

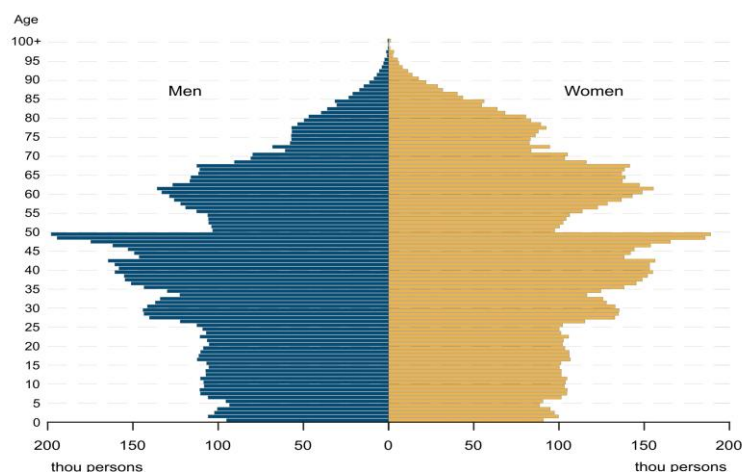
Domain: Population

The usually resident population* on 1st January 2017^p down 122.0 thousand persons

- On 1st January 2017^p, the usually resident population amounted to 19 638 thousand persons, a drop of 122.0 thousand persons compared to 1st January 2016.
- The main cause of this decline is the negative natural increase (the number of deceased persons exceeded the number of live births by 68,061 persons).
- The urban population, as well as the female population are in the majority (53.6% and 51.2%, respectively).
- Demographic ageing¹⁾ became more pronounced; the gap between the elderly population aged 65 and over and the young population aged 0-14 reaching almost 440 thousand persons (3 494 thousand persons compared to 3 054 thousand persons), rising from 371 thousand people on January 1st, 2016.
- The age dependency ratio²⁾ increased from 49.0 to 50.0 young and elderly persons per 100 adults.
- The long-term temporary international net migration was negative (-76 208 persons).

On 1st January 2017, the usually resident population in the urban area amounted to 10 528 thousand persons, a 1.0% decrease compared to 1st January 2016. The female population on 1st January 2017 was 10 059 thousand persons, a drop of 0.5% compared to the same date of the previous year.

Usually resident population by gender and age on 1st January 2017



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

^p Provisional data; they are to be revised by the end of 2017 (see item 5 of the [Methodological explanations](#)) and will be available as of mid-January 2018

¹⁾ **The ageing index** is the number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) per 100 young persons (aged under 15).

²⁾ **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.

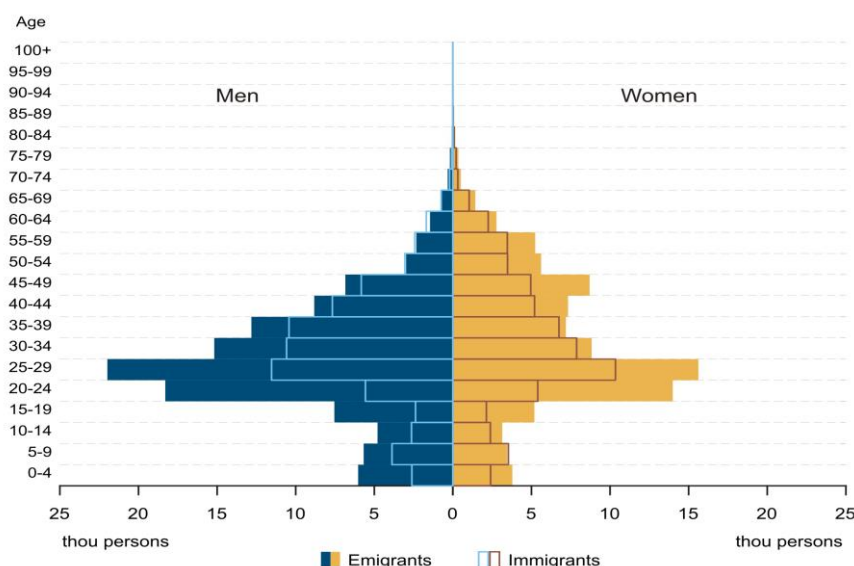
Demographic ageing became more pronounced compared to 1st January 2016, with an increase in the share of elderly persons (aged 65 and over). The ageing index increased from 112.1 (on 1st January 2016) to 114.4 elderly persons per 100 young persons (on 1st January 2017).

The share of the population aged 0-14 in the total population increased by only 0.1 percentage points (15.6% in 2017) as compared to 1st January 2016 (15.5%), being exceeded by 0.4 percentage points increase in the share of the population aged 65 and over in the total population (from 17.4% in 2016 to 17.8% on 1st January, 2017). Thus, the age dependency ratio increased from 49.0 (on 1st January 2016) to 50.0 young and elderly persons per 100 adults (on 1st January 2017).

Romania continues to be an emigration country, the phenomenon of emigration being the second biggest cause of the usually resident population decline. The net international migration during 2016^P was negative, with 76 thousand more emigrants than immigrants.

In 2016, more men than women emigrated (55.4%). As far as immigrants are concerned, men were in the majority (53.6%).

Long-term temporary international migration by gender and age group in 2016



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

Additional information:

***Usually resident population** represents all persons of Romanian nationality, foreign or stateless who have their usual residence in Romania for a period of at least 12 months.

For an accurate interpretation of the indicators, please see the [Methodological explanations](#).

The next press release regarding the usual resident population on 1st January 2018 and long-term temporary international migration will be issued in August 2018, according to the press release calendar for 2018.

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 2017 (see item 5 of the [Methodological explanations](#)) and will be available as of mid-January 2018