

PRESS RELEASE

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**on the final results of
Population and Housing Census– 2011
(demographic characteristics of population)**

On October 20th, 2011 Romania's **usual resident population** amounted to 20,121,641 persons, out of which 10,333,064 women (51.4%). As compared to the situation at the previous census, the usual resident population decreased with 1,559.3 thousand persons (out of which 779.2 thousand women), mainly due to external migration.

The first 6 counties, excepting Bucharest Municipality (1,883.4 thousand), in terms of usual resident population number are Iași (772.3 thousands), Prahova (762.9 thousands), Cluj (691.1 thousands), Constanța (684.1 thousands), Timiș (683.5 thousands) and Dolj (660.5 thousand persons). Covasna (210.2 thousands), Tulcea (213.1 thousands), Sălaj (224.4 thousands), Mehedinți (265.4 thousands), Ialomița (274.1 thousands) and Giurgiu (281.4 thousands) are the counties with the lowest number of persons belonging to usual resident population.

Usual resident population breakdown by residence areas

10,859 thousand persons are living in municipalities and towns, accounting for 54.0% of total usual resident population. As compared to the last but one census, the weight of stable population from urban area increased by 1.3 percentage points in the detriment of rural area.

Population structure by age groups

On October 20th, 2011, children (0-14 years) hold a share of 15.9% in total usual resident population, the youth (15 - 24 years) account for a share of 12.3%, adults (25 – 64 years) represent the majority (55.7%), while the persons aged 65 years and over account for 16.1% of total. The persons aged 85 years and over hold a weight of 1.3% in total usual resident population.

Romania's stable population structure by ethnicity and religious groups

At the census of October 20th 2011, the ethnicity, mother tongue and religion were recorded based on free statements of enumerated persons. For the persons who did not want to state these three characteristics, as well as for the persons for whom the information was indirectly collected from administrative sources, the information is not available in terms of these three characteristics. As consequence, the structures presented below for the three ethnic-cultural characteristics are calculated based on the total number of persons who stated their ethnicity, mother tongue, respectively religion and not based on the total number of usual resident population.

The information on ethnicity was available for 18,884.8 thousand persons (out of the total number of 20,121.6 thousand persons). 16,792.9 thousand persons (88.9%) stated themselves as Romanians. The population of Hungarian ethnicity registered at the census amounted to 1,227.6 thousand

persons (6,5%), while the number of those who stated themselves as rroma was 621.6 thousand persons (3.3%). The ethnic groups for which the number of persons exceeded 20 thousands are: Ukrainians (50.9 thousand persons), Germans (36.0 thousands), Turks (27.7 thousands), Russians–Lipovans (23.5 thousands) and Tatars (20.3 thousand persons).

As compared to the 2002 census, an increase in the number of Rroma ethnicity population (from 2.5% to 3.3%) and a decrease in the weight of German ethnicity population (from 0.28% to 0.20%) were recorded.

According to the free statements of the 18,891.6 thousand persons who declared their mother tongue, **the population structure by mother tongue** is the following: for 90.9% Romanian language is the first currently spoken language during childhood, while for 6.7% of persons the Hungarian language is the mother tongue; Romani language represented the mother tongue for 1.3%, while the Ukrainian language was the mother tongue for 0.3% of total usual resident population for which this information was available. Turkish, Tartar or Russian language represent (each of them) the mother tongue for one of 1000 persons belonging to usual resident population. Another mother tongue than those presented above was stated by 0.5% of usual resident population.

The religious structure was stated by 18,861.9 thousand persons out of total usual resident population and indicates that 86.5% of the persons who stated their religious belief are of orthodox religion; 4.6% stated themselves as belonging to roman-catholic religion, 3.2% reformed religion and 1.9% Pentecostal. The following religious beliefs recorded shares of 0.4% - 0.8%: Greek-catholic (0.8%), baptist (0.6%) and adventist of the seventh day (0.4%). The persons with other religious belief than those above mentioned account for 1.8% of total. 0.2% of total population stated themselves “Without religious belief” or atheists.

Usual resident population structure by marital status

Almost half of the usual resident population¹ are persons with their legal marital status married. 4,818.4 thousand men and 4,868.8 thousand women stated themselves as married. Two of five persons were never married, the widowers account for one tenth of total usual resident population, while the divorced persons hold a weight of 4.2%. 745.5 thousand persons stated they are living in consensual union.

Structure according to the graduated educational level

Out of the total usual resident population aged 10 years and over, 44.2% have a low educational level (primary, lower secondary or no graduated school), 41.4% a medium level (post-high school, high school, vocational or foremen education) and 14.4% an upper level. On October 20th, 2011 there were 245.4 thousand illiterate persons.

Persons left abroad for a long period

The number of persons who left abroad for a period of at least one year, but do not belong to usual resident population, is 727.5 thousands and, obviously, comprises only a part of external migrants number. The significant under-registration was determined by the fact that, at the critical moment of the census, a large share of these persons were left abroad with their entire families and no person existed (in the country) able to declare the information required for them.

¹ Weights calculated as number of persons for whom the marital status was available

The final census data were obtained by means of processing individual data from the questionnaires related to the persons from dwellings and households and by indirect collection from administrative sources.

More detailed information on the indicators disseminated through this press release are available on the website www.recensamantromania.ro (FINAL RESULTS PHC 2011). Additional information broken down by counties and localities are available on the website www.recensamantromania.ro and on the regional and county statistical directorates websites.

Some other final results of PHC 2011 are to be gradually put at users disposal during September - December 2013 (please see deadlines for the volumes with final results of PHC 2011 on www.recensamantromania.ro).