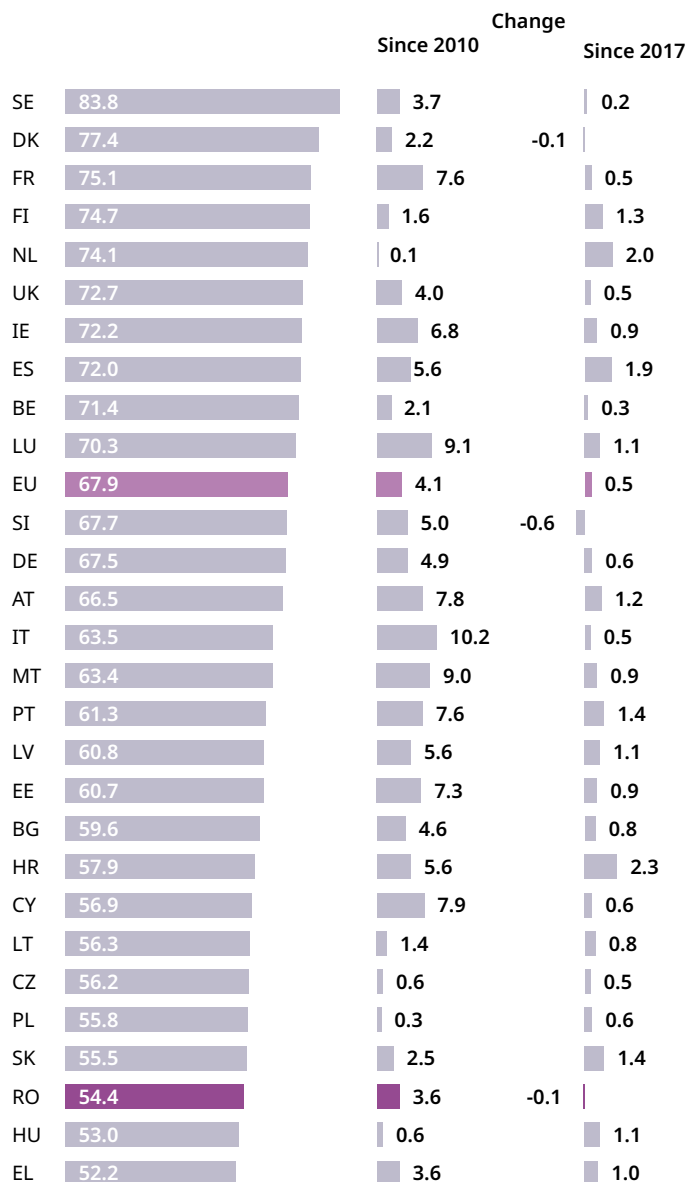


Progress on gender equality in Romania since 2010

With 54.4 out of 100 points, Romania ranks 26th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 13.5 points below the EU's score.

Since 2010, Romania's score has increased by only 3.6 points (- 0.1 points since 2017). Its ranking has remained the same since 2010 and dropped by one place since 2017.



Best performance

Romania's scores are highest in the domains of health (71.2 points) and work (67.6 points), although it ranks low in both of these domains (28th and 23rd, respectively).

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domains of power (37.5 points) and time (50.3 points). However, Romania's highest ranking in any domain is in the domain of power (19th).















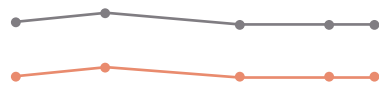





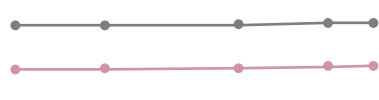




Biggest improvement

Since 2010, Romania's scores have improved the most in the domains of power (+ 6.7 points) and knowledge (+ 5.2 points). Since 2017, Romania's score has slightly increased (+ 1.0 point) in the domain of money.

A step backwards

Since 2010, Romania's scores have slightly decreased in the domains of work and time (both - 0.3 points). Since 2017, its score has also decreased in the domain of power (- 1.3 points).

Explore Romania's Index results

Scores	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	Trends in scores 2010-2018 Country and EU trends
 1—100	50.8	51.2	52.4	54.5	54.4	
Work	67.9	67.8	67.1	67.7	67.6	
 Participation	78.8	78.5	77.5	79.0	78.8	
 Segregation and quality of work	58.6	58.5	58.1	58.0	58.0	
Money	59.8	59.2	59.4	62.0	63.0	
 Financial resources	42.5	42.7	45.7	47.2	49.3	
 Economic situation	84.2	82.1	77.3	81.6	80.4	
Knowledge	47.2	50.2	51.8	51.5	52.4	
 Attainment and participation	50.1	52.7	52.9	52.4	52.6	
 Segregation	44.4	47.9	50.7	50.7	52.2	
Time	50.6	53.2	50.3	50.3	50.3	
 Care activities	70.9	78.1	70.7	70.7	70.7	
 Social activities	36.2	36.2	35.8	35.8	35.8	
Power	30.8	28.8	33.2	38.8	37.5	
 Political	23.5	26.5	32.9	40.8	41.6	
 Economic	28.0	20.4	21.4	20.5	21.5	
 Social	44.4	44.4	51.8	69.7	59.3	
Health	69.9	70.2	70.4	71.1	71.2	
 Status	87.9	88.5	88.6	88.6	88.7	
 Behaviour	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	
 Access	91.6	92.1	92.9	95.7	96.0	

About the Index

Each year, we score the EU Member States and the EU as a whole to see how far they are from reaching gender equality. The Index uses **a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 is for total inequality and 100 is for total equality.**

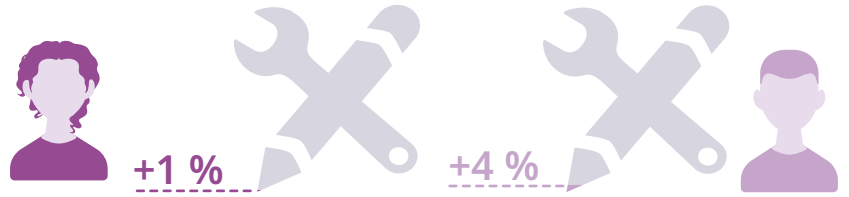
The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and **their subdomains. Two additional domains** are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, (dis)ability, country of birth, education and family type. The domain of violence against women measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. The Index is composed of **31 indicators.** The Gender Equality Index 2020 also includes **a thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work.**

Key highlights



Increase in labour market participation

Since 2010, the full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate has increased for women and men.



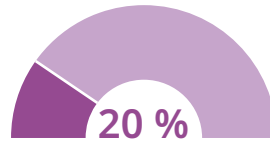
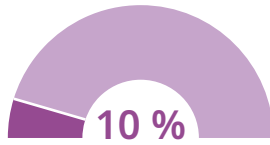
7 %



17 %



10 %



20 %

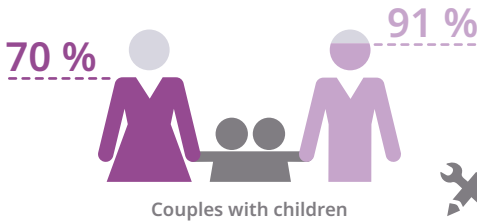
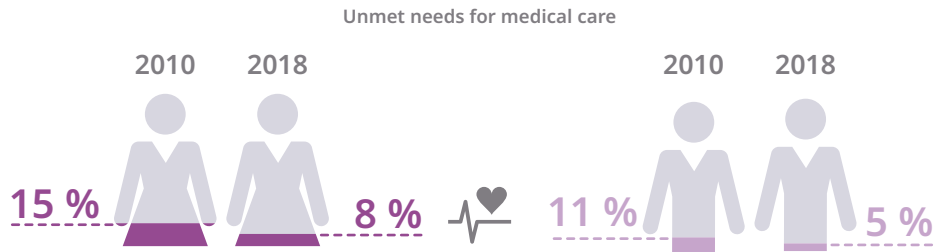
Improvements in political decision-making

The shares of women ministers and members of parliament have increased.



Improvement in access to health services

The proportions of women and men reporting an unmet need for a medical examination have decreased by about half.



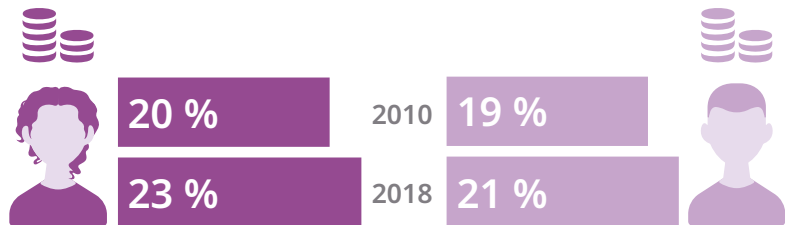
Gender gap in employment is wide, especially for some groups

The gender gap in full-time employment (FTE) rate is highest between women and men who are single and women and men in couples with children.



Increase in poverty for both women and men

At-risk-of-poverty rates have slightly increased for both women and men. The people facing the highest risk of poverty are those with low education (43 % of women and 44 % of men).









Unpaid care work

Gender gap in unpaid care work is growing

Women spend more time caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities than they did in 2010. This is the widest gender gap in the EU.



Explore Romania's performance by indicator

Indicators			Romania		EU	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
Work						
	Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15 +, %, 2018)	43	61	42	57
		Duration of working life (15 +, years, 2018)	30	37	34	39
	Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15 +, %, 2018)	16	4	31	8
		Flexibility (15 +, %, 2015)	18	20	23	27
		Career Prospects Index (15 +, points, 0-100, 2015)	66	67	63	64
Money						
	Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16 +, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	953	1 003	2 249	2 809
		Mean yearly household net income** (16 +, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	7 241	7 576	17 860	18 668
	Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16 +, %, 2018)	23	21	17	16
		Income distribution (16 +, %, 2018)	15	15	20	19
Knowledge						
	Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15 +, %, 2018)	14	13	26	25
		Participation in lifelong learning (15 +, %, 2018)	8	9	17	16
	Segregation	Segregation in education (15 +, %, 2017)	33	18	43	21
Time						
	Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18 +, %, 2016)	46	25	38	25
		Cooking and/or housework every day (18 +, %, 2016)	75	41	79	34
	Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15 +, %, 2015)	6	8	28	32
		Voluntary or charitable activities (15 +, %, 2015)	6	8	12	11
Power						
	Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	17	83	32	68
		Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	20	80	32	68
		Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	18	82	29	71
	Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	13	87	29	71
		Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	11	89	25	75
	Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	45	55	38	62
		Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	27	73	37	63
		Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	10	90	17	83
Health						
	Status	People in good health (16 +, %, 2018)	66	76	67	72
		Life expectancy (years, 2018)	79	72	84	78
		Healthy life years (years, 2018)	60	59	64	63
	Behaviour	Smoking and drinking** (16 +, %, 2014)	27	64	28	48
		Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables** (16 +, %, 2014)	7	16	36	40
Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16 +, %, 2018)	8	5	4	3	
	Unmet need for dental examination (16 +, %, 2018)	7	7	4	4	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making). *FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week; **EU: non-weighted average; b: break in time series.
Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>



Violence

Why is there no score for the violence domain?

There is no new data to update the score for violence, which is why no figure is given. Eurostat is currently coordinating an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence, with results expected in 2023. EIGE will launch a second round of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide in 2022. Both data sources will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gaps in violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.



Data gaps mask the true scale of violence.

The EU needs comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable data to develop effective policies that combat violence against women.

Violence at a glance

Femicide



52 women killed by their partner
No data available on women killed by a family member

Source: Eurostat

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



No data available

Cyberviolence



2 % of women experienced online harassment

Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey



During the COVID-19 lockdowns, women in violent relationships were stuck at home and exposed to their abuser for long periods of time, putting them at greater risk of domestic violence. Even without a pandemic, women face the greatest danger from people they know.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on violence against women and domestic violence. Romania signed the Istanbul Convention in June 2014 and ratified it in May 2016. The treaty entered into force in September 2016.

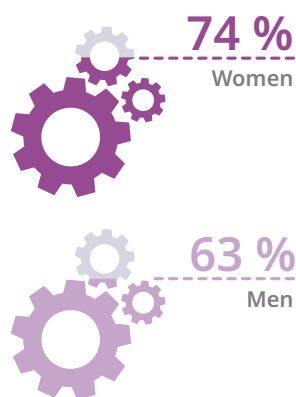


Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

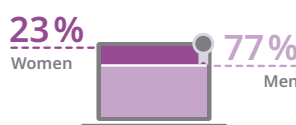
The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- use and development of digital skills and technologies;
- digital transformation of the world of work (segregation, working conditions, work-life balance);
- broader consequences of digitalisation for human rights, violence against women, and caring activities.

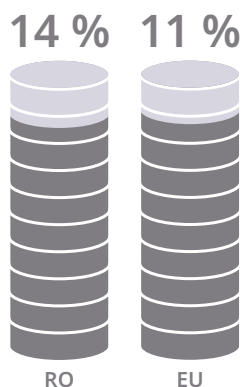
Above basic information skills in the 25–29 age group



ICT specialists



Gender pay gap in ICT



Main indicators	Romania		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16–74, %, 2019)	56	58	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16–74, %, 2019)	10	11	31	36
<i>Information skills</i>				
Communications skills	49	49	71	71
Problem-solving skills	54	56	67	66
Software skills	33	34	56	63
Training to improve digital skills (16–74, %, 2018)	14	16	39	44
	16	16	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (%, 2018)	35	65	20	80
ICT specialists (15 +, %, 2019)	23	77	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25–64, %, 2019)	24	76	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16–74, %, 2018)				
Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.	17	17	37	42
Used other computerised equipment	3	4	8	13
Exchanged emails	14	14	32	36
Created or edited electronic documents	9	9	24	28
Used social media	5	6	9	11
Used applications to receive tasks or instructions	5	5	10	14
Used occupation-specific software	7	7	19	24
Developed or maintained IT systems or software	1	1	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20–64, %, 2018)	0	1	17	5
Working time arrangements among ICT specialists (20–64, %, 2015, national-level data not available)				
In the EU, 21 % of women and 22 % of men entirely determined their working hours themselves, compared with 13 % of women and 18 % of men in other occupations				
Gender pay gap in ICT (%, 2014)	14		11	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, digital economy and society statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey).
s: Eurostat estimate.

Some areas of concern (e.g. platform work and artificial intelligence) are not covered by the indicators owing to a lack of EU-wide comparable data.

Read more about the **Gender Equality Index** at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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