

## THE NATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ROMANIAN POPULATION AT THE 20<sup>TH</sup> OF OCTOBER 2011 CENSUS

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**ABSTRACT.** – **The National Structure of the Romanian Population at the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2011 Census.** This is the third study regarding the national structure of the population of Romania. The first two approached the 1992 and 2002 censuses and were published in *Studia UBB, Geographia*, 2 (1991) and the *Romanian Review of Political Geography* (2004)<sup>2</sup>. On the census day, Romania had 20,121,641 inhabitants, of which 83.45% (16,792,868) are *Romanians*, while the other 16.55% belong to: *Hungarians* 6.10% (1,227,623 inhabitants), *Gypsies* 3.09% (621,573 people), other 18 *national minorities* (Ukrainians, Germans, Turks, Russian-Lipovans, Tartars, Serbs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Croats, Greek, Italians, Jews, Czechs, Poles, Chinese, Armenians, Csangos, Macedonians) and the category “*other national groups*” have together only 1.21% (242,767 inhabitants). There is also a category of people for which the information was “*unavailable*”, totaling 6.15% (1,236,810 people) of the Romanian population (fig. 1). As requested to assess the essential issues of such a subject, one needs to analyze the distribution of the national minorities across Romania, at the level of the counties and the eight geographical-historical provinces of Romania: Transylvania, Moldavia, Dobruđja, Muntenia, Oltenia, Banat, Criřana and Maramureř. Generally, regarding the presence of the *Romanian* population, one notices the following situation at the level of the counties: in 18 counties of the total of 41 in Romania, **the weight of the Romanian population is over 90%**, including all the eight Moldavian counties (Bacău, Botořani, Galați, Iași, Neamț, Suceava, Vaslui, Vrancea), six out of the ten counties of *Muntenia* (Argeș, Brăila, Buzău, Dâmbovița, Prahova, Teleorman) and four out of five counties of *Oltenia* (Dolj, Gorj, Olt, Vâlcea). The highest weight of Romanians is recorded in the counties of Gorj (94.17%) and Botořani (94.08%). A **weight between 80 and 90%** was recorded in five out of the ten counties of *Transylvania* (Alba, Bistrița-Năsăud, Brașov, Hunedoara, Sibiu), in both counties of Dobruđja (Constanța, Tulcea), in four out of ten counties of *Muntenia* (Călărași, Giurgiu, Ialomița, Ilfov), one in *Oltenia* (Mehedinți), two in *Banat* (Caraș-Severin, Timiș), and in the city of Bucharest. The other nine counties have a weight of **70-80%** of Romanian population (Cluj, Arad, Maramureș), **60-70%** (Sălaj, Bihor, Maramureș) and **under 60%** (Covasna 21.41%, Harghita 12.61%, Mureș 50.35%). The *Hungarian national group* has a weight of 6.10 % at national level and is present most of all in *Transylvania*, where it represents 21.56% of the population of this province (858,454 locuitori). The highest weight has been registered in the counties of Harghita (82.90%), Covasna (71.53%), Mureș (36.46%), Sălaj (22.36%) and Cluj (14.99%). Values above 15% have been also recorded in the counties of Satu Mare (32.69%) and Bihor (24.02%). Compared to the situation of the counties in the center and western Romania, in the East, South-East and South the Hungarians are almost completely absent,

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<sup>2</sup> See the references. The publication in 1991 of the study regarding the 1992 census was due to the late publishing of the journal *Studia UBB, Geographia*.

as their weight is largely below 1%. *The Gypsy population* represents 3.09% (621,573 people) of the Romanian population and is present in all the 42 administrative units. One remarks a rather homogeneous distribution of the Gypsies, as their weight is higher than 5% in only a number of counties: Mureş (8.52%), Sălaj (6.69%), Dâmboviţa (5.27%), Giurgiu (5.41%), Ialomiţa (5.21%), Bihor (6.02%) and Satu Mare (5.05%). In all other counties, as well as at the level of provinces, the Gypsies have weights below 5%. All the *other national minorities* have together a weight of only 1.21% (242,767 people) of the Romanian population. They have weights between 1% and 7% in only ten of the Romanian counties: Sibiu, Suceava, Constanţa, Tulcea, Arad, Caraş-Severin, Timiş, Bihor, Satu Mare and Maramureş, and in four provinces out of eight. The analyzed census presents a peculiarity which did not exist before, the column entitled "*Unavailable information*". For 6.15% of the Romanian population (1,236,819 people) the information regarding ethnicity was unavailable. At the level of the counties, in 14 cases this group represented less than 5%, in all other counties it represented between 5% and 10% while in the city of Bucharest the information was unavailable for 11.68% of the population.

**Keywords:** *census, national groups, 2011, Romania, Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Ukrainians, Germans, territorial distribution.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the time, the national structure of the territory inhabited by the Dacian, Dacian-Roman and then Romanian population suffered certain changes determined by the gradual penetration of different foreign populations in the Carpathian-Danubian-Black Sea space. However, one should mention that the autochthonous population always remained a majority in this space. This was determined by the specificity of geographical factors: the Carpathian crown, surrounding the impressive Transylvanian Depression in the center, then the hills and lowlands outside the Carpathians, made up a favorable morphological organization. To this, one should add the other favorable factors: climate, drainage, soils and mineral resources. A fundamental role was played also by the characteristics of the people who live in the studied territory.

Without taking into account a thorough analysis, which exists in the geographical and historical scientific literature, even for the 1992 and 2002 censuses (Gr. P. Pop, 1991; Gr. P. Pop, 2004), a brief survey of the national structure of the Romanian population since the 1930 census is needed. In 1930, under the specialised supervision of Sabin Manuilă, the first census has been performed in the newly formed Romanian National Unitary State. It was one of the most advanced censuses at international level at the time.

In a very generalised synthesis, one remarks that at the census performed on December 2, 1930, the population of Romania was made up by 77.9% Romanians, 10.0% Hungarians, 4.4% Germans and 7.7% others and undeclared. Later, due to the major events that took place in the social and historical evolution of the country, including World War II, and the remigration of some of the national groups which had arrived on the Romanian territory in different historical stages, the weight of the Romanian population has gradually increased, exceeding 85% in 1956 and getting closer to 90% in 1992 and 2002.

In relation to the mentioned situation, there were rather important changes regarding the weight of the national minorities. For instance, the main minority group – *the Hungarians* – decreased from 10% in 1930 to 9.1% in 1956 (1,597,675 people) of the total population of Romania (17,489,450 inhabitants). The decreasing trend continued

afterwards: 8.4% in 1966, 7.9% in 1977, 7.1% in 1992 and 6.6% in 2002. A similar trend was recorded for the *German* and *Jewish* minorities. The Germans reduced their weight from 4.4% in 1930 to 2.2% in 1956 (383,708 people), then 1.6% in 1977 (332,205 Germans), 0.5% in 1992 (119,462 people) and 0.3% in 2002 (59,764 Germans). The Jews, well represented in Romania until the Second World War, had a weight of only 0.8% (146,264 people) in 1956, only 0.1% (24,667) in 1977, while in 2002 there were only 5,785 Jews in Romania.

Apart from those mentioned above, one should highlight that during the same period there was an increase in weight of the Gypsies. This situation was determined, on one hand, by the higher natural growth and, on the other hand, by their higher awareness regarding self-identification as Gypsies, especially after 1990. As a result, the number and weight of Gypsies increased from 0.6% (104,216 inhabitants) in 1956 to 1.8% (401,087) in 1992 and 2.5% (535,140 people) in 2002.

As a novelty, it should be mentioned that certain minorities increased their population on the Romanian territory after 1990, although their numbers are very low: Greeks, Italians and Turks. The Chinese national group also emerged.

**Table 1**

**National structure of the population of Romania at the 2011 census**

<b>Crt. no.</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Number of inhabitants</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Romanians	16792868	83.45
2	Hungarians	1227623	6.10
3	Gypsies	621573	3.09
4	Ukrainians	50920	0.25
5	Germans	36042	0.18
6	Turks	27698	0.14
7	Russians-Lipovans	23487	0.12
8	Tartars	20282	0.10
9	Serbians	18076	0.09
10	Slovaks	13654	0.07
11	Bulgarians	7336	0.04
12	Croats	5408	0.03
13	Greeks	3668	0.02
14	Italians	3203	0.02
15	Jews	3271	0.02
16	Poles	2543	0.01
17	Czechs	2477	0.01
18	Chinese	2017	0.01
19	Csangos	1536	0.01
20	Armenians	1361	0.01
21	Macedonians	1264	0.01
22	Other nationalities	18524	0.09
23	Unavailable information	1236810	6.15
	<b>Romania</b>	<b>20121641</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 2. THE NATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ROMANIAN POPULATION IN 2011

The population census in Romania was organized and took place in rather modest conditions on October 20, 2011. Its quality was harshly contested, both regarding the determination of the total number of inhabitants in Romania and the fair highlighting of the total number of the Romanian population and of the national minorities.

In order to have an overall view concerning the approached subject, it is necessary to maintain a certain logic and order in the analysis of the issues which are specific for such a study. Therefore, *the general national structure of the population of Romania* is presented first, followed by the detailed analysis of the *Romanian population* and of the *20 national minorities* that are mentioned in the census with corresponding values (starting with the Hungarians and ending up with the Macedonians). After that, the categories “*Other ethnic groups*” and “*unavailable information*” are mentioned (table 2).

### 2.1. The general national structure of the population of Romania

The total population of Romania, as registered at the October 20, 2011 census, was 20,121,641 inhabitants. The data (as shown in table 1) highlight the fact that the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are **Romanian**. They represent 83.45% of the population or 16,792,868 people in absolute numbers. The difference of 16.55% (3,328,773 inhabitants) is made up by the **national minorities** (10.40% or 2,091,963 people) and by people for whom the information regarding their ethnicity was unavailable (6.15% or 1,236,810 people).

Concerning the national minorities, a weight above 1% is registered only by the *Hungarians* (6.10% or 1,227,623 people) and *Gypsies* (3.09% or 621,573 people). Other 18 national minorities have between 50,920 people (0.25% *Ukrainians*) and 1,264 people (0.01% *Macedonians*). All the other remaining minorities have together a weight of only 0.09% or 18,524 inhabitants.

### 2.2. The Romanian population

The analysis of the evolution of the Romanian ethnic group at national level between 1930 and 2011 indicates that its weight increased from 77.85% in 1930 to 89.48% in 2002, and then it dropped significantly to 83.45% of the total of 20,121,641 inhabitants of Romania in 2011. However, it is most likely that a large part of those for whom the information was unavailable were also ethnic Romanians, so the real weight of the Romanian population is similar to that registered in 2002.

The autochthonous population has an absolute majority in all the Romanian administrative units, except for the counties of Covasna and Harghita, where in 2011 the Romanians represented 21.42% (45,021 people) and 16.61% (39,196 inhabitants) of the total population.

In all the eight counties of *Moldavia* (table 2), the Romanian population exceeds 90%, while the counties of *Dobruđja* have more than 80% Romanians: 83.43% (out of 570,754 inhabitants) in Constanța County and 84.71% (out of 180,496 inhabitants) in Tulcea County.

Regarding the situation in the geographical-historical province of *Muntenia*, it comes out that six out of 10 counties have more than 90% Romanian population (Argeș, Brăila, Buzău, Dâmbovița, Prahova and Teleorman), while in the other four

Table 2

The national structure of the population of Romania at the 20 October 2011 census, by counties and geographical-historical provinces

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
Nr. crt.	Counties and geographical - historical provinces	Total table population	Romanians	Hungarians	Gypsies	Ukrainians	Germans	Turks	Russians - Lipovans	Tatars	Serbians	Slovaks	Bulgarians	Croats	Greeks	Italians	Jews	Czechs	Polish	Chinese	Armenians	Csangos	Macedonians	Other nationality	Unavailable information	
1	Alba	342376	291850	14849	14292	17	728	24	15	-	*	12	8	4	7	68	20	7	10	10	*	14	-	22	20416	
2	Bistrița-Năsăud	286225	247627	14350	11937	55	428	18	18	-	*	*	-	*	3	35	13	-	6	4	*	*	*	50	11672	
3	Brașov	549217	453325	39661	18519	66	2923	81	90	12	20	11	18	5	79	119	77	5	17	14	7	41	9	368	33750	
4	Cluj	691106	520885	103591	22531	173	687	89	58	10	25	54	21	*	78	154	185	11	29	11	66	16	6	1715	40709	
5	Covasna	210177	45021	150468	8267	14	114	6	9	-	*	*	4	-	*	16	12	-	6	*	6	83	*	26	6117	
6	Harghita	310867	39196	257707	5326	14	70	11	5	3	5	3	-	-	*	3	5	*	3	*	6	30	-	45	8432	
7	Hunedoara	418565	368073	15900	7475	114	971	33	25	*	33	64	21	3	43	115	46	17	51	60	*	18	8	263	25228	
8	Mureș	550846	277372	200858	46947	40	1478	51	47	3	10	8	12	4	8	63	86	5	16	6	15	11	*	257	23547	
9	Sălaj	224384	148396	50177	15004	29	57	*	5	*	*	1118	3	-	4	40	5	-	4	-	*	13	-	57	9467	
10	Sibiu	397322	338505	10893	17946	28	4244	28	62	3	22	4	4	*	33	69	31	4	30	4	18	8	*	363	25020	
I	Transylvania	3981085	2730250	858454	168244	550	11700	341	334	31	115	1274	91	16	255	682	480	49	172	109	118	234	23	3166	204358	
1	Bacău	616168	558507	4208	15284	30	99	51	36	5	4	*	3	-	37	91	43	3	14	6	29	829	4	296	36588	
2	Botoșani	412626	388195	38	4155	659	28	23	404	-	*	-	*	-	16	20	54	*	3	-	21	*	-	62	18942	
3	Galăț	536167	482932	133	16990	48	62	78	180	4	8	*	7	-	156	68	57	*	3	4	29	6	6	477	34916	
4	Iași	772348	703422	146	11288	60	88	74	2848	7	6	*	5	-	193	99	221	-	22	10	14	5	7	1300	52551	
5	Neamț	470766	439834	98	6398	23	72	40	204	4	4	4	*	*	27	79	34	*	4	*	9	6	-	70	23852	
6	Suceava	634810	588358	183	12178	5916	717	34	1721	-	16	-	5	-	21	59	70	*	1922	5	22	8	*	376	23196	
7	Vaslui	395499	364530	52	5913	7	13	12	83	3	*	*	-	*	22	18	14	-	*	4	*	-	*	49	24772	
8	Vrancea	340310	308390	68	11966	12	10	33	8	*	*	-	-	-	6	25	8	-	7	*	9	-	*	124	19638	
II	Moldavia	4178694	3834168	4926	84172	6755	1089	345	5484	23	38	4	20	4	478	459	501	3	1975	29	133	854	17	2754	234435	
1	Constanța	684082	570754	450	8554	94	143	20826	3568	19601	16	5	35	4	266	60	36	*	22	8	263	35	503	654	58183	
2	Tulcea	213083	180496	70	3423	1083	23	1674	10342	119	4	4	23	*	1181	57	7	*	4	-	58	17	59	132	14305	
III	Dobruja	897165	751250	520	11977	1177	166	22500	13910	19720	20	9	58	4	1447	117	43	*	26	8	321	52	562	786	72488	
1	Arges	612431	571149	237	16476	18	63	82	61	3	20	3	4	-	49	72	15	-	5	8	35	12	5	150	23964	
2	Braïla	321212	291899	60	8555	30	31	184	1940	7	*	*	12	-	182	43	26	-	-	-	10	5	35	68	18123	
3	Buzău	451069	409316	81	20376	11	19	55	12	*	-	*	*	*	7	39	5	-	*	32	*	*	*	3	64	21083
4	Clărași	306691	259310	72	22939	8	13	513	17	5	5	*	11	-	8	18	6	*	3	5	17	*	32	68	23638	
5	Dâmbovița	518745	470136	156	27355	20	43	63	21	*	466	-	1586	*	32	51	6	*	3	3	3	8	*	135	18653	
6	Giurgiu	281422	248355	59	15223	4	18	52	12	*	3	-	8	-	6	8	3	*	-	8	4	8	*	61	17590	
7	Ialomița	274148	241765	28	14278	17	14	73	360	*	7	*	*	*	11	27	*	-	-	-	10	-	28	38	17482	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
8	Ifov	388738	341895	242	15634	39	111	538	95	30	10	*	45	3	120	98	114	*	20	681	62	22	64	1015	27897	
9	Prahova	762886	712886	447	17763	16	149	166	53	6	17	-	17	4	75	71	33	4	11	3	14	37	5	158	30951	
10	Teleorman	380123	345949	18	8198	3	5	30	*	*	-	-	7	-	9	5	-	-	*	-	-	5	-	40	25848	
IV	Muntenia	4297465	3892660	1400	166797	166	466	1756	2571	51	528	3	1690	7	499	432	208	4	46	740	155	89	172	1797	225229	
1	Dolj	660544	594841	192	29839	17	60	46	11	3	99	3	65	3	91	68	60	*	4	-	*	16	134	243	34747	
2	Gorj	341594	321686	134	6698	14	22	11	11	*	17	7	*	*	8	28	-	10	*	3	-	*	-	48	12879	
3	Mehedinți	265390	236908	153	10919	13	151	40	10	-	996	*	6	3	21	16	11	466	3	16	*	3	-	29	15624	
4	Olt	436400	400089	66	9504	5	11	27	7	-	6	-	5	*	*	19	*	*	6	-	*	3	4	53	26588	
5	Vâlcea	371714	347806	207	6939	72	63	42	8	*	6	*	4	*	9	29	8	*	3	*	3	*	3	60	16503	
V	Oltenia	2075642	1901350	752	63899	13	307	166	47	3	1124	10	80	6	129	160	79	476	16	19	3	22	141	433	106341	
1	Arad	430629	340670	36568	16475	1261	2909	48	33	849	4462	549	10	14	291	116	118	32	21	6	19	*	*	352	25821	
2	Caras-Severin	295579	243933	2938	7272	2483	2897	19	28	-	5036	192	27	5094	9	37	29	1556	10	3	-	7	6	287	23716	
3	Timiș	683540	550836	35295	14525	5950	8504	127	109	16	10102	1424	4478	242	75	341	220	185	65	26	30	151	45	1404	49390	
VI	Banat	1409748	1135439	74801	38272	9694	14310	194	170	19	15987	6078	5054	5346	98	669	365	1859	107	50	36	177	51	2043	98927	
1	Bihor	575398	366245	138213	34640	101	735	45	32	*	26	6091	29	3	47	160	176	7	21	14	7	10	*	397	28359	
VII	Crișana	575398	366245	138213	34640	101	735	45	32	*	26	6091	29	3	47	160	176	7	21	14	7	10	*	397	28359	
1	Maramureș	478659	374488	32618	112211	30786	1054	25	18	*	6	11	4	3	6	52	46	3	5	8	*	8	-	179	27123	
2	Satu Mare	344360	188155	112580	17388	1340	5006	9	6	-	15	125	4	-	*	42	36	20	5	8	*	31	*	90	19495	
VIII	Maramureș	823019	562643	145198	29599	32126	6060	34	24	-	21	136	8	3	6	94	82	23	13	8	8	39	-	269	46618	
IX	Bucharest City	1883425	1618883	3359	23973	279	1209	2315	913	417	205	35	296	10	707	430	1333	40	160	1032	565	46	278	6879	220064	
	ROMANIA	20121641	16792868	1227623	621573	50920	36042	27696	23487	20282	18076	13654	7336	5408	3668	3203	3271	2477	2543	2017	1361	1536	1264	18524	1236810	

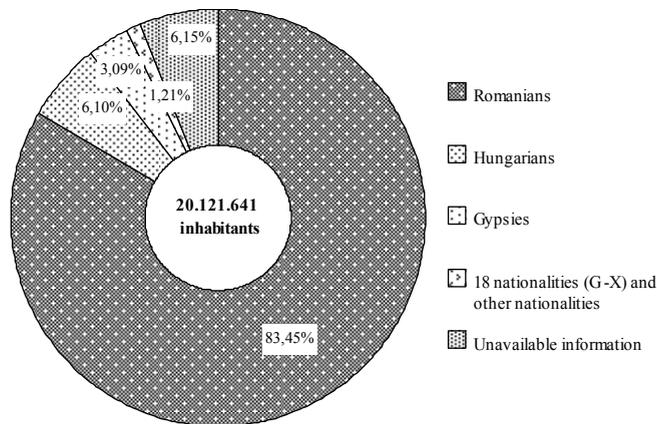
Source: National Statistics Institute, Table 8. Stable population by nationality – counties, cities, towns and rural municipalities.

\* Very small numbers (lower than 3).

there are more than 80% Romanians (Călărași, Giurgiu, Ialomița and Ilfov). In this province, one should mention the situation of Bucharest City, where 85.95% of the inhabitants declared themselves as Romanians, or 1,618,883 out of the total population of 1,883,425 inhabitants of the capital.

The other geographical-historical province of southern Romania – *Oltenia* – is characterized by a weight of over 90% of the Romanian population in four of its counties: Dolj, Gorj, Olt and Vâlcea. In the fifth county, that of Mehedinți, the percentage of Romanians is only a little below 90%, more precisely 89.27% out of its 265,390 inhabitants.

The western part of Romania corresponds (from West to East) to the Western Plain, the Western Hills, the western part of the Western Carpathians and a sector of the northern Eastern Carpathians and it includes six counties. Due to the historical and social events that took place over a large amount of time, the Romanian population suffered important changes. Therefore, the three counties of *Banat* have a weight of around 80% Romanian population: 79.11% in Arad County (out of 430,629 inhabitants), 82.53% in Caraș-Severin County (out of 295,579 inhabitants) and 80.59% in Timiș County (out of 683,540 inhabitants).



**Fig. 1.** The national structure of the Romanian population at the 2011 census.

To the North, in Bihor County, which corresponds to the geographical-historical province of *Crișana*, in 2011 the Romanians had only 63.65% of the population (366,245 Romanians out of 575,398 inhabitants). The weight is even lower to the North, in Satu Mare County, where the Romanians had a share of only 54.64% (188,155 out of the total of 344,360). However, in the next county, that of Maramureș, the weight of the Romanian population was higher, 78.24% (374,488 Romanians out of the total population of 478,659 inhabitants) as the county includes larger mountain areas, where other national groups hardly adapted.

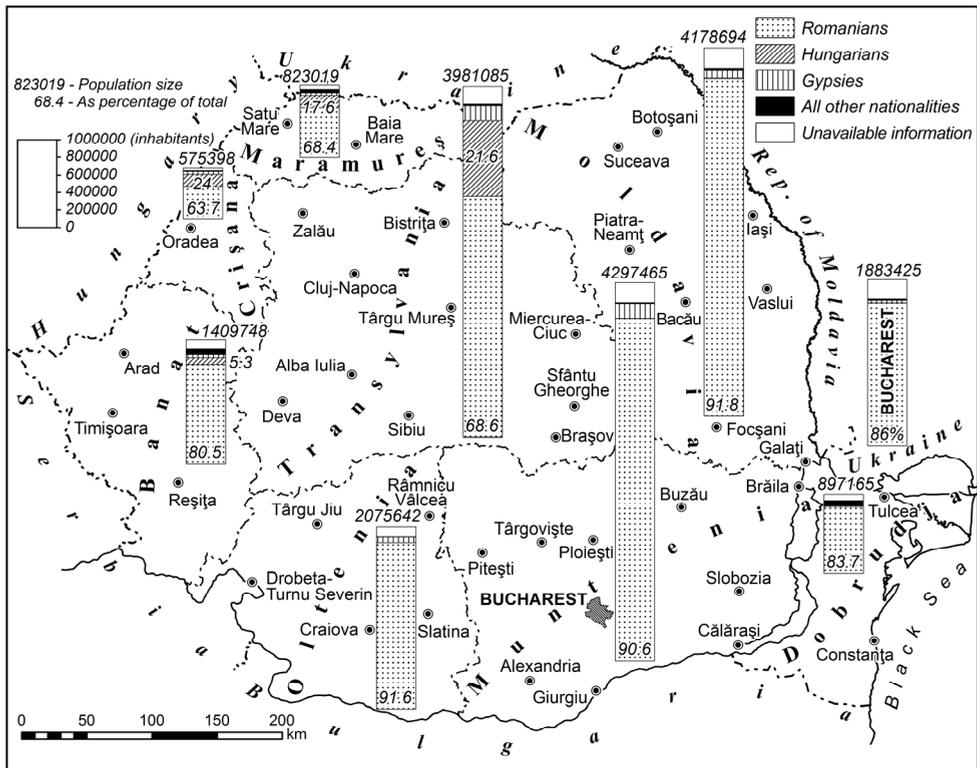
In the geographical-historical province located inside the Carpathian arch – *Transylvania* – many times properly characterized as the “heart of Romania”, the intense colonization with foreign people coming from the West determined a special situation regarding the weight of Romanian population.



As a consequence, there is a lower percentage of Romanians in the counties of eastern Transylvania, where Romanians represent only 21.43% in Covasna County (45,021 Romanians out of the total of 210,177) and only 12.61% in Harghita County (out of the total of 310,867 people in this county). Lower weights of the Romanian population have also been registered in the counties of Cluj (75.37% out of 691,106 inhabitants), Sălaj (66.13% out of 224,384 people) and Mureş (50.35% Romanians out of 550,846 inhabitants of this county). In northern, southern and south-western parts of Transylvania, there are five counties with larger mountain areas where the Romanian population exceeds 80%: Bistriţa-Năsăud (86.51% out of 286,225 inhabitants), Braşov (82.54% out of 549,217 inhabitants), Sibiu (85.20% out of 397,322 people), Hunedoara (87.94% out of 418,565) and Alba (85.24% out of the total of 342,376 inhabitants).

Besides the county level, one should also emphasize the situation of the Romanian population in Bucharest City, where it has a weight of 85.95% (1,618,883 inhabitants out of the total of 1,883,425).

In order to have a better perspective on the distribution of the Romanian population, we also analyzed it at the level of the *geographical-historical provinces*. This highlights even more the majority of the Romanian population and fully justifies the national character of the Romanian state.



**Fig. 3.** The national structure of the population of Romania, by geographical-historical provinces, at the 2011 census.

Thus, in the eight counties of Moldova, paired from North to South (Suceava and Botoşani, Neamţ and Iaşi, Bacău and Vaslui, Vrancea and Galaţi), the weight of the Romanian population is 91.74% (3,834,168 Romanians of the total number of inhabitants). The national minorities represent only 2.63% while for 5.13% the information is unavailable. In *Dobrudja*, the national minorities are better represented (8.18% out of the total of 897,165 inhabitants) and the information is not available for a higher number of inhabitants (8.08%), therefore the Romanian population has a weight of only 83.74% in the province bordering the Black Sea.

Regarding *Muntenia*, in its 10 counties (Argeş, Brăila, Buzău, Călăraşi, Dâmboviţa, Giurgiu, Ialomiţa, Ilfov, Prahova, Teleorman), the *Romanians* are also very well represented, 90.58% (3,892,660 people of the 4,297,465 inhabitants of the province). A similar percentage was registered in *Oltenia* (the counties of Dolj, Gorj, Mehedinţi, Olt and Vâlcea), 91.60% or 1,901,330 Romanians out of 2,075,642 inhabitants.

The other four geographical-historical provinces of Romania (Transylvania, Banat, Crişana and Maramureş) are characterized by a specific situation concerning the weight of the Romanian population. In the 10 counties of *Transylvania* (Alba, Bistriţa-Năsăud, Braşov, Cluj, Covasna, Haghita, Hunedoara, Mureş, Sălaj and Sibiu) the weight of the Romanian population was 68.58% in 2011 (2,730,250 people out of the total of 3,981,085 inhabitants). The difference of 31.42% is represented by Hungarians (21.56%), Gypsies (4.23%), other national minorities (0.50% altogether) and unavailable information (5.13%). In western Romania, the Romanian population has 80.54% in *Banat* (the counties of Arad, Caraş-Severin and Timiş, 1,135,439 inhabitants of the total of 1,409,748 inhabitants), 63.65% in *Crişana*, made up by Bihor County alone (362,245 out of 575,398 inhabitants), as a consequence of the higher proportion of Hungarians (24.02%), and 68.38% in *Maramureş*, including Maramureş and Satu Mare counties (562,643 Romanians out of 823,019 people).

### **2. 3. National minorities**

At the 2011 census, besides the Romanian population (83.45% out of the total of 20,121,641 inhabitants), a number of 20 *national minorities* were recorded: Hungarians, Gypsies, Ukrainians, Germans, Turks, Russian-Lipovans, Tartars, Serbs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Croats, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Czechs, Poles, Chinese, Armenians, Csangos and Macedonians. Together, they represent 10.31% (2,073,439 people) of the population of Romania. There are also other national minorities, which together form the category “others” and represent 0.09% (18,524 people). Regarding the distribution of the national minorities across the country, one remarks that they are usually located in the marginal areas of Romania, a situation which is related to the directions where they came from, with some exceptions.

#### **2. 3. 1. The Hungarian minority**

This minority is ranked first among the 20 national minorities registered on the Romanian territory. The Hungarians entered in their present areas of residence gradually, during several centuries. Usually, they live together in normal conditions with the Romanian autochthonous population, both in urban and rural communities. From time to time, however, as a consequence of the emergence of social and economic events at European and regional scale, there are certain tensions, especially due to some of the leaders, which may also disseminate such states to the commoners. It is therefore necessary to assert that such a manner of action does not bring any good to anyone. There are many examples in this sense, either recently or in the past, both in Europe and elsewhere.

The analysis of the national structure of the population of Romania must approach scientifically the real situation regarding the presence of the Hungarian minority in Romania. Lately, the numbers have been over-evaluated in some cases, even in several official papers. For instance, certain Hungarian representatives, inside or outside Romania, frequently assert that there are about two million Hungarians in Romania or even more. In fact, at the 2011 census, only 1,227,623 Hungarians have been officially registered, representing 6.10% of the 20,121,164 inhabitants of Romania.

Regarding the evolution of the Hungarian population between 1930 and 2011, it is noticeable that it increased in absolute numbers from 1,423,459 in 1930 to 1,713,928 in 1977, than it decreased to 1,227,623 inhabitants in 2011. In relative terms however, during the same period, the evolution of the Romanian population and other national minorities determined a gradual decrease of the weight of Hungarians in Romania from 9.97% in 1930 to 6.10% in 2011 (table 3).

**Table 3**

**The evolution of the Romanians and Hungarians in Romania, between 1930 and 2011**

Year	Total population	Romanians	%	Hungarians	%
1930	14280729	11118170	77.85	1423459	9.97
1956	17489450	14996114	85.74	1587675	9.08
1966	19403163	16746510	86.31	1619592	8.35
1977	21559910	18999565	88.12	1713928	7.95
1992	22810035	20408542	89.47	1624959	7.12
2002	21680974	19399597	89.48	1431807	6.60
2011	20121641	16792868	83.45	1227623	6.10

Concerning the distribution of the Hungarians across Romania, as it comes out from the 2011 census data, it is noticeable that they are present almost exclusively in the counties of central and western Romania, belonging to the geographical-historical provinces of Transylvania, Crişana and Maramureş.

In fact, generally, it comes out that the highest weight of the Hungarian population

is concentrated along a large strip corresponding to the space where the Hungarians entered this territory, starting from Satu Mare County (32.69% Hungarians) and Bihor County (24.02% Hungarians) and continuing in Transylvania with the counties of Sălaj (22.36% Hungarians), Cluj (14.99%) and then the counties of Mureş (36.46%), Harghita (82.90%) and Covasna (71.59% Hungarians).

For a certain justification of those mentioned above, it is sufficient to point out the weight of the Hungarian population to the North and South of the mentioned strip: Maramureş (6.81% Hungarians), Bistriţa-Năsăud (5.01%), Braşov (7.22%), Sibiu (2.74%), Hunedoara (3.80%), Alba (4.34%) and Arad (8.49%), to which we add the other two counties of Banat, Timiş (5.16%) and Caraş-Severin (0.99%). The high weight of the Hungarians (in fact, Szeklers) in eastern Transylvania is a consequence of their colonization by the Hungarian medieval kings in the three basins of the Eastern Carpathians, Gheorgheni, Ciuc and Braşov, in the upper Mureş and Olt catchments, facing the mountain passes linking Transylvania and Moldova: Ditrău (1036 m), Bicaz (1256 m), Ghimeş (1159 m) and Oituz (866 m).

One step further, it should be mentioned that in the 25 counties of eastern, south-eastern and southern Romania, including the capital city, the Hungarians are almost absent. More than 200 Hungarians have been recorded in the counties of Bacău (4208 Hungarians), Constanța (450), Argeș (237), Ilfov (242), Prahova (447), Vâlcea (207) and Bucharest City (3359 Hungarians). In the counties of Galați, Iași, Suceava (in Moldavia), Dâmbovița (Muntenia), Dolj, Gorj and Mehedinți (Oltenia), there are between 100 and 200 Hungarians while in all other counties, there are less than 100 Hungarians. The minimum number of Hungarians was recorded in Teleorman County. Regarding the *relative values* of the Hungarian presence in the counties of Moldavia, Muntenia and Oltenia, it comes out that the percentage of Hungarians is below 0.1%, except for Bacău County (0.68% Hungarians) and Bucharest City – 0.19% (table 4).

Synthetically, we bring forward the issue of the presence of the Hungarian minority in Romania at the level of geographical-historical provinces. Thus, in Transylvania, there are 858,454 Hungarians (21.56% of the inhabitants of the province), in Moldavia only 4,926 (0.12%), in Dobrudja 520 (0.06%), in Muntenia 1400 (0.03%), in Oltenia 752 (0.04%), in Banat 74,801 (5.31%), in Crișana 138,213 (24.02%), in Maramureș 145,198 (17.64%), and in Bucharest City 3,359 Hungarians (0.19%).

Table 4

**National Structure of Romania at the 20<sup>th</sup> October 2011, by Counties  
and Geographical-Historical Provinces**

Crt. no.	Counties and geographical-historical provinces	Total population	Romanians	%	Hungarians	%	Gypsies	%	All other nationalities	%	Unavailable information	%
1	Alba	342376	291850	85,24	14849	4,34	14292	4,17	966	0,28	20416	5,96
2	Bistrița-Năsăud	286225	247627	86,51	14350	5,01	11937	4,17	630	0,22	11672	4,08
3	Brașov	549217	453325	82,54	39661	7,22	18519	3,37	3962	0,72	33750	6,15
4	Cluj	691106	520885	75,37	103591	14,99	22531	3,26	3388	0,49	40709	5,89
5	Covasna	210177	45021	21,42	150468	71,59	8267	3,93	296	0,14	6117	2,91
6	Haghita	310867	39196	12,61	257707	82,90	5326	1,71	203	0,07	8432	2,71
7	Hunedoara	418565	368073	87,94	15900	3,80	7475	1,79	1885	0,45	25228	6,03
8	Mureș	550846	277372	50,35	200858	36,46	46947	8,52	2120	0,38	23547	4,27
9	Sălaj	224384	148396	66,13	50177	22,36	15004	6,69	1335	0,59	9467	4,22
10	Sibiu	397322	338505	85,20	10893	2,74	17946	4,52	4955	1,25	25020	6,30
<b>I</b>	<b>Transylvania</b>	<b>3981085</b>	<b>2730250</b>	<b>68,58</b>	<b>858454</b>	<b>21,56</b>	<b>168244</b>	<b>4,23</b>	<b>19740</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>204358</b>	<b>5,13</b>
1	Bacău	616168	558507	90,64	4208	0,68	15284	2,48	1580	0,26	36588	5,94
2	Botoșani	412626	388195	94,08	38	0,01	4155	1,01	1290	0,31	18942	4,59
3	Galați	536167	482932	90,07	133	0,02	16990	3,17	1193	0,22	34916	6,51
4	Iași	772348	703422	91,08	146	0,02	11288	1,46	4959	0,64	52531	6,80
5	Neamț	470766	439834	93,43	98	0,02	6398	1,36	580	0,12	23852	5,07
6	Suceava	634810	588358	92,68	183	0,03	12178	1,92	10892	1,72	23196	3,65
7	Vaslui	395499	364530	92,17	52	0,01	5913	1,50	225	0,06	24772	6,26
8	Vrancea	340310	308390	90,62	68	0,02	11966	3,52	242	0,07	19638	5,77
<b>II</b>	<b>Moldavia</b>	<b>4178694</b>	<b>3834168</b>	<b>91,76</b>	<b>4926</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>84172</b>	<b>2,01</b>	<b>20961</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>234435</b>	<b>5,61</b>
1	Constanța	684082	570754	83,43	450	0,07	8554	1,25	46139	6,74	58183	8,51
2	Tulcea	213083	180496	84,71	70	0,03	3423	1,61	14787	6,94	14305	6,71

THE NATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ROMANIAN POPULATION AT THE 20<sup>TH</sup> OF OCTOBER 2011 CENSUS

Crt. no.	Counties and geographical - historical provinces	Total population	Romanians	%	Hungarians	%	Gypsies	%	All other nationalities	%	Unavailable information	%
<b>III</b>	<b>Dobruđja</b>	897165	751250	83,74	520	0,06	11977	1,33	60926	6,79	72488	8,08
1	Argeş	612431	571149	93,26	237	0,04	16476	2,69	605	0,10	23964	3,91
2	Brăila	321212	291899	90,87	60	0,02	8555	2,66	2573	0,80	18123	5,64
3	Buzău	451069	409316	90,74	81	0,02	20376	4,52	247	0,05	21083	4,67
4	Călăraşi	306691	259310	84,55	72	0,02	22939	7,48	729	0,24	23638	7,71
5	Dâmboviţa	518745	470136	90,63	156	0,03	27355	5,27	2440	0,47	18653	3,60
6	Giurgiu	281422	248355	88,25	59	0,02	15223	5,41	187	0,07	17590	6,25
7	Ialomiţa	274148	241765	88,19	28	0,01	14278	5,21	589	0,21	17482	6,38
8	Ilfov	388738	341895	87,95	242	0,06	15634	4,02	3067	0,79	27897	7,18
9	Prahova	762886	712886	93,45	447	0,06	17763	2,33	839	0,11	30951	4,06
10	Teleorman	380123	345949	91,01	18	0,00	8198	2,16	104	0,03	25848	6,80
<b>IV</b>	<b>Muntenia</b>	4297465	3892660	90,58	1400	0,03	166797	3,88	11380	0,26	225229	5,24
1	Dolj	660544	594841	90,05	192	0,03	29839	4,52	923	0,14	34747	5,26
2	Gorj	341594	321686	94,17	134	0,04	6698	1,96	189	0,06	12879	3,77
3	Mehedinţi	265390	236908	89,27	153	0,06	10919	4,11	1784	0,67	15624	5,89
4	Olt	436400	400089	91,68	66	0,02	9504	2,18	146	0,03	26588	6,09
5	Vâlcea	371714	347806	93,57	207	0,06	6939	1,87	251	0,07	16503	4,44
<b>V</b>	<b>Oltenia</b>	2075642	1901330	91,60	752	0,04	63899	3,08	3293	0,16	106341	5,12
1	Arad	430629	340670	79,11	36568	8,49	16475	3,83	11093	2,58	25821	6,00
2	Caras-Severin	295579	243933	82,53	2938	0,99	7272	2,46	17720	6,00	23716	8,02
3	Timiş	683540	550836	80,59	35295	5,16	14525	2,12	33494	4,90	49390	7,23
<b>VI</b>	<b>Banat</b>	1409748	1135439	80,54	74801	5,31	38272	2,71	62307	4,42	98927	7,02
1	Bihor	575398	366245	63,65	138213	24,02	34640	6,02	7901	1,37	28359	4,93
<b>VII</b>	<b>Crişana</b>	575398	366245	63,65	138213	24,02	34640	6,02	7901	1,37	28359	4,93
1	Maramureş	478659	374488	78,24	32618	6,81	12211	2,55	32217	6,73	27123	5,67
2	Satu Mare	344360	188155	54,64	112580	32,69	17388	5,05	6737	1,96	19495	5,66
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Maramureş</b>	823019	562643	68,36	145198	17,64	29599	3,60	38954	4,73	46618	5,66
<b>IX</b>	<b>Bucharest City</b>	1883425	1618883	85,95	3359	0,18	23973	1,27	17149	0,91	220064	11,68
	<b>ROMANIA</b>	20121641	16792868	83,45	1227623	6,10	621573	3,09	242767	1,21	1236819	6,15

2. 3. 2. *The Gypsy (Roma) minority*

The number of Gypsies, according to the manner of self-identification, registered rather different values in Romania from one census to the other: 242,656 (1.70% of the population) in 1930, only 64,197 in 1966 (0.60%), then reaching 401,087 (1.76%) in 1992, 535,140 (2.47%) in 2002 and 621,573 (3.09%) in 2011. Therefore, the Gypsies represent the second largest minority in Romania, after the Hungarians. They are present everywhere across the country, especially in the large cities and nearby, while their numbers decrease in the farther rural areas. Such a territorial distribution is explained by the habits and occupations of many Gypsies. They are seldom involved in productive activities (mainly as craftsmen) and many of them practice specific kinds of trade and commerce, while some are unemployed. As a consequence, they sometimes contribute to the emergence of social issues, which are difficult to manage, in several states of Western Europe even since 1900. One should underline, however, that there are also cases when they are integrated in the social and economic life of the community. In such situations, the gypsy families are also resized.

Analyzing the presence of *the Gypsies* across Romania at the level of the geographical-historical provinces and counties, it comes out that the highest weight was registered in the province of *Crișana*, made up by Bihor County only, where the Gypsies have 6.02% (34,640 people) of the total population of 575,398 inhabitants. It is followed by *Transylvania*, where the Gypsies represented 4.23% (168,244 Gypsies out of 3,981,085 inhabitants). Within the province, one remarks the county of Mureș, where the Gypsies had a weight of 8.52%. It is in fact the county with the highest number of Gypsies (46,947) in Romania. Weights higher than 4% are recorded also in this province in the counties of Sălaj (6.69%, 15,004 people), Alba (4.17%, 14,292), Bistrița-Năsăud (4.17%, 14,350) and Sibiu (4.53%, 17,946 Gypsies). Values close to the average (3.09%) are found in the counties of Brașov (3.37%, 18,519), Cluj (3.26%, 22,531 Gypsies) and Covasna (3.96%, 8,267 people). At the lower end, values under 2% characterize the counties of Harghita (1.71%, 5,326 Gypsies) and Hunedoara (1.79%, 7,475 Gypsies).

In the geographical-historical province of *Banat* there are 38,272 Gypsies (6.10% of the total number of Gypsies in Romania) representing 2.71% of the population of this province. A higher weight was recorded in Arad County (3.83%, 16,475 Gypsies), followed by Caraș-Severin (2.46%, 7,272 persons) and Timiș (2.12%, 14,525 Gypsies).

In the other province of western Romania, *Maramureș*, a number of 29,599 Gypsies was recorded at the census, representing 3.60% of the total number of inhabitants of the province (823,019). At the county level, the Gypsies represented 5.05% in Satu Mare County (17,388 Gypsies out of 344,366 inhabitants) and 2.55% in Maramureș County (12,211 Gypsies out of 478,659 inhabitants).

The analysis shows that 45.5% of the Gypsies in Romania live in these four provinces (*Transylvania*, *Banat*, *Crișana* and *Maramureș*) while the total population of these provinces together represents 33.74% of the total population of the country.

The average weight of the Gypsies in the other four geographical-historical provinces of Romania is close to the national average: 2.85% and 3.09% respectively. The Gypsies represented 2.01% (84,172 people) in *Moldavia*, 1.33% (11,977) in *Dobrudja*, 3.88% (166,797) in *Muntenia* and 3.08% (63,899 Gypsies) in *Oltenia*.

The analysis of the situation in the 26 administrative units of these provinces indicates that the highest weight of Gypsies has been registered in the counties of: Călărași (7.48%, 22,939 Gypsies), Giurgiu (5.41%, 15,223), Dâmbovița (5.27%, 27,355) and Ialomița (5.21%, 14,278), followed by counties with a weight above 4%: Buzău (4.52%), Ilfov (4.02%, 15,634), Dolj (4.52%) and Mehedinți (4.11%), other two having above 3%: Galați (3.17%) and Vrancea (3.52%). A weight below 3% Gypsies has been registered in the counties of Bacău, Argeș, Brăila, Prahova, Teleorman and Olt. A weight between 1% and 2% Gypsies has been registered in five of the eight counties of *Moldavia* - Botoșani (1.01%, the lowest percentage of Gypsies at national level), Iași, Neamț, Suceava and Vaslui, in both counties of *Dobrudja* - Constanța and Tulcea and in three out of five counties of *Oltenia* - Gorj, Olt and Vâlcea, as well as in Bucharest City (1.27%, 23,973 Gypsies out of 1,883,425 inhabitants of the capital). Around the capital, there are important areas where Gypsies are concentrated, as shown above, in the counties of Călărași, Dâmbovița, Giurgiu, Ialomița and Ilfov.

As in the case of the Hungarian minority, regarding the presence and number of the Gypsies in Romania, there are many times estimations which go far beyond the scientific norms, unanimously and globally recognized concerning the censuses, which are

based on the principle of *selfidentification*. This means that each person has the right to freely declare whatever he/she likes concerning its ethnicity. *The heteroidentification*, in which the ethnicity of a person is defined by somebody else, perhaps the census clerk, is not allowed and would be totally improper anywhere in the world.

### 2. 2. 3. *The category of other national minorities*

Together with the Romanians (83.45% of the 20,121,641 inhabitants of the country) and the two main national minorities, the Hungarians (6.10%) and the Gypsies (3.09%), the 2011 census comprises data regarding other 18 *national minorities*: Ukrainians (50,920 people, the highest number in this category), Germans, Turks, Russian-Lipovans, Tartars, Serbs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Croats, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Czechs, Poles, Chinese, Armenians, Csangos and Macedonians (only 1,264 people, the lowest number). There are also 18,524 people of *other ethnicity*, apart from those mentioned. Together, the 18 national minorities sum up a number of 224,243 people, representing 1.11% of the Romanian population, and together with those comprised in the category *other ethnicity* (18,524 people, 0.09%) make up 1.20% (242,767 people) of the population of Romania. Adding the two main national minorities, the Hungarians (1,227,623 inhabitants, 6.10%) and the Gypsies (621,573 inhabitants, 3.09%), one may state that the *national minorities* represent 10.40% of the population of Romania, or 2,091,963 people.

**The Ukrainian minority** accounted for 50,920 people in 2011 (0.25% of the population of Romania), 10,178 people less than in 2002, a situation which characterizes also other national minorities. The Ukrainians are present in the counties located at the northern, south-western and eastern margins of Romania. It comes out that the highest number and weight is in the *North*, in *Maramureş County* (30,789 Ukrainians, 6.43% of the county population), where they are located in several communes in Vişeu catchment area (Ruscova, Petrova, Poienile de sub Munte, Bistra, Repedea, Leordina). There are also Ukrainians in other northern counties: Satu Mare (1,340 people, 0.39% of the county inhabitants), Suceava (5,916 Ukrainians, 0.93%), where some of them are known also under the name of Hutsuls or Rusyns, and Botoşani (659 people, 0.16%). Therefore, in the geographical-historical province of Maramureş, there are 32,126 Ukrainians (3.90% of the total population of the province), while in the province of Moldavia, if one adds the 180 Ukrainians from the other six counties, their total number is 6,755 or 0.16% of the province population. In *South-West*, more precisely in Banat, 9,694 Ukrainians were recorded, representing 0.69% of the province population. 5,950 Ukrainians (0.87%) are in Timiş County, 2,483 (0.84%) in Caraş-Severin County and 1,261 (0.29%) in Arad County. As for the *eastern part* of the Romania, the Ukrainians are present in Tulcea County (1,083 people or 0.51%). The Ukrainians are located everywhere in the country, but numbers above 200 were registered only in Bucharest City (279 people) and above 100 in Cluj (173), Hunedoara (114) and Bihor (101) counties. There are less than 25 Ukrainians in the counties of Alba, Covasna, Harghita, Neamţ, Vasului, Vrancea, Argeş, Buzău, Călăraşi, Dâmboviţa, Giurgiu, Ialomiţa, Prahova, Teleorman, Dolj, Gorj, Mehedinţi, Olt şi Vâlcea (table 2).

The Ukrainian population reached the Romanian territory in two stages and in two different areas. The first wave came in the 17<sup>th</sup> century from Galician Mountains and settled in Suceava County on the territory of the settlements Cârlibaba, Ostra, Gemenea and others, preserving up to now the specific features regarding their living, traditions, customs and language. The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries correspond to the second wave, which

came from Galicia and present Ukraine and settled in Maramureş County, where one finds the main Ukrainian core in Romania. Due to several factors, specific mainly for the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many Ukrainians left Maramureş and settled in Banat, where they form the second largest Ukrainian area in Romania.

In order to highlight the presence of Ukrainians on the Romanian territory, it is proper to mention their numbers across the geographical-historical provinces: Transylvania 550 Ukrainians, Moldavia 6,750, Dobrudja 1,177, Muntenia 166, Bucharest 279, Oltenia 72, Banat 9,694, Crişana 101 and Maramureş 32,126 Ukrainians.

**The German minority** was brought on the present Romanian territory by the Hungarian medieval authorities and by the Habsburg authorities, in two different stages and in two different areas. *The Saxons* were settled during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries in southern and eastern Transylvania while *the Swabians* were colonized during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in Banat, Crişana and Maramureş. They preserved their identity for a long time, up until recently. To support this, it is enough to mention that in 1956 there were 384,708 Germans in Romania (2.19% of the population of 17,489,450) and their number decreased to 359,109 in 1977 (1.66% out of 21,559,910 inhabitants). After that, due to the social and economic evolution of Romania, the German minority significantly reduced its weight, after 1980 and especially in 1990 and 1991, when a high number of Germans emigrated to Germany (Gr. P. Pop, 1990). The consequences were reflected at the 1992 census, when the number of Germans in Romania represented only 119,462 people (0.52% of 22,810,035 inhabitants). Their number decreased also afterwards, so that in 2002 there were only 59,764 Germans (0.27% of 21,680,974) and in 2011 only 36,042 (0.18% of the population of Romania).

The few Germans who still live in Romania are located mainly in the same areas as the ones where their ancestors settled initially. So, in the ten counties of Transylvania there are 11,700 Germans (0.29% of the province population and 32.46% of the Germans in Romania). Among the Transylvanian counties, one notices the presence of Germans in Sibiu County (1.07%, 4,244 Germans), Braşov (0.53%, 2,923 Germans), Mureş (0.27%, 1,478), Hunedoara (0.23%, 971), Alba (0.21%, 728), Cluj (0.10%, 687) and Bistriţa-Năsăud (0.15%, 428 Germans), then in the counties of Covasna (114 Germans), Harghita (70) and Sălaj (57). In the geographical-historical province of *Banat* there are 14,310 Germans (1.02% of the province population of 1,409,748 inhabitants). The Germans, known as Swabians, are present in all three counties: Arad (2,909 Germans, representing 0.68% of the total population of 430,629 people), Caraş-Severin (2,897, 0.98%) and Timiş (8,504 Germans, 1.24% of the 683,540 inhabitants). In *Maramureş* there are 6,060 Germans, or 0.74% of the 823,019 inhabitants of this province. Most of them are in Satu Mare County, 5,006 Germans (Swabians) representing 1.45% of the county population, while in Maramureş County there are 1,054 Germans (mainly Zipsers), representing 0.22% of the county population. In *Crişana* (Bihor County), 735 Germans (Swabians) were registered in 2011, representing 0.13% of the total county population of 575,398.

The geographical-historical provinces located to the East and South of the Carpathians have together only 2,028 German nationals, representing 0.02% of their population of 11,438,966. In 2011 there were 1,089 Germans in Moldavia, 166 in Dobrudja, 466 in Muntenia and 307 in Oltenia. Only five counties had more than 100 Germans: Suceava (717), Constanţa (143), Ilfov (111), Prahova (149) and Mehedinţi (151). 1,209 Germans were registered in

Bucharest City, representing only 0.06% of the capital city population of 1,883,425 inhabitants. In 10 counties there were less than 25 Germans: Vaslui (13), Vrancea (10), Tulcea (23), Buzău (19), Călărași (13), Giurgiu (18), Ialomița (14), Teleorman (5), Gorj (22) and Olt (11).

Many scientific studies have been published regarding the German minority in Romania. The Germans are remarkable for their diligence and contribute to the development of the places where they settled. They also positively influenced the autochthonous population, especially concerning economic activities. As a result, there is a deep regret for the significant reduction of the German population in Romania during the latest decades, considering also the good relations that Germans and Romanians had throughout the times.

**The Turkish minority** numbered 27,689 inhabitants at the 2011 census, when the Turks represented 0.14% of the total population of Romania. 81.12% of the Turks are concentrated in *Dobruđja*, of which 92.56% are in Constanța County (20,826 people or 3.04% of the county population) and 7.44% in Tulcea County (0.79% of the county population). In all the other 39 counties and Bucharest City, there were only 5,196 Turks. The situation at the level of the seven geographical-historical provinces is the following: Transylvania 341 Turks, Moldavia 345, Muntenia 1756, Oltenia 166, Banat 194, Crișana 45, Maramureș 34 Turks, while 2,315 Turks have been recorded in Bucharest, representing 8.36% of all Turks in Romania. The higher weight of the Turkish population in Bucharest is a consequence of their recent settlement in the capital city, where they develop trading and food industry activities. More than 100 Turks are present in the counties of Ilfov (538 Turks), Călărași (513), Brăila (184) and Prahova (166), while in the counties of Bacău, Galați, Iași, Argeș, Buzău, Dâmbovița, Giurgiu and Ialomița the number of the Turks is between 50 and 100. In several counties there are less than 20 Turkish nationals: Caraș-Severin (19), Vaslui (12), Gorj (11), Satu Mare (9) and the lowest number, in Sălaj (3 Turks).

**The Russian-Lipovan minority**, totaling 23,487 people in 2011, represented 0.12% of the population of Romania. It is characterized by an obvious concentration in three of the geographical-historical provinces as 21,965 people, or 93.52% of the Russians-Lipovans living in Romania, are located either in Dobruđja (13,910 people or 59.22%), Moldavia (5,484 people or 23.35%) and Muntenia (2,571 people or 10.95%). Except for Bucharest City (913 people, 3.89% of all the Russian-Lipovans), the presence of this minority in the other provinces is insignificant: Oltenia (47 Russian-Lipovans, 0.20%), Banat (179, 0.72%), Crișana (45, 0.14%) and Maramureș (24, 0.10%).

At the level of the counties, one remarks that this minority is located in two areas. The first one is made up by the counties of Tulcea (10,342 people, 44.03% of the Russian Lipovans in Romania), Constanța (3,568, 15.19%) and Brăila (1,940, 8.26%). The second one includes the counties of Iași (2,841 Russians-Lipovans and 12.10%) and Suceava (1,721, 7.33%). More than 100 Russians-Lipovans are found in the counties of Botoșani (404 people), Ialomița (360), Neamț (204), Galați (180), Timiș (109) and Bucharest City (913 Russians-Lipovans). One notices that in seven other counties the number of Russians-Lipovans was between 50 and 100, in 14 counties between 10 and 50, while less than 10 people belonging to this minority were recorded only in the counties of Vâlcea (8), Satu Mare (6), and less than 3 in Teleorman County (table 2). Regarding the origin of this national minority, one should point out that it reached the Romanian territory following the road on the lower Don River. The change of location was determined by political and religious reasons during the tsarist regime.

**The Tartar minority** comprises 20,282 inhabitants (0.10% of the population of Romania). It is characterized by a strong concentration in Constanța County, where there are 19,601 Tartars (96.64% of the total number of Tartars in Romania). There are 119 Tartars in Tulcea County (0.59% of the total Tartar population) and 30 in Ilfov County. In 17 counties there are between 3 and 10 Tartars, in 12 counties less than 3 while this minority is not present in 10 counties.

**The Serbian minority** includes 18,076 people on Romanian territory (0.09% of the country population). Due to the proximity with Serbia, this minority is concentrated in Banat (15,987 people, or 88.50% of the total number of Serbs in Romania), Oltenia (1,124 people and 6.22%), Muntenia (528 Serbs, 2.92%) and Bucharest City (205 Serbs, 1.13%). In the other provinces, their number is very low: 115 Serbs in Transylvania, 38 in Moldavia, 20 in Dobrudja, 26 in Crișana and 21 in Maramureș. At the county level, the Serbs are mainly present in Timiș County (10,102 Serbs or 55.89% of the total number of Serbs), then in Caraș-Severin County (5,036 Serbs, 27.86%), Mehedinți 996 (5.51%) and Arad 849 (4.70%), to which one may add the counties of Dâmbovița - 466 Serbs (2.58%), Dolj 99 (0.54%) and Bucharest City with 205 Serbs (1.13% of the total number of Serbs). Except for Buzău County, where this minority is not present, there are 1 or 2 Serbs in 9 counties, 3 to 20 Serbs in other 20 counties and 20-30 Serbs in other five counties.

**The Slovak minority** accounted for 13,654 people in 2011 (0.07% of the population of Romania). Almost 90% of the Slovaks live either in Crișana (Bihor County: 6,091 Slovaks, 44.66% of all the Slovaks in Romania) or in Banat (6,078 Slovaks, 44.56%). In Banat they are mostly located in Arad County – 4462 Slovaks or 73.41% of all Banat Slovaks, and in lower numbers in Timiș County – 1424 people (23.43%) and in Caraș-Severin County – 192 Slovaks (3.16% of all Banat Slovaks). A relatively high number of Slovaks is also found in Sălaj County (Transylvania) – 1,118 people (8.19% of all the Slovaks in Romania) and in Satu Mare County – 125 persons (0.92%). In two other counties, their number is over 50: Hunedoara (64) and Cluj (54), there are between 3 and 11 Slovaks in other 11 counties, 1-2 Slovaks in 13 counties and they are absent in 8 counties.

The Slovaks were colonized during the Habsburg period, especially during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Arad and Timiș counties they worked in agriculture. In this manner, for instance they helped the development of the small town of Nădlac, where there are 3,151 Slovaks (43.85% of 7,185 inhabitants). In Bihor and Sălaj counties, the Slovaks were settled in Plopiș and Meseș Mountains to work in the coal (lignite) mines and to prepare the charcoal which was transported to Budapest and Vienna to heat the dwellings.

The following 10 national minorities in Romania are represented by less than 10,000 inhabitants. In descending order, they are the following: Bulgarians (7,336), Croats (5,408), Greeks (3,668), Italians (3,203), Jews (3,271), Poles (2,543), Czechs (2,477), Chinese (2,017), Csangos (1,536), Armenians (1,361) and Macedonians (1,264 inhabitants) (table 2).

A general assessment of these minorities indicates that **the Bulgarians**, 7,336 people in total (0.04% of the population of Romania), are mainly present in four counties. Thus, 94.18% of the Bulgarians live in the counties of Timiș (4,478 people, 61.04%), Ialomița (1,586 Bulgarians, 21.62%), Bucharest City (549 people, 4.03%) and Dolj County (65 Bulgarians). There are between 20 and 50 Bulgarians in other eight counties, 3-20 Bulgarians in other 21 counties and 1-2 Bulgarians in six counties. In three counties (Bistrița-Năsăud, Harghita and Vrancea) they are absent.

**The Croatian minority** is made up by 5,408 people on Romanian territory, representing 0.03% of the country population. They are present almost exclusively in *Banat*, when there are 5,336 Croats (98.66% of their total number in Romania). 5,049 Croats live in Caraș-Severin County (94.19%) and 242 in Timiș County (4.47%). 10 Croats are present in Arad County and Bucharest City, 3-5 Croats in other 11 counties, 1-2 Croats in other 11 counties and they are absent from 16 counties: Covasna, Harghita, Sălaj, Bacău, Botoșani, Galați, Iași, Suceava, Vrancea, Argeș, Brăila, Călărași, Giurgiu, Ialomița, Teleorman and Satu Mare.

**The Greek minority** totalizes 3,668 people (0.02% of the total population of Romania). The Greeks are spread all over the country, but in different weights. Their highest number was recorded in 2011 in the counties of Tulcea (1,181 Greeks, 32.20% of all the Greeks in Romania), Bucharest City (707, 19.27%), Constanța (226, 7.25%), Iași (193, 5.26%), Brăila (182, 4.96%) and Galați (156, 4.25%). In other 10 counties there were between 20 and 50 Greeks, in other 16 counties between 3 and 20 Greeks, while in four counties (Covasna, Harghita, Olt and Satu Mare) there were less than 3 Greeks. At the level of the geographical-historical provinces, their highest number was recorded in Dobrudja – 1,447 Greeks (39.45% of all the Greeks in Romania), Bucharest – 707 (19.27%), Muntenia 499 (13.60%), Moldavia 478 (13.03%), Transylvania 255 (7.06%), Oltenia 129 (3.52%), Banat 98 (2.67%), Crișana 47 (1.28%) and only 8 in Maramureș (0.22%).

**The Italian minority** was represented by 3,203 people at the 2011 census (0.02% of the population of Romania). The Italians are present in all the counties of Romania. Their highest number is in Bucharest City (430 Italians) and the lowest number, only 5 people, in Teleorman County.

Regarding the territorial distribution of Italians across Romania, one may point out the following aspects:

- almost half the Italians, or 1,580 people (49.33%), are present in six counties: Hunedoara (115 Italians, 3.58%), Brașov (119, 3.72%), Cluj (154, 4.81%), Bihor (160, 5.00%), Arad (261, 8.15%), Timiș (341, 10.65%) and in Bucharest City (430 Italians, 13.42%); there are between 50 and 100 Italians in 16 counties, between 20 and 50 Italians in 11 counties, while there are less than 20 Italians in eight counties: Covasna (16 Italians), Harghita (3), Vaslui (18), Călărași (18), Giurgiu (8), Teleorman (5), Mehedinți (16) and Olt (19 Italians);

- concerning the distribution of the Italians at the level of geographical-historical provinces of Romania, it comes out that Transylvania is ranked first with 682 Italians (21.29% of all the Italians in Romania), followed in descending order by Banat (669 Italians, 20.89%), Moldavia (459, 14.33%), Muntenia (432, 13.49%), Bucharest City (430, 13.42%), Oltenia (160, 5.00%), Crișana (160, 5.00%), Dobrudja (117, 3.65%) and Maramureș (94 italieni, 2.93% of all the Italians in Romania).

**The Jewish minority** registered at the analysed a number of 3,271 people, representing about 0.02% of the population of Romania. Regarding their territorial repartition, this minority is characterized by a specific concentration due to their high number in the capital city of Bucharest, where there are 1,333 Jews, representing 40.75% of all the Jews recorded in Romania. At the level of geographical-historical provinces, in descending order, the situation is the following: Moldavia 15.32% (501 persons), Transylvania 14.67% (480), Banat 11.16% (365), Muntenia 6.42% (210), Crișana 5.38% (176), Maramureș 2.51% (82), Oltenia 2.48% (81) and Dobrudja 1.31% (43 Jews). The analysis of this national

minority at the county level indicates that, after Bucharest City, the highest number of Jews is found in the counties of Iași 6.76% (221 Jews), Timiș 6.73% (220), Cluj 5.66% (185), Bihor 5.38% (176), Arad 3.55% (116) and Ilfov 3.49% (114 Jews). There were between 51 and 100 Jews registered in six other counties: Brașov, Mureș, Botoșani, Galați, Suceava and Dolj, between 21 and 50 Jews in ten counties, between 3 and 20 in 15 counties, 1 or 2 Jews in Ialomița and Olt, while in Teleorman and Gorj they are completely absent.

**The Czech minority** numbered 2477 people on Romanian territory in 2011 (0.01% of the total population), of which 2,421 people (97.74%) are concentrated in five counties: Caraș-Severin 1,556 Czechs (62.82% of all the Czechs), Mehedinți 466 (18.81%), Timiș 185 (7.47%), Arad 118 (4.76%), Satu Mare 20 people (0.81%) and Bucharest City 40 (1.61%). There are between 3 and 20 Czechs in 11 counties, 1 or 2 Czechs in other 15 counties while this minority is not present at all in 11 counties. At the level of the geographical-historical provinces, it comes out that 94.25% of the Czechs in Romania (2,335 people) live in Banat (1,859 people) and Oltenia (476 Czechs).

**The Polish minority** represented 0.01% of the total population of Romania, counting 2,543 people at the 2011 census. The Poles are characterized by a very high territorial concentration as 75.58% of them are located in Suceava County (1,922 Poles), followed by Bucharest City with 160 people (6.29% of all the Poles in Romania). Compared to this, there are lower numbers of Poles in other counties: between 31 and 70 in three counties, Timiș (65 Poles), Hunedoara (51) and Arad (32 Poles); between 11 and 30 Poles in ten counties (Brașov, Cluj, Mureș, Sibiu, Bacău, Iași, Constanța, Ilfov, Prahova and Bihor); between 3 and 10 Poles in other 20 Romanian counties (table 2). In three counties (Brăila, Giurgiu and Ialomița) there are no Poles while in other four counties (Vaslui, Buzău, Teleorman and Gorj) there are less than 3 Poles.

At the level of the geographical-historical provinces, including Bucharest City, one remarks the same concentration of Poles in Moldavia – 1,977 people (77.74% of their total number in Romania), followed by 172 Poles (6.76%) in Transylvania, 160 (6.29%) in Bucharest City, 107 (4.21%) in Banat, then down to 13 Poles in Maramureș.

**The Chinese minority** includes 2,017 people on the Romanian territory, representing only 0.01% of the population of Romania. It is characterized by a specific situation, because 84.93% (1,713 people) of the Chinese in Romania reside in Bucharest City (1,032 people, 51.17%) and Ilfov County (681 Chinese, 33.76%). In Hunedoara County (60 Chinese) and Buzău County (32 people) are between 31 and 60 Chinese, then there are between 11 and 30 Chinese in other six counties, between 3 and 10 in other 18 counties (from 3 Chinese in Dâmbovița, Prahova, Gorj and Caraș-Severin counties to 10 Chinese in Iași County), less than 3 Chinese in the counties of Covasna, Harghita, Neamț, Vrancea, Vâlcea and Maramureș while in the counties of Sălaj, Botoșani, Tulcea, Brăila, Ialomița, Teleorman, Dolj and Olt this minority is not present.

Regarding the distribution of the Chinese by geographical-historical provinces, Muntenia is ranked first with 36.96% (740 people of the total of 2,017 Chinese in Romania), followed by far by Transylvania (109 people, 5.50%), Banat (50, 2.48%) and down to Maramureș (only 8 Chinese).

**The Armenian minority** is part of the category of national minorities in Romania with less than 1,500 inhabitants. At the 2011 census, there were 1,361 Armenians, representing 0.01% of the population of Romania. The analysis of their territorial

distribution indicates that their highest number was registered in Bucharest City (565 Armenians, 41.51% of the total number of Armenians), followed by the counties of Constanța (19.32% and 263 persons), Cluj (4.85%, 66), Ilfov (4.56%, 62) and Tulcea (4.26%, 58 Armenians). Altogether, there were 1,014 Armenians recorded in all these administrative units, representing 74.50% of all the Armenians at national level. All the other 347 Armenians (25.50%) were scattered in the counties of Argeș (35), Timiș (30), Bacău (29), Galați (29) and Suceava (22), as well as in other 17 counties where their number was between 3 and 20 and in other 10 counties where there were less than 3 Armenians. This minority is absent in four counties (Brașov, Teleorman, Gorj and Caraș-Severin).

The analysis of the territorial distribution of Armenians by geographical-historical provinces indicates that, apart from the city of Bucharest, their highest number is in Dobrudja (321 people, 23.59% of the Armenians in Romania), followed by Muntenia (157, 11.54%), Moldavia (134, 9.85%), Transylvania (124, 9.11%), Banat (36, 2.65%), Maramureș (9, 0.66%), Oltenia (8, 0.59%) and Crișana (7, 0.51%).

**The Csango minority** recorded different values from one census to another, depending on the manner of self-identification of this population. In 2002 there were only 1,266 Csangos, while in 2011 their number increased to 1,536 (0.01% of the total population of Romania). More than half of them are located in Bacău County, 829 people (53.97% of all the Csangos in Romania), then they are present in Timiș (151, 9.83%), Covasna (83, 5.40%) and Bucharest City (46, 2.99%). Except for the counties of Vaslui and Ialomița where there are no Csangos, they were registered in all the counties of Romania. There were between 21 and 50 Csangos in six counties (Brașov, Harghita, Prahova, Ilfov, Constanța, Satu Mare) as well as in Bucharest City, between 3 and 20 Csangos in 23 counties and less than 3 Csangos in seven counties Bistrița-Năsăud, Botoșani, Vrancea, Buzău, Călărași, Gorj and Vâlcea).

A synthetic view of the Csango presence on the Romanian territory at the level of geographical-historical provinces shows that Moldavia has a special position, as there were 858 Csangos registered there (55.86% of all the Csango nationals), followed by 235 Csangos (15.30%) in Transylvania, 177 (11.52%) in Banat, 93 (6.05%) in Muntenia, 52 (3.39%) in Dobrudja, 39 (2.54%) in Maramureș, 26 (1.69%) in Oltenia, 10 (0.65%) in Crișana and 46 (2.99%) in Bucharest City.

**The Macedonian minority** comprised 1,264 people at the 2011 census, representing only 0.01% of the population of Romania. The analysis at the county level shows that a number of 1150 Macedonians (90.98%) reside in the counties of Constanța (503 people, 39.79% of the total of 1,264), Dolj (134, 10.60%), Ilfov (64, 5.06%), Tulcea (59, 4.67%), Timiș (45, 3.56%), Brăila (35, 2.77%), Călărași (32, 2.53%) and in Bucharest City (278, 21.99%). There are 28 Macedonians in Ialomița County, between 3 and 20 in other 12 counties, while in 11 counties (Alba, Harghita, Sălaj, Botoșani, Neamț, Teleorman, Gorj, Mehedinți, Bihor and Maramureș) there are no Macedonians whatsoever.

A general perspective at the level of geographical-historical provinces, taking into account also the city of Bucharest as a separate entity, points out the following ranking: Dobrudja (562 Macedonians, 44.46% of their total number of 1,264), Bucharest City (278, 21.99%), Muntenia (174, 13.77%), Oltenia (145, 11.47%), Banat (51, 4.03%), Transylvania (29, 2.29%), Moldavia (21, 1.66%), Crișana (2, 0.16%) and Maramureș (2 Macedonians, 0.16%).

**The category of other national minorities** includes 18,524 people (0.09% of the 20,121,641 inhabitants of Romania). They present different values from one geographical-historical province to another and from one county to another. At the county level, more than 1,000 people in this category have been registered in the counties of Cluj (1,715 people, 9.26% of the total of 18,524), Timiș (1,404, 7.58%), Iași (1,300, 7.02%), Ilfov (1,015, 5.48%) and in the city of Bucharest (6,879, 37.14%). In these units altogether, the number of people belonging to this category amounted to 12,313 persons, or 66.47% of all those included in this category in Romania. In Constanța, there were 654 people of other ethnicity (3.53%), in other 17 counties their number varied between 100 and 500, while less than 100 people of this category were recorded in other 18 counties.

Regarding the territorial distribution of the inhabitants belonging to other national minorities at the level of the capital city and the eight geographical-historical provinces, it comes out that more than one third were recorded in Bucharest, 6,879 people (37.14% of all the people in this category). In descending order, the situation in the geographical-historical provinces was the following: Transylvania (3,166 people, 17.09%), Moldavia (2,754, 14.87%), Banat (2,043, 11.03%), Muntenia (1,797, 9.70%), Dobrudja (786, 4.24%), Oltenia (433, 2.34%), Crișana (397, 2.14%) and Maramureș (269, 1.45%).

**Unavailable information.** It is, to our “modest” understanding, an indicator which has no relevance in the assessment of the situation requested when performing a census of the population of any territory. In this case, one cannot evaluate the national structure of this population. Moreover, it should be underlined that this is the first time for a census in Romania when those responsible for this action come out with such a category, “unavailable information”, and it is not the case of just a few people, but more than 1 million inhabitants. Without insisting more on this issue, it is our opinion that such a situation was possible for political reasons, due to the referendum of 2012, when the 2011 census data was released and the population of Romania needed to be larger in order to cancel the referendum results for the lack of minimum turnout.

Disregarding this unusual situation, at the end of the analysis, a few points should be made on the category “unavailable information” which concerns 1,236,810 people (6.15% of the 20,121,641 inhabitants of Romania).

At the level of the counties, more than 40,000 people have been listed in the category “unavailable information” in Constanța (58,183 people, 4.70% of all people in this category), Iași (52,531, 4.25%), Timiș (49,390, 3.99%), Cluj (40,709, 3.29%) and the highest number was recorded in Bucharest City (220,064 people, 17.79%). In other 22 counties there were between 20,000 and 40,000 people ascribed to this category: five counties in Transylvania, five in Moldavia, six in Muntenia, two in Oltenia, two in Banat and one in Crișana and Maramureș. There were between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants for whom the information regarding their ethnicity was unavailable in other 12 counties: one in Transylvania, two in Moldavia, one in Dobrudja, two in Muntenia, three in Oltenia and one in Maramureș. The lowest number of such people, less than 10,000, was registered in only three counties: Sălaj (9,467, 0.77% of all the people in this category), Harghita (8,432, 0.68%) and Covasna (4,117, 0.33%), all of them in Transylvania. At the level of geographical-historical provinces, the descending order in terms of people belonging to this category is: Moldavia (234,435 people, 18.95% of the total of 1,236,810) Muntenia

(225,229, 18.21%), Transylvania (204,358, 16.52%), Oltenia (106,341, 8.60%), Banat (98,927, 8.00%), Dobrudja (72,488, 5.86%), Maramureş (46,618, 3.77%), Crişana (28,359, 2.29%), to which one should add Bucharest City (220,064, 17.79%).

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

The first author's very long teaching and research experience in the academic field of Human Geography of Romania, materialized in rich and relevant scientific studies including the detailed ones concerning the 1992 and 2002 censuses, allowed and even obliged us to assess also the results of the 20 October 2011 census.

The first aspect that needs to be highlighted is the obvious population decline between 1992 and 2011. The population of Romania decreased from 22,810,035 inhabitants in 1992 to 21,680,974 in 2002 and to only 20,121,641 in 2011, meaning a loss of 2,688,294 inhabitants or 11.79% in less than 20 years.

Concerning the national structure in 2011, it comes out that 83.45% (16,792,868 inhabitants) are *Romanians*, 6.10% (1,227,623) are *Hungarians* and 3.09% (621,573) are *Gypsies*. Apart from the Hungarians and Gypsies, other 19 national minorities were registered separately at this census which, together with the people included in the category "other national minorities", accounted only for 1.23% of the total population (242,767 persons). A more detailed look at these national minorities indicates that the highest number is that of the *Ukrainians* (50,920 people, 0.25%) and the lowest number is that of the Macedonians (1,264 people, 0.01%). The Germans, Turks, Russians-Lipovans and Tartars are between 20,000 and 50,000, the Serbs and the Slovaks between 10,000 and 20,000, while the Bulgarians, Croats, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Czechs, Poles, Chinese, Armenians and Csangos are less than 10,000. The people belonging to other national minorities than those mentioned are altogether 18,524 (0.09% of the population of Romania).

An attempt to compare the national structure of the population in 2002 and the one in 2011, considering also the general demographic decline, points to significant changes. For instance, the Romanian population declined from 89.48% (19,399,597 people) in 2002 to 83.45% (16,792,868) in 2011, meaning a loss of 6.03% (which may be compensated at least partly from the 6.15% people with "unavailable information"). The Hungarians also registered a decline by 0.5% from 6.60% (1,431,807 persons) in 2002 to 6.10% (1,227,623) in 2011. On the contrary, the Gypsies increased their weight and also their number by 86,433 people, from 2.45% (535,140 Gypsies) in 2002 to 3.09% (621,573 people) in 2011.

The other national minorities characterized by a lower and higher decline in weight and number between the two censuses. For instance, the *Ukrainians* represented 0.28% (61,098 people) in 2002 and only 0.25% (50,920 people) in 2011, the Germans declined from 0.28% (59,020) to 0.18% (36,042), the Turks from 0.15% (32,098) to 0.14% (27,698), the Russians-Lipovans from 0.17% (35,791) to 0.12% (23,487), the Tartars from 0.11% (23,935) to 0.10% (20,282), the Serbians from 0.10% (22,561) to 0.09% (18,076) and similar situations characterize the Slovaks, Bulgarians, Croats, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Czechs, Poles, Chinese, Armenians and Macedonians, with the exception of the Csangos who increased their number.

At the end of the conclusions, it is necessary to mention several shortcomings in the preparation of the study and the assessment of the results:

- the marking with an asterisk where the number of people was lower than three led to less precise calculations regarding the number of specific national minorities at the level of geographical-historical provinces and of the counties;
- in the final part of the table, the last column is that of "*Unavailable information*", which has no relevance because it brings nothing related to the national structure of the population. Moreover, the presence of this category determined lower weights of most nationalities and especially the representative ones;
- there is a certain need to raise the level and precision of the census data regarding the national structure of the population. Therefore, it is the first author's opinion that the ancestry may also be registered in the next census, apart from ethnicity or instead of it.

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