



The economic and social situation in **Romania**

STUDY



European Economic and Social Committee

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

In 2009, Romania ignored the signs of the financial crisis which manifested visibly in EU and North America, and entered into this crisis unprepared and later than other countries. Therefore, the effects of the crisis weren't mitigated by preventive measures, and nor after entering the crisis, there were taken real corrective measures, except of measures to reduce public spending. But these measures were not homogeneous in all public spending area.

Lack of balance and procyclical fiscal and budgetary policies were aggravating factors, but the economic crisis in Romania started from the overconsumption behaviour of the private sector and the current account deficit.

Romania's economy remains anchored in low and medium skilled labour, relatively low user of technologies and based on low value added industries. Productivity is affected and business models used allow productivity gains based only on wage cuts, which basically is a powerful additional stress factor.

The structure of employment in Romania reflects a serious lag behind compared to the other European countries economies structure, being one of the causes of low productivity in general. Although some differences were recovered, Romania continues to be the EU country with the most inadequate distribution of employment on economic sectors. This structure affects the ability of real convergence in order to join the euro zone.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Romania was one of the countries heavily affected by the economic crisis. Its high level of exposure to housing speculation and dependency on foreign bank capital brought about a sudden economic collapse. In addition the markets shrank, with domestic consumption dropping and a drastic fall in exports. As if the deeply unfavourable international situation were not enough, the measures implemented from 2009 were misguided. The beginnings of the crisis saw Romania in denial. The competent institutions argued that the crisis would not affect Romania, and when it became clear that this would not hold true, there was no united strategy and no action plan had been prepared to combat the crisis. As a result, regulations were adopted piecemeal and failed to boost the labour market or to provide for suitable social inclusion. The emphasis was instead on securing a fragile macroeconomic balance at any cost.

For more than two decades, policies in Romania sought to secure short-term macroeconomic stability; this objective has been partially achieved through harsh and austere structural policies. The price paid for this macroeconomic stability was reduced potential for growth in GDP, which would have closed the gap with EU Member States. Analysts estimate¹ that in order to reach 60% of the EU average for GDP per capita at purchasing power parity, Romania would need to grow 2% more quickly than the EU average for 10 years.

If the process of entering the euro area is to be speeded up without weakening the macroeconomic balance, policies targeting the real economy need to be shaped and pursued.

Forced flexibility in the labour market can only be beneficial for workers if a balance is struck between the other structural conditions, with a view to boosting the employment rate, reducing inequality and implementing efficient social protection mechanisms to cover the transition from one job to another, from activity to inactivity and unemployment or from unemployment and inactivity back to activity.

¹

Valentin Lazea / *Creșterea Produsului Intern Brut: dorințe, posibilități, probleme* (Growth in Gross Domestic Product: aims, possibilities, problems).

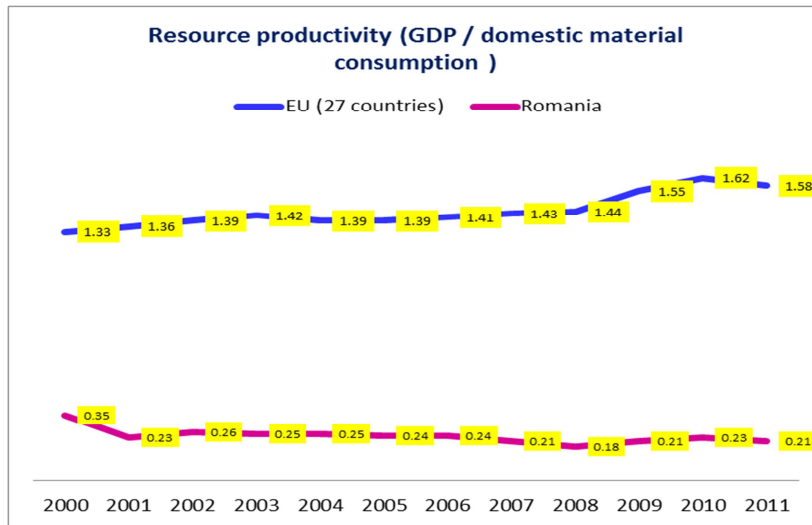
Chapter 2 Economic and social situation

Since it joined the EU, Romania has not succeeded in taking one single step to align itself with the economic competitiveness of the EU Member States.

Romania adds 0.21 euro cents of added value to every kilogramme of raw material/materials

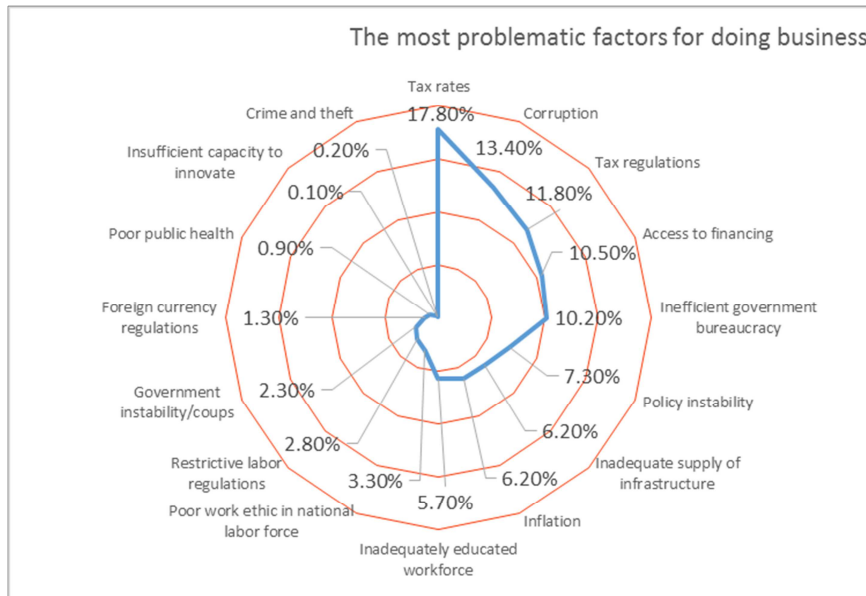
consumed, while the European average is EUR 1.58 of added value for each kilogramme consumed – over seven times more than Romania.

This is the crux of economic development in Romania and of the development strategies implemented.



Source: Eurostat data, adapted by the author.

The main determining factor in the growth of gross value added between 1995 and 2011 as regards Romania was external demand (both inside and outside Europe). Given that global



competitiveness has an impact on external demand and on economic growth, Romania needs to be more alert to factors which undermine its competitiveness.

Source: World Economic Forum, adapted by the author.

Tax levels, corruption, access to financing, the degree of red tape, political instability and inadequate infrastructure are just some of the main weaknesses affecting Romania's competitiveness. One factor damaging its competitiveness is its under-qualified labour force. Although in 2011-2012, the under-qualified labour force represented only around 3.6% of the overall

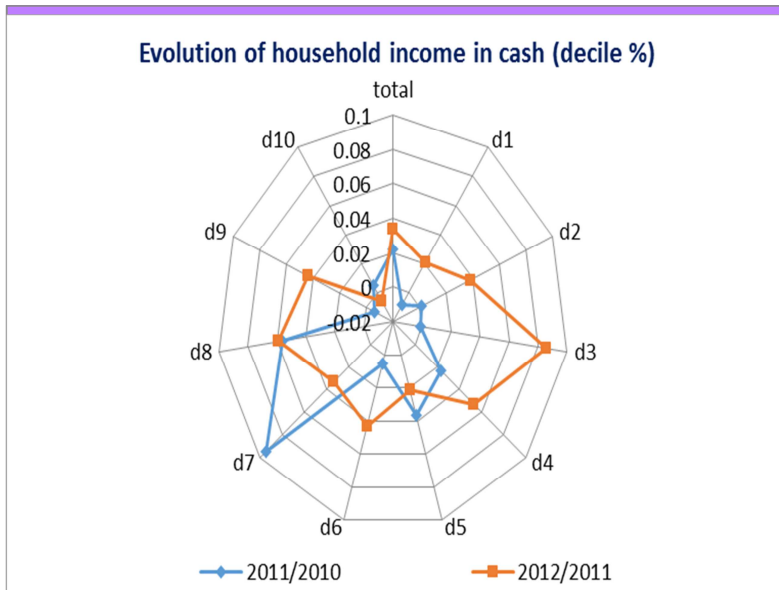
factors harming Romania's competitiveness, in 2012-2013 this percentage had grown to 4.2%, and had increased again to 5.7% in 2013-2014.

The trend is clear. It is detrimental to Romania and damaging in the medium and long term: the deterioration will gain pace and the measures which could be taken will not be effective immediately.

The impact of labour market developments during the economic crisis can be seen in the deteriorating social conditions and poverty.

As the economy grows, people's income rises, but generally this does not affect all groups equally. Ideally, for incomes to converge at national level, incomes would need to rise more quickly for poorer people than for richer people.

The inability to cover current needs is clear when analysing the risk of poverty for the general population in Romania.



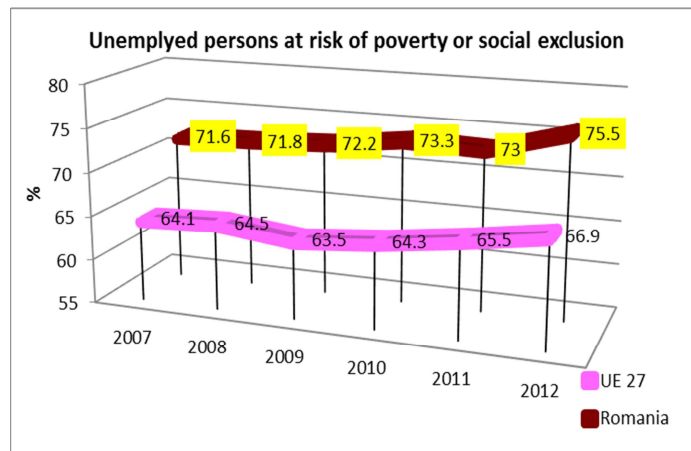
The social policy implemented in Romania has done little to change things, and the risk of poverty after social transfers was around 22.5%. In 2012, only Greece scored higher on this indicator than Romania, the European average being around 17.5%.

Source of data: National statistics institute (INS), adapted by the author.

Very low-income households were hit hardest by the crisis, and are finding it more difficult to recover than other categories of household. Between 2010 and 2012, the poorest 10% of households in Romania recorded a rise in income of only 1%, while the average rise for other households was 6% on average.

In 2012, these households were unable to cover basic consumer expenditure. In 2012, the income of over 20% of Romanian households was less than the minimum basket of goods.

Source of data: National statistics institute, adapted by the author.

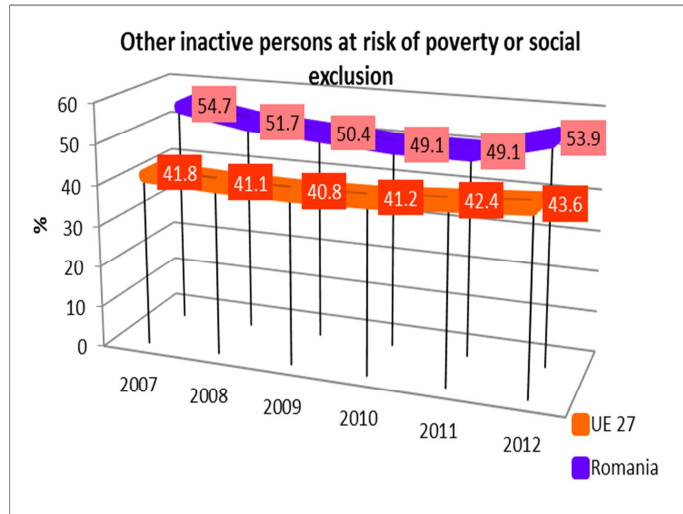


Poverty affects all categories of society and is closely tied to level of employment, quality of employment and salary level.

Since 1996, people able to work have been moving from the status of employee to inactivity or unpaid work, resulting in insecure income and risk of poverty. Young people aged between 15 and 24 are one of the categories hardest hit, with employment falling from 37% in 1996 to 33% in 2000 and 24% in 2012.

Source: Eurostat data, adapted by the author.

The categories most at risk of poverty are employed people other than employees and unemployed people. The risk of poverty for these categories is around 70%, and even higher for unemployed people.



The economic crisis and falling living standards, particularly in rural areas, have led to increasing rates of early school leaving in both rural and urban areas, particularly in secondary and vocational education but also in post-secondary education. Looking at data accumulated between 2007 and 2012, drop-out rates for primary and secondary school (10-14 years old) education rose by around 9%, rates for secondary school (14-18 years old) rose by around 19% and rates for post-secondary education rose by around 28%.

Year by year, there has been an increase in early school leaving, rising sharply to 18.4% in 2010. However, in 2013 early school leaving fell slightly to 17.3%. There is insufficient evidence to suggest that 2010 was a turning point. Inadequate education has as strong an effect on unemployment as lack of experience. For some sectors and some jobs, experience is more valuable than education, while the opposite applies in other sectors. Poorly educated people are more likely to be unemployed, and in the long term this will increase the duration of unemployment in this group.

The situation in rural areas is dramatic: in 2013 around 28% of young people dropped out of school, which will affect their ability to join the labour market. Lack of experience will be exacerbated by lack of proper education, and these two factors will substantially reduce the likelihood of young people in rural areas finding decent jobs.

Generally speaking, a series of preliminary measures have been undertaken in Romania with regard to specific aspects of employment policy, but as yet there is no consistent comprehensive approach or any move to integrate education and employment policies. Under the Europe 2020 strategy, more vigorous steps will need to be taken to improve the employment prospects of vulnerable groups (such as young people, older workers and Roma people) by raising education and qualification levels both for people currently in work and for future workers, by means of a system of incentives for work and to curb undeclared work.

Crucial to the structural changes which will take place in the labour market in future is the shrinking productivity gap between economic sectors, which will automatically mitigate labour market dysfunctions.

The phenomenon of an ageing population has appeared sooner in Romania than its level of economic development would have suggested. The main factor in this process after 1990 was external migration, as the majority of people leaving the country were active, in both economic and demographic terms. This had a strong impact on birth rates and natural population growth.

The decrease in the active population over the last decade has undermined the ratio of people in work to people of working age. Falling employment rates of labour resources brought about by falling activity rates, along with the increased rate of retired people, has led to an increase in the economic dependency of the general population.

Chapter 3 Labour market and labour conditions in Romania

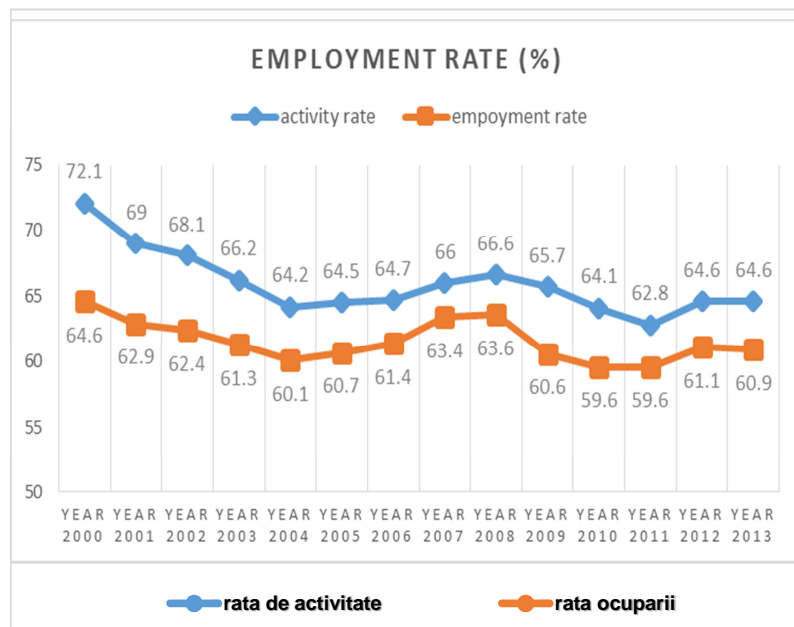
Romania inherited and still has a deficient employment structure which curbs development

Romania's labour market still has a series of structural deficiencies as regards the population and labour force, which have been amplified by the economic and financial crisis. Accordingly, until 2013 it was not possible to recover the jobs lost during the crisis, and the employment rate in 2013 (60.9%) was substantially lower than in 2008 (63.9%).

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

Measures to boost Romania's labour market participation and employment rate have a strong impact which is felt throughout the entire economic and social system: in 2010, the 1 percentage point increase in the employment rate amounted to a 1.6 percentage point rise in GDP².

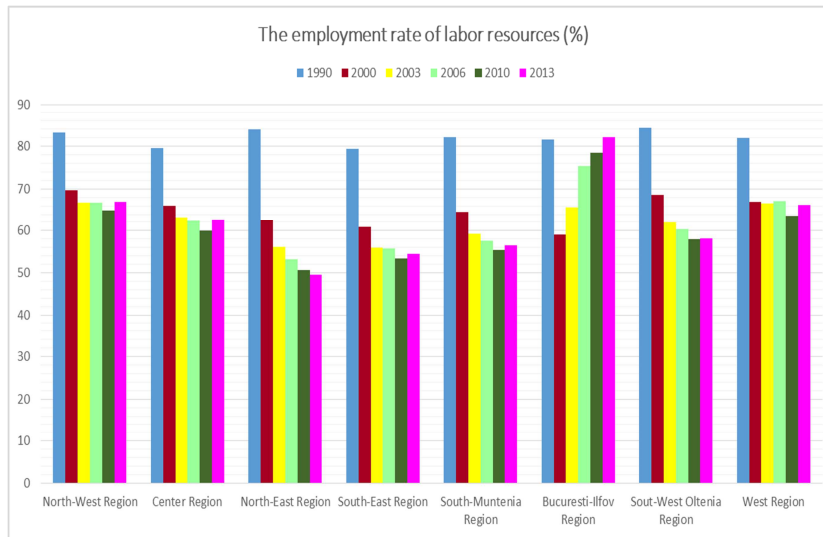
With regard to the increase in the employment rate, Romania's agricultural labour force is larger than statistics



2

According to calculations by the experts of the *Biroul pentru observarea pieței muncii și a calității locurilor de muncă* (Labour market and job quality observatory) of the *Blocul Național Sindical* (National trade union federation).

consider usual for a modern economy and above the European average. This means that the country's average productivity is low.



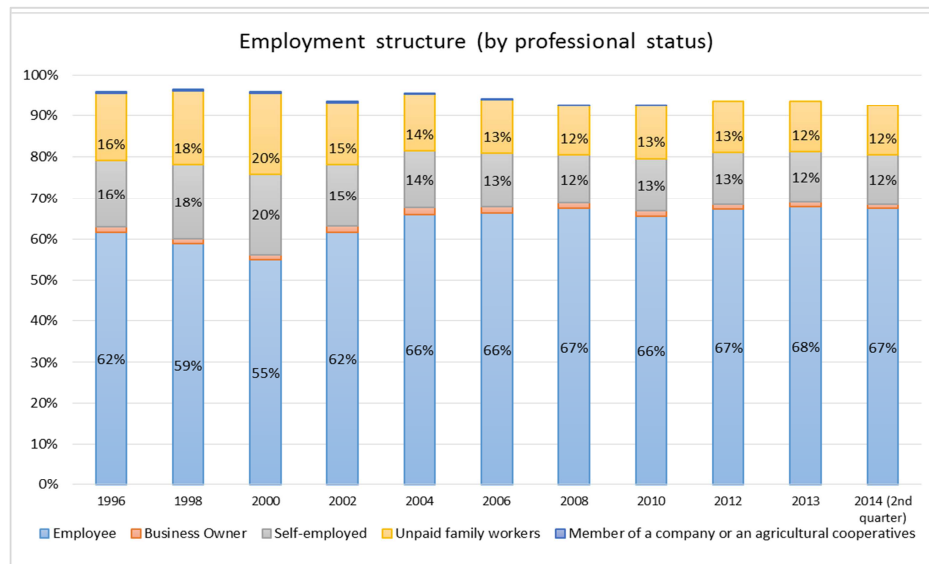
Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

Investing and rolling out measures to modernise the economy and reduce the proportion of the population working in the agricultural sector would yield substantial benefits, in terms of increasing the income of agricultural workers and

modernising rural areas. In 2010, reducing the number of people working in the agricultural sector by 1 percentage point amounted to an annual increase in GDP of 1.2%³.

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

The structure of people in work has shown a linear and uniform dynamic over the last few years, with employees making up an average of 67-68% of all people in work, self-employed



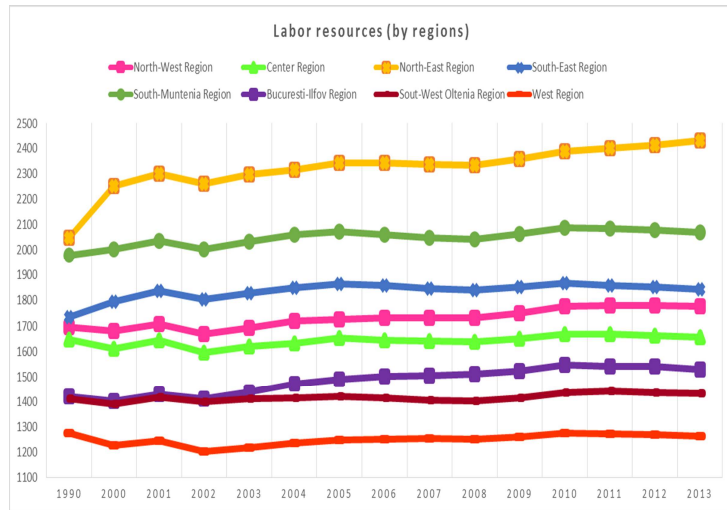
people making up around 12%, and unpaid family workers making up another 12%. The existence of this category is worrying: it is a swollen group (12% of people in work) and masks a substantial slice of the population with no resources of their own. This is particularly concerning because 15 to 24 year olds form the lion's share of this group (36% of people in work in 2013).

3

According to estimates by the experts of the *Biroul pentru observarea pieței muncii și a calității locurilor de muncă* (Labour market and job quality observatory), BNS.

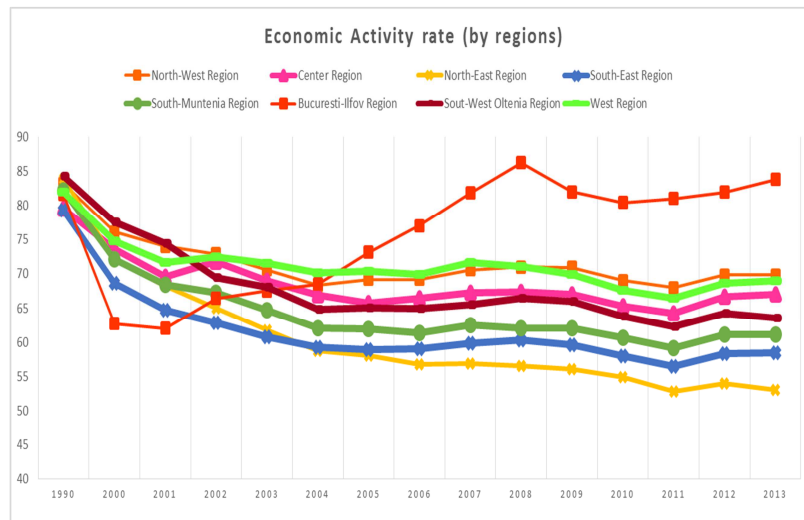
Labour resources have been falling over the last few years, a gentle but almost permanent downward trend which applies across the country with the exception of the north-east region where the opposite is taking place: there is a visible increase in labour resources. This is the poorest region in Romania, where the Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant is 48% lower than at national level, with the gap widening every year. Since occupational and regional mobility in Romania is very low and there are no policies targeting this issue, it is to be expected that there will soon be an increase in exposure to the risk of poverty among people in work.

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.



Currently, around 19% of people in work in Romania are at risk of poverty, whereas the European average is around 9%.

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.



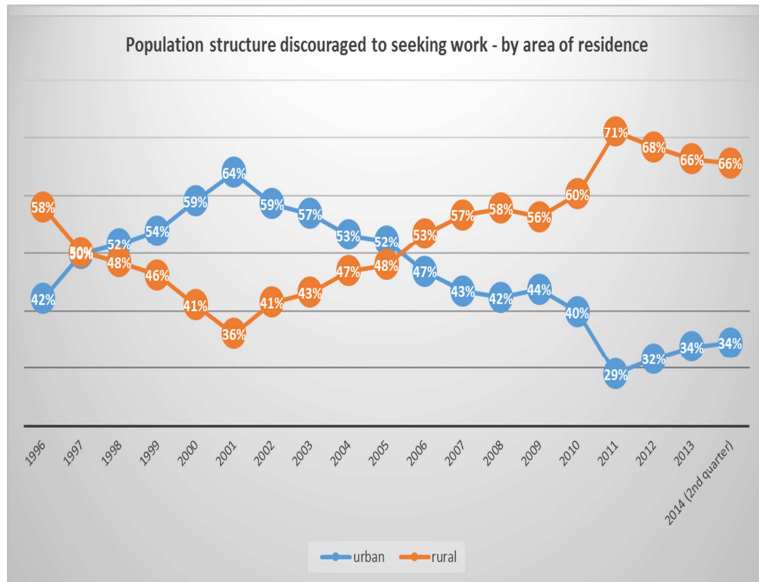
The inactivity rate rose and was still very high in Romania in 2013. More than 29% of people able to work are inactive; this figure has risen sharply given that in 2000 the inactivity rate was only 16%.

Inactive people able to work represented an average of around 30% between 2008 and 2013.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Active population	84%	82%	76%	73%	73%	71%	73%	73%	72%	72%	71%	70%	71%	71%
Inactive population of working age	16%	18%	24%	27%	27%	29%	27%	27%	28%	28%	29%	30%	29%	29%

This very high rate is the result of a deeply concerning situation. Many people become discouraged in their search for work (particularly common in rural areas) and so become inactive. It should be noted that it is the 35-49 age group that is most prone to becoming discouraged in their search for work, the very category that should have the most job stability.

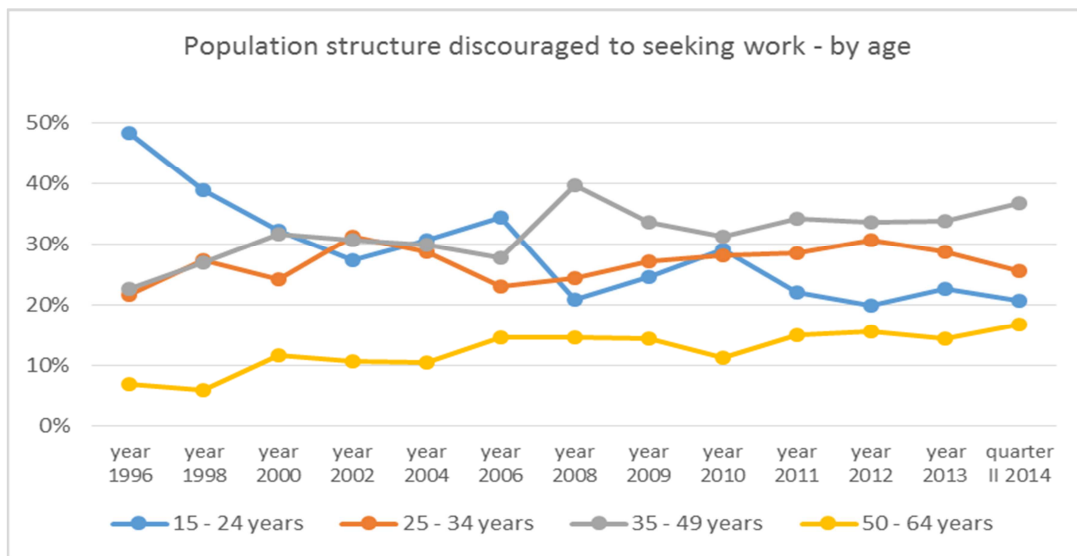
Source: INS data, adapted by the author.



This situation reflects a tendency that demonstrates the very substantial and unwelcome changes that have occurred in labour relations.

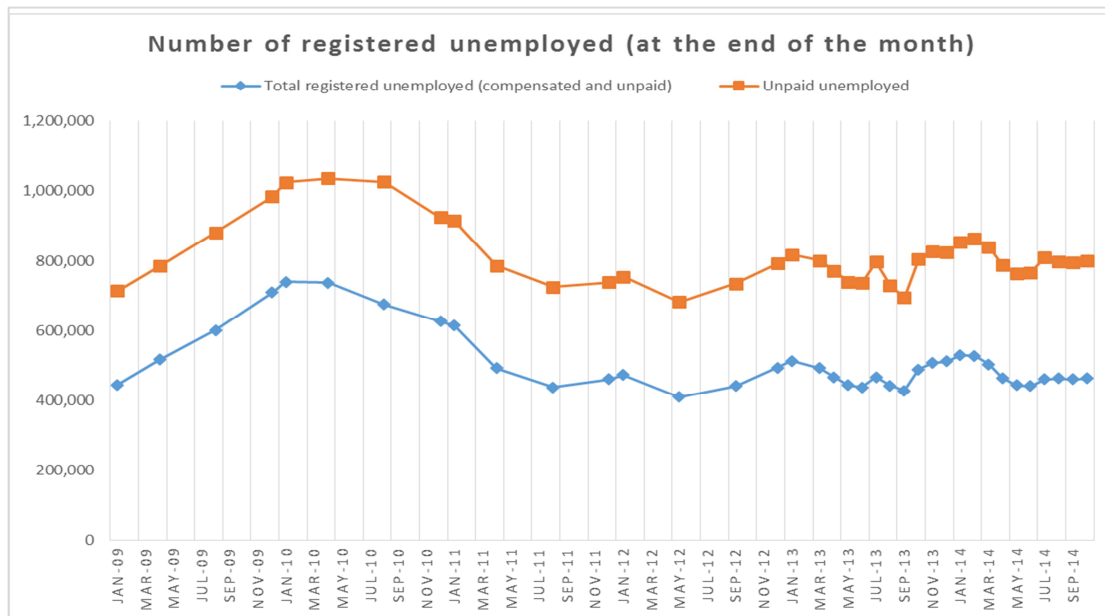
Many employers prefer to hire less qualified, less experienced, younger staff, that can be used at their discretion, while more qualified, more experienced professionals, with specific expectations and the ability to translate those expectations into reality, are discouraged in their search for work.

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.



Even though the unemployment rate in Romania is not high enough to pose too many problems, careful analysis shows some extremely worrying aspects...

In recent years, unemployment has tended to become long-term.



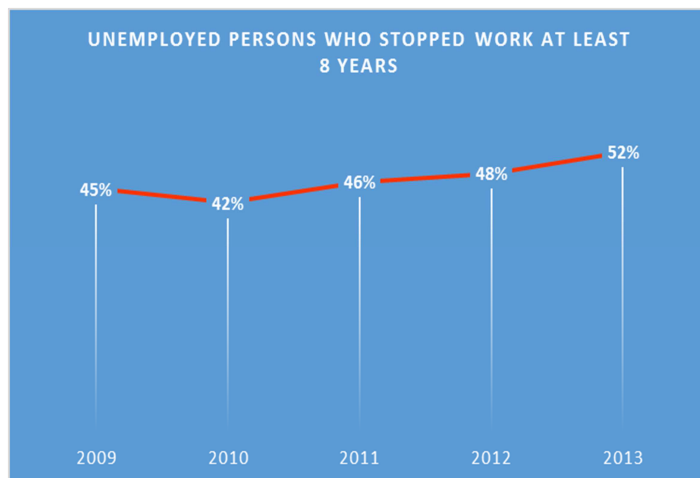
Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

The official statistics indicate a moderate trend, but this only applies when people leaving the system are not taken into account. The unemployment rate appears to be relatively low but this is illusory and does not reflect real labour market conditions. This failure to reflect the real-life situation is partly due to the very high level of employment in subsistence farming – a third of the population able to work.

Moreover, a hard core of unemployment is becoming structural. Thus over half of people recorded by the ILO as being unemployed had not worked for at least eight years, a period of time which in practice strips many unemployed people of their skills and the discipline required for a job.

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

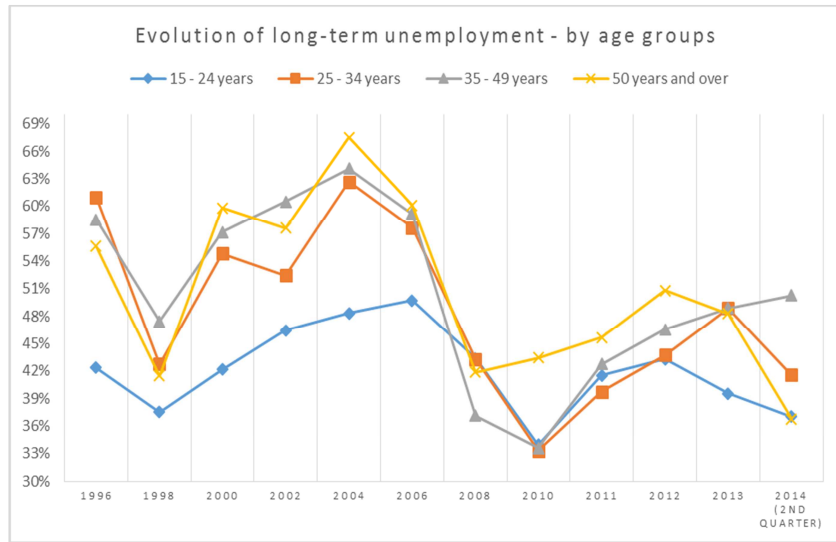
In 2011, only 2% of unemployed people moved from unemployment to a job and in fact 80% of unemployed people do not find work. More than half of young people completing a cycle of learning become unemployed or inactive.



The same 35-49 age group, the category most discouraged in looking for work, is showing an increasing tendency towards long-term employment.

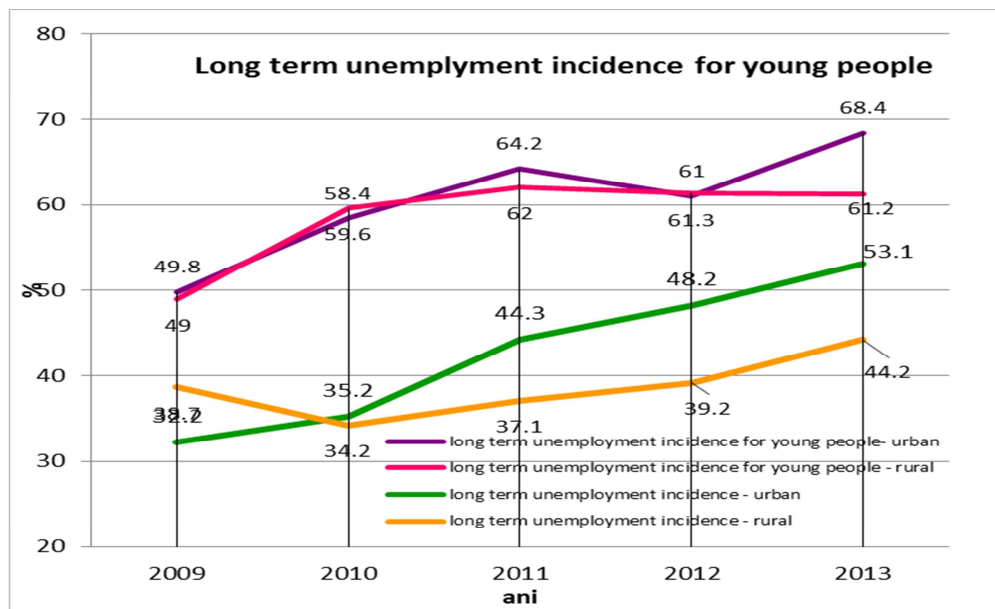
Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

The proportion of this age group among the long-term unemployed has been increasing rapidly and consistently, seeing a rise from 32% in 2010 to over 41% in the first quarter of 2014.

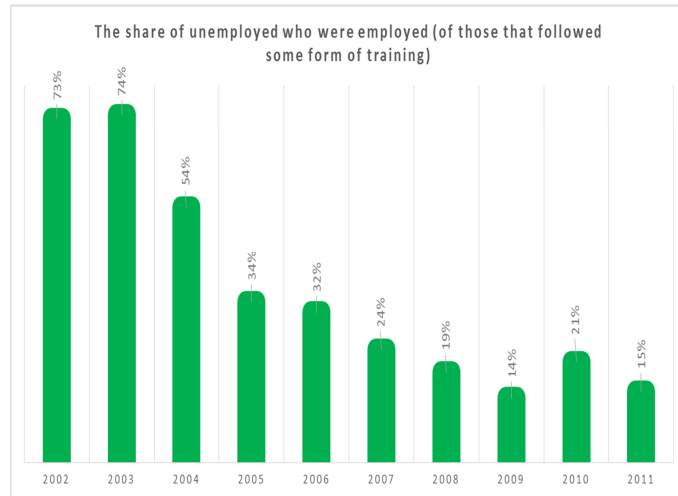


We are also seeing a worrying trend in the evolution of long-term unemployment. The levels of long-term unemployment among young people are extremely high, in rural areas (over 61% in 2013), and especially in urban areas (over 68% in 2013).

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.



However, there were also very high rates of overall long-term unemployment that year (2013). In urban areas, over half of registered unemployed people were long-term unemployed (53.1%), and in rural areas the proportion was 44.2% – somewhat lower, but primarily resulting from people leaving the unemployment insurance benefits system (but not getting back into employment) and the inability of the system to record unemployed people in rural areas (they themselves being uninformed, uninterested and discouraged).



Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

It is also worth noting that training programmes appear to be ineffective in their (more or less) concerted efforts to get unemployed people back to work in Romania. A study (2012)⁴ on the effectiveness of vocational training courses taken by unemployed people found a continuing downward trend in the effectiveness of such courses (with the exception of 2010), with the decline being very sharp and reaching 15% in 2011, as against 73-74% in 2002-2003.

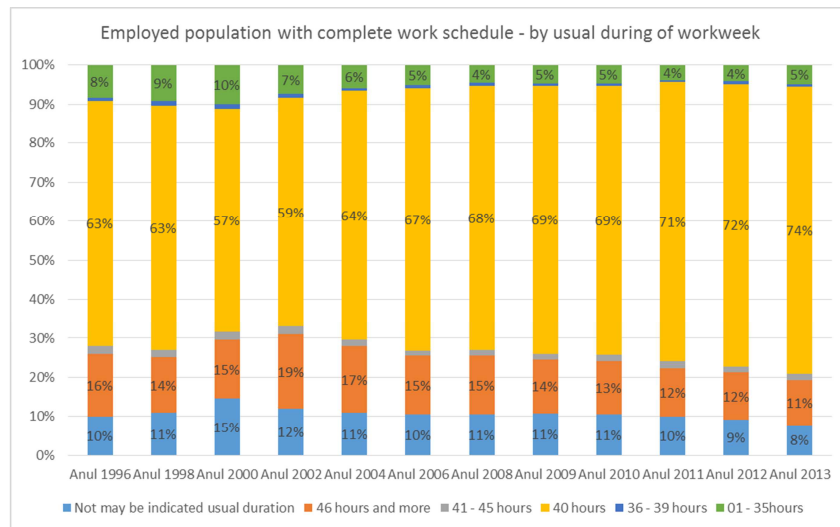
Chapter 4 Industrial relations and the social partners in Romania

The revision of labour legislation has not had the anticipated effect; in fact, it has made labour relations even more unstable

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Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

Labour legislation has been revised to make working conditions more flexible (an exercise carried out during the crisis) and this has

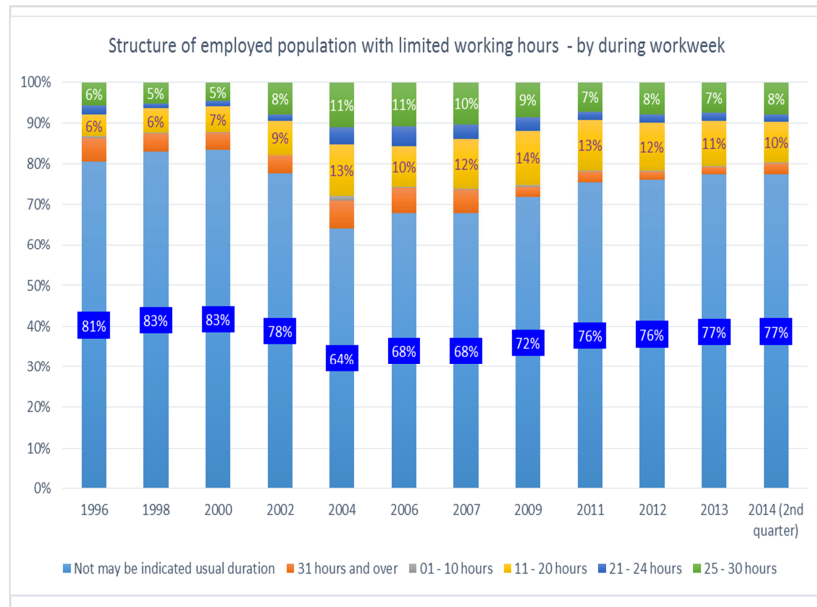


4

Impactul calificării și recalificării asupra cererii și ofertei de muncă (The impact of qualifications and retraining on labour supply and demand), Biroul pentru observarea pieței muncii și a calității locurilor de muncă (Labour market and job quality observatory), BNS, 2012.

made labour relations more unstable, with part-time and fixed-term work contracts underused (in 2013, less than 10% of all individual work contracts).

Source: INS data, adapted by the author.



Against this backdrop of increased instability in labour relations, there is a damaging trend

whereby the number of hours worked on a week to week basis is becoming excessively flexible. Accordingly, three quarters of people employed on a part-time basis could not say how many hours their standard working week consisted of, whilst half of employees on temporary contracts worked over 40 hours a week or could not say how many hours their standard working week consisted of, with both percentages on the rise in recent years.

Romania's economy is still based on low or medium-skilled work which uses relatively basic technology in areas providing low added value. This has an impact on productivity, and the business models used can only increase productivity by cutting wages which in practice is a powerful additional stress factor. In 2012, over 50% of employees were exposed to at least one risk factor affecting their mental health⁵. The private sector has reduced its spending on vocational training in recent years and makes less use (in quantitative and qualitative terms) of staff assessment. Labour relations have become more formal, with competition prevailing over cooperation and emulation in the workplace.

As might be expected, unhappiness over wages continued to grow as the crisis went on. With lack of involvement in decision-taking, failure to reward loyalty in the workplace, mental risk factors and rotation-based work arrangements all contributing to this. These factors have led to an acute and growing loss of confidence and motivation among workers.

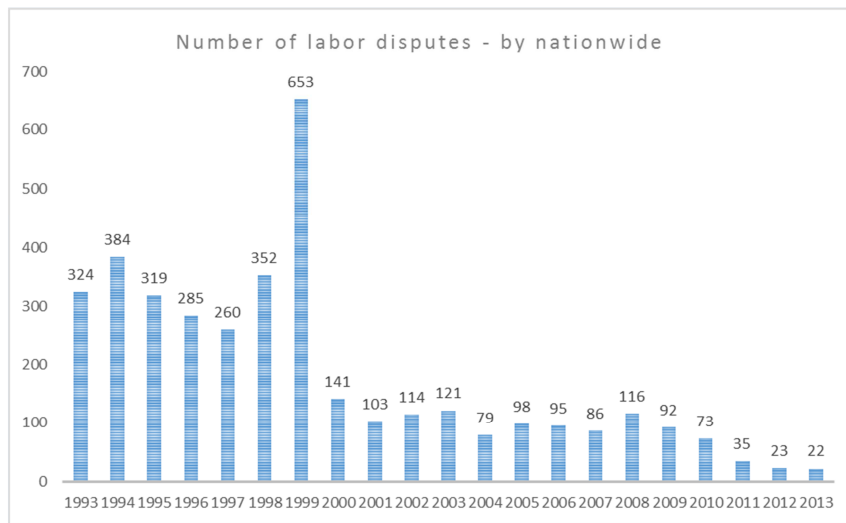
The change in legislation in the area of social dialogue has created changes which are difficult to deal with, particularly as regards bipartite social dialogue...

⁵

Condiții de muncă, satisfacție și performanță la locul de muncă (Working conditions, job satisfaction and performance), Biroul pentru observarea pieței muncii și a calității locurilor de muncă (Labour market and job quality observatory), BNS, 2012.

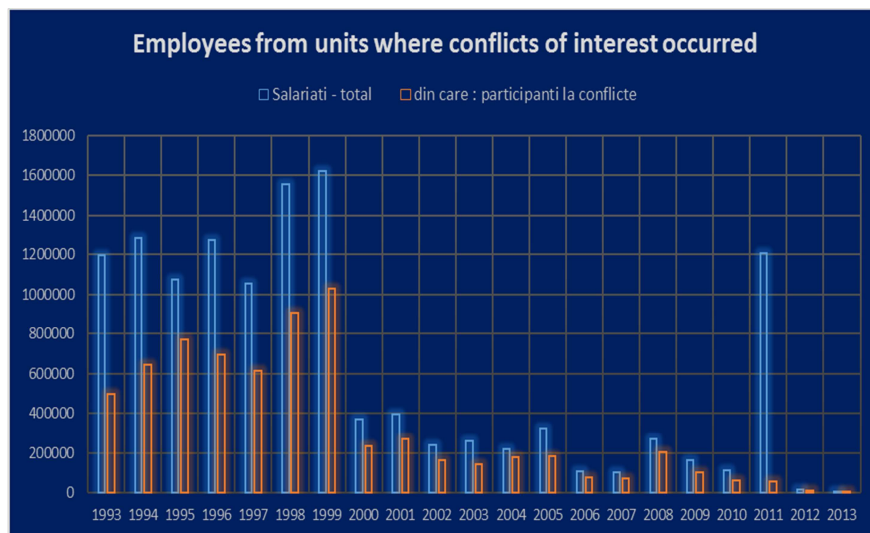
Company-level involvement in protests dropped significantly during the crisis, with the number of open labour disputes falling sharply. This is directly connected to the fall in the number of collective labour agreements in effect at company and corporation level – sector-

level collective agreements have practically vanished. This damaging trend began when collective agreements at national level disappeared as a result of the legislative changes mentioned above.



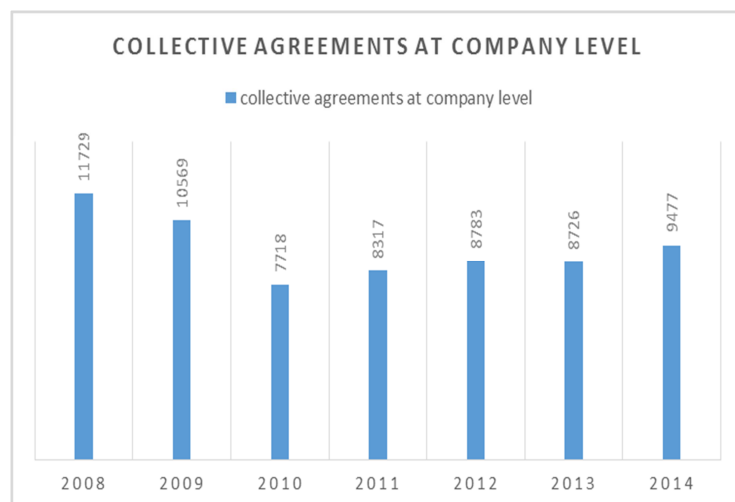
Source: INS data, adapted by the author.

Romania is facing gradual deregulation of rights, a direct and damaging effect of the legislation governing social dialogue. As the protection offered by collective bargaining based on coordination and centralisation has been seriously eroded, Romania now has a large number of employees earning low wages.

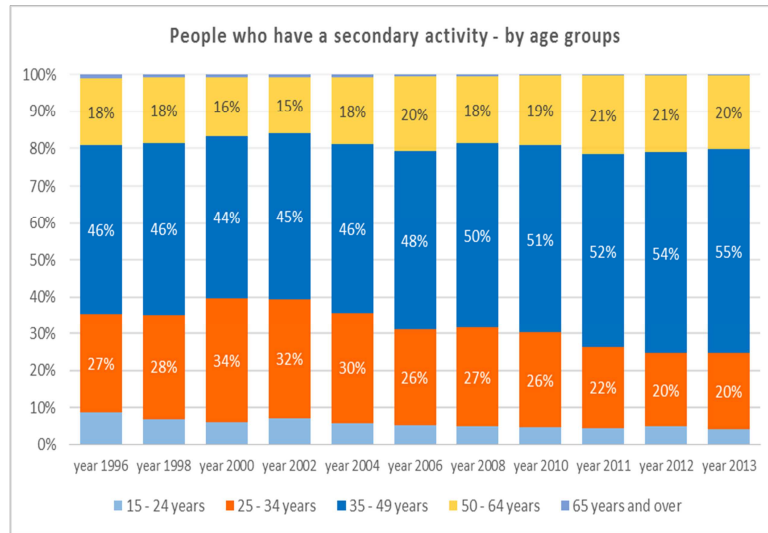


Source: MMFPSPV data, adapted by the author

There is a direct link between the large number of workers who are not shielded by collective agreements and the wages that these people earn.



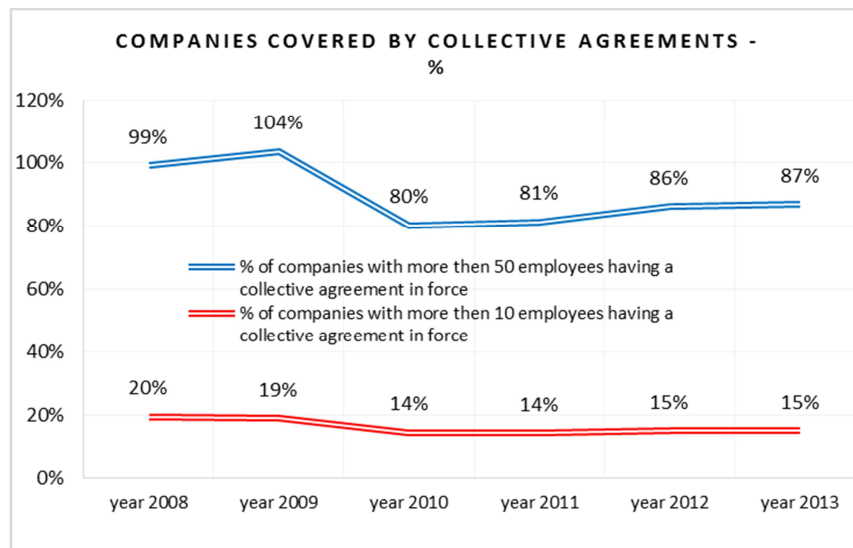
More than 40% of Romanian workers are not covered by collective labour agreements, almost twice the European average, and this figure is closely linked to the number of workers earning low wages.



Moreover, given these low earnings, there has been a growing tendency among employed people to take on a secondary income-generating activity, and this has major implications for the general condition of the

workforce and on employment opportunities.

We are seeing pseudo-growth in employment: while there is an increasing number of employment contracts, it is in fact the same individuals (approximately 200 000 people in 2013, with an upward trend) forced to take on an additional job. In terms of age group, we again find the 35-49 category accounting for 55% (in 2013) of those engaged in a secondary income-generating activity.



Source: INS and MMFSPV data, adapted by the author

Of relevance to the deterioration of social dialogue at company level is the fact that only 15% of active companies with more than 10 employees and 87% of those with more than 50 employees had concluded company-level collective agreements in 2013. The current rules stipulate that businesses with over 20 employees have an obligation to negotiate collective agreements at company level; there is no requirement, however, to conclude such an

agreement. Moreover, accepting worker representatives as partners in the dialogue with rights similar to those of unions facilitates pseudo collective bargaining, which does not culminate in the signing and registering of a collective agreement.

Chapter 5 Conclusions

Romania is undoubtedly experiencing negative developments as regards its population, labour force and labour relations.

While the unemployment rate has remained relatively constant in recent years, with modest fluctuations, certain developments are posing major problems. These include chronic unemployment, both among the overall long-term unemployed and young people who are long-term unemployed, and in both rural and urban areas. Over half of people recorded by the ILO as being unemployed had not worked for at least eight years. The categories most affected are the 15-24 age group (who make up most of the unpaid family workers – considered part of the active labour force, but in fact unemployed people who need support to secure their livelihood), and, paradoxically, the 35-49 age group, who despite being available, well-educated workers with tested skills and experience, constitute the group that is most discouraged in looking for work.

Labour resources have been falling and there is a section of the employed work force that is undermining employment (the large proportion of the population employed in subsistence farming and very high levels of unpaid family workers). The proportion of people able to work falling into inactivity is also very high and rising sharply – 29% of the available labour force is in practice inactive (as against only 16% in 2000).

An extremely serious phenomenon, although before entry into employment, is young people dropping out of school, and this is growing, especially in rural areas where in 2013 around 28% of young people dropped out of school. This greatly affects the ability of those young people to enter or remain active in the labour market.

Vocational training/retraining programmes need to be recalibrated to ensure that they are more effective, and seen as a link between education and employment. In recent years, there has been a sharp decline in the effectiveness of the various forms of vocational training aimed at the unemployed, an extreme example here being the proportion of unemployed people that found work after participating in such training (15% in 2011).

With regard to people in employment, it should be noted there is a high prevalence of precarious labour relations, low-paid work contracts and largely discretionary working hours – we need only consider that three quarters of people employed on a part-time basis could not say how many hours their standard working week consisted of or worked a number of hours equivalent to full-time, whilst half of employees on temporary contracts worked over 40 hours a week or could not say how many hours their standard working week consisted of.

As a result of the legislative changes that have curtailed the capacity of workers and the social partners to respond, and against the backdrop of crisis and worsening socio-economic conditions, there has been a marked decline in company-level involvement in protests, with the number of disputes and protests dramatically decreasing.

Romania is facing a major problem as regards the regulation of social dialogue, with the protection offered by collective bargaining based on coordination and centralisation having effectively disintegrated. The adverse effects of this can be seen in labour relations, the quality of jobs and remuneration (we have a very high number of workers on low wages or the minimum wage).

Legal, administrative and investment solutions are needed that can normalise labour relations and generally put the labour market back on a sounder footing, as well as ensure long-term sustainable growth conducive to achieving the target set by Romania for 2020.

One example of a potential solution is the recent citizens' initiative to amend Romania's labour code, coordinated by the *Blocul Național Sindical*, which managed to meet all the necessary conditions for the law in question to be sent to the Romanian Parliament, with the changes envisaged aimed at correcting the above-mentioned series of legal deficiencies.

7. Statistical appendices

Labour resources by development region

		Unit of measurement: thousand people														
		1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	TOTAL	13217	13358	13616	13343	13544	13702	13817	13802	13773	13747	13876	14048	14048	14034	13998
-	North-West Region	1697	1680	1706	1669	1694	1719	1726	1731	1731	1731	1750	1778	1779	1779	1776
-	Central Region	1648	1611	1643	1595	1620	1632	1653	1643	1641	1637	1652	1669	1667	1663	1657
-	North-East Region	2049	2252	2300	2260	2297	2315	2341	2341	2336	2332	2356	2385	2399	2411	2429
-	South-East Region	1735	1794	1836	1805	1829	1849	1865	1859	1847	1840	1854	1868	1860	1852	1843
-	South-Muntenia Region	1979	2002	2037	2002	2035	2061	2071	2061	2049	2043	2063	2088	2086	2079	2069
-	Bucharest - Ilfov Region	1422	1401	1430	1411	1440	1472	1489	1501	1506	1511	1524	1547	1541	1543	1530
-	South-West Oltenia Region	1410	1392	1417	1399	1411	1416	1422	1414	1407	1402	1415	1437	1441	1437	1432
-	West Region	1276	1226	1246	1203	1220	1238	1250	1252	1254	1252	1262	1275	1274	1270	1263

Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per inhabitant - current prices, calculated according to CAEN Rev. 1 (CAEN= *Clasificarea Activitatilor din Economia Nationala* - classification of activities of the national economy)

Regions	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	337.2	503.6	1132	1647	2458	3610	5264	6975	9084	11414	13363	15968	19315	23935
North-West Region	316	471.7	1040	1540	2335	3322	4912	6691	8640	10901	12539	14947	18611	21284
Central Region	351.4	531.5	1188	1690	2524	3729	5388	7332	9426	11459	13098	15920	19580	22820
North-East Region	274.5	409.2	851.4	1223	1778	2509	3816	5057	6522	7872	8908	10296	12341	14773
South-East Region	342.7	506.1	1163	1631	2270	3213	4709	6289	8019	10470	11542	13570	15642	19814
Bucharest - Ilfov Region	495.6	742.7	1701	2845	4503	7821	10751	14149	18277	22909	29573	35012	43037	58061
South-Muntenia Region	329.8	482.5	1034	1428	2045	2857	4249	5613	7295	9407	11069	13375	15758	19927
South-West-Oltenia Region	287.1	437	1044	1453	2141	2993	4457	5415	7547	9367	10371	12463	15097	18531
West Region	340.7	516.2	1269	1781	2824	3723	5609	7630	10183	13021	15065	18570	22342	25979

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Rate of activity of labour resources by development region

	Unit of measurement: percent														
	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rate of activity	82	72.1	69	68.1	66.2	64.2	64.5	64.7	66	66.6	65.7	64.1	62.8	64.6	64.6
North-West Region	83.2	76.1	74	72.9	70.6	68.3	69.2	69.2	70.6	71	70.9	69	68	69.8	69.8
Central Region	79.5	73.6	69.6	71.8	69	66.9	65.8	66.5	67.2	67.4	67	65.3	64.3	66.7	67
North-East Region	83.9	72.1	68.2	65	61.7	58.7	58	56.8	56.9	56.6	56.1	54.9	52.8	54	53.1
South-East Region	79.3	68.6	64.7	62.9	60.8	59.3	58.9	59	59.8	60.3	59.6	58	56.5	58.3	58.4
South-Muntenia Region	82.2	72.1	68.4	67.2	64.7	62	61.9	61.4	62.5	62	62.1	60.6	59.2	61.1	61.1
Bucharest - Ilfov Region	81.6	62.7	62	66.4	67.5	68.5	73.1	77	81.8	86.2	82	80.4	81	81.9	83.8
South-West Oltenia Region	84.3	77.5	74.4	69.4	68.1	64.8	65.1	64.9	65.5	66.5	66	63.8	62.3	64.3	63.6
West Region	82	74.8	71.7	72.5	71.5	70.2	70.4	69.9	71.7	71.1	69.9	67.6	66.4	68.6	69

Civilian employed population by development region

Macroregions, development regions and counties	Years															
	1992	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people	Thous and people
TOTAL	10458	8629,3	8562,5	8329	8305,5	8238,3	8390,4	8469,3	8725,9	8747	8747	8410,7	8371,3	8365,5	8569,6	8530,6
North-West Region	1376,8	1170	1176,9	1133,4	1131,4	1125,3	1145,5	1155,4	1186,5	1187,9	1187,9	1156,5	1153,7	1156,7	1187,2	1188
Central Region	1239,6	1063,9	1044,8	1041,9	1024,9	1007,3	1008,1	1024,9	1049,9	1046,5	1046,5	1001,8	1001,8	1006,8	1040,7	1040,8
North-East Region	1606,3	1409,1	1401,8	1308,9	1290,9	1253,3	1265,6	1246,2	1262,3	1248,9	1248,9	1208,2	1207,2	1192,8	1224,7	1203,7
South-East Region	1329,2	1090,6	1070,7	1022,1	1022,2	1021,7	1028,2	1035,8	1056,5	1057,6	1057,6	1011,1	994,9	986,2	1011	1003,9
South-Muntenia Region	1602,5	1293,8	1270,4	1221,6	1207,3	1183	1188,9	1184,5	1214,8	1201	1201	1159,9	1154,8	1154,5	1182,6	1168,8
Bucharest - Ilfov Region	1201	827,3	844,8	906,4	944,1	980,9	1062,1	1130,1	1211,7	1281,7	1281,7	1220,3	1214,8	1224,5	1239	1256,9
South-West Oltenia Region	1126,6	953,5	944,3	879,4	873,7	848,6	857,1	853	875	867	867	836,1	832,8	828,9	848	832
West Region	976	821,1	808,8	815,3	811	818,2	834,9	839,4	869,2	856,4	856,4	816,8	811,3	815,1	836,4	836,5

Civilian employed population according to professional status

Professional status of employed population	Years														
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people	Thousand people
Total	8629,3	8562,5	8329	8305,5	8238,3	8390,4	8469,3	8725,9	8747	8747	8410,7	8371,3	8365,5	8569,6	8530,6
Employees	4646,3	4613,1	4614,7	4655	4652,7	4790,4	4910,1	5162,9	5232,7	5232,7	4879,5	4581	4660,5	4777,2	4801,1
Employers	165,7	184,5	183,8	179,2	186,2	180,2	169,9	156,9	160,3	160,3	125	145,5	126,3	103,3	160
Self-employed	2263,4	2274,9	2115,5	2140,4	2133,7	2162,2	2134,5	2180,4	2162,5	2162,5	2080,7	2245	2142,8	2241,2	2241,2
Unpaid family workers	1553,9	1490	1415	1330,9	1265,7	1257,6	1254,8	1225,7	1191,5	1191,5	1325,5	1399,8	1435,9	1447,9	1328,3

Registered unemployed people receiving allowances, by age group

Age group	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Unit of measurement: number of people																				
Under 25 years of age	429668	470330	341354	235000	251215	247573	245989	220701	178413	75111	64603	47103	44938	30559	65217	24743	61794	49189	38523	44264	47065
25-29 years of age	163628	165107	110606	56529	82806	95780	98199	82778	69214	36066	24404	18202	15264	10640	33105	9884	36455	21448	13423	13896	12622
30-39 years of age	237519	212750	141738	70055	132460	170610	204743	172673	142805	89380	76542	57164	54276	42306	98432	34252	110380	71827	38372	38694	35579
40-49 years of age	151406	142893	118416	65941	134523	196395	227774	187751	148531	97115	86804	65091	59574	46160	92548	42011	128312	103127	50591	52905	55127
50-55 years of age	60056	54815	43980	23918	42159	65643	75904	72467	58512	39288	38151	31938	31703	27184	51658	22840	67103	53830	23459	23767	24454
Over 55 years of age	23567	22455	18127	10247	12840	17017	18942	15541	10215	6728	7081	7656	9556	9984	26878	9819	31453	30219	18170	20947	24779

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People in vocational training											
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
		Unit of measurement: number of people									
Unemployed people who have followed courses funded by the unemployment insurance budget	People in education	13311	14347	12349	22534	33215	26601	25241	24910	23480	33713
-	of which: have become active	9710	10585	6688	7664	10567	6387	4818	3369	5008	5008

Employed population by age group, according to professional status and gender														Second quarter of 2014					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Second quarter of 2014
Total	1057203	1080682	1059569	1053440	1050766	1043978	923417	922250	915761	914657	931326	935322	938912	943945	923939	913772	926280	924739	867754
- Employee	6583100	6517235	6229923	5985852	5785440	5707464	569688	576022	603992	592067	616712	619723	631687	621303	606146	615326	622937	627065	584755
- Employer	137625	140831	129967	107692	114975	127605	136538	122247	155112	154311	149286	136710	124675	131603	119014	106618	111723	115967	99832
- Self-employed	2157725	2217531	2282503	2391179	2496297	2533964	198538	195413	168333	179507	176814	183996	181818	178611	187780	171718	175490	172835	169279
- Unpaid family worker	1734904	1879639	1919439	2013277	2067875	2042124	139153	136865	127070	126577	122213	117531	110986	110889	117687	116066	116720	113241	103736
- Member of agricultural business or cooperative	59682	51589	33862	36407	43074	28624	23828	17247	12537	9731	6588	4095	3527	3814	4226	:	:	:	:
15-24 years of age	1401102	1372694	1295484	1234733	1205472	1177801	104049	946401	980279	858480	801736	779726	776112	751825	720409	676117	644814	604675	497545
- Employee	841727	789436	734934	692754	641711	646060	631375	580029	615976	519508	480321	474818	484224	451764	390320	376745	352945	327451	268636
- Employer	6832	3484	3343	1649	2405	2889	3145	660	2612	761	1813	1421	2491	2274	1617	1920	1697	1439	837
- Self-employed	97005	98169	89479	85371	90194	80381	82230	81015	76733	76706	73690	86473	86913	80320	89045	70643	67508	59485	59274
- Unpaid family worker	443245	473890	463513	448172	462795	443810	317788	281399	283004	259935	245043	216779	202485	217190	238836	226809	222664	216300	168799
- Member of agricultural business or cooperative	12293	8654	4216	5587	8367	4661	5988	3298	1953	1571	869	234	:	277	591	:	:	:	:
25-34 years of age	2480654	2527854	2534864	2580716	2677956	2736077	269215	261190	254990	252347	254109	253305	251413	247244	245733	243839	242960	240439	210497
- Employee	1952769	1935382	1891489	1861092	1869869	1884129	195457	189303	188221	183536	187497	190602	193768	189482	183712	185639	184581	182359	162452
- Employer	35513	36644	34285	29980	27644	26270	35821	27563	38028	35178	34403	33987	29306	30837	24610	21922	23021	20547	17193
- Self-employed	218383	239730	252867	282202	339539	354328	341274	331799	308433	327304	331390	319538	304519	307179	325224	277899	269969	265131	220828
- Unpaid family worker	264926	309465	347929	400363	430682	463746	354511	354745	313512	319498	298526	272609	241407	238886	269270	282181	290794	286114	242426
- Member of agricultural business or cooperative	9062	7633	8294	7078	10223	7603	5972	4810	3716	2134	1801	902	812	719	1107	:	:	:	:

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Employed population by age group, according to professional status and gender														Second quarter of 2014						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
35-49 years of age																				
- Total	3833587	3859999	3740801	3634819	3529895	3451161	3249561	3358231	3424522	3461470	3563443	3556557	3530839	3513400	3602704	3623041	3743014	3822443	3851969	
- Employee	2995566	2998395	2861230	2693429	2559984	2480759	2390031	2486202	2597685	2574711	2680078	2675645	2685956	2643723	2634261	2696005	2761253	2837021	2709657	
- Employer	75323	77917	74152	62483	66046	75296	69184	66848	83615	85495	78423	65621	59851	65802	63661	53669	54826	61551	56667	
- Self-employed	444551	441784	454311	502366	536433	538033	528797	524553	487416	531768	536262	553999	540666	550265	625667	594849	636673	631614	609855	
- Unpaid family worker	301316	300373	342085	364442	357262	349239	255676	274849	252395	265651	266404	259640	242924	251636	278373	278519	290263	292356	275791	
- Member of agricultural business or cooperative	16831	11530	9043	12098	11167	7834	5872	5778	3411	3845	2275	1653	1441	1974	743	:	:	:	:	
50-64 years of age																				
- Total	2072493	2105466	2032149	2042097	2038009	2009315	1688681	1752843	1738668	1839825	1903401	1973125	2061127	2066993	2041559	2012429	2068178	2052113	2044453	
- Employee	781612	782201	730900	727228	703923	688083	713998	793932	929433	978847	1118245	1119147	1200402	1215861	1194750	1217394	1260839	1266707	1238454	
- Employer	18983	20332	17194	12287	18532	22516	27243	26445	29775	31867	34096	34715	32492	32278	28523	28127	31633	31859	23774	
- Self-employed	774996	779413	782220	794898	787242	801229	627942	615498	495313	541114	521750	541869	559830	550532	585747	515614	526854	524816	542709	
- Unpaid family worker	479118	503029	490883	507591	516327	490283	315123	314096	280780	286007	278043	276849	267406	267581	259841	251295	248853	228732	239514	
- Member of agricultural business or cooperative	17783	19891	10952	10093	11966	7204	4375	2873	3367	1990	1266	546	996	740	1699	:	:	:	:	
65 years of age and above																				
- Total	885199	940872	992396	1042044	1056328	1065428	563288	553124	468248	463320	453589	510859	486909	438797	417382	387756	377198	363777	378604	
- Employee	11425	12821	11370	10249	9953	8434	6912	7026	10622	8247	13496	21603	8603	6865	5012	6724	8521	6878	6279	
- Employer	973	1853	993	1093	329	632	1145	731	1082	1011	551	967	534	412	602	980	547	571	1362	
- Self-employed	622790	658435	703626	736342	743886	759993	405140	401310	315443	318187	305052	338087	323886	297815	281125	258185	253504	247312	260128	
- Unpaid family worker	246298	263882	275048	292709	300810	295047	148441	143570	141011	135684	134114	149442	151639	133600	130555	121858	114627	109015	110835	
- Member of agricultural business or cooperative	3713	3881	1358	1551	1351	1322	1650	487	91	191	377	761	277	104	87	:	:	:	:	

Population employed part-time, according to standard working week, professional status

Standard working week – part-time	Professional status	Gender	Period																			
			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Second quarter of 2014	
			Unit of measurement: number of people																			
Total	Total	Total	149585	161907	165935	167857	174321	174128	106709	105358	96846	92213	89732	91072	92634	90310	101325	95632	94502	91794	882118	
-	Employee	Total	108789	100050	92821	86201	86580	72178	38211	45081	61860	51682	42673	36196	34987	38456	36887	47977	46749	43904	44978	
-	Employer	Total	2658	2064	1199	995	2289	1738	1749	2306	3688	3302	1271	2831	1282	1130	1310	2093	1132	629	578	
-	Self-employed	Total	712932	777444	824108	849268	885611	895286	575301	583712	484360	509399	506305	514235	545483	542053	598807	520806	516199	508102	507694	
-	Unpaid family worker	Total	646385	717953	731182	734886	754539	763929	447104	421242	416786	366329	346174	357044	343291	319181	384677	385444	380942	365309	328868	
-	Member of agricultural business or cooperative	Total	25095	21562	10045	7240	13191	8154	4729	1242	1768	1418	910	422	1322	2282	1572	:	:	:	:	
1 - 10 hours	Total	Total	5441	2954	3082	2310	3057	3381	721	1916	11946	2506	953	2468	5390	2721	2156	2210	1134	2212	600	
-	Employee	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	163	:	:	:	:	:	:	185	141	:	:	:	:	
-	Employer	Total	110	137	:	:	:	:	:	:	269	:	:	342	:	26	499	189	:	:	:	
-	Self-employed	Total	3638	2064	2603	1775	1721	2130	419	1143	4842	1661	789	1764	3425	2072	1415	1916	1033	1847	600	
-	Unpaid family worker	Total	1505	560	479	535	1090	1251	140	773	6835	845	163	363	1965	439	101	105	101	365	:	
-	Member of agricultural business or cooperative	Total	288	194	:	:	246	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
11 - 20 hours	Total	Total	83521	99456	104203	101243	113921	117344	90893	90115	122531	96401	89051	110351	108409	122398	135121	119638	111884	102504	89523	
-	Employee	Total	19164	17536	15057	12091	13008	10841	9772	16500	18774	18438	17756	14411	16079	20313	19089	23739	19576	20785	13732	
-	Employer	Total	:	79	:	:	:	:	115	70	494	247	346	624	124	86	250	169	277	168	228	
-	Self-employed	Total	28973	38389	41144	40518	48310	52203	38234	33856	46669	34912	29435	46250	52689	54111	60174	49252	45246	41521	39143	
-	Unpaid family worker	Total	34868	42724	47822	48518	52603	54301	42771	39689	56541	42804	41461	48995	39518	47888	55172	46477	46785	40030	36420	
-	Member of agricultural business or cooperative	Total	515	728	179	116	:	:	:	:	54	:	52	72	:	:	437	:	:	:	:	

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Population employed part-time, according to standard working week, professional status

21 - 24 hours	Total	32425	23913	17552	24038	21319	19419	15821	17440	41337	43515	45855	34309	26946	29657	30431	19911	20360	19238	16633
-	Employee	2727	2437	2559	1874	2339	1500	2600	3091	2959	3896	2559	2534	2038	1697	1959	1182	2215	1841	1094
-	Employer	:	114	:	:	:	:	:	:	236	:	:	148	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
-	Self-employed	16575	11661	8646	12792	9144	9299	8455	10455	20651	24217	24939	17593	14068	16474	17839	12504	11529	10724	13251
-	Unpaid family worker	12566	9505	6346	9307	9836	8620	4966	3894	17491	15401	18357	14034	10840	11486	10633	6225	5616	6673	2288
-	Member of agriculture business or cooperative	556	185	:	65	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25 - 30 hours	Total	83491	78857	86190	92532	79898	87323	84448	83016	106149	108395	96074	93316	86024	76934	79070	67504	73298	67125	68775
-	Employee	7381	6676	5518	6045	5893	5760	3795	3456	6407	6033	4840	4136	4042	4642	3592	3033	4315	3776	6843
-	Employer	89	:	257	139	608	62	89	167	220	464	99	137	:	:	141	319	231	342	:
-	Self-employed	38672	38246	41270	43658	36277	49440	52189	39548	54557	53613	48409	47970	50005	48422	48050	36936	40445	38028	40134
-	Unpaid family worker	36207	33378	38970	42594	37119	32061	28375	19834	44643	48285	41726	41073	31977	23815	27287	27215	28307	23979	21797
-	Member of agriculture business or cooperative	1142	587	175	95	:	:	:	12	320	:	:	:	:	55	:	:	:	:	:
31 hours or more	Total	85678	77805	71046	73190	73319	65881	46498	43655	64945	55765	56074	51796	31374	22240	25493	24989	19037	16286	23338
-	Employee	29237	32053	27540	28474	29406	24456	8826	9101	8182	8122	6703	6706	5390	2988	4846	5600	5328	4719	6789
-	Employer	204	275	76	236	201	531	:	:	437	146	143	298	219	397	:	241	:	:	94
-	Self-employed	30376	23869	21997	21912	21441	24644	22999	21922	34296	29975	33735	27588	16204	14016	14309	14037	11293	9426	11521
-	Unpaid family worker	23988	21045	21340	22430	22301	16271	14596	11503	22031	17105	15159	17095	9570	4759	6337	5111	2416	2142	4833
-	Member of agriculture business or cooperative	1874	564	93	138	:	:	76	129	:	417	334	109	:	:	110	:	:	:	:
Not possible to indicate a standard number of hours	Total	130530	133608	137728	138525	145169	144793	82871	83844	62195	62554	60932	61848	66820	64915	74098	72206	71990	71058	68324
-	Employee	50280	41348	42147	37717	35933	29642	13054	12933	25338	15193	10814	8410	7447	8632	7259	14422	15314	10785	16519
-	Employer	2255	1458	866	621	1481	1145	1545	2069	2032	2445	683	1282	919	621	420	1175	624	119	256
-	Self-employed	594797	663215	708449	728612	769748	757572	45320	47678	32334	36502	36799	37307	40909	40695	44702	40616	40565	40655	40304
-	Unpaid family worker	537351	610741	616224	611482	631589	651435	35625	34555	26924	24188	25930	23548	24942	23082	28514	30031	29771	29312	26342
-	Member of agriculture business or cooperative	20720	19334	9598	6826	12945	8154	4653	1101	1394	1002	525	242	1322	2117	1136	:	:	:	:

		Temporary workers, according to standard working week and urban/rural dwellers																		
		Unit of measurement: number of people																		
Standard working week	Urban/rural dwellers	Period															Second quarter of 2014			
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		2011	2012	2013
Total	Total	194032	194708	172333	175499	159604	170976	65303	112602	145602	141181	111282	98717	79372	62645	67856	95337	104713	94086	89179
-	Urban	107009	94210	92217	98266	92267	98940	33865	56921	81084	73435	62178	50375	36994	36119	35124	53383	54930	49882	44629
-	Rural	87023	100498	80116	77233	67237	71036	22439	55681	64718	67746	49106	48342	43379	26536	32732	41954	49783	44184	44650
Under 40 hours	Total	13508	16507	14352	13509	11433	13596	6710	6081	8743	8904	9157	7654	6056	4249	4440	5072	5104	6151	4070
-	Urban	8518	9761	8699	8576	6901	7526	3695	4514	4977	5892	6277	2248	1443	2004	2416	3761	2731	4591	3491
-	Rural	4990	6846	5652	4933	4533	6069	3015	1567	3766	3012	2880	5407	4623	2244	2023	1312	2373	1560	579
40 hours	Total	84969	80977	79397	80760	75901	74721	22568	56368	77787	77426	63437	57895	46558	38814	39492	46065	47903	40900	48469
-	Urban	46511	39273	41762	42854	43303	41994	11676	27612	42823	37698	35346	30418	19990	22955	21062	29166	28083	23139	24966
-	Rural	36458	41704	37645	37906	32598	32727	10890	28745	34944	39828	28091	27477	26568	16859	18410	16908	16819	17762	23493
Over 40 hours	Total	59953	67709	50321	53830	45210	49022	19033	33959	40056	39578	29422	24037	20845	13481	19525	35540	40534	37324	28978
-	Urban	33306	31907	30142	34007	27669	30928	13369	17128	23118	21829	17211	13384	11732	8248	9797	17756	19597	18226	11504
-	Rural	26647	35802	20179	19824	17542	18094	5664	16831	16937	17749	12211	10653	9113	5233	9727	17784	20937	19088	17475
Not possible to indicate a standard number of hours	Total	36501	29415	28264	27400	26960	33637	7992	16204	19236	15273	9267	9130	5904	6101	4399	8660	11173	9691	7672
-	Urban	16574	13269	11624	12829	14395	19492	5122	7667	10166	8116	3344	4325	2829	2912	1828	2709	4519	3926	4568
-	Rural	16928	16146	16640	14570	12665	14145	2870	8537	9070	7157	5923	4805	3076	3189	2571	5951	6654	5764	3103

Age group	Gender	Period													Second quarter of 2014					
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		Unit of measurement: number of people																		
Total		807083	739074	615010	544771	490552	459495	375235	342070	304942	286260	254555	343741	295076	277163	248573	227006	219952	184835	179386
-	Male	557936	515516	422576	363290	316856	299471	241253	216108	199084	185092	162167	219891	192080	181104	163623	147759	143535	114147	105764
-	Female	249147	223557	192434	181481	173696	160023	133981	125962	105857	101168	92387	123850	102996	96059	84949	79247	76417	70688	73621
15-24 years of age	Total	70716	59775	43187	38799	29626	32295	27098	21921	18052	16130	13317	15118	14752	16931	11733	10339	10997	8114	6942
-	Male	46866	39816	30058	23889	18054	18470	16555	13257	10637	9127	7510	11218	11820	12959	7665	6648	7761	6023	5043
-	Female	23849	19959	13129	14910	13572	13826	10543	8665	7414	7003	5807	3900	2933	3972	4067	3691	3236	2091	1899
25-34 years of age	Total	214706	202074	173292	163575	164813	141271	121184	107741	90878	80165	65991	93472	78767	71925	63583	49646	43215	37613	31618
-	Male	154411	145286	116831	110748	108156	95893	80638	69978	60712	52219	41711	56888	48223	46551	41752	32054	27831	21993	14851
-	Female	60295	56788	56461	52827	56657	45378	40546	37763	30166	27946	24180	36584	30545	25375	21831	17592	15383	15620	16767
35-49 years of age	Total	367558	331218	284703	247520	214548	210265	167576	157957	138764	133044	122410	166184	146757	137657	125969	118062	119489	101658	106165
-	Male	241712	219630	192848	163248	139170	136093	105025	98005	90241	86062	76922	106543	94658	86516	80116	73681	74611	59841	62724
-	Female	125846	111588	91855	84272	75378	74172	62551	59953	48523	46982	45487	59641	52099	51140	45852	44381	44878	41818	43441
50-64 years of age	Total	145947	138573	109477	92295	78604	71314	56967	53358	54652	55089	51905	66576	53483	49254	46842	48557	45787	37034	34661
-	Male	110134	105420	79637	63873	51747	45911	37201	34370	35847	36494	35144	43594	36712	34114	33750	35033	33109	25905	23146
-	Female	35813	33153	29841	28422	26857	25403	19766	18988	18806	18595	16761	22981	16771	15140	13092	13524	12678	11129	11515
65 years of age and above	Total	8157	7435	4351	2581	2961	4349	2410	1092	2595	1831	1032	2391	1316	1396	446	402	465	415	:
-	Male	4813	5365	3202	1532	1729	3104	1834	498	1648	1190	880	1648	687	964	340	343	223	386	:
-	Female	3344	2070	1149	1049	1232	1245	576	594	947	641	152	743	649	432	106	59	242	29	:

The economic and social situation in Romania

Conflicts of interest according to national economy activity at CAEN Rev.1 section level

Conflicts of interest according to national economy activity at CAEN Rev.1 section level	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Total	324	384	319	285	260	352	653	141	103	114	121	79	98	95	86	116	116	92	73	35	23

Strikes held in compliance with legal procedures, according to type of strike

Type of strike	Year																		
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Unit of measurement: number																		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Total	9	30	33	27	15	15	54	85	10	5	13	9	11	8	2	12	8	1	
Warning strikes	1	10	7	1	6	3	5	22	2	3	10	4	3	4	1	4	3	1	
Warning strikes followed by actual strikes	2	9	5	7	6	9	37	26	6	2	3	5	4	4	1	2	3	:	
Actual strikes	6	11	21	19	3	3	12	37	2	:	:	:	4	:	1	8	2	:	



European Economic and Social Committee

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