

## Education and Information:

### Tools for promoting women participation in elections

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In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights set the frame for a fair, democratic society in which “all human beings are born equal in dignity and rights”.

70 years later our society still search for the most appropriate ways to reach a real partnership between men and women in the conduct of public affairs.

Even strongly implicated in the political life of their countries, as voters, electoral officials or politicians, women are often under-represented in the decision-making elected bodies.

**One area where unbalanced gender representation is the most visible is the proportion of women elected in the parliaments.**

According to a recent report<sup>1</sup> released by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on “*Women in parliament, in 2017*” women won over 30 per cent of seats in 24 chambers where quotas are used, compared with just 15 per cent of seats in 19 chambers where no form of electoral gender quota is used”.

It has been argued that positive measures as quotas are just looking for parity in numbers, 50 per cent women- 50 per cent men.

In fact, what these legal solutions are aiming for is a change of perspective so that all the members of our society to have equal opportunities to participate and contribute, in complementarity, to the development of their communities.

This change of perspective has started in Romania since 2012 and the results can be seen today in the composition of the Romanian Parliament.

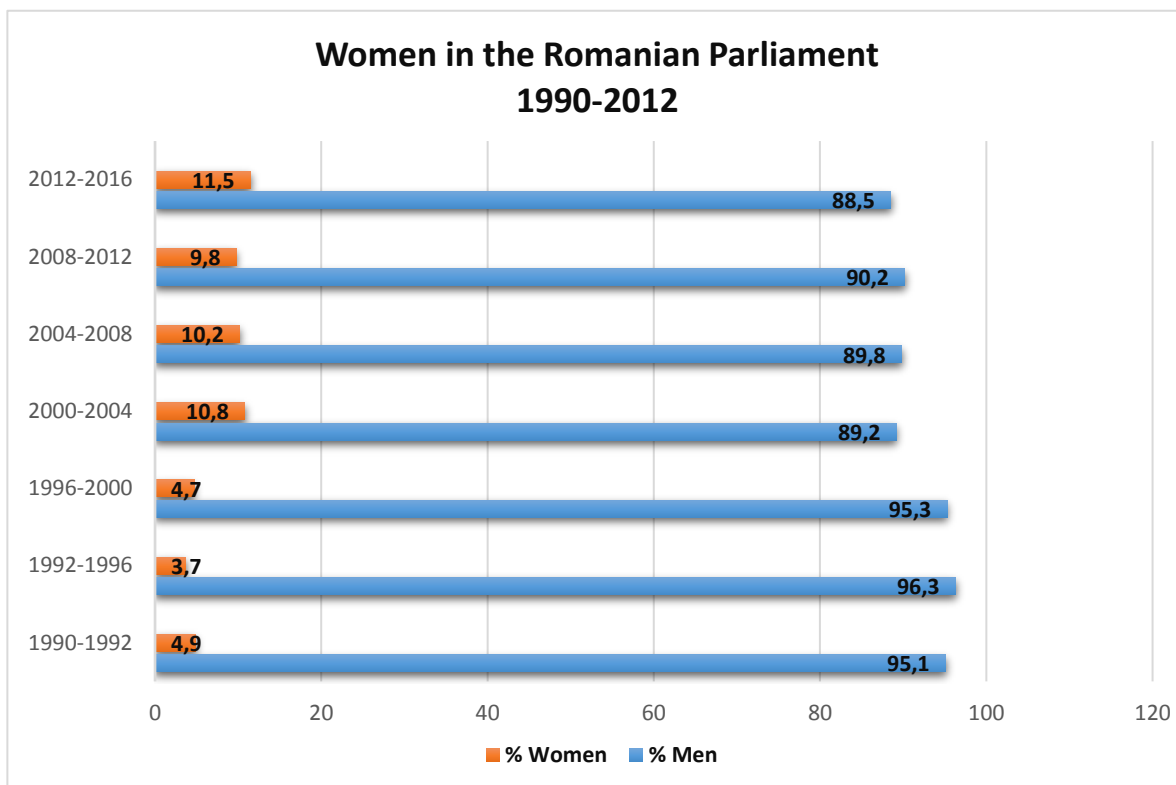
**Until 2012, in Romania women were a minority in the legislative power of the country and in local administration elected public offices.**

The number of the mandates held by women in Parliament has increased from 5% in 1990 up to 11.5% in 2012. A total increase of 6% in 22 years.

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<sup>1</sup> Women in parliament in 2017 : The year in review - Inter-Parliamentary Union

<https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/reports/2018-03/women-in-parliament-in-2017-year-in-review>



In 2011 a woman senator initiated a legislative proposal aiming to implement a 40% quota for women. The law was rejected for technical aspects and the society didn't pay the due attention to the idea at that time.

During the parliamentary elections in 2012, only 339 women registered as candidates, representing a mere 13.8 per cent from the total of 2451 candidates.

Electoral competitors in 2012 parliamentary elections	Total number of candidates	Number of women candidates	% of women candidates
U.S.L.	452	48	10,6%
A.R.D.	452	58	12,8%
P.P.-D.D.	446	56	12,5%
U.D.M.R.	452	84	18,6%
P.R.M.	286	49	17,1%
P.P.	60	8	13,3%
P.P.M.T.	77	9	11,6%
P.S.D.M.	5	0	0%
P.E.R.	177	24	13,5%
P.A.S.	20	2	10%
P.P.P.S.	10	1	10%
P.N.D.C.	2	0	0%
Independent candidates	12	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2451</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>13,8%</b>

Only 68 women have been elected, so only 20% from the women candidates. In 9 of the 43 constituencies not a single woman candidate has been proposed by the political parties.

**It became obvious that women’s participation in elections has to be supported together by state institutions, political parties, NGOs, and most of all, by voters.**

After the elections, Permanent Electoral Authority has performed a study<sup>2</sup> on “*Women representation in the Romanian Parliament*” drawing attention to the low level of women participation in elections as candidates, advocating in favor of additional legal measures for supporting women’ involvement in the next elections in 2016.

The electoral framework was already stipulating equal opportunities for men and women to occupy public positions<sup>3</sup>, equal access for all candidates to the electoral campaign and supplementary subsidies from the state’s budget for political parties having women candidates elected<sup>4</sup>.

But the legislation on parliamentary elections needed specific provisions for ensuring women access to lists of candidates. In the same time, it was necessary a change of the traditional view on gender roles in the political life of Romanian society.

On one hand, the statistics have been indicating since 2014 a balanced gender representation in central and local administration in case of *appointed offices*, both at the execution and decision–making levels. According to Ministry of Labor<sup>5</sup>, the level of representation reached in this area the 40% for each gender recommended by the Council of Europe standards on parity democracy. In some professional domains, like health and judiciary system, women were a majority at all levels.

On the other hand, although all major political parties in Romania had women organizations, women didn’t receive the same support as men did, to run for elections.

Aiming to address this problems, during 2012-2016, Permanent Electoral Authority developed partnerships with state institutions and civil society, organizing awareness campaigns.

Taking into account the fact that many times, in the past, verbal violence was present during electoral confrontations, a factor that might deter women from getting involved in politics, Permanent Electoral Authority, together with the National Council for Preventing Discrimination and a large group of Romanian NGOs, conducted the project called “Electoral Speech without Discrimination”<sup>6</sup> aiming to promote a fair climate for electoral debates.

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<sup>2</sup> The evolution of women’s representation in Romanian Parliament - Permanent Electoral Authority, 2013  
[http://www.roaep.ro/prezentare/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/women\\_Parliament.pdf](http://www.roaep.ro/prezentare/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/women_Parliament.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> According to art. 16 (3) of the Romanian Constitution, the Romanian State shall guarantee equal opportunities for men and women to occupy public, civil, or military positions or dignities.

<sup>4</sup> Law no. 334/2006 on the financing of political parties’ activity and electoral campaigns.

<sup>5</sup> Women and men in decision making offices in central public administration, 2014 - Ministry of Labor, Department for equal chances for women and men  
[http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/DESFb/PozDecAPC/DESFb\\_2014\\_ANALIZA\\_FB\\_poz\\_dec\\_adm\\_in\\_publica.pdf](http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/DESFb/PozDecAPC/DESFb_2014_ANALIZA_FB_poz_dec_adm_in_publica.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Report of the Project Electoral Speech without Discrimination  
<http://discursfaradiscriminare.ro/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Raport-proiect.pdf>.

Permanent Electoral Authority also organized in Bucharest in 2012, 2013 and 2014, BRIDGE training courses for electoral experts, public officials and political parties 'representatives from Romania and other countries, introducing in the agenda modules on *Equal access to electoral processes* and *Equal opportunities and elections*.



In the same time, we started to collect and publish gender segregated data on candidates on regular basis. These data allowed the voters to observe during elections, among other aspects, the composition of political parties' lists of candidates and react<sup>7</sup>.

**As a result, in 2015 the law on parliamentary elections introduced the obligation of the political parties to include both genders on their lists of candidates**, an obligation that previously existed in the laws on local elections and on European Parliament elections. The sanction for not complying, is the rejection of the list by the electoral bureau.

In 2015 in the laws on parliamentary elections and on local elections have been implemented provisions to ensure equal treatment for all candidates towards freedom of speech, plurality of opinions and impartiality. Today, candidates are forbidden to make statements during the electoral campaign that can harm human dignity, instigate to hate or discrimination based on race, religion, nationality or gender.

These legislative measures officially declared the willingness of the political parties to open the gate for women to run for parliamentary elections. Yet they do not guarantee a gender balanced composition of the Parliament. The next challenge will be including women on *eligible places* on the lists, so their presence there to represent not a formality but a real chance to be elected.

One year before the 2016 elections, a new legislative proposal using the gender balanced list concept entered the legislative procedure. Signed by a large number of senators and deputies from different political parties and strongly supported by Romanian civil society and the Permanent Electoral Authority, the initiative proposed a 30% quota for each gender in the list of candidates of each party running for elections.

Although not adopted before the elections, the public discussion around the mentioned proposal served for opening the dialogue between the representatives of political parties, different public bodies responsible for organizing and conducting elections as well as civil society.

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<sup>7</sup> During the parliamentary elections from 2016, after the final nomination of the candidates, *the Coalition for Gender Equality* informed the Central Election Bureau that constituency electoral bureaus received lists of candidates who did not respect the condition provided by art. 52 par. (2) of the Law no. 208/2015, to have representatives of both genders.

**The percentage of women running for parliamentary elections in 2016 increased to 27.7%.**

Electoral competitors in 2016 parliamentary elections	Total number of candidates	Women candidates	
		Number	%
PARTIDUL NAȚIONAL LIBERAL (PNL)	633	160	25.3
UNIUNEA POLONEZILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (DOM POLSKI)	3	2	66.7
PARTIDUL "BLOCUL UNITĂȚII NAȚIONALE" (BUN)	29	9	31
ALIANȚA NOASTRĂ ROMÂNIA (ANR)	591	176	29.8
UNIUNEA SALVAȚI ROMÂNIA (USR)	482	122	25.3
PARTIDUL NOUA ROMÂNIE (PNR)	36	13	36.1
UNIUNEA ARMENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UAR)	6	1	16.7
COMUNITATEA RUȘILOR LIPOVENI DIN ROMÂNIA ((CRLR))	5	1	20
ASOCIAȚIA LIGA ALBANEZILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (ALAR)	2	1	50
ASOCIAȚIA MACEDONENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (AMR)	1	1	100
UNIUNEA DEMOCRATĂ TURCĂ DIN ROMÂNIA (UDTR)	3	1	33.3
PARTIDUL VRANCEA NOASTRĂ (PVN)	10	2	20
UNIUNEA BULGARĂ DIN BANAT - ROMÂNIA (UBBR)	6	2	33.3
UNIUNEA UCRAINENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UUR)	6	2	33.3
PARTIDUL ROMÂNIA MARE (PRM)	500	142	28.4
PARTIDUL PUTERII UMANISTE (SOCIAL-LIBERAL) (PPU)	49	17	34.7
ASOCIAȚIA PARTIDA ROMILOR "PRO-EUROPA" (Pro Europa)	5	1	20
UNIUNEA CULTURALĂ A RUTENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UCRR)	6	3	50
UNIUNEA CROAȚILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UCR )	1	0	0
UNIUNEA ELENĂ DIN ROMÂNIA (UER)	1	0	0
PARTIDUL MIȘCAREA POPULARĂ (PMP)	628	146	23.2
UNIUNEA SÂRBILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (USR)	3	1	33.3
UNIUNEA DEMOCRATICĂ A SLOVACILOR ȘI CEHILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UDSCR)	2	1	50
PARTIDUL ECOLOGIST ROMÂN (PER )	449	151	33.6
PARTIDUL ROMÂNIA UNITĂ (PRU)	639	158	24.7
PARTIDUL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT (PSD)	639	182	28.5
FORUMUL DEMOCRAT AL GERMANILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (FDGR)	3	1	33.3
PARTIDUL ROMILOR DEMOCRAȚI - PRD (PRD)	5	1	20
PARTIDUL SOCIALIST ROMÂN (PSR)	377	150	39.8
PARTIDUL VERDE (VERZII)	22	8	36.4
PARTIDUL REPUBLICAN DIN ROMÂNIA (PRR)	2	1	50
UNIUNEA DEMOCRATĂ MAGHIARĂ DIN ROMÂNIA (UDMR)	638	177	27.7
FEDERAȚIA COMUNITĂȚILOR EVREIEȘTI DIN ROMÂNIA (FCER)	1	0	0
PARTIDUL ALIANȚA LIBERALILOR ȘI DEMOCRAȚILOR (ALDE)	627	147	23.4
PARTIDUL PLATFORMA ACȚIUNEA CIVICĂ A TINERILOR (PACT)	21	9	42.9
ASOCIAȚIA ITALIENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA – RO.AS.IT. (ROASIT)	1	0	0
CANDIDAT INDEPENDENT	44	8	18.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6476</b>	<b>1797</b>	<b>27.7</b>

The results of the 2016 elections for the members of the Parliament clearly indicated that these decision-making offices, traditionally held by men as a majority, became more accessible to women.

**From 11.5 % in 2012 - 2016, the percentage of women MPs increased up to 18.9 % in 2016 -2020.**

According to Central Electoral Bureau, out of a total of 465 parliamentary mandates, 68 deputy mandates and 20 senator mandates are held today by women, representing 18.9% of the total mandates. 4 of the total of 17 ethnic minorities are represented in the current Parliament by women. Thus, 20.7% of mandates for the Chamber of Deputies and 14.7% of senator mandates are held by women. It is the highest percentage of representation of women in the Romanian Parliament after 1990.

The local elections from the same year also produced *a first*: the citizens of Bucharest entrusted the first woman to lead their city as mayor.

Two years later, in 2018, the first woman prime-minister of Romania was appointed. A third of the members of the current Government are women.

**Romanian society' work for a fair gender representation at all levels in political life of the country is not completed.**

20% of women MPs is still under the average share of women in parliaments in the European countries.

The following data are also relevant. The deputies and senators in Romania are organized into parliamentary groups. There are 8 parliamentary groups in the Chamber of Deputies and 7 parliamentary groups in the Senate in the current legislature. Only one woman is leader of a parliamentary group in the Chamber of Deputies.

In addition, each house of Parliament must establish standing committees and may establish inquiry committees or other special committees. In the Chamber of Deputies, only 3 of the 21 standing committees are headed by women. In the Senate, only 2 of the 22 standing committees are led by women. There are 6 joint committees of both houses in Parliament and none is headed by women.

We all have to agree that political parties' will to promote women on their lists is crucial for the balanced composition of the elected bodies. In the absence of political consent on quotas, each party can adopt voluntary measures to support women organizations and promote women on its lists.

From the EMB point of view, the most important task we have in this area is to constantly draw attention of the society to the importance of a gender balanced participation in politics, with the final purpose of creating a more inclusive, democratic and prosperous society.

The EMBs are the most appropriate entities to create the public forum for discussion and consultations with the participation of NGOs, academia, public institution involved in electoral processes and protection of civil rights, political parties and citizens.

Information and educational campaigns are very efficient and powerful tools we can use to change the society' perspective on women role into the political life.

The constant cooperation between election management bodies and with international organizations that activate in the electoral field produce a valuable exchange of information and good practices that can serve as a model for achieving positive results.

As a recognition of the high value of the recommendations of the Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters, in 2017, in co-operation with the Venice Commission and the Council of Europe, Permanent Electoral Authority organized the International Conference on "Equal Suffrage", one of the five principles underlying Europe's electoral heritage.

**Today, in many countries, gender parity in the conduct of public affairs is still a goal to be reached.**

More than a matter of politics, it is a need for faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, like the preamble of Universal Declaration of Human Rights expressed so many years ago.

After the Preamble, the Declaration (with one exception) mentions the gender no more, using the word *everyone*. *Everyone has the right*.

Well, on long term, through education and information, our society can reach the point where positive measures such as quotas will be needed no more, where gender will not even be mentioned because "everyone has the right".

Tbilisi, Georgia - July 11, 2018

## Division of mandates between parliamentary political parties in the Chamber of Deputies, 2016-2020

Electoral constituency	Political parties in Chamber of Deputies																		Men	Women
	PNL			PMP			PSD			UDMR			ALDE			USR				
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total		
Alba	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Arad	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0
Argeş	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	8	1
Bacău	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	8	2
Bihor	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	3
Bistriţa-Năsăud	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2
Botoşani	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Braşov	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	3
Brăila	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Buzău	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Caraş-Severin	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Călăraşi	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Cluj	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	8	2
Constanţa	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	1	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	1
Covasna	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Dâmboviţa	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3
Dolj	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	4
Galaţi	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	8	1
Giurgiu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Gorj	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Harghita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Hunedoara	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	1
Ialomiţa	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Iaşi	3	0	3	1	0	1	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	10	2



Ilfov	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1
Maramureș	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1
Mehedinți	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mureș	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2
Neamț	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0
Olt	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
Prahova	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	5	6
Satu mare	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Sălaj	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Sibiu	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1
Suceava	3	1	4	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	2
Teleorman	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1
Timiș	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	1
Tulcea	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Vaslui	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1
Vâlcea	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	1
Vrancea	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Municipiul Bucuresti	2	1	3	2	0	2	6	6	12	0	0	0	4	0	4	6	2	8	20	9
Diaspora	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>64</b>

**Ethnic minorities represented in the Chamber of Deputies,**

**2016-2020**

	<b>Ethnic minority</b>	<b>Gender</b>
1.	ASOCIAȚIA LIGA ALBANEZILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (ALAR)	M
2.	ASOCIAȚIA MACEDONENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (AMR)	W
3.	ASOCIAȚIA PARTIDA ROMILOR "PRO-EUROPA" (Pro Europa)	M
4.	COMUNITATEA RUȘILOR LIPOVENI DIN ROMÂNIA ((CRLR))	M
5.	FEDERAȚIA COMUNITĂȚILOR EVREIEȘTI DIN ROMÂNIA (FCER)	M
6.	UNIUNEA ARMENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (URR)	M
7.	UNIUNEA BULGARĂ DIN BANAT - ROMÂNIA (UBBR)	W
8.	UNIUNEA CROAȚILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UCR )	M
9.	UNIUNEA CULTURALĂ A RUTENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UCRR)	M
10.	UNIUNEA DEMOCRATĂ TURCĂ DIN ROMÂNIA (UDTR)	M
11.	UNIUNEA DEMOCRATICĂ A SLOVACILOR ȘI CEHILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UDSCR)	W
12.	UNIUNEA ELENĂ DIN ROMÂNIA (UER)	M
13.	UNIUNEA POLONEZILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (DOM POLSKI)	W
14.	UNIUNEA SÂRBILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (USR)	M
15.	UNIUNEA UCRAINENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (UUR)	M
16.	ASOCIAȚIA ITALIENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA – RO.AS.IT. (ROASIT)	M
17.	FORUMUL DEMOCRAT AL GERMANILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (FDGR)	M

## Division of mandates between parliamentary political parties in the Senate, 2016-2020

Electoral constituency	Political parties in Senate																		Men	Women	
	PNL			PMP			PSD			UDMR			ALDE			USR					
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total			
Alba	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Arad	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Argeş	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Bacău	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bihor	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bistriţa-Năsăud	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Botoşani	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Braşov	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
Brăila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Buzău	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Caraş-Severin	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Călăraşi	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cluj	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
Constanţa	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	1
Covasna	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dâmboviţa	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Dolj	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Galaţi	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
Giurgiu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gorj	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Harghita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hunedoara	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Ialomița	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Iași	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	
Ilfov	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Maramureș	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Mehedinți	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	
Mureș	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Neamț	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Olt	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Prahova	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	
Satu mare	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Sălaj	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Sibiu	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Suceava	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	
Teleorman	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Timiș	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	
Tulcea	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Vaslui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Vâlcea	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Vrancea	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Municipiul Bucuresti	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	10	3
Diaspora	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>20</b>