

ANALYSIS OF LIVING INDICATORS IN RURAL AREA OF ROMANIA

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Abstract: *Method and living conditions of the rural population is determined based on of living indicators, which shows significant differences in the national territory. The way of living of the rural population is determined by many factors such as:*

- traditional cultural models,*
- socio-demographic characteristics,*
- economic power of the population,*
- localities resources for building materials etc.*

All this correlated with the level of development of the country as a whole determines certain developments related to the housing fund, property type, household size, housing equipment.

The paper analyzes these developments between 1990-2011 based on the data provided by national and local authorities.

Keywords - *housing stock, household, living area, fitted*

INTRODUCTION

Administrative territory is defined as the area bounded by law for counties, cities, towns and communes. It consists of:

- ♣ agricultural area (arable land, pastures and meadows, vineyards and orchards)
- ♣ the forest fund area,
- ♣ area occupied by building and construction of infrastructure (roads, other than public domain of the state, power equipment, water management works)
- ♣ waters and baltic
- ♣ area associated with the city (building and construction), bounded by urban plans.

Associated rural area, totaling 223 055 hectares delimited -87.1% of the country. It notes that Romania has an extensive rural area, consisting of the surface of municipalities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The countryside of Romania consists of the administrative area of the 2,861 communes and 12,956 villages.

On average, in 2010 a common returns 4.5 villages. Over half of the common (cca.55%) are made up of 1-4 villages, and 6.2% of communes have more than 10 villages. The rural population was at 1 July 2010 9.63 million people.

An average population of a common was 3,366 inhabitants, while cities and towns was 36,871 inhabitants. There is great variety of communes in Romania in terms of population size.

In Romania predominate communes with population between 2000-4999 people, meaning 60.2%, while communes with over 10,000 inhabitants in 2010 accounted for only 1.0%. 57.7% of the total rural population in 2010 lived in localities with a population between 2000 and 4999 inhabitants. In the under 1000 inhabitants lived only 0.6% of the population and 3.3% lived in ones over 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 1

Grouping villages by number of inhabitants

Communes group by number of inhabitants -1 July 2010	Number of communes		Number of inhabitants	
	Absolute data	% towards total	Absolute data	% towards total
TOTAL	2861	100,0	9632563	100,0
Under 1000	82	2,9	61388	0,6
1000-1999	598	20,9	946789	9,8
2000-4999	1724	60,2	5557657	57,7
5000-9999	429	15,0	2753701	28,6
10000 și peste	28	1,0	313028	3,3

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Romania 2011

According to provisional data of population and housing census 2011, the total resident population of Romania is reflected in the 7,087 thousand households, returning an average of 2.66 persons per household (266 people to 100 households).

In rural areas the average number of people per household was 2.83 while in urban were 2,53. The rest of the 165 thousand people have been registered collective living spaces or are homeless.

Total number of buildings registered in 2011 was 5.1 million buildings (buildings 5,117,940 of which 5,103,013 housing buildings and 14,927 residential buildings collective spaces).

In rural areas people have available, in 2010 a fund of nearly 3.9 million homes, 45.8% of the total registered housing in the country. Provisional data from 2011 indicates a slight decrease in number of residential spaces in rural areas, their share is 44.7% of the total.

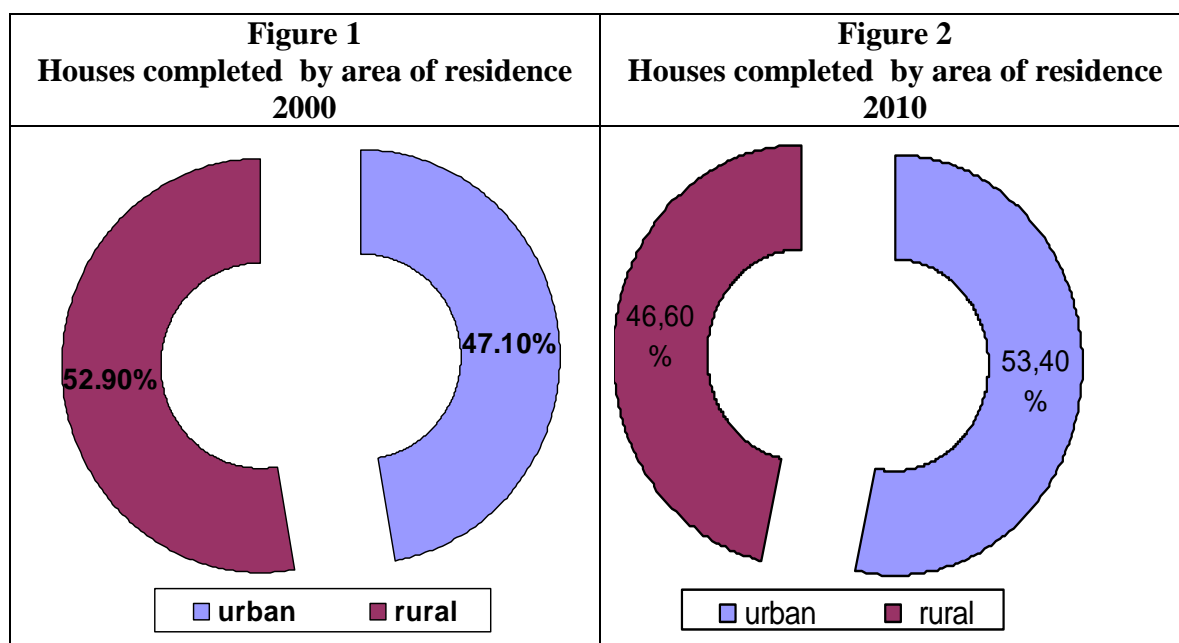
For the past 10 years a favorable trend in housing stock in rural areas largely because they are developing urban areas. However, and this sector is affected from 2008 to the present economic crisis, which has slowed the housing.

Table 2.

The housing fund of Romania (1992 - 2011)

Area	1992		2002		2010		2011*	
	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	share
Urban	4.076.335	53,22	4.259.574	52,54	4.567.674	54,20	3.915.653	55,3
Rural	3.582.668	46,78	3.847.540	47,46	3.860.267	45,80	3.171.164	44,7
TOTAL	7.659.003	100,0	8.107.114	100,0	8.427.941	100,0	7.086.717	100,0

Source: INS- Population and housing census of Romania, Bucharest, 1992, 2002.2011 * provisional data, Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2011



Source: INS- Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2011,2011

If we analyze the structure of ownership of housing is found that the largest one is private property - over 97.69% State property greatly restricted. The number of private dwellings in the period 2002-2010 increased by 4.02%.

Table 3.

Ownership dwellings

Forms of property	Number	%	Number	%
	2002		2010	
Private property*	7.875	97,15	8.192	97,69
State property**	212	2,62	193	2,30
Private cooperative or association	6	0,09	-	-
Property of religious	11	0,15	-	-
Total	8.104	100,0	8,385	100,0

Source: National Institute of Population and Housing Census in Romania, 2002 Statistical Yearbook of Romania 2011

To calculate the indicator housing appreciation comfort living space per capita as calculated in square meters.

At the end of 2010, in rural areas, which returned an average living space per capita was 11.58 m.

The provisional data of Census 2011 Population and Housing indicates that the 7,087 thousands number of conventional dwellings totaled 22,739 thousand living rooms, totaling an area inhabited by 398 037 thousand square.

At the territorial level there is a great diversity of housing space per capita. The situation is determined by:

- ♣ different level of population incomes
- ♣ traditional model for delivery of housing
- ♣ lack of construction materials resistant

- ♣ demographic structure of households, in general, more than three people per household. Numărul camerelor de locuit/ locuință este:
- higher-Ilfov, Giurgiu, Tulcea, Buzau, Calarasi, between 3.3 and 3.0 rooms / dwelling
 - lowest in Harghita, Cluj, Covasna, Hunedoara, Municioiu Bucharest-2 ,3-2, 4 room / house

Table 4.

Rooms and their surface locations categories-2011

Indicator	Total	Cities and towns	Communes
Number of conventional dwellings *	8.450.607	4.582.717	3.867.890
Number of living rooms	22.739.300	11.417.793	11.321.507
Surface of living-thousands m.p.	398.037	220.453,7	117.582,8
Average number of rooms per dwelling	2,7	2,5	2,9
The average area of habitable rooms per dwelling-square-	47,1	48,1	45,9
- Living room	17,5	19,3	15,7

** Conventional dwelling-unit functionally distinct consists of one or more living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, closet with entrance

Source: Population and Housing Census 2011 - press release februarie2012 - Central Commission

Larger area living rooms has been average in Bucharest -21, 1 m / room-, Braşov. Cluj, Satu-Mare, Sibiu, Harghita-between 20.8 and 19.1 m / room. Higher average housing areas are in Punjab, Timis, Satu-Mare. Constance and lower Braila, Calarasi, Vaslui, Virginia, Mehedinti.

Table 5.

Finished dwellings in rural areas, the types of facilities that are provided-number

TOTAL ȚARĂ	2001	2005	2007	2010
Tipul instalației	27041	32858	47299	48862
Electrică	25833	32258	46755	48613
Alimentare cu apă potabilă	12611	21374	34101	38297
Canalizare	9907	17436	27717	28515
Încălzire din care				
Centrala termică- inclusiv termoficare	6883	15100	28150	33404
Sobe cu gaze	1921	1522	1442	727
Sobe cu combustibil lichid și solid	18030	16065	17328	14310
RURAL				
TOTAL	17535	17384	23500	26876
Electrică	16405	16829	23010	25850
Alimentare cu apă potabilă	4253	7873	12849	17202
Canalizare	2829	4952	8528	10250
Încălzire din care				
Centrala termică- inclusiv termoficare	1302	3600	8634	13564
Sobe cu gaze	956	701	623	355
Sobe cu combustibil lichid și solid	15123	12949	14029	11630

Source: INS Statistical Yearbook of Romania 2002, 2006.2011

Analysis of data from the table of new homes into use allowed us to following conclusions:

- Dwellings enjoyed electricity increased from 95.5% in 2001 to 99.5% in 2010
- Dwellings benefiting from drinking water in 2001 represented 46.6% and in 2010 78.4%
- Share of households with sanitation facility increased from 36.6% to 58.4%.
- Households benefiting from central heating, including heating in 2001 were 25.5% and 68.4% in 2010 reflecting a degree of comfort Growth.

In rural areas the situation is the following:

- Dwellings electricity have increased during the same period from 93.6% to 96.2% of those who enjoyed drinking water from 24.3% to 64.0%
- Channeling was expanded from 16.1% in 2001 to 38.1% and dwellings have central heating, including heating from 7.4% to 50.5%.

CONCLUSIONS

Interpreting the results of statistical analysis helped us + final following conclusions:

- between 90 and 2011 occurred significant changes in terms of indicators of Romania in both housing and urban and rural areas;
- According to provisional data of population and housing census 2011, the total resident population of Romania is reflected in the 7,087 thousand households which include a number of 22 739 thousands living rooms with a living area of 398 037 thousands square meters;
- In rural areas the average number of people per household was 2.83 in 2011, while in urban incumbent 2.53 persons / household;
- Most of the houses are mostly private property in urban areas especially in rural areas;
- Area / inhabitant in different areas, regions, counties;
- New homes into use are equipped with various degree of higher plants from one year to another.

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