

# Romania

## Introduction

Romania is one of the only countries where efficiency scores change significantly between the two periods analysed. Therefore, the results of the analysis in St. Aubyn et al. (2009) ought to be considered with caution for Romania, as it is possible that the mix of inputs used in the education system in Romania is very different to the other countries in the sample which drives the results of the efficiency analysis (in particular the relatively low wages of academic staff may play a role).

## Indicators

**Table - Summary of indicators in St. Aubyn (2009)**

Average ISI citation			Recruiter review		Peer review	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
<b>RO</b>	1,63	26				
<b>best performer</b>	NL - 5,51	1	IE - 2	1	FI - 2	1
<b>worst performer</b>	RO - 1,63	26	CZ -1.06	16	GR - 1.02	16

  

Funding rules			Staff policy		Evaluation	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
<b>RO</b>	3.10	17	8,3	8	5,3	13
<b>best performer</b>	PT - 7,8	1	CZ, DK, NL, AT, SK, SE,	1	HU - 8,3	1
<b>worst performer</b>	SK - 2,9	18	FR - 1,8	18	GR - 2,3	18

  

	Academic staff	Students	Graduates	Publications	Students	Graduates	Graduates
			<i>per capita</i>		<i>per academic staff</i>		<i>per student</i>
<b>RO</b>	1,1	26,7	5,7	0,1	24,3	5,1	21,2
<b>EU27</b>	1,9	33,7	7,1	0,6	17,8	3,7	19,8

  

PISA		
	Score 2000*	Rank
<b>RO</b>	410	18
<b>best performer</b>	FI - 540	1
<b>worst performer</b>	RO - 410	18

With the smallest number of academic staff per capita, and above average numbers of students per academic staff, Romania's tertiary education system produces a large number of graduates which suggests that teaching is relatively efficient.

The average PISA scores are relatively weak. The quality of secondary education appears to be a challenge and has an impact on the efficiency of tertiary education.

The scores of available efficiency indicators are below average.

As regards staff policy, there is a segmentation between relatively rigid conditions for full tenure staff (who is difficult to dismiss), at the expense of temporary/short-term contracts (where hiring and firing rules appear flexible).

In addition to the wages set by law, universities may offer incentives and bonuses for example when staff occupies management positions.

Universities enjoy autonomy in contracting research with industry and in spending such additional funding.

### ***Policy developments***

A recent development is the creation of doctoral schools within higher education institutions.

A bill for a new law of education is being debated by the government, parliament and other stakeholders. The new law is likely to produce major changes in the tertiary education. Higher education institutions may merge to provide higher quality programmes and optimize the management. Critical reforms concern the area of lifelong and informal learning. In the law of education to be enacted, lifelong education is given a clear definition, more importance, and a set of rules.