

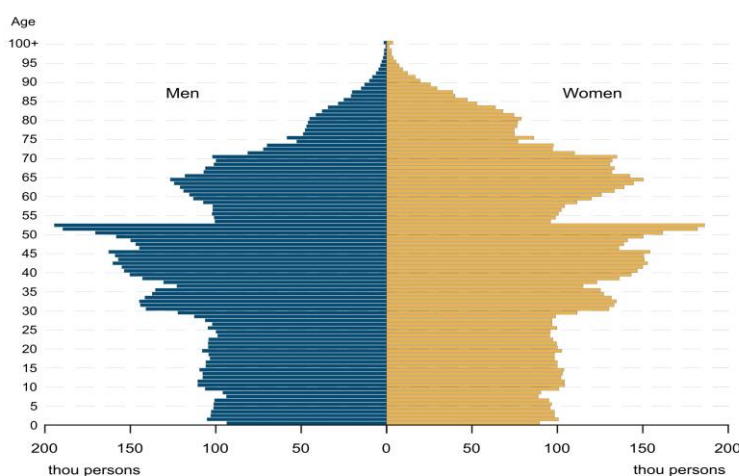
Domain: Population

The usually resident population* on 1st January 2020^p down 96.5 thousand persons

- On 1st January 2020^p, the usually resident population amounted to 19,318 thousand persons, a drop of 96.5 thousand persons compared to 1st January 2019.
- The main cause of this decline is the negative natural increase (the number of deceased persons exceeded the number of live births by 73,630 persons).
- The urban population, as well as the female population are in the majority (54.1% and 51.1%, respectively).
- Demographic ageing¹⁾ became more pronounced, rising to 121.3 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 643 thousand persons (3,664 thousand persons compared to 3,021 thousand persons), rising from 554 thousand people on January 1st, 2019.
- The age dependency ratio²⁾ increased from 52.0 to 52.9 young and elderly persons per 100 adults.
- The long-term temporary international net migration was negative (-30,591 persons).

On 1st January 2020, the usually resident population in the urban area amounted to 10,449 thousand persons, a 0.1% decrease compared to 1st January 2019. The female population on 1st January 2020 was 9,872 thousand persons, a drop of 0.4% compared to the same date of the previous year.

Usually resident population by gender and age on 1st January 2020



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

^p Provisional data; they are to be revised by the end of 2020 (see item 5 of the [Methodological explanations](#)) and will be available as of mid-January 2021

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.

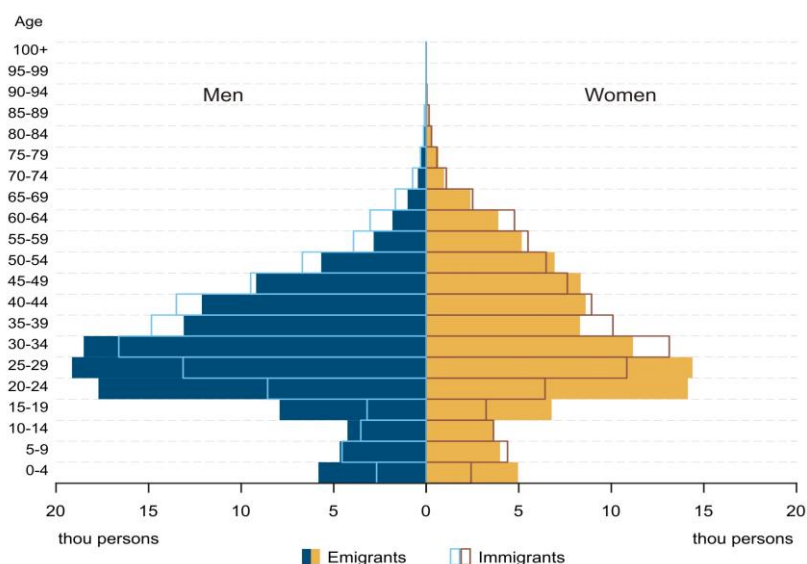
Demographic ageing became more pronounced compared to 1st January 2019, with an increase in the share of elderly persons (aged 65 and over). The ageing index increased from 118.2 (on 1st January 2019) to 121.3 elderly persons per 100 young persons (on 1st January 2020).

The share of the population aged 0-14 in the total population registered a decrease of 0.1 percentage points (from 15.7% in 2019 to 15.6% on 1st January, 2020), while the share of the population aged 65 and over in the total population registered an increase of 0.5 percentage points (from 18.5% in 2019 to 19.0% on 1st January, 2020). Thus, the age dependency ratio increased from 52.0 (on 1st January 2019) to 52.9 young and elderly persons per 100 adults (on 1st January 2020).

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 2019^p was negative, with 31 thousand more emigrants than immigrants.

In 2019, more men than women emigrated (54.3%). As far as immigrants are concerned, men were in the majority (53.7%).

Long-term temporary international migration by gender and age group in 2019



[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 2021 and long-term temporary international migration will be issued in August 2021, according to the press release calendar for 2021.

Press release archive: <https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/comunicate-de-presa-view>

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