
THE NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION BY RESIDENCE

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Abstract

In this article, the authors sought to highlight the current population situation resulting from the census completed in 2022.

The population by domicile is that which has its declared domicile in Romania, even if it does not always have its residence. Population by domicile should be the essential element in determining the voting quorum in elections, referenda and other such situations.

In establishing this indicator, we used the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics, also confirmed by the data that also exists at the local level to highlight an indicator that, in mid-2022, was 21,943,000 people, down from last year.

In using some correlations that exist in the structure of the population, domicile, sex, etc., we used statistical data, we performed some processing of the data using statistical-econometric tools.

At the same time, we sought to correlate these data with those resulting from the completed census in which the data on the population by residence is lower, around 19.5 million, but there is a population that has gone abroad in the meantime and probably maintains its domicile in Romania but has another residence.

Key words: population, residence, domicile, structure, evolution.

JEL classification: J30, J60

Introduction

In the analysis of this topic, we started from the definition of the population by domicile, which, in Romania, is quite important. Thus, the population by domicile represents the number of persons with Romanian citizenship and domicile on Romanian territory, domiciled according to territorial administrative criteria.

The person's domicile is the address at which he/she declares that he/she has the main residence, entered in the Identity Book as it is recorded by the administrative bodies of the state.

The population by domicile represents the *de jure* population which can sometimes also include emigrants who are on the territory of Romania and have declared their residence in this country.

Compared to the population by domicile, the resident population represents the totality of persons with Romanian citizenship, foreigners and stateless persons who habitually reside on the territory of Romania.

Residence is the *de facto* population, which excludes emigrants but includes immigrants. The resident population at a given date was determined according to the respective international methodology and regulations.

Usual residence is the place where a person usually spends his daily period of activity and rest, without taking into account temporary absences for recreation, vacations, visiting friends, abroad and others.

Only persons who have lived at their habitual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time are considered to have their habitual residence in a specific geographical area.

The usual residence can be the same as the domicile, but they can be different in the case of people who choose to establish their usual residence in a locality other than their domicile in the country or abroad. In this context, we also addressed the issues related to emigration, which means the action by which a person, who previously had habitual residence on the territory of Romania, ceases to have this habitual residence because he declared a residence of at least 12 months in another country.

On the other hand, migration means the action by which a person who previously had a habitual residence in a foreign territory settles in Romania and declares his residence for a period of at least 12 months, thus being considered a resident of Romania under the respective conditions.

The source of the data used to determine the population by domicile comes from two types of data sources, namely: administrative sources, such as the Directorate for the Records of Persons and the Administration of Databases or the National Register of Records of Persons, or the General Directorate of Passports; the second source is the statistical source, which presents the results of exhaustive statistical research, regarding the birth rate but also the mortality rate, respectively the number of newborns and those who died within the country in the studied interval.

The calculation base is a used statistical method, namely, it is the population by residence using the component method respectively, the population domiciled in Romania at the moment $T+1$ is equal to the population

domiciled in the country in the previous domain T, the number of births in the period T – (T+1) whose mothers were domiciled in Romania at the date of birth, the number of people who died in period T compared to period T+1 who were domiciled in Romania and the balance of emigration, which is the difference between immigration and emigration in the two moments of time. Of course, there is also an adjustment coefficient that ensures obtaining intermediate data.

At the same time, in this article we also referred to the number of Romanian citizens domiciled or residing abroad at the end of 2021. We used the data provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, supplemented by the data sent by the diplomatic missions abroad and from which it follows that at the end of 2021, the community of Romanian citizens settled abroad is approximately 5.7 million people. These are the ones that are registered at diplomatic and consular missions and that change, of course, but it is quite relative, since not all people who settled abroad reported their personal situation to diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

Literature review

Natural population evolution is an important topic that has been addressed by a number of researchers. Thus, Anghelache et al. (2018) highlighted the main indicators used in population analysis. Chéron et al. (2013) focused on the study of available jobs over the life cycle. Hili et al (2016) made a number of references to the globalizing workforce. Klein and Ventura (2009) analyzed the correlation between labor mobility and productivity. Krof et al (2013) directed their research towards the study of employer behaviour. Maestas et al. (2016) studied the impact of population aging on the labor force and, by implication, on productivity. A similar theme is addressed by Oster et al. (2013). Mortensen and Pissarides (2011) highlighted elements of unemployment theory.

Methodology

To make it easier to understand the study presented in this article, I have extracted the main methodological aspects used by the National Institute of Statistics. Thus, the resident population represents all persons with Romanian citizenship, foreigners and stateless, who have their usual residence on the territory of Romania. That is, the resident population represents the de facto population that excludes emigrants, but includes immigrants.

The resident population at a certain date was determined according to international methodology and regulations in the field. Usual residence is the place where a person usually spends his daily rest period, without taking

into account temporary absences for recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimages.

Only people who have lived at their usual residence for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months before the reference moment are considered to have their usual residence in a specific geographical area.

The habitual residence may be the same as the domicile or it may differ, in the case of persons who choose to establish their habitual residence in a locality other than their domicile in the country or abroad.

Emigration means the action by which a person who previously had habitual residence on the territory of Romania ceases to have habitual residence on its territory for a period that is or is expected to be at least 12 months.

Immigration means the action by which a person establishes his usual residence on the territory of Romania for a period that is or is expected to be at least 12 months, after having previously had his usual residence in another country.

The population by domicile represents the number of persons with Romanian citizenship and domicile on Romanian territory, delimited according to administrative-territorial criteria.

The person's domicile is the address at which he/she declares that he/she has the main residence, entered in the identity card, as recorded by the administrative bodies of the state. In other words, the population by domicile represents the *de jure* population which may also include emigrants.

The average age of the population represents the average age of a population, by age we mean that continuous demographic variable that expresses the time elapsed from the date of birth of a person to a certain moment of observation. It is determined by the formula:

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

where: x = age in completed years;

P_x = the number of inhabitants of age x ;

0,5 = half a year considered as the average equivalent of the variation of deviations from the exact date of reaching a certain age.

The median age is an indicator that divides the population of a country into two equal parts, the median age being the middle value.

The population aging index represents the number of elderly people, aged 65 and over, per 100 young people, under 15 years old.

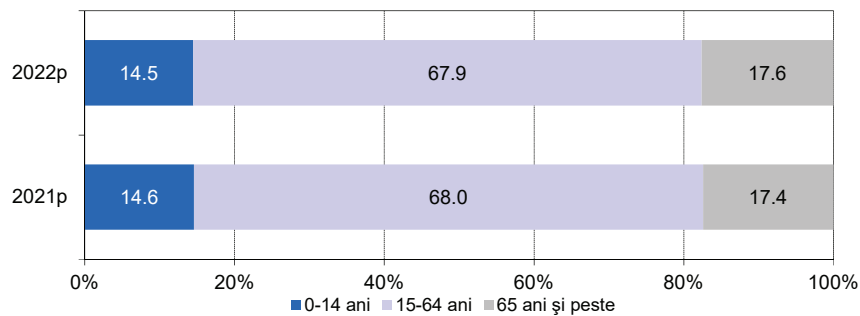
Data, Results and Discussion

On July 1, 2022, the population by residence in the urban environment was 12,337 thousand people, down from July 1, 2021 (0.6%). Also, the female population on July 1, 2022 was 11,234 thousand people, down by over 51 thousand people compared to the same date of the previous year.

The demographic aging process intensified compared to July 1, 2021, by increasing (by 0.2%) the share of the elderly population (aged 65 and over) and by the slight decrease (by 0.1%) of the share of young people (0-14 years).

Structure of the population by residence by large age groups, on July 1, 2021

Figure 1

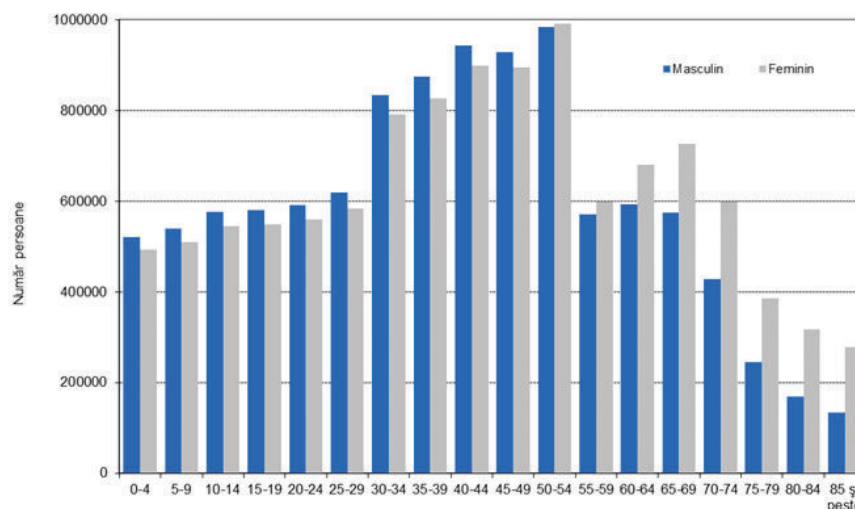


Source: INS. Data processed by the authors.

The demographic aging index increased from 119.3 (as of July 1, 2021) to 121.1 elderly persons per 100 young persons (as of July 1, 2022). Also, the average age of the population was 42.1 years, 0.1 years higher than on July 1, 2021. The median age was 42.6 years, increasing by 0.2 years compared to July 1, 2021.

Population by residence by age group and sex, on July 1, 2022

Figure 2



Source: INS. Data processed by the authors.

On July 1, 2022, the largest share in the total population was held by the 50-54 age group (9.0%). Among males, the share of this age group was 9.2%, and among females 8.8%. The share of the 0-4-year group was 4.6%, lower than that of the 5-9-year group (4.8%) and the 10-14-year group (5.1%).

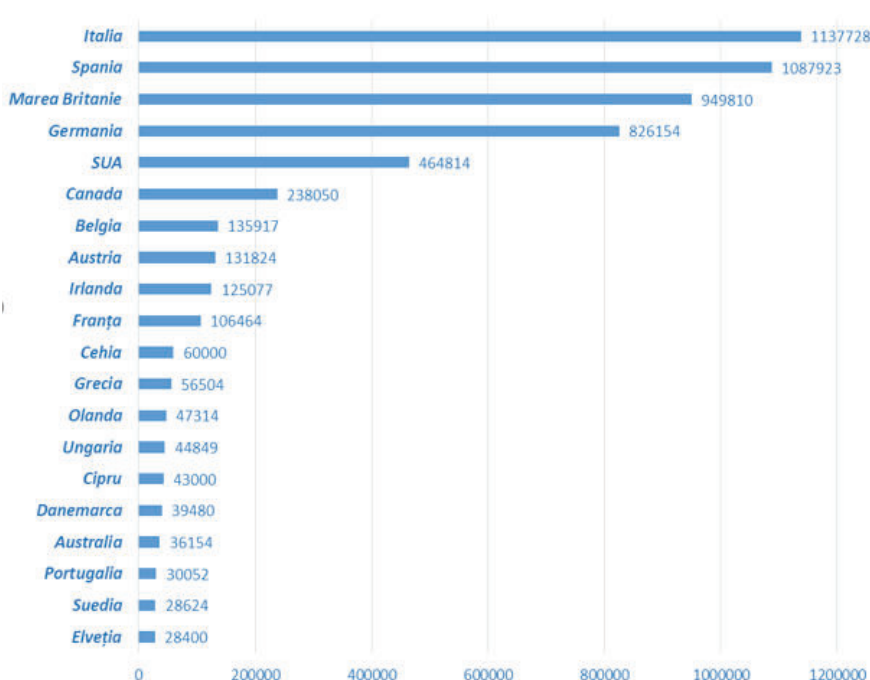
The most recent statistical data on the presence of Romanian citizens abroad, made available by the authorities of the states of residence responsible for the records of foreigners, were transmitted by the diplomatic missions/consular offices, at the end of 2021.

According to the figures made available to Romanian diplomatic missions and consular offices by local authorities, the size of the community of Romanian citizens settled abroad is approximately 5.7 million people.

Figure number 3 shows the situation of the countries according to the number of Romanian citizens domiciled or residing abroad in 2021.

The situation of the countries according to the number of Romanian citizens domiciled or residing abroad in 2021

Figure 3



We find that Italy occupies a leading place in terms of the situation of Romanian citizens domiciled or residing abroad in 2021 (1,137,728 Romanians), closely followed by Spain and Great Britain. At the opposite pole are Switzerland, Spain and Portugal with a number of approximately 30,000 Romanians.

The real size of the Romanian community abroad presents a certain degree of relativity. On the one hand, as a rule, Romanian citizens who have also acquired the citizenship of the state of residence were deleted from the databases of foreign immigration services, as they were no longer registered and could no longer be identified in the official records at the local level as Romanian citizens. It can thus be estimated that, abroad, people with double or multiple citizenships, one of which is Romanian citizenship, reach a significant proportion. On the other hand, the respective records do not include Romanian citizens who have not legally regulated their legal situation in relation to the state of residence.

A particular problem arises at the level of the European Union, where the majority of Romanian citizens living abroad, approximately 3.9 million people, live.

Conclusions

A series of conclusions emerge from the study of this article. First, the population by domicile has decreased year by year, reaching below 20 million in the year 2022. This is due to deaths as well as emigrations which were much more numerous than immigrations.

Another conclusion is that the population by domicile may continue to decrease due to the living conditions and the economic aspect aimed at by a number of Romanian citizens, who leave and settle abroad, especially in the European Union, based on the criterion of free movement of the person in the European Union.

Some of those who go abroad to find a temporary or longer-term, better-paid job eventually decide and stay permanently in these countries.

Another conclusion is that special measures must be taken to provide support, especially to the younger generation, to find jobs and stop emigrating for economic interests.

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