Domain: Population

The usual resident population on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016 down 110.7 thousand persons

- On 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016\textsuperscript{p}, the usual resident population amounted to 19 760 thousand persons, a drop of 110.7 thousand persons compared to 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2015.
- The main cause of this decline is the negative natural increase (-75 655 persons).
- The urban population and the female population are in the majority (53.8\% and 51.2\%, respectively).
- Demographic ageing became more pronounced; the gap between the elderly population aged 65 and over and the young population aged 0-14 widened to almost 400 thousand persons (3 436 thousand persons compared to 3 059 thousand persons).
- The age dependency ratio increased from 48.1 to 49.0 young and elderly persons per 100 adults.
- The long-term temporary international net migration was negative (-57 932 persons).

On 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016, the usual resident population in the urban area amounted to 10 634 thousand persons, a 0.6\% decrease compared to 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2015. The female population on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016 was 10 107 thousand persons, a drop of 0.6\% compared to the same date of the previous year.

Usual resident population by gender and age on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016

\[\text{The data of the graph (xls)}\]

\[\text{Provisional data; they are to be revised by the end of 2016 (see item 5 of the Methodological explanations) and will be available as of mid-January 2017}\]
Demographic ageing became more pronounced compared to 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2015, with a decrease in the share of young persons (aged 0-14) and an increase in the share of elderly persons (aged 65 and over). The ageing index increased from 109.6 (on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2015) to 112.3 elderly persons per 100 young persons (on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016).

The share of the population aged 0-14 in the total population remained constant (15.5\%) in the two years, but the share of the population aged 65 and over in the total population increased from 17.0\% in 2015 to 17.4\% on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016. Thus, the age dependency ratio increased from 48.1 (on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2015) to 49.0 young and elderly persons per 100 adults (on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2016).

Romania continues to be an emigration country. The net international migration during 2015\textsuperscript{p} was negative, with 58 thousand more emigrants than immigrants.

In 2015, unlike in 2014, more men than women emigrated (50.9\%). As far as immigrants are concerned, men were in the majority (53.6\%).

**Long-term temporary international migration by gender and age group in 2015**

![Long-term temporary international migration by gender and age group in 2015](data:image/png)

The data of the graph (xls)

Additional information:
For an accurate interpretation of the indicators, please see the Methodological explanations.

The next press release regarding the usual resident population on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2017 and long-term temporary international migration will be issued in August 2017, according to the press release calendar for 2017.

Press release archive: [http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/comunicate-de-presa-archiva](http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/comunicate-de-presa-archiva)

---

\textsuperscript{p} Provisional data; they are to be revised by the end of 2016 (see item 5 of the Methodological explanations) and will be available as of mid-January 2017