

# Factsheet: Romania

Last update: 11 June 2014

## DEFINITION OF YOUTH

The 2006 youth law defines young people as belonging to ages 14-35. It also identifies the different age groups 14/15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34/35, to better target different policies.

### CANDIDACY AGE

**Lower House** **23**

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) Partially elected by other means.

**Upper House** **33**

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) Partially elected by other means.

### MARRIAGEABLE AGE

	Without Parental Consent	Opposite Sex With Parental Consent	Same Sex
Male	18	18	XX
Female	18	18	XX

Minimum age for opposite sex marriage is the same with or without parental consent. No specific legislation for same-sex marriage. Homosexual acts legal. Source: [UNSD, ILGA](#)

### VOTING AGE

**18**

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#)

### MAJORITY AGE

**18**

Source: [Civil Code\(2004\)](#)

### CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

**14**

Minimum Age  
Source: [Criminal Code of Romania \(2005\)](#)

## SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

**0.73**

34 out of 170 countries.

Year: 2013

Source: [Commonwealth Youth Programme](#)

### LITERACY RATES

**99.29%**

Both sexes (15-24) %

**99.29%** **99.29%**

Male (15-24) % Female (15-24) %

Year: 2015

Source: [UNESCO](#)

### NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School

**80.01%**

Both sexes %

**79.35%** **80.70%**

Male % Female %

Year: 2009

Source: [UNESCO](#)

### GDP PER CAPITA

**USD 9499.21**

Year: 2013

Source: [World Bank](#)

### HDI

**0.786**

Year: 2013

Source: [UNDP](#)

54 out of 187 countries.

### GINI

**--**

Year: No data.

Source: [World Bank](#)

### CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

**43**

69 out of 177 countries.

Year: 2014

Source: [Transparency International](#)

### PRESS FREEDOM

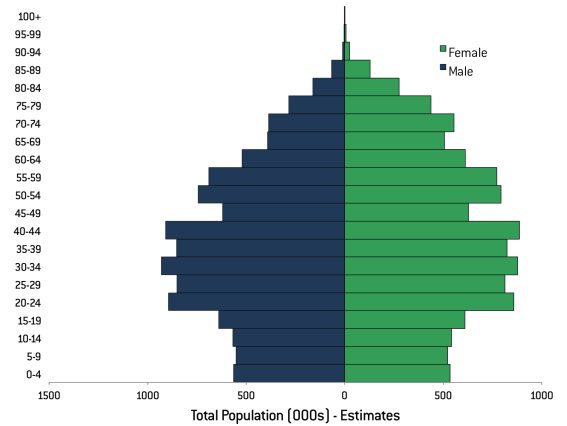
**23.48**

45 out of 180 countries.

Year: 2013

Source: [Reporters Without Borders](#)

## POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 2010



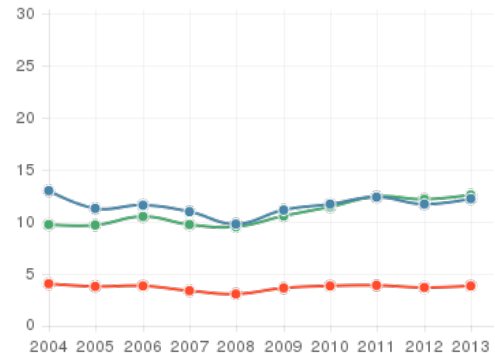
ROU

Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Population Division](#)

2012 Revision - Estimates. (Accessed August 2013).

## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

### Share of labour force aged 15-24 available and seeking employment



## SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

### PREVALENCE OF HIV

**0.1%**

Male (15-24) %

**0.1%**

Female (15-24) %

Year: 2013

Source: [World Bank](#)

### TOBACCO USE

Consumed any smokeless or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

**14.40%**

Both sexes (13-15) %

**18.40%**

Male (13-15) %

**10.40%**

Female (13-15) %

Year: 2010

Source: [WHO](#)

## POLICY & LEGISLATION

The 2006 youth law first created a legal framework for youth policy in Romania. A draft [National Youth Strategy 2014-2020](#) was launched for public debate in the summer of 2013, however it is unclear whether it has been finalised and approved. The draft National Youth Strategy focuses on four key pillars:

- Culture and informal education;
- Employment and entrepreneurship;
- Participation and volunteering;
- Health, sport and recreation;

Programmes to reduce youth unemployment, particularly across rural areas, and promoting healthy lifestyles are key objectives of the policy. A section dedicated to socially marginalised youth acknowledges the need for a better understanding of the conditions that influence social exclusion.

### Is there a national youth policy?

**YES**

Romania has a 2006 youth law and a draft 2014-2020 youth strategy. Studies from 2001, 2012 & 2013 provide some background.

male - (15-24)

female - (15-24)

total labour force

Source: [World Bank](#)

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

## BUDGET & SPENDING

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

In 2013 the government founded the [Ministry for Youth and Sports](#). The [Directorate for Youth Programmes and Projects](#) is in charge of working with actors in the youth field to organize, implement and monitor government policies. It includes a [Department for Camps and Recreation](#), which coordinates activities of leisure centres and youth tourism, and a [Department of Programmes and Activities for Students](#), promoting students' participation in cultural and civic activities as well as combating the marginalization of students.

Is there a governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

**YES**

## YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

The [Romanian Youth Council](#) (CTR) is the government's main partner in the youth field. It advised the drafting of the youth strategy and provides training and support to its members. However, the CTR's governance structure is unclear. Two other representative structures are the [Consultative Council on Youth Issues](#) (CCPT), a government consultative body which includes representatives from youth NGOs, unions, local student councils, and the [Youth Participation in Local Government](#) (PAL-TIN), a network of local youth organisations.

Does the country have a national youth organisation / association (council, platform, body)?

**YES**

## BUDGET & SPENDING

The [2014 budget](#) allocates RON 273,23 million (USD 85,15 million) to the [Ministry of Youth and Sports](#), however it does not provide a separate expenditure for the youth department. According to the [World Bank](#), Romania spent 4.24% of its GDP on education provision in 2009, however does not calculate what this translates to in terms of government expenditure.

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or youth programming?

**UNCLEAR**

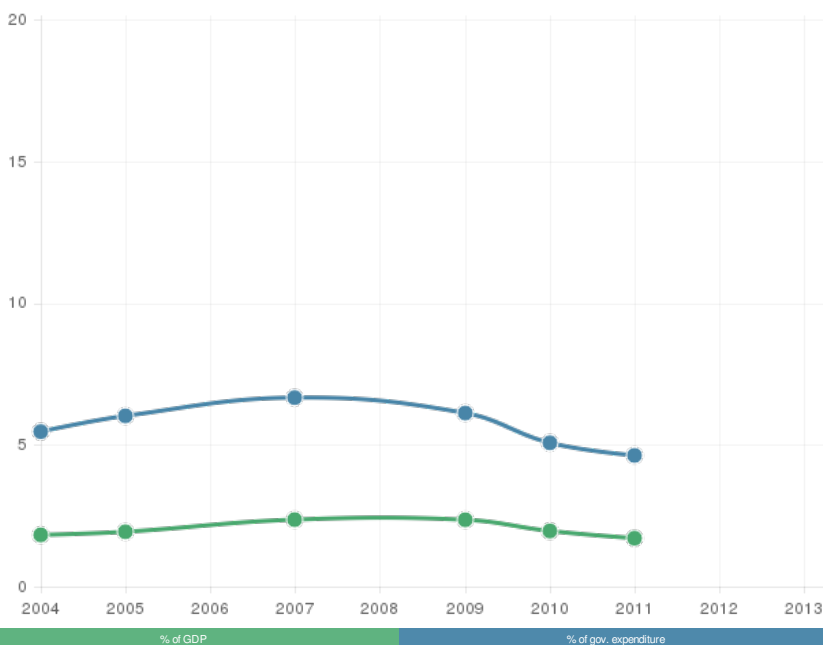
youth programming?

**UNCLEAR**

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

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Source: [World Bank](#)  
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

% of GDP

% of gov. expenditure

Source: [World Bank](#)  
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

## PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS

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