



2011 POPULATION CENSUS - MAIN RESULTS

SUMMARY The main results from carried out by NSI comprehensive national Census of the population and housing fund in 2011 in the Republic of Bulgaria are included in the publication. Indicated are statistical data about number and structures of the population by social and economic attributes, housing fund and household facilitated.

Population

- As of 1.02.2011 the population of Bulgaria is 7 364 570 persons. 3 777 999 persons (51.3%) are women and 3 586 571 persons (48.7%) are men, or 1 000 men accounted for 1 053 women.
- Within the period between the two censuses 2001 and 2011 the country population decreased with 564 331 persons and the average annual rate of decrease is 0.7%. Two thirds of the decrease (68.9%) is due to the negative natural increase (more dead than born persons) and one third (31.1%) to the international migration, which is estimated at 175 244 persons.

Territorial distribution

- The biggest district as regards the number of population is Sofia cap., where 1 291 591 persons live or 17.5% of the population of Bulgaria. The smallest district is Vidin - 101 018 persons (1.4%).
- The population in the country is distributed in 255 cities and 5 047 villages. In 181 settlements there are no enumerated persons. From 1 to 50 persons live in one fifth (21%) of the settlements, while between 100 and 500 persons live in little more than a third (36%) from the settlements.

Structure by age

- 62.2% of the population in the country is at working age, i.e. 4 576 904 persons. 52.5% of them are men and 47.5% - women. The bigger share of the population at working age lives in the urban areas - 75.8%, and 24.2% - in rural.
- The process of demographic aging continues. The share of population over 65 increased from 16.8% in 2001 to 18.5% in 2011. At the same time in 2001 persons under 15 years are 15.3% of the population in Bulgaria. In 2011 their share decreases to 13.2%.
- The reproduction of population at working age is best characterized by the demographic replacement rate. It represents the ratio between the number of persons entering working age (15 - 19 years) and persons exiting the working age (60 - 64 years). Total for the country the ratio is 70. For comparison, in 2001 every 100 persons exiting the working age are replaced by 124 young people.