

## Methodological notes

### 1. Definitions

**1.1 Legally resident population** represents the number of persons with **Romanian citizenship and domicile on the territory of Romania**, determined according to administrative-territorial criteria.

**Person domicile** is the address where he/she declares to have the main dwelling, registered in the identity card, as the state administrative bodies register it.

In other words, legally resident population represent *de jure* population and can include emigrants as well.

**The average age** of a population ( $\bar{x}$ ) was determined as arithmetic mean of interval middles, weighted with the number of persons of that age, according to the formula:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum (x + 0,5) \times P_x}{\sum P_x}$$

Where:  $\bar{x}$  = age in completed years;

$P_x$  = total population of age  $x$ ;

0.5 = half year considered as average equivalent of deviations' variation from the exact date of fulfillment of a certain age.

**The median age** of a population is that age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, such that half the total population is younger than this age, and the other half-older.

**The demographic ageing index** is calculated as the number of persons 65 years old and over per hundred persons under age 15.

### 1.2. Usually resident population

**Attention: legally resident population not to be confused with usually resident population!**

**Usually resident population** represents all the persons with Romanian citizenship, foreigners and without citizenship, who have their usual residence on Romanian territory. Thus, usually resident population represent *de facto* population that exclude emigrants, but include immigrants. Usually resident population at a certain date was determined according to international methodology and regulations in this field. Usual residence represents the place where one person usually spends daily rest period, without having in view temporary absences for recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatments or religious pilgrimages. There are considered as having their usual residence in a specific geographical zone only persons who lived at that usual residence for 12 months continuous period at least before the reference moment. Usual residence can be the same with the permanent residence or can be different, in case of persons who choose to settle their usual residence in another locality than that of permanent residence from the country or from abroad.

**Emigration** means the action by which one person who had the previous usual residence on the Romanian territory ceases to have his/her usual residence for a period that is, or is expected to be of at least 12 months.

**Immigration** means the action by which a person settles his/her usual residence on the Romanian territory for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, previously having the usual residence in another country.

**Methodological differences between the two indicators are presented as follows:**

|                                    | Usually resident population | Legally resident population                  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Residence/Domicile criteria</b> | Residence (usual residence) | Domicile                                     |
| <b>12 month treshold</b>           | Yes                         | No   |
| <b>Citizenship criteria</b>        | No                          | Yes  |
| <b>Data availability</b>           | County level                | Locality level (municipality, city, commune) |

## 2. Data sources

The data used to determinate the legally resident population came from two types of data sources:

- *Administrative sources:*
  - Directorate for Personal Records and Database Administration (DEPABD) –National Register of Persons Records.
  - General Directorate of Passports.
- *Statistical sources* – exhaustive statistical research on natality and mortality for the number of live births and deaths during the study period (based also on administrative sources).

## 3. Method for calculate

The method used to calculate the indicator „legally resident populations” is the **method of components**:

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

Where:

- $P_{t+1}$  - legally resident population, at the time t+1;
- $P_t$  - legally resident population, at the time t;
- $N_{t,t+1}$  - number of live-births, at the time t – t+1, whose mothers had a legal residence in Romania at the time of birth;
- $D_{t,t+1}$  - number of deaths, at the time t – t+1, which had a legal residence in Romania at the time of death;
- $\Delta M^d_{t,t+1}$  - definitive international migration balance, at the time t – t+1;
- $C_v$  - adjustment coefficient ages.

## 4. Data review policy

Considering the provisional character of data on demographic phenomena (births and deaths) occurred abroad, data on legally resident population on 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 2022 are provisional and will be reviewed in the second half of 2023 year. **Data on legally resident population on July 1st, 2022 will be available up to locality level (municipality, town and village), in TEMPO online database, and can be downloaded starting with November 16, 2022.**