

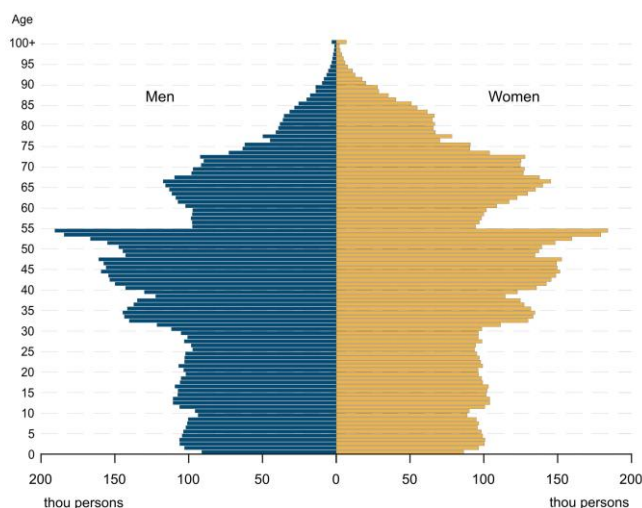
Domain: Population

The usually resident population* on 1st January 2022^P down 163.6 thousand persons

- On 1st January 2022^P, the usually resident population amounted to 19 038 thousand persons, a drop of 163.6 thousand persons compared to 1st January 2021.
- The main cause of this decline is the negative natural increase (the number of deceased persons exceeded the number of live births by 156 thousand persons); this value is adjusted with the number of births and deaths that were declared late at the civil status offices.
- The urban and the female population are in the majority (54.0% and 51.1%, respectively).
- Demographic ageing¹⁾ became more pronounced, rising to 123.6 elderly persons per 100 young persons under 15; the gap between the elderly population aged 65 and over and the young population aged 0-14 reaching 709 thousand persons (3,708 thousand persons compared to 2,999 thousand persons), rising from 678 thousand people on January 1st, 2021.
- The age dependency ratio²⁾ increased from 54.0 to 54.4 young and elderly per 100 adults.
- The long-term temporary international net migration was negative (-16100 persons).

On 1st January 2022, the usually resident population in the urban area amounted to 10,281 thousand persons, a 0.1% decrease compared to 1st January 2021. The female population on 1st January 2022 was 9,728 thousand persons, a drop of 0.9% compared to the same date of the previous year.

Usually resident population by sex and age on 1st January 2022



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

^P Provisional data estimated annually in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics; they are to be revised by the end of 2022 (see item 5 of the [Methodological explanations](#)) and will be available as of mid-January 2023;

According to the practice at EU level, starting with 2023, the need for data recalculation under comparability conditions with the results of the Population and Housing Census 2021 will be analyzed.

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.

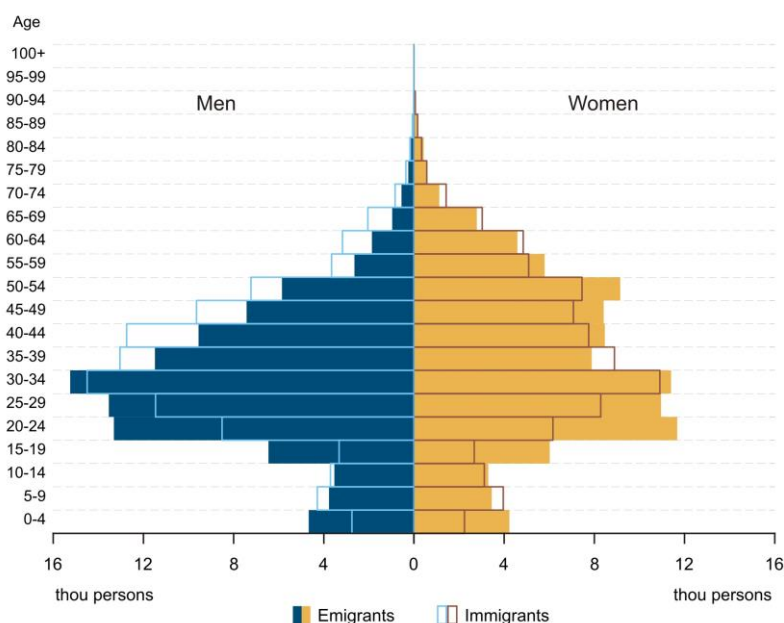
Demographic ageing became more pronounced compared to 1st January 2021, with an increase in the share of elderly persons (aged 65 and over). The ageing index increased from 122.4 (on 1st January 2021) to 123.6 elderly persons per 100 young persons (on 1st January 2022).

The share of the population aged 0-14 in the total population stagnated to 15.8%, while the share of the population aged 65 and over in the total population registered an increase of 0.2 percentage points (from 19.3% in 2021 to 19.5% on 1st January, 2022). Thus, the age dependency ratio increased from 54.0 (on 1st January 2021) to 54.4 young and elderly persons per 100 adults (on 1st January 2022).

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 2021^p was negative, with a little over 16 thousand more emigrants than immigrants.

In 2021, more men than women emigrated (50.2%). As far as immigrants are concerned, men were in the majority (54.7%).

Long-term temporary international migration by sex and age group in 2021



[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 usually resident population on 1st January 2023 and long-term temporary international migration will be issued according to the press release calendar for 2023.

Press release archive: <http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/comunicate-de-presa-arhiva>

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^p Provisional data; they are to be revised by the end of 2022 (see item 5 of the [Methodological explanations](#)) and will be available as of mid-January 2023.