

WOMEN AND MEN IN ROMANIA

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This presentation summarizes the Romanian experience in the gender statistics and is based on the publication “Women and men - life and work partnership” issued every two years by the National Institute of Statistics.

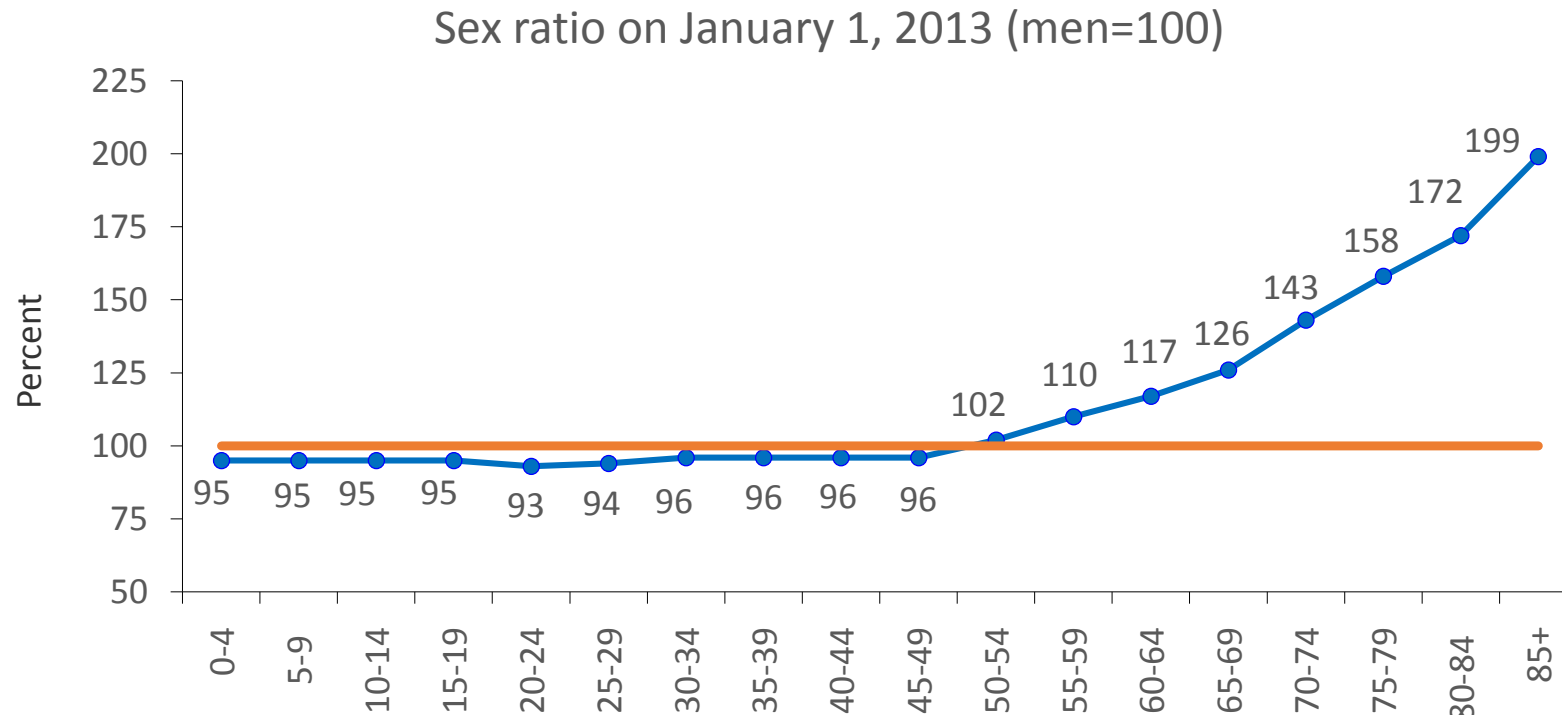
The publication outlines statistically the partnership between women and men in family life and at work. The main fields under analysis are demography, health, education, labour force and population income.

Note: Some data presented are provisional and will be revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census 2011 results.

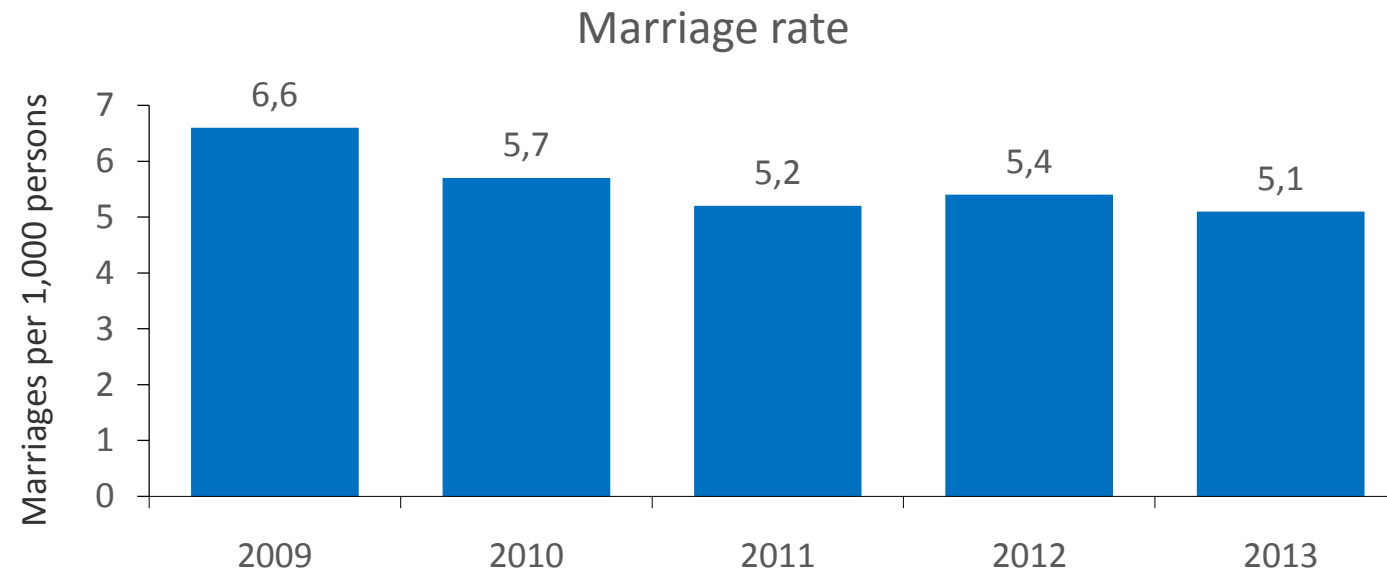
Demographic aspects

- On January 1, 2013 the population of Romania was 20,020,074 inhabitants, of which 48.8% men and 51.2% women.
- The masculinity ratio was 952 men per 1,000 women; the disproportion is more pronounced for population aged 65 and over (673 men per 1,000 women).

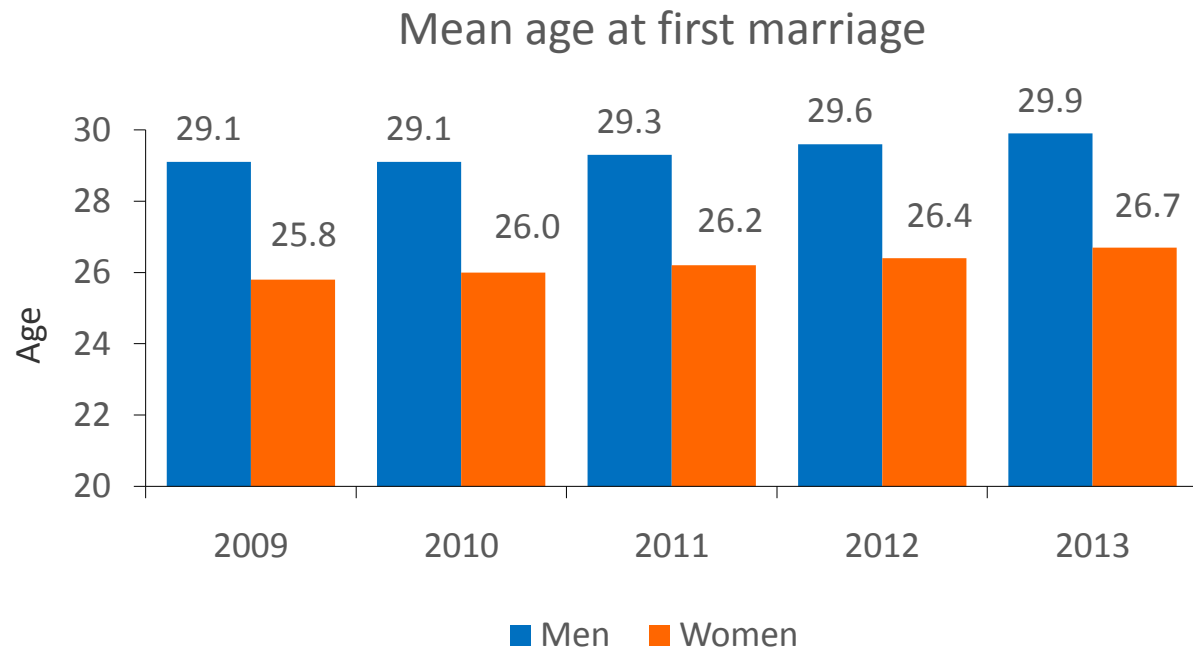
- The male population outnumbered the female up to the age of 50; from this age on, the number of women is higher and can be double at the age of 85 and over.



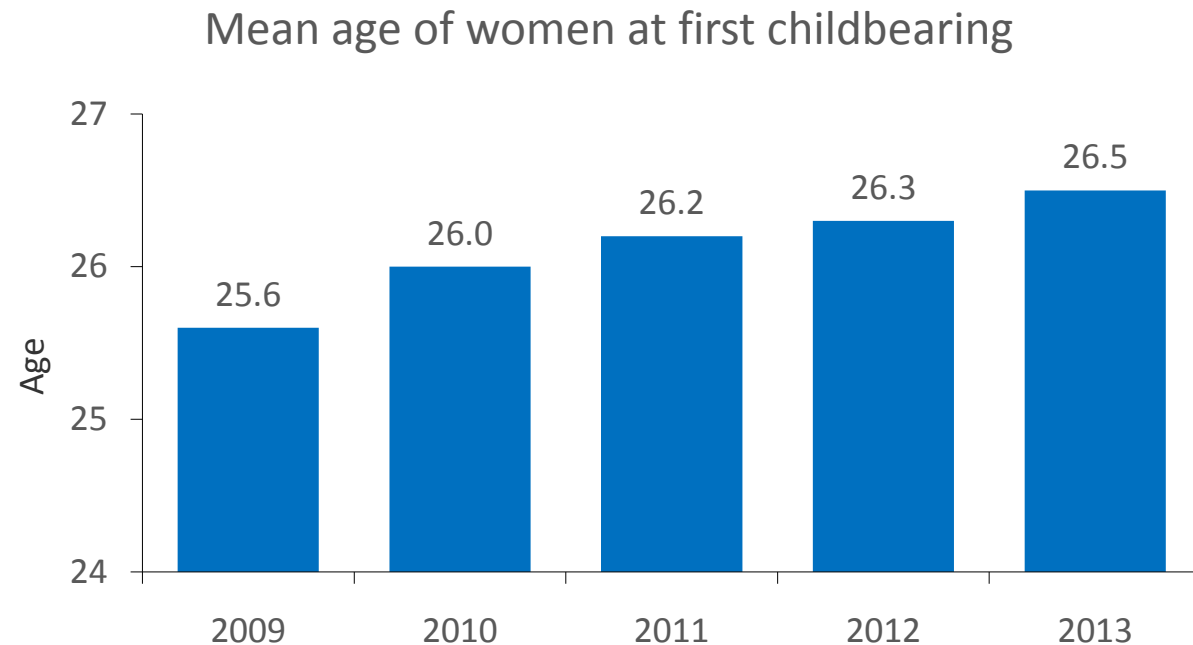
- Marriage rate had a decreasing trend in the last five years, from 6.6 to 5.1 marriages per 1,000 persons.



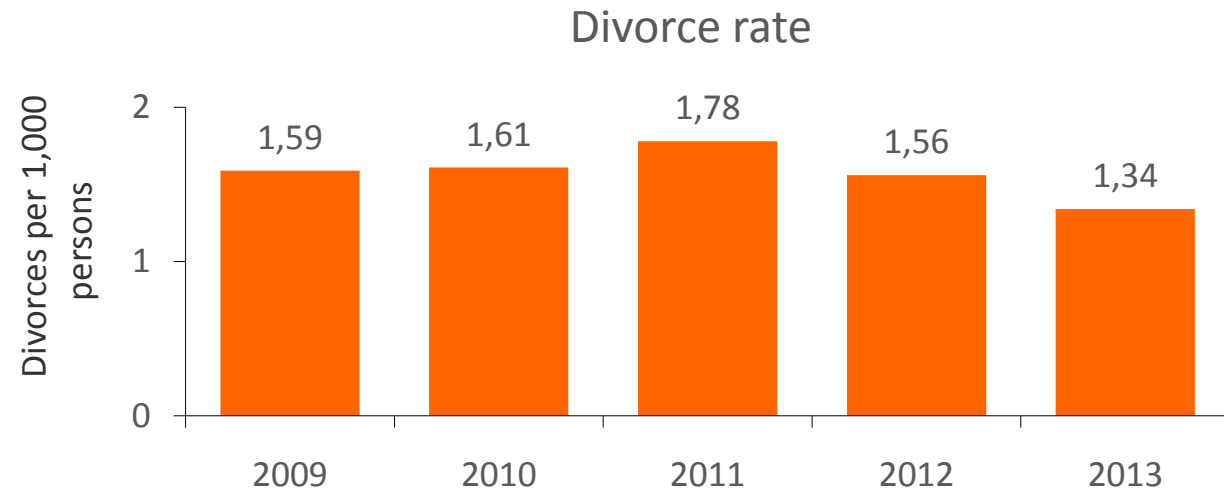
- Young people tend to postpone marriage because of changes in living conditions as well as growing challenges in their education and qualifications needed for stable jobs.
- In 2013, mean age at first marriage was higher than in 2009 by 0.8 years for men and by 0.9 years for women.



- The tendency of mean age at first marriage to increase has been accompanied by a similar rise in the mean age at which women give birth to their first child.
- In the last 5 years, the mean age at first childbearing increased by 0.9 years.



- Social and economic changes taking place in the last years did not influence significantly the divorcibility, its level being kept low enough (under 1.80 divorces per 1,000 persons).
- The highest frequency of divorces in 2013 was registered for age group 30-34 for women and 35-39 for men.

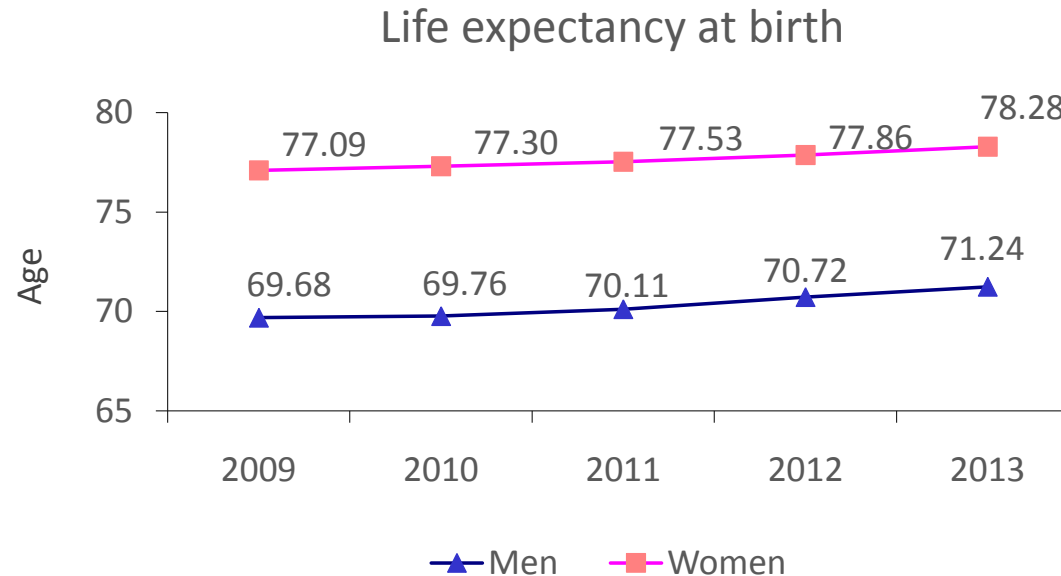


- Average duration of marriage of divorcing couples was 13.6 years in 2013, with 0.3 years longer than in 2009.
- Number of divorces because of the husband was 3 times higher than those because of wife.

Health

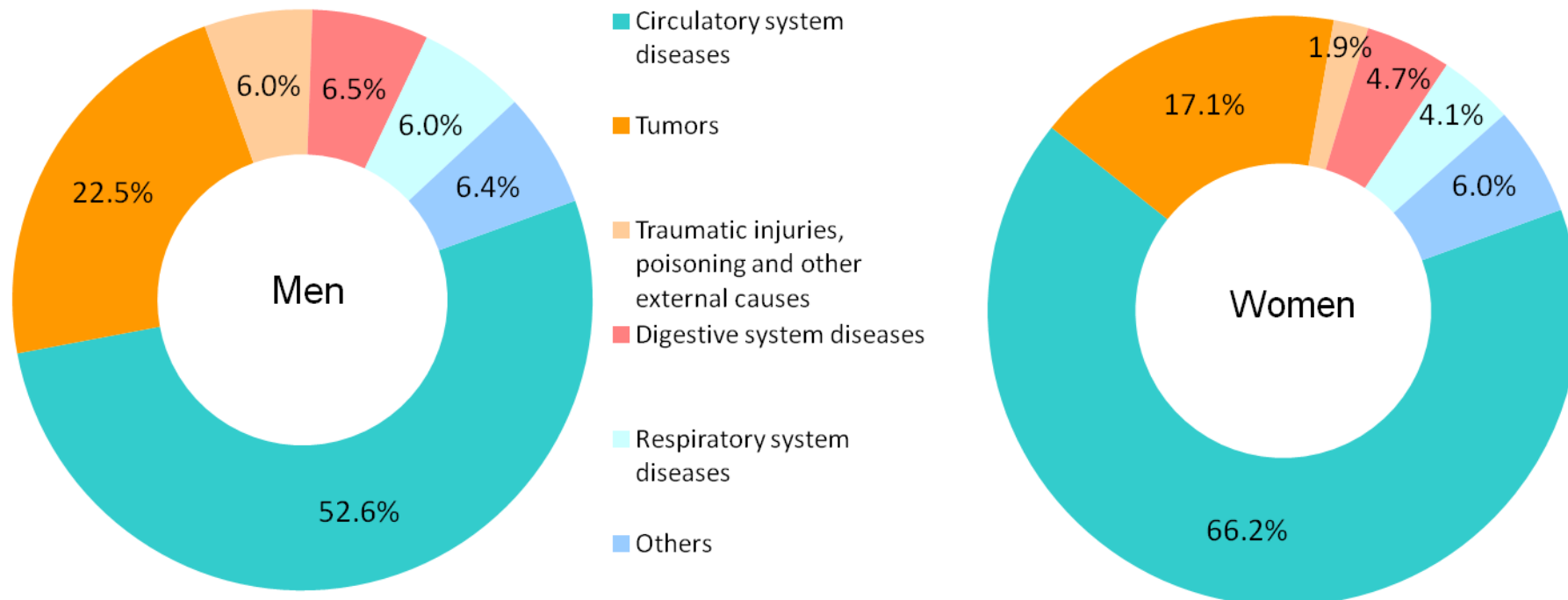
- In 2013, life expectancy at birth reached 74.74 years, 71.24 for men and 78.28 for women.
- In recent years, life expectancy at birth slightly but constantly increased for both genders.

- In 2013, women had an average lifetime with 7.04 years more than men, the difference between genders decreasing compared to 2009 (when the difference was 7.41 years).



- In 2013, there were 109 dead men per 100 dead women.
- Main death causes are highly different between men and women.

Main death causes by gender, 2013



- Men mortality is higher than women's in case of tumors, respiratory system diseases, digestive diseases system, infectious diseases, traumatic injuries, poisoning and other external causes.
- For the female population, circulatory system diseases – and especially cerebrovascular accidents – account for more casualties than for men.
- Other higher figures for women compared to men are in the case of nervous system, endocrine diseases, nutrition and metabolism.

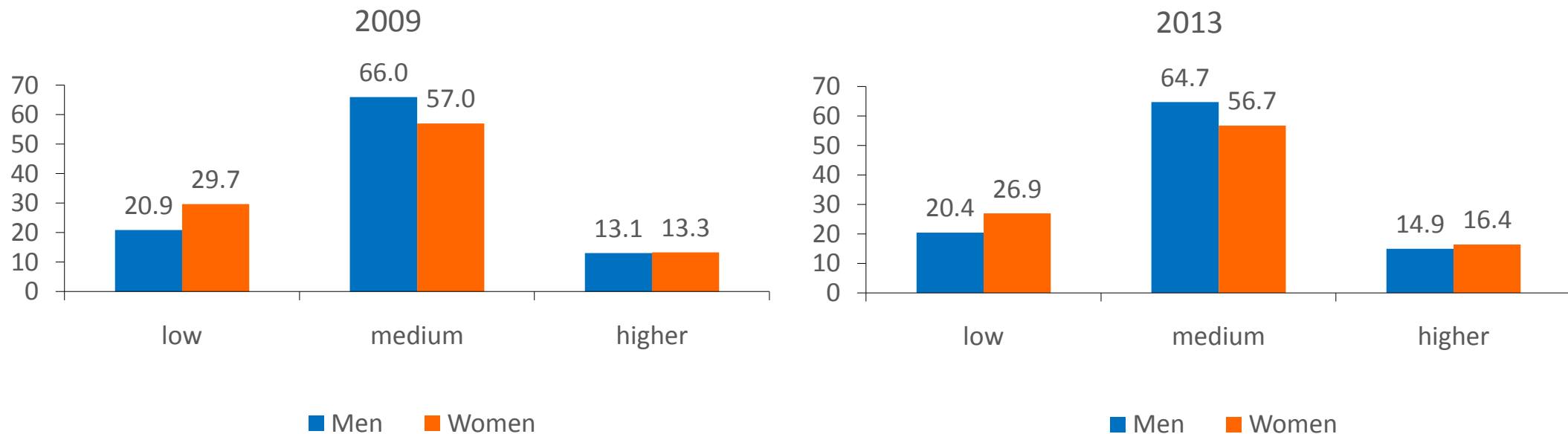
Education

- Most adults have medium education level; women represent most of graduates from higher education.
- In 2013, the proportion of persons aged 25-64 with a medium level of education was 60.6%, with high differences by gender: 64.7% of men and 56.7% of women.
- About a quarter of women had a low level of education in 2013.

*Note: Higher level: short term and long term university, including master , Ph.D., post-Ph.D. and post-university studies
Medium level: post high school specialty, high school, including the first level, vocational, complementary or apprentice
Low level: gymnasium, primary and no school*

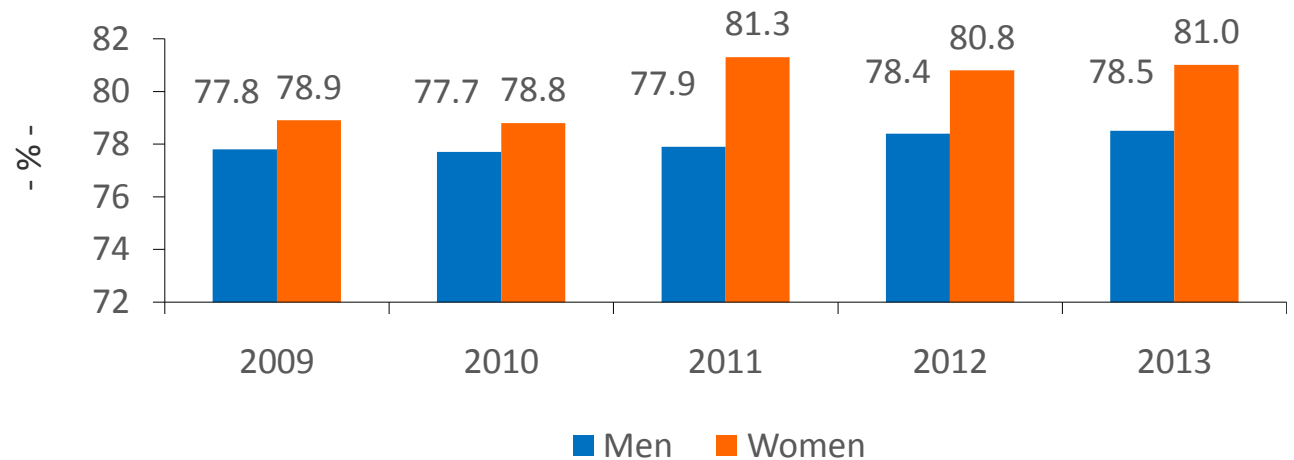
- In the last years, the proportion of the population aged 25-64 with high education has increased for both genders, but more pronounced for women.

Structure of population aged 25-64, by education level



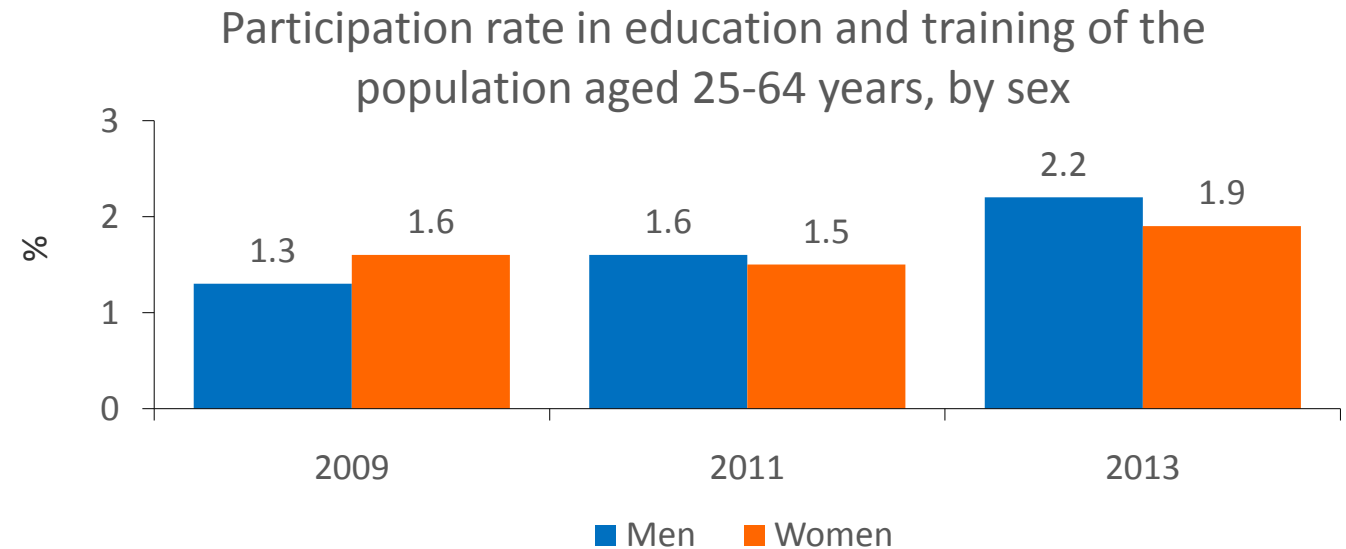
- Young persons aged 20-24 with at least medium education level represented in 2013 almost 80% of total young persons belonging to this age group.
- For women, this ratio is higher than for men, the gap in 2013 being 2.5 percentage points, higher than in 2009, but lower than in 2011.

Weight of young persons aged 20-24 with at least medium education level, by gender



Source: Household labour force survey

- The long-life learning (the percentage of the population aged 25-64 years in education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey*) was only 2.0% in 2013, with some difference by gender in favor of men (2.2%, compared to 1.9% in case of women).
- This percentage had an upward trend compared to 2009 for both genders, but with a distinct tendency for men.



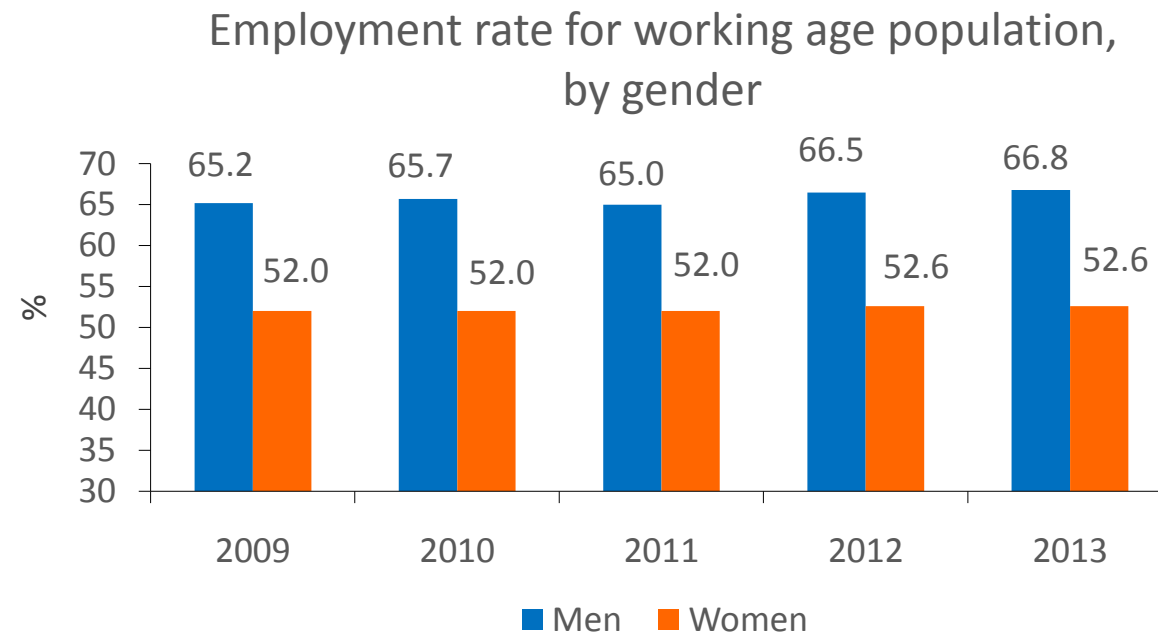
* Household labour force survey

Source: Household labour force survey

Labour Force

- In 2013, active population (employed and unemployed) was 9,977,068 persons, over half being men (55.8%).
- Employed population was 9,247,397 persons, out of which 44.5% were women.
- The employment rate of working age population (15-64 years) was 52.6% for women and 66.8% for men in 2013.

- The gap between employment rates (for 15-64 years) by gender had an increasing trend in the recent years, from 13.2 percentage points in 2009 to 14.2 percentage points in 2013.

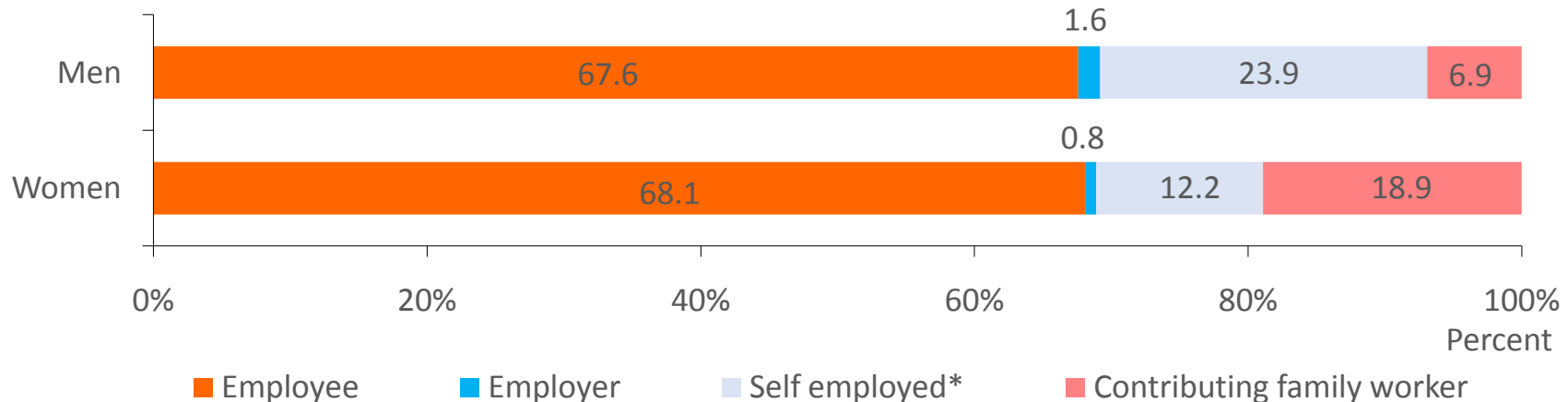


Source: *Household labour force survey*

- In 2013, from the total employed population, women represented 68.8% of contributing family workers, 44.7% of employees and 29.1% of self employed.
- The highest discrepancy by gender is noticed among employers, the number of women in this category being by 2.6 times lower than men.

- Only 0.8% from women was employer in 2013, compared to 1.6% from men.
- In the female population, the proportion of self employed was almost half than that of the male population.

Structure of employed population by status in employment in 2013



* Including member of agricultural company or non-agricultural company

Source: Household labour force survey

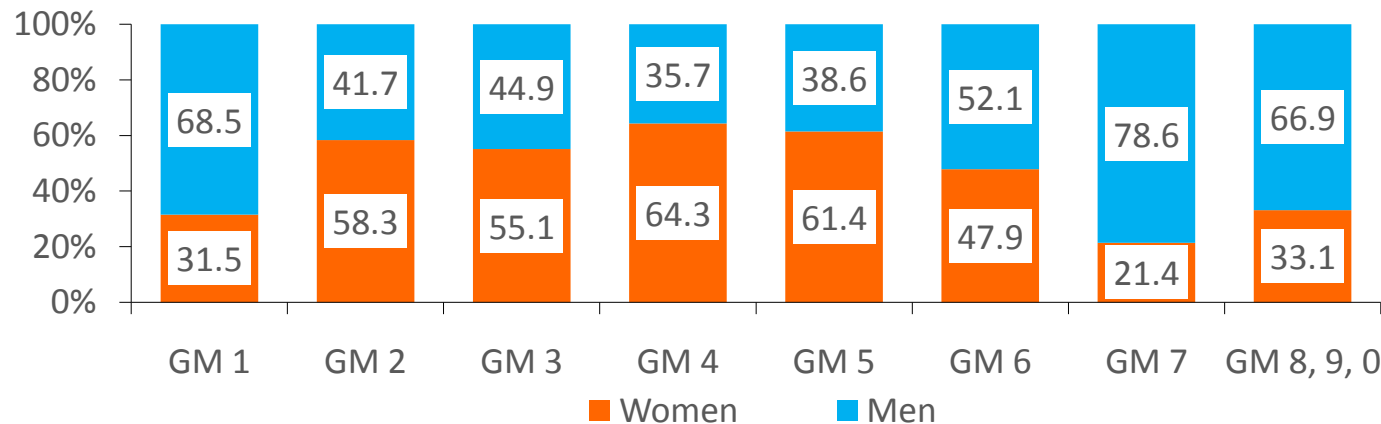
- In 2013, the fields of activity with a prevalent women employment were:
 - health and social assistance (80.9%)
 - education (76.0%)
 - financial intermediation (67.4%)
 - hotels and restaurants (62.0%)
 - professional, scientific and technical activities (55.1%)
 - trade (55.1%)
 - entertainment (52.8%)

- Except traditional activities where men prevail (construction 92.5%, mining and quarrying 87.9%, transportation 82.1% etc.) they are also a majority in:
 - activities of administrative services and activities of support services (74.6%)
 - public administration and defense; public insurance system (63.2%)
 - information and communication (60.9%)
 - real estate transactions (52.1%)

- By occupational groups men prevailed in the group of :
 - craft and related workers (78.6%)
 - managers (68.5%)
 - unskilled workers (56.0%)
 - skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing (52.1%)

- In the group of managers, the number of men was 2.2 times higher than of women in 2013. Women prevailed in the groups of clerical support workers (64.3%), services and sales workers (61.4%), professionals (58.3%) and technicians and associate professionals (55.1%).

Structure of employed population by gender and major occupational groups, in 2013



- GM 1: Managers
- GM 2: Professionals
- GM 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- GM 4: Clerical support workers
- GM 5: Services and sales workers
- GM 6: Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing
- GM 7: Craft and related workers
- GM 8, 9, 0: Other groups of occupations

Source: Household labour force survey

- Unemployment rate is lower in case of women compared to men.
- In 2013, unemployment rate* (ratio of ILO unemployed in active population) was 7.3%.
- Female unemployment rate (6.6%) was lower than the male one (7.9%).



* According to the criteria of International Labour Office (ILO)

Source: Household labour force survey

- Unemployment rate for women is lower than that for men at almost all age groups, except 15-24 years group.
- We can see the most significant difference at the 25-34 and over 55 years groups.



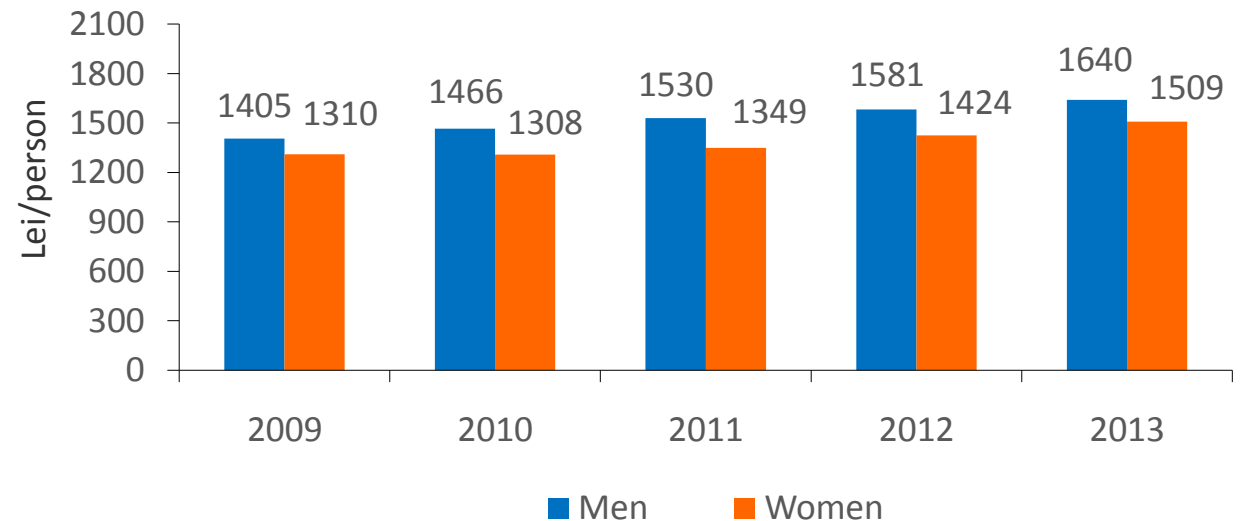
Source: Household labour force survey

Population income

- The men's average gross and net earnings are higher than the ones of women as well as the average per economy.
- In 2013, the men's average net salary earnings were 1,640 lei, by 8.7% higher than the women's ones.
- Differences of qualification level, hierarchical position at work place and occupation, influence the level of earnings for women and men who work in various activities of the national economy.

- In most economy fields, men have net monthly salary average earnings higher than those of women.
- The highest differences (over 25%) are to be found in financial intermediation and insurance, other related services and the processing industry.

Average net salary earnings by gender



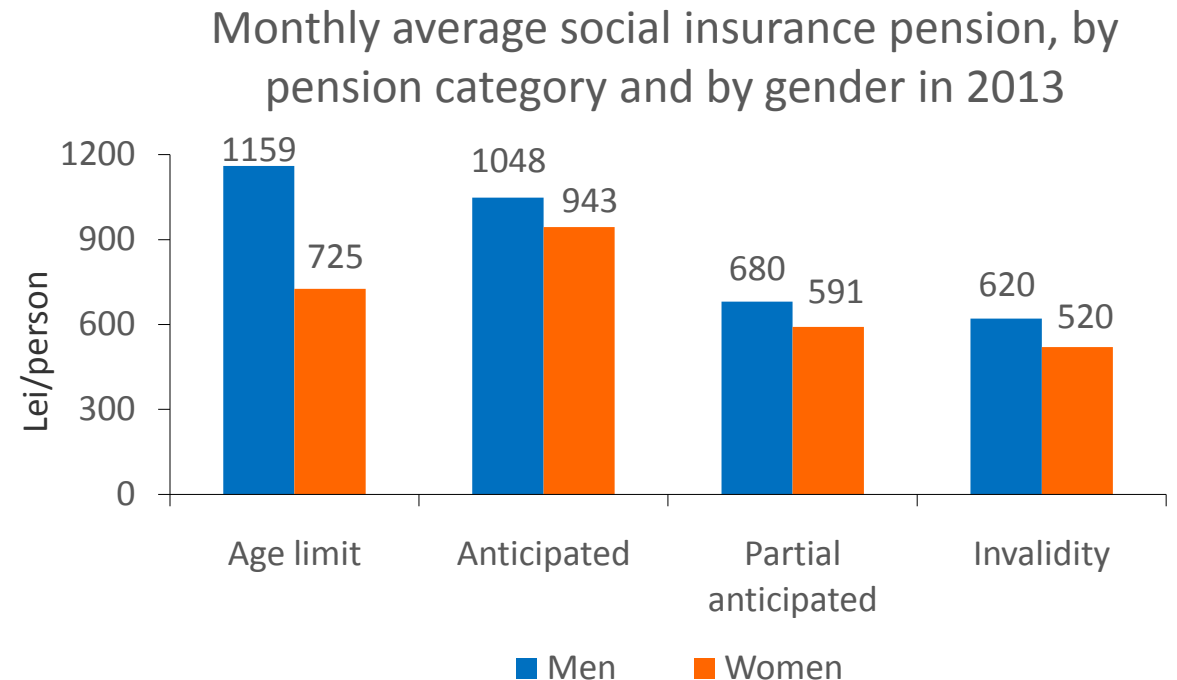
Source: *Labour cost survey*

- Except the category of invalidity pension, in the last years, for all the other categories of pensions, the number of men was lower than that of women.

Average number of social insurance pensioners,
by pension category and by gender (thou. persons)

	2009		2011		2013	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age limit	1753	2189	1723	2228	1688	2237
Anticipated	3	6	3	6	6	8
Partial anticipated	41	71	49	76	43	59
Invalidity	476	450	450	397	405	337

- The level of average pension for women is under that of the average pension for men in all cases.
- In the last years, the category of pension for age limit registered the highest gap between the value of pension for women and for men (about 60% in 2013), the lowest gap being registered for the category of anticipated pension (about 11% in 2013).



- Total average income of households had much higher values in case of households headed by men, compared to those where women are household head.

Population total income, by gender of household head

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	Years	Households with household head:	
		Men	Women
Monthly average per household	2009	2558.5	1625.4
	2013	2800.9	1906.2
Monthly average per person	2009	809.7	745.9
	2013	899.8	880.6

- The total income of men headed households was about 1.5 times higher than that of women headed households in 2013 (1.6 times in 2009).
- The average income of households headed by women represented 68.1% from the average income of households headed by men in 2013 (63.5% in 2009).



Thank you!