ROMANIA IN FIGURES

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Geographical position of Romania

	Extreme point (locality)	**County**	**Longitude east**[1]	**Latitude north**
North	Horodiștea village	Botoșani	$26^O42'05''$	$48^O15'06''$
South	Zimnicea town	Teleorman	$25^O23'32''$	$43^O37'07''$
East	Sulina town	Tulcea	$29^O41'24''$	$45^O09'36''$
West	Beba Veche commune	Timiș	$20^O15'44''$	$46^O07'27''$

[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^ON parallel with the 25^OE meridian (100 km N-W of the country's capital, Bucharest).

- **Total area = 238397 km^2**.
  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, 2018

Number of counties	**42**[1]
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2861
Number of villages	12957

[1] Including Bucharest Municipality.

ROMANIA'S RELIEF

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

Major mountain peaks

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

Source: Institute of Geography.

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

Major rivers

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

[1] *Excluding the tributaries which form the first degree basins.*
Source: Institute of Geography.

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

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

[1] *Between the Nera-Danube confluence and the dam (according to the data of the two hydro-power stations).*
Source: Institute of Geography.

Major natural lakes

Natural lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume (mil. m^3)
Lakes of glacial circuses: 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 2018

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 2018

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 2018

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	12.0	34.4	9.VIII	-18.7	4.III
Suceava	9.3	30.5	14.VIII	-19.8	2.III
Oradea	12.6	34.4	21.VIII	-13.5	1.III
Iași	10.8	33.5	15.VIII	-19.7	24.I
Cluj-Napoca	10.8	32.2	21.VIII	-16.7	1.III
Târgu Mureș	10.9	32.8	22.VIII	-19.9	28.II
Bacău	10.3	32.6	5;15.VIII	-18.4	24.I
Timișoara	12.9	34.2	21.VIII	-18.3	1.III
Deva	11.7	33.1	21.VIII	-11.9	1.XII
Sibiu	10.8	30.9	2.IX	-18.5	1.III
Vârfu Omu	-0.4	13.2	9;13.VI	-24.0	1.III
Galați	12.3	35.9	18.VIII	-13.6	1.III
Târgu Jiu	11.9	34.4	18.VIII	-19.0	1.III
Buzău	12.4	33.9	18.VIII	-13.7	1.III
Calafat	12.9	35.9	2.IX	-12.2	30.XI
Turnu Măgurele	12.6	35.3	13.VI	-17.7	1.III
Bucharest-Filaret	12.9	35.7	13.VI	-15.9	1.III
Constanța	13.3	32.2	13.VII	-11.8	1.III

Source: *National Administration of Meteorology.*

Precipitations, in 2018

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	640.1
Suceava	631.4
Oradea	636.2
Iași	575.0
Cluj-Napoca	618.5
Târgu Mureș	605.2
Bacău	634.5
Timișoara	540.1
Deva	608.8
Sibiu	670.5
Vârfu Omu	1184.0
Galați	402.9
Târgu Jiu	906.8
Buzău	448.8
Calafat	617.7
Turnu Măgurele	717.9
Bucharterst-Filaret	672.8
Constanța	502.1

Source: *National Administration of Meteorology.*

POPULATION
- 19530631 inhabitants, on January 1st, 2018 (usually resident population);
- Density of the usually resident population: 81.9 inhabitants / km^2, on January 1st, 2018.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (2121794 inhabitants, permanent resident population on July 1st, 2018), divided into six administrative sectors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Romanian.

ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY: December 1.

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

GOVERNMENT FORM IN ROMANIA:
- Republic, according to the Constitution adopted in 1991, amended and republished in 2003 (Official Journal No 767/October 31, 2003);
- Legislative power: a 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 2018, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.6535.

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

inhabitants

	2015[1]	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**[2]
Total	**19822250**	**19706529**	**19591668**	**19530631**
By sex				
Male	9681656	9628271	9579992	9553249
Female	10140594	10078258	10011676	9977382
By age group				
0-14 years	3077282	3061624	3055366	3052479
15-59 years	12002941	11826308	11657910	11577004
60 years and over	4742027	4818597	4878392	4901148
By area				
Urban	10671868	10585664	10519506	10503470
Rural	9150382	9120865	9072162	9027161

[1] According to the NIS revision calendar, revised data.
[2] On January 1st.

On January 1st, 2018, Romania's usually resident population was 19530.6 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, 2015 - January 1st, 2018 with 291.6 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, 2018 compared to July 1st, 2015, 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 23.9% to 25.1%.

The adult usually resident population (15-59 years) on January 1st, 2018 represents 59.3% of the total, decreasing with 426 thousand persons as against July 1st, 2015. Among the adult population, the share of the age groups 40-44 years, 45-49 years, 50-54 years increased, while the share of the age groups 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 35-39 years and 55-59 years decreased.

On January 1st, 2018, the usually resident population in urban area was 10.5 million persons, accounting for 53.8% of the country's population.

Usually resident population
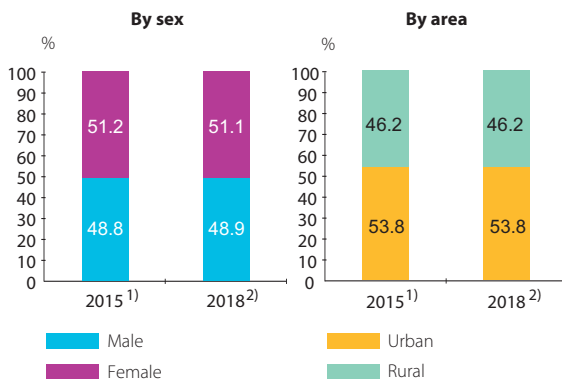
[1] On July 1st.
[2] On January 1st.

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

inhabitants

	$2015^{1)}$	2016	2017	$2018^{2)}$
Total	**22286392**	**22236059**	**22213586**	**22177605**
By sex				
Male	10879085	10854424	10844565	10830486
Female	11407307	11381635	11369021	11347119
By age group				
0-14 years	3321299	3287391	3289473	3252010
15-59 years	14120533	14009448	13907126	13830300
60 years and over	4844560	4939220	5016987	5095295
By area				
Urban	12579421	12527300	12518237	12506648
Rural	9706971	9708759	9695349	9670957

1) According to the NIS revision calendar, revised data.
2) Provisional data.

On July 1st, 2018, the Romania's permanent resident population was 22177.6 thousand people, a decrease with 109 thousand people compared to July 1st, 2015; this decrease was mainly due to the negative natural increase of the population.
On July 1st, 2018 compared to July 1st, 2015, the share of young people (0-14 years) fell from 14.9% to 14.7% and the share of the elderly population (aged 60 and over) increased from 21.7% to 23.0%. The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 62.3% of total, decreasing with 290.2 thousand persons from July 1st, 2015.
On July 1st, 2018, 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, 2018 - Provisional data.
Usually resident population on July 1st, 2015 - Revised data.

Permanent resident population, on July 1st
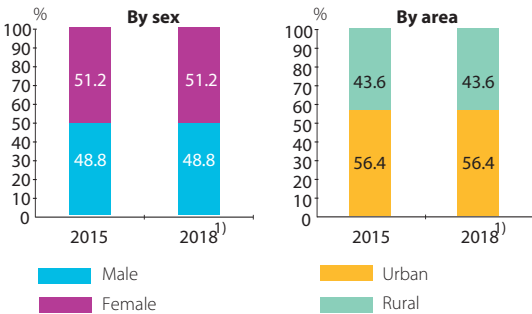
1) Provisional data.

The average age of the population, on July 1st

years

	$2015^{1)}$	2016	2017	2018
The average age of the usually resident population	41.4	41.6	41.8	$41.9^{2)}$
The average age of the permanent resident population of Romania	40.7	41.0	41.2	$41.4^{3)}$

1) According to the NIS revision calendar, revised data. 2) On January 1st.
3) Provisional data.

The average age of the usually resident population of the country grew from 41.4 years (July 1st, 2015) to 41.9 years (January 1st, 2018), average age characterising countries with "adult" population. Female population, with an average age of 43.5 years was on January 1st, 2018 older than male population by 3.3 years. The average age of the permanent resident population increased from 40.7 years (July 1st, 2015) to 41.4 years (July 1st, 2018). Female population, with an average age of 42.9 years was on July 1st, 2018 older than male population by 3.0 years.

Evolution of live-births, mortality, marriages, divorces and natural increase

	2015	2016[1]	2017[1]	2018
Vital statistics (absolute data)				
Live births	201995[2]	200009	202151	187824[3]
Deaths	262442[2]	257215	261402	263125[3]
- Infant deaths	1507[2]	1398	1364	1214[3]
Natural increase	-60447[2]	-57206	-59251	-75301[3]
Marriages	125454	133183	142613	143292[1]
Divorces	31527	30497	31147	30857[1]
Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live births	10.2[2]	10.1	10.3	9.6[4]
Deaths	13.2[2]	13.1	13.3	13.5[4]
- Infant deaths[5]	7.5[2]	7.0	6.7	6.5[3]
Natural increase	-3.0[2]	-3.0	-3.0	-3.9[4]
Marriages	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.5[4]
Divorces	1.4	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.*
*For birh and mortality rates from the **2015-2017** period, the usually resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used and for **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.*
*For marriage and divorce rates the permanent resident population on **July 1st** was used.*
[1] Final data. [2] According to the NIS revision calendar, revised data.
[3] Semi-final data. [4] Provisional data.
[5] Infant mortality rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of deaths of persons under 1 year, who had the usual residences in Romania, to 1000 live-births whose to residences were in Romania.
Source *: **NIS** - Statistical demographic surveys.*

Birth rate, death rate and natural increase

Rates (per 1000 inhabitants) — Birth rate / Death rate / Negative natural increase
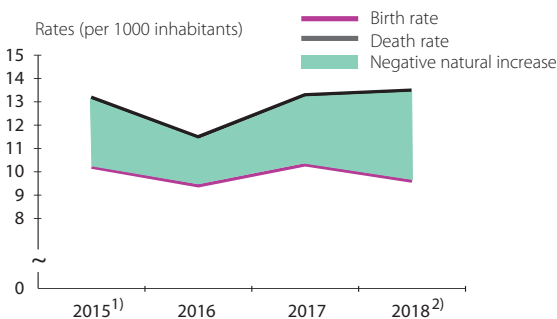
Notă*: Only live-births whose mothers' usual residences were in Romania and whose births were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included; as for deaths under 1 year, only the deaths of persons whose usual residences were in Romania and whose deaths were recorded by the registry courts of Romania are included.*
*For birh and mortality rates from the **2015-2017** period, the usually resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used and for **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.*
[1] According to the NIS revision calendar, revised data.
[2] Provisional data.
Source *: **NIS** - Statistical demographic surveys.*

The birth rate, the first component of the vital statistics showed for 2018 a decrease compared to the previous year and compared to 2015. 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 2018[1], the number of live births with usual residence in Romania was 187.8 thousand persons, decreasing with 14.3 thousands compared to 2017 and with 14.2 thousand persons compared to 2015[2].

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.

263.1 thousand persons with usual residence in Romania have died in 2018[1], 1.7 thousand people more than in 2017 and 0.7 thousand people more than in 2015[2]. The number of deaths under 1 year for children with usual residence in Romania, registered in 2018[1], was 1214, with 150 fewer deaths compared to 2017 and with 293 less in comparison with 2015[2].

*Note: For the **2015-2018** 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]*According to the NIS revision calendar, revised data.*

Evolution of marriages and divorces
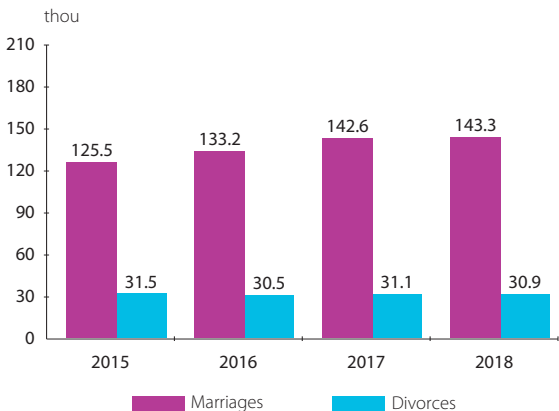
143.3 thousand marriages were concluded in 2018. Compared to 2017, the number of marriages increased with 0.7 thousands, while compared to 2015 there were 17.8 thousands more.

In 2018, the number of divorces was 30.9 thousands, decreasing with 290 compared to 2017 and with 670 compared to 2015.

Usually resident population by age and sex, on January 1st, 2018

Year
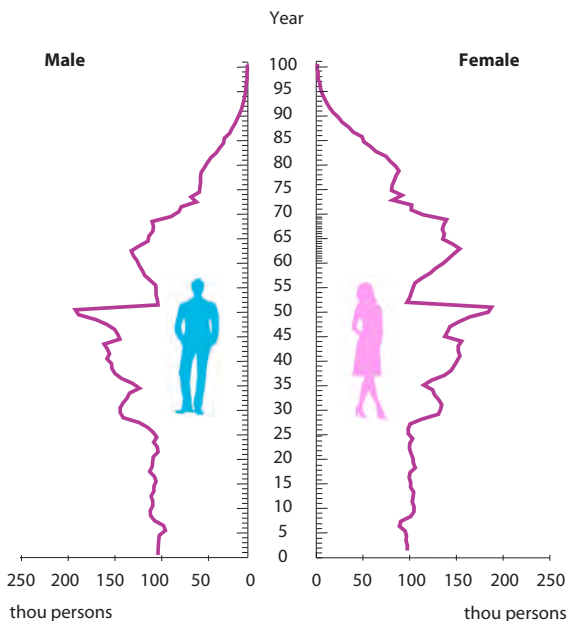
The ages pyramid reflects in the most accurate way the generations' chronicle, highlighting the disproportions in the population structure by age and sex. The decreasing number of young population further narrowed the ages pyramid base. The demographic and economic effects of this evolution will be felt 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, 2018

Current number	Town[1]	Number of inhabitants
1.	**Bucharest**	**2121794**
2.	Iaşi	376180
3.	Timişoara	329003
4.	Cluj-Napoca	324267
5.	Constanţa	313931
6.	Galaţi	303058
7.	Craiova	301924
8.	Braşov	289646
9.	Ploieşti	228550
10.	Oradea	221398

[1] Municipality (county residence).

On July 1st, 2018, 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 31.5% of the country's population and 55.8% of the urban population.

In rural area, on July 1st, 2018[1], there were 9.7 million persons, representing 43.6% of the country's population. The communes with populations between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants represented 79.6% of the total number of communes.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	8	9	9	9
700000 and over	9	8	8	8
Municipialities and towns - total	320	320	320	320
Under 5000	21	21	21	22
5000 - 19999	191	192	191	193
20000 - 49999	62	61	62	59
50000 - 99999	22	21	21	21
100000 - 199999	13	14	14	14
200000 - 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
Communes - total	2861	2861	2861	2861
Under 1000	93	94	98	105
1000 - 1999	605	612	621	626
2000 - 4999	1675	1669	1659	1652
5000 - 9999	447	446	441	433
10000 and over	41	40	42	45

[1] *Provisional data.*

In 2017, the average duration of life[1] has increased, as against 2015[2], with 0.37 years for female population and with 0.4 years for male population. In 2017, the average duration of women's life was by 6.95 years longer than that of men.

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[1] *Data on **2018** will be available in July **2019**.*

[2] *Data revised according to the NIS revision calendar.*

Average life expectancy by sex (years)

	Male	Female
2014	72.0	78.9
2015[1]	71.9	78.9
2016	72.1	79.1
2017	72.3	79.2
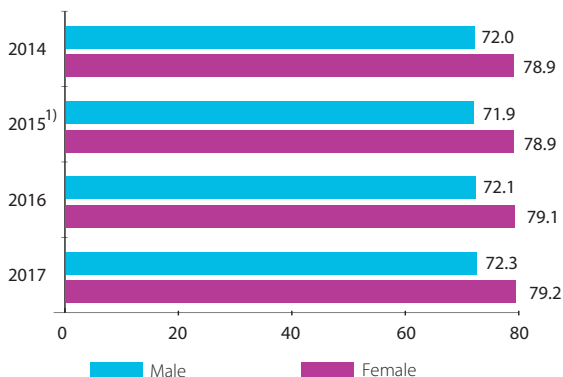
Note: Data on 2018 will be available in July 2019.
[1] *Data revised according to the NIS revision calendar.*

Internal migration

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by the change in permanent residence (absolute data)				
Total	**361083**	**389373**	**380202**	**386274**
Fom rural to urban	77878	82612	87097	89990
From urban to urban	105292	108872	111592	113998
From rural to rural	71266	76939	72110	73131
From urban to rural	106647	120950	109403	109155
Rates [2] (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Total	**16.2**	**17.5**	**17.1**	**17.4**
From rural to urban	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.2
From urban to urban	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1
From rural to rural	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.6
From urban to rural	11.0	12.5	11.3	11.3

[1] *Provisional data.*
[2] *For the rates calculation the permanent resident population on July 1st of each year was used.*
Source: Directorate for Persons Records and Database Administration.

In 2018[1] 386.3 thousand people have changed their permanent residence within the country, with 6.1 thousand people more than in 2017 (380.2 thousand persons), and with 25.2 thousand persons more compared to 2015 (361.1 thousand persons).

The same with previous years, in 2018, the migratory flows from urban area (to rural and to urban area) hold the largest shares in the structure of internal migration.

[1] *Provisonal data.*

Romanian citizens who settled down their permanent residence abroad

persons number

	2015	2016	2017
Total	15235	22807	23156
By sex			
Male	6521	10007	10198
Female	8714	12800	12958
By age group			
Under 18 years	2610	3884	4716
18-40 years	9231	12445	11858
41-60 years	2937	5883	5987
61 years and over	457	595	595
By country of destination			
Australia	116	111	114
Austria	804	1347	1531
Belgium	369	420	543
Canada	1184	1086	1048
France	628	886	890
Germany	2780	3959	4088
Greece	129	169	177
Jordan	48	56	46
Israel	43	75	66
Italy	2033	3575	3449
United Kingdom	671	1203	1158
Republic of Moldova	632	837	975
Spain	3375	5361	5547
United States of America	802	1281	1165
Sweden	104	167	181
Ukraine	26	38	27
Hungary	420	390	271
Other countries	1071	1846	1880

Note: Final data for 2018 will be available in July 2019.

Emigrants and immigrants, by change of usual residence

persons number

	2015	2016	2017
	Immigrants		
Total	**132795**	**137455**	**177435**
By sex			
Male	73670	79387	101036
Female	59125	58068	76399
By age goup			
Under 18 years	17279	16300	19068
18-40 years	79963	84506	108520
41-60 years	30229	30371	40666
61 years and over	5324	6278	9181
By country of previous			
usual residence			
Austria	1850	4600	5000
Belgium	2715	3036	3800
Canada	340	392	423
Denmark	1800	2131	2566
Switzerland	1100	643	966
France	1850	1900	2000
Germany	12700	15000	16000
Greece	2750	2750	3000
Italy	12840	11665	11153
United Kingdom	5641	9556	14303
Republic of Moldova	20365	19858	32835
Spain	46080	43948	58177
United States of America	790	1120	1065
Hungary	600	1000	752
Other countries	21374	19856	25395
	Emigrants		
Total	**194718**	**207578**	**242193**
By sex			
Male	104700	100533	122791
Female	90018	107045	119402
By age group			
Under 18 years	24309	26618	32596
18-40 years	134510	134456	151862
41-60 years	31306	41202	47701
61 years and over	4593	5302	10034
By countries of destination			
Austria	8000	12400	10872
Belgium	11000	10300	10300
Canada	1184	1086	2000
Denmark	4200	5052	5366
Switzerland	1800	1750	1866
France	2500	6000	6000
Germany	25000	28000	51000
Greece	600	500	612
Italy	44209	42248	40582
United Kingdom	54412	55474	51031
Republic of Moldova	632	837	3641
Spain	28382	27909	30235
United States of America	802	1281	1683
Hungary	750	700	999
Other countries	11247	14041	26006

*Note: Provisional data on **2018** will be available in September **2019**.*

The balance of permanent international migration was positive, the number of immigrants being 2.2 times higher than the number of emigrants.
In 2017, the balance of international migration by change of usual residence was negative, the number of emigrants exceeding the number of immigrants with 64 thousands people.

In 2017, most emigrants were male, representing 50.7% of all emigrants, as opposed to 2016 (48.4%), returning to the pattern of previous years (53.8% in 2015 and 50.5% in 2014).
In 2017, 56.9% of immigrants were male, an increase compared to 2015, when the share of male immigrants was 55.5%.

Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2015

Years

Male

— emigrants
— immigrants

Female

persons

persons

Emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, in 2017

Years

Male

— emigrants
— immigrants

Female
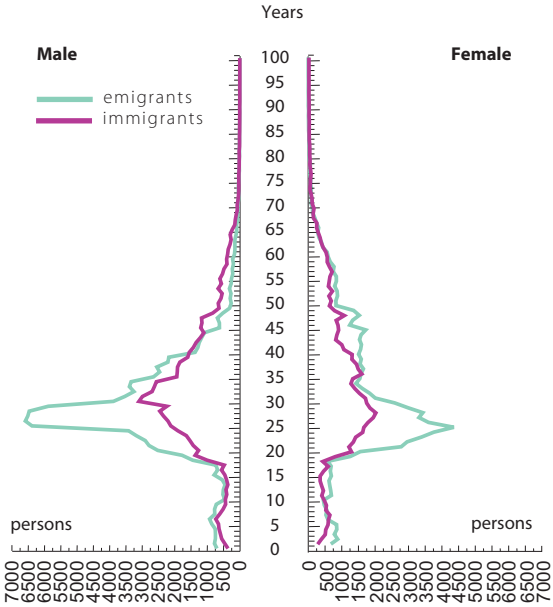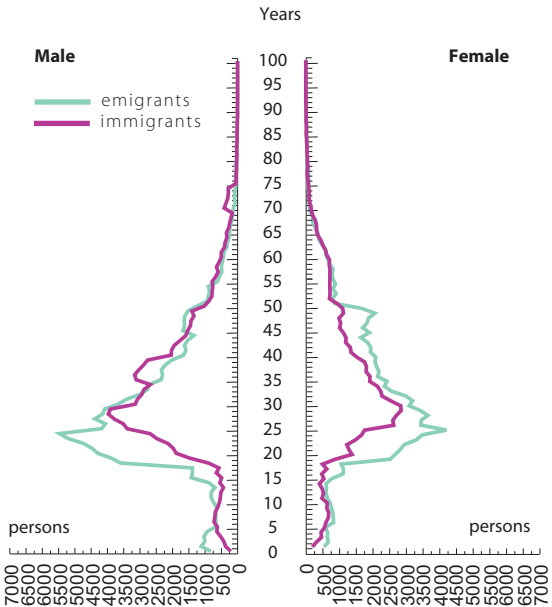
persons

persons

In 2018, the economically active population was of 9069 thousand persons (decreasing as compared to previous year), out of which 96.6% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

Economically active population, employment and unemployed [1]

				thou persons
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018** [2]
Economically active population - total	**9159**	**8979**	**9120**	**9069**
- Female	3916	3834	3936	3883
- Urban	5013	4962	4994	4955
Employment - total	**8535**	**8449**	**8671**	**8689**
- Female	3687	3643	3777	3748
- Urban	4662	4684	4769	4769
ILO [1] unemployed - total	**624**	**530**	**449**	**380**
- Female	229	191	159	135
- Urban	351	278	225	186

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

By sex

%

	2015	2018 [1]
Female	42.8	42.8
Male	57.2	57.2

By area

%

	2015	2018 [1]
Rural	45.3	45.4
Urban	54.7	54.6

Male
Female

Urban
Rural

[1] Provisional data.

Employment increased over recent years, reaching 8689 thousand persons in 2018 (as compared to 8671 thousand persons in 2017 and 8449 thousand persons in 2016). Among the employed persons in 2018, 56.9% were men.

Until 2002, most of employment was in rural area. Beginning with 2003, most of the employed persons had their permanent residence in urban area (54.9% in 2018). The category of employees prevails among employed persons (74.8% in 2018).

The unemployed number - according to the international definition (ILO) - in 2018 was 380 thousand persons, decreasing as compared to 2017 (-15.5%). Out of total unemployed, 26.6% were young persons (15-24 years).

Employment
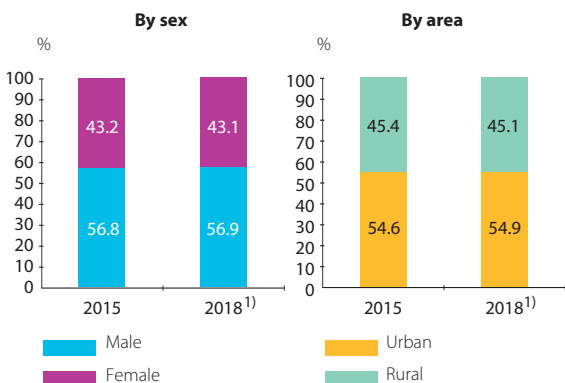
1) Provisional data.

Employment structure, by employment status, in 2018 [1]
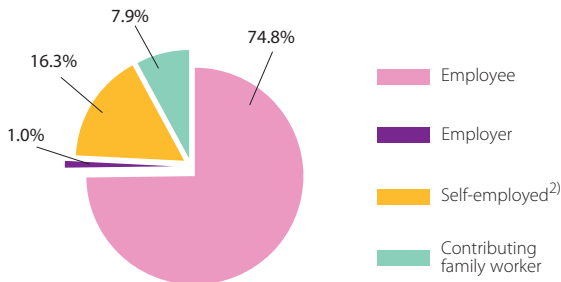
1) Provisional data.
2) Including the members of an agricultural holding or of a non-agricultural co-operative.
Source: *Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).*

Employment, by main activities of the national economy

thou persons

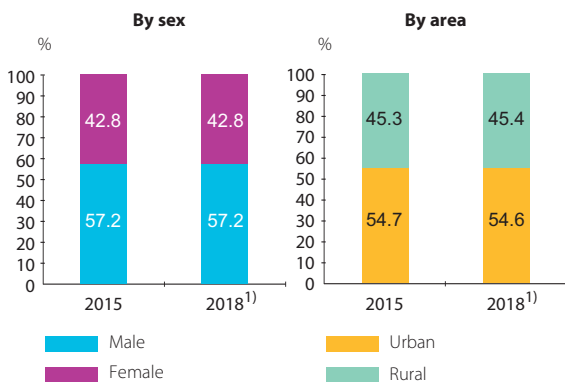| Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Total	**8535**	**8449**	**8671**	**8689**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2184	1952	1975	1938
Industry	1792	1749	1916	1932
Mining and quarrying	73	69	65	66
Manufacturing	1551	1598	1668	1676
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	82	82	80	85
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	86	98	103	105
Construction	637	678	696	677
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1149	1177	1207	1242
Transport and storage	475	472	492	511
Hotels and restaurants	186	205	203	221
Information and communication	173	168	187	185
Financial intermediation and insurance	105	111	116	112
Real estate activities	22	18	15	17
Professional, scientific and technical activities	185	196	215	218
Administrative and support service activities	204	207	206	211
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	442	434	424	408
Education	355	346	364	359
Human health and social work activities	388	390	407	415
Arts, entertainment and recreation	56	61	66	64
Other activities of the national economy	182	187	182	179

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 2018, as compared to 2017, the employment breakdown by activity sector of the national economy indicates a slight decrease in the number of those employed in public administration (-3.8%), financial intermediation (-3.7%) and arts, entertainment and recreation and construction (with -2.7% both). The activity branches where the number of employed persons increased are real estate activities (+12.3%), hotels and restaurants (+8.6%) and electricity production and supply (+6.2%).

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

CANE Rev.2

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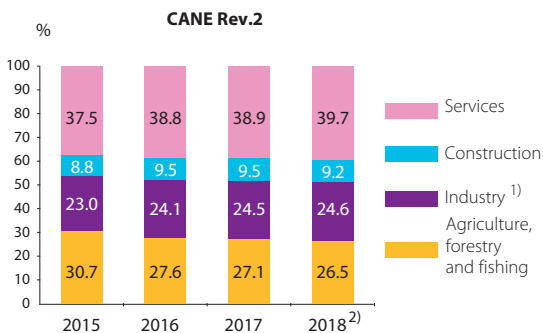
Note: The private sector includes private and co-operative or community ownership types.

[1] *Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.*
[2] *Provisional data.*

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The weight of employment in private sector fell during the last 5 years from 83.6% in 2014, to 83.2% in 2018. Out of total employment in private sector, 73.5% carried out their activities, in industry, construction and services, a higher percentage than the one of 2017, when it was 72.9%.

In 2017, the average number of employees was 4945.9 thousand persons. The average number of employees increased during 2017 with 186.5 thousand persons compared to the previous year.

Compared to 2016, significant increases in the average number of employees were recorded in the following economic activities: manufacturing, trade, health and social care, hotels and restaurants, information and communications, transport and storage, administrative and support activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, construction. At the other end of the range, the activities with decreases in the average number of employees were: mining and quarrying, production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, steam and air conditioning, financial intermediation and insurance and education.

The employees breakdown by economic sectors in 2017 shows that 61.7% were found in services (tertiary sector), increasing by 0.3 percentage points as compared to 2016, respectively by 0.8 percentage points as against 2015. 35.8% of total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry and construction), decreasing by 0.3 percentage points as compared to 2016, respectively by 0.8 percentage points as against 2015. The weight of employees working in agricultural branches (primary sector) remained constant in 2017 compared to the previous two years subject to analysis (2.5%).

The private sector absorbs most of the wage earners, so that in 2017 the weight of employees in the entirely private sector reached 72.2%, increasing as compared to 2016 by 0.5 percentage points.

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

persons

Activitatea (secţiuni CAEN Rev. 2)	2015	2016	2017
Total	**4611395**	**4759419**	**4945868**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	112699	117046	121720
Industry	1334943	1352862	1400975
Mining and quarrying	57863	54022	51447
Manufacturing	1122321	1145001	1195118
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	55445	54234	52600
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	99314	99605	101810
Construction	354706	365298	370415
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	767525	799735	833932
Transport and storage	256480	264682	276909
Hotels and restaurants	133848	151230	169837
Information and communication	143274	154520	170274
Financial intermediation and insurance	88421	90160	88591
Real estate activities	24357	27448	27747
Professional, scientific and technical activities	143863	151242	158459
Administrative and support service activities	259683	278540	290120
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security [1]	194087	195967	200038
Education	357125	352742	352153
Human health and social work activities	331792	345501	367231
Arts, entertainment and recreation	62692	64450	68041
Other service activities	45900	47996	49426

Note: *Data on **2018** will be available in September **2019**.*

[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 sector[1]**, by main activities of the national economy**

CANE Rev.2
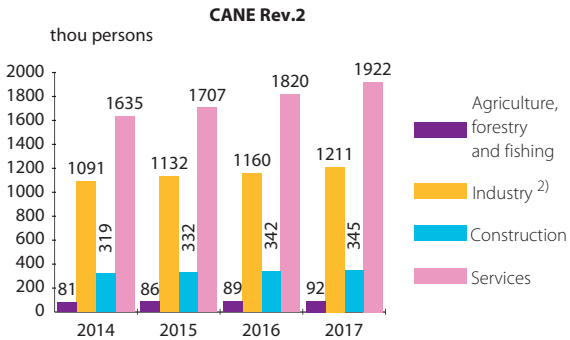
*Note: Data on **2018** will be available in September **2019**.*

[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 unemployed[1], by educational level

				thou persons
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Total unemployed [2]	**436**	**418**	**351**	**289**
of which: women	*185*	*173*	*149*	*129*
Primary, lower secondary and vocational education	335	333	280	218
of which: women	*129*	*129*	*110*	*90*
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	79	68	55	57
of which: women	*42*	*34*	*29*	*30*
Tertiary education	22	17	16	14
of which: women	*14*	*10*	*10*	*9*

[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 2015, reaching 289 thousand persons at the end of 2018. The registered unemployment rate showed the same evolution during 2015-2018 (accounting for 5.0% at the end of 2015, 4.8% in 2016, 4.0% in 2017, falling to 3.3% at the end of 2018 - provisional rate until recalculated with civil economically active population on January 1st, 2019).

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate

thou persons

%
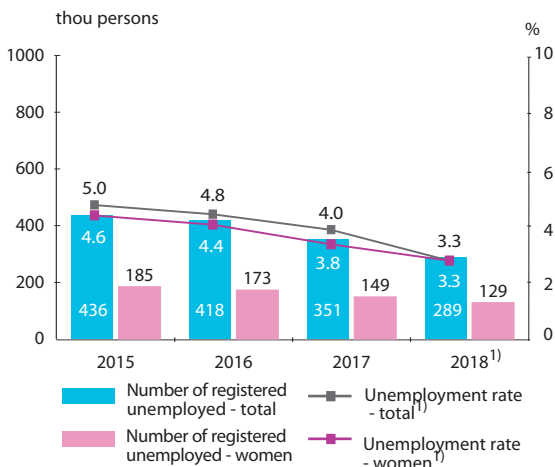
1) Provisional data.

During 2015-2018, men prevailed among registered unemployed (57.7% in 2015, 58.6% in 2016, 57.5% in 2017, respectively 55.3% at the end of 2018). The number of unemployed women followed a downward trend from 2015 to 2018 (from 185 thousand persons in 2015 to 129 thousand persons at the end of 2018).

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018[2]
Total	**6.8**	**5.9**	**4.9**	**4.2**
Under 25 years	21.7	20.6	18.3	16.2
25 years and over	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.3
Male	**7.5**	**6.6**	**5.6**	**4.7**
Under 25 years	20.6	19.9	18.1	16.3
25 years and over	6.4	5.5	4.6	3.8
Female	**5.8**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**3.5**
Under 25 years	23.4	21.8	20.8	16.2
25 years and over	4.6	3.9	3.8	2.6
Urban	**7.0**	**5.6**	**4.5**	**3.8**
Under 25 years	26.9	24.9	20.8	19.3
25 years and over	5.9	4.7	3.8	3.1
Rural	**6.6**	**6.3**	**5.4**	**4.7**
Under 25 years	18.5	18.3	17.0	14.7
25 years and over	5.2	4.9	4.1	3.6

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 4.2% in 2018 (as compared to 4.9% in 2017 and 5.9% in 2016).

The ILO unemployment rate decreased in 2018 as against previous year for both women and men. Thus, the unemployment rate for women was 3.5%, decreasing by 0.5 percentage points as against 2017, while for men the unemployment rate was 4.7%, decreasing by 0.9 percentage points as compared to previous year.

In 2018, the unemployment rate was lower in urban than in rural area (3.8% as against 4.7%).

The young persons aged 15-24 years are the most severely affected by the unemployment phenomenon. Thus, in 2018, the youth unemployment rate was 16.2% (lower value than that recorded during 2014-2017), with quite significant differences by area (19.3% in urban as against 14.7% in rural area), The value of this indicator was 3.3% for those aged 25 years and over.

Long-term unemployment rate[1], by sex and area (%)

	2015	2016	2017	2018[2]
Total (12 months				
and over)	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.8
Male	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.2
Female	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.3
Urban	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.7
Rural	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.0
Young people				
(6 months and over)	13.1	13.0	11.1	9.3
Male	12.6	12.3	11.1	10.0
Female	14.0	14.1	11.1	8.2
Urban	15.8	15.2	11.3	10.8
Rural	11.5	11.8	11.0	8.6

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 1.8% in 2018, decreasing as against the previous year by 0.2 percentage points, but also than that of 2016, by 1.2 percentage points.

By sex, the values of this indicator in 2018 were 2.2% for men and 1.3% for women, while in terms of area 1.7% in urban, as against 2.0% in rural area.

Long-term unemployment rate for young persons (share of unemployed persons aged 15-24 years, unemployed for 6 months and over, in the economically active population) showed a downward trend over recent years, reaching 9.3% in 2018, decreasing by 1.8 percentage points as against 2017 and by 3.7 percentage points as against 2016.

Incidence of long-term unemployment [1] **(%)**
- as percentage of the total unemployed [1] **-**

	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018** [2]
Total				
(12 months and over)	**43.9**	**50.0**	**41.4**	**44.1**
Male	43.8	50.1	43.6	47.1
Female	44.1	49.8	37.5	38.6
Urban	43.3	51.8	41.5	45.0
Rural	44.6	48.1	41.4	43.2
Young people				
(6 months and over)	**60.6**	**63.1**	**60.4**	**57.2**
Male	61.2	62.0	61.1	61.4
Female	59.9	64.8	59.5	51.0
Urban	58.6	61.3	54.2	55.6
Rural	62.4	64.4	64.3	58.3

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 44.1% in 2018 (increasing as against 2017, but decreasing as against 2015-2016 period). In urban area, the indicator value was 45.0%, 1.8 percentage points over that recorded in rural area.

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

	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018** [1]
Activity rate				
Total	**66.1**	**65.6**	**67.3**	**67.8**
Male	75.3	74.8	76.2	76.9
Female	56.7	56.2	58.2	58.3
Urban	65.9	66.4	67.9	68.4
Rural	66.4	64.6	66.6	66.9
Employment rate				
Total	**61.4**	**61.6**	**63.9**	**64.8**
Male	69.5	69.7	71.8	73.2
Female	53.2	53.3	55.8	56.2
Urban	61.3	62.6	64.8	65.8
Rural	61.7	60.2	62.7	63.5

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 2018, the activity rate of working age population (15-64 years) was 67.8% (as compared to 67.3% in 2017) and recorded higher values for male population (76.9%, as against 58.3% for female population). By area, the indicator values were quite close: 68.4% in urban and 66.9% in rural area.

The employment rate of working age population (15-64 years) in 2018 was 64.8%, increasing as against previous year (63.9%).
In 2018, the employment rate for the population aged 20-64 years was 69.9%, increasing as compared to previous year (68.8%), a distance of 0.1 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% registering the same values as the previous year, but decreasing 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	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total [1]	1.12	1.28	1.24	1.24
Managers	0.72	0.87	0.77	0.69
Professionals	1.52	1.78	1.69	1.55
Technicians and associate professionals	1.09	1.20	1.19	1.21
Clerical support workers	1.12	1.27	1.33	1.41
Services and sales workers	1.09	1.16	1.13	1.03
Skilled agricultural.				
forestry and fishery workers	0.47	0.58	0.64	0.42
Craft and related trades workers	0.74	0.99	1.05	1.11
Plant and machine operators				
and assemblers	1.05	1.28	1.18	1.24
Elementary occupations	1.21	1.26	1.20	1.36

*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)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	**1.12**	**1.28**	**1.24**	**1.24**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.65	0.58	0.59	0.56
Industry - total	1.14	1.27	1.25	1.30
Mining and quarrying	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.14
Manufacturing	1.23	1.37	1.33	1.38
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.19	0.51	0.65	0.55
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1.22	1.17	1.18	1.35
Construction	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.62
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.67	0.72	0.67	0.73
Transport and storage	1.06	1.07	1.26	1.71
Hotels and restaurants	0.37	0.68	0.46	0.56
Information and communication	1.18	1.48	1.26	1.71
Financial intermediation and insurance	1.02	1.45	1.68	1.17
Real estate activities	0.90	0.95	0.75	1.02
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.96	1.17	1.20	1.17
Administrative and support service activities	0.75	1.06	1.00	0.88
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security [1]	3.23	3.73	3.26	2.78
Education	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.77
Human health and social work activities	2.13	2.68	2.79	2.07
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.22	2.54	2.38	1.92
Other service activities	2.51	2.43	2.48	3.02

[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

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
	- lei, monthly per household -			
Total income	**2686.8**	**2944.6**	**3391.7**	**4251.3**
	- percentage -			
Money income	87.9	89.4	90.3	92.2
Equivalent value of the income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social benefits	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Equivalent value of the consumption of agricultural products from own resources	10.7	9.3	8.3	6.4

[1] *Provisional data.*
Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During 2015-2018, the main source of total household income formation was the money income, which increased from 87.9% in 2015, to 92.2% in 2018. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 7.8% in 2018, mainly due to the equivalent value of the consumption of agro-food products from own resources (which experienced a decrease of 4.3 percentage points as compared to 2015).

Structure of money income, in 2018 [1]
- total households -

2.5%
20.2%
2.3%
2.1%
72.9%

Gross salaries and other salary rights

Income from agriculture

Income from non- agricultural independent activities

Income from social provisions
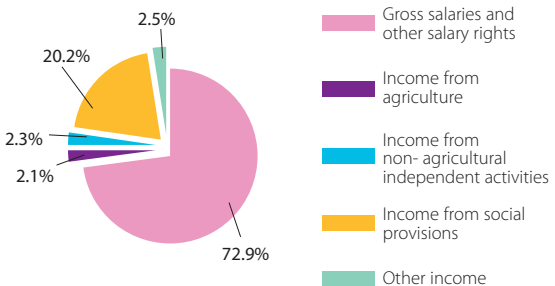
Other income

[1] *Provisional data.*
Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2018, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest share in the money income of households (72.9%), increasing by 5.2 percentage points as compared to 2017. A major share in the money income of households is that of social benefits (20.2%, a decrease of 3.8 percentage points as compared to 2017). On the contrary, the income from agriculture, the income from independent activities and the property income have a low share in the money income of households.

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

Thus, a reinvigoration of the real value of earnings started in 2000, with the level reached in 2007 exceeding by 11.8% the level of 1990, for the first time since 1990.

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

lei / employee

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Total	**1859**	**2046**	**2338**	**2696**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1371	1621	1858	2162
Industry	1827	1987	2202	2475
Mining and quarrying	3454	3410	3667	3771
Manufacturing	1704	1883	2105	2379
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	3077	3225	3436	3810
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1575	1741	1966	2224
Construction	1422	1525	1695	2003
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1588	1736	2017	2325
Transport and storage	1863	1994	2223	2557
Hotels and restaurants	1080	1232	1424	1561
Information and communication	3822	4358	4734	5316
Financial intermediation and insurance	4004	4061	4310	4840
Real estate activities	1516	1822	1937	2431
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2748	3012	3131	3634
Administrative and support service activities	1427	1613	1869	2034
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security [2]	2893	3084	3842	4216
Education	1886	2035	2387	2734
Human health and social work activities	1656	2065	2672	3395
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1385	1589	2007	2293
Other service activities	1297	1392	1554	1822

[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 (**2015** - **2017** period);*
*Monthly Survey on Earnings (**2018**).*

Indices of real earnings

1990 = 100
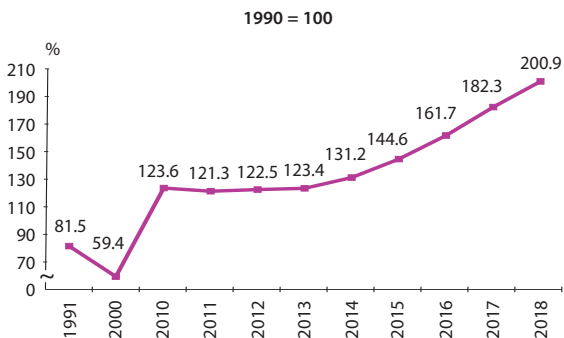
Note: *For **2018**, provisional data.*

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 2017 (182.3% compared to 1990). Thus, compared to the previous year, in 2017 there was an increase of the real earnings index by 20.6 percentage points and compared to 2008 by 52.0 percentage points.

In 2018[1], the real earnings index was 200.9% compared to 1990, 18.6 percentage points higher than that of previous year.

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[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
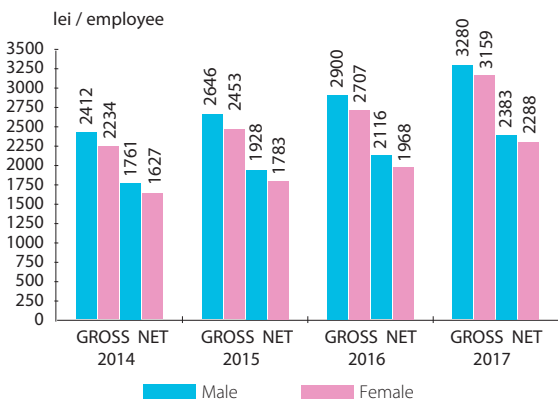
Note: *For **2018**, the data will be available in September **2019**.*
Source: *Labour cost survey.*

↑

Total household consumption expenditure

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
	- lei , monthly per household -			
Total consumption expenditure	**1702.87**	**1810.75**	**2039.03**	**2272.19**
	- pergentage -			
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages	38.2	36.1	34.3	33.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2
Clothing and footwear	5.7	6.5	7.1	7.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	17.9	17.6	17.1	16.2
Furniture, dwelling equipment and maintenance	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.8
Health	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0
Transport	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.2
Communications	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.8
Leisure and culture	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.6
Education	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
Miscellaneous products and services	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.2

1) Provisional data.
Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

During 2015-2018, agro-food products and non-alcoholic beverages had the highest share in the total consumption expenditure (33.3%), decreasing by 4.9 percentage points as compared to 2015. In contrast, the amount spent on the dwelling, its endowment and maintenance had an upward trend every year (in 2018 being approximately equal to those in 2015, 22.1% respectively 22.0%).

In 2018, for total households, the food consumption expenditure had a share of 30.8% in the total consumption expenditure. On average, for total households, the share of the expenditure on non-food goods was 41.1%, while the expenditure on services had a share of 28.1%.

Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2018 [1]
- total households -

28.1%   30.8%

Food products

Non-food products

Payment of services

41.1%
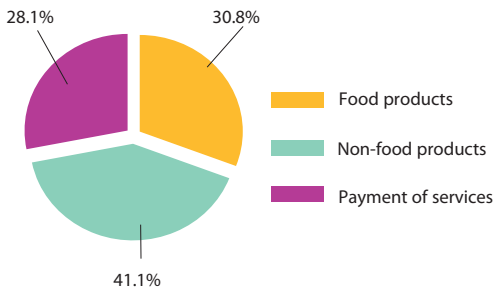
1) Provisional data.
Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

Monthly average consumption[1]**, for the main food products and beverages**

	M.U.	2015	2016	2017	2018[2]
Fresh meat	kg	3.390	3.394	3.544	3.600
Meat products	kg	1.101	1.120	1.202	1.239
Fats	kg	1.225	1.210	1.210	1.199
Milk	litres	5.758	5.813	5.768	5.632
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	14	13
Sugar	kg	0.767	0.746	0.743	0.713
Potatoes	kg	3.196	3.062	3.073	3.018
Vegetables and canned vegetables					
(equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.553	7.726	7.983	8.077
Fruits	kg	3.693	3.831	3.897	4.028
Mineral water and other					
non-alcoholic beverages	litres	4.783	5.178	5.891	6.162
Beer	litres	1.292	1.382	1.504	1.540
Wine	litres	0.874	0.893	0.892	0.887
Plum brandy and natural					
brandies	litres	0.200	0.210	0.212	0.204

[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 3.6 kg per person in 2018, Together with meat products, the consumption of meat amounts to 4.8 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 58 kg per person.
In 2018, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages had a monthly average of 6.2 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 2015, a significant increase was registered for mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages by 28.8%, respectively by 19.2% for beer.

Households endowment with durable goods

	pieces / 100 households			
	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Audio sets	76.0	78.1	67.3	65.4
TV sets - total	145.5	152.0	159.7	162.9
Refrigerators and freezers	74.7	71.0	72.4	69.9
Combined refrigerator-freezers	49.4	53.4	56.0	59.7
Gas cooking stoves	96.2	97.1	97.8	98.3
Electric washing machines	81.3	83.1	85.6	87.0
Vacuum cleaners	69.9	72.9	75.6	76.9
Sewing machines	18.0	19.3	20.4	20.7
Bicycles	32.6	35.4	39.1	39.9
Motorcycles and mopeds	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Cars	28.3	30.5	33.7	38.3

[1] Provisional data.
Source: Family Budget Survey (FBS).

During 2015-2018, households' endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2015 to 2018, households' endowment with combined refrigerators - freezers increased by 20.9% due to a decrease in households endowment with refrigerators and freezers (by 6.4%). Likewise, an important increase compared to 2015 was registered for bicycles (by 35.3% respectively by 22.4), population endowment with TV sets increased by 12.0% and with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines by 10.0% and 7.0% 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

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dwellings stock (thou) -	**8882**	**8929**	**8977**	**9031**
private majority ownership (thou)	*8776*	*8822*	*8867*	*8919*
Habitation rooms (thou) -	**24167**	**24329**	**24488**	**24664**
private majority ownership (thou)	*23979*	*24139*	*24293*	*24464*
Useful floor area (thou m^2) -	**419860**	**423174**	**426411**	**430009**
private majority ownership (thou m^2)	*416345*	*419623*	*422721*	*426208*
Finished dwellings - total	**46984**	**52206**	**53347**	**59713**
- from private funds	*45687*	*50978*	*51578*	*57709*

The dwellings stock has kept its upward trend in recent years, recording 9031 thousand dwellings at the end of 2018. By ownership, the largest share of the dwellings stock at the end of 2018 is represented by the dwellings under the private majority ownership (98.8%).

Finished dwellings, by area
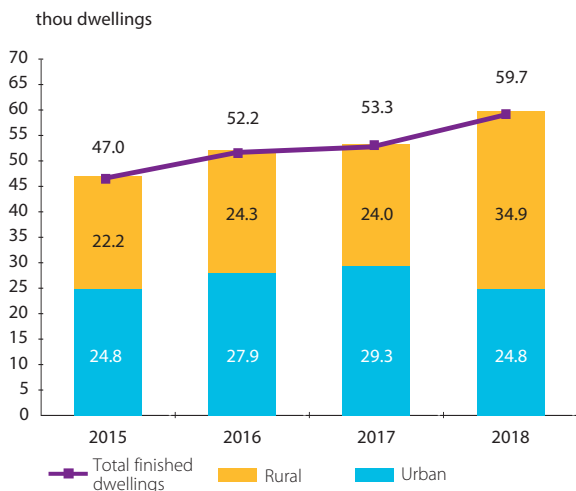
thou dwellings

In 2018, 59.7 thousand dwellings were finished, 6.4 thousand more than the previous year.

Structure of the finished dwellings, by area

2015   **2018**

47.2%   41.6%

52.8%   58.4%
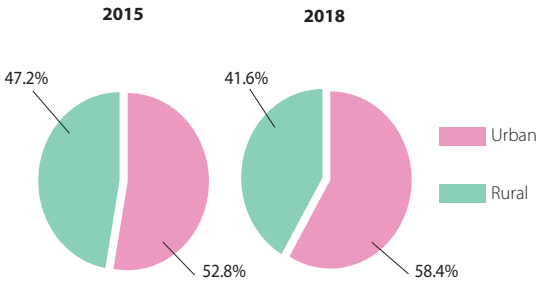
☐ Urban

☐ Rural

In 2018, according to the breakdown by residence area, the share of the dwellings that were ready for use was higher in the urban area (58.4%) than in the rural area (41.6%).

Finished dwellings, by number of habitation rooms

2015   **2018**

7.3%   7.2%

26.1%   29.8%

40.8%   28.8%

25.8%

34.2%

With one room

With two rooms

With three rooms

With four rooms and over
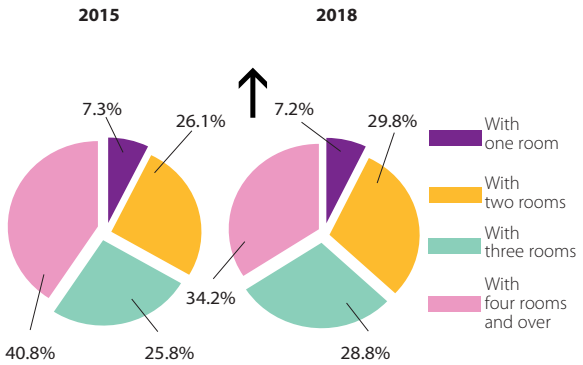
Unemployment benefits

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monthly average (lei / person)				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) [1]	427	443	460	460
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) [2]	219	230	222	225
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in the economy				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) [1]	42.2	37.4	32.1	24.2
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) [2]	21.6	19.4	15.5	11.8

[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 2018, the monthly average unemployment benefit was 460 lei, 7.7% more than in 2015 and accounted for 24.2% of the minimum gross national salary. The unemployment benefit for graduates from educational institutions (225 lei) accounted for 11.8% of the minimum gross national salary in 2018 as compared to 21.6% in 2015.

In 2018, the highest share in the total expenditure on the social protection of the unemployed was that of the unemployment benefits (40.2%).

Structure of the expenditure on unemployed social protection, in 2018

56.1% 40.2% 3.7%

Unemployment benefit [1]

Graduates unemployment benefits

Other expenditure [2]

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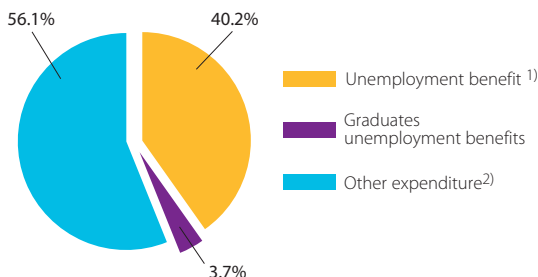
[1] *According to Law No 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.*

[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.	2015	2016	2017	2018
Social insurance pensioners[1] - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5302	5254	5225	5204
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	893	949	1069	1172
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4683	4678	4678	4684
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	886	931	1026	1126
Social insurance pensioners from the former system for farmers					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	464	419	376	336
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	361	381	421	463
Social insurance pensioners (excluding farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4838	4835	4849	4868
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	944	998	1119	1221
Pensioners receiving social security benefits [2]					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	1	1	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	221	234	257	281
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	3	2	2	2
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	232	230	228	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

thou persons

	2015	2018
Pensioners - total	5306	5207
Social insurance pensioners	5302	5204
State social insurance pensioners	4683	4684

Pensioners - total

State social insurance pensioners

Social insurance pensioners
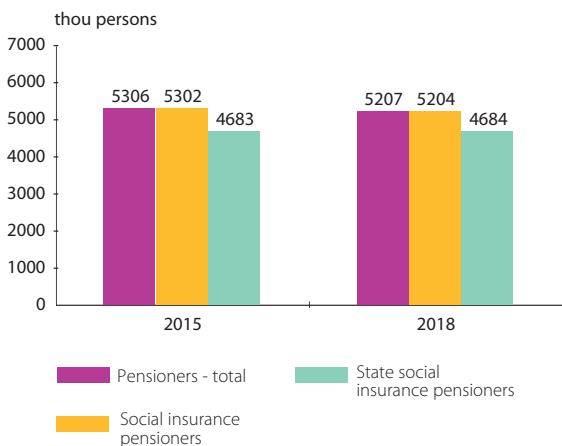
In 2018, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5204 thousand persons, decreasing with 98 thousand persons as compared to 2015.

The number of state social insurance pensioners also increased with one thousand persons as compared to 2015. In 2018, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 1172 lei, 1.3 times higher than in 2015.

In 2018, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 1126 lei, increasing by 27.1% as compared to 2015.

Indices of real average pension
1990=100
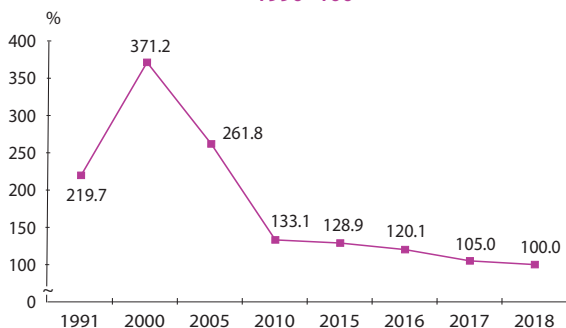
Tickets for balneary treatment and rest granted by means of social insurance

	M.U.	2015	2016	2017
Tickets - total	**thou**	**207.0**	**212.0**	**183.2**
Balneary treatment	thou	207.0	212.0	183.2
Expenditure on treatment and rest[1)	lei thou	283568.0	288416.0	254413.0

*Note: Data on **2018** will be available in September **2019**.*

[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

	2015	2016	2017
Paid amounts - total	9975256.5	11704181.5	13465917.3
I. Social assistance benefits financed by MLSJ budget			
State children allowances	3541590.8	4415501.6	4396915.2
Child rearing benefit	1578924.7	2060258.5	3409424.2
Insertion bonus and monthly bonus for child rearing	230359.0	263932.9	575599.5
Accommodation allowance for adoption	-	986.3	8335.1
Social security contributions for beneficiaries of accommodation allowance for adoption	-	52.9	461.6
Family allowance	535518.0	525919.9	501271.4
Benefits for thermal energy provided by district heating grid	42905.0	26538.7	22942.9
Benefits for natural gas heating	72019.4	50994.1	42651.9
Benefits for wood. coal or petroleum fuelsr	78300.4	67197.7	52807.8
Electric power heating aid	4559.3	3835.5	3175.2
Social aid for ensuring the guaranteed minimum income	673411.1	811680.7	781129.8
Allowances for family placement	317207.6	324894.2	328009.9
Benefits for refugees	1273.9	1194.5	1490.4
Financial aid	1567.0	1594.0	1631.0
Emergency aid	7885.1	9499.4	6604.8
Health social insurance contributions for guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries	37112.9	44614.7	43064.0
Compulsory payment of dwellings insurance for families receiving social benefit for ensuring the minimum guaranteed income	3075.0	3055.1	2746.2
Health insurance contributions coresponding to the indemnity for child rearing	88054.2	114680.3	190405.7
Allowance, indemnity and facilities for disabled persons			
Support for child rearing granted for persons with disabilities	36238.8	48060.6	77321.6
Monthly indemnity for the caregiver of the visually impaired, with major disability	374383.6	477555.0	512408.7
Monthly indemnity for adults with severe or major disability	1468290.4	1546959.1	1583961.3
Complementary budget for severe, major or moderate disabled persons	721205.1	750352.4	769871.7
Monthly indemnity for persons with HIV/AIDS	44642.8	50037.8	60878.5
Monthly allowance for children with HIV/AIDS	662.7	724.6	946.1
Free of charge interurban transport	59027.5	68453.5	66466.0
Interests for bank loans to purchase an adapted car or to adapt the dwelling	1756.4	1748.3	1413.0
II. Social services financed by MLSJ budget			
Subsidies for associations and foundations (persons assisted)	20769.4	17033.1	16838.0
Programs of national interest (persons assisted)	13266.0	79.1	-
Financing social assistance institutions	21250.4	16747.0	7145.8

Note: *Data on* **2018** *will be available in September* **2019**.
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 2017, the amount spent from the state budget allocated to MLSJ for social assistance was 13465917.3 lei, by 15.1% more than in 2016 and by 35.0% more as compared to 2015. 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 (35.5% in 2015, 37.7% in 2016 and 32.7% in 2017), followed by the children reading benefit (15.8% in 2015, 17.6% in 2016 and 25.3% in 2017).

Social assistance canteens [1]

	2015 [2]	**2016**	**2017**
Number of units and sections	96	96	90
Number of places	24764	24513	21979

*Note: Data on **2018** will be available in September **2019**.*

[1] *Financed from the local budget.*

[2] *Rectified data as against for those previously published.*
Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Justice.

Main health care units

units

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Hospitals[2] of which:	606	624	634	658
- with continuous admission or with continuous and day-care	502	511	510	521
- only with day-care hospitalization	104	113	124	137
Integrated ambulatories of the hospital and specialised ambulatories	458	469	461	474
Polyclinics	143	146	144	154
Dispensaries	187	187	184	185
Health care centres[3]	7	5	5	7
Tuberculosis sanatoria	2	2	2	2
Balneary sanatoria[4]	10	11	10	10
Preventoria	2	2	2	2
Health and social care units	65	67	66	67
Diagnosis and curative centres	30	30	26	24
Specialised health centres	626	667	692	670
Mental health centres	86	80	80	82
Blood establishments	41	42	43	43
General medicine office[5]	770	752	776	726
Family doctors office[5]	11397	11274	11055	10944
Specialised health office[5]	10332	10754	11079	11381
Medical offices in schools and universities	1797	1931	1929	1956
Dentist office[5]	14763	14879	15095	15203
Dental office in schools and universities	471	476	480	492
Other health care office	693	749	737	745
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical dispensaries[6]	9485	9495	9700	9952
Medical laboratories	3856	4009	4077	4255
Dental laboratories	2217	2263	2198	2243

1) Provisional data.
2) Including institutes, medical centres and clinics with hospital beds and other health care units providing continuous and daily hospitalisation services.
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 healthcare services in the health system[1] were rendered through a network of sanitary units (hospitals and other sanitary units providing continuous hospitalisation and days-care services, polyclinics, health care centers, specialised ambulatories, dispensaries and other health care institutions) from both public and private sector.

In 2018, the network included 658 hospitals[2], 24 more than in 2017 and 52 more than in 2015. Out of them, 137 units provide only day hospital services and are mostly part of a network of private units under continuous development.

In 2018, the in-patients benefitted of 133070 hospital beds, 590 beds more than in 2017 and 921 more than in 2015.

The year 2018, compared to 2017, saw both increases in the number of some healthcare units and decreases in the number of some others. In 2018, the number of independent specialist health care cabinets[3] (11381 cabinets) had the highest growth, with 302 units compared to 2017 and with 1049 units compared with 2015, while the number of specialised medical centres decreased with 22 units compared to 2017, but increased with 44 units compared with 2015.

*1) Data on **2018** are provisional.*
2) Including institutes, medical centres and clinics with hospital beds and other health care units providing continuous and daily hospitalisation services.
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
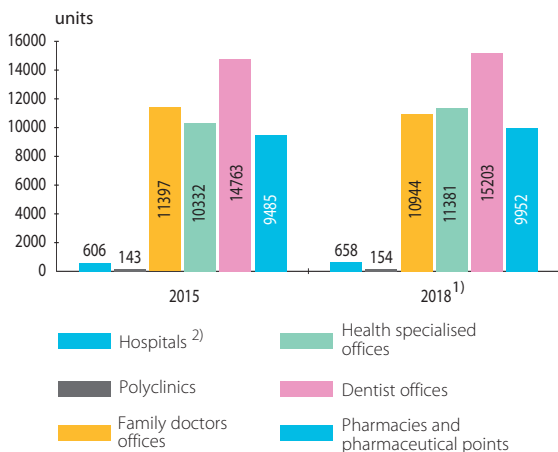
units

Category	2015	2018[1]
Hospitals [2]	606	658
Polyclinics	143	154
Family doctors offices	11397	10944
Health specialised offices	10332	11381
Dentist offices	14763	15203
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	9485	9952

[1] Hospitals [2]
Polyclinics
Family doctors offices

Health specialised offices
Dentist offices
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points

1) Provisonal data.
2) Including institutes, medical centres and clinics with hospital beds and other health care units providing continuous and daily hospitalisation services.
Source: *NIS - The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".*

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 2018, 9952 pharmacies, pharmaceutical points and drugstores provided services, 252 units more than in 2017 and 467 more than in 2015.

The number of medical laboratories that operated in 2018 was of 4255 units, 178 more medical laboratories than in 2017 and 399 more than in 2015.

Beds for continuous hospitalisation from sanitary units

				beds
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**[1]
Beds in hospitals	**132149**	**132277**	**132480**	**133070**
Beds in sanatoria [2]	1716	1779	1811	1811
Beds in preventoria [3]	297	297	297	297
Beds in health and social care units [3]	3088	3298	3305	3427
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria [3]	410	410	410	402

1) Provisional data.
2) Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.
3) The public sector only.
Source: *NIS - The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".*

Number of medical staff

				persons
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**[1]
Physicians [2]	**56110**	**57304**	**58583**	**60480**
Population per physician	353	344	334	323
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	28.3	29.1	29.9	31.0
Dentists	**15556**	**16442**	**15653**	**16455**
Population per dentis	1274	1199	1251	1187
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.4
Pharmaceutical chemists	**17135**	**17180**	**17833**	**17620**
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1157	1147	1098	1108
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.0
Ancillary medical staff	**133173**	**137246**	**142103**	**145052**
Population per member of the ancillary medical staff	149	144	138	135
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	67.2	69.2	72.5	74.3
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

Note*: For the **2015-2017** 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 2018, of 60.5 thousand doctors (excluding dentists), 16.5 thousand dentists, 17.6 thousand pharmacists and 145.1 thousand health ancillary medical staff. In 2018, there was a doctor (excluding a dentist), as average, to 323 inhabitants, 11 inhabitants less than in 2017 and 30 inhabitants less than in 2015. A dentist had 1187 inhabitants, 65 inhabitants more than in 2017, and with 87 fewer than in 2015, for a pharmaceutical chemists was 1108 inhabitants with 10 inhabitants more than in 2017 but with 45 less than in 2015.

In 2018, 10000 inhabitants benefited of services provided by 31.0 physicians; 8.4 dentists; 9.0 pharmaceutical chemists and 74.3 ancillary medical staff.

Hospitals, by type of ownership and by area, in 2018 [1)]

The share of hospitals under public majority ownership

The share of hospitals under private majority ownership

10.3%

6.1%

89.7%

93.9%

Urban

Rural
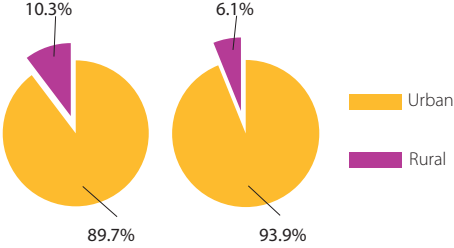
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[1)] *Provisional data.*
Source: *NIS: The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".*

Number of medical staff from hospitals

persons

	2015	2018[1)]
Physicians [2)]	56110	60480
Dentists	15556	16455
Pharmaceutical chemists	17135	17620
Ancillary medical staff	133173	145052

Physicians [2)]

Dentists

Pharmaceutical chemists

Ancillary medical staff
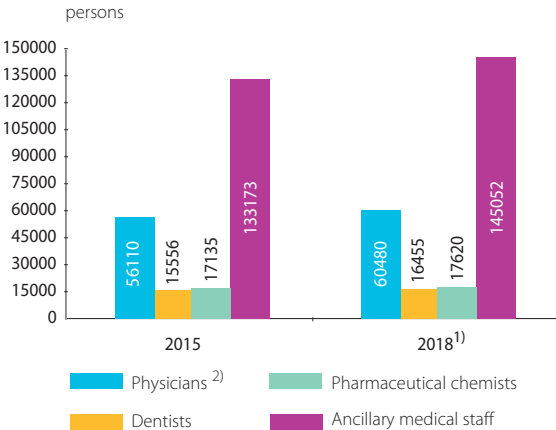
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[1)] *Provisional data.*
[2)] *Excluding dentists.*
Source: *NIS: The annual statistical survey "The activity of health care units".*

Education by level

	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019
Number of educational units				
Total	7108	7010	7047	7020
Enrolled population by level of education (thou)				
Total	3643	3597	3579	3547
Level of education:				
Early childhood	19	20	21	22
- private sector	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Pre-primary	535	521	521	525
- private sector	*20*	*21*	*26*	*29*
Primary and lower secondary	1712	1695	1678	1654
- private sector	*13*	*15*	*19*	*20*
Upper secondary	674	651	638	630
- private sector	*11*	*11*	*10*	*12*
Vocational	69	84	90	90
- private sector	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*
Post secondary non-tertiary and foremen	99	94	92	92
- private sector	*41*	*39*	*40*	*43*
Tertiary	535	532	539	534
- private sector	*70*	*67*	*67*	*66*
Enrolment rate for the school age population [1);2)] **(%)**				
Total	**72.4**[3)]	**72.1**	**72.3**	**72.0**[4)]
By sex				
Male	70.8[3)]	70.5	70.6	70.1[4)]
Female	74.1	73.8	74.1	73.9[4)]
Number of early childhood and students per member of the teaching staff				
Early childhood	16	15	15	15
Students (ISCED levels 1-4)	15	14	14	14
Students (ISCED levels 5-8)	20	20	21	20
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants [1)]				
Students (ISCED levels 1-4)	1288[3)]	1281	1275	1263[4)]
Students (ISCED levels 5-8)	270	270	275	273[4)]

[1)] *For the **2015/2016 - 2017/2018** period the usually resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for the **2018/2019** 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 2018/2019 academic year, the number of educational units decreased to 7020 units, 27 units less (by 0.4% less, respectively) as compared to the 2017/2018 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 2018/2019 school year their number was by 1.3% less than in the 2017/2018 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, 75.5% are students attending Bachelor's degree courses, 20.7% are students attending Master's degree and post-university courses, while the rest are students attending Doctoral degree courses as well as advances research post-doctoral programmes, 12.3% of the total number of students enrolled in tertiary education attend private education institutions.

During the 2018/2019 school year, for all educational levels, the enrolment rate of the school age population (0-23 years) had different values by sex (70.1% for boys, 73.9% for girls respectively).

School age population, by level of education

thou

	2015/2016	2018/2019
Early childhood education	19	22
Pre-primary education	535	525
Primary and lower secondary education	1712	1654
Upper secondary education	674	630
Vocational education	69	90
Post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education	100	92
Tertiary education	535	534

Legend:
- Early childhood education
- Pre-primary education
- Primary and lower secondary education
- Upper secondary education
- Vocational education
- Post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education
- Tertiary education

Students in tertiary education institutions, by fields of study in the academic year 2018/2019
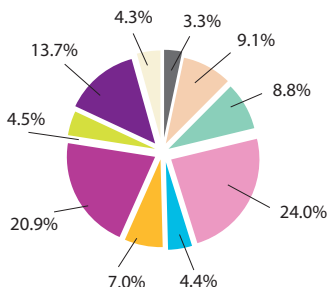
ISCED-F*1)* Fields of education and training

Education	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
Arts and humanities	Engineering, manufacturing and construction
Social sciences, journalism and information	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary sciences
Business, administration and law	Health and welfare
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	Services
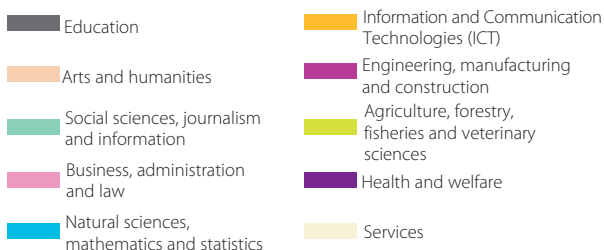
*1)ISCED-F2013 (the International Standard Classification of Education, Fields of Education and Training) was adopted in **2014**, following the revision of ISCED-2011.*

The structure of the students enrolled in tertiary education (bachelor's, master's and doctorate degree courses, post-university and advanced research post-doctoral programmes) in the 2018/2019 academic year by fields of education and training shows that most students and trainees study: business, administration and law (24.0%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (20.9%) and health and welfare (13.7%). In the private education sector, the highest share is that of the students and trainees who study business, administration and law (58.0%).

	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019
Number of pre-university education gratuates by level of education (thou persons)				
Lower secondary education	179.7	171.4	172.6	…
Upper secondary education	152.7	153.6	148.6	…
Vocational education	10.5	19.4	23.3	…
Post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education	34.1	32.0	31.0	…
Degree graduates (thou persons)				
Tertiary education	121.8	121.3	126.3	…
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total	**237**	**236**	**236**	**235**
Early childhood and pre-primary	35	35	36	36
Primary and lower secondary	118	117	117	115
Upper secondary	55	55	54	54
Vocational	*)	*)	1	2
Post-secondary and foremen	2	2	2	2
Tertiary	27	27	26	26

*... = Data not available. The **2018/2019** 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 education (by 3.1%) and lower secondary education (by 3.2%). At the end of the school year 2017/2018, the highest number of graduates has been registered in lower secondary education (over 172 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 2017/2018 was 126271 persons, increasing by 4.1% 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

2017/2018

2018/2019

8.5%
5.2%
45.5%
40.8%

8.2%
6.2%
46.0%
39.6%

Lower secondary education
Upper secondary education
Vocational education
Post-secondary non-tertiary and foremen education
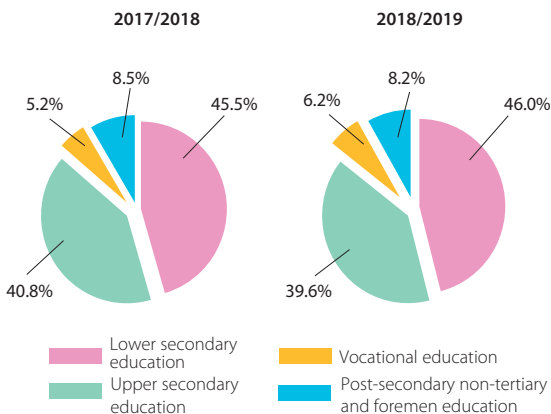
	2015	2016	2017	$2018^{1)}$
Libraries activity $^{2)}$				
Libraries (number) $^{3)}$	**10111**	**9832**	**9594**	**9479**
- of wich: private ownership	*334*	*319*	*323*	*351*
Active users (thou)	3580	3433	3248	3132
Performing arts and concert instutations and companies $^{2)}$				
Performance or concerts institutions and companies (number) $^{4)}$	**254**	**227**	**230**	**248**
Performances and concerts (thou performances)	23	22	23	26
Spectators and auditors (million)	6	6	6	9
Museums and public colections activity $^{2)}$				
Museums and public colections (number) $^{4)}$	**738**	**761**	**762**	**787**
- from wich: private ownership	*90*	*92*	*92*	*104*
Visitors (thou)	13052	14197	15941	17610
Cinemas activity $^{5)}$				
Cinemas (number) $^{6)}$	**82**	**92**	**90**	**96**
Performances (thou)	488	578	603	625
Spectators (million)	11	13	14	13

$^{1)}$ *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 2018, the number of operational libraries (excluding branches) experienced a decrease of 115 units (1.2%) compared to 2017, respectively with 632 units (6.3%) compared to 2015. With regard to the ownership type, in 2018, the same with in previous years, most libraries are state units, 96.3% and privately owned libraries only account for 3.7%.

The number of active users in 2018 was 3132 thousands, decreasing with 116 thousands (3.6%) as against 2017 and with 448 thousands (12.5%) as against 2015.

The network of cinemas existing at the end of 2018 comprised 96 cinemas, 6 units more than in 2017 and 14 units more than in 2015. Compared to 2015, in 2018 the number of cinema performances increased by 137 thousand performances (28.1%), while the audience in cinemas decreased with about 1 million persons as against 2017.

In 2018, the number of performing arts and concert institutions and companies (theatres, performances or concerts companies and similar institutions, including their branches) amounted to 248 units, recording an increase of 18 units (7.8%) compared to 2017 and a decrease of 6 units (2.4%) compared to 2015.

The number of performing arts and concert (representations) held in 2018 amounted to 26 thousands, about 3 thousand more compared to 2017 and 3 thousands more than in 2015. The number of audiences registered by performing arts and concert companies and institutions was 8542 thousands in 2018, 2117 thousands (32.9%) more as compared to 2017 and with 47.1% (2735 thousands) compared to 2015.

Number of performing arts and concert institutions and companies and audience

number of performing arts and concert institutions and companies (units)[1]

spectators and auditors (million persons)

Performing arts and concert institutions and companies

Spectators and auditors
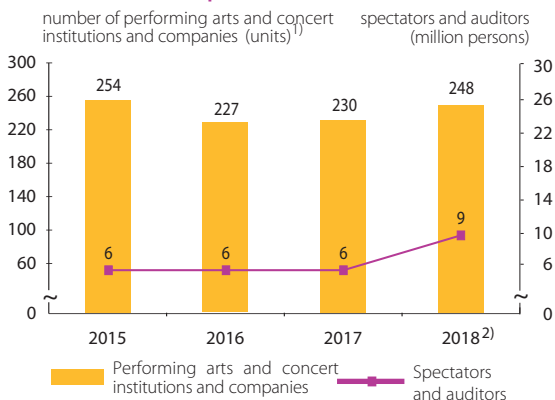
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[1] *Including sections.*
[2] *Provisional data.*
Source*: The annual statistical surveys on culture.*

The network of museums and public collections that operated in 2018 comprised 787 units (including braches and sections), 25 more unit as against 2017 and 49 units more than in 2015. The number of museums and public collections under private ownership increasing in 2018 compared to 2017 with 12 units and with 14 units compared to 2015.
The number of visitors to museums and public collections was of 17610 thousands in 2018, 1669 thousands (10.5%) more than in 2017 and 558 thousands (34.9%) more than in 2015.

Cinemas activity

Legend:
- Cinema halls
- Performances
- Spectators

Year	Cinema halls	Performances	Spectators
2015	82	488	11
2016	92	578	13
2017	90	603	14
2018	96	625	13
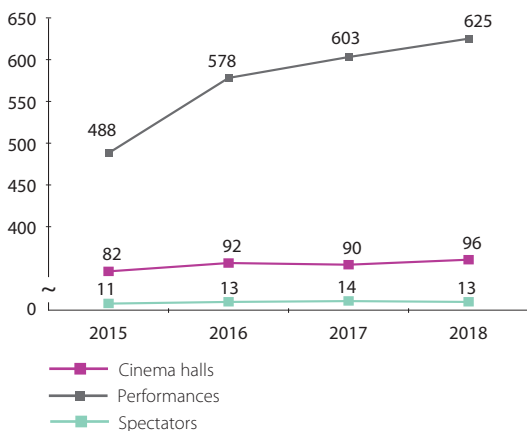
Mass-media productions

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Radio and television broadcasts				
RADIO				
Broadcast by public stations (thousand broadcast hours)[2]	154	154	148	144
TELEVISION				
Broadcast by private stations (thousand broadcast days)[3]	53	53	53	53

[1] *Provisional data.*
[2] ***Source:*** *Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company.*
[3] ***Source:*** *Romanian Television Company.*

In 2018, the number of broadcast hours of public radio stations decreased by 4 thousand hours, compared to 2017, while the number of broadcast hours of public TV stations remained unchanged throughout the 2015-2018 period (53 thousands broadcast hours per year).
In 2018, as compared to 2017, the number of broadcast hours of private radio stations (with terrestrial broadcast) increased with 4.2 thousand broadcast days, and with 5.5 thousand broadcast days as compared to 2015 (132 thousand broadcast days).

In 2018, the annual average inflation rate was 4.6%, maily influenced by the higher prices of food goods, energy, fuels and tobacco. Thus, the upward trend registered in 2017 continued, the annual average consumer price index for food goods being 103.75%, by 1.3 percentage points higher than the same index of 2017. In case of non-food goods, the annual average index of 2018 was 106.20%, while that relating to services reached 102.53%.

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consumer price indices (%) (previous year = 100)				
Total	**99.41**	**98.45**	**101.34**	**104.63**
Food goods	96.20	97.43	102.48	103.75
Non-food goods	100.93	98.96	101.41	106.20
Services	102.04	99.21	99.23	102.53
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Food goods	-0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
Non-food goods	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3
Services	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / Euro	4.5040	4.5173	4.6359	4.6530
lei / USD	4.1390	4.2820	3.9186	4.0868

Evolution of consumer price, real earnings and yearly average exchange rate indices
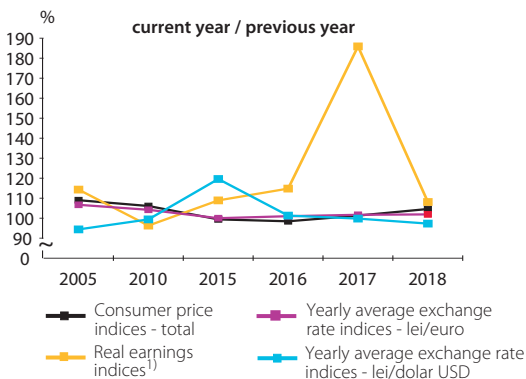
*1)Provisional data for **2018**.*

In 2018, the industrial production price indices by CANE Rev. 2 divisions compared to the overall index of industrial production prices recorded the following development (under the conditions of keeping the basis for comparison - 2015 = 100):

● the industrial production prices for mining and quarrying and manufacturing increased by 3.8 percentage points and 1.2 percentage points respectively;

● the industrial production prices for water distribution; sanitation, waste management, decontamination activities and those relating to the production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, steam and air conditioning decreased by 1.7 percentage points, respectively by 7.8 percentage points.

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

2015 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2016	2017	2018
Total	**98.21**	**101.61**	**106.72**
Mining and quarrying	**97.64**	**100.11**	**110.47**
Mining of coal and lignite	c	c	c
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	94.77	98.73	111.38
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	100.58	100.02	104.58
Mining support service activities	102.83	101.32	112.29
Manufacturing	**98.93**	**103.14**	**107.96**
Manufacture of food products	101.08	104.22	106.21
Manufacture of beverages	103.14	106.35	110.26
Manufacture of tobacco products	102.47	104.93	105.27
Manufacture of textiles	100.96	102.22	105.15
Manufacture of wearing apparel	103.55	106.21	111.55
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	103.01	105.89	108.59
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting material	99.49	102.74	108.07
Manufacture of paper and paper products	100.25	101.48	106.21
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	100.44	101.52	103.08
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	83.00	101.01	121.05
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	90.69	96.62	104.91
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	102.49	107.63	111.29
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	100.26	101.36	107.61
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral product	99.45	100.51	104.77
Manufacture of basic metals	92.77	103.93	114.45
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	97.50	97.46	99.34
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	101.14	104.61	110.49
Manufacture of electrical equipment	98.05	99.69	100.81
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	99.67	103.19	106.29
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	102.45	105.53	106.96
Manufacture of other transport equipment	101.61	103.31	101.88
Manufacture of furniture	102.53	105.57	108.78
Other manufacturing n.e.c	104.32	107.13	111.66
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	101.61	103.00	114.02
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	**94.10**	**93.44**	**98.95**
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	94.10	93.44	98.95
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	**100.91**	**100.86**	**104.98**
Water collection, treatment and distribution	100.91	100.86	104.98

c = Confidential data.

In 2018, the level of the gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was lei 944220.2 million, namely 48345.6 lei per inhabitant.

In 2018, as compared to 2017, the gross domestic product, in real terms, increased by 4.1% and the gross domestic product per inhabitant increased by 4.4%.

The evolution of the gross domestic product by activity sector had the following characteristics:
- services had the highest contribution to GDP formation, namely 57.1% of the total (lei 539182.4 million);
- industry, which contributed with 23.6% to GDP formation (lei 222414.5 million), was in second place;
- construction contributed with 5.4% to GDP formation (lei 51162.3 million);
- agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed with 4.3% to the GDP formation (lei 41014.3 million).

In 2018, the gross value added was lei 853773.5 million and represented 90.4% of the GDP.

Gross domestic product and gross domestic product per inhabitant

lei billion current prices   lei thousand/inhabitant

Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product per inhabitant

_____
1) Semi-final data.
2) Provisional data.
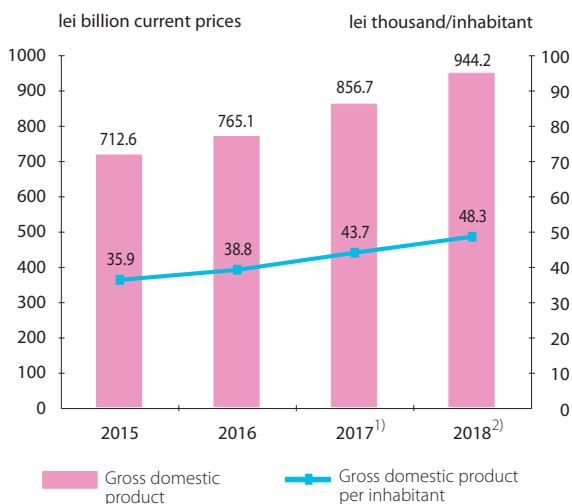
Gross domestic product, by category of resources and category of uses

lei million current prices

	$2015^{1)}$	$2016^{1)}$	2017	$2018^{2)}$
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29827.1	31077.8	37018.6	41014.3
Industry	171543.8	183778.0	203800.1	222414.5
Construction	41853.3	46250.5	47753.6	51162.3
Services	383257.4	425266.6	486900.9	539182.4
Gross value added (GVA)	**626481.6**	**686372.9**	**775473.2**	**853773.5**
Net taxes on products	86106.2	78762.5	81253.4	90446.7
Gross domestic product (GDP)	**712587.8**	**765135.4**	**856726.6**	**944220.2**
Actual final consumption	**537955.4**	**593694.6**	**674632.0**	**746404.0**
Households actual individual final consumption	486481.3	537100.5	602744.4	651998.8
General government actual collective final consumption	51474.1	56594.1	71887.6	94405.2
Gross capital formation	**179060.9**	**178531.9**	**200316.1**	**228136.9**
Gross fixed capital formation	176514.3	174990.2	191960.5	200350.7
Change in stocks	2546.6	3541.7	8355.6	27786.2
Net exports [3]	**-4428.5**	**-7091.1**	**-18221.5**	**-30320.7**
Gross national income (GNI)	**697691.6**	**747023.2**	**839197.0**	**924634.3**

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

[1] Revised data.
[2] Provisional data.
[3] Exports - imports.

In 2018, in terms of GDP use, the actual final consumption was lei 746404.0 million and the value of its most important component - the actual individual final consumption of population households - was lei 651998.8 million.

In 2018, the amounts allocated for gross fixed capital formation totalised lei 200350.7 million.

The gross value added rate decreased in 2018, reaching 47.6%. 0.2 percentage points above the level of 2017 (47.8%).

The investment rate dropped last year, with the value of 23.5%, 1.3 percentage points below the level recorded previous year (24.8%).

Indices of gross domestic product (%)

				previous year = 100
	2015[1]	**2016**[1]	**2017**[2]	**2018**[3]
RESOURCES				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	88.9	104.2	114.6	110.0
Industry	105.4	105.1	108.3	104.1
Construction	106.5	112.3	99.1	94.4
Services	103.5	104.1	106.9	103.6
Gross value added	**103.5**	**104.9**	**107.1**	**103.5**
Net taxes on products	107.1	103.8	106.3	110.2
Gross domestic product (GDP)	**103.9**	**104.8**	**107.0**	**104.1**
USES				
Actual final consumption	**104.8**	**106.8**	**108.6**	**104.5**
Households actual individual final consumption	105.5	107.4	109.0	103.7
General government actual collective final consumption	98.3	101.8	105.2	112.0
Gross capital formation	**106.8**	**99.8**	**104.2**	**109.6**
Gross fixed capital formation	107.5	99.8	103.5	96.8
Change in stocks	64.5	101.2	139.0	402.2
Net exports	**427.2**	**151.1**	**170.9**	**180.9**

Note: *The data were calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts (ESA) - 2010.*
[1] *Revised data.*
[2] *Semi-final data.*
[3] *Provisional data.*

Gross domestic product growth variation

previous year = 100

%
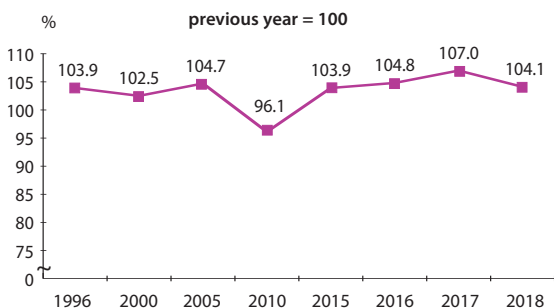
Note: *Semi-final data for **2017** and provisional data for **2018**.*

	2015[1]	**2016**[1]	**2017**[2]	**2018**[3]
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	**712587.8**	**765135.4**	**856726.6**	**944220.2**
- changes as against the previous year (%)	3.9	4.8	7.0	4.1
Gross domestic product per inhabitant [4]				
- lei	35948.9	38826.5	43729.1	48345.6
- changes as against the previous year (%)	4.4	5.4	7.6	4.4
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity) [1]	21123	22509	24686	26447
- purchasing power standard [1]	16300	17400	18800	…
Gross value added rate				
(GVA / Output) (%)	44.9	47.0	47.8	47.6
Investment rate				
(GFCF / GVA) (%)	28.2	25.5	24.8	23.5

Note: *The data were calculated according to the methodology of the European System of Accounts (ESA) - 2010.*
[1] *Revised data.*
[2] *Semi-final data.*
[3] *Provisional data.*
[4] *For the* **2015 - 2017** *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 **2018**, the usually resident population at **January 1st**, was used.*
... = Data not available.

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

	2015[1]	**2016**	**2017**[2]	**2018**[3]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3
Industry	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.6
Construction	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.4
Services	53.8	55.6	56.8	57.1
Gross value added	**87.9**	**89.7**	**90.5**	**90.4**
Net taxes on products	12.1	10.3	9.5	9.6
Gross domestic product (GDP)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1] *Revised data.*
[2] *Semi-final data.*
[3] *Provisional data.*

Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

previous year = 100

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	**108.4**	**96.7**	**106.4**	**100.8**
New construction	105.2	97.2	104.9	91.6
Equipment	110.8	100.3	103.9	108.4
Other investment expenditure	112.3	83.1	117.4	111.7

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2018, compared to 2017, the net investments in the national economy increased by 0.8%, on the following structural elements: other investment expenditure by 11.7% and machinery (including means of transport) by 8.4%. New construction has fallen by 8.4%.

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

CANE Rev.2

2016

2017 [1]

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Industry

Construction

Trade and services
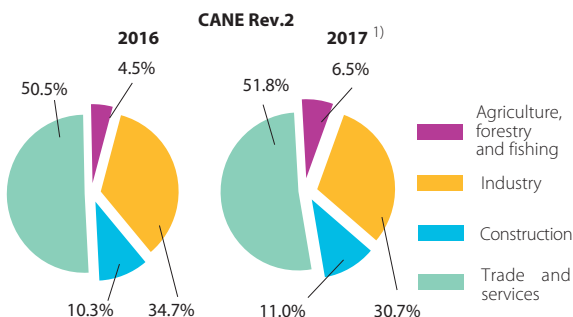
Net investments achieved, by funding sources

CANE Rev.2

2016

2017 [1]

Own sources

Internal credits

External credits

State budget and local budget

Foreign capital

Other sources
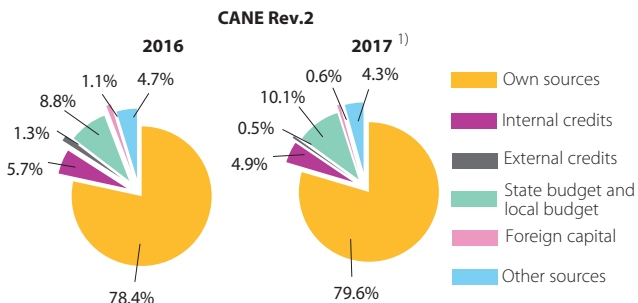
*Note: Data on **2018** will be available in November **2019**.*
[1] *Provisional data.*

Agricultural production [1]

			lei million current prices	
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**[2]
Total	**68749**	**69349**	**78494**	**90206**
Crop production	43574	45155	53217	63390
Animal production	24315	23294	24332	25570
Agricultural services	860	900	945	1246

[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 70.3% share in the total production in 2018, as compared to 28.3% for animal production and 1.4% for agricultural services.

Agricultural production structure [1]
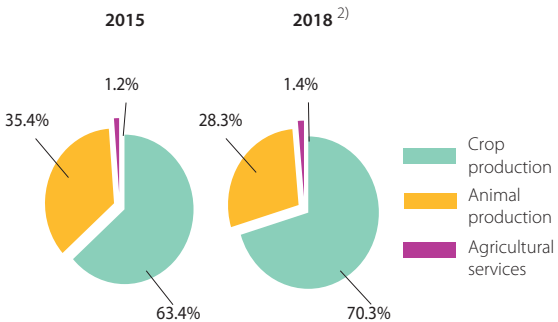
2015   **2018**[2]

1.2%   1.4%
35.4%   28.3%

Crop production
Animal production
Agricultural services

63.4%   70.3%

[1] According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".
[2] Provisional data.

Crop production

	2015	2016	2017	thou tonnes 2018[1]
Cereals for grains	19333	21765	27139	31553
of which:				
Wheat	7962	8431	10035	10144
Rye	24	26	28	29
Barley and two-row barley	1626	1817	1907	1871
Maize grains	9021	10746	14326	18664
Leguminous plants for beans	76	99	302	191
Potatoes	2700	2690	3117	3023
Sugar beet	1041	1012	1175	978
Oilseed crops	2975	3597	4986	5146
of which:				
Sunflower	1786	2032	2913	3063
Vegetables [2]	3674	3358	3638	3797
Fruit [3]	1225	1242	1058	1813
Grapes [3]	799	737	1067	1144

[1] Provisional data.
[2] Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, combined and successive crops.
[3] Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2018 the production of cereals for grains was higher than in previous years. Compared to 2017, the crop production increased for: cereals for grains (wheat, rye, maize), oily plants, vegetables, fruit, grapes and decreases for leguminous plants for grains, potatoes and sugar beet.

Evolution of the main cereals production

thou tonnes
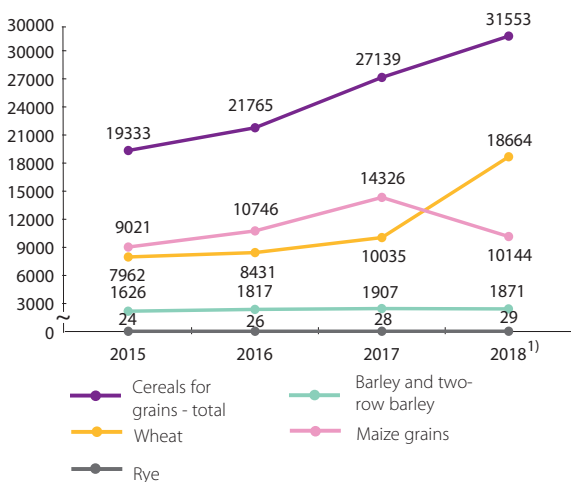
[1] Provisional data.

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

Kg/ha

	Potatoes		Barley and two-row barley
	Maize grains		Rye
	Wheat		
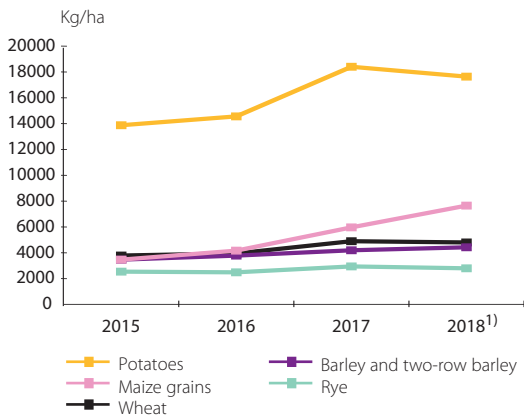
1) Provisional data.

Animal production

	M.U.	2015	2016	2017
Meat	**thou t live weight**	**1431**	**1465**	**1462**
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	200	206	196
Pork	thou t live weight	562	588	583
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	110	114	116
Poultry	thou t live weight	558	555	566
Milk - total	**thou hl**	**49156**	**48133**	**46615**
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	42664	42020	40564
Wool	**tonnes**	**22343**	**22277**	**22401**
Eggs	**mill. pcs.**	**6555**	**6182**	**5996**
Extracted honey	**tonnes**	**27893**	**21202**	**30177**
Fish [1)	**tonnes**	**19601**	**23180**	**25943**

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

*Data on **2018** will be available in July **2019**.*

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

Livestock (on December 1st)

	M.U.	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Cattle	thou heads	2092	2050	2011	1984
Pigs	thou heads	4927	4708	4406	3957
Sheep	thou heads	9810	9876	9982	10154
Goats	thou heads	1440	1483	1503	1539
Horses	thou heads	503	520	481	448
Poultry - total	**thou heads**	**78648**	**75690**	**73289**	**73693**
- majority private ownership	*thou heads*	*78635*	*75677*	*73267*	*73681*
Bees - total	**thou families**	**1393**	**1437**	**1602**	**1628**
- majority private ownership	*thou families*	*1392*	*1437*	*1602*	*1627*

[1] *Provisional data.*

Majority private ownership livestock (on December 1st)

thou heads
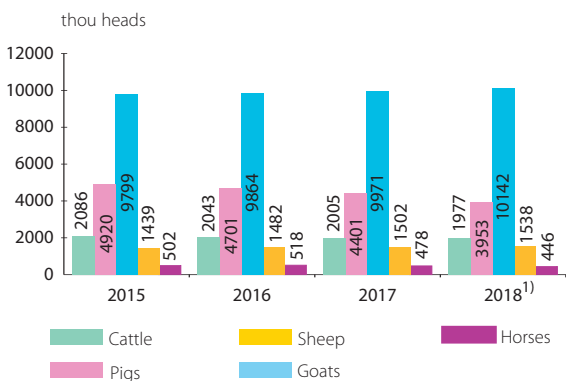
[1] *Provisional data.*

Forest resources area, by category of use

thou hectares

Category of use	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Forest resources - total	**6555**	**6559**	**6565**	**6583**
Forest area	6399	6404	6406	6418
Coniferous trees	1931	1929	1924	1917
Deciduous trees	4468	4475	4482	4501
Other lands from the forest resources	156	155	159	165

[1] *Provisional data.*

At the end of 2018, forest resources covered an area of 6583 thousand hectares, 28 thousand hectares more than in 2015 (0.4% respectively). In 2018, as compared to 2017, the forest resources area increased by about 0.3%.

In 2018, the forest area amounted to 6418 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1917 thousand hectares (30.0% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4501 thousand hectares (70.0% respectively).

Volume of wood harvested, by main species

thou m^3 - gross volume

Wood species	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Volume of wood harvested				
- total	**18133**	**17198**	**18316**	**19462**
Coniferous trees	6782	6268	6531	7127
Beech trees	6215	5799	6212	6584
Oak trees	1769	1688	1788	2041
Various hard species	1951	2008	2228	2191
Various soft species	1416	1435	1557	1519

[1] *Provisional data.*

Structure of the volume of wood harvested, by main species

2015   **2018** [1]
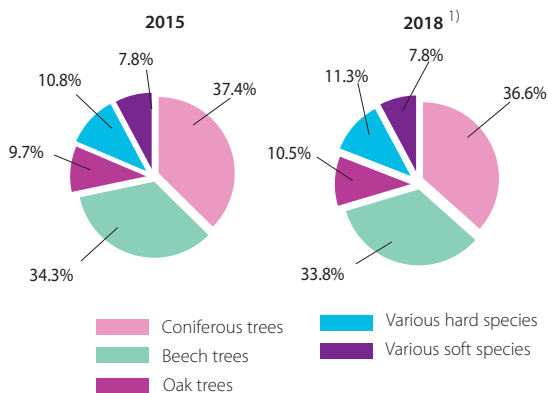
[1] *Provisional data.*

In 2018, the volume of wood harvested was by 1146 thousand m^3 higher than in 2017 (+6.3% respectively) and by 1429 thousand m^3 higher than in 2015 (+7.3% respectively). In 2018, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 36.6% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 33.8%, oak trees 10.5% and the various hard and soft species 19.1%.

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

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2015	2016	2017	Sem. I 2018[1]
Total	**488210**	**500428**	**525660**	**516089**
Mining and quarrying	1107	1076	1014	968
Manufacturing	48404	48347	49837	48327
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1460	1350	1206	1166
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	3049	2968	3022	2932
Construction	48341	49716	52792	51774
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	171959	169712	172435	168798
Transport and storage	41746	44504	48382	48704
Hotels and restaurants	25497	25612	26414	25739
Information and communication	20619	22012	23837	23361
Real estate activities	14472	15349	16704	16510
Professional, scientific and technical activities	57812	60324	63350	62516
Administrative and support services activities	19965	20802	22285	21676
Education [2]	4252	4942	5811	5703
Human health and social work activities [2]	10959	13188	15251	15075
Art, entertainment and recreation	6778	7740	9003	8824
Other service activities	11790	12786	14317	14016

[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, contruction, trade and other services, by activity of the national economy

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2015	2016	2017	Sem. I 2018[1]
Total	**486529**	**498730**	**523955**	**514423**
Mining and quarrying	1085	1060	1000	954
Manufacturing	47633	47580	49066	47576
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1426	1316	1172	1135
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2981	2898	2949	2860
Construction	48245	49621	52716	51700
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	171786	169524	172239	168602
Transport and storage	41639	44391	48264	48585
Hotels and restaurants	25468	25582	26383	25708
Information and communication	20537	21932	23748	23272
Real estate activities	14467	15344	16700	16506
Professional, scientific and technical activities	57755	60260	63288	62455
Administrative and support services activities	19775	20614	22094	21497
Education [2]	4251	4940	5811	5703
Human health and social work activities [2]	10942	13170	15232	15056
Art, entertainment and recreation	6754	7717	8982	8804
Other service activities	11785	12781	14311	14010

[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	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total - by sections	**103.3**	**103.4**	**111.4**	**111.8**
Mining and quarrying	95.5	77.3	114.3	105.9
Manufacturing	103.6	104.4	111.3	112.0
Total - by main industrial				
groupings	**103.3**	**103.4**	**111.4**	**111.8**
Intermediate goods industry	105.2	99.5	109.9	111.0
Capital goods industry	109.7	108.9	115.9	115.0
Durable consumer goods industry	108.8	114.0	108.3	107.0
Non-durable consumer goods				
industry	104.6	104.9	104.3	108.2
Energy industry	78.9	89.9	120.2	112.9

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2018, the value index of turnover in industry increased by 11.8% as against the previous year, growth sustained by manufacturing (+12.0%) and by mining and quarrying (+5.9%).

In 2018 compared to 2017, the industrial production index (unadjusted series) increased by 3.5%, as consequence of the growth in manufacturing (+4.3%). Mining and quarrying decreased by 0.2%, while the production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, steam and air conditioning remained at the same level.

The main increases were recorded for the following activities: manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (+17.4%), manufacture of electrical equipment (+17.1%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (+13.5%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (+7.7%), manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (+7.5%), manufacture of paper and cardboard (+4.8%), manufacture of rubber and plastics products and manufacture of beverages (4.0% each), manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (+3.8%), manufacture of other transport equipment (+2.9%) and manufacture of chemical substances and products (+1.8%).

Industrial production indices (%)

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2015	2016	2017	2018
unadjusted series		previous year = 100		
Total	**102.7**	**103.1**	**107.8**	**103.5**
Mining and quarrying	**87.5**	**88.3**	**110.2**	**99.8**
Mining of coal and lignite	108.1	90.3	111.8	91.9
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	99.3	90.0	105.3	98.6
Mining of metal ores	104.8	111.4	85.9	100.5
Other mining and quarrying	112.5	103.9	107.0	95.8
Mining support service activities	61.7	66.7	140.2	109.3
Manufacturing	**103.5**	**104.8**	**108.4**	**104.3**
Manufacture of food products	105.2	109.2	102.8	101.4
Manufacture of beverages	110.0	103.4	106.5	104.0
Manufacture of tobacco products	120.2	99.7	95.3	89.5
Manufacture of textiles	90.8	99.6	106.5	99.4
Manufacture of wearing apparel	92.6	99.4	88.8	89.4
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	94.6	97.0	98.3	94.1
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	98.0	99.8	96.7	98.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	108.6	113.9	109.8	104.8
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	97.4	103.1	120.1	92.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	100.1	108.6	100.0	101.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical product	94.7	100.5	105.8	101.8
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	98.4	92.6	115.2	107.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108.2	104.3	106.9	104.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	124.1	102.0	104.2	107.7
Manufacture of basic metals	103.4	103.5	108.3	100.1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	108.7	102.8	107.8	98.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	103.6	119.2	119.4	103.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	108.0	112.9	110.9	117.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	87.7	100.0	138.2	117.4
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	110.3	111.5	117.0	113.5
Manufacture of other transport equipment	98.6	86.0	101.7	102.9
Manufacture of furniture	107.9	113.1	98.0	96.3
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	88.2	102.3	108.7	99.2
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	94.0	96.7	100.8	78.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	**101.3**	**100.5**	**103.4**	**100.0**
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	101.3	100.5	103.4	100.0
Industry - total by main industrial groupings:				
- intermediate goods industry	102.3	103.1	107.3	105.6
- capital goods industry	104.2	105.2	116.3	107.9
- durable consumer goods industry	111.5	113.6	103.0	98.9
- non-durable consumer goods industry	99.1	102.4	101.7	98.0
- energy industry	101.0	98.7	103.6	99.8

Primary energy

	thou tonnes oil equivalent [1]			
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**[2]
Resources	**40769**	**40910**	**41821**	**42247**
of which:				
- production [3]	26387	24798	25417	24534
- import	11333	13113	13597	13615
Production [3]	**26387**	**24798**	**25417**	**24534**
of which:				
- coal	4711	4233	4466	4259
- crude oil	3906	3714	3548	3477
- natural gas [4]	8874	7862	8608	8192
- electric energy [5]	5096	5086	4897	5042
Import	**11333**	**13113**	**13597**	**13615**
of which:				
- coal	546	521	512	551
- crude oil	6594	7466	7752	8265
- natural gas	163	1188	962	1198
- electric energy	325	307	315	252

[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 2018, primary energy production recorded a decrease compared to the previous year (-3.5%), while imports recorded an increase (+0.1%), their share in the total primary energy resource being of 32.2%; imports of crude oil accounted for 60.7% of total imports and imports of natural gas increased compared to 2017 (+24.5%).

Electric energy balance

	billion kWh			
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**[1]
Resources	**70.1**	**68.7**	**68.0**	**67.3**
Production	66.3	65.1	64.3	64.4
- in thermo-power stations	28.7	26.9	28.6	26.8
- in hydro-power stations	17.0	18.5	14.9	18.0
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.6	11.3	11.5	11.4
- wind[2]	9.0	8.4	9.3	8.2
Imports	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.9
Destinations - total	**70.1**	**68.7**	**68.0**	**67.3**
Consumption - total	52.4	53.0	54.5	55.8
- in economy	39.7	40.3	41.3	45.1
- public lighting	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
- population	12.1	12.1	12.6	10.2
Exports	10.5	8.6	6.5	5.5
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.0

[1] *Provisional data.*
[2] *Including solar photovoltaic energy.*

Indices of construction works (%)

unadjusted series   previous year = 100

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Construction works - total	**110.6**	**95.6**	**94.4**	**95.9**
of the total, by structure elements:				
new construction works	105.3	97.9	104.8	91.6
capital repair works	131.7	76.3	82.3	101.5
maintenace and current repairs				
works	113.6	101.8	74.8	107.9
of the total, by type of construction:				
buildings	98.9	104.6	114.3	85.7
of which:				
residential buildings	94.2	112.0	170.4	76.4
non-residential buildings	101.2	101.3	87.3	94.5
civil engineering	120.3	89.4	78.3	108.0

Note: Data recalculated due to the change in the base year and the weighting system. Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

Structure of construction works, by manner of performing

2016   **2017** [1]

23.5%   20.2%

76.5%   79.8%

New construction and capital repairs

Maintenance and current repairs
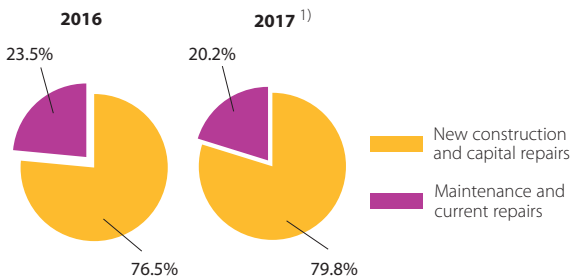
Note: Data on 2018 will be available in November 2019.
[1] *Provisional data.*

Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects

2016   **2017** [1]

16.0%   33.5%   13.7%   38.5%

23.1%   27.4%   19.6%   28.2%

Residential buildings

Non residential buildings

Transport infrastructures

Other construction and engineering
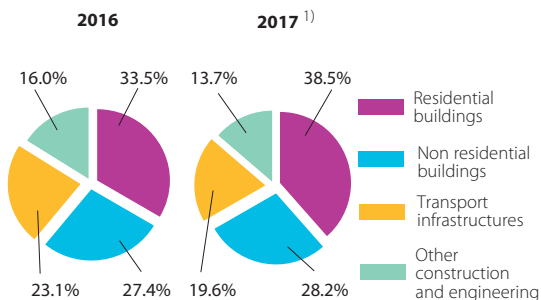
Note: Data on 2018 will be available in November 2019.
[1] *Provisional data.*

	M.U.	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Railway transport					
Railway engines	number	1795	1769	1769	1721
Waggons	thou waggons	34	34	32	32
Carriages	number	3928	3894	3894	3980
Transported freight	million tonnes	55	53	56	55
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	14	14	14	13
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	66	64	69	67
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	5149	4988	5664	5577
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport	number	1134	1145	1139	1123
Ships for passenger transport	number	65	75	75	78
Transported freight	million tonnes	30	30	29	30
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	13	13	13	12
National and international passenger transport [2]	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers [2]	million passengers-km	10	8	8	6
Transport via petroleum pipelines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	7	7	7	6
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1	1
Maritime transport					
Freight ships	number	26	23	23	28
Transported freight	million tonnes	44	46	46	49
National and international passenger transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	-
Air transport					
Registered civil aircraft with air navigation certificate - for passengers and mixt transport	number	59	67	78	72
Transported freight	thou tonnes	37	40	45	49
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	13	16	20	22
Road transport					
Transported freight	million tonnes	199	216	226	237
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	39	48	55	59
National and international passenger transport [3]	million passengers	276	303	326	361
Distance covered by passengers [3]	million passengers-km	17471	18744	18178	19937

[1] *Provisional data.*
[2] *Data on the activity of national operators. For the **2015-2018** period only national passenger transport.*
[3] *Data excluding local public transport.*
*) *Under 0.5.*

In 2018, compared to 2017, there were increases in the transported goods indicator for most of the modes, as follows: 7.9% for air transport (calculated based on 'tonnes'), 6.3% for sea transport, 4.8% for road transport and 2.3% for inland waterways transport (calculated based on 'thousand tonnes').

The railway transport and the transport by main oil pipelines marked decreases compared to the figures of the previous year, by 1.2% and by 1.4% respectively (calculated based on 'thousand tonnes').

As for the national and international passenger transport operations in 2018, compared to 2017, increases were noticed in the number of passengers for road transport by 11.0% (value calculated based on "thousands of passengers") and for air transport by 7.9% (value calculated based on "passengers"). Railway transport marked a decrease by 3.7% (value calculated based on 'thousand passengers') as compared to the value recorded in the previous year.

Goods transport at ports

thou tonnes

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Maritime transport at ports	**44533**	**46295**	**46182**	**49107**
- loaded goods	24954	25739	24848	24959
- unloaded goods	19579	20556	21334	24148
Inland waterway transport	**30020**	**30484**	**29043**	**29714**
- international	11216	10399	9153	8540
- national	13246	14697	14632	16140
- transit[1]	5558	5388	5258	5034

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

Airport passengers transport

thou

| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| 6685 | 6588 | 8226 | 8172 | 10180 | 10042 | 10974 | 10842 |

embarked passengers

disembarked passengers

Airport freight transport

tonnes

	loaded (including mail)	unloaded (including mail)
2015	15711	20875
2016	18433	21697
2017	21529	23454
2018	23234	25286
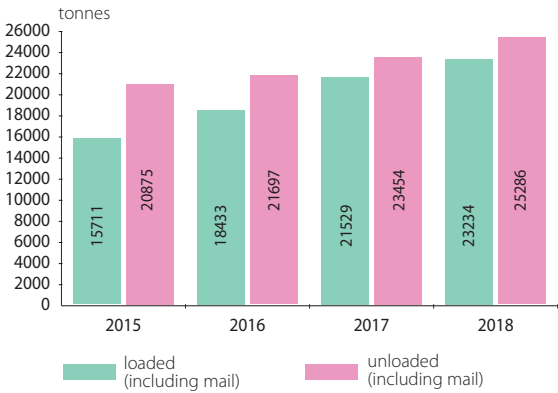
Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2015	2016	2017	2018
	thou				
Passengers	passengers	13273	16398	20222	21816
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	36585	40130	44983	48520
Aircraft movements	number	138598	162652	186665	194940

Number of registered motor vehicles[1]

				thou
	2015	2016	2017	2018[2]
Buses and minibuses	47	49	50	52
Passenger cars	5155	5472	5998	6453
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	113	120	127	136
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	856	913	975	1034

[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

	2015	2016	2017[1]	2018[2]
FOB exports				
euro million	54610	57392	62644	67733
USD million	60618	63589	70629	80078
lei million	242747	257701	286123	315210
CIF imports				
euro million	62971	67364	75604	82867
USD million	69861	74627	85325	97878
lei million	279906	302462	345395	385639
Balance (FOB exp. - CIF imp.)				
euro million	-8361	-9972	-12960	-15134
USD million	-9243	-11038	-14696	-17800
lei million	-37159	-44761	-59272	-70429

*Note : For **2016**, the data have been revised and are final.*

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

The FOB exports recorded in 2018 a value of EUR 67733 million (+8.1% as compared to 2017) and the CIF imports were EUR 82867 million (+9.6% as compared to 2017), the trade balance (FOB-CIF) being EUR -15134 million.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods operations
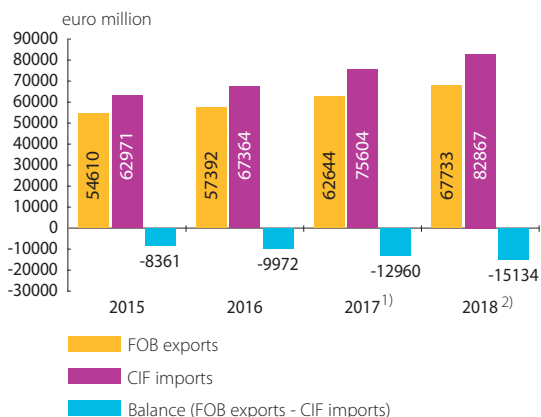
*Note : For **2016**, the data have been revised and are final.*

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	E/I	2015	2016	2017[1]	2018[2]
FOB exports		**E**	**54610**	**57392**	**62644**	**67733**
CIF import		**I**	**62971**	**67364**	**75604**	**82867**
I	Live animals and animal	E	782	814	946	896
	products	I	1254	1441	1689	1776
II	Vegetable products	E	3075	3437	3502	3574
		I	2037	2329	2395	2315
III	Animal or vegetable	E	224	194	211	224
	fats and oils	I	184	189	192	173
IV	Prepared foodstuffs,	E	1838	1724	1747	1794
	beverages and tobacco	I	2580	2830	3147	3377
V	Mineral products	E	2557	2173	2472	2895
		I	4381	4157	5391	6698
VI	Chemical products	E	2047	1860	2078	2221
		I	6330	6705	7392	7626
VII	Plastics, rubber and	E	3092	3262	3588	3874
	articles thereof	I	4611	4893	5531	5921
VIII	Raw hides and skins,					
	leather, furskins and	E	364	380	417	406
	articles thereof	I	882	917	1010	1036
IX	Wood and articles of wood,	E	1809	1642	1655	1630
	excluding furniture	I	533	639	702	773
X	Pulp of wood, paper,					
	paperboard and	E	377	426	488	514
	articles thereof	I	1063	1145	1184	1245
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E	3954	4071	4046	4053
		I	4266	4678	4835	4994
XII	Footwear, headgear,					
	umbrellas and similar	E	1335	1335	1380	1342
	articles	I	692	799	956	997
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster,					
	cement, ceramic, glass	E	314	346	376	409
	and similar materials	I	795	885	993	1105
XV	Base metals and articles	E	4697	4486	5330	5994
	of base metal	I	6738	6764	7964	8849
XVI	Machinery and mechanical					
	appliances; electrical					
	equipment; sound and					
	image recorders and	E	15193	16882	17823	19447
	reproducers	I	17918	18954	20995	23107
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels					
	and associated	E	9160	10111	11303	12757
	transport equipment	I	5770	6791	7507	8654
XVIII	Optical, photographic,					
	cinematographic, medical or					
	surgical instruments and					
	apparatus and similar; clocks					
	and watches; musical					
	instruments; parts and	E	984	1291	2163	2413
	accessories thereof	I	1432	1472	1732	1987
XX	Miscellaneous	E	2388	2547	2640	2792
	manufactured articles	I	1313	1556	1699	1917
XXII	Goods not elsewhere	E	423	410	476	498
	classified in the CN	I	190	221	291	317

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 2018 compared to 2017, consist of:
- increase in share for the sections: "Transport equipment and means" - by 0.8 percentage points, „Base metals and articles thereof" - by 0.4 percentage points;
- decrease in share for the section „Textiles and articles thereof" - by 0.5 percentage points.

In the evolution of imports by section of the Combined Nomenclature, in 2018 compared to 2017, the following structural changes have taken place:
- increase in share for the sections: "Mineral products" - by 1.0 percentage points "Transport equipment and means" - by 0.5 percentage points;
- decrease in share for the section: „Chemicals" - by 0.6 percentage points.

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

				previous year = 100
	2015	**2016**	**2017**[1]	**2018**[2]
FOB exports	100.2	98.2	101.6	103.8
CIF imports	97.7	97.6	102.9	102.4

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
	2015	**2016**	**2017**[1]	**2018**[2]
FOB exports by mode of transport				
Total	**54610**	**57392**	**62644**	**67733**
of which:				
Road transport	39245	42227	47028	50153
Maritime transport	10162	9795	9817	10750
Railway transport	1983	1888	2059	3060
Air transport	1051	1179	1344	1524
Inland waterway transport	362	438	605	599
CIF imports by mode of transport				
Total	**62971**	**67364**	**75604**	**82867**
of which:				
Road transport	47629	50751	56000	61246
Maritime transport	8574	8761	10534	12407
Railway transport	1512	1437	1952	2082
Air transport	2179	2493	2879	2952
Inland waterway transport	386	420	398	297

[1] *Semi-final data.*
[2] *Provisional data.*

FOB exports, by group of countries [1]

euro million

	2015	2016	2017[2]	2018[3]
Total	**54610**	**57392**	**62644**	**67733**
Europe	**46295**	**48690**	**54010**	**59136**
European Union (EU-28)	40257	43080	47482	51982
EFTA	813	583	644	998
Other European countries	5226	5027	5884	6156
Asia	**3992**	**4241**	**4142**	**3966**
Middle and Near East	2238	2309	2265	2079
Other Asian countries	1754	1932	1877	1888
Africa	**2213**	**2174**	**2134**	**2285**
North Africa	1787	1709	1564	1859
Other African countries	427	465	570	427
America	**1709**	**1625**	**1868**	**2085**
of which:				
North America	1128	1061	1293	1502
Central America and				
the Caribbean	230	175	198	205
South America	351	389	377	377
Oceania	**330**	**588**	**403**	**162**
Extra-EU not specified				
countries [4]	**71**	**74**	**87**	**99**

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 2018 [1]

euro 67733 million
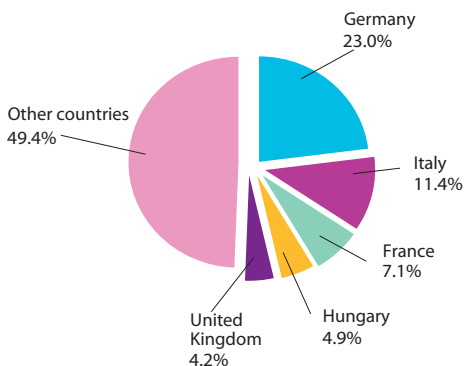
[1] *Provisional data.*

CIF imports, by group of countries [1]

euro million

	2015	2016	2017[2]	2018[3]
Total	**62971**	**67364**	**75604**	**82867**
Europe	**55049**	**58908**	**65655**	**71786**
European Union (EU-28)	48598	51950	57281	61876
EFTA	527	460	518	476
Other European countries	5925	6497	7857	9434
Asia	**6052**	**6658**	**7553**	**8805**
Middle and Near East	377	506	694	960
Other Asian countries	5675	6152	6860	7845
Africa	**518**	**523**	**548**	**586**
North Africa	267	340	392	359
Other African countries	250	183	156	228
America	**1283**	**1224**	**1794**	**1638**
of which:				
North America	739	710	1209	1020
Central America and				
the Caribbean	130	155	169	160
South America	414	358	416	458
Oceania	**42**	**38**	**38**	**36**
Extra-EU not specified				
countries [4]	**27**	**14**	**16**	**15**

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-EU imports and origin country for extra-EU 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 2018 [1]

euro 82867 million

Germany 20.5%
Other countries 52.3%
Italy 9.4%
Hungary 6.9%
Poland 5.6%
China 5.3%

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1) Provisional data.
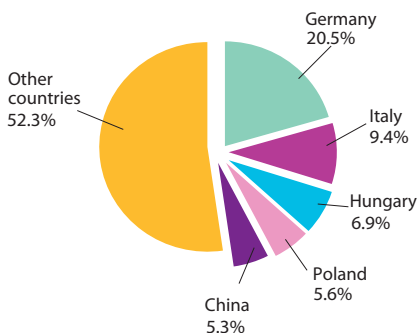
International trade in goods, by group of countries, in 2018[1]

FOB exports
euro 67733 million

CIF imports
euro 82867 million

12.7%
1.5%
9.1%
76.7%

13.3%
0.6%
11.4%
74.7%

- European Union
- Other European countries
- EFTA
- Other countries
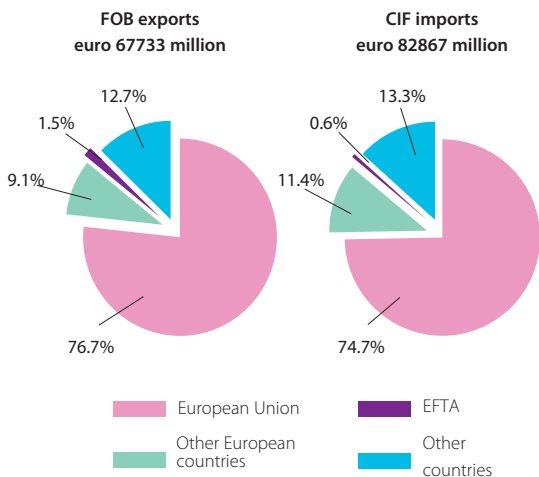
[1] *Provisional data.*

The main export destination, in terms of geographical orientation, as well as the main origin area of the imports were the Member States of the European Union, which in 2018 accounted for 76.7% of the total value for exports and 74.7% of the total value for imports.

Retail [1), by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2015	2016	2017[2)
Total	**212500.6**	**222651.0**	**241415.0**
Food goods	72865.5	79062.2	86717.5
Non-food goods	91393.0	99225.0	108056.2
Retail of fuels	48242.1	44363.8	46641.3

Note: Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.
The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up
*the different structures used are due to rounding.*
*Data on **2018** will be available in November **2019**.*

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

[2) *Provisional data.*

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

unadjusted series   previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	**109.5**	**112.4**	**110.8**	**105.4**
Predominant sales of food goods,				
beverages and tobacco	119.4	113.7	106.5	106.1
Predominant sales of non-food goods	103.2	113.4	114.0	106.1
Retail of fuels for motor vehicles,				
in specialised stores	107.3	108.6	112.3	103.2

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2018, the volume turnover indices of enterprises whose main activity is retail with the exception of motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 5.4% compared to 2017, backed by the prevailing sales of non-food products (+6.1%), the predominant sale of food goods, beverages and tobacco (+6.1%) and the retail of motor fuels (+3.2%).

Retail [1), by group of goods
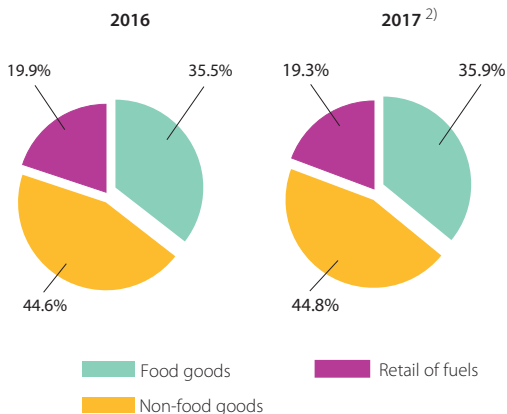
2016   **2017** [2)

19.9%   35.5%   19.3%   35.9%

44.6%   44.8%

Food goods   Retail of fuels

Non-food goods

*Note: Data on **2018** will be available in November **2019**.*

[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	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	**112.2**	**105.2**	**115.3**	**105.9**
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	111.2	112.7	114.2	108.3
Travel agency and				
tour operator services;				
tourist assistance services	123.5	97.7	112.2	102.0

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

In 2018, the market services mainly rendered to the population increased by 5.9% compared to the previous year.

Income from market services activities

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2015	2016	2017[1]
Market services mainly rendered to the population	23167.8	25108.0	27428.7
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators	239515.4	247661.9	273751.4

Note: *Data resulting from the Structural Business Survey.*
*Data on **2018** will be available in November **2019.***
[1] *Provisional data.*

Structure of market services mainly renderend to the population, by activity

2016

15.0%   45.6%

20.7%

18.7%

2017[1]

14.0%   45.2%

23.3%

17.5%

Restaurants

Travel agency and tour operator services

Hotels and other similar accommodation facilities

Other market services mainly rendered to the population
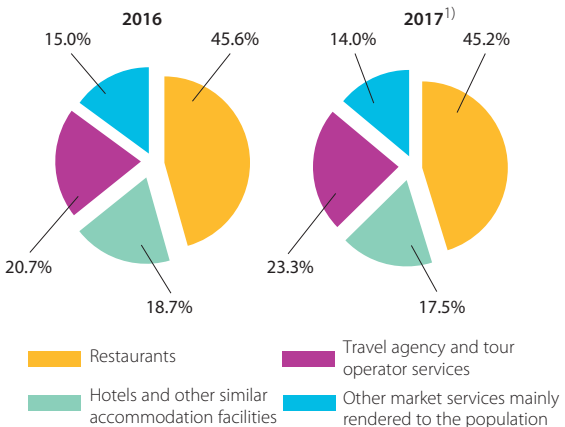
Note: *Data on **2018** will be available in November **2019**.*
[1] *Provisional data.*

Tourist accommodation

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tourist accommodation capacity				
Existing[1] (thou places) In operation (thou	328	329	344	354
places-days)	81873	83323	87656	89076
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	**9922**	**11003**	**12143**	**12905**
of which: foreigners	2240	2481	2760	2797
Stays overnight in the establishments of touristic reception by touristic destinations (thou)				
Total	**23519**	**25441**	**27093**	**28645**
of which: foreigners	4472	4832	5291	5330

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

In 2018, the number of foreign visitors arrivals to Romania amounted to 11720 thousand persons (an increase of 7.3% compared to 2017) and the number of Romanian visitors departures abroad amounted to 21039 thousand persons (an increase of 5.4% compared to 2017).

Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments
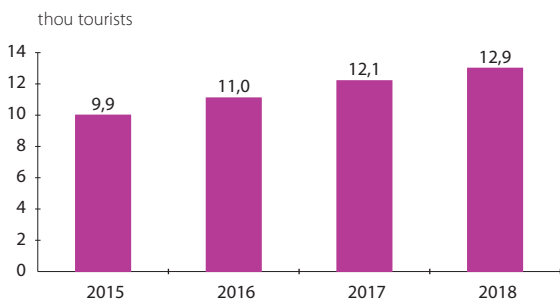
thou tourists

Structure of the tourist accommodation capacity in operation
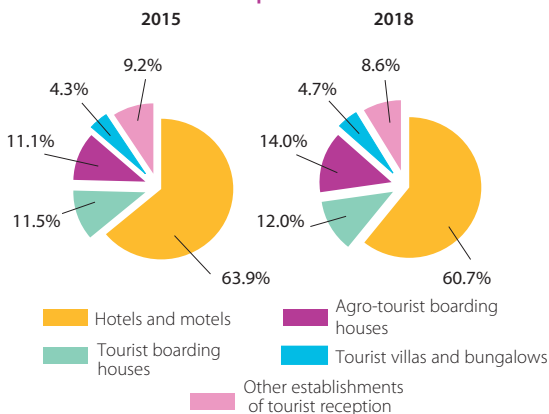
International trips registered at
Romanian borders

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)				
Total	**9331**	**10223**	**10926**	**11720**
of which:				
Austria	180	142	139	148
Bulgaria	1524	1527	1603	1600
Italy	324	425	460	468
Germany	438	466	479	489
Republic of Moldova	1633	1918	2052	2330
Turkey	301	327	357	397
Ukraine	823	1055	1208	1466
Hungary	1662	1562	1454	1491
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	**9331**	**10223**	**10926**	**11720**
of which:				
Road	7475	7677	7999	8639
Railway	143	123	118	2797
Air	1535	2256	2648	122
Waterways	178	167	161	162
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	**13118**	**16128**	**19953**	**21039**
of which:				
Road	10245	11101	13835	14369
Railway	135	96	95	6541
Air	2712	4906	5998	104
Waterways	26	25	25	25

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
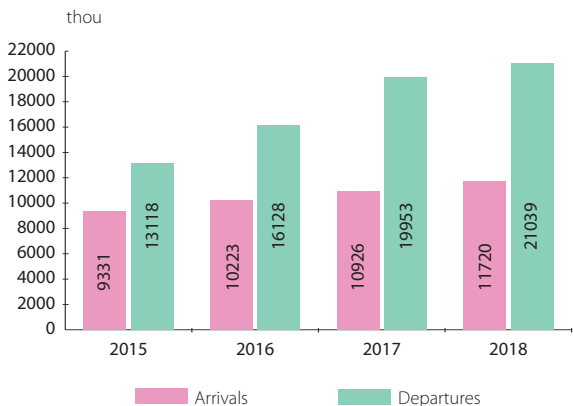
thou

number

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Judges (number)	4504	4285	4479	4563
Actions which entered the Courts				
of Justice (thou)	2033	2175	2204	1734
- penal (thou)	299	421	448	381
- civil (thou)	1734	1754	1756	1353
Persons definitively convicted	42276	32720	35396	32204
of which, for:				
Offences against the person	6426	5744	6111	5493
Offences against the patrimony [2]	15684	7661	7585	6322
Forest offences	1156	455	519	411
Work-related offences, of which:	419	949	1091	777
- giving a bribe	69	98	108	69
- taking a bribe	81	143	163	142
- trading of Influence	112	118	124	65
- taking of undue advantage	5	-	-	-
Offences against the authorities	309	357	698	666
Economic offences	12	1368	1566	1186[3]
Offences causing damage				
to social cohabitation relations	1602	1509	1390	1467
Offences against traffic regulations	12137	10839	12557	12110
Criminality rate [4]				
(persons definitively convicted				
per 100000 inhabitants)	**213**	**166**	**181**	**165**

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 **2015-2017** 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 **2018**, 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 2018, in Romania there were 4563 judges, 84 less than previous year and decreasing with 59 judges as against 2015.

Of the total actions registered by the Courts of Justice in 2018 (1734 thousand cases), 1353 thousands (78.0%) were civil actions. The average number of penal and civil actions was 380 per judge in 2018, 112 actions less than in 2017, respectively 71 actions less than in 2015.

During 2015-2018, the number of definitively convicted persons per 100000 inhabitants decreased from 2013 in 2015 to 163 in 2018.

number

	2015	2016	2017	2018[1]
Offences - total (thou)[2]	342	338	335	345
Criminality rate[2); 3]				
(offences per 100000 inhabitants)	1726	1716	1711	1766

1) Provisional data.
2) The offences investigated and solved by the Police, as well as those for which the responsability is thrown to the Prosecutor's Office are included.
*3) To calculate the criminality rate for the **2015-2017** 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 **2018**, 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 2018 was 345 thousand offences, a increase with 10 thousand offences against the previous year and with 3 thousand offences (0.9%) as against 2015.
In 2018, 1766 offenses (solved and declined by the Police to the Prosecutor's Office) were recorded on by 100000 inhabitants, as compared to 1726 offences on 100000 inhabitants in 2015.

Offences investigated and solved by the Police
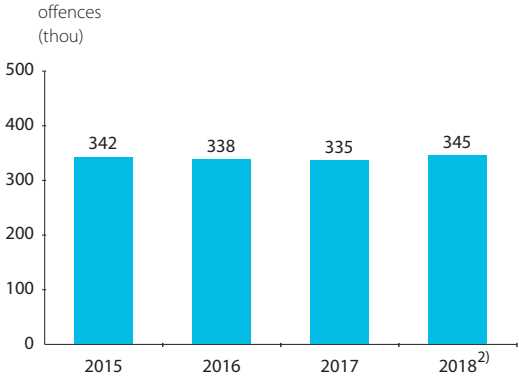
offences
(thou)

¹⁾ *The offences investigated and solved by the Police, as well as those for which the responsability is thrown to the Prosecutor's Office are included.*
²⁾ *Provisional data.*

Offences rate [1]

offences number / 100000 inhabitants
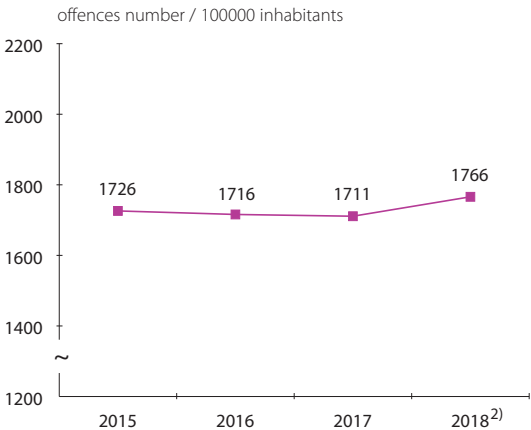
¹⁾ *Offences investigated and solved by the Police are included, as well as offences declined by Police to the Prosecutor's Office, per100000 inhabitants.*
*In order to calculate the offence rate for the **2015-2017** period, the usually resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, and for **2018** 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.*

Population on January 1

Country	Population, on January 1st				(million inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2015	2018	2000	2010	2015	2018
	Total				of which: women			
EU-28	487.3[1]	503.2[1]	508.5[1]	512.4[2]	250.1[1]	257.7[1]	260.3[1]	261.8[2]
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
Belgium	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.4	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8
Bulgaria	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Croatia	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Denmark	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3[1]	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7[1]	0.7
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
France	60.5	64.7	66.5	66.9[2]	31.2	33.4	34.3	34.6[2]
Germany	82.2	81.8	81.2	82.8	42.1	41.7	41.4	41.9
Greece	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
Ireland	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4
Italy	56.9	59.2	60.8	60.5	29.4	30.5	31.3	31.1
Latvia	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Lithuania	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	15.9	16.6	16.9	17.2	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.7
Poland	38.3[1]	38.0[1]	38.0	38.0	19.7[1]	19.6[1]	19.6	19.6
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4
United Kingdom	58.8	62.5	64.9	66.3	30.2	31.8	32.9	33.6
Romania [3]	22.5[1]	20.3	19.9	19.5	11.5[1]	10.4	10.2	10.0
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	40.5	46.5	46.4	46.7	20.6	23.5	23.6	23.8
Sweden	8.9	9.3	9.7	10.1	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0
Hungary	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1

[1] Break in the series.
[2] Provisional data.
[3] Data for **2010, 2015, 2018** refers to the usually resident population in accordance with international requirements and regulations.
Source: Eurostat.

Live-births and naural increase

Country	Live births (per 1000 inhabitants)				Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)			
	2000	2010	2015	2017	2000	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	10.6[1]	10.7[1]	10.0[1]	9.9[1];[2]	0.6[1]	1.0[1]	-0.2[1]	-0.4[1];[2]
Austria	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Belgium	11.4	11.9	10.8	10.5	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.9
Bulgaria	9.0	10.2	9.2	9.0	-5.1	-4.7	-6.2	-6.5
Czech Republic	8.9	11.2	10.5	10.8	-1.8	1.0	0.0	0.3
Cyprus	12.2	11.8	10.8	10.7	4.5	5.7	3.9	3.8
Croatia	9.8	10.1	8.9	8.9	-1.5	-2.0	-4.0	-4.1
Denmark	12.6	11.4	10.2	10.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4
Estonia	9.4	11.9	10.6[1]	10.5	-3.8	0.0	-1.0[1]	-1.3
Finland	11.0	11.4	10.1	9.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	-0.6
France	13.3	12.9	12.0	11.5[2]	4.4	4.4	3.1	2.4[2]
Germany	9.3	8.3	9.0	9.5	-0.9	-2.2	-2.3	-1.8
Greece	9.6	10.3	8.5	8.2	-0.2	0.5	-2.7	-3.3
Ireland	14.4	16.5	13.9	12.9	6.1	10.4	7.5	6.6
Italy	9.5	9.5	8.0	7.6	-0.2	-0.4	-2.7	-3.2
Latvia	8.6	9.4	11.1	10.7	-5.0	-4.9	-3.3	-4.1
Lithuania	9.8	9.9	10.8	10.1	-1.4	-3.7	-3.5	-4.0
Luxembourg	13.1	11.6	10.7	10.4[1]	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.2[1]
Malta	11.3	9.4	9.7	9.2	3.7	2.1	2.0	1.6
Netherlands	13.0	11.1	10.1	9.9	4.2	2.9	1.4	1.1
Poland	9.9[1]	10.9[1]	9.7	10.6	0.3[1]	0.9[1]	-0.7	0.0
Portugal	11.7	9.6	8.3	8.4	1.4	-0.4	-2.2	-2.3
United Kingdom	11.5	12.9	11.9	11.4	1.2	3.9	2.7	2.3
Romania [3];[4]	*10.3*	*9.4*	*10.2*	*10.3*	*-0.9*	*-2.1*	*-3.0*	*-3.0*
Slovakia	10.2	11.2	10.3	10.7	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.7
Slovenia	9.1	10.9	10.0	9.8	-0.2	1.8	0.4	-0.1
Spain	9.8	10.4	9.0	8.4	0.9	2.3	0.0	-0.7
Sweden	10.2	12.3	11.7	11.5	-0.3	2.7	2.4	2.3
Hungary	9.6	9.0	9.4	9.7	-3.7	-4.0	-4.0	-3.8

[1] Break in the series.
[2] Provisional data.
[3] 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.
[4] For the years **2015** and **2017** 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.

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Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	**79.9**[1]	**80.6**[1]	**80.9**[1]
Austria	80.7	81.3	81.7
Belgium	80.3	81.1	81.6
Bulgaria	73.8	74.7	74.8
Czech Republic	77.7	78.7	79.1
Cyprus	81.5	81.8	82.2
Croatia	76.7	77.5	78.0
Denmark	79.3	80.8	81.1
Estonia	76.0	78.0[1]	78.4
Finland	80.2	81.6	81.7
France	81.8	82.4	82.7
Germany	80.5	80.7	81.1
Greece	80.6	81.1	81.4
Ireland	80.8	81.5	82.2
Italy	82.2	82.7	83.1
Latvia	73.1	74.8	74.9
Lithuania	73.3	74.6	75.8
Luxembourg	80.8	82.4	82.1[1]
Malta	81.5	82.0	82.4
Netherlands	81.0	81.6	81.8
Poland	76.4[1]	77.5	77.8
Portugal	80.1	81.3	81.6
United Kingdom	80.6	81.0	81.3
Romania	*73.9*	*75.4*	*75.7*
Slovakia	75.6	76.7	77.3
Slovenia	79.8	80.9	81.2
Spain	82.4	83.0	83.4
Sweden	81.6	82.2	82.5
Hungary	74.7	75.7	76.0

[1] *Break in the series.*

Source: *Eurostat.*

    NIS - Demographic statistics.

Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2010	2015	2018
EU-28	...	**2.1**	**0.1**	**1.9**
Austria	2.0	1.7	0.8	2.1
Belgium	2.7	2.3	0.6	2.3
Bulgaria	10.3	3.0	-1.1	2.6
Czech Republic	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.0
Cyprus	4.9	2.6	-1.5	0.8
Croatia	4.5	1.1	-0.3	1.6
Denmark	2.8	2.2	0.2	0.7
Estonia	3.9	2.7	0.1	3.4
Finland	3.0	1.7	-0.2	1.2
France	1.8	1.7	0.1	2.1
Germany	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.9
Greece	2.9	4.7	-1.1	0.8
Ireland	5.3	-1.6	0.0	0.7
Italy	2.6	1.6	0.1	1.2
Latvia	2.6	-1.2	0.2	2.6
Lithuania	1.1	1.2	-0.7	2.5
Luxembourg	3.8	2.8	0.1	2.0
Malta	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.7
Netherlands	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.6
Poland	10.1	2.6	-0.7	1.2
Portugal	2.8	1.4	0.5	1.2
United Kingdom	0.8	3.3	0.0	2.5
Romania	*45.7*	*6.1*	*-0.4*	*4.1*
Slovakia	12.2	0.7	-0.3	2.5
Slovenia	9.0	2.1	-0.8	1.9
Spain	3.5	2.0	-0.6	1.7
Sweden	1.3	1.9	0.7	2.0
Hungary	10.0	4.7	0.1	2.9

... = Data not available.
***Source**: Eurostat.*

Employment and unemployment rates

Country	Employment rate (%)				Unemployment rate (%)			
	2000	2010	2015	2018	2000	2010	2015	2018
EU-28	…	64.1	65.6	68.6	…	9.6	9.4	6.8
Austria	67.9	70.8	71.1	73.0	4.7	4.8	5.7	4.9
Belgium	60.9	62.0	61.8	64.5	6.6	8.3	8.5	6.0
Bulgaria	51.5	59.8[1]	62.9	67.7	16.2	10.3[1]	9.2	5.2
Czech Republic	64.9	65.0	70.2	74.8	8.8	7.3	5.1	2.2
Cyprus	65.4	68.9	62.7	68.6	5.0	6.3	15.0	8.4
Croatia	…	57.4	56.0	60.6	…	11.7	16.2	8.5
Denmark	76.4	73.3	73.5	75.4	4.5	7.5	6.2	5.0
Estonia	60.9[1]	61.2	71.9	74.8	13.4[1]	16.7	6.2	5.4
Finland	68.1[1]	68.1	68.5	72.1	11.1[1]	8.4	9.4	7.4
France	61.7	64.0	63.8	65.4	10.2	8.9	10.4	9.1
Germany	65.3	71.3[1]	74.0	75.9	7.9	7.0[1]	4.6	3.4
Greece	56.6	59.1	50.8	54.9	11.3	12.7	24.9	19.3
Ireland	64.5	61.0	64.8	68.6	4.3	14.6	10.0	5.8
Italy	53.4	56.8	56.3	58.5	10.9	8.4	11.9	10.6
Latvia	57.4	58.5	68.1	71.8	14.2	19.5	9.9	7.4
Lithuania	59.6	57.6	67.2	72.4	16.0	17.8	9.1	6.2
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	66.1[1]	67.1	2.3	4.4	6.7[1]	5.6
Malta	54.5	56.2	65.1	71.4	6.3	6.9	5.4	3.7
Netherlands	72.9	73.9	74.1	77.2	2.7	5.0	6.9	3.8
Poland	55.1[1]	58.9[1]	62.9	67.4	16.4[1]	9.7[1]	7.5	3.9
Portugal	68.2	65.3	63.9	69.7	3.9	11.0	12.6	7.1
United Kingdom	71.0	69.4	72.7	74.7	5.6	7.8	5.3	4.0
Romania [2]	*63.6*	*60.2*	*61.4*	*64.8*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*6.8*	*4.2*
Slovakia	56.3	58.8	62.7	67.6	19.1	14.4	11.5	6.5
Slovenia	62.7	66.2	65.2	71.1	6.9	7.3	9.0	5.1
Spain	56.1	58.8	57.8	62.4	13.8	19.9	22.1	15.3
Sweden	71.1	72.1	75.5	77.5	5.5	8.6	7.4	6.3
Hungary	55.9	54.9	63.9	69.2	6.6	11.2	6.8	3.7

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 **2010-2018** 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).

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

Country	2000	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	**1.77**[1]	**1.92**	**2.04**	**2.06**[2]
Austria	1.89[1]	2.73[1]	3.05	3.16[2]
Belgium	1.92	2.05	2.46	2.58[2]
Bulgaria	0.50	0.56	0.96	0.75
Czech Republic	1.11	1.34	1.93	1.79
Cyprus	0.23	0.45	0.48	0.56[2]
Croatia	…	0.74	0.84	0.86
Denmark	2.19	2.92	3.06	3.05[2]
Estonia	0.60	1.58	1.47	1.29
Finland	3.25	3.73	2.89	2.76
France	2.08[3]	2.18[3]	2.27[2]	2.19[1]
Germany	2.40	2.71	2.91	3.02[1]
Greece	…	0.60[1]	0.96	1.13[2]
Ireland	1.09	1.59[1]	1.19	1.05
Italy	1.01	1.22	1.34	1.35[2]
Latvia	0.44	0.61	0.63	0.51
Lithuania	0.58	0.78	1.04	0.89
Luxembourg	1.58	1.50	1.28	1.26[2]
Malta	…	0.61	0.74	0.54
Netherlands	1.79	1.70	1.98	1.99[2]
Poland	0.64	0.72	1.00	1.03
Portugal	0.72[1]	1.53	1.24	1.33
United Kingdom	1.63	1.66[1]	1.67	1.66[2]
Romania	*0.37*	*0.45*	*0.49*	*0.50*[4]
Slovakia	0.64	0.62	1.17	0.88
Slovenia	1.36	2.06	2.20	1.86[2]
Spain	0.89	1.35	1.22	1.20[2]
Sweden	…	3.21[1]	3.26	3.40
Hungary	0.79	1.14	1.36	1.35

[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	2018[1]
EU-28	...	**9.3**	**10.7**	**11.1**
Austria	8.3	13.8	14.4	15.4
Belgium	6.2	7.4	6.9	8.6
Bulgaria	...	1.6	2.0	2.5
Czech Republic	...	7.8	8.5	8.8
Cyprus	3.1	8.1	7.5	6.7
Croatia	...	3.0	3.1	2.7
Denmark	19.4	32.6	31.3	24.2
Estonia	$6.6^{2)}$	11.0	12.4	18.9
Finland	$17.5^{2)}$	23.0	25.4	28.5
France	2.8	5.0	18.6	18.7
Germany	5.2	$7.8^{2)}$	8.1	8.3
Greece	1.0	3.3	3.3	4.5
Ireland	...	7.1	6.5	12.8
Italy	4.8	6.2	7.3	8.2
Latvia	...	5.4	5.7	7.3
Lithuania	2.8	4.4	5.8	6.5
Luxembourg	4.8	13.5	$18.0^{2)}$	17.8
Malta	4.5	6.2	7.4	10.4
Netherlands	15.5	17.0	18.9	19.5
Poland	...	$5.2^{2)}$	3.5	$5.5^{2)}$
Portugal	$3.3^{2)}$	5.7	9.7	10.2
United Kingdom	20.5	20.1	15.7	14.6
Romania	*0.9*	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.9*
Slovakia	...	3.1	3.1	3.9
Slovenia	...	16.4	11.9	11.7
Spain	4.5	11.2	9.9	10.3
Sweden	21.6	24.7	29.4	29.9
Hungary	2.9	3.0	$7.1^{2)}$	5.9

1) Estimates.

2) Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

Source*: Eurostat.*

Share of households with internet access (%)

Country	2002	2010	2015	2018
EU-28	...	**70**	**83**	**89**
Austria	33	73	82	89
Belgium	...	73	82	87
Bulgaria	...	33	59	72
Czech Republic	...	61	79	86
Cyprus	24	54	71	86
Croatia	...	56	77	82
Denmark	56	86	92	93
Estonia	...	67	88	90
Finland	44	81	90	94
France	23	74	83	89
Germany	46	82	90	94
Greece	12	46	68	76
Ireland	...	72	85	89
Italy	34	59	75	84
Latvia	3	60	76	82
Lithuania	4	61	68	78
Luxembourg	40	90	97	93[1]
Malta	...	70	81	84
Netherlands	58	91	96	98
Poland	11	63	76	84
Portugal	15	54	70	79
United Kingdom	50	80	91	95
Romania	**...**	*42*	*68*	*81*
Slovakia	...	67	79	81
Slovenia	...	68	78	87
Spain	...	58	79	86
Sweden	...	88	91	92
Hungary	...	58	76	83

[1] *Break in the series.*

... = Data not available.

Source: *Eurostat.*

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

Country	2000	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Austria	122.2	115.3	116.9	116.3
Belgium	136.1	131.2	129.8	128.9
Bulgaria	31.4	41.2	$44.0^{1)}$	$45.5^{1)}$
Czech Republic	66.6	77.1	79.7	81.6
Cyprus	91.5	91.4	84.5	$83.8^{1)}$
Croatia	$59.3^{1)}$	67.2	70.5	71.9
Denmark	108.3	115.1	114.5	116.2
Estonia	43.8	70.5	71.7	74.4
Finland	117.5	112.5	107.4	108.6
France	121.0	116.9	115.4	$114.8^{1)}$
Germany	109.6	105.0	105.7	106.3
Greece	95.3	89.5	$83.2^{1)}$	$80.3^{1)}$
Ireland	132.0	141.6	188.2	187.1
Italy	130.3	112.7	106.1	107.0
Latvia	40.1	58.7	63.9	67.3
Lithuania	41.2	67.1	73.1	75.2
Luxembourg	178.3	162.3	167.5	160.6
Malta	95.0	94.6	94.8	94.9
Netherlands	120.6	114.6	112.4	$111.0^{1)}$
Poland	54.7	$70.0^{2)}$	74.2	75.4
Portugal	75.1	79.7	78.1	$75.6^{1)}$
United Kingdom	109.7	104.0	101.7	100.2
Romania	*23.8*	*50.4*	*58.4*	*65.2*
Slovakia	58.9	83.4	82.5	80.4
Slovenia	76.5	79.4	80.5	81.9
Spain	102.0	101.8	101.9	$101.0^{1)}$
Sweden	117.9	116.7	114.7	111.7
Hungary	55.8	73.0	69.9	67.3

1) Provisional data.
2) Break in the series.
***Source:** Eurostat.*

Agricultural production indices

previous year = 100

Country	2000	2010	2015	2018[1]
EU-28	...	**99.2**	**99.3**	...
Austria	95.9	98.1	99.1	101.3
Belgium	106.3	99.4	105.4	97.7
Bulgaria	90.1	94.0	91.8	96.9
Czech Republic	94.4	93.0	95.2	99.7
Cyprus	0.0	100.9	109.1	99.8
Croatia	...	93.3	102.9	102.6
Denmark	101.4	97.6	98.8	96.2
Estonia	113.7	96.0	108.7	94.4
Finland	105.5	96.3	101.8	97.3
France	99.3	97.9	98.6	101.2
Germany	99.2	97.8	93.8	96.9
Greece	100.4	99.4	99.6	96.4
Ireland	98.4	106.0	104.8	101.4
Italy	98.2	99.8	103.7	101.5
Latvia	107.1	97.6	114.0	88.5
Lithuania	95.9	92.8	108.6	88.9
Luxembourg	99.0	96.4	92.4	104.0
Malta	...	100.5	95.9	98.6
Netherlands	101.3	101.2	100.8	98.6
Poland	96.1	96.7	97.3	99.4
Portugal	93.7	100.9	106.3	98.3
United Kingdom	95.8	101.4	101.1	98.6
Romania	*85.2*	*101.0*	*93.2*	*111.9*
Slovakia	90.0	91.8	96.8	98.9
Slovenia	101.1	100.7	106.4	118.0
Spain	108.0	103.5	100.2	106.6
Sweden	101.3	100.0	102.7	88.2
Hungary	94.3	88.9	97.6	103.6

1) Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: *Eurostat.*

Industrial production indices and construction works indices

2015 = 100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
EU-28	**104.9**	**106.3**	**106.8**	**108.8**
Austria	108.5	112.4	109.0	116.8
Belgium	107.5	108.7	101.0	103.0
Bulgaria	106.6	107.7	87.5	$88.8^{1)}$
Czech Republic	110.2	113.8	97.5	106.4
Cyprus	117.3	125.4	154.1	180.2
Croatia	107.0	105.9	105.6	110.8
Denmark	106.2	108.6	109.2	113.6
Estonia	107.4	111.8	127.1	150.1
Finland	107.6	110.9	$110.9^{2)}$	$113.5^{2)}$
France	102.9	103.3	102.7	102.3
Germany	104.3	105.4	108.7	109.7
Greece	$107.5^{1)}$	108.8	104.9	$105.8^{1)}$
Ireland	99.5	99.4	130.0	$146.0^{1)}$
Italy	105.6	106.2	100.6	101.5
Latvia	113.8	116.1	99.0	120.6
Lithuania	109.7	115.3	99.0	112.6
Luxembourg	103.9	$101.9^{1)}$	104.2	$108.4^{1)}$
Malta $^{1)}$	100.9	102.2	112.8	122.8
Netherlands $^{1)}$	102.7	103.3	114.8	123.2
Poland	109.9	116.2	98.1	117.3
Portugal	106.1	106.2	97.9	101.3
United Kingdom	103.1	104.0	$111.6^{1)}$	$111.8^{1)}$
Romania $^{1)}$	*113.2*	*118.1*	*91.4*	*91.6*
Slovakia	108.1	112.8	92.2	99.8
Slovenia	116.0	$121.3^{1)}$	96.9	$116.0^{1)}$
Spain	$105.0^{1)}$	$105.4^{1)}$	103.6	$106.0^{1)}$
Sweden	106.2	109.3	$110.2^{1)}$	$108.9^{1)}$
Hungary	106.1	110.2	105.2	128.6

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

1) Provisional data.

2) Estimates.

Source: *Eurostat.*

Gross Domestic Product

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS[1])			
	2000	2010	2015	2017
EU-28	**19800**	**25500**	**29100**	**30000**
Austria	25700	32200	37500	38100
Belgium	24500	30600	34400	35000
Bulgaria	5600	11200	13700	14800
Czech Republic	14200	21100	25300	26800
Cyprus	18700	25400	23700	25400
Croatia	9400	15100	17300	18500
Denmark	25100	32900	36900	38400
Estonia	8200	16500	22000	23600
Finland	23400	29600	31700	32700
France	22900	27500	30700	31100
Germany	24100	30500	36100	37100
Greece	17100	21500	20200	20200
Ireland	26400	33100	51900	54300
Italy	23700	26500	27700	28900
Latvia	7000	13400	18600	20000
Lithuania	7400	15400	21700	23500
Luxembourg	48400	65400	77300	75900
Malta	16000	21300	26800	28900
Netherlands	27900	34500	37800	38400
Poland	9300	15900	19900	20900
Portugal	16500	20900	22300	23000
United Kingdom	23000	27600	31600	31600
Romania	*5200*	*13000*	*16300*	*18800*
Slovakia	9900	19000	22300	22900
Slovenia	15800	21200	23800	25500
Spain	18900	24400	26300	27600
Sweden	25700	31900	36400	36300
Hungary	10400	16500	19800	20300

[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.*

Gross Domestic Product

Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
	2000	**2010**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**
EU-28	**3.8**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.0**
Austria	3.4	1.8	1.1	2.6	2.7
Belgium	3.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
Bulgaria	4.8	1.3	3.5	3.8	$3.1^{2)}$
Czech Republic	4.3	2.3	5.3	4.4	2.9
Cyprus	6.0	1.3	2.0	$4.5^{2)}$	$3.9^{2)}$
Croatia	3.8	-1.5	2.4	2.9	2.6
Denmark	3.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.4
Estonia	10.6	2.3	1.9	4.9	3.9
Finland	5.6	3.0	0.5	2.7	2.3
France	3.9	1.9	1.1	$2.2^{2)}$	$1.5^{2)}$
Germany	3.0	4.1	1.7	2.2	1.4
Greece	3.9	-5.5	$-0.4^{2)}$	$1.5^{2)}$	$1.9^{2)}$
Ireland	9.5	1.9	25.1	7.2	6.7
Italy	3.7	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.9
Latvia	5.4	-3.9	3.0	4.6	4.8
Lithuania	3.8	1.6	2.0	4.1	3.5
Luxembourg	8.2	4.9	3.9	1.5	2.6
Malta	…	3.5	10.7	6.7	6.6
Netherlands	4.2	1.3	2.0	$2.9^{2)}$	$2.7^{2)}$
Poland	4.6	3.6	3.8	4.8	5.1
Portugal	3.8	1.9	1.8	$2.8^{2)}$	$2.1^{3)}$
United Kingdom	3.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.4
Romania	*2.5*	*-3.9*	*3.9*	*7.0*	$*4.1^{2)}*$
Slovakia	1.2	5.0	4.2	3.2	4.1
Slovenia	4.2	1.2	2.3	4.9	4.5
Spain	5.3	0.0	3.6	$3.0^{2)}$	$2.6^{2)}$
Sweden	4.7	6.0	4.5	2.1	2.3
Hungary	4.2	0.7	3.5	4.1	4.9

Gross Domestic Product

Country	General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2010	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**
EU-28	**-6.4**	**-2.3**	**-1.0**	**-0.6**
Austria	-4.4	-1.0	-0.8	0.1
Belgium	-4.0	-2.4	-0.8	-0.7
Bulgaria	-3.1	-1.7	1.2	2.0
Czech Republic	-4.2	-0.6	1.6	0.9
Cyprus	-4.7	-1.3	1.8	-4.8
Croatia	-6.3	-3.2	0.8	0.2
Denmark	-2.7	-1.3	1.4	0.5
Estonia	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.6
Finland	-2.6	-2.8	-0.8	-0.7
France	-6.9	-3.6	-2.8	-2.5
Germany	-4.2	0.8	1.0	1.7
Greece	-11.2	-5.6	0.7	1.1
Ireland	-32.1	-1.9	-0.3	0.0
Italy	-4.2	-2.6	-2.4	-2.1
Latvia	-8.6	-1.4	-0.6	-1.0
Lithuania	-6.9	-0.3	0.5	0.7
Luxembourg	-0.7	1.4	1.4	2.4
Malta	-2.4	-1.0	3.4	2.0
Netherlands	-5.2	-2.0	1.2	1.5
Poland	-7.3	-2.7	-1.5	-0.4
Portugal	-11.2	-4.4	-3.0	-0.5
United Kingdom	-9.3	-4.2	-1.9	-1.5
Romania	*-6.9*	*-0.7*	*-2.7*	*-3.0*
Slovakia	-7.5	-2.6	-0.8	-0.7
Slovenia	-5.6	-2.8	0.0	0.7
Spain	-9.4	-5.3	-3.1	-2.5
Sweden	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9
Hungary	-4.5	-1.9	-2.2	-2.2

Source: *Eurostat.*

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