

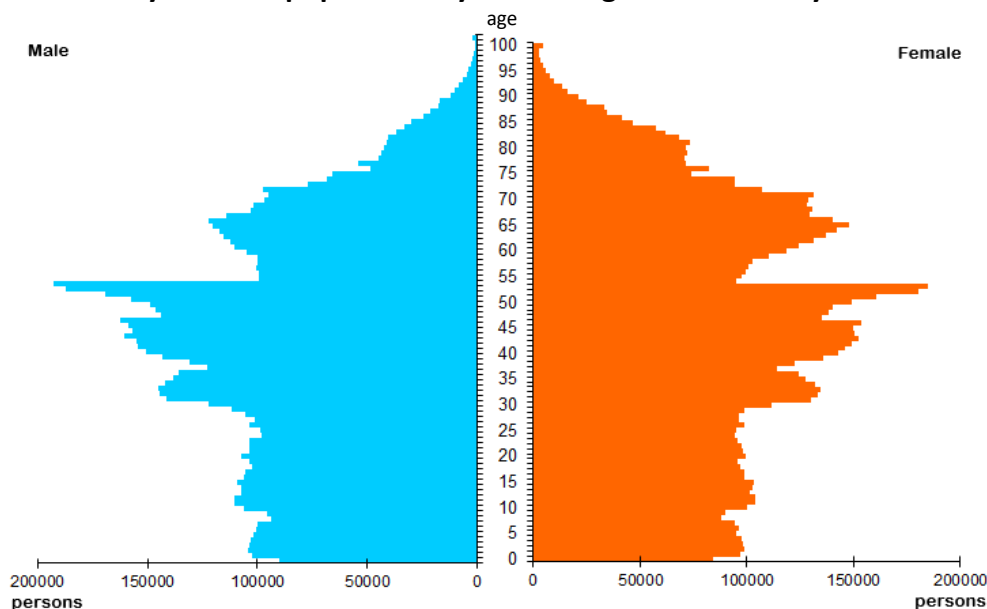
Domain: Population

The usually resident population* on 1st January 2021^P down 142.6 thousand persons

- On 1st January 2021^P, the usually resident population amounted to 19,186 thousand persons, a drop of 142.6 thousand persons compared to 1st January 2020.
- The main cause of this decline is the negative natural increase (the number of deceased persons exceeded the number of live births by 120,273 persons).
- The urban population, as well as the female population are in the majority (53.6% and 51.0%, respectively).
- Demographic ageing¹⁾ became more pronounced, rising to 123.9 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 715 thousand persons (3,707 thousand persons compared to 2,992 thousand persons), rising from 630 thousand people on January 1st, 2020.
- The age dependency ratio²⁾ increased from 53.0 to 53.6 young and elderly persons per 100 adults.
- The long-term temporary international net migration was negative (-28,825 persons).

On 1st January 2021, the usually resident population in the urban area amounted to 10,286 thousand persons, a 1.6% decrease compared to 1st January 2020. The female population on 1st January 2021 was 9,795 thousand persons, a drop of 0.7% compared to the same date of the previous year.

Usually resident population by sex and age on 1st January 2021



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

^P Provisional data; they are to be revised by the end of 2021 (see item 5 of the [Methodological explanations](#)) and will be available as of mid-January 2022

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.

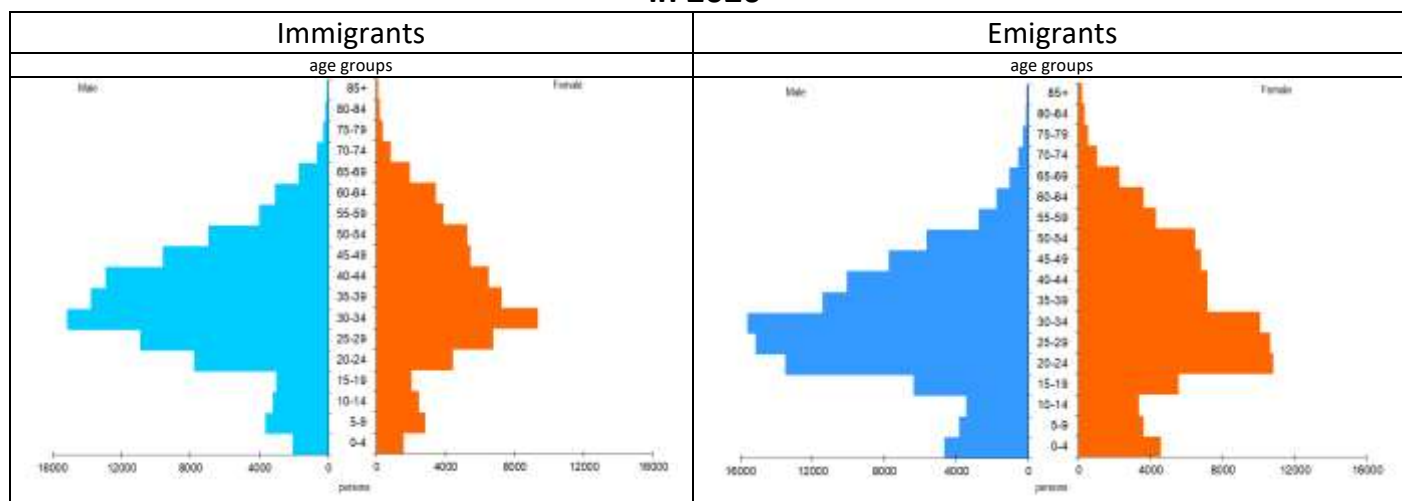
Demographic ageing became more pronounced compared to 1st January 2020, with an increase in the share of elderly persons (aged 65 and over). The ageing index increased from 120.8 (on 1st January 2020) to 123.9 elderly persons per 100 young persons (on 1st January 2021).

The share of the population aged 0-14 in the total population registered a decrease of 0.1 percentage points (from 15.7% in 2020 to 15.6% on 1st January, 2021), while the share of the population aged 65 and over in the total population registered an increase of 0.4 percentage points (from 18.9% in 2020 to 19.3% on 1st January, 2021). Thus, the age dependency ratio increased from 53.0 (on 1st January 2020) to 53.6 young and elderly persons per 100 adults (on 1st January 2021).

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 2020^p was negative, with almost 29 thousand more emigrants than immigrants.

In 2020, more men than women emigrated (54.1%). As far as immigrants are concerned, men were in the majority (60.5%).

Long-term temporary international migration by sex and age group in 2020



[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 2022 and long-term temporary international migration will be issued in August 2022, according to the press release calendar for 2022.

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

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