

# **ROMANIA**

**Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000) in the context of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 2015**

**NATIONAL REVIEW**

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## **List of abbreviation**

Adult Vocational Training (ADT)  
Competitiveness through research, technological Development and Innovation (CDI)  
European Union (EU)  
Female Engagement Team (FET)  
Government Decision (GD)  
Government Emergency Ordinance (GEO)  
Information-Education-Communication (IEC)  
International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)  
Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP)  
Non-governmental Organization (NGO)  
Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME)  
The County and Bucharest city Commissions in the field of Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (CBCEOWM)  
The Directorate for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (DEOWM)  
The Directorate for the Protection of Child (DPC)  
The European Social Found (ESF)  
The General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection (GDSACP)  
The Institute for Educational Science (IES)  
The Ministry of Economy (ME)  
The Ministry of Health (MH)  
The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)  
The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection (MLFSP)  
The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly (MLFSPE)  
The Ministry of National Defence (MND)  
The Ministry of National Education (MNE)  
The National Agency against Human Trafficking (NAHT)  
The National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (NAEOWM)  
The National Commission in the field of Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (NCEOWM)  
The National Institute for Public Health (NIPH)  
The National Institute for Statistics (NIS)  
The Roma Centre for Health Politics (SASTIPEN)  
The Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)  
The Sectoral Operational Programme for Human Resources Development (SOPHRD)  
The Sectoral Operational Programme for Raising the Economic Competitiveness (SOPREC)  
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
The United Nations Found for Population (UNFPA)

The Beijing World Conference, following which the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) have been adopted, had a major impact on integrating the gender perspective in the Romanian government policies, significant progresses being recorded both in the law as in the public initiatives to promote the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men and to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on gender, in all the national policies and programs.

The process of monitoring and evaluating the real and effective progresses recorded by Romania in the process of promoting and ensuring the gender equality of opportunities and treatment for women and men, included the submission to the UN Commission on the Status of Women, in 2008, of the Report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in Romania.

### **First Section: overall analysis of the achievements and challenges starting with 1995**

In Romania, in the period since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the three major accomplishments in achieving a full equality of opportunities and treatment for women and men, are:

- The adoption of an adequate legislative framework, mainly materialized through the adoption of the Law no. 202/2002 on equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, republished;
- Creating appropriate institutional mechanisms to ensure the founding, development and implementation of the Government strategy and policies on the equal opportunities and treatment for women and men;
- The implementation of proper public policies having as main milestones, starting with 2006, the national Strategies in the field of equal opportunities for women and men for the period 2006-2009 and 2010-2012.

On the **legislative** level, a significant progress was made through the approval in 2002 of the Law no. 202/2002 on the equal opportunities and treatment for women and men. During the reporting period, the document has undergone additions and amendments in order to improve the legal provisions regarding the promotion, compliance and implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men.

Law no. 202/2002 on equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, republished, regulates the measures to promote equal opportunities and treatment for women and men in all spheres of public life in Romania and defines the specific terms in the field, such as: equal opportunities for women and men, gender discrimination, direct, indirect discrimination, harassment and sexual harassment, equal pay for work with equal value, positive actions, multiple discrimination. Also, the law includes distinct chapters in which are presented the measures regarding the compliance with the equality of opportunities and treatment for women and men in the labour market, participation in decision-making, education, culture and information, the elimination of gender roles and stereotypes.

The main **institutional** body in the field of gender equality was represented, starting with 2005 and until 2010, by the National Agency for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (NAEOWM), legal authority under the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection (MLFSP) which, in 2010, through the Emergency Ordinance (EO) no. 68/30 June 2010 regarding measures for reorganizing of the MLFSP and the activity of the subordinated institutions, in its coordination or under its authority, after which the NAEO was abolished, subsequently being adopted the Government Decision (GD) no. 728 of 21 July 2010 for amending and supplementing the GD no. 11/2009 regarding the organization and functioning of the MLFSP which established the Directorate of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (DEOWM) and in March 2014, through the GEO no. 11/19.03.2014, was established the Department for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men as a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal personality, subordinated to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly (MLFSPE), with responsibilities in the development, coordination and implementation of the Government strategies and policies in the field of equal opportunities for women and men, exercising the functions of

strategy, regulation, representation and state authority in the field of equal opportunities for women and men.

In order to implement the Government **public** policy in the field of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, MLFSPE assumed targets in this field, implemented through specific measures included in two strategic documents:

- The National Strategy for Equal Opportunities for women and men for the period 2006-2009 was approved by the GD no 319/8 March 2006. This strategic document aimed to establish a series of specific measures designed to eliminate any form of direct or indirect discrimination on grounds of gender and to allow the exercise of citizen's freedom and its fundamental rights, whether man or woman.
- The National Strategy for Equal Opportunities for women and men for the period 2010-2012 was adopted by the GD no. 237 of 24.03.2010. As the previous strategic document, the Strategy aimed to respond through effective measures and actions to the problematic situations that have been identified in certain specific areas of intervention such as the education, labour market, social life, gender roles and stereotypes, participation in the decision making.

The economic and social crisis which Europe is facing affected all the vulnerable groups and especially women. Most of the austerity measures undertaken by the EU Member States have significantly influenced the economic and social situation, especially of the vulnerable groups. The restructuring, reorganization and the redundancies, both in the public sector as in the private sector, affected both men and women. During this period, naturally also Romania had faced a number of challenges related to the active and balanced participation of women and men in public life:

- The persistence of gaps between women and men in employment and pay;
- Low level of representation of women in the process of development, adoption and implementation of the political, economic and social decisions;
- Difficulties in achieving an adequate balance between private life, family and professional life;
- Perpetuating gender stereotypes and a low level of understanding the role which the principle of gender equality may have to surpass the crisis and to strengthen a sustainable democratic society;
- Changes in the political arena which affected the implementation of the public policies and the proper functioning of the national mechanism in this field.

However, the process of promoting and implementing the values and principles of equality for women and men – affected by the socio-economic and financial crisis which manifested and still manifests itself not only in Romania but also in the other European Union Member States – did not recorded drastic throwbacks which significantly limit the continuity of the process.

Statistical data and evaluations have shown that cases of discrimination and gender inequality manifested on all levels in fields such as labour, education, access to decision making, balanced distribution of roles and family responsibilities. The impact of the crisis was dramatic for both men and women, women being still in a more possible situation to have less secure jobs and more likely on risk of redundancy, not to have access or to have limited access to the social insurances systems, to become even more a major family upholder, not only in the case of the single parent families, but also in the families with children and other dependents.

But, perhaps the most important challenge was recorded in the functioning of the governmental mechanism in the field of gender equality, by the abolition of the NAEO and taking over a part of its duties by the MLFSP through a specialized technical directorate.

In the context of the budgetary restrictions which basically affected all the institutions of the public administration, some of the goals which have been undertaken by the National Strategy for Equal Opportunities for women and men for the period 2010-2012, have not been concluded. The abolition of NAEOWM, the transfer to the budget of MLFSP of the amounts of the former

NAEOWM budget – most of them being allocated to accomplish the actions included in the general Plan of Action for implementing the Strategy – and also the scarcity of human resources both quantitatively and qualitatively, have resulted in decreased flexibility and action and intervention in the field.

However, since its inception, the main objective of the DEOWM activity was the implementation of the measures which have been established in the general Plan of Action to implement the Strategy, and, basically its most activity was conducted in this regard. It was considered the National Strategy is not an end in itself, it does not restrict and should not limit the forms and means by which the values and principles of equal opportunities for women and men must be promoted, by which the objectives and measures undertaken may be concluded and any means of achievement.

In Romania, the equal opportunities and treatment for women and men is a fundamental principle of human rights, implemented both in the legislative level as in the public policies level.. The Romanian legislative framework which guarantees equal opportunities and treatment for women and men is complex and has already been discussed above and in the previous reports. However, there are issues which must be mentioned, in the context in which the legislative evolution led to its improvement.

In 2012, the Law 202/2002 on equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, republished, underwent a number of amendments and supplements, the main improvements being:

- Clearer definition, unambiguous, of the specialized terms in the field of gender equality: gender discrimination, direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, harassment, sexual harassment, multiple discrimination, equal pay for equal value work, affirmative measures;
- A better regulation of the equal access of women and men to the labour market, education, health care, culture and information;
- A clearer definition of the tasks of the institutions responsible for the implementation of the principle of gender equality;
- The transposition of the provisions specific to the field of equal opportunities from the Directive 2010/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women engaged in an independent activity and repealing the Directive 86/613/EEC;
- Sanctions for breaching the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men (the minimum amount of fines was raised to 3.000 RON – about 666 EUR);
- Defining the powers, organization and functioning of the National Commission in the field of the Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (CONES);
- Amending, supplementing and updating some measures regarding the activity of the county Commissions and the Commission of Bucharest in the field of equal opportunities for women and men (COJES),

From a chronological point of view, in the last two years in the field of gender equality the following laws were adopted:

- Law no. 115/2013 regarding the approval with amendments and supplements of the GEO no. 83/2012 for amending and supplementing of the Law no. 202/2002 regarding the equal opportunities and treatment for women and men and republishing in a consolidated form of Law no. 202/2002;
- Law no. 128/2013 repealing the para. (2) – (4) of the art. 7 of the GEO no. 61/2008 regarding the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for women and men in terms of the access to goods and services and goods and services provision;
- GD no. 933/2013 for the approval of the Regulations of organization and functioning of the National Commission in the field of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (CONES);

- The Decisions of the Prime Minister no. 259/2013, namely no. 396/11.09.2013 for the approval of the members of the National Commission in the field of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (CONES);
- GEO no. 11/2014 regarding the adoption of some measures of reorganization on the central public administration and for amending and supplementing some laws, following which the Department of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men was set up;
- GD no. 250/2014 on the organization and functioning of the Department for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men.

As a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal personality, subordinated to the MLFSP, financed from the state budget, NAEOWM had its own budget. By ceasing the activity of NAEOWM in 2010, MLFSP substituted in all its rights and obligations arising from normative and administrative acts, contracts, conventions, agreements, protocols, memoranda, arrangements, disputes and other acts having legal effects, and the budget allocated exclusively for promoting the equal opportunities for women and men, had to suffer.

However, the ESF grants, developed in Romania by the Management Authority for the Sectorial Operational Programme for Human Resources Development (SOPHRD) subordinated to the MLFSP, represented a great opportunity in terms of financing sources of the partners interested in the implementation of projects in accordance with the Government policy and strategy in the field and in the vulnerable fields of equality between women and men. Moreover, all the operational programs on the EU structural funds included the principle of equal opportunities between women and men as a horizontal principle to underpin the development, implementation and monitoring of these.

An important role in the successful performance of many of the activities which have been undertaken in the National Strategies for gender equality was represented by the partnership between NAEOWM and later DEOWM and social partners (trade unions and employers organizations), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other interested partners in the implementation of projects – as a beneficiary or partner- co-financed from ESF by SOPHRD, and also other grants:

- The project „*Lawyers for Equality*” funded by the Netherlands Embassy through the FSA Grant program, which aimed to conduct awareness-raising courses for lawyers on the principle of equal opportunities between women and men in judicial practice. The main goal of the project was to enhance the understanding and interpretation of the test cases from the perspective of the principle of equality between women and men, compliance with the national and EU laws in the field in judicial practice. The target group consisted of lawyers from 8 counties of the country. Based on 60 questionnaires were identified the needs to training of the target group, was developed a course manual and over 30 students participated in the training and awareness-raising course in the field of gender equality.
- The project „*Entrepreneurship and equal opportunities*” – *an inter-regional model of entrepreneurial school for women*”. The main objective was to promote equal opportunities in the field of entrepreneurship, by encouraging the involvement of women, generally, and of women from the rural areas, especially, in the initiation and development of their own business. Corresponding to the partnership agreement, the experts of the national mechanism conducted a diagnosis of the socio-economic situation of the North-West region (6 counties) on the employment rate, the unemployment rate, the number of Small and Medium Enterprises, the numbers of directors of companies, the number of NGOs, the data set being shared on the gender ground. Following the research, the beneficiary of the project developed an analysis of the gender relations in the employment area, focusing on the correlation of multiple variables that may contribute in understanding the women entrepreneurship phenomenon in the mentioned region. The analysis was submitted to the decisional factors of the local public administration.

- The project „*Empowering women from ethnic minorities in the trade unions structures*” with the financial support of the Kingdom of the Netherlands through the FSA Grant program and the US Embassy through the Democracy Small Grants program. Having as main objective achieving a platform of action regarding the vulnerable groups on the labour market, the project set out to develop a leadership program for 20 Roma and non-Roma women members of a trade union, the establishment or reorganization of departments in two national trade union confederations to approach the issue of vulnerable groups on labour market, the development of a national campaign on the rights of employees in the labour market, promoting the equality of opportunities in the workplace. As a result of the project are included: action plan with specific measures for trade unions and NGOs; leadership program for Roma and non-Roma women; creating departments in the union confederations to approach the issue of the vulnerable groups in the labour market; developing a campaign regarding the rights/equal opportunities in the labour market.
- The project “*Fem.RRom. – Improving the access of Roma women to the labour market and support the social economy: promoting and developing integrated services by creating cooperatives for women, ensuring the access to formal education and the development of specialized and personalized employment services*”. The main objective was the promotion and support of creating new jobs in cooperatives for the Roma women, increasing their employment rate, increasing their skills level and their employment and job opportunities. Were established 3 employment workshops and 5 cooperatives to provide goods and services, the project addressing to a number of 1.550 Roma women, of which 550 trained in specific fields and professions, 1.000 receiving information, counselling and mediation services on the labour market. The project is ongoing.
- The project „*Empowering the Roma women in the labour market*” with the overall objective of developing the capacity of trade unions to promote equal opportunities in the labour market for the women from the vulnerable groups. Within the project 80 Union leaders were trained, representatives of the NGOs and institutions relevant in the field of participative and stimulating management, an inter-professional network have been created of at least 30 experts and relevant actors in order to work with and for the Roma women, were carried out actions of information and awareness-raising of the rights in the labour market of over 1.000 employees being in vulnerable, marginal positions in the labour market.
- The project S.A.N.S.A „*National campaign of public awareness on gender equality and equal opportunities and institutional support for developing the activity of the interested factors in the issue of gender equality and equal opportunities*” with the overall objective of public awareness regarding the gender equality and equal opportunities in the labour market and support the development of the activity of the interested factors in the issue of gender and opportunities equality. The main activity of the project was the „Week of equal opportunities”, held in all 8 development regions of Romania. The activity consisted in conducting workshops for the workers from the structures involved in the social protection system, entrepreneurial and public authorities, jobs fairs, public debates with opinion makers and roundtables with the media. At these actions attended representatives of the territorial departments of the MLFSPE, of the city halls, local and county councils, employers’ associations and trade unions, representatives of the NGOs activating in the field of gender equality, associative structures representing vulnerable groups, caseworkers.

It is important to note that, in accordance to the GD no. 250/2014, the Department for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, as a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal personality, fully financed from the state budget, will have its own budget.

The effective implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men and of non-discrimination based on gender grounds requires a constant dialogue and open communication channels between the governmental and non-governmental authorities, other local institutions, trade unions, employers’ associations and civil society.

According to Law no. 202/2002 on the equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, republished, in the coordination of the MLFSPE operates the National Commission in the field of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (CONES).

CONES is formed by the representatives of the ministries and other specialized bodies of the central public administration subordinated to the Government or to the autonomous administrative authorities, of the trade unions and of the employers' associations representative on national level, and also of the representatives of the NGOs, with recognized activity in the field.

Based on the provisions of the same normative act mentioned above, starting with 2005, in all territorial administrative units of Romania subordinated to the MLFSPE, are operating the County Commissions in the field of equal opportunities between women and men (COJES). The Commissions are local structures, with informative and consultative nature, with the main task to promote and implement on local level the values and principles of non-discrimination on gender ground, equal opportunities and treatment for women and men. The County Commissions are designed to promote and disseminate on local level all the activities and objectives of the National Strategy, to conduct local activities in order to inform, raise awareness and to assess the stage of the implementation and enforcement of legislation on equal opportunities between women and men in different areas of activity.

NAEO and, later on, the specialized technical directorate of the MLFSPE had a close collaboration with the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), materialized in various joint activities:

- The project „*Partnership support of the UNDP Romania's initiative to adopt the Declaration on the implementation of the global target of Goal no.3 of Millennium Development regarding the representation of women in Parliament*” conducted in 2010. In this project, the DEOWM experts participated in the organization of workshops and roundtables on stimulating the participation of women in decision making. The workshops have been organized in several stages at the UNDP Romania headquarter and reunited representatives of the civil society, academia and political parties. In these workshops, were held discussions on the variants of the share of representation of women in Parliament, as a main goal assumed by Romania until 2015, but also about the methods and instruments to achieve the established share. It was developed a Report on establishing the global targets of the Goal no.3 of the Millennium Development, a document based on an analysis of the share of participation of women in politics and also a gender analysis on the public perceptions regarding the increasing share of the women's representation in the decision making process in politics. The final report of this project was spread by the UNDP to the political decision makers of the Government and Parliament.
- In September 2010, the UNDP in partnership with DEOWM, held at the Palace of the Parliament a roundtable with the theme „*Women in Parliament*” in which the UNDP Report was presented regarding the proposal of target objective of Goal no. 3 of Millennium Development. At the meeting attended the representatives of the Parliament parties. The final draft of the UNDP Report was the basis of the official Memorandum signed by the Romanian Prime Minister in September 2010, whereby Romania assumed as a target in the Goal no.3 of the Millennium Development a share of 30% women representation in Parliament, until 2015.
- The MLFSPE, by the specialized technical directorate collaborated with the UNFPA – Romania, as a permanent member in the working group meetings for the organization of the Romania Gender Equality Observatory. The main areas of interest of the Gender Equality Observatory were the labour market, education, healthcare, migration, social inclusion and the elimination of gender roles and stereotypes. The role of the working group was to inventory the public policies in the field of gender equality and to analyse the results of these measures, the law in the field of the anti-discrimination, the academic publications in the field of gender equality, studies and researches in the field and also to develop a data base of the non-governmental organisations active in the field of gender equality and human rights.

## Section two: the progress recorded in the implementation of the areas of interest of the Platform of Action starting with 2009

### A. Women and poverty

According to the data collected by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), in the period 2009-2012 the poverty rate, estimated in relation with the threshold established based on the level and incomes distribution from the year for which the assessment is made, was around 22%. The analysis of the poverty distribution on gender shows that, in 2012, women were more affected by poverty than men. Thus, the poverty rate of women was 23.2%, compared to 21.9% of men. In the period 2009-2012 this situation continues, women recording a higher poverty rate by 1-2 percentage points compared to men.

Figure no. 1 – The poverty rate on occupational status and gender, in 2012

	- Percent -		
	TOTAL PEOPLE	Men	Women
Employed people	19.1	21.3	16.2
Unemployed people or inactive of which:	22.0	18.3	24.0
Unemployed	51.8	58.2	39.9
Retired people	11.2	8.7	13.0
Other inactive people	34.9	29.9	36.5

(Source: National Institute of Statistics)

An important factor in the emergence and reproduction of the poverty is the existence and number of dependent children in the concerned household. In the period 2009-2012, the poverty is more prevalent among people living in households with dependent children (people aged under 18, dependent) than those living in households without children: 29.2% and 14.3%.

In 2012, the share of women aged 65 and over at risk of poverty or social exclusion (39.8%), is 9.5 percentage points higher than the share of men (30.3%). Loans are more often used by the urban households (15.9%) than the rural households (7.2%), more often used by the households headed by men (13.7%) than the ones headed by women (8.0%).

In accordance with Art.3, Lett. d) and Art. 4 of the Law no. 76/2002 on the unemployment insurances system and employment stimulation, with its subsequent amendments and supplements, is ensured the gender equality in the labour market for all interested categories, excluding any discrimination on grounds of political criteria, gender, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, social category, belief, gender, age. Women can enjoy the full package of active measures provided by the law mentioned above, including counselling measures and assistance for starting an independent activity or to initiate a business on their own, possibilities of stimulating the professional activity and supplementary wages before the expiration of granting the unemployment allowance.

Figure no. 2 – The situation on women employment by the occupancy of the stimulation measures provided in the Law no. 76/2002, in the period 2009-2013:

No. Crt.	Type of measure	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Incomes supplementing of the unemployed people falling before the expiration of the unemployment allowance	10.383	13.198	8.821	7.794	8.795
2	Granting loans	-	-	-	-	-
3	Counselling services and assistance to start an independent activity or to initiate a business/ Number of persons who started an independent activity on their own	297	221	101	112	71
4	Concluding solidarity contracts, under the Law no.	281	432	866	622	375

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(Source: Data featured by the National Agency for Employment)

In 2012, Romania was ranked the 7th among the countries with the lowest unemployment rates of the EU, namely 7%, by 3.5 percentual points under the European average. In Romania, the unemployment rate for young people aged between 15-24 years increased from 20.8% in 2009 to 22.7% in 2012, being distinguished 3 regions of development in which the level of this indicator is higher than 25%: Center (31.7%), South - East (31.3%) and South-Muntenia (30.2%).

The unemployment among young women exceeds, in 2012, by 0.9 percentual points the level of 22.3% recorded by the young men. Regarding the working age population, the unemployment affects men in a greater extent, the difference between the two genders being of 1.2 percentual points, namely 7.6% for men and 6.4% for women.

The obstacles on hiring the unemployed women are similar to those referring to men. Recently, the effects of financial and economic crisis reverberated also on the vacant job offers, recording a steady downward trend. In this context, the National Agency of Employment (NAE) subordinated to the MLFSPE, often faced the impossibility to place persons registered as unemployed in jobs in the economy, whether women or men, whether belonging to categories with low potential of access to the labour market.

Apart from the budget of the unemployment insurances, an important role in supporting the integration of women into the labour market is played by the ESF. In addition to these sources, to sustain the integration of young women into the labour market, in the national implementation, in the next period, of the Youth Guarantee Scheme, is about to be available the EU funding for Romania of the EU initiative on the Youth Employment.

Direct, indirect discrimination and the existence of the segregation in the labour market are the main factors that still led to the existence, of a gap between the incomes of women and men. The statistics featured by the Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) show that for 2011, the percentage of the wage gap between women and men, on European level, was of 16.4% and in Romania, of 12%. Although Romania is under the European average, intervention measures are still required, especially in the private sector, among companies and corporations, where this situation is mostly encountered.

## **B. Education and vocational training of women**

The Ministry of National Education (MNE) introduced the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality in the National Education Law no. 1/2011, with its subsequent amendments and supplements, both in terms of training students and adults, as follows:

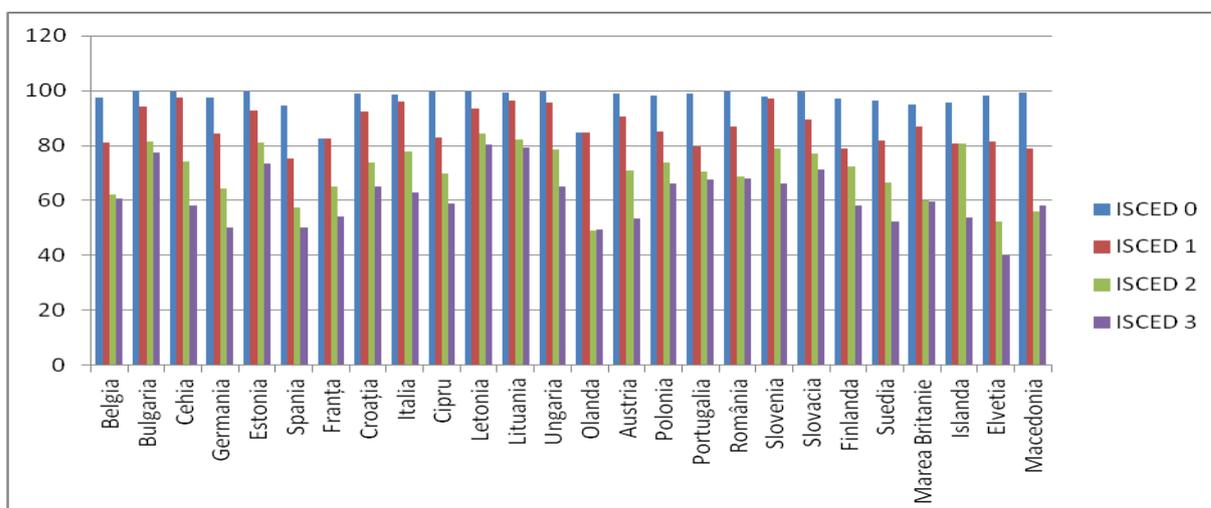
- Art. 2 Para.(4) – The State provides to the Romanian citizens equal rights of access to all levels and forms of education and higher education and also lifelong learning, without any discrimination;
- Art. 3 – The principles governing the pre-university education and higher education and also lifelong learning are:
  - a) The principle of equity – under which the access to education is done without discrimination;
  - j) The principle of ensuring equal opportunities.
- Art. 118 Para.(2) – In the higher education are not permitted discriminations based on age, ethnicity, gender, social origin, political or religious opinion, sexual opinion, or other types of discrimination, except for the affirmative measures provided by law;
- Art. 202 Para.(1) – The principles which regulate the activity of students in the academic community are:
  - a) the principle of non-discrimination – under which all students receive equal treatment from the higher education institution, any direct or indirect discrimination against the student being prohibited;

Regarding the training of teachers in the pre-university education, based on the provisions of the Order no 5564/2011 of the Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sports on the approval of the Methodology of accreditation and periodic assessment of the continuous training providers, with the subsequent amendments and supplements, the Specialized Accreditation Commission assessed and accredited training programs for teachers in the field of gender equality and equal opportunities (ex: equal conditions of access to education and training, active participation of women in the educational/decisional process of the schools, compliance with the principle of gender equality and equal opportunities, etc.). Also, the training offers of the Teaching-Staff Resource Centre, annually approved by the Ministry, include courses, seminars, and workshops on the theme "Equal access to education and training/Equal opportunities for women and men". In these activities participated, in the period 2009 – 2013, about 5000 teachers.

On different levels of education, most teachers women practice in the preschool education (where they have a share of 99.7%), primary school (88.1%), and also in the special primary education and special secondary education (88.6% and 82.2%). (Table 13, Annexe no. 1)

In the secondary education, in the high school and post-high school, women represent about 70% of the total teaching staff. The lowest share is recorded, traditionally, in the vocational education (52.7%).

Figure no. 3 – The share of the women teachers (International Standard Classification of Education ISCED - 0-3) on European level, comparative data - 2011



(Source: Eurostat, 2013)

In the period 2008-2012 there were slight variations in the percentage of the women appointed in leading positions in the pre-university education institutions, as follows: 2008-2009: 68%; 2009-2010: 66%; 2010-2011: 68%; 2011-2012: 69%. Overall, it was found that, normally, 2/3 of teachers appointed to executive positions in the pre-university education units are women (in kindergartens the percentage is 99%, in secondary education schools is of 80% and in high schools is ~50%).

Regarding the executive positions in the School Inspectorates and Teaching-staff Resource Centres, the situation is the following: from the total of 42 positions of General School Inspector, on 1 August 2013, 16 were occupied by women – 38%; of the total of 67 positions of General Deputy School Inspector, 38 were occupied by women – 60%; of the total of 42 positions of Executive of the Teaching-staff Resource Centre, 28 were occupied by women – 67%.

Regarding the gender dimension in the higher education, we may observe that the share of women teachers is significant (48.5% in the academic year 2012-2013), although it decreases with the rank rise. Similar for the students in Science, Mathematics and Technology are found far fewer women than men. Instead, the rate of enrolment in the university education, the average attendance and graduation rate with and without a graduate degree, is higher among women than among men. (Tables 14,15,16,17,18,19,20 Annex no. 1)

At national level, according to the Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2012, the share of women in the research-development activity of the total employees in this field, recorded a slight increase: from 45.7% in 2009, to 46.6% in 2011. The number of employed women in research and development activity related to 10,000 people civil employed increased from 48.9% in 2009, to 49.3% in 2011, showing a genuine application of the principle of gender equality in Romania in Sciences and Technology, especially in research and development.

Regarding the education of adult population, it can be noticed the higher percentage of women with different levels of education completed. However, the share of men in the employed population is higher compared to that of women. (Tables 26, 27, 28, Annex no. 1)

Through the National Agency for Community Programmes in the field of Education and Vocational Training, MNE implements in Romania, the European Union Programmes Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP) – Lifelong Learning - and Youth in Action (YiA) – Youth in Action. These instruments initiated by the European Commission implement, in the EU Member States, public policies to stimulate the participation of people of all ages in lifelong learning, by providing grants for cooperation and transnational mobility, with learning purposes.

One of the specific goals of the LLP Programme is emphasizing the contribution of lifelong learning to social cohesion, active civic spirit, intercultural dialogue, gender equality and personal training. According to art.12 of the Establishing Decision of the LLP, the programme must also contribute to the development of the cross-community policies, mainly by promoting the equal opportunities for men and women and the contribution to combat all forms of discrimination based on gender, racial or ethnical origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

The implemented LLP Programmes are the following: Erasmus, Comenius, Grundtving and Leonardo da Vinci, and address to a number of 18,318 men (37.47%) and 30,572 women (62.53%) (Tables 21,22,23,24 Annex no. 1)

The Youth in Action Programme also have as a specific goal, ensuring the fact that, by participating into this Programme, the principle of gender equality between men and women is being respected and by the actions of the Programme, the ender equality is being promoted. (Table 25, Annex no. 1)

For example, for the academic year 2011-2012, for the scholarships managed by the Agency of Loans and Scholarships, 163 new candidates competed of which 50 were men and 113 (69%) were women. 79 persons of these became scholars of the Romanian state, of which 21 men and 58 (73%) women.

In Romania the legislation on adult training guarantees the fact that “The adults have equal rights of access to vocational training, without discriminations based on age, gender, race, ethnical origin, political or religious affiliation.” Under the terms of implementing the legislation concerning the unemployment insurances system and employment stimulation, the vocational training is an active measure defining for the professional development of persons seeking fora job, knowing that it leads to increased chances of integration/reintegration in the labour market.

Figure no. 4 – The situation regarding the enrolment of women in the vocational training courses in the period 2009-2013:

	YEAR					TOTAL
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Number of unemployed women enrolled in the vocational training programmes	19.059	19.389	26.595	21.491	21.719	108.253

(Source: The National Agency for Employment)

Continuous vocational training (CVT) is carried out through courses or other tools, depending on the organizing and coordinating unit. In this respect, there are two types of courses, internal and external, and also other types of CVT: planned periods of training, instruction ore practical experience in the workplace, planned training by rotating staff to different jobs, exchange of experience, participation in courses of training/knowledge improvement, self-training using

distance learning using audio/video tapes, correspondence courses, computer-assisted courses, including the Internet, conference training, lectures, seminars whose primary purpose is the vocational training of the employees.

In 2012, the participation rate in education and continuous vocational training was of 1.4%, with 7.6 percentual points under the EU average. The lowest rates characterize the population with a low level of education and the employed population, about 60% of the surveyed adults who did not participated in education and training stating that they wanted to participate, but this was not possible for them, mostly for different reasons than the personal ones.

One of the most frequently obstacles reported in the lifelong learning process is the financial issue (52.5%), the costs of education and training being considered to be to high.. The percentage of the ones who claimed the disparity between the training program and the working schedule and also the lack of support from the employer, indirectly expresses the difficulties that employees encounter in participating in the vocational training on their own.

*Figure no. 5 – Participation rate in education and training depending on the status in the labour market, for the population aged 25-64, 2012*

	UE	ROMANIA
Active population	9.6	1.0
Employed population	9.6	0.9
Unemployed population	8.9	2.1
Inactive population	6.9	2.4

(Data source: Eurostat, December 2013)

To update the knowledge and skills, for the women who are forced to interrupt their career following a child birth and for the rehabilitation to job requirements, the NAE subordinated to the MLFSPE entails to identify the concrete ways to implement active measures of providing free vocational training services, on demand, for those women who resume their activity as a consequence of their termination period for parental leave, until the child's age is 2 years, and 3 years for disabled children.

The European Commission Communication "The Annual Growth Survey 2014" notes that the general level of investments in education and vocational training has declined during the economic crisis in more EU States, including Romania.

*Figure no. 6 – Adult population in Europe with educational attainment under the secondary superior level (ISCED 3), aged between 25 and 64 years (%), 2009*



(Source: Eurostat, the Survey on EU Labour Force- January 2011)

CVT is a key objective of the OSPHRD, projects being funded both to promote the quality of the educational system and continuous vocational training and projects which aimed the training of the workers.

Some data on the continuous vocational training provided by enterprises:

- in Romania, in 2010, the share of enterprises that provided vocational training to their employees was of 24%, 16 percentage points lower than in 2005 and far below the share recorded in the EU (66% in 2010);
- the share of the enterprises that provided courses of vocational training, of the total number of enterprises, is of 16%, being far below the European average of 56%;
- 20% of the enterprises in Romania provided other forms of vocational training, compared to an average of 53% in the EU Member States. The most common other forms of vocational training used were workplace training and self-training;
- about 18% of the employees of the Romanian companies that participated, in 2010, at the CVT courses;
- the companies in Romania provide more external training courses, organized and conducted by other enterprises/organizations. However, 70% of large companies have organized internal training;
- in 2010, in Romania, 56% of the enterprises that offer vocational training to their employees state that underlie the needs of training in a plan or programme;
- the large companies have in more than 50% a special budget for CVT, while the share recorded by the companies that have 50-249 employees is of 20% and the small companies (10-49 employees), of 6%;
- only 1% of the companies that offered vocational training stated that the existing public policies influenced their training plan;
- the total costs of CVT for an employee (calculated exclusively for the enterprises that offer CVT) are 35.4% lower than the ones on European level;
- for the category of large companies, 2.3% of the costs for labour force are earmarked to CVT, while the small companies earmark 0.3% to CVT.

MNE fulfils the role of intermediary body for SOPHRD (Priority Axis 1 and 2) and for the Sectorial Operational Programme of the Economic Competitiveness Growth (SOPECG) for the management of the Priority Axis 2 „*Competitiveness through research, technological development and innovation - RDI*”.

From the analysis of the official data submitted in the Annual Report of Implementation 2012 regarding the evolution of the general implementation of SOPHRD, on 31 December 2012, is ascertained that:

- within the Priority Axis 1 - „*Education and vocational training in support for economic growth and development of knowledge based society*” participated in financed operations by the EFS, in the period 2007-2012, about 71,264 women and 31,134 men.

Figure no. 7 – Number of women on Major Areas of Intervention, Priority Axis 1- SOPHRD

Areas	Number of women
1.1 Access to education and initial quality training	17.221
1.2 Quality Higher education	11.399
1.3 Human resources development in education and training	39.396
1.4 Quality in Continuous vocational training	156
1.5 Doctoral and post-doctoral programmes in support for research	3.092

(Source: Data provided by the Ministry of National Education)

- within the Priority Axis 2 – „*Linking lifelong learning with labour market*”, in 2012, it was recorded a total number of 120.730 people who participated in the operations financed by the EFS, of which 96.710 were women. For the Major Area of Intervention 2.2 „*Preventing and correcting early school leaving*”, in 2012, 35.900 women participated.

We mention that all the training programmes for teachers in the SOPHRD projects implemented in the pre-university educational system include, mandatorily, topics which target gender equality, equal opportunities and women rights.

Among the principles underlying the financial assistance from the European Fund of Regional Development and which also apply for the Priority Axis 2 RDI of the SOPECG, are included the following: „*equality between men and women and non-discrimination*”, namely the equal access to science and technology and the involvement, regardless the gender, race, religion in research, development and innovation activities. The projects proposed for funding must provide clear steps for the implementation of principles specific to gender equality and to respect the legislation. The projects must describe the procedures of recruiting and selection, the human resources policies which encourage the participation of young people and women in RDI activities within the company and/or the research and development institutes and the universities involved. To ensure that the equal opportunities principle is being respected, regardless the gender, race, religion, this principle was introduced as a criterion to evaluate the projects.

To evaluate the results obtained by the implementation of the Priority Axis 2, the following result indicator was used „*new jobs created in the research and development activity*”, on gender criterion. The target value for this indicator, for the entire period of programming 2007-2015, was established to 538 new jobs created for women and 662 for men.

*Figure no. 8 – New jobs created for women resulted from the implementation of the RDI projects, for 2009-2013*

	YEAR					TOTAL
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
No. jobs for women	8	38	90	118	80	334

(Source: Data provided by the Ministry of National Education)

### **C. Women and healthcare**

According to the NIS data, in 2012, most people considering to have a delicate health condition were women (62.8%); of these, a fifth consider to have a very precarious health condition. 20% of the persons aged over 15 years and over are suffering from a chronic disease or disability, women representing a majority in this category (61.1%).

The National Health Programme for women and children, which started in 2002 in coordination with the Ministry of Health (MH), continued in the period 2009-2013. The interventions regarding women’s health were, especially: promoting breastfeeding, prevention of iron-deficiency in pregnancy, increasing the access to modern family planning services, increasing the access, quality and efficiency of the medical services specific to pregnant and confinement women, prevention and pre and post-natal diagnosis of the malformations and/or the genetic disorders, the prevention of the Rhesus isoimmunisation.

*Figure no. 9 – physical indicator realised for 2009*

Number of centres to promote functional breastfeeding	32
Number of medical staff trained to promote breastfeeding	928
Number of pregnant/confinement women beneficiaries of counselling activity on breastfeeding	40.282
Number of maternity hospitals active in the ""Baby Friendly Hospital" initiative	11

Number of pregnant women beneficiaries of prophylactic administration of iron supplements	55.281
Number of family physicians involved in providing family planning services	4.081
Number of active users of modern methods of contraception	278.244
Number of books and records for medical surveillance for pregnant women and nursing women, issued in updated form	193.908
Number of trained persons	4.525
Number of realized clinical guidelines	20
Number of clinical guidelines in obstetric-gynecology, printed in 2009	1.000
Number of tested pregnant women with malformation and genetic risk	4.252
Number of nursing women Rh negative vaccinated with specific immunoglobulin	2.800
Number of Rh negative women (who suffered an abortion, who had ectopic pregnancies or who suffered invasive procedures performed for therapeutic and diagnosis purposes), vaccinated with specific immunoglobulin.	141

*Figure no. 10 – physical indicators realized for 2010*

Number of medical staff trained to promote prenatal care, new-born care and breastfeeding	5.161
Number of pregnant women beneficiaries of counselling activity on pregnancy hygiene, new-born care and breastfeeding	12.185
Number of pregnant women beneficiaries of prophylactic administration of iron supplements	51.711
Number of family physicians involved in providing family planning services	1.867
Number of active users of birth control methods	5.474
Number of books and records for medical surveillance for pregnant women and nursing women, issued in updated form	2.259
Number of new realized clinical guidelines	5
Number of clinical guidelines realised/reviewed and printed	15.030
Numbers of units where clinical protocols were performed	1.241

*Figure no. 11 – physical indicators realized for 2013*

Number of pregnant women beneficiaries of counselling activity on pregnancy hygiene, new-born care and breastfeeding	35.157
Number of pregnant women beneficiaries of prophylactic administration of iron supplements	30.853
Number of active users of birth control methods	81.366
Number of books and records for medical surveillance for pregnant women and nursing women, issued in updated form	40.000
Number of pregnant women with malformation and genetic risk tested by double/triple test	2.963
Number of abnormalities found by double/triple test	239
Number of beneficiaries vaccinated with specific immunoglobulin	5.891

(Source: Data provided by the Ministry of Health)

From 2011 until our present days, through the programme „*Health sector reform - Phase II - (APL2)*”, financed by two external loans granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Investment Bank, have been finalized the rehabilitations of the obstetrics and neonatology department for 4 hospitals and the rehabilitation for other 16 hospitals

began. Also, equipment for maternity hospitals has been purchased: 12 types of medical equipment (approximately 500 equipments) to equip 63 hospitals in the country.

The largest amounts allocated from the MH's budget were for the activity regarding the increase of access to modern services of family planning. The contraceptives are freely given by family planning clinics, by family physicians involved in the programme, by the departments of obstetrics-gynecology from ambulatories and hospitals, as well by the gynecology departments that perform abortions on demand. The categories of people benefitting from free granting of contraceptives are: unemployed women, schoolgirls and students, people who come from families receiving social welfare, women reside in rural areas, women performing an abortion, on demand, in a public health facility, as well as other persons without incomes who write a statutory declaration in this regard.

We do not have relevant information to prove the existence of significant differences regarding the access to healthcare between women and men. Also, the studies conducted on vulnerable groups, such as Roma population, highlight such differences.

Hereby, the Roma Centre for Health Policies SASTIPEN, in partnership with the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) implemented in the period 2010-2013 the project "*The health mediation program: the opportunity to increase the employment rate among Roma women*", within the SOPHRD 2007-2013. Within this project a research has been conducted on the real impact that health mediators had in improving the access of Roma people to health services – impact followed on the main relevant sub-dimensions: the access to basic social and health services, pregnancy and using contraceptive methods, mother's and baby's health condition and accessing the health services.

Among the results of this research, we mention:

- 97% of women, regardless the type of community (with or without mediators), said that the last birth occurred in the hospital (most others saying that they gave birth at home);
- Roma women, compared to Roma men, have higher chances of having health insurances (therefore better access to health services), most likely because they have to be monitored during pregnancy or after giving birth, must go to the doctor with their child;
- In the communities with health mediators the probability of a person to go to a doctor is higher than in other types of communities;

In another report of SASTIPEN from 2010, the following information was revealed regarding the Roma women health condition and the health services that they used:

- Self-perceived health condition by women: 3.3% - very good; 32.5% - good; 32.3% satisfactory; 25% - bad; 6.7% - very bad;
- 86% of women are on the list of a family physician;
- 42% of those who say that they are not registered say that they do not have a health insurance;
- 84% of women say that the family physician was their choice, they were not forced;
- 58% of the women turned to the family physician in the last 12 months;
- 67% went to the family physician for a consultation.

Given that one of the main tasks of the NIPH, through the National Centre of Health Evaluation and Promotion, is the implementation of health promotion activities, in 2012 and 2013 a series of Information-Education-Communication (IEC) campaigns were conducted for Roma women.

The research on the access of Roma people to the health system, having as topic the real impact which health mediators have in the process of improving their access to health services, has revealed aspects of pregnancy and the use of contraceptives among the Roma women:

- There are not significant statistical differences regarding the numbers of pregnancies between the communities with medical mediators and those without mediators. Close percentages are in the three types of situations: miscarriages, abortions, births;

- 48% of women surveyed had at least an abortion (caused) and 15% of them had at least 4 caused abortions;
- Although almost 90% of the Roma women say that they have knowledge about the contraceptive methods, less than 40% said that they have used at least once in their lifetime a contraceptive method and only 20% say that they are currently using one.

According to the Ministry's Order MO no. 422/29.03.2013, within the National Program of Health Evaluation and Promotion and Health Education, the interventions of the IEC for a healthy lifestyle, also targeted IEC campaigns on topics based on health priorities on national level. In this regard, all the IEC campaigns implemented on national level were also addressed to Roma population, as follows:

- for 2012 we mention: „World Water Day”, „European Week of vaccination”, „National Health Day” „Hand Hygiene (SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands”, World Day against hypertension, hepatitis, obesity, smoking, drug abuse and illicit trafficking, chronic obstructive bronchopneumonia, HIV/AIDS; „Health Marathon”, etc. Where appropriate, there were briefings/training of health mediators, community workers; distributing informational materials; sport activities for adults and children; informative-interactive meetings in pre-university and university institutions, information activities, community awareness, display and distribution of promotional materials to general population through the individual and school medical offices, other health units;
- for 2013: health education on tuberculosis (TB) and on healthy food for the Roma Romanian citizens, disease prevention of hypertension, cervical cancer; promoting standards of personal hygiene and the environment, vaccination, contraception; preventing and combatting the effects of the heat wave on the health condition; „Eat a healthy apple”; „School YES, Pregnancy NO!”; „Preventing and discouraging the consumption of ethno botanical plants and psychoactive substances”; promoting a healthy lifestyle.

Starting with August 2012, the MH started the implementation of the national program of screening for cervical cancer, ongoing, monitoring and evaluation programme.

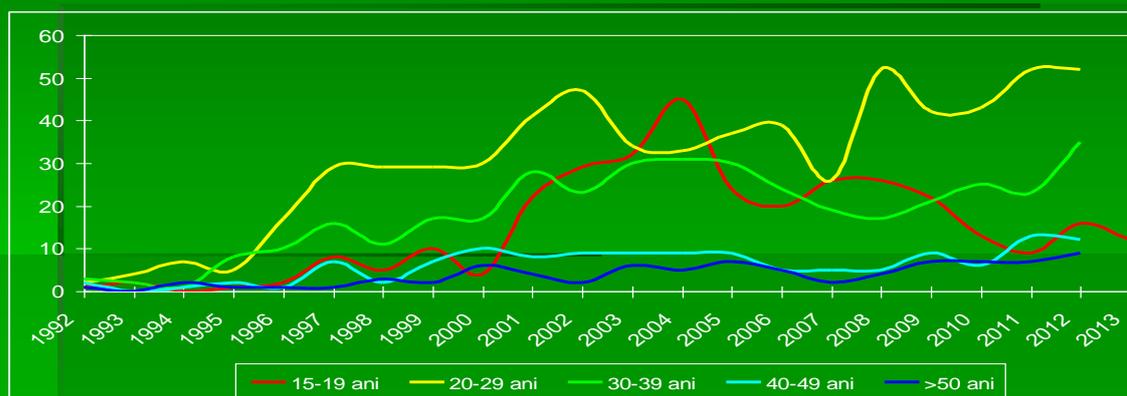
Romania had made significant progresses in the field of HIV/AIDS, recognized by the international community, especially in the treatment, care and social support of the infected people, and also in the HIV prevention among young people and vulnerable groups. The HIV/AIDS is the health programme internationally praised and it is considered to be an example of good practice in the field.

Through the National Programme HIV/AIDS have been ensured the best combinations of treatment services and treatment for limiting HIV/AIDS, Romania being known as one of the countries with a significant number of people – long term survivors, mostly young people, both women and men, infected in the period 1986-1991.

From the data recorded by the Department of HIV/AIDS evaluation and monitoring on 31.12.2013 12.273 persons were alive: 5285 women and 6787 men. Most of them are long-term survivors of early 90's, the highest number of cases being recorded in the group age 20-29 years, 4792 of them being women on fertile age.

*Figure no. 12 – Distribution of HIV cases in women by year of diagnosis and age group, for the period 1992-2013*

### *Distribution of HIV cases in women by year of diagnosis and age group (1992-2013)*

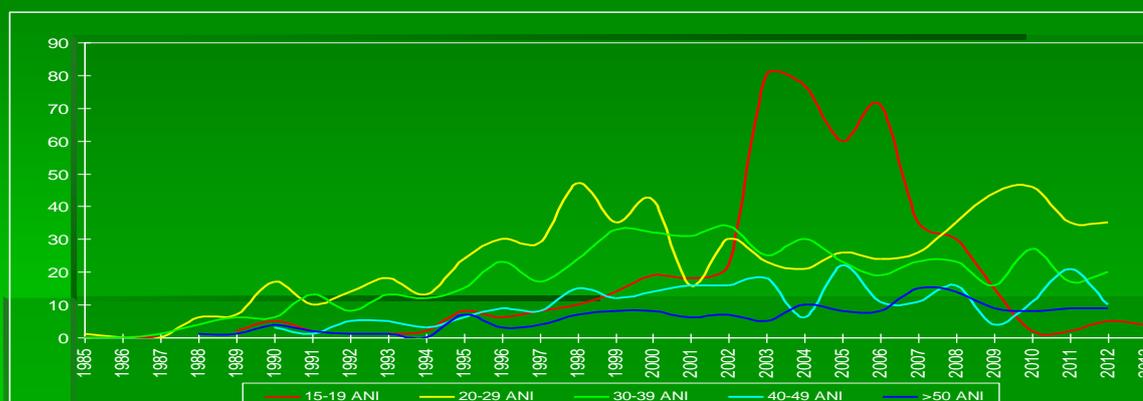


(Source: the Department for HIV/AIDS Infection Monitoring and Evaluation in Romania - INBI)

Observation: coloured lines indicate the age groups

*Figure no. 13 - Distribution of HIV cases in women by year of diagnosis and age group, for the period 1985-2013*

### *Distribution of HIV cases in women by age group and by year of diagnosis between 1985 – 2013*



(Source: the Department for HIV/AIDS Infection Monitoring and Evaluation in Romania - INBI)

Observation: coloured lines indicate the age groups

Within the National Institute of Infectious Diseases „Prof. Dr. Matei Balş” and the 9 HIV/AIDS Regional Centres activities were conducted in order that women and girls may benefit, equally with men, of prevention and treatment programs, care and support, ensuring equal access to integrated services, especially regarding: reproductive and sexual health; eliminate violence against women and the eradication of HIV infection; encouraging the active participation of men and boys in the promoting process of gender equality in the context of HIV and AIDS virus.

It was ensured the universal and free access to antiretroviral treatment for all HIV patients with therapeutic indication. Currently, despite the economic crisis, the treatment for more than 8000 HIV-positive persons is guaranteed, representing 100% of the eligible patients for specific therapy with antiretroviral drugs, according to international guidelines.

Romania continued to pay a special attention to issues related to maternal-fetal transmission. There was a decrease of the rate of HIV transmission to below 5% (2.64% of the new cases of HIV/AIDS registered in 2013), the goal being to reduce this number below 2% over the next three years.

Starting with 01.09.2013, the National Register of HIV-positive women and neo-natal HIV exposed children is available. Under the coordination of the Romanian Centre for HIV/AIDS of the National Institute of Infectious Diseases „Prof. Dr. Matei Balș”, it was developed the National Strategy HIV/AIDS 2014 – 2019, strategy which meets the national needs of ensuring the access to prevention, treatment, care and social assistance of all the persons affected by HIV/AIDS, in accordance with the political commitments established in the UN General Assembly in June 2011. The strategy aims to reinforce the successful results obtained and to prevent the HIV infection among vulnerable groups, to protect HIV-positive persons, to increase the quality level of their lives and to take necessary measures so that mothers will no longer transmit the infection to their children, in this regard being possible, in medical terms, to reduce the maternal-fetal transmission to 0. The National Strategy is in the final stage of the approval process.

The Romanian Centre for HIV/AIDS of the National Institute of Infectious Diseases „Prof. Dr. Matei Balș” organized in the 9 Regional Centres of monitoring HIV/AIDS, the training course for all family planning physicians in the country. The training was made in the field of pre and post-testing HIV counselling, fast HIV testing and HIV pregnancy and contraception, strengthening the relation between the doctor and the HIV-positive patient and also the emotional status of the HIV-positive women.

Through the National Institute of Infectious Diseases „Prof. Dr. Matei Balș”, the Romanian Centre for HIV/AIDS, ARAS in partnership with BMS organized in the period 2012-2013 the Communication Course doctor-patient in the HIV/AIDS pathology - Edumedical, which aimed the increase of adherence to specific antiretroviral therapy, parenting, and prevention of HIV sexual transmission.

During 2012 the SHE program was launched (Strong, HIV positive, and Empowered Women) in international partnership. The goal of the program is to transform the HIV-positive women into powerful women and decision makers through equal support. The Institute participate in two international initiatives designed for women: Strong, HIV positive, Empowered Women (SHE) and Women for Positive Action addressing to women specialists who work in the HIV/AIDS field and to HIV-positive women. To ensure the exchange of experience, the European HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases Academy was created, which provides trained specialist in the field.

The GATS survey conducted in 2011 by the NIPH through the Regional Centre of Public Health Cluj-Napoca revealed that 16.7% of women aged over 15 years are smokers. The 14.5% of them smoke daily.

A survey conducted by the National Anti drug Agency in 2010 highlighted the fact that 33.5% of women consumed alcohol in the past 30 days (down from 2004 – 44.3% and compared to 2007 – 38%). Only 1.7% of women consumed excessive alcohol in the past 30 days, 2.1% consumed an illegal drug during their lifetime and 6.5% consumed sedatives and/or tranquilizers.

*Figure no. 14 – Maternal mortality for the period 2011-2012*

Deaths per 1,000 live born	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
- by direct obstetrical risk	0.117	0.055
- by abortion	0.031	0.015
- by indirect obstetrical risk	0.107	0.045
- by relative causes	0.015	0.015

(Source: the National Centre of Statistics and Information in Public Health)

Figure no. 15 – New cases of clinical conditions stated by family physicians for 2011-2012

	2011		2012	
	TOTAL	FEMEI	TOTAL	FEMEI
Mental and behavioural disorders related to alcohol consumption	3.882	932	3.167	581
Mental and behavioural disorders related to use of narcotics, derivatives	91	20	40	8
Mental and behavioural disorders related to sedatives consumption	91	49	133	81
Mental and behavioural disorders related to stimulants consumption	110	37	105	46
Mental and behavioural disorders related to tobacco consumption	162	73	220	72
Mental and behavioural disorders related to volatile solvents consumption	60	42	62	28
Iron deficiency anaemia	101.557	64.025	104.099	65.675
Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia	2.370	1.401	2.180	1.221
Folic acid deficiency anaemia	2.120	1.531	1.448	1.018
Other nutritional anaemia	17.730	10.612	14.595	8.752

(Source: National Centre of Statistics and Information in Public Health)

Figure no. 16 – Pregnancy interruption, for 2011-2012

	2011	2012
Number of abortions	103,383	88,135
Abortion rate ( per 1000 live born)	526.8	438.3

(Source: National Centre of Statistics and Information in Public Health)

#### D. Violence against women

During 2006 - 2012, there were an estimated 72,000 reported cases of domestic violence, of which 720 deaths caused by domestic violence. The level of domestic violence, stipulated in these statistics, is determined by summing the reported cases of violence, but its real dimension is subject of the principle of the iceberg, a considerable number of cases remaining unknown.

In the context of compliance with the conditions of the international financial bodies, in the second half of 2009, the responsibilities of the National Agency for Family Protection have been taken over by the National Authority for Child Protection of the MLFSPE. In June 2010, under the GEO no. 68/2010 regarding some measures of re-organization of the MLFSPE and of the activity of the subordinated institutions, under its coordination or under its authority, the National Authority for Child Protection has ceased its activity, its responsibilities being taken by the specialized technical directorate: Child Protection Directorate (CPD). Through CPD, the MLFSPE elaborates and underlie the national programs and policies in the field of child protection and promoting children rights and promotes family values and also prevents and combats domestic violence, under the law, in the administrative and judicial procedures.

From a legal perspective, the Romanian Government paid a special attention to respect the fundamental rights which regulate the field of prevention and combating violence against women and domestic violence. In this regard, we mention the amending and supplementing of the law which regulates this field, namely the Law no. 217/2003 for preventing and combating domestic violence. As a novelty, through the new law, are introduced new provisions to ensure a high level of protection for the victims of domestic violence by introducing the restraining order:

- The Court may rule the bearing, by the perpetrator, of the rent/alimony for the temporary accommodation where the victim, minor children or other family members reside or intend to reside, due to inability to remain in their family home;

- The Court may order the assaulter to attend counselling, psychotherapy or may recommend control measures, taking some form of treatment or care, especially for rehabilitation purpose;
- For the first time, the forms of domestic violence are regulated: verbal violence, psychological violence, physical violence, sexual violence, economic violence, social violence, spiritual violence.

Also in 2012, the GD no. 1156/2012 was adopted regarding the approval of the National Strategy for preventing and combating domestic violence for 2013 – 2017 and the Operational Plan for its implementation.

By implementing the National Strategy in this field it is being taken into consideration the strengthening of the role of specialists from the field of domestic violence and child protection by providing a framework of best practices. The progress of public policies in the field lies in the integrated approach of the domestic violence with the violence against children. This is reflected in the national legislation by completing the regulatory framework, which allowed public institutions to develop new structures with responsibilities specific to domestic violence.

The operational objectives of the National Strategy are to continue information campaigns regarding the seriousness of domestic violence, development of social services offered both to victims and to assaulters and continuous training of the specialists, so that the services provide proper protection. These objectives aim to:

- Prevent and reduce domestic violence;
- Protect the victims of domestic violence and charge the assaulters, by creating an integrated institutional framework;
- Promote inter-sectoral cooperation to eliminate domestic violence and to support the partnership with civil society;
- To ensure the premises of reducing the tolerance degree of domestic violence;
- To increase the efficiency of the prevention programs and to develop some non-violent attitudes and behaviours.

At the same time, the measures included in the National Strategy contribute in strengthening the institutional ability of the central and local public administration authorities regarding domestic violence management and developing a unitary system of social services specialized in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence.

A major challenge in the implementation of the measures proposed through the legislation in force is represented by the guarantee of permanent training of the staff working with the domestic violence victims, taking into account, especially the lack of financial resources. The insufficient service for domestic violence victims is another aspect that we still face, largely caused by limited financial resources. In this regard, within the operational Plan to implement the Strategy, one of the measures proposed aim to develop the integrated services network for the victims of domestic violence and to assaulters and the establishment of at least one shelter and one counselling centre for victims and assaulters on region, until 2017.

In the period 2008-2010, the Romanian Police, through the Department of Public Order and the Institute of Research and Crime Prevention, initiated and developed in the MATRA Programme, in collaboration with Dutch experts, the project „*Domestic violence prevention in the rural area*”.

The project aimed to train the police officers from rural areas in order to increase the professionalism in prevention and intervention actions, the development and implementation of a informational management system and reporting cases of domestic violence. Following the project, the evaluation of existing statistical data on inter-institutional level regarding the dimensions of domestic violence, legislative steps have been made for the amendment and completion of the Law no. 217/2003 on preventing and combating domestic violence, which, among other things, added special measure of the restriction order.

Currently, according to the data found in the National Survey regarding the implementation of the restriction order, in the period July 2012 – January 2013, in Courts around the country, the victims of domestic violence submitted 1009 requests for the issuance of a restriction order against the assaulter of the family. The survey was conducted within the project “*Advocacy campaign for the urgent implementation of the amendments of Law no. 217/2003 republished, especially of the restriction order*” coordinated by the Association Transcena in partnership with the MLFSPE, through DCP and 8 NGOs. In the share of the requests submitted by women and men, the prevalence of those submitted by women is significantly higher, namely 94%. The data obtained reveal the fact that most cases were registered in the city of Bucharest (113 cases on a population of 1.677.985 inhabitants) 105 requests were withdrawn, of which 100 of them by women and 5 by men.

To establish an unitary way of intervention in the cases of violence notified to police, in the Directorate for Public Order was developed and implemented the Procedure regarding the police intervention in family conflicts, which provisions represent rules which apply only for police officers and will be adapted to the new legislative amendments.

Negotiations are held, currently, with partners of the Norwegian Police and experts of the European Commission, regarding the implementation of the Project „*Joint action against domestic violence*” – J.A.D., initiated by the Romanian police in 2013, whose main goal is to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary authorities – police officers, prosecutors and judges – in the fight against gender-based violence.

The professional training activities conducted in the Study Institute for Public Order and in the Police Officers School „*Vasile Lascăr*” – Câmpina also, aimed topics concerning the domestic violence.

In 2009, on national level, the analysis and crime prevention structures of the Romanian Police conducted 10 programmes of preventing the domestic violence and 16 information campaigns and in 2010, conducted 36 information campaigns and 19 prevention projects.

In 2010 it was conducted the campaign „*Don't hurt, but offer!*”, conducted in the same time in the city of Bucharest and other 15 counties, representing a symbolic action to combat violence against women. In high traffic public spaces or within thematic actions, police women offered flowers to men having labels with the following message: „*Violence against women hurts us all. Do not be indifferent! Carelessness can kill!*” Partners: the Romanian Parliament – the Commission for gender equality for women and men, the Eastern European Institute of Reproductive Health and the UN System in Romania;

In 2011, the analysis and crime prevention structures concluded 51 collaboration protocols and conducted 4 information campaigns and 15 projects to prevent domestic violence.

In 2012 were conducted 20 prevention projects and information campaigns on domestic violence, main activities conducted being.

In 2013, the analysis and crime prevention structures, among others, have conducted a campaign to fill the country questionnaire on the level of the Romanian Police structures – requested by the Ministry of Health for the preparation of the World Report on violence prevention in 2014 – World Health Organizations.

For the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities for women and men, in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) were undertaken a series of measures which aim the access of women to employment in the Ministry's structures vocational training, promotion and their careers. In order to promote and respect the interests of women, a number of proactive measures are subject to internal laws. In this regard, art. 21 para.(1) lett. d) of the Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs no. 665/2008 regarding some activities of human resources management in the MIA units, with its subsequent amendments, establishes for women favourable conditions compared to men in the admission in the educational institutions of the (ex.: minimum height is 1.70 m for men and 1.65 m for women). Also, in the recruitment and selection processes for the participation in international

peacekeeping missions, is encouraged the participation of women in the competitions organized by the European Union and the United Nations Organization.

*Figure no. 17 – the representation of women in leadership and executive positions in the MIA, at the end of 2013*

Staff categories and positions	Leadership positions	Executive positions
Military staff	134	2.140
Civil servants with special status	364	11.435
Contract staff	9	3.820
Civil servants	23	407

(Source: the Ministry of Internal Affairs)

In the reference period 2009-2013, the activity of Romania in preventing and combating human trafficking through the National Agency against Human Trafficking (NAHT) materialized in the development, adoption and implementation of policy documents in this area, namely the National Strategy against human trafficking for 2006-2010 and the National Platform of Action 2008-2010 in order to implement the Strategy and, subsequently, the National Strategy against human trafficking for 2012-2016 and the National Platform of Action 2012-2014 to implement the related National Strategy.

The National Strategy against human trafficking for 2006-2010 and the National Platform of Action for 2008-2010 aimed to reduce the dimensions of the human trafficking phenomenon and to eliminate the negative effects which it has on citizens and on society, in general. These two normative instruments have established specific objectives:

- To create and develop a national centralized system of data on human trafficking, which includes statistical data on both combating the phenomenon and preventing it and on the assistance offered to victims for social reintegration;
- The research and periodical evaluation of the characteristics, dimensions and evolution of the human trafficking phenomenon;
- The improvement of the national anti-trafficking coordination system;
- To strengthen the role of NAHT as a national coordinator of the activities against human trafficking;
- To improve the coordination in the field of assistance for the victims of human trafficking and increase of the institutional capacity.

The National Strategy against human trafficking for 2012-2016 and the National Platform for Action for 2012-2014 established as fighting directions against human trafficking the prevention of the phenomenon, the protection, assistance and reintegration of the victims of the trafficking, combating human trafficking, monitoring and evaluate the phenomenon and the international and inter-institutional cooperation in the field.

The statistical data collected by the NAHT regarding the issue of human trafficking are to be found in the *Annex no. 2* of the current report.

*Figure no. 18 – Prostitution offenses recorded, during the period 2009 - 2013:*

	YEAR					TOTAL
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Number of offenses	409	472	32	544	522	1.979

(Source –the Romanian Police)

Starting with 01.02.2014, has entered into force the provisions of the new Criminal Code in which prostitution has been decriminalized but penalizes all the forms of human trafficking in

various forms of exploitation, child pornography, slavery and pandering. By the regulations of the new Criminal Code, the act of prostitution is no longer punishable but it is defined as a term in the crime of pandering. Also, it is maintained the indictment of the "client", namely the person who use the services of the victim of human trafficking.

It should be mentioned that, in the matter of the investigation and criminal prosecution concerning human trafficking offenses, the jurisdiction lies exclusively within the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism (DIOCT), established by Law no. 508/2004, comprising a central structure, 15 territorial services and 26 territorial bureaus.

### E. Women in the context of armed conflicts

In the period 2009-2013, in the Ministry of National Defence (MNE) a non-discriminatory institutional conduct have been maintained regarding the involvement of women in the armed conflicts management processes.

In MNE the equal opportunities and treatment between women and men are guaranteed and it is promoted and supported the fair and balanced participation of women and men in the management and executive process, respecting the competence criteria, according to the National Defence Minister Order no. M.57/2003 for the approval of *M.R.U.-9, Measures to implement the national plan of action for equal opportunities for women and men in the activity of the Ministry of National Defence*"

The MNE staffs who participates in missions outside the national territory is trained to improve the awareness and knowledge before being deployed in theatres of operations, including in the field of gender equality. In the CIMIC structure of the Romanian manoeuvre Battalion was set up a specialized body, *Female Engagement Team (FET)* exclusively formed of military women. This structure is intended to perform specific actions of interacting with the Afghan female population, respecting local cultural and traditional norms. FET carries out missions of supporting the effort to increase public confidence of the Afghan female population in local authorities and the forces of the coalition, through which it can access aid in security, health, education and may benefit of economic opportunities, to improve the social condition of the whole family.

*Figure no. 19* – The percentage of military women or civil staff, who participated in peacekeeping actions in various conflict areas, in the period 2009-2013:

-Percent-

		YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Military structures missions	Leader positions	1.5	2.3	3.5	4	3.7
	Executive positions	1	5	6	3.5	5.5
Individual missions	Executive positions	1.78	3.89	4.29	2	3

(Source: the Ministry of National Defence)

Regarding the legal framework in the field of the immigration, in the period 2010-2014, on the MIA level, a series of legislative amendments were made, coordinated by the General Inspectorate for Immigrations, as follows:

- In March 2013, the provisions of art. 20 and 21 of the Law no.122/2006 regarding the asylum in Romania have been modified in order to transform the refundable aid for the beneficiaries of a form of protection into grants, established by the amount of the social reference indicator. This modification has been necessary due to the accumulation of debts from the fact that some of the beneficiaries of a form of protection, who had the obligation to repay the sums offered as aid, sooner or later were leaving Romania, so the monthly aid could no longer be retrieved.
- In January 2014 came into force the Ordinance no. 1/2014 for amending and supplementing the Law no. 122/2006 regarding the asylum in Romania and the GEO no. 44/2004 regarding the

social integration of foreigners who obtained a form of protection or have a right to stay in Romania, and also of the citizens of the EU and EEA member states. The new normative act introduces provisions regarding the identification of persons with special needs among asylum seekers and persons under international protection and also includes in the vulnerable persons category or with special needs pregnant women, victims of human trafficking, persons with mental disorders, persons who were tortured, raped or suffered other forms of serious psychological, physical or sexual violence, or under other special situations. Also, have been introduced provisions regarding the effective access of persons with international protection to the social rights which establish the conditions and procedures for granting them, depending on the specific of the situation of these persons.

In 2012, the Representation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Romania, under the coordination of the Central Europe Regional Representation and with the financial support of the European Commission implemented the Project „Ensuring effective responses for the vulnerable asylum seekers: Promoting the proper standards to identify and solve the requests of the people with special needs”. The project aimed to identify relevant national legislation, monitoring and national evaluation of current practices and to organize activities to strengthen the institutional capacity to respond the needs of asylum seekers from the vulnerable categories.

Figure no. 20 – Data of statistical interest on the number of asylum requests approved with refugee status or subsidiary protection, for the foreign female citizens, in 2009 – 2013:

	YEAR					TOTAL
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Refugee	29	39	22	43	137	270
Subsidiary protection	8	1	7	41	202	259

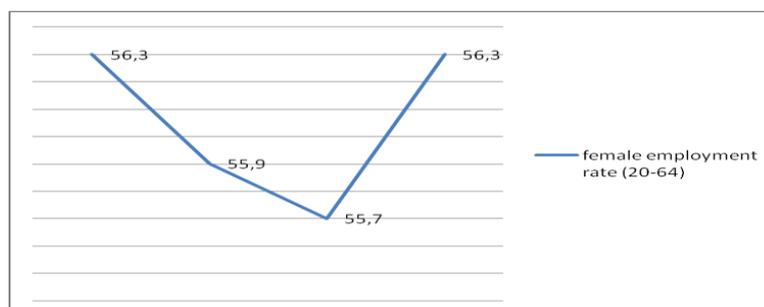
(Source – the Service of Risk Analysis, Strategies and Value of Information of the General Inspectorate for Immigration)

## F. Women and economy

The socio-economic crisis negatively affected the labour markets of all EU Member States, weakening public finances and generating difficulties, especially regarding the employment.

Despite all of these, the EU labour markets proved to be relatively resilient in the first years of the crisis. The factors which may explain the differences between countries on the resistance of the labour markets in time of crisis relates to the degree of segmentation of the labour market, the share of temporary contracts, the strictness of the protection of the labour legislation, the use of active policies in the labour market, the role of social partners, etc.

Figure no. 21 – Female employment rate (20-64 years) in the period 2009-2012



(Source: the National Institute of Statistics)

According to data collected by the NIS in 2012, of the total persons aged 15 years and over, 80% were working or had worked before that date. By gender, there is a slight difference between the percentage of those who are working or ever worked, the men engaged in working activities having a higher rate than women (86.3%, compared to 74.2%).

The employment rate of the working age population (age segment 15-64 years) was of 64.2% (72.1% men, 56.4% women). For the age segment 20-64 years, in 2012, the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 years was of 63.8, at a distance of 6.2 percentual points compared with the national target of 70% established in the context of the Strategy Europe 2020. Higher values were recorded for the male population (71.4%) compared to 56.3% for the female population, and for the age segment 55-64 years, namely the active population which may be defined as the elderly population, the percentage recorded was of 32.9% women and 51.2% men.

A working schedule which exceeds 40 hours per week is more frequently in the case of men (26.6%) than of women (17.9%), women having a higher share in the activities which require a working schedule of less than 30 hours/week.

The employed female population usually work in education (79.8%), healthcare and social assistance (79.6%), commerce, hotels and restaurants (64.3%), while the male population have a high share especially in constructions (93.4%), production and distribution of electric and thermal energy, gas and water (82.4%), public administration and defence (58.5%).

Recording in 2012 an employment share of 15 pp lower than men, women are situated in a vulnerable position in the labour market, especially generated by:

- The level of education. According to the Eurostat data and definitions, 45.7% of women with minimal education and 60.6% of the ones with minimal education are being employed, compared to 84.5% of women with higher education;
- The periods of career interruption (child birth, maternity leave) in which vocational training opportunities are lost in order to adapt to the required skills in the labour market.;
- The insufficient development of child raise and care or other dependents (only 23.46% of women access this kind of facilities compared to the 37.91% of the ones who do not access them) and the inaccessible cost for some social categories of many of the existing services.

In the context of birth rate reduction and working age population decrease, the National Strategy for employment 2014-2020 developed by the MLFSPE, established as a priority goal, the increase of women's participation in the labour market, including support measures to reconcile work and family. This course of action provides the support of women to return in the labour market and their professional reintegration, including the promotion of entrepreneurship and programmes like "*Second chance*" to acquire the skills and qualifications required by the labour market. The Strategy also aims to further actions of stimulating women's participation in the labour market, such as: the development of infrastructure to ensure childcare facilities and support services for the care of dependent family members, raising awareness activities regarding the flexibility of the working schedule and the wage difference between women and men, combating gender stereotypes.

In order to increase women's participation in the labour market, a high attention in the promotion of active measures designed to increase the employment opportunities. Are taking into account the measures of information and professional counselling, mediation, counselling and assistance to start an independent activity, vocational training, evaluation and certification of the professional skills acquired in other ways than the formal ones. At the same time, are envisaged measures of stimulation for employers by offering financial incentives to hire women who belong to groups which are highly vulnerable in the labour market (young graduated women who are at risk of social exclusion, disabled persons, persons over 45 years, persons who have 5 years until the conditions of early retirement or age limit).

In the application of the Law no. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurances system and employment stimulation, with its subsequent amendments and supplements, which regulates the granting of these measures, excludes any form of discrimination based on political criteria, race, nationality, ethnical origin, language, religion, social category, gender and age.

*Figure no. 22* – The situation on women's employment by implementing the stimulation measures provided in the Law no. 76/2002, in the period 2009 - 2013:

Type of measure	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mediation services	99.480	125.071	118.512	107.247	111.576
Information and professional counselling services	22.309	25.973	24.461	22.598	23.121
Vocational training courses	9.027	10.127	8.348	6.950	6.793
Granting incentives to employers who hire unemployed persons aged over 45 years or unemployed persons who are the only householders of single parent families	2.153	6.281	8.844	7.380	5.715
Granting incentives to employers who hire persons who have 3 years to retirement	28	127	121	94	86
Stimulating labour force's mobility	976	1.351	1.384	969	907
Granting incentives to employers who hire graduates	2.185	3.231	3.877	3.299	2.941
Granting employment bonuses for graduates	1.816	2.147	2.008	2.262	2.216
Granting incentives for employers who hire disabled persons	47	113	104	85	89
Temporary employment of labour force in public work of community interest	6.192	3.646	-	-	.
Other active measures	447	232	1.102	1.921	3.038

(Observation: a person may only benefit of a package of measures (mediation, information, counselling, vocational training, etc.) so that the employment is the result of the application of several measures, in total person being pointed out a single person).

*Figure no. 23* – The employment situation of women by the application of the Law no. 72/2007 which supports fixed-term employment, of a maximum 60 calendar days, during student's holidays:

	YEAR					TOTAL
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Number of female SCHOLARS	359	345	335	394	262	1.695
Number of female STUDENTS	100	63	160	188	140	651

The female entrepreneurship is known as one of the measures of economic growth – also lowering the level of poverty – and achieving economic/financial independence of women. Encouraging women to initiate their own business is correlated to the role and position of women in the society and in order to have access to the same opportunities as men, women must necessarily overcome a series of specific obstacles, such as family responsibilities, which are, in most cases, their duty.

Gender disparities persist in entrepreneurship, the number of men who are managing companies being almost four times higher. The survey „*Female entrepreneurship in Romania*” conducted in 2009 revealed the following motivations of women to initiate an entrepreneurial activity: to obtain an additional income (36%); the need of material independence (29%); alternative to unemployment (22%); examples of successful entrepreneurships (7%); expertise in the field (5%); perpetuation of a family tradition (1%).

The intervention field of „*Promoting entrepreneurial culture*” is one of the objectives of SOPHRD, that to increase the level of knowledge, skills and competences of the persons in order to initiate and implement business ideas. In this regard, we mention a series of projects co-financed by the ESF:

- "*FEWRA – Female entrepreneurs in rural areas*", which aimed to increase the entrepreneurship among women in the rural areas;
- "*A better future for women*" which identified the opportunities of involvement and development of skills and competencies of women in rural areas and small cities in starting small business community projects;
- „*E-Word (Empowering Women for Rural Development) Empowering Women for Rural Development. Empowering, Employment, Entrepreneurship*”, implemented by the Agrostar Federation. The main goal of the project was to promote women from rural areas in the labour market and to increase the employment rate among this category, by ensuring the access to specialized services of training, information and professional counselling;
- „*An integrated intervention in order to strengthen the social entrepreneurship of vulnerable women*”. The goals of the project were to eliminate social and professional exclusion of women from the vulnerable groups, by ensuring equal opportunities, building support structures, namely resource centres for social economy and creating social enterprises to contribute to sustainable development and increasing the quality of life;
- „*The inter-regional centre of qualification/re-qualification and entrepreneurship promotion for women – CICAF*” which aims the orientation, counselling and training in profession required by the labour market for 500 women in the development regions North-East, East and Bucharest-Ilfov;
- „*EVA – the Era of Female Entrepreneurship Development*”, which aimed the promotion of European values in the field of equal opportunities and democracy through permanent education and also by developing quality and quantity instruments to monitor the way in which the gender policies are applied;
- „*ProFeminAntrep – Promoting equal opportunities in entrepreneurship*” having as main goal the promotion of equal access in the labour market, increasing the employment opportunities of women in the labour market and entrepreneurial training in order to start a business.

In the Ministry of Economy (ME), the measures of supporting the female entrepreneurship have been implemented through the multiannual national Programme for 2005-2012 for the development of entrepreneurship among women managers from the sector of small and medium enterprises, which also continued in 2013-2014 through the Women Manager Programme.

The goal of the Programme was represented, in the context of issues related to maintain a balance between family obligations and professional duties and of the prejudices still present on local level, the stimulation and support to start and develop private economic structures created by women, by facilitating the access of women entrepreneurs to financing sources. The programme aimed to improve the economic performances of existing enterprises run by women by accessing funding sources from the state budget, auto-employment stimulation and increasing the number of women entrepreneurs in the business community, developing the ability and the entrepreneurship among women, increasing the number of new jobs created in the private economic structures ruled by women.

The Programme also aimed to promote a system of information and instruction to facilitate the mobility of women in the labour market and also the development of their entrepreneurial skills in the private sector, through:

- Preparation and publishing the brochure „*Selections of best practices of women entrepreneurs in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Romania*”;
- Organizing and conducting entrepreneurial training courses and granting a priority place to participate in these courses for the women applicants from rural areas and also from the disadvantaged social backgrounds or from the ones of ethnical minorities;

- Organizing the information campaign „*Women entrepreneurs' days*”, conducted in 8 major cities in Romania, with the subject of the assistance offered to SMEs by the European Union, their competitiveness and the entrepreneurship development among women;

Also in this context the SMEs which have over 50% of the shares/social parts and rights to vote held by women or in which the woman shareholder/partner is also the manager of the SME, they benefitted of the option of financing their investment projects or other current activities through the loans for women entrepreneurs. The rate of coverage with collateral guarantees was of a minimum 20% and the value of the maximum loan was of 100.000 EUR equivalents in RON, for a maximum period of 5 years for the investment loans and a year for current activity, with an interest rate of 5 percentual points lower than the market rate.

In order to achieve, in the context of the Strategy Europe 2020, the national goal of the employment rate in 2010 of 70% for the age group 20-64 years, Romania considers that the implementation of focused measures to eliminate the constraints from the way of the employment growth in order to lead to the improvement of the labour market, to facilitate the transition from unemployment or inactivity to employment, to consolidate the professional skills and to increase the quality of employment, with priority for the people residents in the rural areas, young people and women, are priority objectives.

### **G. Women in charge and decision-making**

Although the balanced participation of women and men in the political decision-making process is not yet materialized in a normative act, it is subject to many important public debates.

All parliamentary parties are enclosing in their own status provisions, including the shares of representation (not more than 30%), relating to a larger participation and a more balanced representation of women and men in the electoral competition inside and outside the party.

In the elections for local public authorities, the legislation 2008-2012, women have occupied 12.6% of the county counsellor's positions, 10.8% of the local counsellors and 3.5% of the mayor's positions.

The elections for local public authorities of June 2012 generally revealed a low representation of women both in the candidate's positions and also in the elected candidates for the positions in the local public: president of the County Council, member of the County Council and mayor (for 3.178 localities, of which 107 municipalities, 218 cities and 2.853 villages). The comparison of the data resulted from local elections in 2012 with the ones in 2008 reveals the continuous trend of women's under-representation.

The percentage of women candidates for the three positions in the local public authorities situated at around 12%, of which only half of them have been elected. Overall, the percentage of local elected men is of 94% and for women is of almost 6%. Breakdown by elected positions, the situation is the following: for the position of the County Council President, men have been elected in proportion of 100%, for the County Counsellor the proportion was of 85.78% men and 14.22% women, and for the position of mayor, 96.35% men and 3.65% women. Regarding the localities in which women have been elected as mayor, it must be mentioned that, compared with 2008 when all positions occupied by women mayors were in villages, in these elections women were elected mayors in 2 municipalities and 5 cities.

In the parliamentary elections of December 2012, have been recorded a total number of 2.473 candidates, of which 349 women (14.11%) and 2.124 men (85.89%). Of the total 588 members of Parliament elected, 67 (11.39%) are women and 521 (88.61%), are men.

The analysis of the „*Evolution of women representation in the Romanian Parliament*” conducted in 2013 by the Permanent Electoral Authority reveals that during 6 parliamentary terms the number of women increased progressively from 24 (1990-1992) to 68 women in the current Parliament.

Figure no. 24 – The share of seats held by women in Parliament

	Parliamentary term						
	1990-1992	1992-1996	1996-2000	2000-2004	2004-2008	2008-2012	2012-present
Share	4.9%	3.7%	4.7%	10.8%	10.2%	9.8%	11.4%

(Source: the Permanent Electoral Authority)

In 2012, the analysis conducted by the MLFSPE to update the online data base of the European Commission regarding the situation of women and men in decision-making positions in the public administration reveals that the share of women who held decision-making positions in the public administration in Romania (46% in the decision level 1 and 56% in decision level 2) is higher than the European average (29% women in decision level 1 and 37% women in decision level 2).

In 2012, the Romanian Government was composed by the Prime – Minister, Vice – Prime Ministers, Ministers and Ministers delegates and had 29 members, of which 6 women – 20.69% and 23 men – 79.31%. In the central institutions were appointed 27 Ministers and Minister Delegates. Of this total, the number of women was 6 and for men were 21.

The total number of Ministers was 18, of which 3 women and 15 men. The women Ministers were active in the fields of labour, family, social protection and elderly people, environment and climate changes and transportation. The delegates Ministers were 9, of which 3 women and 6 men. The women delegates were active in the fields of social dialogue, water, forest and fishing, small and medium enterprises, business environment and tourism.

From the perspective of the balanced participation in decision-making, the MLFSPE conducted, in the last 3 years more analyses, as follows:

- The analysis of „*Women’s and men’s representation in the elections for the local public authorities in 2012*”, which followed women’s and men’s representation both in the electoral competition and in their elections in the positions of the local public administration, on national, county, city and villages levels. It focused on the distribution based on gender criteria of the candidates and elected candidates for the position of County Council President, member of the County Council and mayor and reflects the interest of women and men to occupy positions of political representation on local level– the application and also the electoral preferences of citizens by gender – the elected candidates;
- The analysis of the „*Women’s and men’s representation in the parliamentary elections in 2012. The situation of the applications and the seats assigned following the validation of the elections*”. The analysis of women’s and men’s representation in the parliamentary elections from 9 December 2012, both on the level of applications and also on the seats assigned following the validation of the elections, was based on the official data published by the Central Electoral Office. The analysis criteria were: number and share of women and men on the electoral lists of candidates and the members of the Parliament elected, gender representation of the candidates and the elected members of the Parliament in the Chambers of Deputies and Senate, the regional representation of candidates and elected members of the Parliament and also the representation of the candidates and Parliament officials at the level of political parties and pre-electoral political alliances including the constitutive political;
- „*Situation of women and men in decision-making positions in the central public administration 2013*” is the result of the analysis, processing and data and information evaluation which have been provided by all the component institutions of the central public administration of the Government, namely Ministries and the General Secretariat of the Government regarding the participation rate of women and men in decision-making positions at the level of central public administration. The survey analyses the rate of participation of women and men in executive decision-making positions at the level of central public administration: Ministries and decentralized units of the Ministries on local level, institutions subordinated/ under the authority of these Ministries and other specialized bodies organized under the authority of the Ministries, exclusively financed from the State budget.

## H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women

The main institutional body in the field of gender equality was represented, since 2005 and until 2010, by the National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (NAEOWM), legal authority subordinated to MLFSP.

In June 2010, following the normative acts promoted by the Government which aimed the re-organization of some public authorities and institutions, the rationalisation of public expenditures, supporting the business environment and respecting the framework agreements with the European Commission and the International Monetary Fund, the GEO no. 68/30 June 2010 has been adopted regarding some measures of re-organization of the MLFSP and the institutions subordinated, in its coordination or under its authority, through which NAEOWM has been dissolved. Further on, the GD no. 728 of 21 July 2010 has been adopted for the amending and supplementing the GD no. 11/2009 regarding the organization and functioning of the MLFSP through which it was created, as a specialized technical directorate, the Directorate for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (DEOWM).

In order to implement the Government public policy in the field of equal opportunities and treatment between women and men, the MLFSPE assumed objectives in the field, implemented through specific measures included in two strategic documents: the National Strategy in the field of equal opportunities between women and men for the period 2006 - 2009 and for 2010 – 2012.

The National Strategy for Equal Opportunities between women and men for the period 2006-2009 was approved by the G.D. no. 319/8 March 2006. This strategic document aimed to establish a series of specific measures in order to eliminate any form of direct or indirect discrimination on gender grounds and to allow the exercise of citizen's freedom and its fundamental rights, whether male or female. The main accomplishments of the Strategy for the period 2006 – 2009, were:

- The development and the improvement of the legislative framework in the field by continuing the transposition of the European *acquis* provisions in the field;
- Socio-economic analyses of women in the rural and urban areas;
- The campaign „*Join the decision!*”
- Information campaigns regarding the legislation in the field of anti-discrimination, on gender ground;
- The information campaign for family physicians and family planning regarding the „*Objectives of the NAEOWM on the reconciliation of family and career*”;
- Debates on the image of women in advertising and media. The effects on teenagers;
- Debates and other actions on the identification of means by which prevent and combat violence against women.

The National Strategy for Equal Opportunities between women and men for 2010-2012 has been adopted by the G.D. no. 237 of 24.03.2010. As the previous strategic document, the Strategy aimed to respond by measures and concrete actions for the problematic situations which have been identified on various specific intervention areas, such as education, labour market, social life, roles and gender stereotypes, participation in decision-making. The main activities carried out were:

- Organizing round tables on the role of policies on reducing the wage gap between women and men (with the participation of trade unions and employers organizations and also the representatives of the business environment);
- Holding meetings on central and local level with social partners and other representatives of the civil society to promote measures in order to ensure equal opportunities and treatment for women and men;

- Participation in the implementation of projects to promote equal opportunities and treatment for women and men co-financed from the European Social Fund(FSE) and other grants on areas of action, such as:
  - Enhance the understanding and interpretation of the test cases by lawyers, from the perspective of the principle of equality between women and men and the compliance with the national European Union's (EU) legislation in the field in the judiciary practice;
  - Promoting equal opportunities in entrepreneurship, stimulating the involvement of women, generally, and of women from the rural area, especially, to start and develop their own business, in the context of sustainable development;
  - Improving the access of Roma people in the labour market and supporting the social economy: promoting and developing integrated services by creating cooperatives for women, ensuring the access to formal education and developing employment services, specialized and personalized;
  - Developing the capacity of trade unions to promote equal opportunities in the labour market, for women from the vulnerable groups;
  - Institutional support for the development of the activity of the factors interested in the issue of gender and opportunities equality;
  - Equal Opportunities' Weeks: workshops for the employees of the structures involved in the social protection system, job fairs for equal opportunities, public debates on discrimination and equal access in the labour market, round tables to identify the means to eliminate from media gender stereotypes and discriminations on all grounds.
- Dissemination of promotional and informative materials in all the events conducted;
- Publishing a guideline with models of conciliation of family and career, also including law provisions, nationally distributed;
- Diagnose the impact of the video media on role construction and gender stereotypes;
- Encouraging the fair representation of women and men in the decision-making process, by introducing affirmative measures for women, in order to increase their number in the leadership and decision positions.

CONES ran during the period 2006 - 2010 in the coordination of the former NAEOWM and actively contributed in the development and implementation of the first two National Strategies in the field of equal opportunities for women and men for the periods 2006 – 2009 and 2010 - 2012. CONES also supported other activities which have been carried out, having an important role in the introduction of gender perspective in the policies and programmes conducted on national level.

The MLFSPE, through the specialized technical directorate, coordinated the activity of COJES. In the context of maintaining a permanent relation with its presidents, information have been provided regarding the evolutions in the field, other documents (surveys, analyses, situations) which may be subject of the trimestral information and debates, other materials to support current activity. During 2010-2012, COJES organized meetings, reunions, debates on topics included in the National Strategy, such as: balanced participation of women and men in the decision-making process, the elimination of gender stereotypes, the role of woman in the rural area, reducing wage gaps, etc. At these events participated representatives of the social partners, local and central public administration, non-governmental organizations and citizens.

### **I. Human rights for women**

The Romanian Constitution provides in Title I, art. 16 para.(1) the fact that „*citizens are equal before the law and public authorities, without any privilege or discrimination*” and on para. (3), the fact that „*access to public, civil or military positions or dignities may be granted, according to the law, to persons whose citizenship is Romanian and whose domicile is in Romania. The Romanian State shall guarantee equal opportunities for women and men to occupy such positions and*

*dignities*”. Also, in article 41 para. (4) is provided the fact that *„on equal work with men, women shall get equal wages*”. Art. 11 Para.(2) provides that the international treaties ratified by the Romanian Parliament are a part of the national legislation.

GO no. 137/2000 regarding the prevention and sanctioning of all forms of discrimination, republished, ensures the legal framework in the definition of discrimination in Romania. According to the provisions of the Art. 2 Para.1 of the mentioned normative act, *„...discrimination means any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference, based on race, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, social category, belief, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, non-contagious chronic disease, HIV infection, belonging to a disadvantaged category, as well as any other ground which has the purpose of effect the restriction, elimination of recognition, using or exercise, in equal conditions, of the human rights and the fundamental rights or the rights recognized by the law, in the political, economic, social and cultural fields or in any other field of public life.”*

In accordance with the legal provisions, the complaints and petitions are forwarded to the competent institutions in order to solve and apply sanctions, institutions assigned by the Law no. 202/2002 on equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, republished. These institutions are the following:

- Labour Inspection, through the territorial Labour Inspectorates, if the gender discrimination occurred in the workplace;
- National Council for Combating Discrimination, for all forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination;
- Trade unions and non-governmental organizations which have the core of activity the protection of human rights, and also other legal entities which have a legitimate interest in respecting the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men which can, at the demand of the victims of discrimination, to represent/assist in the administrative procedures of these persons;
- Competent Courts.

In order to apply the provisions of the Law 202/2002, the persons who hold elements which lead to the presumption of a gender discrimination can directly address to the competent Courts. According to the law, within three years from the date of the offense, alleged to be discriminatory, the person presenting facts that lead to the assumption of a direct or indirect discrimination based on gender grounds has the right to address the competent Court, according to the common rights, to request compensations for substantial damages and/or moral damages and/or also to eliminate the consequences of the discriminatory facts, the requests of these persons being exempt from the stamp duty.

It is important to mention that for facts which presume the existence of a direct or indirect discrimination, the burden shifts to the person against whom the complaint/claim was filed to, or, where appropriate, the sue petition, that person being the one who have to prove the non-infringement of the principle of equal treatment for women and men..

The Institution of Ombudsman has not recorded in the reference period any petition regarding the infringement/breach of the constitutional principle provided by the art.16, para. (3) of the fundamental Law. However, the Institution of Ombudsman organized in November 2011 the reunion on *„Equal opportunities and treatment for men and women*” in which participated representatives of the non-governmental organizations in the field. The meeting ended by concluding some collaboration agreements with two organizations fighting for the rights of citizens, the Association National and International League for the Protection of Human Rights and the National Union of Roma Communities, through which the petitions which relate to a possible infringement of the constitutional principle of equal opportunities for women and men to be transmitted, for a competent settlement, to the Institution of Ombudsman.

## **J. Women and media**

The strategic project ALTFEM, co-financed by the ESF through the SOPHRD Programme 2007-2013 aimed to improve the perception on the professional and social role of women and to raise the awareness of media experts and operators, social partners, civil society's organizations, public authorities in the field of labour and women, in general, on the issue of equal opportunities in the labour market.

Within this project, the TBWA Bucharest (powerful global communication company, present in over 40 countries), the Foundation Centre Partnership for Equality (non-governmental organization which, for almost 10 years, proposes solutions to improve the quality of life, by promoting gender equality and integration of gender equality in the economic, political and social fields) and also ActiveWatch (Media Monitoring Agency specialized in media rights, anti-discrimination, good governance, communication and research in media), have conducted the media analysis entitled „*The image of women and men in media and advertising*”. The survey was conducted in the period 15 February – 15 May 2011 on three levels of analysis: TV commercials, TV shows and print media.

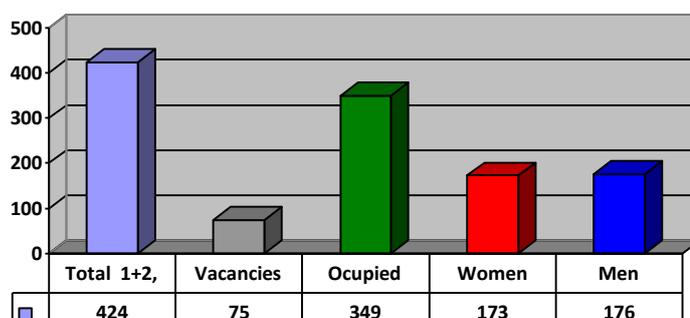
The team analysed the image of women and men in the media, as is reflected in the media, by the actions and social roles of the actors on the media stage and the gender stereotypes used in the media. The results of the research highlighted the fact that the audio-visual space is saturated by traditionalist and sexist stereotypes, woman having a controversial role (from housewife to sexual object). Only a third of the women invoked by the journalists are being presented as professionals or experts, in other cases they are presented as social actors who acquire their status by the association with a strong man or by their physical and sexual features.

Within the project CHANCE – “*National campaign of public awareness on the gender and opportunities equality in the labour market and institutional support by the development of the actors interested in the issue of gender and opportunities equality*”, conducted in the period 2011-2013 in all the 8 Regions of development of Romania, the activity, “*The Caravans of the Equal Opportunities' Week*”, each one day being dedicated to the meeting with the media. The meetings, attended by over 70 operators of the regional media, aimed to analyse and debate the role of the media in combating stereotypes against women and men and vulnerable persons. Discussions were held on the role of the media in combating the discrimination in the workplace, and also on the models of messages which should be promoted, it was analysed the manner in which through family and school education, can be built and strengthened the rejection attitude which children and teenagers may manifest towards discriminatory/degrading situations to which some social categories are exposed in the media. Audio-video instruments were used to present the way in which the gender stereotypes, inclusively promoted by the media, influence the employers and the candidates in the specific relations in the labour market.

## **K. Women and the environment**

The analysis „*The situation of women and men in decision-making positions in the central public administration 2013*” is structured as follows: decision-making level 1 includes the following decision-making positions: General Secretary, General Secretary Deputy, General Executive and General Executive Deputy (positions following the dignitary position); decision-making level 2 includes the following positions: executive, executive deputy, head department and head office (following the decision-making level 1); level of representation A: central governmental institution, namely the Ministry and the General Secretary of the Government; level of representation B: decentralized units of the ministries from local level, institutions, agencies, other specialized bodies under the suborder/under the authority of these exclusively funded from the State budget.

*Figure no. 25 – number of women and men in decision-making positions in the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*



(The reference date for the Reports is 1 August 2013.)

Overall, the share of women and men in decision-making positions in the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change is almost equal. Of the total 349 occupied positions, men hold 176 executive positions (50.43%) and women, 173 (49.57%). On the representation level A, the share of women in executive positions is higher than the one of men's. Of the total 59 occupied positions, 36 are occupied by women (61.02%) and 23 by men (38.98%). On the representation level B, the situation is reversed: of the total occupied positions of 290, 153 (52.76%) are occupied by men and 137 (47.24%) by men.

On the decisional level 1, the share of women in decision-making positions is almost equal with one of men: of the total 21 decision-making positions occupied, 11 belong to women and 10 to men. On the decisional level 2, the share of men is slightly superior to the one of women: of the total 328 occupied positions, 166 are occupied by men (50.62%) and 162 by women (49.39%).

Figure no. 26 – number of women and men in decision-making positions in the Ministry of Transportation



(The date of reference for the Report is 1 August 2013.)

Within the Ministry of Transportation, on both levels of representation, the positions of decisional level 1 and 2 fall mostly to men: 53.09%), and 46.91% to women. But, if in the Ministry the decision-making positions of levels 1 and 2 fall to women with a share of 54.35%, on the level of representation B, the decisional levels 1 and 2 are occupied in proportion of (62.85%) by men and 37.15% by women.

### L. Girl-child

In order to ensure equal access to studies in the pre-primary education, compulsory, technical and vocational, MNE is constantly acting in order to increase the school attendance of children, by:

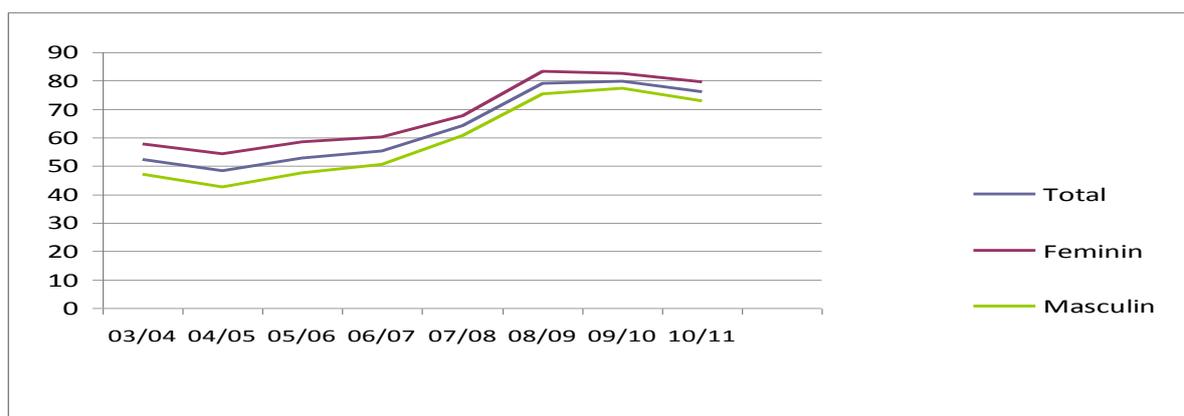
- Introduction of provisions to encourage the completion of the compulsory education for all children, and also to increase the quality of education.
- Reducing the gaps of children's access to education, by:
  - Investments in infrastructure of the schools situated in small and medium localities in the rural area or disadvantaged areas;
  - Restructuring the national school network to exclusively employ qualified teachers;

- Strengthening the school participation of children through educational and support and social protection programs. Regarding the scholarships and grants for studies, these are not conditioned by gender criteria, but by incomes. MNE conducts programs of social support, such as: Money for High school, Euro 200, School supplies, Vocational Scholarship.
- Promoting educational programs such as „*Second chance*”, in collaboration with the authorities of the local public administration, through the associated School Inspectorates:
  - Primary school – for persons who exceed with 4 years the appropriate age for the grade and who, by various reasons, did not graduated this level of education until 14 years old;
  - Lower secondary education – for persons who exceed with 4 years the appropriate age for the grade, graduated primary school but dropped out gymnasium school. The curriculum combines the compulsory general/specific theoretical training and the vocational qualification necessary to obtain the 3 EQF level.

As a result of the coherent and consistent implementation, without gender discrimination of the measures of growth and support of school attendance of children, there is an increasing trend of school enrolment, with higher shares, of the females. (*Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Annex no. 1*).

The share of high school graduation, with or without high school diploma, maintain the trend of growth of the recent years, both in total and on gender (*Table 7, Annex no. 1*) and the share of graduation of high school with high school diploma reveals a better situation for girls (*Table 8, Annex no. 1*).

*Figure no. 27 – The share of graduation with and without high school diploma per years*



(Source: MNE, observation- the purple line represents women and the green one represents men and the blue one is the total)

Also, statistics reveal that the share of school dropout is lower among female scholars, except for the vocational education (*Tables 9, 10, 11, Annex no. 1*). Regarding the average attendance of education from pre-school to higher education, gender differences may be observed in favour of girls (*Table 12, Annex no. 1*).

Regarding the access to education of Roma girls and women, we mention that the education addressing to this ethnicity, both Roma boys and young/men and also Roma girls and young/women, has a series of characteristics arising from the promotion of positive measures:

- Of the total number for Roma in high schools, 40-45% are for girls;
- In the last five years, variable number (around 18-22) kindergartens operate in the Romani language. All teachers are Roma women;
- 80% of the teachers of Romani language in grades I-IV (with 4 mandatory classes/week of Romanian language and literature), are women;
- Of the total number of seats allocated to Roma people for the admission to colleges of the State universities (academic year 2013-2014), 65% belong to girls;

- Of the total persons from colleges, future Romani language teachers and specialist in the Roma linguistic field in the Faculty of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures of the University of Bucharest, 80% are girls;
- Of the total Roma teachers, 70% are female teachers;
- In school year 2011-2012, 443 teachers ensured teaching Romani language, History and Roma traditions or the Roma language, in over 300 school units. Women represent 70% of the Roma teachers who teach these disciplines;
- 40% of women in the positions of Roma and non-Roma inspectors for educational issues of the Roma population on the level of county school inspectorates (42 inspectors);
- 40% of women of the methodologists' network for Roma language, History, traditions and schooling (on the level of each county, between 2-6 methodologists, of which at least one for the Roma Language, History and traditions, 146 methodologists on country level);
- Of the total 989 Roma school mediators, 60-67% are women;
- In the period 2006–2013, annually, about 5.000-7.000 teenagers, young and adults, of which 60% Roma, participated in the program „Second chance”. Roma women represented 45% of the share of 60% of Roma beneficiaries;

In the period 2011-2012, the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) continued the activity of dissemination of the project “*Gender dimension in education*”, project in partnership with the MNE and supported by UNICEF Romania. Based on its conclusions, a set of guidelines has been elaborated for teachers from the primary and secondary school through which teaching recommendations are promoted to value gender dimension in the school practice. The main goal of the guidelines is to offer teachers of the primary and secondary school instruments and counselling regarding their application in the classroom activities, to value the differences and to promote gender partnerships.

The set of guidelines elaborated on specific curricula areas (Language and Communication, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Technologies, Human and Society, Music education and Arts Education, Physical education and Sports, Counselling and School Orientation) determinate teachers to discover those clichés which work as barriers and invite them to realise a parallel lecture of the specific fields of a curriculum area, beyond the boundaries of the disciplines they teach.

At the same time, teachers can use a Compendium to value the gender dimension in education, which offers a set of specific instruments of auto-evaluation and evaluation of the school institutions from the perspective of gender dimension and also a set of evaluation indicators of the school manuals relevant for gender issue. The Compendium also offers teachers a Glossary of terms which presents a series of basic concepts to understand the gender perspective in education: gender identity, gender socialization, stereotypes, models, prejudices, gender partnership, etc.

Over 80 courses were conducted in which participated about 4.000 teachers of the whole country, on strategies of preventing and combating violence in schools. The access is free to all citizens at: <http://training.ise.ro>. At the same time, on the Platform of the Learning Centre of the IES are provided for teachers or parent's online courses on different disciplines and resources on gender dimension in education.

In Romania there are no differences between girls and boys regarding the access to health services, there is no discrimination in health and nutrition between girls and boys. Both boys and girls benefit of free medical assistance and the nutrition programs conducted in schools, on national level, address to all children.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS in children in Romania declined significantly starting with the late 90's and continuing until nowadays, on a low level. On 31.12.2013, the cumulative incidence of HIV/AIDS in children was of 0.37/100.000 inhabitants. This fact was caused by the reduction to zero, of what, in Romania, was defined as the horizontal transmission, by strictly applying the prevention of HIV infection in the health system.

Romania continued to pay special attention to the issue of maternal-fetal transmission, so that, currently, achieved a decrease of the transmission rate of the HIV virus to values below 5% (2.64% of the new cases of infection with the HIV/AIDS virus recorded in 2013), aiming to reduce it below 2% over the next three years.

Figure no. 28 – Trends in the way of transmission in Romania, for the period 2009-2013.

Way of transmission	YEAR				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vertical	20(4%)	25(5%)	21(3%)	21(2.6%)	21(2.64%)
MSM (men sex with men)	44(9%)	60(11%)	95(13%)	89(10.8%)	88(11.04%)
IDC (i.e. drugs consumers)	7 (1.4%)	14 (3%)	131 (18%)	252 (30.6%)	233 (29.23%)
MSM/IDC		1 (<0.5%)	5 (1%)	6 (1%)	5 (0.63%)
Heterosexual	383 (77%)	399 (75%)	440 (61%)	414 (50%)	435 (54.58%)
Unknown	43 (8.6%)	32 (6%)	28 (4%)	39 (5%)	15 (1.88%)
TOTAL	497	531	720	821	797

(Source: Data provided by the MH)

An important progress in the field of preventing and combating the violence against children and domestic violence, including the aspects of the violence against women and girls, was represented by the GD no. 49/201, Annexe 1 – the Framework-methodology on the prevention and multidisciplinary and in the network intervention in the situations of violence against children and domestic violence. The normative act includes a series of regulations which:

- promote integrated procedures of referral, intervention (case management) and prevention of the violence against children and domestic violence;
- promotes operational definitions for all the classic forms of violence against children (physical abuse, emotional/psychological abuse, neglect, exploitation/sexual exploitation and work exploitation, trafficking) and for the special ones (non-accidental poisoning, shaken baby syndrome, the Munchausen Syndrome by proxy, Stockholm Syndrome and Internet violence), in order to build a common language for the specialists from different systems;
- promote the inter-institutional cooperation by recognizing the Local Inter-sectorial Teams (LIT) by the decision of the County Councils and the Councils of the Bucharest city sectors, recommend the unification of all teams with similar responsibilities (work exploitation, domestic violence, children trafficking, equal opportunities etc.) to avoid duplications and the waste of resources;
- make available for specialists a table of correspondence between the forms of violence against children and the Crime Code/other laws, in order to facilitate the inter-institutional intervention and to begin the prosecution of the assaulter.

Of the programs conducted by the MLFSPE in the field of combating violence against children, we mention:

- The program for the victims of domestic violence, conducted based on the Loan Agreement no. 4825 RO between Romania and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), ratified by the Law no. 40/2006. Having as main purpose the improvement of life conditions and the social inclusion of the victims of domestic violence, in the period November 2012 - January 2013 has been conducted the campaign to raise awareness of the public opinion “*Domestic violence should not leave you cold*” which included: 7 regional conferences, a survey, 35 street events- like caravan on three different routes across the country and 2 TV and radio spots. At the same time, 4 centres were set up to shelter victims of domestic violence: in the 3rd Sector of Bucharest City and in Suceava, Dâmbovița and Iași counties.

- In 2010-2012 was conducted the National Interest Program 2 (NIP 2) „*Intervention in Domestic Violence Situations*” approved by the GD 1007/2010. Within this program, were carried out 2 projects implemented by the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection (GDSACP) of the counties of Vaslui and Alba, through which specialized services were set up and information campaigns were conducted.

In the GDSACP Vaslui was established the Department for emergency intervention and a phone number for the emergency cases in Vaslui (with a local component in Bârlad) of which benefitted 90 victims of the violence against child and/or domestic violence, and 50 families in which there were violence acts have been oriented to competent institutions or service in the field. Also, 20 information campaigns were conducted and 2 press conferences have been organized, through which 500 brochures, 200 posters and 3000 flyers have been distributed.

In the GDSACP Alba was established the Department of Child Helpline and the Domestic Violence Victims Helpline. Also, were conducted activities to promote the project and organized a scientific seminar entitled „STOP TO ABUSE AND VIOLENCE!”.

### **Section Three: Data and statistics**

In accordance with the Law 226/2009 on the organizing and functioning of the official statistics in Romania, in the national statistics system are included the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the offices of statistics of the central public administration, of the local public administration, offices of statistics of other public authorities and institutions, other than the ones existing in the structure of the National Bank of Romania, and also the National Bank of Romania.

The NIS is the main state authority in the field of collecting statistic data. The inventory of the social indicators available for gender statistics realized by the Institute can be found in the *Annex no. 3 and Annex no. 4* presents the series of data corresponding to the reference period 2009-2012/2013 for the indicators calculated by the NIS which belong to the minimum set of gender indicators. In addition, where the indicator was not available, proxy indicators have been proposed.

Regarding the information on violence against women, Eurostat launched in 2011 a Regulation project on violence „*European statistics on safety from crime*” which stipulated the development of a statistical research in this field. The project was about to be implemented in the Member States of the European Union in 2013 but did not materialized, the Regulation project being rejected by the European Parliament.

The MLFSPE collects annually information regarding the domestic violence both from the local public institutions and also from the non-governmental organizations active in the mentioned field. Most of the indicators established in 2013 by the UNO Commission are to be found in the actual instruments of collecting data. Given that, currently, a new model of single-sheet of registration, reporting and management for the cases of domestic violence is about to be developed, which will take into consideration the indicators and the registration criteria of the cases of domestic violence used in the European area, the UN indicators are about to be improved.

In 2011, took place the last census of the Romanian population. According to the preliminary published data, the resident population is of 20.121.641 persons, down from the previous census from 2002 with 7.26% (1.559.333 persons). Women represent 51.4% of the total resident population (10.333.064 persons). The decrease of population compared with the previous census equally affected both genders, the structure on gender remaining almost identical between the two censuses: 48.6% men and 51.4% women.

The decline of the resident population is caused by the negative natural increase (the difference between the birth rate and the death rate) and also by the migration of the population to other countries, especially in the European Union (mostly Italy and Spain).

Figure no. 29 – the compared situation of the structure of population in relation to the previous census:

	2011		2002		2011 in percentage compared to 2002
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>TOTAL</b>	20.121.641	100.0	21.698.181	100.0	92.7
<b>Men</b>	9.788.577	48.6	10.581.350	48.8	92.5
<b>Women</b>	10.333.064	51.3	11.116.831	51.2	92.9

The trend from the previous years are still kept in terms of the general decrease of the number of persons and the superior number of women compared with the number of men (a difference of 544.4087). In the past 9 years has been recorded a decrease of the number of women (with 783.767 less women compared with the census from 2002) and also, to a greater extent, of the number of men (with 792.773 less men than in 2002). The ratio between women and men is of 1.055 (1.055 women to 1.000 men, compared with 1.051, in 2002).

In municipalities and cities are living 10,859 thousand people, representing 54.0% of the total resident population. Compared with the situation of the previous census, the share of the resident population in the urban area increased compared to the rural area, with 1.3 percentual points. The decrease of the number of population compared with 2002 is more pronounced in the rural area (with 9.6%, compared with a decrease of 5.0% in the urban area).

Figure no. 30 – The structure of the population on residence areas in 2011, compared to 2002

	2011		2002		2011 in percent compared to 2002
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>TOTAL</b>	20.121.641	100.0	21.698.181	100.0	92.7
<b>URBAN</b>	10.858.790	54.0	11.436.736	52.7	92.5
<b>RURAL</b>	9.262.851	46.0	10.261.445	47.3	92.9

In 2011, children (0 -14 years) hold a share of 15.9% of the total resident population, the young population (15 - 24 years) represents 12.3%, adult persons (25 - 64 years) are the majority (55.7%) and the elderly persons aged over 65 years and over, 16.1% of the total. The elderly aged 85 years and over hold a share of 1.3% of the total resident population.

Compared with 2002, the distribution of the resident population on age groups obviously reflects the aging of the population. So, the age groups 10 - 14 years, 15 - 19 years and 20 - 24 years decreased as share in the total resident population caused by the continuous decrease, after 2002, of the number of births. The age groups 25 - 29 years, 30 - 34 years and 35 - 39 years have a higher share than in 2002, as a result of the aging phenomenon of the generations of 15 - 29 years and the age group 40 - 44 years holds the highest share, of 8.7% in total. Also, the age groups 75 -79 years, 80 - 84 years and 85 years and over, sum up to 7.2% of the resident population (compared to 4.9% in 2002).

Almost half of the resident population are people who are married. Two persons of five have never been married, widowed represent one tenth of the total resident population, and the divorced persons hold a share of 4.2%. 745,5 thousand people said that live in consensual union. The gender distribution of the resident population based on their marital status reveals some significant differences. Thus, while 29.4% of the men over 18 years old and over have never been married, the share of women in the same situation is of 18.2%. Because of the higher life expectancy of women, the share of widowed women in the number of the ones aged 18 years and over is higher than the one of men (18.4% compared to 4.5%). In 20 October 2011, 5.9% of the adult women were divorces, a higher share than the one registered by men (4.5%).

Differences can also be seen when analysing the distribution on residence areas of the resident population, on legal marital status. In the urban area are found more frequently than in the rural area divorces persons (6.3% of the total resident population of 18 years old and over in the urban area compared to 3.8% of the resident population in the rural area), and in the rural area widowed persons are more common (14.3% compared to 9.6%).

Of the total resident population aged 10 years and over, 44.2% have a low level of education (primary, gymnasium or no schooling), 41.4% medium level (post - high school, high school, vocational or technical foremen) and 14.4% high level. On 20 October 2011, there were 245.4 thousand illiterate persons. The number of illiterate persons reduced by a half compared to the one recorded in the census in 2002.

Between the two censuses it can be observed an increase of the level of training of the resident population. Thus, the share of the persons aged 10 years and over with high level of education (except Masters or PhD), raised from 7.1% to 12.6%, of the ones who graduates high school increased from 21.4% to 24.4%, at the same time with the decrease of the share of persons who graduated primary level (from 20.1% to 14.2%). The persons who did not graduated represent a share of 3.0% of the resident population of 10 years old and over, while in 2002, these persons held a share of 5.6%. Women have a higher rate of an university degree than 10 years ago: the share of women with higher education was in 2011, two times higher than the one registered in the census of 2002.

A quarter of the men graduated high schools or secondary school. Higher education are more common in the persons in the urban area (22.4% of the resident population aged 10 years and over who live in municipalities and cities and hold a higher education degree, compared to 4.7% of the inhabitants in the rural area). In the rural area, instead, are more common the persons with secondary level of education (36.6% compared to 19.0% in the urban area) and with primary education (20.9 % compared to 8.5%).

A category of population highlighted in the census which is not a part of the resident population is represented by the persons who went abroad for a period of at least one year. The number of persons of this category is of 727,5 thousand and obviously, only includes a part of the number of the external emigrants. They were gone, for at least one year, almost equally, both men and women (364,8 thousand and 362,7 thousand), more from the urban area than from the rural area (54.0% compared to 46.0%).

Towards other countries are moving, especially, the persons from the working age category: 46.2% of 20 - 34 years old and 24.8% of 35 - 44 years old. Of the ones who left the country for a long period, aged 30 - 39 years, about 54% are men. Women predominate in the big age groups and especially, the one of over 45 years old (55.1% for the age group 45 - 49 years and 66.8% for women aged 65 years and over). There are out of the country especially children and young people aged up to 25 years from the rural area (55.5% of the persons who left for a long period of 0 - 24 years old) and adults and elderly of 50 years old, more from cities and towns (69.6% of the total persons who left for a long period, aged over 50 years).

#### **Section Four: Further priorities**

In March 2014, in order to strengthen the institutional capacity in the field of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, by the GEO no. 11/19.03.2014 it was established the Department for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal entity, subordinated to the MLFSPE, with responsibilities in the development, coordination and implementation of the Government strategies and policies in the field of equal opportunities for women and men.

Based on the normative act mentioned above, the GD no. 250/02.04.2014 has been adopted on the organization and functioning of the Department for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men. Fully financed from the State budget through the budget of the MLFSPE, the Department is headed by a State Secretary appointed and dismissed by the decision of the Prime Minister.

The main responsibilities of the Department are:

- Coordinates the implementation of the Government policies and strategies in the field of equal opportunities for women and men;
- Proposes to the MLFSPE law projects, national plans of action for equal opportunities for women and men and ensures their implementation;
- Collects statistical data, develops reports, surveys, analyses and prognosis regarding the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, in all the fields of activity;
- Elaborates, substantiates, proposes and develops programs and projects, legally approved, in the field of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men;
- Represents the Romanian Government in the European and international bodies in the field and collaborates with similar structures from other countries;
- Cooperates with local and central authorities, with education and research institutions, with non-governmental organizations, with social partners, inclusively with the non-governmental organizations involved in the field, to elaborate and implement public policies, in order to accomplish the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for women and men;
- Seeks, along with the responsible institutions and public authorities, the implementation and the compliance of the provisions of the international treaties and conventions to which Romania is a part of, in the field of human rights and equal opportunities.
- Ensures the compliance and exercises the control over the implementation of the provisions of the Law no. 202/2002 on the equal opportunities for women and men, republished.

The Government Programme 2013 - 2016 aims in the chapter „Labour”, more courses of action which are designed to promote and strengthen the equal opportunities and treatment for women and men in the labour market. In the chapter ”Education”, *the Social Package Guaranteed for Education* includes the guarantee of equal opportunities, regardless the social status of the families to which the child belong to, the gender, religion, ethnicity, psychomotor abilities, etc. and the program *Second chance through education* guarantees the principle of equal opportunities and the elimination of any forms of discrimination.

In accordance with the specific responsibilities of the MLFSPE in the field of equal opportunities for women and men, in the elaboration of the policies and national plans of action of the Government in this field, the project of National Strategy in the field of equal opportunities for women and men for 2014-2017 has been elaborated and the General Plan of Action for its implementation. In accordance with the goals of the Government Programme 2013-2016, by the purpose and goals assumed, the national Strategy 2014 - 2017 aims to continue the policies in the field of equality between women and men developed so far and to promote on national level the values and principles of non-discrimination based on gender, through concrete measures and actions on different specific areas of intervention.

The main provisions are:

- Promoting gender perspective in the educational process, combating gender stereotypes in the educational system, by evaluating the level of introduction and implementation of the gender perspective in education institutions, evaluating the level of perception of the issue of equal opportunities for women and men both in the schools and outside the schools.
- Promoting gender perspectives in the employment policies, raising awareness among the labour inspectors regarding the legal provisions in the field of equal opportunities for women and men, raising awareness regarding the wage gap between women and men.
- Raising awareness regarding the importance of the conciliation of family and career and regarding the gender balance in the family, by informing and raising awareness to men regarding the importance of their involvement in the family.

- Encouraging labour market inclusion of women vulnerable to discrimination.
- Monitoring the balanced participation of women and men in decision-making, conducting surveys/analyses regarding the balanced participation of women and men in the economic, political, social and cultural decision-making process.
- Combating the act of harassment and sexual harassment at the workplace, combating gender violence.

**Annex no. 1**  
**Ministry of National Education**

**Figure 1 - The gross enrolment ratio in the all levels of education as share of the population aged 7-23**

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,9</b>	<b>78,7</b>	<b>77,0</b>	<b>74,1</b>	<b>74,3</b>
<b>Female</b>	82,6	81,8	79,1	75,3	75,2
<b>Male</b>	77,4	76,5	75,0	72,9	73,4

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013.

**Figure 2 - The gross enrolment ratio in the pre-primary education (3-5/6 years)**

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,8</b>	<b>78,4</b>	<b>78,8</b>	<b>78,4</b>	<b>90,2</b>
<b>Female</b>	78,3	78,7	79,1	78,8	90,5
<b>Male</b>	77,3	78,1	78,5	78,0	89,9

Source: Data calculated on the information provided National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013.

**Figure 3 - The gross enrolment ratio in the primary and secondary education**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,4</b>	<b>98,3</b>	<b>97,5</b>	<b>94,2</b>	<b>90,6</b>
<b>Female</b>	97,7	97,5	96,7	93,1	89,3
<b>Male</b>	99,2	99,0	98,3	95,2	91,9

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013.

Note: Values above 100% record after 2003 were determined by enrollment in the first grade children from two age cohorts, 6 and 7. Since 2007, the enrollment rate gradually decreases below 100%, most likely due to stabilization of option; parents can choose to enroll their children in the first grade at the age 7.

**Figure 4- The gross enrolment ratio in the upper secondary education ((including high schools and vocational/ professional education)**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,3</b>	<b>96,7</b>	<b>96,5</b>	<b>96,0</b>	<b>94,9</b>
<b>Female</b>	89,0	96,0	95,6	95,3	94,2
<b>Male</b>	89,6	97,4	97,7	96,6	95,6

Note: When it was calculating the indicator, it was not considered the number of foreign student. The indicator was obtained by reference to the population aged 15-18 years, age considered appropriate for formal secondary education.

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013

**Figure 5 – The average daily attendance in the high schools**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>
<b>Female</b>	2,4	2,7	2,9	3,0	3,0
<b>Male</b>	1,9	2,4	2,7	2,9	2,8

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013

**Figure 6- The secondary graduation rate**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
<b>Total</b>	91,8	89,1	105,7	82,0
<b>Female</b>	92,6	89,7	106,6	82,1
<b>Male</b>	91,0	88,6	104,8	81,9

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013

**Figure 7 – The high school graduation rate with or without exit exams**

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
<b>Total</b>	79,2	79,9	76,2	79,5
<b>Female</b>	83,3	82,6	79,6	82,8
<b>Male</b>	75,3	77,4	72,9	76,4

**Figure 8 - The high school graduation rate, with exit exam**

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
<b>Total</b>	72,8	63,4	42,4	39,2
<b>Female</b>	78,3	70,3	51,1	48,1
<b>Male</b>	67,6	56,8	34,1	30,7

**Figure 9- Dropout in primary and secondary education**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,5</b>		<b>1,8</b>
<b>Female</b>	1,5	1,4		1,5
<b>Male</b>	1,8	1,7		2,0

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013

**Figure 10 – Dropout in high school education**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
Total	2,4	2,2	3,2	3,8
<b>Female</b>	1,9	1,8	2,7	3,2
<b>Male</b>	3,0	2,5	3,7	4,4

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013

**Figure 11 - Dropout in professional education**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>30,4</b>
<b>Female</b>	8,3	9,7	21,9	35,8
<b>Male</b>	8,2	7,9	18,6	27,4

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013

**Figure 12 - Average attendance (from pre-primary to the higher education) (per years)**

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>16,3</b>
<b>Female</b>	16,6	16,5	16,5	16,1	16,5
<b>Male</b>	16,0	16,0	16,1	15,7	16,1

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2013

**Figure 13 –Share of female in the total number of teaching staff**

		Pre-primary	Primary education for all	Special Education - primary	Secondary education for all	Special education - secondary	High-school	Vocational	Upper secondary education
<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,7</b>	<b>85,7</b>	<b>89,3</b>	<b>67,7</b>	<b>80,0</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>57,3</b>	<b>69,9</b>
	Urban	99,8	90,2	89,4	70,9	80,1	67,8	57,8	70,2
	Rural	99,6	82,2	86,3	64,9	78,4	60,1	56,4	37,5
<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,7</b>	<b>86,0</b>	<b>88,6</b>	<b>67,7</b>	<b>80,8</b>	<b>67,8</b>	<b>58,3</b>	<b>68,4</b>
	Urban	99,8	90,1	88,6	70,7	80,9	68,3	59,2	68,5
	Rural	99,6	82,8	88,8	65,0	78,3	60,5	56,8	40,0
<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,6</b>	<b>86,7</b>	<b>87,9</b>	<b>68,1</b>	<b>81,6</b>	<b>68,1</b>	<b>50,9</b>	<b>69,9</b>
	Urban	99,8	90,9	87,9	71,3	81,9	68,5	51,4	69,9
	Rural	99,5	83,4	87,3	65,5	77,2	62,5	40,0	75,0
<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,7</b>	<b>86,9</b>	<b>87,8</b>	<b>68,1</b>	<b>81,7</b>	<b>68,7</b>	<b>56,3</b>	<b>72,0</b>
	Urban	99,8	91,2	87,7	71,2	82,1	69,1	56,5	73,4
	Rural	99,5	83,3	88,2	65,4	76,2	63,2	50	38,9
<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,7</b>	<b>88,1</b>	<b>88,6</b>	<b>68,6</b>	<b>82,2</b>	<b>68,9</b>	<b>52,7</b>	<b>74,7</b>
	Urban	99,7	92,1	88,7	71,7	82,4	69,4	55,6	75,7
	Rural	99,6	84,6	87,1	66	78,5	63,3	26,7	38,6

Note: For the High school, Vocational and Upper secondary education, for the residency it was took into consideration the type of locality where the school is based

Source: Calculated on the basis National Institute of Statistic, 2005-2013.

**Figure 14 – Evolution of the number of staff on the teaching position (2008 - 2013)**

	<i>Reader</i>	<i>% femele</i>	<i>Assistant Higher education</i>	<i>% femele</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>% femele</i>
<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>1025</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>7109</b>	<b>56,3</b>	<b>9517</b>	<b>51,8</b>
2011/2012	1315		7588		9223	
2010/2011	1914		7496		8455	
2009/2010	2085		7760		8773	
2008/2009	2178		8218		8687	

	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>% femele</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>% femele</i>	<i>Associated Professor</i>	<i>% femele</i>
<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>5475</b>	<b>45,3</b>	<b>4209</b>	<b>30,9</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>26,6</b>
2011/2012	5319		4571		232	
2010/2011	5461		5312		1084	
2009/2010	5609		5767		1109	
2008/2009	5789		6128		973	

Source: : Data calculated using statistics included in the Higher Education Statistic Notebooks, National Institute of Statistic, 2008-2013.

**Figure 15 – Share of female teachers in higher education (2008 - 2013)**

2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
43,3	45,9	46,8	48,7	48,5

Source: Data calculated using statistics included in the Higher Education Statistic Notebooks, National Institute of Statistic, 2003-2012.

**Figure 16 – Evolution of average rate of enrollment in higher education (per years)**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/2013
<b>Total</b>	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,2
<b>Female</b>	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,4
<b>Male</b>	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1

Source: Data calculated using statistics included in the Higher Education Statistic Notebooks, National Institute of Statistic, 2003-2012.

**Figure 17- The gross enrolment ratio higher education**

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/2012	<b>2012/2013</b>
Total	51,7	45,0	40,8	33,0	<b>31,3</b>
Female	58,4	50,7	45,7	36,0	<b>34,0</b>
Male	45,3	39,5	36,2	30,1	<b>28,6</b>

Obs. The indicator was calculated using the number of national students (excluding foreign students.) population aged 19-23

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistic, 2003-2012.

**Figure 18 – The higher education graduation rate**

	with and without bachelor exam							with bachelor degree						
	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	<b>2011/ 2012</b>	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007 2008/	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	<b>2011/ 2012</b>
<b>Total</b>	37,7	40,9	68,5	65,4	52,3	50,9	<b>37,9</b>	31,6	37,4	65,1	60,8	50,1	48,7	<b>35,4</b>
<b>Female</b>	45,2	49,9	81,1	79,8	66,2	62,4	<b>44,6</b>	38,4	46,4	86,9	74,8	63,6	60,3	<b>42,2</b>
<b>Male</b>	30,5	32,4	47,0	51,6	38,8	39,8	<b>31,4</b>	25,2	28,8	44,3	47,5	37,1	37,6	<b>28,9</b>

Source: Data calculated using statistics included in the Higher Education Statistic Notebooks, National Institute of Statistic, 2003-2012.

**Figure 19 – The share of graduates in mathematics, science and technology (ISCED 5-6)**

		2009	2010	2011
<b>UE 27</b>	<i>Total</i>	22,0	21,4	<b>22,6</b>
	<i>Female<sup>1</sup></i>	11,9	11,6	<b>12,4</b>
	<i>Male</i>	36,7	36,1	<b>37,4</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<i>Total</i>	21,7	17,1	<b>20,2</b>
	<i>Female</i>	13,1	10,8	<b>13,9</b>
	<i>Male</i>	34,4	28,0	<b>30,2</b>

Source: Eurostat 2013

**Figure 20 - The share of female students in physics, by cycle of education (B, M and D) and fundamental areas (October 2012)**

No. Crt.	Cycles and types of education (B, M, D)	% from the total number of students in physics (B, M, D)	Hierarchy of Fundamental areas (% female from the total number of students)					% Total number of free of charge students (B, M, D)	Hierarchy of Fundamental areas (% female from total number of free of charge students )					% Total number of students who are paying fees (B, M, D)	Hierarchy of Fundamental areas (% female from the total number of students who are paying fees )				
			from						from						from				
			Engineering	Social Sciences	Bio and biomedical sciences	Mathematics, Informatics and nature sciences	Humanistic sciences and arts		Engineering	Social Sciences	Bio and biomedical sciences	Mathematics, Informatics and nature sciences	Humanistic sciences and arts		Engineering	Social Sciences	Bio and biomedical sciences	Mathematics, Informatics and nature sciences	Humanistic sciences and arts
	<b>Total Number of Students in physics (B, M, D)</b>	52%	29%	66%	54%	58%	53%	31%	72%	73%	57%	61%	50,56%	22,05%	60,13%	63,78%	43,93%	50,54%	
1	BACHELOR	52%	27%	65%	69%	52%	58%	53%	30%	72%	73%	55%	61%	50,10%	21,23%	60,10%	63,62%	42,51%	52,60%
2	MASTER	55%	35%	67%	75%	60%	58%	56%	37%	74%	76%	62%	62%	53,34%	26,08%	60,76%	73,56%	50,95%	47,69%
3	DOCTORATE	46%	27%	55%	62%	45%	48%	45%	28%	56%	62%	46%	53%	47,13%	24,50%	53,12%	62,45%	40,93%	41,37%

<sup>1</sup> Share of graduates female and male is calculated taking into consideration the total number of graduates that graduated in a year. The cumulative percentages do not total 100% because not a share of graduates in these fields of study of female and male.

CNFIS Note: The analysis was based on statistical data reported by the universities, with reference date October 1, 2012

**Figure 21**

Erasmus	No. Students		No. staff		Percent Students		Percent staff	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2009-2010	1203	2791	175	316	30,12%	69,88%	35,64%	64,36%
2010-2011	1472	3132	802	848	31,97%	68,03%	48,61%	51,39%
2011-2012	1529	3049	815	967	33,40%	66,60%	45,74%	54,26%
2012-2013	1709	3302	1145	1298	34,10%	65,90%	46,87%	53,13%
	5913	12274	2937	3429	32,51%	67,49%	46,14%	53,86%
	Total	M	F	Percent M	Percent F			
		8850	15703	36,04%	63,96%			

**Figure 22**

Comenius IST	No		Percent	
	M	F	M	F
2009	77	688	10,07%	89,93%
2010	126	995	11,24%	88,76%
2011	107	828	11,44%	88,56%
2012	105	822	11,33%	88,67%
2013	56	457	10,92%	89,08%
	471	3790	11,05%	88,95%

Comenius Assistants	No		Percent	
	M	F	M	F
2009	4	13	23,53%	76,47%
2010	6	23	20,69%	79,31%
2011	5	23	17,86%	82,14%
2012	4	28	12,50%	87,50%
2013	1	29	3,33%	96,67%
	20	116	14,71%	85,29%

Grundtvig MOF	No		Percent	
	M	F	M	F
2009	19	108	14,96%	85,04%
2010	28	89	23,93%	76,07%
2011	25	105	19,23%	80,77%

2012	31	123	20,13%	79,87%
2013	26	89	22,61%	77,39%
	129	514	20,06%	79,94%

Grundtvig Assistants	No		Percent	
	M	F	M	F
2009	0	1	0,00%	100,00%
2010	0	4	0,00%	100,00%
2011	0	3	0,00%	100,00%
2012	1	3	25,00%	75,00%
2013	2	2	50,00%	50,00%
	3	13	18,75%	81,25%

Grundtvig VISA	No		Percent	
	M	F	M	F
2009	5	18	21,74%	78,26%
2010	8	19	29,63%	70,37%
2011	5	14	26,32%	73,68%
2012	11	25	30,56%	69,44%
2013	8	12	40,00%	60,00%
	37	88	29,60%	70,40%

Figure 23

Comenius Multilateral	No. Pupils		No. staff		Percent Pupils		Percent staff	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2009	1215	1295	1572	1605	48,41%	51,59%	49,48%	50,52%
2010	1559	1875	1073	1469	45,40%	54,60%	42,21%	57,79%
	2774	3170	2645	3074	46,67%	53,33%	46,25%	53,75%
Total		M	F	Percent M	Percent F			
		5419	6244	46,46%	53,54%			

Comenius Bilateral	No. Pupils		No. staff		Percent Pupils		Percent staff	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2009	223	304	79	60	42,31%	57,69%	56,83%	43,17%
2010	91	169	34	69	35,00%	65,00%	33,01%	66,99%
	314	473	113	129	39,90%	60,10%	46,69%	53,31%
Total		M	F	Percent M	Percent F			
		427	602	41,50%	58,50%			

Grundtvig Partnership	No. Trained		No. staff		Percent Trained		Percent staff	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2009	162	703	52	201	18,73%	81,27%	20,55%	79,45%
2010	431	308	540	261	58,32%	41,68%	67,42%	32,58%
2011	292	587	174	485	33,22%	66,78%	26,40%	73,60%
	593	1011	592	462	36,97%	63,03%	56,17%	43,83%
Total	M	F	Percent M	Percent F				
	1185	1473	44,58%	55,42%				

LdV Partnerships	No. Trained		No. staff		Percent Trained		Percent staff	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2009	56	100	87	195	35,90%	64,10%	30,85%	69,15%
2010	97	178	74	237	35,27%	64,73%	23,79%	76,21%
	153	278	161	432	35,50%	64,50%	27,15%	72,85%
Total	M	F	Percent M	Percent F				
	314	710	30,66%	69,34%				

Figure 24

Mobility LdV	IVT (Initial Vocational Training)		PLM (Persons on the Labour Market)		VETPRO (Vocational Educational Training Professionals)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
2009	528	596	89	138	71	234
2010	629	104	87	99	60	148
	1157	700	176	237	131	382

Mobility LdV	Percent IVT		Percent PLM		Percent VETPRO	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
2009	46,98%	53,02%	39,21%	60,79%	23,28%	76,72%
2010	85,81%	14,19%	46,77%	53,23%	28,85%	71,15%
	62,30%	37,70%	42,62%	57,38%	25,54%	74,46%
Total	M	F	Percent M	Percent F		
	1464	1319	52,61%	47,39%		

Figure 25

<b>Youth in Action 2010</b>					
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>
Youth Exchanges	2295	1127	49.11%	1168	50.89%
Youth Initiatives	1284	558	43.46%	726	56.54%
Youth Democracy Projects	615	316	51.38%	299	48.62%
European Voluntary Service	266	108	40.60%	158	59.40%
Cooperation with the Neighboring Partner Countries of the European Union	526	260	49.43%	266	50.57%
Training and networking	342	172	50.29%	170	49.71%
Meetings of young people and those responsible for youth policy	778	366	47.04%	412	52.96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6106</b>	<b>2907</b>	<b>47.61%</b>	<b>3199</b>	<b>52.39%</b>
<b>Youth in Action 2011</b>					
Youth Exchanges	2590	1273	49.15%	1317	50.85%
Youth Initiatives	1131	522	46.15%	609	53.85%
Youth Democracy Projects	993	478	48.14%	515	51.86%
European Voluntary Service	295	114	38.64%	181	61.36%
Cooperation with the Neighboring Partner Countries of the European Union	513	255	49.71%	258	50.29%
Training and networking	420	203	48.33%	217	51.67%
Meetings of young people and those responsible for youth policy	1153	559	48.48%	594	51.52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>3404</b>	<b>47.98%</b>	<b>3691</b>	<b>52.02%</b>

Figure 26- Share of active population aged 15-64, by cycles of education and sex, 2009-2012

		<b>Total</b>		<b>Higher education</b>	<b>Upper secondary education</b>	<b>High school (inclusiv tr. I)</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>Secondary education</b>	<b>Primary and without education</b>
		<b>Nr.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9350269</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>33,9</b>	<b>24,3</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>3,3</b>
<b>(trim. IV)</b>	Male	5235478	100	14,2	3,6	31,7	30,8	16,7	3,2
	Female	4114791	100	19,2	5,0	36,8	16,1	19,5	3,4
<b>2010</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9389206</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>34,1</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>3,1</b>
<b>(trim. IV)</b>	Male	5274638	100	15,1	3,5	31,9	29,2	17,2	3,2
	Female	4114568	100	20,7	4,9	36,9	15,4	19,2	2,9
<b>2011</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9410745</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>21,7</b>	<b>17,9</b>	<b>2,5</b>
<b>(trim. IV)</b>	Male	5279628	100	16,3	3,3	34,0	26,6	17,1	2,7

	Female	4131117	100	21,9	4,5	37,0	15,4	18,9	2,3
<b>2012</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9533433</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>2,3</b>
(Trim. IV)	Male	5372718	100	16,4	3,3	33,4	27,6	16,9	2,4
	Female	4160715	100	21,7	4,6	37,8	15,0	18,7	2,3

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistic, 2005-2013, (Investigation AMIGO, 2005-2013)

**Figure 27 - Employment rate of the population aged 15-64 \* by cycles of education and by sex, 2009-2013 (% from total active population)**

		Total		Higher education		Upper secondary education		High school (inclusive tr. I)		Vocational		Secondary education		Primary and without education	
		Nr.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8619204</b>	<b>57,4</b>	<b>82,1</b>	<b>69,5</b>	<b>58,4</b>	<b>63,4</b>	<b>41,9</b>	<b>35,8</b>						
(Trim. IV)	Male	4795299	64,0	83,4	68,6	64,9	70,5	48,7	41,3						
	Female	3823905	50,8	80,9	70,3	52,8	51,0	36,4	31,4						
<b>2010</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8675809</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>81,5</b>	<b>70,0</b>	<b>59,6</b>	<b>63,1</b>	<b>41,8</b>	<b>36,4</b>						
(Trim. IV)	Male	4841031	64,7	83,1	69,6	66,8	70,1	48,9	44,7						
	Female	3834778	51,0	80,2	70,3	53,3	50,8	36,0	29,3						
<b>2011</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8660070</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>81,8</b>	<b>69,6</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>61,8</b>	<b>41,5</b>	<b>31,3</b>						
(Trim. IV)	Male	4831034	64,8	84,2	68,6	68,7	68,7	48,2	36,8						
	Female	3829036	51,1	79,6	70,5	53,0	50,6	36,0	26,4						
<b>2012</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8849881</b>	<b>59,3</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>69,4</b>	<b>61,1</b>	<b>64,0</b>	<b>43,6</b>	<b>31,9</b>						
(Trim. IV)	Male	4973796	66,8	83,5	68,7	70,4	71,7	50,8	35,8						
	Female	3876085	51,9	78,0	70,0	53,1	51,0	37,7	28,3						

\* Exclusive persons who have gone abroad for an indefinite period

Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistic (Labour force, employment and unemployment, in Romania, 2005-2013).

**Figure 28 - Youth employment rate \* aged 15 to 24 years by educational attendance and sex**

		Total		Higher education		Upper secondary education		High school (inclusive tr.I)		Vocational		Secondary education		Primary and without education	
		Nr.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>2009 (Trim. IV)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>714874</b>	<b>23,5</b>	<b>53,7</b>	<b>56,5</b>	<b>22,3</b>	<b>52,3</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>20,5</b>						
	Male	413315	26,6	55,3	48,1	24,7	57,5	16,9	21,4						
	Female	301559	20,2	52,9	59,6	19,8	43,5	11,9	19,3						
<b>2010 (Trim. IV)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>660435</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>38,2</b>	<b>63,3</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>**</b>						
	Male	387445	25,9	42,9	70,0	24,8	54,6	18,0	**						
	Female	272990	19,0	34,8	59,9	20,0	41,2	12,0	**						
<b>2011 (Trim. IV)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>651193</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>57,5</b>	<b>23,2</b>	<b>52,1</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>15,0</b>						
	Male	383167	26,6	44,7	56,4	28,0	58,6	17,4	18,2						
	Female	268026	19,4	41,0	58,5	18,5	42,2	13,4	11,0						
<b>2012 (Trim. IV)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>616941</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>37,1</b>	<b>73,1</b>	<b>23,5</b>	<b>52,6</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>13,6</b>						
	Male	371763	27,3	37,5	77,6	28,9	58,6	19,8	15,0						

Female	245178	18,8	36,8	70,5	18,5	41,5	13,2	12,1
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\* *Exclusive persons who have gone abroad for an indefinite period*

\*\* *Data Not Available*

*Source: Data calculated on the information provided by National Institute of Statistics (Investigation AMIGO, 2005-2013)*

**Annex no. 2**  
**Statistical data collected by the National Agency against Human Trafficking**  
**The assistance and protection of victims of human trafficking for the period**  
**2010-2013**

<b>Situation of the assistance for victims identified in 2010</b>					
<b>No. Crt.</b>	<b>Indicators to report</b>	<b>MINORS</b>		<b>ADULTS</b>	
		<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
1	No. of victims initially evaluated	193	35	284	270
2	No. of victims identified	166	32	214	113
3	No. of victims who refused the assistance	39	6	132	106
4	No. of victims coordinated in penal process	170	34	208	139
5	No. of victims who obtained financial compensations and awarded amount	3	0	0	0
6	No. of victims repatriate	12	5	45	15
<b>The situation of victims assisted by public institution</b>		<b>MINORS</b>		<b>ADULTS</b>	
		<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
1	<b>TOTAL</b> of victims assisted by public institutions	171	26	134	120
2	No. of victims who received shelter in the assistance centres for victims of human trafficking	36	7	7	0
3	No. of victims who received shelter in another kind of residential centre other that those specific to victims	52	11	6	2
4	No. of victims assisted in daily centres	73	5	4	3
5	No. of victims assisted at domicile	63	6	70	40
6	No. of victims who benefit by medical assistance	86	17	47	4
7	No. of victims who benefit by psychological advise	109	21	43	4
8	No. of victims who benefit by financial aid	11	0	9	2
9	No. of victims who received material help (clothes, drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene)	32	10	9	4
10	No. of victims who benefit by legal assistance	196	18	177	126
11	No. of victims scholarly reincorporated	33	13	4	0
12	No. of victims professionally reincorporated	5	0	20	21
13	No. of victims homely and socially reincorporated	120	12	142	104
<b>The situation of victims assisted by NGOs</b>		<b>MINORS</b>		<b>ADULTS</b>	
		<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
1	<b>TOTAL</b> of victims assisted by NGOs	14	18	39	22
2	No. of victims who received shelter in the assistance centres for victims of human trafficking	8	1	17	2
3	No. of victims who received shelter in another kind of residential centre other that those specific to victims	1	0	3	2
4	No. of victims assisted in daily centres	3	2	3	1
5	No. of victims assisted at domicile	8	18	46	35
6	No. of victims who benefit by medical assistance	13	18	27	17
7	No. of victims who benefit by psychological advise	12	18	34	19
8	No. of victims who benefit by financial aid	4	1	16	1
9	No. of victims who received material help (clothes,	15	18	50	37

	drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene)				
10	No. of victims who benefit by legal assistance	9	18	22	16
11	No. of victims scholarly reincorporated	6	18	7	6
12	No. of victims professionally reincorporated	0	0	18	16
13	No. of victims homely and socially reincorporated	4	11	45	48

<b>Situation of the assistance for victims identified in 2011</b>					
<b>Indicators to report</b>		<b>MINORS</b>		<b>ADULTS</b>	
		<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
<b>No. of victims reported for assistance – 435</b>		166	13	151	105
where	<i>No. of victims reported to public institutions - 417</i>	160	13	139	105
by	<i>No. of victims reported to NGOs - 18</i>	6	0	12	0
<b>No. of victims coordinated in the penal process/procedural quality - 1005</b>		285	29	345	346
where	<i>Aggrieved party – 882</i>	241	26	282	333
by	<i>Witness – 123</i>	44	3	63	13
<b>II. Awarded assistance by public institutions for the victims identified in 2011</b>		<b>MINORS</b>		<b>ADULTS</b>	
		<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
No. of victims who received shelter - <b>123</b>		83	5	26	9
where	No. of victims who received shelter in the assistance centres for victims of human trafficking - <b>36</b>	23	2	11	0
by	No. of victims who received shelter in another kind of residential centre other than those specific to victims - <b>87</b>	60	3	15	9
No. of victims who benefit by medical assistance - <b>165</b>		92	5	55	13
No. of victims who benefit by psychological advice - <b>173</b>		106	4	51	12
No. of victims who benefit by financial aid - <b>34</b>		20	2	7	5
No. of victims who received material help (clothes, drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene) - <b>83</b>		54	4	18	7
No. of victims scholarly reincorporated - <b>75</b>		63	1	11	0
No. of victims professionally reincorporated - <b>53</b>		2	0	29	22
<b>III. Awarded assistance by NGOs for the victims identified in 2011</b>		<b>MINORS</b>		<b>ADULTS</b>	
		<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
No. of victims who received shelter - <b>44</b>		18	0	26	0
where	No. of victims who received shelter in the assistance centres for victims of human trafficking - <b>40</b>	18	0	22	0
by	No. of victims who received shelter in another kind of residential centre other than those specific to victims - <b>4</b>	0	0	4	0
No. of victims who benefit by medical assistance - <b>66</b>		26	0	40	0
No. of victims who benefit by psychological advice - <b>62</b>		24	0	37	1
No. of victims who benefit by financial aid - <b>42</b>		13	0	29	0
No. of victims who received material help (clothes, drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene) - <b>86</b>		27	0	56	3
No. of victims scholarly reincorporated - <b>17</b>		9	0	8	0
No. of victims professionally reincorporated - <b>19</b>		1	0	18	0

Situation of the assistance for victims identified in 2012					
Indicators to report		MINORS		ADULTS	
		GIRLS	BOYS	WOMEN	MEN
<b>1.</b>	<b>No. persons, potentially victims for whom was accomplished the initially evaluation - 805</b>	218	30	315	242
where by	<i>1.1.No. of persons for whom was created the victim of human trafficking profile - 782</i>	216	29	301	236
<b>2.</b>	<b>No. of repatriated victims (others that those taken and reported by CR Bucharest/The coordination of victims department) - 26</b>	2	0	10	14
<b>3.</b>	<b>No. of victims reported for assistance - 351</b>	150	10	132	59
din care	<i>No. of victims reported only to public institutions - 262</i>	124	8	99	31
	<i>No. of victims reported only to NGOs - 57</i>	16	1	20	20
	<i>No. of victims reported both to public institutions and to NGOs - 32</i>	10	1	13	8
<b>4.</b>	<b>No. of victims who benefit by assistance awarded by public institutions - 283</b>	128	8	108	39
<b>4.1.</b>	<b>No. of victims who received shelter - 111</b>	67 <sup>1</sup>	3	32	9
where by	No. of victims who received shelter in the assistance centres for victims of human trafficking - <b>25</b>	13	0	12	0
	No. of victims who received shelter in another kind of residential centre other that those specific to victims - <b>87</b>	55	3	20	9
<b>4.2.</b>	<b>No. of victims who benefit by medical assistance - 181</b>	90	3	67	21
<b>4.3.</b>	<b>No. of victims who benefit by psychological advise - 191</b>	115	8	62	6
<b>4.4.</b>	<b>No. of victims who benefit by financial aid - 47</b>	29	2	14	2
<b>4.5.</b>	<b>No. of victims who received material help (clothes, drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene) - 140</b>	74	3	43	20
<b>4.6.</b>	No. of victims who benefit by legal assistance (for other situations which have no connection with the coordination activity of the penal process regarding the crime of human trafficking) - <b>33</b>	15	1	16	1
<b>4.7.</b>	<b>No. of victims scholarly reincorporated - 56</b>	46	3	7	0
<b>4.8.</b>	<b>No. of victims who benefit by professional advise - 74</b>	2	1	40	31
<b>4.9.</b>	<b>No. of victims professionally retrained - 10</b>	0	0	8	2
<b>4.10.</b>	<b>No. of victims professionally reincorporated - 35</b>	1	0	15	19
<b>5.</b>	<b>No. of victims who benefit by assistance awarded by NGOs – 87</b>	24	2	34	27
<b>5.1.</b>	<b>No. of victims who received shelter - 38</b>	15	1	17	5
din care	No. of victims who received shelter in the assistance centres for victims of human trafficking - <b>29</b>	13	1	11	4
	No. of victims who received shelter in another kind of residential centre other that those specific to victims – <b>9</b>	2	0	6	1
<b>5.2.</b>	<b>No. of victims who benefit by medical assistance - 55</b>	18	2	22	13

<b>5.3.</b>	No. of victims who benefit by psychological advise - <b>52</b>	19	1	29	3
<b>5.4.</b>	No. of victims who benefit by financial aid - <b>18</b>	3	0	14	1
<b>5.5.</b>	No. of victims who received material help (clothes, drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene) - <b>50</b>	20	1	23	6
<b>5.6.</b>	No. of victims who benefit by legal assistance (for other situations which have no connection with the coordination activity of the penal process regarding the crime of human trafficking) - <b>14</b>	3	0	9	2
<b>5.7.</b>	No. of victims scholarly reincorporated – <b>5</b>	3	0	2	0
<b>5.8.</b>	No. of victims who benefit by professional advise - <b>27</b>	2	0	12	13
<b>5.9.</b>	No. of victims professionally retrained - <b>14</b>	0	0	6	8
<b>5.10.</b>	No. of victims professionally reincorporated - <b>10</b>	0	0	6	4

<b>Situation of the assistance for victims identified in 2013</b>					
<b>Assistance types</b>	<b>TOTAL VICTIMS</b>	<b>MINORS</b>		<b>ADULTS</b>	
		<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>ME N</b>
		<b>Victims who benefit by assistance :</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>8</b>
assistance awarded by public institutions	201	105	7	57	32
assistance awarded by NGOs	63	17	1	33	12
assistance awarded by public-private partnership	27	17	0	9	1
<b>Assistance awarded by public institutions</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33</b>
shelter	72	62	1	5	4
assistance centres for victims of human trafficking	10	8	0	1	1
another kind of residential centre other than those specific to victims	62	54	1	4	3
medical assistance	99	75	1	21	2
psychological advise	153	96	6	49	2
financial aid	25	19	1	4	1
material help (clothes, drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene)	61	53	1	5	2
legal assistance	26	14	0	6	6
scholarly reincorporated	47	43	1	3	0
professional advise	72	9	1	37	25
professionally retrained	0	0	0	0	0
professionally reincorporated	10	1	0	5	4
<b>Assistance awarded by NGOs</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>
shelter	22	6	0	15 <sup>2</sup>	1

assistance centres for victims of human trafficking	19	5	0	13	1
another kind of residential centre other than those specific to victims	4	1	0	3	0
medical assistance	34	10	0	23	1
psychological advice	63	27	1	32	3
financial aid	36	6	0	24	6
material help (clothes, drugs, food, sanitary products or for hygiene)	38	9	0	26	3
Consiliere/asistență juridică	5	3	0	2	0
scholarly retrained	12	9	0	3	0
professional advice	29	1	0	22	6
professionally retrained	2	0	0	1	1
professionally retrained	5	1	0	3	1



AREAS	INDICATORS	Periodicity	Data source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deaths</li> <li>• Mortality rate</li> <li>• Mortality by cause of death</li> <li>• Mortality rate per 100,000 adults (15-60 years) by cause of death and age</li> <li>• Infant mortality rate</li> <li>• Healthy life expectancy</li> <li>• Life expectancy at age 60</li> <li>• Share of people who were born female (15-49 years) who received prenatal care</li> <li>• Birth weight live births assisted by medical staff</li> <li>• Birth rate for adolescents (15 -19 years)</li> <li>• Share of people who appreciate their health bad or very bad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<p>”</p> <p>Life Quality Survey (EU-SILC)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of hospitalized people</li> <li>• Number of day cases</li> <li>• Number of medical staff</li> <li>• Number of disabled people admitted to medical and social care network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<p>National Statistics Institute – statistic research</p> <p>Sanitary units’ activity</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of HIV / AIDS cases recorded</li> <li>• Share of 15-49 year-old female with HIV / AIDS per 100,000 population in specified age group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<p>National Institute of Infectious Diseases Professor Dr. Matei Bals</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of people receiving treatment due to drug consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<p>National Anti-drug Agency</p>
3. Education and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early education rate among young people (18-24 years)</li> <li>• Training of young people (20-24 years)</li> <li>• Lifelong learning for adults</li> <li>• Training of adults (25-64 years)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly</li> <li>• Quarterly</li> <li>• Quarterly</li> <li>• Quarterly</li> </ul>	<p>Household Labour Force Survey (AMIGO)</p> <p>AMIGO</p> <p>AMIGO</p> <p>AMIGO</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of children enrolled in nursery</li> <li>• Proportion of children under three years enrolled in nursery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<p>National Statistics Institute – statistic research</p> <p>Sanitary units’ activity</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<p>National Statistics Institute –</p>

AREAS	INDICATORS	Periodicity	Data source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museums and public collections staff</li> <li>• Staff of institutions and companies of shows and concerts</li> <li>• Publishers staff</li> </ul>		statistic research Cultural and artistic units' activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The average length of time use by activity (working days and rest)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every 5 years</li> </ul>	National Statistics Institute - research on time use in Romania
4. Labour Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active population</li> <li>• Inactive population</li> <li>• Employed population</li> <li>• The actual average length of a working week</li> <li>• The usual average length of a working week</li> <li>• Gender pay gap</li> <li>• Employment gap between residences</li> <li>• Employment by working program</li> <li>• Employment by sector</li> <li>• Employment by professional status</li> <li>• Activity rate</li> <li>• Employment rate for the population aged 15 and over</li> <li>• Employment rate of working age population</li> <li>• Employment rate among young</li> <li>• Employment rate of older</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly</li> </ul>	AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO unemployed</li> <li>• Unemployment gender gap</li> <li>• Unemployment gap between residence</li> <li>• ILO unemployment rate</li> <li>• Long-term ILO unemployment rate</li> <li>• Long-term ILO unemployment rate among young people</li> <li>• Very long-term ILO unemployment rate</li> <li>• Share of young unemployed persons in the total young people</li> <li>• Incidence of long-term ILO unemployment</li> <li>• Incidence of long-term ILO unemployment among young</li> <li>• Duration of unemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly</li> </ul>	AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO AMIGO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of employees at end of year</li> <li>• Average number of employees</li> <li>• Average gross salary base in October</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	Labour Cost Survey Labour Cost Survey Labour Cost Survey

AREAS	INDICATORS	Periodicity	Data source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average gross salary in October</li> <li>• Average net monthly earnings</li> <li>• Average gross monthly earnings</li> <li>• Average gross annual earnings</li> <li>• The actual worked time</li> <li>• Paid time not worked</li> <li>• Working time paid in October</li> <li>• The normal working period in October</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Every 4 years</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labour Cost Survey</li> <li>Labour Cost Survey</li> <li>Labour Cost Survey</li> <li>Earnings Survey</li> <li>Labour Cost Survey</li> <li>Labour Cost Survey</li> <li>Labour Cost Survey</li> <li>Labour Cost Survey</li> </ul>
5. Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relative poverty rate (%)</li> <li>• Relative median deficit</li> <li>• Poverty rate anchored to a relative threshold time</li> <li>• Poverty rate before social transfers</li> <li>• High risk of poverty or social exclusion (% of total population)</li> <li>• Proportion of population affected by severe material deprivation (% of total population)</li> <li>• Share of people living in households with low work intensity (% of total population)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of Life Survey (EU-SILC)</li> </ul>
6. Living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of persons by elements of economic deprivation</li> <li>• Share of persons by elements of deprivation in terms of endowment with durable goods</li> <li>• Share of persons by elements of deprivation in terms of housing</li> <li>• Share of persons by housing deficiencies</li> <li>• Share of people 16-74 who used the computer in the last 3 months</li> <li>• Share of people 16 -74 years who have ever accessed the Internet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of Life Survey (EU-SILC)</li> </ul>
7. Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of registered unemployed</li> <li>• Unemployment rate -% -</li> <li>• Average number of social insurance pensioners</li> <li>• Average number of state social insurance pensioners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly – for unemployed</li> <li>• Quarterly – for pensions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unemployed: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons</li> <li>Pensions: National House of</li> </ul>

AREAS	INDICATORS	Periodicity	Data source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average monthly social security pension</li> <li>• Average monthly state social insurance pension</li> </ul>		Public Pensions; Ministry of Culture; Lawyers' Insurance House; Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Romanian Intelligence Service
8. Personal Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons definitively convicted by the courts - number</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	Superior Council of Magistracy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • Number of judges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	Superior Council of Magistracy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of members of the Constitutional Court of Romania</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	Constitutional Court of Romania
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	General Inspectorate of Romanian Police
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of victims by type of crime (murder, grievous bodily harm, robbery, sexual assault)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	General Inspectorate of Romanian Police
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • Number of victims by infraction of murder committed by a family member (husband / wife or other relative) of another person known to the victim, friend or acquaintance of the victim, by a person unknown to the victim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	General Inspectorate of Romanian Police
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons held in prisons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>	National Penitentiary Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prison staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	National Penitentiary Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of prosecuted people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	Public Ministry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of victims of trafficking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> </ul>	National Agency against Trafficking in Persons



3a	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex <sup>1)</sup>	30.9	35.9	25.8	31.2	36.2	26.1	31.1	35.4	26.7	30.9
3b	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+, by sex <sup>1)</sup>	54.4	62.8	46.6	54.8	63.2	46.9	54.3	62.4	46.9	54.9
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	19.3	24.9	12.5	20.3	26.3	12.9	18.8	24.1	12.3	18.9
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	12.0	6.1	19.2	12.7	6.9	20.0	12.7	7.1	19.6	12.6
6	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.2
7	Percentage of firms owned by women, by size										
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex(Sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)										
8a	Share of population employed in agriculture (in total employment) <sup>1)</sup>	29.1	27.8	30.7	30.1	29.1	31.4	28.6	27.3	30.2	29.0
8b	Share of population employed in industry and constructions (in total employment) <sup>1)</sup>	30.0	36.6	21.9	28.7	35.5	20.2	28.8	35.9	20.1	28.6
8c	Share of population employed in services (in total employment) <sup>1)</sup>	40.9	35.6	47.4	41.2	35.4	48.4	42.6	36.8	49.7	42.4
9	Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	5.7 <sup>4)</sup>	7.3 <sup>4)</sup>	3.7 <sup>4)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex	20.8	21.2	20.1	22.1	22.3	21.8	23.7	23.7	23.8	22.7

11	Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex										
12	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex										
13	Gender gap in wages										
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	9.8	9.1	10.6	11.0	10.6	11.4	10.5	9.6	11.5	10.2
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex										
15a	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child (own or partner's) under age 3 living in a household a, by sex	76.5	86.7	65.1	75.8	86.6	63.9	75.9	85.1	65.8	74.3
15b	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with no children (own or partner's) living in the household, by sex	73.6	77.0	69.9	75.0	78.9	70.6	74.7	78.3	70.8	75.1
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care				2.23	2.26	2.19	2.18	2.12	2.24	2.36
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	37	38	35	40	42	38	44	46	42	50
18	Proportion of individuals using a mobile-cellular telephone,	81	83	78	85	87	83	88	90	86	90
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head										
19a	a) Average number of radio per 100 household	48.63	48.10	50.14	47.44	46.51	50.01	48.02	47.93	48.25	52.16

19b	b) Average number of TV per 100 household	134.26	139.49	119.38	138.45	144.36	122.13	138.91	144.02	124.85	143.04
19c	c) Average number of internet connection per 100 household	26.60	29.40	18.64	30.15	33.41	21.15	33.69	36.80	25.13	36.01
20	Literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years old, by sex							99.0	99.0	99.0	

For the **Education** indicators, the following are considered:  
for the year 2009 - the school / academic year 2008-2009;  
for the year 2010 - the school / academic year 2009-2010;  
for the year 2011 - the school / academic year 2010-2011;  
for the year 2012 - the school / academic year 2011-2012 and  
for the year 2013 - the school / academic year 2012-2013

21	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	99.6	100.1	98.9	91.0	91.3	90.7	89.8	90.2	89.4	87.6
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	97.1	97.5	96.7	102.1	102.8	101.4	100.7	101.6	99.8	96.9

23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	70.7	59.9	82.3	62.6	52.7	73.3	56.4	47.5	65.9	47.8
24	Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education										
	Primary education (including special education)	859169	444048	415121	845679	437350	408329	828853	429151	399702	810126
	Population in secondary education of which:	1866781	959756	907025	1827170	942366	884804	1783669	922116	861553	1720430
	- Lower secondary education (including special education)	893166	460685	432481	873997	451168	422829	862588	445455	417133	819280
	- Upper secondary education (including professional and vocational education)	973615	499071	474544	953173	491198	461975	921081	476661	444420	901150
	Non-tertiary education	55089	15696	39393	62575	17336	45239	69967	19476	50491	79466
	Tertiary education	891098	398286	492812	775319	346732	428587	673001	303901	369100	539852
25	Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level										
	Graduates at tertiary level of which:	48339	-	18677	31970	-	12532	30352	-	12697	57509
	- manufacturing	4858	-	2717	3390	-	1839	3446	-	1994	2981
	- engineering	33772	-	10541	20562	-	5916	18845	-	5979	20667

	- construction	3184	-	916	2244	-	734	2371	-	806	2857
	- science	6525	-	4503	5774	-	4043	5690	-	3918	31004
	Total share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level of which:	-	-	38.6	-	-	39.2	-	-	41.8	
	- manufacturing	-	-	55.93	-	-	54.2	-	-	57.9	
	- engineering	-	-	31.21	-	-	28.8	-	-	31.7	
	- construction	-	-	28.77	-	-	32.7	-	-	34.0	
	- science	-	-	69.0	-	-	70.0	-	-	68.9	
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	-	-	44.16	-	-	46	-	-	46.75	-
27	Adjusted net intake rate in the first grade of primary education, by sex	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.3	97.4	97.1	95.7	95.8	95.5	93.6
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	97.4	97.08	97.74	97.56	97.2	98	97.55	97.23	97.89	97.47

29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	93.1	92.4	93.8	91.5	91.1	91.9	106.9	106.1	107.8	86.8
30	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), total	98.8	98.8	98.9	96.9	97.2	96.6	97.1	97.1	97.1	96.0
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex										
31a	Share of population aged 25 and over with higher level of education (in total population aged 25 years and over) <sup>1)</sup>	11.4	12.0	10.9	11.9	12.4	11.3	12.8	13.3	12.3	13.3
31b	Share of population aged 25 and over with medium level of education (in total population aged 25 years and over) <sup>1)</sup>	52.8	59.0	47.2	52.2	58.4	46.6	52.1	58.1	46.7	52.6
31c	Share of population aged 25 and over with low level of education (in total population aged 25 years and over) <sup>1)</sup>	35.8	29.0	41.9	35.9	29.2	42.1	35.1	28.6	41.0	34.1
	<b>III. Health and related services</b>										
32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49										
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.0

34	Maternal mortality ratio			12.7			28.0			25.9	
35	Antenatal care coverage			85.4			81.6			82.5	
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over	25.2	40.2	11.3	25.0	40.0	11.0	24.7	38.7	11.7	23.8
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex										
39	Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS			59.7			63.8			68.3	
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex										
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	19.1	17.0	21.0	19.2	17.0	21.1	19.3	17.1	21.2	19.5
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>386.1</b>	<b>545.9</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>530.8</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>336.5</b>	<b>475.0</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>332.8</b>
	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	10.5	17.4	3.6	10.4	16.8	3.9	9.4	14.3	4.4	9.1
	<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	110.4	135.3	85.0	106.3	130.9	81.2	105.0	128.5	81.1	103.9
	<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	3.4	4.3	2.5	3.2	4.0	2.4	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.7

	<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	2.5	4.1	0.8	2.6	4.1	1.0	1.7	2.8	0.6	1.4
	<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	4.3	5.6	3.0	4.3	5.5	3.1	4.2	5.6	2.8	4.2
	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	113.9	165.5	61.5	108.0	158.9	56.2	96.7	142.6	50.1	96.9
	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	21.2	32.1	10.2	19.7	29.7	9.5	18.5	27.9	9.0	18.0
	<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	51.6	73.0	29.8	51.3	72.6	29.5	40.8	57.7	23.6	39.6
	<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.8	3.3	3.9	2.7	3.4
	<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	22.8		22.8	26.0		26.0	28.1		28.1	12.8
	<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
	<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	60.0	98.7	20.5	59.5	98.8	19.6	50.5	83.9	16.5	50.4
	<i>Other causes</i>	4.0	5.4	2.5	3.8	5.1	2.4	2.9	3.8	2.0	2.7
	<b>15 - 19 years</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>
	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	2.7	3.6	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5
	<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	6.0	7.3	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.0	6.9	3.0	5.6
	<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
	<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
	<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	3.4	4.3	2.5	3.8	5.0	2.6	3.3	4.6	2.0	3.2
	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	1.4

	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	5.3	6.5	4.0	5.1	7.1	2.9	6.1	8.3	3.9	4.4
	<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
	<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
	<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	8.4		8.4	29.4		29.4	26.7		26.7	5.5
	<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8
	<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	36.6	53.3	18.9	29.6	44.7	13.6	26.7	40.9	11.7	26.9
	<i>Other causes</i>	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7
	<b>20 - 24 years</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>70.1</b>
	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	4.2	5.4	3.0	6.6	8.1	5.0	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.6
	<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	8.5	9.6	7.3	7.2	9.3	5.0	6.5	6.4	6.5	8.7
	<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
	<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	3.0	4.0	1.9	3.2	3.9	2.4	3.2	5.0	1.4	2.7
	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	5.2	7.4	3.0	4.9	6.0	3.6	4.3	6.3	2.1	5.0
	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	5.0	6.3	3.7	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.4
	<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.9	1.8	2.4	3.1	1.7	3.3
	<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4

	<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	13.4		13.4	8.3		8.3	18.4		18.4	9.5
	<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3
	<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	48.8	74.6	21.3	43.7	70.4	15.0	37.4	62.9	10.2	35.6
	<i>Other causes</i>	1.8	2.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.5
	<b>25 - 29 years</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>
	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.7
	<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	11.4	11.1	11.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	10.3	9.7	11.0	8.4
	<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
	<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
	<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	2.9	4.1	1.6	3.1	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.7
	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	8.3	12.0	4.3	8.0	10.7	5.2	7.0	8.2	5.6	6.6
	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	4.7	5.6	3.7	5.8	7.2	4.4	5.3	6.6	3.9	4.5
	<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	4.1	6.1	2.0	5.1	7.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5
	<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
	<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	19.7		19.7	17.2		17.2	17.7		17.7	7.6
	<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3

<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	42.6	72.5	11.2	39.8	66.3	11.9	33.0	55.6	9.3	35.0
<i>Other causes</i>	2.3	3.2	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.7
<b>30 - 34 years</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>88.0</b>
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	5.4	7.5	3.2	5.2	7.4	2.8	5.7	8.0	3.3	4.6
<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	16.8	16.9	16.8	18.3	18.5	18.2	20.0	18.0	22.2	15.6
<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	1.2	2.0	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.1
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	16.8	23.5	9.9	15.3	21.2	9.3	12.5	17.2	7.7	11.5
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	6.7	9.8	3.4	6.5	9.5	3.3	7.8	11.5	4.0	7.0
<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	9.9	16.5	3.0	11.5	17.4	5.4	7.4	11.4	3.2	7.8
<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	27.0		27.0	25.2		25.2	29.9		29.9	11.4
<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	45.0	74.6	14.3	44.6	74.5	13.5	36.8	60.6	12.3	35.3
<i>Other causes</i>	3.8	4.7	2.9	2.4	3.5	1.3	2.4	3.4	1.5	1.8
<b>35 - 39 years</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>243.7</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>207.1</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>144.4</b>

	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	8.6	13.6	3.4	9.1	13.5	4.6	7.1	10.8	3.3	8.0
	<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	34.7	31.9	37.6	33.9	29.6	38.4	31.0	27.4	34.7	33.0
	<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.5
	<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.0	1.2
	<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	3.2	5.0	1.4	2.9	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	35.8	52.8	18.3	31.3	47.8	14.3	27.9	43.2	12.0	26.7
	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	12.2	18.7	5.5	12.9	18.7	6.9	9.9	14.2	5.5	9.1
	<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	22.2	34.2	9.9	22.5	34.5	10.0	16.5	24.9	7.8	14.7
	<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
	<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	52.4		52.4	72.7		72.7	73.3		73.3	36.6
	<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5
	<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	50.7	86.6	13.7	49.4	81.9	15.7	44.6	75.2	12.9	43.8
	<i>Other causes</i>	3.4	4.7	2.1	4.0	5.9	2.0	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.7
	<b>40 - 44 years</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>375.9</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>384.3</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>346.6</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>247.8</b>
	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	10.8	17.7	3.5	10.2	17.8	2.3	8.9	14.2	3.4	9.0
	<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	65.9	67.2	64.5	64.3	65.8	62.9	64.2	65.2	63.1	65.7

<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3
<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	2.2	4.1	0.2	2.9	4.6	1.1	1.5	2.7	0.3	1.5
<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	4.0	5.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	2.6	3.2	4.5	1.9	4.0
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	63.8	93.4	33.1	67.0	98.2	34.7	62.6	92.5	31.6	61.3
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	16.2	25.0	6.9	16.1	23.6	8.2	13.6	20.6	6.3	13.4
<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	38.2	58.6	17.1	37.9	56.3	18.7	33.8	51.9	15.0	33.4
<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.1	3.5	0.7	3.1
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	111.9		111.9	160.1		160.1	28.0		28.0	52.4
<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	56.5	94.9	16.6	62.3	103.3	19.8	51.0	84.8	15.9	52.1
<i>Other causes</i>	3.6	4.5	2.6	4.7	6.3	3.0	3.0	4.3	1.7	2.9
<b>45 - 49 years</b>	<b>605.0</b>	<b>861.8</b>	<b>343.9</b>	<b>545.7</b>	<b>780.4</b>	<b>306.5</b>	<b>480.4</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>271.2</b>	<b>469.2</b>
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	20.5	35.1	5.6	18.8	31.1	6.3	15.1	25.5	4.5	13.1
<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	169.8	202.4	136.5	153.4	179.3	127.0	146.8	175.2	117.8	138.7
<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	4.8	6.4	3.1	3.4	4.2	2.6	3.9	5.7	2.1	3.4

<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	4.6	7.3	1.8	4.3	6.7	1.8	3.7	6.0	1.3	1.8
<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	5.4	5.9	4.9	5.3	7.1	3.5	5.1	7.1	3.0	5.4
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	170.7	255.4	84.5	152.1	232.7	70.0	129.4	195.4	62.0	136.1
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	35.3	56.0	14.4	28.3	43.1	13.3	28.3	42.2	14.2	24.8
<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	94.5	134.5	53.8	89.3	130.1	47.7	67.8	98.2	36.7	64.8
<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	5.0	5.9	4.2	4.4	4.9	3.9	4.4	5.3	3.6	4.7
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	787.4		787.4	0.0
<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	88.0	143.8	31.3	81.2	134.3	27.1	71.9	119.5	23.2	71.9
<i>Other causes</i>	6.1	8.6	3.6	4.9	6.9	2.9	3.6	4.8	2.4	4.6
<b>50 - 54 years</b>	<b>934.2</b>	<b>1366.5</b>	<b>517.1</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>1316.1</b>	<b>474.9</b>	<b>782.8</b>	<b>1140.2</b>	<b>437.4</b>	<b>741.1</b>
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	21.4	39.1	4.3	21.0	37.2	5.3	17.3	28.3	6.6	15.5
<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	297.1	381.4	215.8	284.5	377.4	194.8	271.6	349.3	196.4	253.8
<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	8.4	10.7	6.3	7.0	9.3	4.8	5.2	6.7	3.8	5.1
<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	5.4	9.6	1.4	5.5	9.4	1.7	5.5	9.4	1.8	3.5
<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	7.0	9.8	4.4	7.4	10.2	4.6	7.0	9.9	4.3	7.2

	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	297.0	458.0	141.7	278.0	424.2	137.0	243.1	374.6	115.9	233.5
	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	50.5	80.2	21.8	44.3	71.5	18.1	39.6	64.8	15.3	37.8
	<i>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</i>	139.5	201.8	79.5	132.2	194.0	72.5	106.0	154.2	59.4	94.9
	<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N93)</i>	7.0	8.3	5.7	7.4	9.0	5.8	6.7	7.9	5.5	8.3
	<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)</i>	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
	<i>Certain diseases originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)</i>	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
	<i>Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)</i>	94.0	157.3	33.0	92.8	162.1	25.9	75.7	128.0	25.0	77.1
	<i>Other causes</i>	6.5	10.1	3.1	7.7	11.1	4.3	4.8	6.7	2.9	4.1
	<b>55 - 59 years</b>	<b>1176.3</b>	<b>1721.3</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>1164.9</b>	<b>1726.0</b>	<b>655.3</b>	<b>1091.8</b>	<b>1612.4</b>	<b>619.3</b>	<b>1120.1</b>
	<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</i>	19.3	35.0	5.0	19.1	34.2	5.4	18.4	31.1	6.8	17.7
	<i>Neoplasm (C00-D48)</i>	388.9	537.6	253.5	381.5	525.5	250.8	391.4	540.9	255.7	405.5
	<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)</i>	13.1	17.1	9.5	13.7	17.0	10.7	10.9	15.2	7.0	12.3
	<i>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)</i>	6.2	10.9	2.0	7.4	11.5	3.5	3.6	5.6	1.8	4.2
	<i>Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)</i>	7.7	8.3	7.1	8.4	10.5	6.4	9.2	12.0	6.6	8.7
	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	429.7	637.4	240.6	413.2	634.5	212.2	380.1	582.2	196.6	390.2
	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J98)</i>	56.8	89.5	27.1	53.2	87.2	22.3	52.9	84.8	23.9	57.0



48	a) Victims of homicide killed by another relative, total	83	45	38	79	44	35	77	41	36		
	b. Total rate of partnered women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner											
48b	Victims of sexual assault	827	91	736	753	82	671					
49	a. Total rate of women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner											
49a.1	Victims of homicide killed by friend or any other acquaintance, total	209	129	80	177	104	73					
49a.2	Victims of homicide killed by another person, total	255	168	87	222	144	78					
49a.3	Victims of homicide killed by perpetrator unknown to the victim (stranger), total	46	39	7	45	40	5					

	b. Total rate of women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner										
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18			3.48			3.40			3.19	
52	Adolescent birth rate			42.7			37.4			34.7	
53	Number of victims of trafficking human beings	780	360	420	1154	504	650	1048	384	664	1041

1) Source: Labour force survey

2) Share of women in Major Group 1 "Managers"

(according to ISCO-88 - for years 2009 and 2010 and ISCO-08 for years 2011 and 2012) in total employment

3) n.a. - Not applicable

4) Share of employees in informal sector (without formal working arrangements) in total number of employees (agriculture - excluded) ; data refers to 2

Anexa 2

2012		2013			Observations
M	F	T	M	F	
02:09	04:26				Datele se refera la timpul mediu petrecut de populatia de 10 ani si peste cu activitatile casnice (ingrijirea gospodariei si familiei si ajutorul informal acordat altei gospodarii). Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica selectiva privind utilizarea timpului desfasurata in perioada septembrie 2011-septembrie 2012
01:56	04:04				Datele se refera la timpul mediu petrecut de populatia de 10 ani si peste cu activitatile casnice (exclusiv ingrijirea copiilor). Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica selectiva privind utilizarea timpului desfasurata in perioada septembrie 2011-septembrie 2012
00:09	00:20				Datele se refera la timpul mediu petrecut de populatia de 10 ani si peste cu activitatile casnice privind ingrijirea copiilor membri ai gospodariei sau ca ajutor informal acordat altei gospodarii. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica selectiva privind utilizarea timpului desfasurata in perioada septembrie 2011-septembrie 2012
04:36	03:50				Datele se refera la timpul mediu petrecut de populatia de 15 ani si peste cu activitatile economice platite si neplatite (activitati legate de ocupatie si munca realizata in cadrul unei organizatii). Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica selectiva privind utilizarea timpului desfasurata in perioada septembrie 2011-septembrie 2012

35.3	26.2	...	...	...	
63.4	47.0	...	...	...	
24.3	12.3	...	...	...	
7.0	19.5	...	...	...	
1.6	0.8	...	...	...	
28.1	30.1	...	...	...	
35.2	20.4	...	...	...	
36.7	49.5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
22.3	23.2	...	...	...	

9.5	11.1	...	...	...	
84.9	63.0	...	...	...	
79.0	70.8	...	...	...	
2.39	2.32				Datele se refera la procentul copiilor sub 3 ani inscrisi in crese in populatia din grupa de varsta. Pentru 2009 nu dispunem de date pe varsta privind copii inscrisi in crese. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica privind activitatea unitatilor sanitare
52	48	55	57	53	Numai persoane de 16-74 ani
91	88	92	93	90	Numai persoane de 16-74 ani
52.14	52.21				Dezagregare dupa sexul capului gospodariei

148.11	128.81				Dezagregare dupa sexul capului gospodariei
39.18	27.10				Dezagregare dupa sexul capului gospodariei
					Datele sunt disponibile doar cu ocazia recensamintelor populatiei si locuintelor, odata la 10 ani.

88.0	87.1	88.4	88.9	87.8	Net enrolment rate - total number of students in the official age group corresponding to the primary level of education and enrolled in primary education (aged 7 to 10) expressed as a percentage of the total population in the relevant official age group. Provisional data on population as at 1st of January 2012 were used in calculating the requested indicator for the year 2013. For the remaining years, population data as at 1st of July.
97.6	96.2	94.6	95.5	93.6	Gross enrolment rate - total number of students in (lower and upper*) secondary education (middle school, high school, vocational school), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of total population in the official age group corresponding to all education levels (aged 3 to 23). Provisional data on population as at 1st of January 2012 were used in calculating the requested indicator for the year 2013. For the remaining years, population data as at 1st of July.

41.3	54.8	43.4	40.0	46.7	Gross enrolment rate - total number of students in (first stage and second stage*) tertiary education (post-secondary and higher), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of total population in the official age group corresponding to all education levels (aged 3 to 23). Provisional data on population as at 1st of January 2012 were used in calculating the requested indicator for the year 2013. For the remaining years, population data as at 1st of July.
419670	390456	931951	482533	449418	
889070	831360	1663785	860110	803675	
425005	394275	812241	420938	391303	
464065	437085	851544	439172	412372	
23142	56324	92854	29182	63672	
252961	286891	464592	219414	245178	
					Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level - the number of the respective specialization female graduates expressed as a percentage of the total respective specialization graduates at tertiary level. Graduates include students who also passed the Bachelor's Degree Examination.
-	30982	-	-	-	Manufacturing: textile and leather products, materials engineering, food engineering, mines, oil and gas, wood engineering.
-	1638	-	-	-	Science: mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography,
-	6798	-	-	-	

-	975	-	-	-	geology, environmental science.
-	21571	-	-	-	Construction:architecture, civil engineering (construction).
-	53.9	-	-	-	Engineering: mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronic engineering, power engineering, chemical engineering, economic engineering, industrial engineering, transportation engineering, environmental engineering, systems and computer engineering, mechatronics, aerospace engineering, electromechanical, naval engineering, and other engineering profiles.
-	54.9	-	-	-	
-	32.9	-	-	-	
-	34.1	-	-	-	
-	68.8	-	-	-	
-	48.68	-	-	48.45	Proportion of female teachers represents the percentage of female teachers or professors of the total number of teachers or professors in tertiary education.
93.8	93.4	93.1	93.4	92.8	The intake rate is the total number of students within a certain age group, regardless of the education level they pertain to, expressed as a percentage of total population of therelevant age group.
97.07	97.90	-	-	-	Number of students who have promoted primary education, as percentage of all students in the school records at the end of the school year 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, respectively. Data for school year 2012-2013 are to be published and made available to public at the end of this february.

87.2	86.3	-	-	-	Graduation ratio is the number of lower secondary education graduates, expressed as percentage of total population in the lower secondary graduation official age group.
96.0	96.1	96.0	96.2	95.7	Transition rate is the number of students promoted in the first year of studies of the upper secondary and vocational education, in a certain school year, expressed as percentage of students enrolled in the last year of lower secondary education from the previous school year.
13.6	12.9	...	...	...	
58.5	47.2	...	...	...	
27.9	39.9	...	...	...	
2.2	1.9				Datele se refera la rata deceselor sub 5 ani ce revine la 1000 locuitori pentru decedatii cu resedinta obisnuita in Romania. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica privind mortalitatea

	22.8				Datele se refera la rata mortalitatii materne la 100000 nascuti vii pentru persoanele cu resedinta obisnuita in Romania. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica privind mortalitatea si Cercetarea statistica privind natalitatea
	78.0				Datele se refera la procentul femeilor cu rezidenta obisnuita in Romania care au nascut in anul de referinta si care pe perioada sarcinii au beneficiat de ingrijiri medicale prenatale. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica privind natalitatea
99.5	99.4				Datele se refera la procentul nascutilor vii asistati la nastere de personal medical, calculat la 100 nascuti vii, pentru nascutii cu resedinta obisnuita in Romania. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica privind natalitatea
36.7	11.8				
	72.4				Datele se refera la numarul femeilor cu HIV/SIDA in varsta de 15-49 ani la 100000 femei din grupa de varsta Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Boli Infectioase Profesor Dr. Matei Bals
17.3	21.4				Datele se refera la speranta de viata la 60 de ani a populatiei cu domiciliul in Romania. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica privind mortalitatea si Populatia legala la 1 iulie si 1 ianuarie; Ministerul Administratiei si Internelor - Schimbari de domiciliu
<b>469.3</b>	<b>194.0</b>				<b>Total</b>
13.8	4.4				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
128.6	78.8				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
3.2	2.2				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>

2.2	0.6				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
5.6	2.9				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
141.4	51.6				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
26.6	9.3				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
56.2	22.6				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
4.1	2.7				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	12.8				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se situează în perioada perinatală (P00-P96)</i>
0.3	0.4				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
84.0	16.3				<i>Leziuni traumatiche, otrăviri și alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
3.4	1.9				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>64.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>				<b>15 - 19 ani</b>
1.4	1.5				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
8.3	2.8				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
0.0	0.2				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
3.9	2.4				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
2.1	0.6				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>

5.0	3.9				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
1.1	1.7				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
0.4	0.6				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	5.5				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se se situeaza in perioada perinataala (P00-P96)</i>
0.5	1.1				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
41.1	12.1				<i>Leziuni traumatice, otraviri si alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
0.7	0.7				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>98.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>				<b>20 - 24 ani</b>
7.9	7.2				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
10.9	6.3				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
0.3	0.3				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
4.2	1.1				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
6.2	3.8				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
4.7	4.1				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
4.6	1.8				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
0.3	0.6				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>

	9.5				Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99))
0.0	0.0				Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se se situeaza in perioada perinataala (P00-P96)
0.4	0.2				Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)
57.3	12.5				Leziuni traumatice, otraviri si alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)
1.7	1.2				Alte cauze
<b>98.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>				<b>25 - 29 ani</b>
6.1	3.3				Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)
8.8	8.0				Tumori (C00-D48)
0.7	0.6				Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)
0.1	0.0				Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)
3.7	1.6				Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)
7.8	5.5				Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)
5.5	3.4				Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)
5.1	1.9				Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)
0.7	0.5				Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)
	7.6				Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99))
0.0	0.0				Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se se situeaza in perioada perinataala (P00-P96)
0.4	0.2				Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)

57.4	11.4				<i>Leziuni traumatice, otraviri si alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
1.8	1.6				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>124.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>				<b>30 - 34 ani</b>
6.8	2.4				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
14.7	16.5				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
0.3	0.7				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>
0.4	0.0				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
2.3	1.9				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
15.5	7.4				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
9.0	5.0				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
11.7	3.8				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
1.0	0.9				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	11.4				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99))</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se se situeaza in perioada perinataala (P00-P96)</i>
0.0	0.5				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
59.6	10.3				<i>Leziuni traumatice, otraviri si alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
2.9	0.7				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>203.9</b>	<b>82.8</b>				<b>35 - 39 ani</b>

12.0	3.8				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
32.9	33.1				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
0.3	0.7				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>
2.3	0.0				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
3.2	1.6				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
38.0	14.9				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
13.0	5.0				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
23.0	6.2				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
2.6	0.5				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	36.6				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se situează în perioada perinatală (P00-P96)</i>
0.3	0.7				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
72.6	14.0				<i>Leziuni traumatice, otrăviri și alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
4.0	1.3				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>347.4</b>	<b>144.7</b>				<b>40 - 44 ani</b>
13.5	4.3				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
67.2	64.0				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>

1.7	0.8				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>
2.5	0.6				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
5.2	2.8				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
92.5	28.9				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
20.1	6.4				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
51.3	14.8				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
4.2	2.0				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	52.4				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se se situeaza in perioada perinataala (P00-P96)</i>
0.2	0.1				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
85.7	17.2				<i>Leziuni traumatice, otrăviri și alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
3.2	2.5				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>666.5</b>	<b>267.1</b>				<b>45 - 49 ani</b>
20.9	5.1				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
163.3	113.5				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
5.0	1.7				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>

3.0	0.6				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
7.0	3.8				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
202.0	68.7				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
38.0	11.2				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
93.5	35.4				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
4.2	5.1				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	0.0				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se situează în perioada perinatală (P00-P96)</i>
0.0	0.2				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
123.6	18.9				<i>Leziuni traumatiche, otrăviri și alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
6.1	3.0				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>1073.6</b>	<b>418.9</b>				<b>50 - 54 ani</b>
26.3	5.1				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
327.3	182.6				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
5.9	4.3				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>
4.6	2.4				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
9.6	4.9				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>

354.7	116.1				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
58.9	17.5				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>
139.1	52.0				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
11.2	5.5				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	0.0				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99))</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se se situeaza in perioada perinataala (P00-P96)</i>
0.2	0.1				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
131.1	24.8				<i>Leziuni traumatice, otrăviri si alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
4.6	3.6				<i>Alte cauze</i>
<b>1656.7</b>	<b>633.0</b>				<b>55 - 59 ani</b>
30.3	6.3				<i>Boli infecțioase și parazitare (A00-B99)</i>
563.6	262.0				<i>Tumori (C00-D48)</i>
15.7	9.3				<i>Boli endocrine, de nutriție și metabolism (E00 - E89)</i>
6.8	1.8				<i>Tulburări mentale și de comportament (F00 - F99)</i>
11.9	5.8				<i>Boli ale sistemului nervos (G00-G99)</i>
594.9	204.4				<i>Boli ale aparatului circulator (I00-I99)</i>
91.2	26.0				<i>Boli ale aparatului respirator (J00-J98)</i>

190.0	81.7				<i>Boli ale aparatului digestiv (K00-K93)</i>
12.2	8.4				<i>Boli ale aparatului genito-urinar (N00-N93)</i>
	0.0				<i>Sarcină, naștere și lăuzie (O00 - O99)</i>
0.0	0.0				<i>Unele afecțiuni a căror origine se situează în perioada perinatală (P00-P96)</i>
0.4	0.4				<i>Malformații congenitale, deformații și anomalii cromozomiale (Q00 - Q99)</i>
134.2	24.2				<i>Leziuni traumatiche, otrăviri și alte consecințe ale cauzelor externe (S00 - T88)</i>
5.7	2.6				<i>Alte cauze</i>
n.a. <sup>3)</sup>	31.4	...	...	...	
86.6	13.4	100.0	86.3	13.7	Datele se referă la procentul femeilor angajate ca agenți de poliție sau ofițeri în totalul personalului din aceeași categorie. Datele nu includ: personalul poliției locale și jandarmii Sursa datelor: Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române
30.0	27.0	100.0	28.9	71.1	Datele se referă la procentul judecătorilor de sex feminin în totalul judecătorilor. Sursa datelor: Consiliul Superior al Magistraturii

					<p>Datele se refera la numarul de victime ale infractiunii de omor savarsite de o ruda (inclusiv partener).</p> <p>Incepand cu 2012, din cauza unor probleme tehnice Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane nu mai poate furniza datele.</p> <p>Sursa datelor: Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane</p>
					<p>Datele se refera la numarul de victime ale agresiunilor sexuale</p> <p>Incepand cu 2011, din cauza unor probleme tehnice Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane nu mai poate furniza datele.</p> <p>Sursa datelor: Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane</p>
					<p>Datele se refera la numarul de victime ale infractiunii de omor savarsite de un prieten sau o cunoscuta.</p> <p>Incepand cu 2011, din cauza unor probleme tehnice IGPR nu mai poate furniza datele.</p> <p>Sursa datelor: Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane</p>
					<p>Datele se refera la numarul de victime ale infractiunii de omor savarsite de o persoana cunoscuta victimei</p> <p>Incepand cu 2011, din cauza unor probleme tehnice Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane nu mai poate furniza datele.</p> <p>Sursa datelor: Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane</p>
					<p>Datele se refera la numarul de victime ale infractiunii de omor savarsite de o persoana necunoscuta victimei</p> <p>Incepand cu 2011, din cauza unor probleme tehnice Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane nu mai poate furniza datele.</p> <p>Sursa datelor:Inspectoratul General al Politiei Romane</p>

	2.61			<a href="#">1.94</a>	Date provizorii pentru anul 2013
	33.9				Datele se refera la rata de fertilitate la adolescentele cu resedinta obisnuita in Romania, in varsta de 15-19 ani, calculata la 1000 adolescente din grupa de varsta. Sursa datelor: Institutul National de Statistica - Cercetarea statistica privind natalitatea
366	675				Datele se refera la numarul victimelor traficului de persoane Sursa datelor: Agentia Nationala Impotriva Traficului de Persoane

:008; source: Inrformal sector in Romania - 2008

<b>Total = T / Total = T</b>								
<b>Masculin = M / Male = M</b>			<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>
<b>Feminin = F / Female = F</b>								
<b>Personal didactic</b>	T		<b>276849</b>	<b>275426</b>	<b>268679</b>	<b>252953</b>	<b>247487</b>	<b>245174</b>
<b>Teaching staff</b>	M		<b>75876</b>	<b>74696</b>	<b>71393</b>	<b>65841</b>	<b>63120</b>	<b>60957</b>
	F		<b>200973</b>	<b>200730</b>	<b>197286</b>	<b>187112</b>	<b>184367</b>	<b>184217</b>
Învățământ preșcolar	T		37348	38253	38322	37353	37391	35071
Pre-school education	M		108	98	112	135	125	110
	F		37240	38155	38210	37218	37266	34961
Învățământ primar și gimnazial	T		138972	138560	135231	125005	120927	123640
Primary and secondary education	M		34283	34472	33561	30451	29436	28390
	F		104689	104088	101670	94554	91491	95250
din care: / of which:								
Învățământ special	T		6151	6183	6355	6203	6141	6207
Special education	M		1113	1017	1030	998	988	960
	F		5038	5166	5325	5205	5153	5247
Învățământ liceal	T		61620	60647	60255	59609	59380	57080
High school education	M		20513	19820	19407	19019	18592	17758
	F		41107	40827	40848	40590	40788	39322
Învățământ profesional	T		5939	5129	2803	116	64	150
Vocational education	M		2521	2191	1169	57	28	71
	F		3418	2938	1634	59	36	79
Învățământ postliceal și de maștri	T		1006	864	965	1124	1360	1678
Post high school and foremen education	M		326	260	305	338	381	424
	F		680	604	660	786	979	1254
din care: / of which:								
Învățământ de maștri	T		10	29	12	13	7	21
Foremen education	M		3	15	8	7	3	10
	F		7	14	4	6	4	11
Învățământ superior	T		<b>31964</b>	<b>31973</b>	<b>31103</b>	<b>29746</b>	<b>28365</b>	<b>27555</b>
Tertiary education	M		<b>18125</b>	<b>17855</b>	<b>16839</b>	<b>15841</b>	<b>14558</b>	<b>14204</b>
	F		<b>13839</b>	<b>14118</b>	<b>14264</b>	<b>13905</b>	<b>13807</b>	<b>13351</b>
			43.30	44.16	45.86	46.75	48.68	48.45

<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>
<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	
							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

						<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>		
2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008
						<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>		

					<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>		
<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b> <b>2008/2009</b>
					<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>		

				<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>				
<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>
				<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>				

			<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>					
<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>
			<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>					

		<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>						
<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>
		<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>						

<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>							
<b>2012/2013 Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>							

<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>
<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
	<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	
							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

						<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	2007/2008
						<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

					<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>		
<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b> <b>2008/2009</b>
					<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>		

				<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>				
<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>
				<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>				

			<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>					
<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>
			<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>					

		<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>						
<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>
		<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>						

<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>							
<b>2012/2013 Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>							

<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>
<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
	<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	
							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

						<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	2007/2008
						<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

					<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>		
2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	2007/2008	2008/2009
					<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>		

				<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>				
<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>
				<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>				

			<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>					
<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>
			<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>					

		<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>						
<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>
		<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>						

<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>							
<b>2012/2013 Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>							

<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>
<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

							<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	
							<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

						<b>Total = T /</b> <i>Total = T</i>	
2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	<b>Masculin = M /</b> <i>Male = M</i>	2007/2008
						<b>Feminin = F /</b> <i>Female = F</i>	

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2008/2009    2009/2010    2010/2011    2011/2012    2012/2013

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