



COUNTRY FRAMING REPORT
Romania

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Introduction

In the last two decades, research and academic interest, like social policies and practices, have come a growth path. Explanation of this process are found in historical and political, social, cultural and economic contexts. Changes paradigm through lots - or appropriate - interdimensional transition process marks these evolutionary processes.

Romania adheres European and global academic knowledge, contributions and cultural exchanges.

After an innovative period, on the seven-eight decades of the twentieth century, when gerontological and geriatric research in the Romanian contributions were noted by doctor Ana Aslan, some searches followed. These attempts to find the best way agreements were caused by postmodern, poststructuralist and social-historical events of the last three decades the European space.

Searches experienced significant social policy, for finding a balance between a centralized and a strict approach in which the individual becomes responsible for everything that happens. This movement of responsibility from the state to the person, the family and community; were market on legislation during last years, but still look for its correspondent in the collective mentality.

Demographic image

In the European Union, Romania is ranked third among states with the largest population decline, after Germany (-187 000 2015) and Italy (-161 800), as an absolute number. In 2015 there were about 185,000 children born in Romania and the number of deaths was more than 260,000, according to data centralized by the European statistical office, Eurostat. Only the negative natural growth, Romania's population lost only in one year more than 75,000 people. (Www.insse.ro)

Retirement Policies

The main pension pillar is pay as you go type. Two other pillars of retirement took effect in 2007 and are addressed to those who 10 years ago were under 35 and 45 years (Pillar II) and a third, optional, the contribuțiile can be up to 15% of revenues.

A big change has produced the Law no. 263/2010 on the unitary public pension system; this has led to clarifications and rules concerning: a) increase the standard retirement age for men (65) and women (63) and subsequent equalization; c) increasing the retirement age for staff of national defense, public order and national security to 60 years; d) revaluation standard retirement age for people working on judiciary, diplomacy, support staff in the courts, civil servants, parliamentarians, etc; e) the integration of persons belonging to special pension systems into the unitary pension system; f) procedure for determining the value of the pension point; g) increasing the number of contributors to the public unitary pension system with those of income from liberal professions, family, managers, etc; h) discouraging number of partial early retirement; i) discouraging abusive disability retirements, medical unjustified; j) funding Accompanying allowance for pensioners disability degree, from the state budget. k) increasing the minimum number of years of contribution to the state insurance system, from 10, to 15 years; l) equalizing the minimum number of years of full contribution for both genders, to 35 years. (L263 / 2010 MLSPF, 2016; Zaman, 2011, 7).

Academic and research concerns

Gender

The status of women is analyzed dealt with different contexts: historical - developments of its kind in the last two centuries, the woman in the communist period (2008), domestic work of women in rural areas (2002) - parent family, environmental movement and women's civil society (2015) women in the workforce.

Research and publications in the collection Gender / Gender Studies, appear in over 30 volumes in a collection coordinated by teacher Mihaela Miroiu, since 1998. The feminist perspective is predominant in analysis and interpretation - Ex.: Mihaela Miroiu, *Road to autonomy. Feminist political theory*, Polirom, Iași, 2004; new ways ere also developed: Laura Grunberg) (*R evolutions in feminist sociology. Theoretical, Romanian contexts*, Polirom, Iași, 2002.

Justifications of these publications can be found in the accompanying text of a book from 15 years ago: "In Romania, sociology shows gender differences in larger measure than considering the social inequalities of gender. There is still no systematic concern for studying the connotations of gender, public and private discourses of gender, micropoliticilor gender, gender structures of transition institutions. There is a routine of using variable gender, but not confidence in its potential explanatory. "(Laura Grunberg, 2002. (*R evolutions in feminist sociology. Theoretical, Romanian contexts*, Polirom, Iași, 2002.

Feminization of demographic aging is shown in studies in the analysis of results from population censuses (2002, 2011), in sociological writings (Gîrleanu-Șoitu, 2006), and the forecasts of social and public policies.

Gender and work

A new phenomenon is involvement of women in providing or supplementing the family finances. This phenomenon know a nation-wide around the 2000s, when most jobs were in specific areas "traditional" women (apparel), after canceling many industrial enterprises.

Unemployment phenomenon forced by changes in economic and political had several effects: on the one hand increasing people were Pension 10 or 5 years earlier than the standard age, on the other hand, a current massive migrație labor to other European countries. Following these massive retirements, under enabling legislation was reached Elderly youngest population in Europe - the years 1990-2010.

Pensioners, types of pensions, revenues

According to the National Institute of Statistics, the total number of pensioners at the end of September 2016 was 5,085,603 persons, a decrease of 47 705 persons compared to the corresponding period of 2015 and 44 072 people compared to the end of December 2015. (http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/buletin_statistic/pensii_III2016.pdf)

In late September 2016, the largest share of the state social insurance pensioners had an old-age pensioners - 73.95%, corresponding to a total of 3,458,057 people.

Of the total state social insurance pensioners with early retirement and partial early retirement, women accounted for 54.80% and the total state social insurance pensioners with retirement age,

women accounted for 55.04%. According to information provided by the CNPP, in September 2016 the total state social insurance pensioners, 56.78% had below average pension of 930 lei. Gross minimum wage per economy was at the level of September 2016 in the amount of 1,250 lei. Gross average earning was 2898 lei.

Pensioners from the former system of social insurance for farmers - 409 398 people in late September 2016 - 91% were receiving old-age pension, 0.67% and 8.33% disability pension survivor's pension.

At the end of September 2016 were 446 in payment of pension beneficiaries of social type, with 91 people less than in the corresponding period last year, the social environment that they received in the amount of 231 lei.

Private pensions pillar II

Regarding the evolution of private pensions (Pillar II) of Romania, 30 September 2016, the drift of the start of the system is the steady upward trend

In late September 2016, 6,746,137 people were participating in private pension funds Pillar II, with more than 252 853 people to 30/09/2015. Most participants in the private pension system are those aged between 25 and 45 years (4,836,191). The sex ratio of participants in private pension (pillar II), September 2016: 52.02% women and 48.98% men.

Since income for February 2017 monthly taxable income from pensions is determined by deducting the amount of income taxable monthly pension of 2,000 lei. Pensions taxed less than 2,000 lei beneficiaries is 1,227,018 numbers of retirees. This measure is introduced by the provisions of Article 100 of Law no. 227/2015, as amended by Law no. 2/2017 and has the effect of an increase in average pension by 77 lei. The number of pensioners who remain to pay tax after 02.01.2017 is 229 231 people. Also as of 02/01/2017, payment of health insurance contribution will be eliminated for all pensioners, which will be borne by the state budget. The measure introduced by the provisions of Law no. 2/2017. (National Public Pensions House. Available on: cnpp.ro)

Gender, ageing and health Caring

Traditionally, Romania is part of the Southern European cultural space, which is specific informal care in the family or extended family members.

Financial responsibility assumed by women, irrespective of their age, went through the process of labor migration, many women adulthood and late adulthood providing elderly care in Italy (swing), Spain.

We are seeing a phenomenon of requesting payment of work undertaken at home, informally, with implications diverse: on the one hand parents elderly continue the activities parenting, but Reata grandchildren left at home, and on the other hand, in situations where grandparents ill do not receive informal care and experiencing loneliness.

Development of îngrijri home by socio-medical services covered some of these needs. The residential development is benefiting from it about 3% of the elderly.

In the coming years Romanian social security system will face a number of people who do not meet the criteria of employment, namely the payment of the contribution, in parallel with

reaching the age pensionarii Romanian generation of baby boomers (1966-1975).

Romania has the legal leverage to influence decent and dignified elderly care semidependent by family members: employment, by local authorities, part-time, a family member. This possibility is however little use features.

Ageing and health

A Romanian doctor - psychiatrist and geriatrician states, 10 years ago, that every elderly face, on average, 5 diagnostics. As we get older morbidity is analyzed in terms of cost, incidence, mortality rates on all kinds of diseases.

A national screening conducted on the entire population in 2007-2008, confirmed some fears on population status and surprised by others.

Romania occupies the first places in Europe that highlighted the causes of deaths in the diagrams found in: heart disease, terminal illness - cancer of the cervix, colon, lung cancer. Morbidity with age is analyzed in terms of cost, incidence, mortality rates on all kinds of diseases.

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Current or recent studies that address the implications of extending the working life; institutions and disciplines that are undertaking research National Institute of Geriatry and Gerontology Ana Aslan, Bucharest. Projects during last years: (<http://www.ana-aslan.ro/contracte-cercetare>)

PN II- Parteneriate (2014-2017) „Prelungirea vieții active pentru o îmbătrânire independentă și sănătoasă” (ProActive Ageing).

A consortium coordinated by Hospital for Infectious and Tropical Diseases "Prof. Victor Babes", consisting of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila ", National Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics" Ana Aslan "National Institute for Research and Development in Informatics and SIVECO Romania, develops a research project, ProActiveAgeing, whose designed to extend the working lives of older people. In the research project, funded by national public funds PARTNERSHIPS - collaborative applied research projects, the partners will develop services based on modern IT technologies that facilitate the empowerment of older persons.

The project will provide tools for the social and health "on-man-centered" in which citizens are encouraged to take an active role in decision making for personal care. Medical professionals and they will be supported by providing digital tools that help to formulate specific strategies, protocols and methods for maintaining an appropriate level of biological and social functions of the aging population. ProActive Ageing will be an integrated platform of online services, structured into three modules:

The first module - Center for Active Ageing - promoting the independence of older people, providing a holistic approach in order to maintain an independent life as long, health promotion

and lifelong learning. It is designed to assist them and help users to better know their own aging and provide information on the physical, psychological and social issues related to this process.

The second way is to provide training materials for a wide thematic specialists dealing with older people. They are familiar with medical aspects related to geriatrics, gerontology or anti-aging medicine, related to caring for aging and special needs. Providing long-term care home is proving to be a viable and effective alternative to institutional care. Because of the aging population, there is a pressing need for care for the elderly and the decreases many families. This indicates the need for a greater number of well-trained caregivers.

The third way is to achieve a set of tools to support medical research directed to an active and healthy aging. Thus, medical professionals will be supported by providing tools to help formulate

Specific strategies, protocols and methods for maintaining an appropriate level of biological functions (physical / mental) and social consequences of population aging.

Other Partnerships of the National Institutes of Gerontology and Geriatrics, Ana Aslan: FP7 HEALTH RESEARCH -PREDICT- (2008-2010): "Increasing the Participation of Elderly in clinical trials." FLARE (2008-2010): "The impact of metabolic control on cognitive function and quality of life in elderly diabetics." FP7 - Health (2007) 'A - European study biomarkers of human aging to establishe.

- *Romanian Academy grant: (2007-2008) "clinical study factors affecting biological and psychosocial health and quality of life in a population segment female 50-65 years and their role in accelerating the aging phenomena."*
- *Romanian Academy Grant (2007-2008). "The importance of screening for osteoporosis in elderly patients with Parkinson's disease in the overall assessment."*
- *Romanian Academy Grant (2007). "The impact of moderate cognitive disorders Elderly patients with osteoarthritis of the rural and urban environment, anthropometric factors, medical, psychosocial and compliance to therapy."*
- *PN II - Partnerships in priority areas (2007-2010). "The impact of nutrition on aging". Contract no. 61-015 / 2007, Coordinator Institute of Food Bioresources; Partner 1 INGG-Ana Aslan,*
- *NURC Grant (2006-2007). "The complex study of markers bio-medical and psycho-social factors of normal human aging and longevity have in Romania".*
- *National Program of Research Excellence (CEEX) (2006-2008) (2006-2008): Genetic changes associated with the aging process endocrine, metabolic and cognitive man" in partnership with the National Institute of Endocrinology "Constantin Parhon" - Bucharest.*
- *VIASAN National Research Program (2004-2006) "The relationship between oxidative stress and cellular immune responses in aging; biochemical and immunological evaluation methods by age "in partnership with the National Institute for Research and Development in Pathology and Biomedical Sciences" Victor Babes "- Bucharest.*

Key results that have consequences for gender and extending the working life

Researches on the quality of life, structural policies and measures, health and associated

economical problems are other point on published Romanian studies.

Research groups from Romanian Academy (The Institute of quality of life), from well known universities are started to work in interdisciplinary teams. Social determinants of health (Șoitu, Rebeleanu, 2012; 2016), the economic impact of the life costs among elderly, but also a healthy ageing request cooperation between specialists from physics, medicine, sports, economy, sociology, psychology etc.

Even the pensioners are not the most deprived Romanian, the life costs and psychological treats are influencing less altruistic approaches.

Civic life know now a new movment among elderly.

We can see a change on civic and social involvement. Historical experiences during the young and adult life are sustaining new insights of our elderly cohorts.

The statistic show that les than 6% of people over 65 are still working. Reasons can be public polirical and work force restraints, and also individual differences. On this percent are included also individual farmers.

Topics as coping, resilience, the quality of life in longevive couples or for widows are research topics found on study and srcticles. New trends on ageing, ressurces and opportunities for a long and healthier life are lines for generations to come.

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