

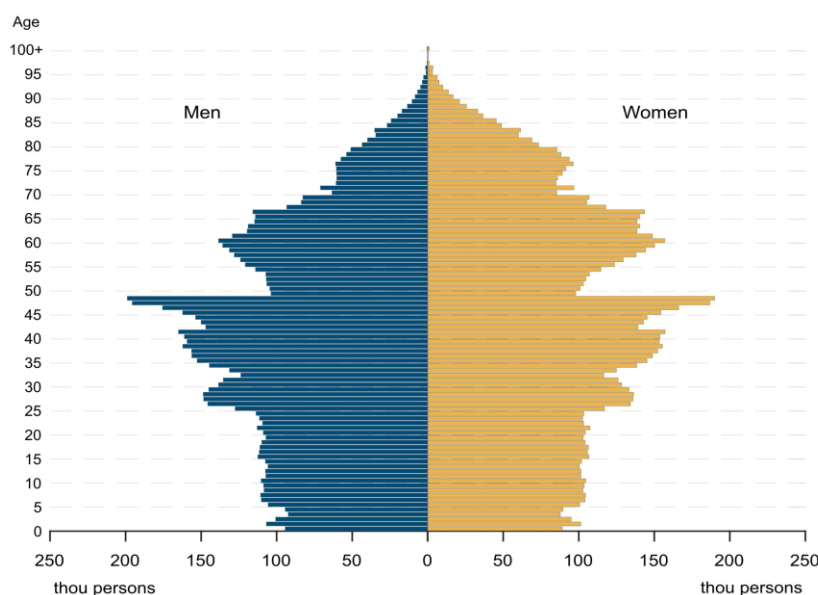
Domain: Population

The usual resident population on 1st January 2016 down 110.7 thousand persons

- On 1st January 2016^P, the usual resident population amounted to 19 760 thousand persons, a drop of 110.7 thousand persons compared to 1st 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 1st January 2016, the usual resident population in the urban area amounted to 10 634 thousand persons, a 0.6% decrease compared to 1st January 2015. The female population on 1st 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 1st January 2016



[The data of the graph \(xls\)](#)

^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

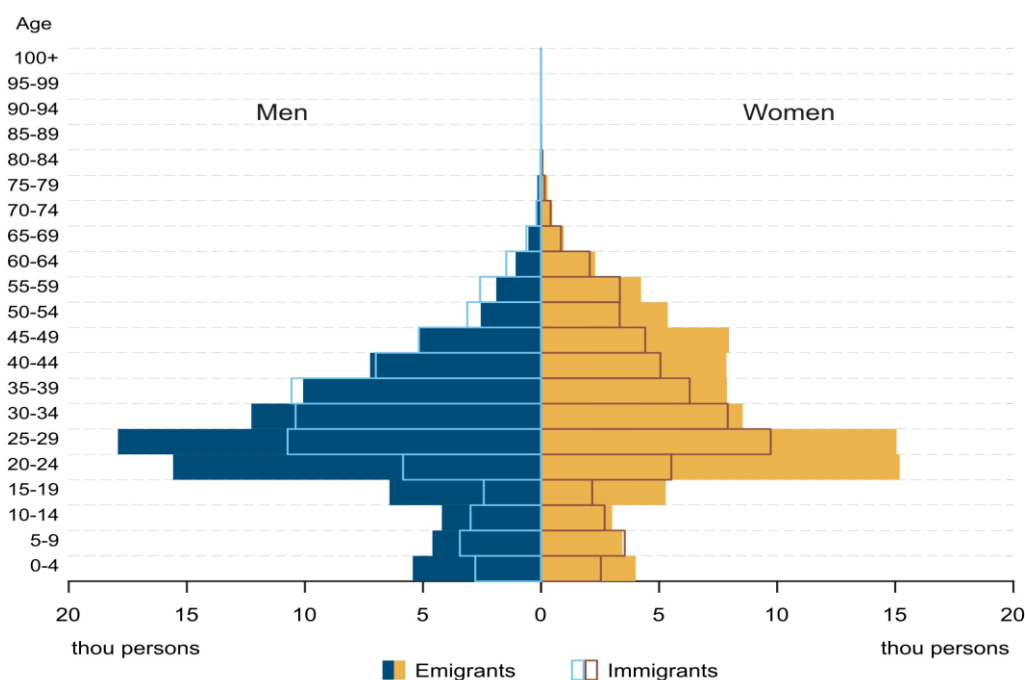
Demographic ageing became more pronounced compared to 1st January 2015, with a decrease in the share of young persons (aged 0-14) and an increase in the share of elderly persons (aged 65 and over). The ageing index increased from 109.6 (on 1st January 2015) to 112.3 elderly persons per 100 young persons (on 1st 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 1st January 2016. Thus, the age dependency ratio increased from 48.1 (on 1st January 2015) to 49.0 young and elderly persons per 100 adults (on 1st January 2016).

Romania continues to be an emigration country. The net international migration during 2015^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



[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 1st 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-arhiva>

Communication Department

E-mail: birou presa@insse.ro

Tel: +4021 3181869

^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