.4
Hungary	2.9	3.0	7.1 ²⁾	6.2

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Share of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2010	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	70	83	85	87
EU-27	70	83	85	87
Austria	73	82	85	89
Belgium	73	82	85	86
Bulgaria	33	59	64	67
Czech Republic	61	79	82	83
Cyprus	54	71	74	79
Croatia	56	77	77	76
Denmark	86	92	94	97
Estonia	67	88	86	88
Finland	81	90	92	94
France	74	83	86	86
Germany	82	90	92	93
Greece	46	68	69	71
Ireland	72	85	87	88
Italy	59	75	79	81
Latvia	60	76	77 ¹⁾	79
Lithuania	61	68	72	75
Luxembourg	90	97	97	97
Malta	70	82	82	85
Netherlands	91	96	97	98
Poland	63	76	80	82
Portugal	54	70	74	77
United Kingdom	80	91	93	94
Romania	42¹⁾	68	72	76
Slovakia	67	79	81	81
Slovenia	68	78	78	82
Spain	58	79	82	83
Sweden	88	91	94 ¹⁾	95
Hungary	58	76	79	82

¹⁾ Break in the series.

Source: Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	122.2	115.4	117.7	116.6
Belgium	136.2	131.3	130.2	129.4
Bulgaria	31.4	41.3	44.2 ¹⁾	45.4 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	66.6	77.1	79.7	80.2
Cyprus	91.5	91.5	84.9	84.3 ¹⁾
Croatia	59.3 ¹⁾	67.2	70.1	70.9
Denmark	108.3	115.2	114.3	111.9
Estonia	43.8	70.6	70.9	71.8
Finland	117.5	112.6	107.7	108.8
France	121.2	117.1	115.0 ¹⁾	114.8 ¹⁾
Germany	109.6	105.2	106.1	105.8
Greece	95.4	89.6	83.2 ¹⁾	80.9 ¹⁾
Ireland	132.0	141.0	189.7	190.2
Italy	130.4	112.8	106.3	107.4
Latvia	40.1	58.8	63.8	64.8
Lithuania	41.2	67.2	73.3	72.1
Luxembourg	178.3	162.5	168.3	163.2
Malta	95.0	94.7	95.0	95.6
Netherlands	119.5	113.4	111.5 ¹⁾	110.8 ¹⁾
Poland	54.7	70.1 ²⁾	74.0	74.2 ¹⁾
Portugal	75.2	79.8	78.2	78.0 ¹⁾
United Kingdom	109.7	103.6	101.3	101.1
Romania	23.9	50.6	58.7	61.6
Slovakia	58.9	83.5	82.6	81.7
Slovenia	76.6	79.5	80.7	80.7
Spain	102.1	101.9	102.2 ¹⁾	101.9 ¹⁾
Sweden	117.8	116.7	114.2	113.7
Hungary	55.8	73.0	69.8	67.8

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Agricultural production indices

previous year = 100

Country	2000	2010	2015	2017 ¹⁾
EU-28	...	99.5	99.2	100.6
EU-27	...	99.5	99.2	100.7
Austria	96.0	98.1	98.9	100.8
Belgium	106.3	99.4	105.4	104.5
Bulgaria	90.1	94.0	91.8	99.5
Czech Republic	94.4	93.0	95.2	91.4
Cyprus	0.0	100.9	109.1	108.3
Croatia	...	93.3	102.9	94.0
Denmark	101.4	97.6	98.4	99.0
Estonia	113.7	96.0	108.7	109.5
Finland	105.5	96.3	101.8	101.7
France	99.3	97.9	98.6	102.3
Germany	99.2	100.2	94.2	100.6
Greece	100.4	99.4	97.2	101.9
Ireland	98.4	106.0	104.7	103.2
Italy	98.2	99.8	102.8	97.1
Latvia	107.1	97.6	114.0	100.0
Lithuania	95.9	92.8	108.6	101.0
Luxembourg	99.0	96.4	92.5	99.6
Malta	...	100.5	95.9	100.8
Netherlands	101.2	101.2	101.0	100.7
Poland	96.1	96.7	97.4	102.8
Portugal	93.7	100.9	106.3	103.8
United Kingdom	95.8	101.4	100.7	102.1
Romania	85.2	101.0	93.2	114.7
Slovakia	90.0	91.8	96.8	91.1
Slovenia	101.1	100.7	106.3	90.6
Spain	108.0	103.5	100.2	96.9
Sweden	101.3	100.0	102.4	101.1
Hungary	94.3	88.9	97.6	94.8

¹⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

2015 = 100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
EU-28	101.7	105.0	102.5	106.6
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	102.9	107.6	102.4	108.2
Belgium	104.6 ¹⁾	107.8 ¹⁾	100.3	101.0
Bulgaria	102.7	106.6	83.5	87.4 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	103.2	110.4	94.2	97.5
Cyprus	109.1	117.2	109.0	132.9
Croatia	105.0	107.0	102.4	103.9 ¹⁾
Denmark	103.8	106.1	104.4	109.1
Estonia	103.0	111.2	104.6	123.1
Finland	103.8	108.2	105.4 ²⁾	111.1 ²⁾
France	100.3	102.7	99.8	102.7
Germany	101.0	104.3	105.3	108.7
Greece	102.6 ¹⁾	107.5 ¹⁾	122.9	104.9 ¹⁾
Ireland	c	c	118.3	138.9 ¹⁾
Italy	101.9	105.6	99.9	100.7
Latvia	104.9	113.8	82.2	98.1
Lithuania	102.8	109.7	90.4	99.1
Luxembourg	100.5	103.0 ¹⁾	103.3	104.6 ¹⁾
Malta ¹⁾	95.4	99.3	96.2	108.7
Netherlands	102.2	104.3 ¹⁾	106.9 ¹⁾	113.6 ¹⁾
Poland	102.8	109.9	85.5	97.6
Portugal	102.4	106.1	96.2	98.3
United Kingdom	101.4	103.5	103.9 ¹⁾	109.8 ¹⁾
Romania ¹⁾	104.2	113.2	93.3	91.4
Slovakia	103.7	106.9	89.0	92.2
Slovenia	107.1	116.4 ¹⁾	82.3	96.9 ¹⁾
Spain ¹⁾	101.7	105.0	105.1	103.3
Sweden	101.3	106.1	109.4	117.7
Hungary	100.7	106.3	81.1	105.1

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

c = Confidential data.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹⁾)			
	2000	2010	2015	2016
EU-28	19800	25500	29000	29100
EU-27	19900	25600	29100	29200
Austria	25700	32100	37700	37200
Belgium	24500	30600	34400	34300
Bulgaria	5600	11400	13700	14200
Czech Republic	14200	21100	25300	25600
Cyprus	18700	25400	23800	24100
Croatia	9400	15100	17200	17400
Denmark	25100	32900	36800	36100
Estonia	8200	16500	21700	21900
Finland	23400	29600	31800	31900
France	23000	27500	30600	30400
Germany	24100	30500	36100	36000
Greece	17100	21500	20200	19700
Ireland	26500	33100	52400	53300
Italy	23700	26500	27700	28200
Latvia	7000	13400	18500	18800
Lithuania	7400	15400	21700	22000
Luxembourg	48400	65400	77400	75100
Malta	16000	21300	27100	27900
Netherlands	27700	34100	37400	37200
Poland	9300	15900	19800	19900
Portugal	16500	20900	22300	22500
United Kingdom	23000	27400	31400	31300
Romania	5200	13100	16500	16900
Slovakia	9900	19000	22300	22400
Slovenia	15800	21200	23800	24100
Spain	18900	24400	26300	26700
Sweden	25700	31800	36200	36000
Hungary	10400	16500	19800	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.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	3.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.4
EU-27	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.9
Belgium	3.6	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.7
Bulgaria	4.9	1.3	3.6	3.9	3.6 ²⁾
Czech Republic	4.3	2.3	5.3	2.6	4.4
Cyprus	5.7	1.3	2.0	3.4 ²⁾	3.9 ²⁾
Croatia	3.8	-1.4	2.3	3.2	2.8
Denmark	3.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2
Estonia	10.6	2.3	1.7	2.1	4.9
Finland	5.6	3.0	0.1	2.1	2.6
France	3.9	2.0	1.1 ²⁾	1.2 ²⁾	1.8 ²⁾
Germany	3.0	4.1	1.7	1.9	2.2
Greece	3.9	-5.5	-0.3 ²⁾	-0.2 ²⁾	1.4 ²⁾
Ireland	9.6	1.8	25.6	5.1	7.8
Italy	3.7	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.5
Latvia	5.4	-3.9	3.0	2.2	4.5
Lithuania	3.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.8
Luxembourg	8.2	4.9	2.9	3.1	2.3
Malta	...	3.5	9.9	5.5	6.6
Netherlands	4.2	1.4	2.3	2.2 ²⁾	3.2 ²⁾
Poland	4.6	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.6
Portugal	3.8	1.9	1.8	1.6 ²⁾	2.7 ³⁾
United Kingdom	3.7	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8
Romania	2.4	-2.8	4.0	4.8	6.9²⁾
Slovakia	1.2	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.4
Slovenia	4.2	1.2	2.3	3.1	5.0
Spain	5.3	0.0	3.4 ²⁾	3.3 ²⁾	3.1 ²⁾
Sweden	4.7	6.0	4.5	3.2	2.4
Hungary	4.2	0.7	3.4	2.2	4.0



Country	General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2010	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	-6.4	-2.3	-1.6	-1.0
EU-27	-6.4	-2.3	-1.6	-1.0
Austria	-4.4	-1.0	-1.6	-0.7
Belgium	-4.0	-2.5	-2.5	-1.0
Bulgaria	-3.1	-1.6	0.2	0.9
Czech Republic	-4.2	-0.6	0.7	1.6
Cyprus	-4.7	-1.3	0.3	1.8
Croatia	-6.5	-3.4	-0.9	0.8
Denmark	-2.7	-1.5	-0.4	1.0
Estonia	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Finland	-2.6	-2.8	-1.8	-0.6
France	-6.9	-3.6	-3.4	-2.6
Germany	-4.2	0.8	1.0	1.3
Greece	-11.2	-5.7	0.6	0.8
Ireland	-32.1	-1.9	-0.5	-0.3
Italy	-4.2	-2.6	-2.5	-2.3
Latvia	-8.7	-1.4	0.1	-0.5
Lithuania	-6.9	-0.2	0.3	0.5
Luxembourg	-0.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
Malta	-2.4	-1.1	1.0	3.9
Netherlands	-5.0	-2.1	0.4	1.1
Poland	-7.3	-2.6	-2.3	-1.7
Portugal	-11.2	-4.4	-2.0	-3.0
United Kingdom	-9.4	-4.3	-3.0	-1.9
Romania	-6.9	-0.8	-3.0	-2.9
Slovakia	-7.5	-2.7	-2.2	-1.0
Slovenia	-5.6	-2.9	-1.9	0.0
Spain	-9.4	-5.3	-4.5	-3.1
Sweden	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.3
Hungary	-4.5	-1.9	1.7	-2.0

Source: Eurostat.



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