



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Romania

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4773, doi:10.4232/1.10168

European Values Study and

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

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A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS [Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

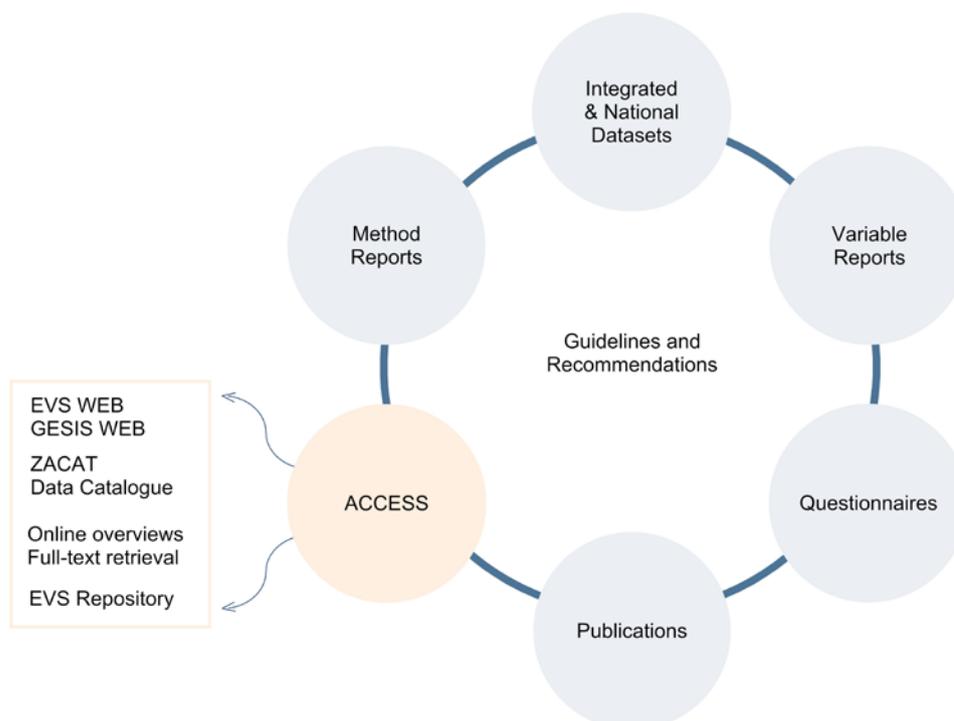
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Romania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4773 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10168](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10168).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report
Romania

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - ROMANIA

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4773

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10168 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10168>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

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FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

National University Research Council (coordinated by Bogdan Voicu); Grant number: ID 56/2007

Renovabis

DATA DEPOSITOR

Malina Voicu

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Romania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4773

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10168 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10168>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Study Description

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election

Study Description

and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Study Description

Were there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
Yes	
No	X
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

Correspondence with NUTS classification

NUTS level 1-2-3 codes are available in Romania.

County	NUTS	County	NUTS	County	NUTS
Alba	R0121	Constanța	R0223	Mureș	R0125
Arad	R0421	Covasna	R0123	Neamț	R0214
Argeș	R0311	Dâmbovița	R0313	Olt	R0414
Bacău	R0211	Dolj	R0411	Prahova	R0316
Bihor	R0111	Galați	R0224	Sălaj	R0116
Bistrița-Năsăud	R0112	Giurgiu	R0314	Satu Mare	R0115
Botoșani	R0212	Gorj	R0412	Sibiu	R0126
Brăila	R0221	Harghita	R0124	Suceava	R0215
Brașov	R0122	Hunedoara	R0423	Teleorman	R0317
Bucharest	R0321	Ialomița	R0315	Timiș	R0424
Buzău	R0222	Iași	R0213	Tulcea	R0225
Călărași	R0312	Ifov	R0322	Vâlcea	R0415
Caras-Severin	R0422	Maramureș	R0114	Vaslui	R0216
Cluj	R0113	Mehedintzi	R0413	Vrancea	R0226

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

24-04-2008 to 30-06-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

450

NUMBER OF UNITS

1489

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	X
No	
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	

Study Description

Yes	X
No	
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	X
No	

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Research Institute for the Quality of Life
in collaboration with Metro Media Transilvania, 174 Constantin Brancusi Street, Cluj Napoca, Romania

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Romanian, Hungarian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
- Q3-v8; Q68-v236	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify): professional translators	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	X
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

Study Description

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	
PAPI (Paper)	X
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	97
Number of experienced interviewers:	87
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	10
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	87
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	4
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details): students, having other (part-time) jobs	X
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	X
- additional payment for sampling	
- additional payment for the contact forms	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	-
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	-
- the rule was to have at least 4 visits, at different hours, and at least 2 different days.	
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	

Study Description

Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
The website of our team announced the data collection and asked for cooperation of the ones who might be interviewed. However, the impact of our website outside the academic world is almost null.	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 20-04-2008	
To: 24-04-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	20

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	10%		0
Number of back-check achieved	321 + about 1100		0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		280	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	110 (P) 211 (T)		0

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X
No	
b. If yes, were the data edited?	
Yes, data corrected individually	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	
No	X
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	

Study Description

The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	NAP
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	NAP

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Multistage stratified sample, with random selection in each stage

Stratification factors:

- The socio-cultural area (18 areas)
- The size of the locality (4 type of towns, 2 types of villages)

Stages

1. the selection of the localities

Stratified sampling procedure.

Stratification criteria:

- the socio-cultural area (18 areas identified starting from their degree of economic and human development and their administrative unit),

- size of the locality (for towns: under 10000, 10-50000, 50-200000, and 200000+ inhabitants; and for villages: under 3865 and over 3865 inhabitants - 3865 is the median size of a village in Romania)

1bis. Determining the number of interviews for each locality (proportional with the distribution of the population in the 18*6 strata obtained by combining the two criteria mentioned above; in fact, we renounced on those strata with less than 7 interviews needed, redistributing the questionnaires to the closer strata).

2. the selection of the election sections

- In each locality there have been interviewed people from 1, 2 or 3 voting sections, randomly selected on the voting lists - the lists with the people of voting age from each locality are organized by sections, which include homogenous areas of the locality, of 500-2000 voters (or even less, in very small localities).

- The selection of these sections was randomly done.

- The number of election sections in each locality is given by the number of respondents supposed to be interviewed in the respective locality, in such a way that:

 the minimum number of selected people in an election section is 5 (for keeping the costs under control),

 and the number of election sections to be maximal (for ensuring a better coverage of different types of areas within the locality).

Study Description

3. the selection of the respondents was randomly done from the election lists by the interview operators.

Sampled unit after office sampling:

Individuals (name, address, age).

Allowed substitutions:

1. No substitution within the household is allowed. However, we admit the below exception.

2. Tenants:

Premises

- In Romania, some 90% of the households own their house. Some 5% benefit from social housing or have a house given by their employer. All these people are registered on the voting lists.

- The remaining 5% are tenants, most of them not being enlisted on the voting lists. However, for most of these houses, the owner is enlisted on the respective voting list (in the section where the house belong; the owner is usually also enlisted on the voting lists from the place where he actually lives)

Decision:

- Let suppose that Ion Ionescu is selected from the voting lists. Contacting him to the indicated address proves that he is only the owner, but at the respective address there are tenants living. Ion Ionescu will be replaced in this case (and only in this case) by one of the tenants, randomly selected within the household by using the rule of celebrating the first birthday from the beginning of year.

Main and secondary samples:

Premises

- Huge external (irregular) migration affects Romania. Some 4 millions out of 21.5 are said to be part of the phenomena. Most of this migration started in 2001-2006. This makes difficult to compare the resulting sample to the framework given by the 2002 census.

- There are very different response rate from a locality to another, depending on the size of locality, the distance to Bucharest, the North-South and East-West location etc. One may opt for designing different sample sizes for each locality, depending on the expected response rate and desired number of interviews. However, this may make extremely difficult to administrate the entire data collection, and would actually modify the resulting (average) response rate.

- In order to avoid at least one of the two above biases in the sample structure and to allow creating a reliable weighting procedure, one may opt for reducing the second source of errors (given by the different response rates within various localities).

Decision:

For each voting section the sample was extracted from the voting lists using the below procedure:

- The first list of respondents including the number of people, equal to the number of desired interviews in the respective voting section, was randomly extracted from the voting list.

- After contacting all the addresses included in the sample (first list), the interviewer returned to the voting list and extracted again a 'substitute sample' meant to replace the 'no contact' and 'refusal' addresses. And the process was repeated until each interviewer filled in the total number of questionnaires designed for a given settlement.

Consequently, the interviewer had not the possibility to choose between the addresses, being forced to contact all the addresses extracted from the election list. At each round of the iterative process, the interview operator has randomly extracted a number enough to reach the total number if all would answer. Let's say that an interviewer has had to fill in 10 questionnaires in a given electoral section. He had extracted in the beginning a list of 10 addresses and after the first round he/ she had filled in 6 questionnaires. He/ she extracted a new list of 4 addresses and tried to contact all of them.

- A number of 973 questionnaires were filled in on the first round, 338 questionnaires on the second one, 150 questionnaires on the third one, 25 questionnaires on the fourth round, 2 questionnaires on the fifth round and 1 questionnaire on the sixth one (total number 1489 questionnaires).

- At the end of the process, in each locality, the sample contains about the same number of interviews as the desired

Study Description

one. (Some of the questionnaires will not be filled in, others will be excluded from analysis for various reasons related to the reliability of the field operators). The overall structure did not differ from the structure of the population at least on geographical, locality size and ethnical criteria.

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2801
B. Refusal by respondent:	256
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	215
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	344
E. Language barrier:	12
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	32
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	109
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	16
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	18
J. Address not traceable:	20
K. Other ineligible address:	104
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	7
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	38
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1489
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	132

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation		
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of	

Study Description

weights. Document as much as possible:

the sample is weighted according to the intersection of age groups by sex by residential area (urban/rural - according to the Romanian administrative units). The attached Excel files include information about the distribution registered within the population and within the sample according to the three characteristics. The proposed weights do not change the representativeness obtained according to other criteria, such as levels of attained education, ethnicity, regional distribution, locality size etc.

c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)

Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	17 994 636
--	------------

The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
--	-----------------

The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below
---	-----------------

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Romania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4773

Study Description

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10168 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10168>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Romanian	English	ISCED 97	1999/2000 EVS variable
1. fără școală	No school at all	0	1 inadequate education
2. școală primară neterminată	Unfinished primary school	0	1 inadequate education
3. școală primară terminată	Graduated primary school (grades 1-4)	1	1 inadequate education
4. gimnaziu incomplet	Unfinished gymnasias	1	1 inadequate education
5. gimnaziu complet	Graduated gymnasias (grades 5-8)	2A	2 compl compulsory education
6. școală de ucenici (complementară)	Apprentice (complementary) school	3B	3 (compl) elementary educ+basic voc qualification
7. școală profesională	Professional school	3B	4 2nd, interm vocational qualification
8. liceu neterminat	Unfinished highschool	2A	5 2nd, interm general qualification
9. liceu terminat	Graduated highschool	3A	6 full 2nd maturity level certificate
10. școala de maiștri	Foreman school	4B	4 2nd, interm vocational qualification
11. școală postliceală	Post-highschool	4B	7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate
12. facultate neterminată	Unfinished university studies	3A	7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate
13. facultate – subingineri sau colegiu	Sub-engineers or College	5B	7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate
14. facultate complet	BA (graduated university)	5A (first degree)	8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate;
15. masterat	Master's Degree	5A (second degree)	8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate;
16. doctorat	PhD	6	8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate;

Study Description

Description of educational system:

National education classification

General Description of the levels

Currently used labels:

<u>Primary education.</u>		The first 4 years of compulsory education.
<u>Gymnasia</u> (alternative label: lower secondary)		Degrees V-VIII. Compulsory.
<u>Academic Route</u>		
	<u>Lyceum</u> (alt. lab.: High School; Upper Secondary)	4 years (degrees IX-XII), respectively 5 years (degrees IX-XIII) for the pedagogical highschools. Some highschools offer evening courses for older graduates of the compulsory education or of the complementary schools or the first step of the lyceum, which may complete their education. In such cases the lyceum last for 5 years.
	<u>Post-high-school.</u>	Similar to college, gives a more specific qualification to the graduates. 2-3 years. Admission is conditioned by graduating lyceum. Quite infrequent nowadays.
	<u>University.</u> (alt. lab.: Faculty; Higher Education)	Structured according to the Bologna process (3+2+3 in the social sciences, for instance). BA, MA, PhD are organized as different stages, the access to the upper level being conditioned by graduating all the inferior ones.
<u>Vocational Route</u>		
	<u>Apprentice school</u> (older label: complementary school)	2-3 years (nowadays it tends to be replaced by the Arts and Vocational Schools – see below, "the historical changes"). Access is conditioned by graduating the gymnasia.
	<u>Professional school</u>	3-5 years. Access is conditioned by graduating the gymnasia.
	<u>Foremen school</u>	2-3 years. Access is conditioned by graduating the professional school or the lyceum.

Mandatory education is nowadays 10 years, but no generation has graduated yet under this system. All respondent in the EVS sample were supposed to graduate from a system where the primary school and gymnasia were compulsory, but the older ones still may have completed their education when only the first 4 years of school (primary school) were compulsory.

Historical changes:

- up to the 50s: gymnasia involved only 3 years of instruction - compulsory education included only 7 years of schooling.
- Up to 1992: In highschool there was a mandatory exam for being admitted in the XIth degree. Failing to pass the exam meant no other diploma then the mandatory (8 years education). The two parts of the lyceum divided by the respective exam were called Step One and Step Two.
- Starting the 70s up to the early 2000s: Colleges (Sub-Engineer Faculties) were organized as shorter forms of university education (only 3 years, as compared to 4-6 years of instruction, as the regular university comprised).

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

- Already provided in the table at the specification if the educational variable.

OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

Study Description

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

Please indicate, if relevant, the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale.

Left-right scales

party	ideology	1 Left	10 right	Observations
PD	Undetermined		5,5	The party claim to belong to the popular family. However, they declared to be social-democrats until recently (2005), when they have a congress to decide which is their orientation...
PSD	Social-democrat		3	
PNL	liberal		8	
PNG-CD	populist		6*	They combine nationalism, populism, xenophobia, racism, strong religious attitudes etc.
UDMR	Ethnic party		6*	
PRM	Nationalism and communism		5,5*	
PC	Unclear		6	They combine liberal attitudes with strong leftist support for extensive social protection.
PIN	Unclear		5,5	
PNT-CD	Christian-democracy		6	

*the ideology and the attitudes of these parties are very difficult to be defined on the left-right scale.
The last 3 parties (not bolded) are very small (less than 5% of the votes).

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The last 3 parties (not bolded) are very small (less than 5% of the votes).

- PSD (The Social-Democratic Party) was formerly named the Romanian Party of Social Democracy (PDSR) and the Democratic Front of National Salvation (FDSN). FDSN separated in 1991 from the National Salvation Front (FSN), where it has been constituted the conservative wing. Until recently, the party was dominated by the figure of the former president Ion Iliescu, who is still an important member of the PSD. Since many of its founding members, particularly Ion Iliescu, were parts or somehow related to the communist nomenclature, PSD was and still is labeled (and accused) as being neo-communist.

- PD (Democratic Party) is the party of the current president Traian Basescu. Until recently, the party claimed a social-democratic ideology, but in 2005, after coming to power, they decided to join the family of popular parties. PD and PSD have common routes, since PD is the continuator of the National Salvation Front (FSN), established in January 1990. Nowadays, the party fully depends on the decisions of the president Traian Basescu (according to the Romanian constitution, when become president, Basescu was forced to resign from OD, becoming the "mediator" of the political debate). His idea to have a two-party political system, involving the merging of PD and PNL was one of the sparks for broking the government alliance between the respective parties.

- PNL (the National Liberal Party) was reestablished in 1990, 40 years after its dismissal under the communist rule. PNL knew during the past 15 years several crumbings and re-unifications, different wings leaving and eventually re-joining the party.

- PLD (The Liberal-Democrat Party) is the only wing who left PNL (in March 2007) after the reunification of all the liberal fractions. PLD supported the current president Basescu, this being the major difference to the in power PNL. The

Study Description

name of the party reminds of Basescu's supporters intention to merge the Liberal and the Democrat party, which eventually happened in December 2007.

- PRM (the Great Romania Party) is a nationalist party, dependent on the image of its founder and president, Corneliu Vadim Tudor, who was the runner up in the 2000 presidential elections.

- PNG (the New Generation Party) claim to be a representative of Christian-Democracy. However, the ideology is not important, the party being practically bought in 2003 by its billionaire president Gigi Becali, a former shepherd better known as owner of the football club Steaua Bucuresti. Becali promote populist positions, with some religious, anti-Semitic, nationalistic, and homophobic nuances.

- UDMR (the Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania) is an ethnic party, collecting votes almost exclusively from the Hungarian minority, located mostly in Transylvania. They are also part of the European Popular Party.

- PN?-CD (the Christian and Democratic National Party of Peasants) was established re-established in December 1989 after the communist interdiction to exist. They have been in power in 1996-2000, but they have lost popularity and never managed to accede in the parliament since.

- PC (the Conservative Party, organized around the mass-media mogul Dan Voiculescu) and PIN (The National Initiative Party, a small group who left PD in early 2005, after a conflict with Traian Basescu) are two other small parties (1-2% of the voters), both with unclear ideology.

Alliances at the time of the survey:

None important enough to be mentioned. PNL and UDMR were governing together, despite not having the majority in the Parliament.

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Senate

- National Union PSD + PUR : 37.16% (3.760.560 votes)
[PUR=The Romania Umanist Paty, the former name of PC]
- Justice and Truth PNL - PD Alliance: 31.71% (3.209.073)
- PRM : 13.63% (1.379.789)
- UDMR : 6.26% (633.735)
- PNG : 2.36% (239.106)
- PNTCD : 1.91% (193.318)

The Deputy Chamber

- National Union PSD + PUR: 36.64% (3.692.608)
- Justice and Truth PNL - PD Alliance: 31.26% (3.150.301)
- PRM : 12.93% (1.302.724)
- UDMR : 6.20% (624.717)
- PNG : 2.23% (225.171)
- PNTCD: 1.84% (185.501)

Date of the last national legislative elections:

Study Description

- 28-11-2004

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

At the time of the survey, proportional voting (closed list PR) was used for the national elections, as well as for the local elections. The voters were voting a party list valid for their county (they correspond to the NUTS3 regions). The dimension of the county varies from about 300.000 inhabitants to 2.000.000. Each county had assigned a number of seats in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies (proportional to the county's population). There were redistributions done at national level after the ballot: The votes for the parties/candidates who did not reach the electoral threshold (5% out of the total number of votes at national level for the parties, 6% for the two-parties alliances, with additional percent points for each additional party in the alliance; 10% of the total number of votes in the respective county, if an independent candidate) were redistributed to the parties which passed the threshold. Then, they were assigning each party a number of seats in each county according to its resulting importance etc.

A few months after the survey, the new electoral law, which was under debate at the time of data collecting, was adopted. The new law, used in the November 2008 general elections, is a combination of FPTP and PR systems. The country is divided into electoral districts (about 70.000 voters) and voters get to choose candidates rather than party lists. In order to win seats, a party has to pass one of two alternative thresholds. The first one is the same as the one used in the previous system. The alternative threshold requires a party to win 6 seats for the lower chamber and 3 seats for the upper chamber. If a candidate wins 50% + 1 of the votes, he/she is directly elected (provided the party passes any of the two thresholds). If no candidate wins 50% + 1 of the votes in a district, the votes are pooled by party and then they are redistributed first at county level and then at the national level.

Other documentation: Romania

Sampling procedure

Multistage stratified sample, with random selection in each stage

Stratification factors:

- The socio-cultural area (18 areas)
- The size of the locality (4 type of towns, 2 types of villages)

Stages

1. the selection of the localities

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- The selection of these sections was randomly done.
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Decision:

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 - The first list of respondents including the number of people, equal to the number of desired interviews in the respective voting section, was randomly extracted from the voting list.
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Representativity

Age * Gender: Country level

Age	Male	Female	Total
18-29	2074192	1984307	4058499
30-39	1791470	1722598	3514068
40-49	1395977	1397083	2793060
50-59	1455425	1562377	3017802
60-69	929827	1112729	2042556
70-79	741979	1033116	1775095
80+	291099	502457	793556
Total	8679969	9314667	17994636

Educational distribution: Country level

Educational level		Total
none	No education	776804
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2661458
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	5339346
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	4157718
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	2965524
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	576376
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	1293168
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	77940
		17848334

Degree of urbanisation: Country level

Terms:

Cultural areas:

as defined by Dumitru Sandu (1998) and validated through empirical analysis, they are administrative regions (NUTS3) combined in larger clusters, but smaller than NUTS2.

The cultural areas are homogeneous with regard to the socio-economic profile.

Urban, rural:

the terms are used as defined by the Romanian administrative units.

The **villages** are usually grouped in **communes**, each electing a mayor and a local council.

Rarely, a commune includes only one village.

Very few villages are grouped with **urban** localities to form a **town**. The towns are labeled as urban settlements. Each town has only one elected mayor and a local council.

Small, big communes:

"Small", respectively, "big", define the size of the commune as compared to the median commune size.

Projected sample size:		1500					
POPULATION							
Cultural area	Communes		towns				total
	small	Big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	208796	1234283	299496	121164	490777		2354516
gl is	104514	593590	36114	84184		620164	1438566
bt vs	156580	407579	59547	170523	115344		909573
ag db ph	217852	935511	239905	234947	168756	232452	2029423
bz br	130193	307634	42202	38805	133116	216929	868879
g tl il cl	257965	633428	126512	338158			1356063
dj mh ot	348604	485960	176222	113774	104035	302622	1531217
gj vl	207350	270497	120157	96562	107656		802222
dobr	105702	239876	106012	209066		310526	971182
ab hd	182203	98027	306446	283438			870114
bv sb	149981	151498	152924	121006	155045	283901	1014355
cj ms	212567	321605	125327	162558	149577	318027	1289661
cv hg	81800	213917	115295	140290			551302
bn sj	169376	186397	67145	144772			567690
mm sm	143320	309464	136123	41246	253606		883759
ad bh	216271	324268	142063		172824	206527	1061953
ban	214317	206253	144363	128556		317651	1011140

buc	14373	255188	30548			1926953	2227062
total	3121764	7174975	2426401	2429049	1850736	4735752	21738677

The share of each cell in total population

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	1%	6%	1%	1%	2%		11%
gl is	0%	3%	0%	0%		3%	7%
bt vs	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%		4%
ag db ph	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9%
bz br	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%
g tl il cl	1%	3%	1%	2%			6%
dj mh ot	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	7%
gj vl	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%		4%
dobr	0%	1%	0%	1%		1%	4%
ab hd	1%	0%	1%	1%			4%
bv sb	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%
cj ms	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%
cv hg	0%	1%	1%	1%			3%
bn sj	1%	1%	0%	1%			3%
mm sm	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%		4%
ad bh	1%	1%	1%		1%	1%	5%
ban	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%	5%
buc	0%	1%	0%			9%	10%
total	14%	33%	11%	11%	9%	22%	100%

Exact number of cases in a "perfect" sample

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	14,4	85,2	20,7	8,4	33,9		162,5
gl is	7,2	41,0	2,5	5,8		42,8	99,3
bt vs	10,8	28,1	4,1	11,8	8,0		62,8
ag db ph	15,0	64,6	16,6	16,2	11,6	16,0	140,0
bz br	9,0	21,2	2,9	2,7	9,2	15,0	60,0

g tl il cl	17,8	43,7	8,7	23,3			93,6
dj mh ot	24,1	33,5	12,2	7,9	7,2	20,9	105,7
gj vl	14,3	18,7	8,3	6,7	7,4		55,4
dobr	7,3	16,6	7,3	14,4		21,4	67,0
ab hd	12,6	6,8	21,1	19,6			60,0
bv sb	10,3	10,5	10,6	8,3	10,7	19,6	70,0
cj ms	14,7	22,2	8,6	11,2	10,3	21,9	89,0
cv hg	5,6	14,8	8,0	9,7			38,0
bn sj	11,7	12,9	4,6	10,0			39,2
mm sm	9,9	21,4	9,4	2,8	17,5		61,0
ad bh	14,9	22,4	9,8		11,9	14,3	73,3
ban	14,8	14,2	10,0	8,9		21,9	69,8
buc	1,0	17,6	2,1			133,0	153,7
total	215,4	495,1	167,4	167,6	127,7	326,8	1500

Projected number of cases in each cell

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	14,0	85,0	21,0		42,0		162,0
gl is		41,0	12,0			43,0	96,0
bt vs	18,0	28,0		20,0			66,0
ag db ph	15,0	65,0	19,0	16,0	12,0	16,0	143,0
bz br	9,0	21,0			12,0	15,0	57,0
gr tl il cl	18,0	44,0		32,0			94,0
dj mh ot	24,0	34,0	12,0	15,0		21,0	106,0
gj vl	14,0	19,0	12,0		11,0		56,0
dobr		24,0		21,0		21,0	66,0
ab hd	20,0		21,0	20,0			61,0
bv sb	10,0	10,0	19,0		11,0	20,0	70,0
cj ms	21,0	22,0		11,0	10,0	22,0	86,0
cv hg		15,0	17,0	10,0			42,0
bn sj	12,0	13,0		10,0			35,0
mm sm	10,0	21,0	17,0		17,0		65,0

ad bh	15,0	22,0	10,0		12,0	14,0	73,0
ban	15,0	14,0	10,0	9,0		22,0	70,0
buc		19,0				133,0	152,0
total	215,0	497,0	170,0	164,0	127,0	327,0	1500
exact	215,4	495,1	167,4	167,6	127,7	326,8	1500,0
dif		1,9	2,6	-3,6			

Number of localities in each cell

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	1,0	6,0	1,0		3,0		11,0
gl is		3,0	1,0			3,0	7,0
bt vs	1,0	2,0		1,0			4,0
ag db ph	1,0	4,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	9,0
bz br	1,0	1,0			1,0	1,0	4,0
gr tl il cl	1,0	3,0		2,0			6,0
dj mh ot	2,0	2,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	7,0
gj vl	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0		4,0
dobr		2,0		1,0		1,0	4,0
ab hd	1,0		1,0	1,0			3,0
bv sb	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	1,0	5,0
cj ms	1,0	1,0		1,0	1,0	1,0	5,0
cv hg		1,0	1,0	1,0			3,0
bn sj	1,0	1,0		1,0			3,0
mm sm	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0		4,0
ad bh	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	1,0	5,0
ban	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	5,0
buc		1,0				9,0	10,0
total	15,0	32,0	11,0	11,0	10,0	20,0	99

Resulting sample - unweighted

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	14	88	22	0	45	0	169

gl is	0	43	12	0	0	44	99
bt vs	18	28	0	21	0	0	67
ag db ph	15	65	19	16	12	16	143
bz br	9	21	0	0	12	15	57
gr tl il cl	17	43	0	32	0	0	92
dj mh ot	24	34	12	16	0	21	107
gj vl	14	19	13	0	10	0	56
dobr	0	25	0	21	0	20	66
ab hd	20	0	21	19	0	0	60
bv sb	6	10	19	0	10	20	65
cj ms	21	23	0	11	10	22	87
cv hg	0	15	17	10	0	0	42
bn sj	12	13	0	9	0	0	34
mm sm	10	20	17	0	17	0	64
ad bh	15	22	10	0	12	12	71
ban	14	14	10	9	0	22	69
buc	0	19	0	0	0	122	141
total	209	502	172	164	128	314	1489
Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	0,9%	5,9%	1,5%	0,0%	3,0%	0,0%	11,3%
gl is	0,0%	2,9%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	3,0%	6,6%
bt vs	1,2%	1,9%	0,0%	1,4%	0,0%	0,0%	4,5%
ag db ph	1,0%	4,4%	1,3%	1,1%	0,8%	1,1%	9,6%
bz br	0,6%	1,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,8%	1,0%	3,8%
gr tl il cl	1,1%	2,9%	0,0%	2,1%	0,0%	0,0%	6,2%
dj mh ot	1,6%	2,3%	0,8%	1,1%	0,0%	1,4%	7,2%
gj vl	0,9%	1,3%	0,9%	0,0%	0,7%	0,0%	3,8%
dobr	0,0%	1,7%	0,0%	1,4%	0,0%	1,3%	4,4%
ab hd	1,3%	0,0%	1,4%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	4,0%
bv sb	0,4%	0,7%	1,3%	0,0%	0,7%	1,3%	4,4%
cj ms	1,4%	1,5%	0,0%	0,7%	0,7%	1,5%	5,8%
cv hg	0,0%	1,0%	1,1%	0,7%	0,0%	0,0%	2,8%

bn sj	0,8%	0,9%	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,3%
mm sm	0,7%	1,3%	1,1%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	4,3%
ad bh	1,0%	1,5%	0,7%	0,0%	0,8%	0,8%	4,8%
ban	0,9%	0,9%	0,7%	0,6%	0,0%	1,5%	4,6%
buc	0,0%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	8,2%	9,5%
total	14,0%	33,7%	11,6%	11,0%	8,6%	21,1%	100,0%

	chisquare -> prob.:						
	marginal distributions		row	1,000			
			coll	1,000			
	overall distribution			1,000			

Resulting sample - weighted

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	11	80	27	0	48	0	167
gl is	0	35	14	0	0	53	102
bt vs	16	25	0	17	0	0	58
ag db ph	13	59	18	18	12	14	133
bz br	8	22	0	0	13	19	62
gr tl il cl	17	40	0	35	0	0	92
dj mh ot	18	30	11	19	0	22	101
gj vl	15	16	18	0	14	0	63
dobr	0	24	0	23	0	24	71
ab hd	19	0	23	18	0	0	61
bv sb	5	9	22	0	9	22	66
cj ms	22	22	0	12	11	25	91
cv hg	0	13	19	9	0	0	41
bn sj	13	14	0	9	0	0	35
mm sm	8	19	19	0	17	0	64
ad bh	14	20	10	0	12	17	72
ban	15	12	8	8	0	24	67
buc	0	16	0	0	0	132	148
total	197	454	189	167	135	351	1492

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	0,8%	5,4%	1,8%	0,0%	3,2%	0,0%	11,2%
gl is	0,0%	2,4%	0,9%	0,0%	0,0%	3,5%	6,8%
bt vs	1,1%	1,7%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	0,0%	3,9%
ag db ph	0,9%	4,0%	1,2%	1,2%	0,8%	0,9%	8,9%
bz br	0,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,9%	1,3%	4,2%
gr tl il cl	1,2%	2,7%	0,0%	2,3%	0,0%	0,0%	6,2%
dj mh ot	1,2%	2,0%	0,7%	1,3%	0,0%	1,5%	6,8%
gj vl	1,0%	1,0%	1,2%	0,0%	1,0%	0,0%	4,2%
dobr	0,0%	1,6%	0,0%	1,6%	0,0%	1,6%	4,7%
ab hd	1,3%	0,0%	1,5%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%	4,1%
bv sb	0,3%	0,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,6%	1,5%	4,4%
cj ms	1,5%	1,5%	0,0%	0,8%	0,7%	1,7%	6,1%
cv hg	0,0%	0,9%	1,3%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,8%
bn sj	0,8%	0,9%	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,3%
mm sm	0,6%	1,3%	1,3%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	4,3%
ad bh	1,0%	1,3%	0,7%	0,0%	0,8%	1,1%	4,9%
ban	1,0%	0,8%	0,6%	0,5%	0,0%	1,6%	4,5%
buc	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	8,8%	9,9%
total	13,2%	30,5%	12,7%	11,2%	9,0%	23,6%	100,2%

Gender * Age * Education

TOTAL		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	67013	54027	37300	26590	19370	22368	25007	25164	30422	54176	116051	112093	214089	776804
iscd1	Primary education	1183153	103063	71365	45370	34610	50604	87914	125569	254472	368688	435609	372669	512525	2661458
iscd2	Lower secondary	1030732	406269	467726	389911	319058	331209	426664	470506	326544	340005	276989	277228	304789	5339346
iscd3a	Upper secondary	26627	776469	550918	648397	536402	452752	362938	278219	138237	107833	106223	82577	90126	4157718

isc3c	Upper secondary	60149	287005	311993	440006	322450	328986	451349	323984	166837	109403	87697	39501	36164	2965524
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	31146	66627	48237	29515	29792	75194	109314	71220	53898	36025	14459	10949	576376
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation	0	26759	205407	167513	141875	135371	160439	142768	95033	70216	53678	45419	48690	1293168
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation	0	5481	12700	8374	7617	8533	11325	9878	5634	3289	2238	1440	1431	77940
TOTAL		2367674	1690219	1724036	1774398	1410897	1359615	1600830	1485402	1088399	1107508	1114510	945386	1218763	17848334
MALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	36171	28197	18229	12283	8553	9600	10268	9250	10072	15960	26009	24488	42351	236705
isc1	Primary education	613905	61704	41018	23188	17274	23797	35874	42579	83459	129579	161400	142944	191403	1066940
isc2	Lower secondary	508884	203734	233201	172845	141398	136584	138119	155085	137542	157308	140646	131645	127927	2371316
isc3a	Upper secondary	11775	352720	255802	291638	236697	199189	153361	112254	59425	44626	42540	37605	40839	1838471
isc3c	Upper secondary	39121	194555	213106	296008	216305	213398	309363	246858	124873	81810	64773	28234	22071	2050475
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	9211	18861	17602	14498	17728	42197	66953	46722	35206	25375	10177	7525	312055
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation	0	10570	93151	79605	70435	72274	90619	81864	53580	42581	34148	30532	31928	691287
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation	0	0	0	284	964	1868	2869	3635	3975	4060	3876	3521	3138	2731
TOTAL		1209856	860691	873368	893453	706124	674438	782670	718478	519648	511130	498767	409146	467182	8569980
FEMALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	30842	25830	19071	14307	10817	12768	14739	15914	20350	38216	90042	87605	171738	540099
isc1	Primary education	569248	41359	30347	22182	17336	26807	52040	82990	171013	239109	274209	229725	321122	1594518
isc2	Lower secondary	521848	202535	234525	217066	177660	194625	288545	315421	189002	182697	136343	145583	176862	2968030
isc3a	Upper secondary	14852	423749	295116	356759	299705	253563	209577	165965	78812	63207	63683	44972	49287	2319247
isc3c	Upper secondary	21028	92450	98887	143998	106145	115588	141986	77126	41964	27593	22924	11267	14093	915049
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	21935	47766	30635	15017	12064	32997	42361	24498	18692	10650	4282	3424	264321
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation	0	16189	112256	87908	71440	63097	69820	60904	41453	27635	19530	14887	16762	601881
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation	0	3613	7823	4890	3657	3596	4256	3477	2270	1294	750	388	349	36363
TOTAL		1157818	827660	845791	877745	701777	682108	813960	764158	569362	598443	618131	538709	753637	9239508

TOTAL	varsta atunci	(15-23)	(24-33)	(34-43)	(44-53)	(54-63)	(64-73)	74+	
	varsta acum	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	94174	63890	41738	50171	84598	228144	214089	776804
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	302063	116735	85214	213483	623160	808278	512525	2661458
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	1408717	857637	650267	897170	666549	554217	304789	5339346
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	803096	1199315	989154	641157	246070	188800	90126	4157718
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	347154	751999	651436	775333	276240	127198	36164	2965524
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	31146	114864	59307	184508	125118	50484	10949	576376
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	26759	372920	277246	303207	165249	99097	48690	1293168
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	5481	21074	16150	21203	8923	3678	1431	77940
		3018590	3498434	2770512	3086232	2195907	2059896	1218763	17848334
male									
		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	49642	30512	18153	19518	26032	50497	42351	236705
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	174425	64206	41071	78453	213038	304344	191403	1066940
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	699016	406046	277982	293204	294850	272291	127927	2371316
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	364495	547440	435886	265615	104051	80145	40839	1838471
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	233676	509114	429703	556221	206683	93007	22071	2050475
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	9211	36463	32226	109150	81928	35552	7525	312055
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10570	172756	142709	172483	96161	64680	31928	691287
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	1868	8361	8897	13470	5359	2540	1082	41577
		1542903	1774898	1386627	1508114	1028102	903056	465126	8608826
female									
		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	44532	33378	23585	30653	58566	177647	171738	540099
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	127638	52529	44143	135030	410122	503934	321122	1594518
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	709701	451591	372285	603966	371699	281926	176862	2968030
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	438601	651875	553268	375542	142019	108655	49287	2319247
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	113478	242885	221733	219112	69557	34191	14093	915049

		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
female									
none	No education	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	15%	23%	6%
iscd1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	9%	3%	3%	9%	35%	44%	43%	17%
iscd2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	48%	26%	27%	38%	32%	24%	23%	32%
iscd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	30%	38%	40%	24%	12%	9%	7%	25%
iscd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	8%	14%	16%	14%	6%	3%	2%	10%
iscd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	1%	5%	2%	5%	4%	1%	0%	3%
iscd5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	1%	12%	10%	8%	6%	3%	2%	7%
iscd5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TOTAL		18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%	23%	18%	5%
iscd1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	4%	5%	7%	23%	28%	32%	11%
iscd2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16%	15%	19%	14%	23%	14%	23%	17%
iscd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	36%	34%	25%	15%	9%	16%	30%
iscd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	12%	18%	24%	29%	13%	14%	5%	19%
iscd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	9%	6%	12%	9%	5%	0%	8%
iscd5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	12%	13%	8%	9%	10%	6%	5%	10%
iscd5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
		0,963	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	1,000
male									
none	No education	2%	1%	3%	2%	6%	15%	5%	4%
iscd1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2%	4%	4%	4%	14%	19%	33%	7%
iscd2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	14%	10%	17%	10%	20%	20%	19%	15%
iscd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	44%	25%	21%	13%	7%	19%	29%

isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	19%	20%	37%	38%	21%	25%	10%	27%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	8%	6%	15%	10%	7%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9%	12%	9%	9%	14%	7%	10%	10%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	5%	1%
		0,975	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	0,992	1,000
female									
none	No education	4%	5%	2%	2%	6%	28%	30%	7%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4%	5%	5%	10%	29%	34%	30%	13%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	17%	21%	22%	17%	24%	10%	26%	19%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	27%	41%	27%	16%	10%	13%	30%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	16%	14%	24%	8%	7%	0%	13%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	10%	7%	10%	8%	5%	0%	7%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	15%	15%	7%	9%	7%	6%	0%	10%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
		0,955	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

TOTAL		Diferențe ESANTION-POPULATIE							TOTAL
		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	
none	No education	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	12%	2%	1%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-7%	1%	1%	-1%	-6%	-10%	-11%	-5%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-10%	-5%	-16%	-7%	-14%	-2%	-13%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	21%	1%	-1%	5%	3%	0%	10%	7%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	-4%	1%	5%	1%	8%	2%	2%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	4%	6%	4%	3%	-1%	4%

	1997)									
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	11%	4%	-1%	1%	2%	1%	-1%	3%	
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	
male		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL	
none	No education	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	4%	10%	-5%	0%	
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-8%	1%	1%	-2%	-6%	-15%	-11%	-5%	
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-13%	-4%	-9%	-8%	-10%	-10%	-13%	
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	23%	13%	-4%	6%	3%	0%	13%	10%	
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	-10%	3%	0%	-2%	13%	8%	1%	
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	-2%	4%	
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10%	3%	-1%	-1%	4%	0%	2%	3%	
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	-1%	0%	2%	0%	4%	0%	
female		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL	
none	No education	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	12%	6%	2%	
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-5%	1%	2%	1%	-8%	-6%	-13%	-4%	
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-30%	-6%	-6%	-22%	-7%	-16%	3%	-13%	
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	18%	-12%	1%	4%	3%	1%	8%	4%	
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	-2%	2%	-2%	10%	4%	3%	-2%	2%	
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	7%	5%	6%	5%	3%	0%	5%	

isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	14%	5%	-2%	1%	1%	3%	-2%	4%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Data fiind diferenta de 6 ani fata de datele de la Recensamant (singurele pe care le stiu si care permit incrucisarea varsta*educatie) diferentele mai mari marcate cu albastru sunt normale si decurg din doua tipuri de fenomene:

1. La generatiile sub 35 de ani: cei care aveau liceu au terminat între timp și facultatea

altii au terminat și liceul etc.

2. La generatiile varstnice:

cei mai puțin educati s-au apropiat de speranta lor medie de viata și o parte din ei au decedat ...

Nu îmi explic ce este cu cresterea masiva a procentului celor fara studii la grupele de varsta de peste 70 de ani???

TOTAL									
		18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	2%	2%	2%	6%	23%	20%	5%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	4%	4%	6%	22%	30%	31%	10%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16%	15%	19%	13%	23%	13%	23%	16%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	47%	36%	34%	26%	14%	9%	17%	30%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	14%	17%	24%	30%	14%	14%	5%	18%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	10%	7%	12%	10%	6%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	12%	15%	9%	10%	10%	6%	3%	11%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%
		0,960	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
male									
none	No education	2%	1%	2%	2%	6%	15%	4%	3%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	5%	4%	3%	14%	19%	30%	7%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	14%	10%	16%	10%	21%	20%	17%	14%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	46%	44%	27%	23%	13%	8%	22%	31%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	21%	19%	34%	37%	18%	24%	13%	25%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	8%	7%	13%	12%	7%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10%	13%	10%	11%	13%	7%	9%	11%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%	4%	1%

		0,957	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,991	1,000
female									
none	No education	4%	4%	2%	2%	7%	27%	29%	8%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4%	4%	5%	9%	27%	38%	29%	13%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	18%	20%	21%	16%	25%	8%	27%	19%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	48%	26%	41%	28%	15%	11%	15%	30%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	16%	14%	24%	10%	6%	0%	12%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	6%	11%	7%	11%	9%	5%	0%	8%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	15%	17%	8%	9%	7%	6%	0%	10%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
		0,950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

		Diferențe ESANTION-POPULATIE							
TOTAL		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	12%	2%	1%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-7%	1%	1%	-1%	-6%	-10%	-11%	-5%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-10%	-5%	-16%	-7%	-14%	-2%	-13%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	21%	1%	-1%	5%	3%	0%	10%	7%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	-4%	1%	5%	1%	8%	2%	2%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	4%	6%	4%	3%	-1%	4%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	11%	4%	-1%	1%	2%	1%	-1%	3%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
male		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	4%	10%	-5%	0%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-8%	1%	1%	-2%	-6%	-15%	-11%	-5%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-13%	-4%	-9%	-8%	-10%	-10%	-13%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	23%	13%	-4%	6%	3%	0%	13%	10%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	-10%	3%	0%	-2%	13%	8%	1%

iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	-2%	4%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10%	3%	-1%	-1%	4%	0%	2%	3%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	-1%	0%	2%	0%	4%	0%
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
female		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	12%	6%	2%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-5%	1%	2%	1%	-8%	-6%	-13%	-4%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-30%	-6%	-6%	-22%	-7%	-16%	3%	-13%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	18%	-12%	1%	4%	3%	1%	8%	4%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	-2%	2%	-2%	10%	4%	3%	-2%	2%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	7%	5%	6%	5%	3%	0%	5%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	14%	5%	-2%	1%	1%	3%	-2%	4%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Procentele sunt calculate pe coloane

Data fiind diferenta de 6 ani fata de datele de la Recensamant (singurele pe care le stiu si care permit incrucisarea varsta*educatie) diferentele mai mari marcate cu albastru sunt normale si decurg din doua tipuri de fenomene:

1. La generatiile sub 35 de ani: cei care aveau liceu au terminat intr-o timp și facultatea altii au terminat și liceul etc.

2. La generatiile varstnice:

cei mai puțin educati s-au aproiat de speranta lor medie de viata și o parte din ei au decedat ...

Nu îmi explic ce este cu cresterea masiva a procentului celor fara studii la grupele de varsta de peste 70 de ani???

TOTAL	varsta atunci		(19-23)	(24-28)	(29-33)	(34-38)	(39-43)	(44-48)	(49-53)	(54-58)	(59-63)	(64-68)	(69-73)	(74+)		(15-18)
	varsta acum	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL	21-24
none	No education	67013	54027	37300	26590	19370	22368	25007	25164	30422	54176	116051	112093	214089	776804	40147
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	1183153	103063	71365	45370	34610	50604	87914	125569	254472	368688	435609	372669	512525	2661458	199000
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	1030732	406269	467726	389911	319058	331209	426664	470506	326544	340005	276989	277228	304789	5339346	1002448
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	26627	776469	550918	648397	536402	452752	362938	278219	138237	107833	106223	82577	90126	4157718	
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	60149	287005	311993	440006	322450	328986	451349	323984	166837	109403	87697	39501	36164	2965524	
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	31146	66627	48237	29515	29792	75194	109314	71220	53898	36025	14459	10949	576376	

iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	26759	205407	167513	141875	135371	160439	142768	95033	70216	53678	45419	48690	1293168	
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	5481	12700	8374	7617	8533	11325	9878	5634	3289	2238	1440	1431	77940	
TOTAL		2367674	1690219	1724036	1774398	1410897	1359615	1600830	1485402	1088399	1107508	1114510	945386	1218763	17848334	
MALE																
	varsta acum	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL	21-24
none	No education	36171	28197	18229	12283	8553	9600	10268	9250	10072	15960	26009	24488	42351	236705	21445
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	613905	61704	41018	23188	17274	23797	35874	42579	83459	129579	161400	142944	191403	1066940	112721
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	508884	203734	233201	172845	141398	136584	138119	155085	137542	157308	140646	131645	127927	2371316	495282
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	11775	352720	255802	291638	236697	199189	153361	112254	59425	44626	42540	37605	40839	1838471	
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	39121	194555	213106	296008	216305	213398	309363	246858	124873	81810	64773	28234	22071	2050475	
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	9211	18861	17602	14498	17728	42197	66953	46722	35206	25375	10177	7525	312055	
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	10570	93151	79605	70435	72274	90619	81864	53580	42581	34148	30532	31928	691287	
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	0	284	964	1868	2869	3635	3975	4060	3876	3521	3138	2731	
TOTAL		1209856	860691	873368	893453	706124	674438	782670	718478	519648	511130	498767	409146	467182	8569980	
FEMALE																
	varsta acum	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL	21-24
none	No education	30842	25830	19071	14307	10817	12768	14739	15914	20350	38216	90042	87605	171738	540099	18702
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	569248	41359	30347	22182	17336	26807	52040	82990	171013	239109	274209	229725	321122	1594518	86279
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	521848	202535	234525	217066	177660	194625	288545	315421	189002	182697	136343	145583	176862	2968030	507166
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	14852	423749	295116	356759	299705	253563	209577	165965	78812	63207	63683	44972	49287	2319247	
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	21028	92450	98887	143998	106145	115588	141986	77126	41964	27593	22924	11267	14093	915049	
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	21935	47766	30635	15017	12064	32997	42361	24498	18692	10650	4282	3424	264321	
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	16189	112256	87908	71440	63097	69820	60904	41453	27635	19530	14887	16762	601881	
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	3613	7823	4890	3657	3596	4256	3477	2270	1294	750	388	349	36363	
TOTAL		1157818	827660	845791	877745	701777	682108	813960	764158	569362	598443	618131	538709	753637	9239508	

PERCENTAGES															
TOTAL		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	10%	12%	18%	4%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	50%	6%	4%	3%	2%	4%	5%	8%	23%	33%	39%	39%	42%	15%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	44%	24%	27%	22%	23%	24%	27%	32%	30%	31%	25%	29%	25%	30%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	1%	46%	32%	37%	38%	33%	23%	19%	13%	10%	10%	9%	7%	23%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	17%	18%	25%	23%	24%	28%	22%	15%	10%	8%	4%	3%	17%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%	7%	7%	5%	3%	2%	1%	3%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	2%	12%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	6%	5%	5%	4%	7%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	6%	9%	3%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	51%	7%	5%	3%	2%	4%	5%	6%	16%	25%	32%	35%	41%	12%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	42%	24%	27%	19%	20%	20%	18%	22%	26%	31%	28%	32%	27%	28%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	1%	41%	29%	33%	34%	30%	20%	16%	11%	9%	9%	9%	9%	21%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	23%	24%	33%	31%	32%	40%	34%	24%	16%	13%	7%	5%	24%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	9%	9%	7%	5%	2%	2%	4%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	11%	9%	10%	11%	12%	11%	10%	8%	7%	7%	7%	8%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
FEMALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	6%	15%	16%	23%	6%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	49%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%	6%	11%	30%	40%	44%	43%	43%	17%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	45%	24%	28%	25%	25%	29%	35%	41%	33%	31%	22%	27%	23%	32%

iscsd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	1%	51%	35%	41%	43%	37%	26%	22%	14%	11%	10%	8%	7%	25%
iscsd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	2%	11%	12%	16%	15%	17%	17%	10%	7%	5%	4%	2%	2%	10%
iscsd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	3%	6%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	3%
iscsd5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	2%	13%	10%	10%	9%	9%	8%	7%	5%	3%	3%	2%	7%
iscsd5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TOTAL	varsta atunci	(15-18)	(19-23)	(24-28)	(29-33)	(34-38)	(39-43)	(44-48)	(49-53)	(54-58)	(59-63)	(64-68)	(69-73)	(74+)	TOTAL
SAMPLE	varsta acum	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	5	4	3	4	1	4	1	3	4	7	17	16	14	82
iscsd1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	5	5	6	5	7	3	4	12	17	19	18	25	20	146
iscsd2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	40	13	22	21	22	20	13	20	15	24	12	8	14	244
iscsd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	104	54	48	56	44	32	44	20	15	9	9	4	11	451
iscsd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	26	21	21	29	26	30	39	35	13	10	13	7	3	272
iscsd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2	13	21	8	10	6	13	18	7	10	5	3	0	114
iscsd5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	13	28	23	20	9	11	15	11	13	4	6	3	2	158
iscsd5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	11
TOTAL		195	139	146	144	119	108	129	119	85	83	80	65	66	1478

MALE	varsta acum	2124	2529	3034	3539	4044	4549	5054	5559	6064	6569	7074	7579	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	7	1	23
iscsd1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	8	5	6	7	47
iscsd2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16	8	11	4	12	6	7	5	6	11	6	6	4	102
iscsd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	57	24	30	36	22	8	19	8	6	4	2	2	5	224
iscsd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	20	16	11	16	15	25	21	23	11	4	11	3	3	178
iscsd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2	4	9	4	5	3	7	10	4	5	2	2	0	56

iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	4	14	11	9	4	8	7	6	9	2	3	1	2	79
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	6
TOTAL		101	71	75	74	60	53	63	57	40	37	33	27	24	715
FEMALE															
	varsta acum	2124	2529	3034	3539	4044	4549	5054	5559	6064	6569	7074	7579	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	5	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	13	10	13	58
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	9	15	11	13	18	13	99
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	24	5	11	17	10	14	6	15	9	13	6	2	10	142
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	47	30	18	20	23	24	25	12	9	5	7	2	6	227
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6	5	10	13	11	5	19	12	2	6	2	3	0	95
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	9	12	4	5	2	6	8	3	4	3	1	0	58
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9	15	13	11	6	3	7	5	4	3	3	2	0	79
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL		95	67	71	70	59	55	66	63	45	46	47	38	42	764

PERCENTAGES															
TOTAL		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	4%	1%	2%	4%	8%	21%	25%	21%	6%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%	3%	3%	10%	20%	23%	22%	38%	31%	10%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	20%	9%	15%	15%	18%	19%	10%	16%	18%	28%	15%	12%	21%	17%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	53%	39%	33%	39%	37%	30%	34%	17%	18%	11%	11%	6%	17%	30%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	14%	15%	14%	20%	22%	27%	31%	30%	15%	12%	16%	10%	4%	18%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	1%	10%	15%	5%	8%	5%	10%	15%	8%	11%	7%	4%	0%	8%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	7%	20%	16%	14%	8%	10%	11%	9%	15%	5%	8%	4%	4%	11%

isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MALE															
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%	5%	0%	3%	4%	8%	10%	25%	4%	3%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2%	4%	4%	3%	6%	2%	2%	4%	7%	21%	16%	23%	30%	7%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16%	11%	15%	6%	20%	11%	12%	8%	15%	29%	18%	21%	19%	14%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	57%	34%	40%	49%	36%	15%	30%	15%	15%	10%	7%	9%	21%	31%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	20%	22%	15%	22%	25%	46%	33%	41%	26%	10%	34%	12%	11%	25%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2%	6%	12%	6%	8%	6%	10%	17%	9%	14%	7%	7%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	4%	19%	14%	12%	6%	14%	11%	11%	22%	4%	9%	3%	10%	11%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	4%	1%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
FEMALE															
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	5%	2%	4%	4%	1%	3%	1%	2%	5%	8%	28%	25%	31%	8%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	15%	33%	24%	27%	48%	31%	13%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	25%	8%	16%	24%	17%	26%	8%	24%	21%	28%	13%	6%	23%	19%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	44%	25%	29%	39%	44%	37%	18%	19%	12%	15%	4%	15%	30%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	7%	7%	14%	18%	19%	9%	28%	20%	5%	14%	4%	9%	0%	12%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	13%	17%	5%	9%	5%	9%	12%	8%	9%	7%	2%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9%	22%	18%	15%	10%	6%	11%	8%	8%	6%	7%	4%	0%	10%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Differeces to Population															
TOTAL		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	
none	No education	0%	0%	0%	1%	-1%	2%	-1%	1%	2%	3%	10%	13%	4%	

iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-47%	-2%	0%	1%	3%	-1%	-3%	1%	-3%	-11%	-17%	-2%	-11%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-23%	-15%	-12%	-7%	-4%	-5%	-17%	-15%	-12%	-2%	-9%	-17%	-4%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	52%	-7%	1%	2%	-1%	-3%	11%	-2%	5%	1%	2%	-2%	10%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	11%	-2%	-4%	-5%	-1%	3%	2%	8%	0%	2%	8%	6%	1%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	1%	8%	11%	3%	6%	3%	5%	7%	2%	7%	3%	3%	-1%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	7%	19%	4%	4%	-2%	0%	1%	0%	6%	-1%	3%	-1%	0%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
	chitest	#DIV/0!	0,912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MALE														
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
none	No education	-3%	0%	-2%	0%	-1%	3%	-1%	1%	2%	5%	5%	19%	-5%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-49%	-3%	0%	0%	3%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-9%	-4%	-17%	-12%	-11%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-26%	-13%	-12%	-13%	0%	-9%	-6%	-13%	-12%	-1%	-10%	-11%	-9%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	56%	-7%	11%	16%	2%	-15%	11%	-1%	4%	1%	-2%	0%	13%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	17%	0%	-10%	-12%	-6%	15%	-7%	6%	2%	-6%	21%	5%	7%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2%	5%	10%	4%	6%	3%	5%	8%	0%	7%	1%	4%	-2%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	4%	18%	4%	4%	-4%	4%	0%	-1%	12%	-4%	2%	-4%	3%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	-1%	-1%	4%
	chitest	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0,993	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	0,997	0,999
FEMALE														
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
none	No education	3%	-1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	-1%	0%	1%	1%	13%	9%	8%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-45%	-1%	0%	2%	3%	0%	-3%	4%	3%	-16%	-18%	5%	-11%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-20%	-17%	-12%	-1%	-9%	-2%	-27%	-18%	-12%	-3%	-9%	-21%	-1%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	49%	-7%	-10%	-12%	-4%	7%	12%	-3%	6%	1%	5%	-4%	8%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	5%	-4%	2%	2%	4%	-8%	11%	10%	-2%	9%	0%	7%	-2%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	10%	12%	2%	7%	3%	5%	7%	3%	6%	5%	1%	0%

isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9%	20%	4%	5%	0%	-3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	-2%
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	-1%	-1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	chitest	#DIV/0!	0,920	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	1,000

Data fiind diferenta de 6 ani fata de datele de la Recensamant (singurele pe care le stiu si care permit incrucisarea varsta*educatie)

diferentele mai mari marcate cu albastru sunt normale si decurg din doua tipuri de fenomene:

1. La generatiile sub 35 de ani: cei care aveau liceu au terminat între timp și facultatea

altii au terminat și liceul etc.

2. La generatiile varstnice:

cei mai puțin educati s-au apropiat de speranta lor medie de viata și o parte din ei au decedat ...

Nu îmi explic ce este cu cresterea masiva a procentului celor fara studii la grupele de varsta de peste 70 de ani???