Methodological explanations

1. **Definitions**

The **usual resident population** on 1st January of the reference year includes all persons (Romanian citizens, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship) who have had or intend to have their usual residence in Romania for at least 12 months.

The **usual residence** is the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The usual residence may be the same as the permanent residence or may differ from it, for persons who choose to establish their usual residence in a locality other than the locality of permanent residence, in the country or abroad.

The usual resident population includes the persons who immigrated to Romania but excludes the persons who emigrated from Romania.

Long-term temporary international migration – refers to persons who change their usual residence for at least 12 months **during the reference period** (year t).

- **Emigrants** are persons who emigrate abroad for at least 12 months;

- **Immigrants** are persons (Romanian citizens, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship) who immigrate to Romania for at least 12 months. The following are included:
  - foreign citizens or persons without citizenship who had had their usual residence in another country and have established their usual residence in Romania for at least 12 months;
  - Romanian citizens who had had their usual residence abroad for at least 12 months and have returned to the country for at least 12 months.

The **net international migration** is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants in the reference period (year t).

The **ageing index** is the number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) per 100 young persons (aged under 15).

$$\text{Iid} = \frac{P(65+)}{P(0-14)} \times 100$$

where:

- Iid   - The ageing index
- P(0-14)   - The population aged 0-14
- P(65+)   - The population aged 65 and over

The **age dependency ratio** is the ratio of "dependant" age persons (aged under 15 and over 64) to working age persons (aged 15-64), calculated per 100 persons.

$$\text{Rd} = \frac{P(0-14) + P(65+)}{P(15-64)} \times 100$$

where:

- Rd   - The age dependency ratio
- P(0-14)   - The population aged 0-14
- P(15-64)   - The working age population (aged 15-64)
- P(65+)   - The population aged 65 and over

2. **Data source**

The data used to determine the usual resident population and international migration come from:
- *administrative sources*
  - the Directorate for Persons Records and Database Management – the National Register of Persons Records

o the Passports General Directorate
o the General Inspectorate for Immigration

- *statistical sources* – the results of exhaustive statistical surveys on birth rate and death rate, for the number of live births and deceased persons in the analysed time period (based, in their turn, on administrative sources).

The data on the flows of emigrants and immigrants were estimated on the basis of various data sources, in particular the following: the data provided by the national statistical offices of Italy and Spain, the mirror statistics on international migration (the immigrants from Romania declared by the other states are emigrants as far as Romanian statistics are concerned, and the emigrants to Romania declared by the other states are immigrants as far as national statistics are concerned), the data provided by administrative sources (e.g. the number of immigrants provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration).

The statistics on the usual resident population and international migration are estimated in accordance with the provisions of the European regulations in force:

o Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers, as subsequently amended;

o Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics.

3. Calculation method

The method used to calculate the "usual resident population" indicator is the **components method**:

$$P_{t+1} = P_t + N_{t,t+1} - D_{t,t+1} + \Delta M^r_{t,t+1}$$

where:

- P_{t+1} - The usual resident population at moment t+1;

- P_t - The usual resident population at moment t;

- $N_{t,t+1}$ - The number of children born alive in the t – t+1 period, whose mothers had their usual residence in Romania at the time of giving birth;

- $D_{t,t+1}$ - The number of persons who died in the t – t+1 period, who had their usual residence in Romania at the time of their death;

- $\Delta M^r_{t,t+1}$ - The net long-term temporary international migration in the t – t+1 period;

Note: *The usual resident population on 1st January also includes records of births and deaths occurred abroad and in the country prior to the t moment and which were declared late in the civil status offices.*

4. Periodicity

The usual resident population and international migration are estimated on an annual basis.

5. Data revision policy

Considering the provisional nature of the vital events (births and deaths) that occur abroad and of long-term temporary international migration, **the data on the usual resident population of Romania on 1st January 2016 and those relating to the long-term temporary international migration flows are provisional** and will be revised by the end of the year. The revised data will be available in the TEMPO database of the National Institute of Statistics (www.insse.ro) as of mid-January 2017.