

Intra-EU data exchange

A method for improving migration statistics

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Towards more agile social statistics

SESSION: Statistics on intra-EU mobility

*Intra-EU data exchange - a method
for improving migration statistics*

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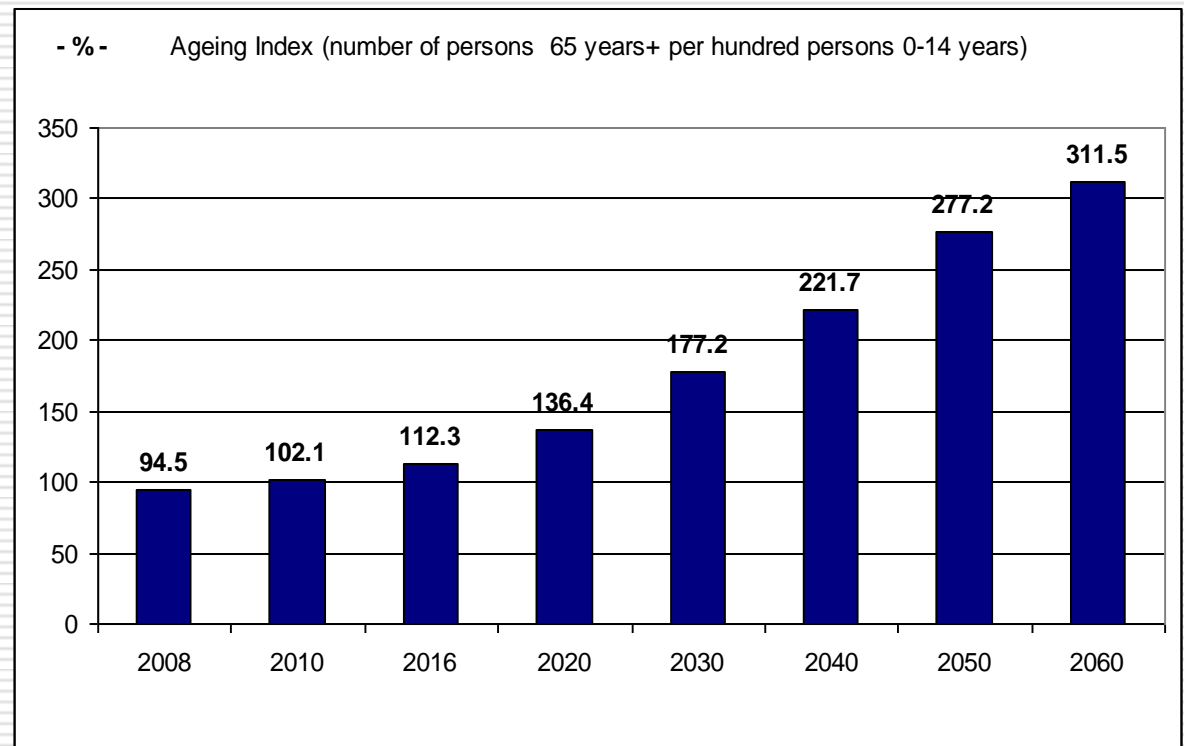
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Content

- ❑ Few elements on demographic context
 - ❑ EU requirements
 - ❑ Main difficulties in measuring resident population and international migration
 - ❑ New approach on migration statistics
 - ❑ Strengths and weaknesses
 - ❑ Some figures
 - ❑ Conclusions/proposals
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Few elements on demographic context

- At 1st of January 2016, RO resident population = 19760.0 thou, down by 17.5% (3.45 million persons) since 1990;
- 2 main reasons for drastic decline:
 - Population ageing (negative natural increase + increase of life expectancy)
 - Emigration (2 peaks: 2004 and 2007)



EU requirements

□ Regulations in force:

- no 763/2008 on Population Census
- no 862/2007 on statistics on migration
- no 1260/2013 and no 205/2014 on European demographic statistics

□ Requesting to:

- Measure resident population and international migration according to concept of usual residence and presence/absence (including intention) for a length of at least 12 months on the MS territory
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Main difficulties in measuring resident population and international migration

- ❑ Immigrants+emigrants for Romanian citizens = data available only for definitive migration
 - ❑ Immigration for other citizenship = data available mainly for those outside EU
 - ❑ Lack of data sources for measuring real size of migration, especially of emigration
 - ❑ Lack of data sources for measuring the usual resident population
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New approach on migration statistics

- Solution = Estimation based on combination of methods and data sources:
 - Econometric model based on small-area estimation techniques (SAE), which allows to estimate the structure of migrants at national, regional and county level
 - Annual flows of migrants for the 2002+ provided by ISTAT-Italy and INE-Spain
 - Mirror international migration (Eurostat database and data from other National Statistical Institutes)
 - Administrative sources
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New approach on migration statistics

- **Trilateral** meeting of IT, ES and RO, facilitated by Eurostat, on the exchange of methodological best practices and provisional data to prepare the migration data required under Regulation (EC) 862/2007
 - Meeting - held on 27.11.2012
 - Reason: IT and ES = main countries of destination for migration of RO citizens (app. 75%)
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New approach on migration statistics

□ **Trilateral Agreement** on flow data:

- Provided on a bilateral basis detailed multi-dimensional aggregate files, showing the absolute frequency for the combinations of values for: immigrants with previous country of residence RO and emigrants with next country of residence RO **disaggregated by individual citizenship, country of birth, sex and age**
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New approach on migration statistics

□ **Trilateral Agreement** on flow data:

- Data are supplied by ES and IT on an annual basis in December of year x for the reference year $x-1$
 - First, a fully revised data series for 2002-2011 were sent in December 2012 by ISTAT (IT) and in May 2013 by INE (ES) (for ES - revised on the basis of the 2011 census results)
 - Afterwards, in each December, annual flow data are supplied by IT and ES
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Strengths and weaknesses

□ Strengths:

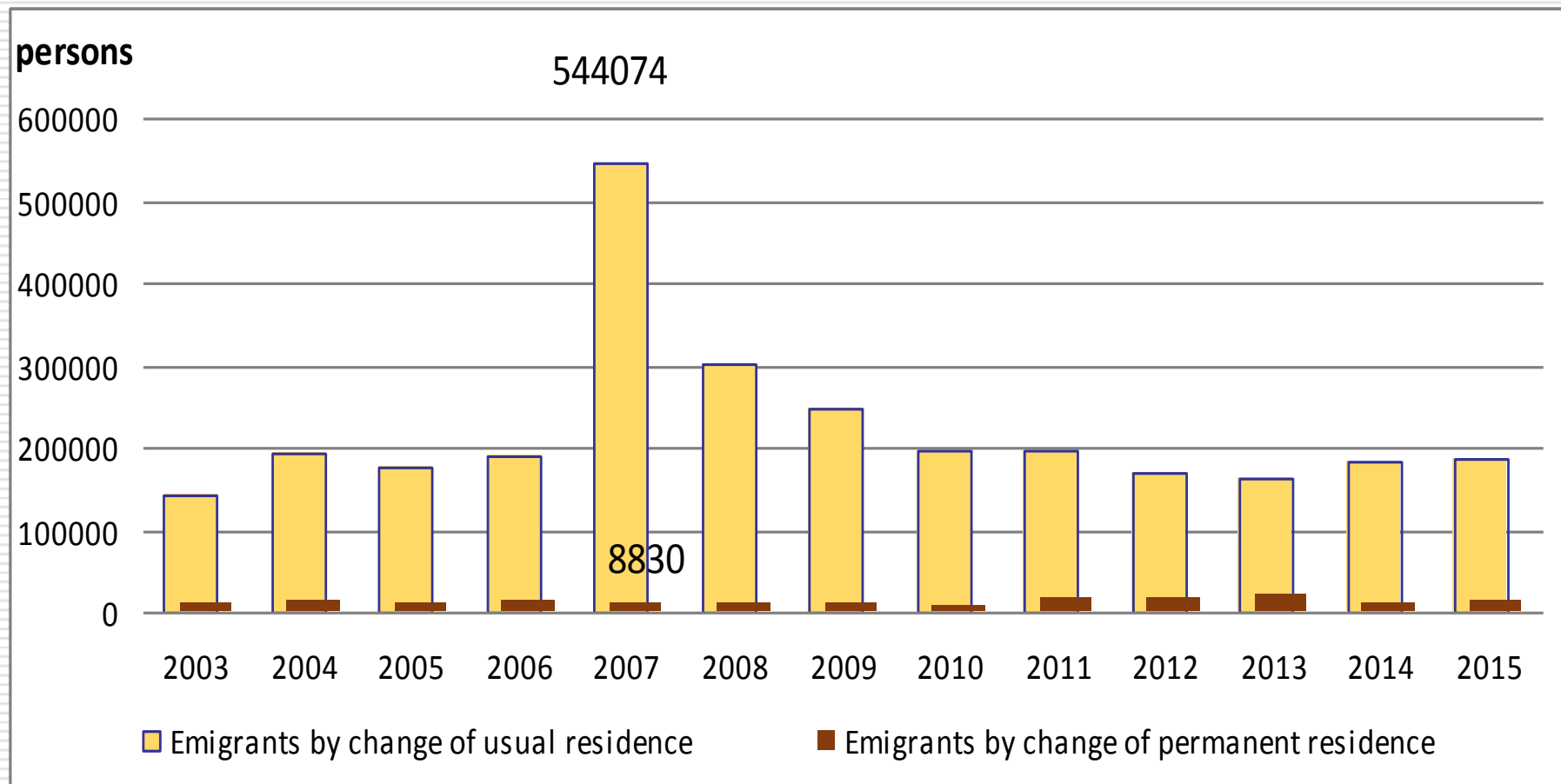
- Use of combination of data sources allowed considerable improvement of estimates on E and I (confirmed by statistics published annually by the MS)
 - Very detailed data series on migrant flows from IT and ES ensures good estimation in terms of size and structure by requested variables of the annual flows for international migration
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Strengths and weaknesses

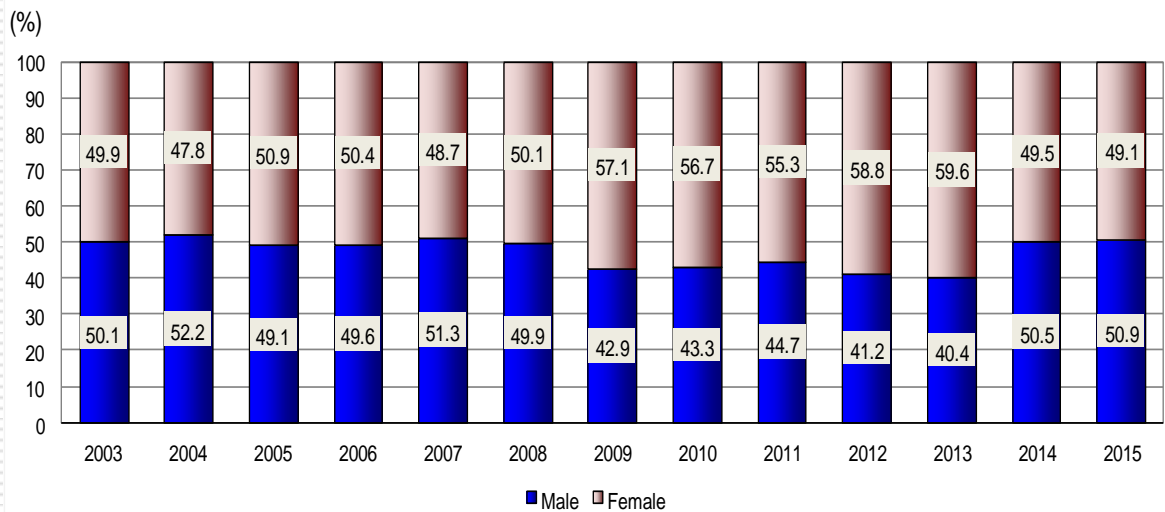
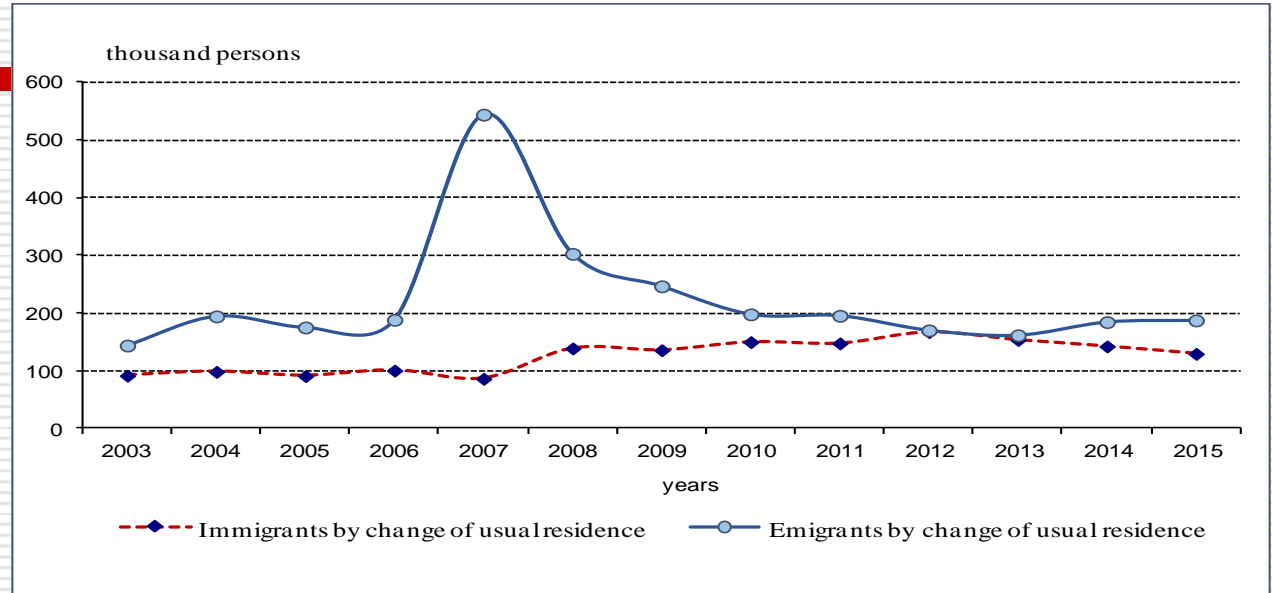
□ Weaknesses

- “Intention to stay more than 12 months”
 - Circular migration
 - Returnees (return of migrants back in Romania)
 - Romanian emigrants leaving from Italy and Spain and going to another country (not Romania)
 - Estimates at low (NUTS5) territorial level are not accurate
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Annual flows of emigrants – by permanent and usual residence

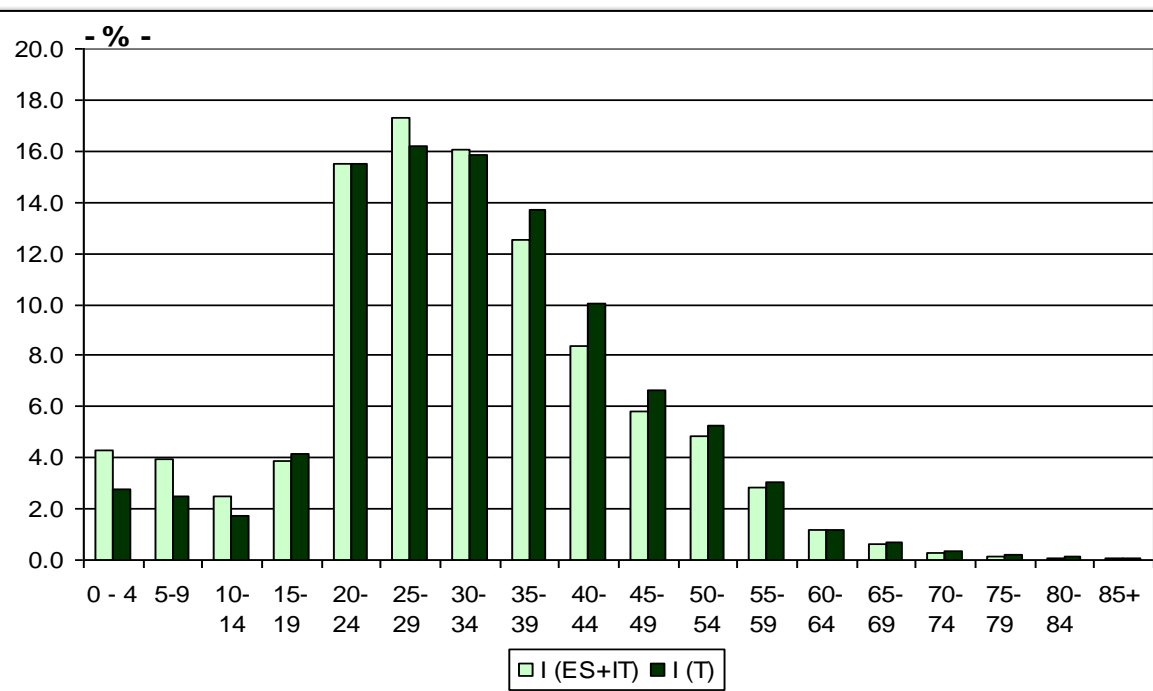
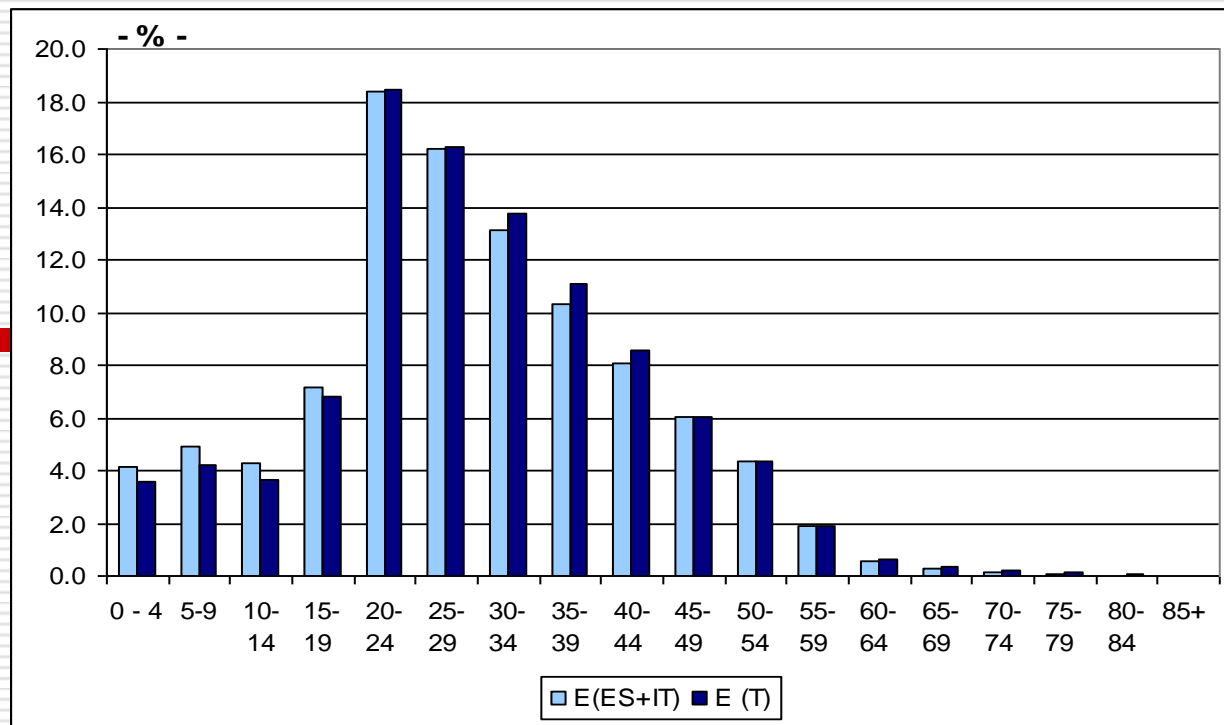


Annual E and I flows



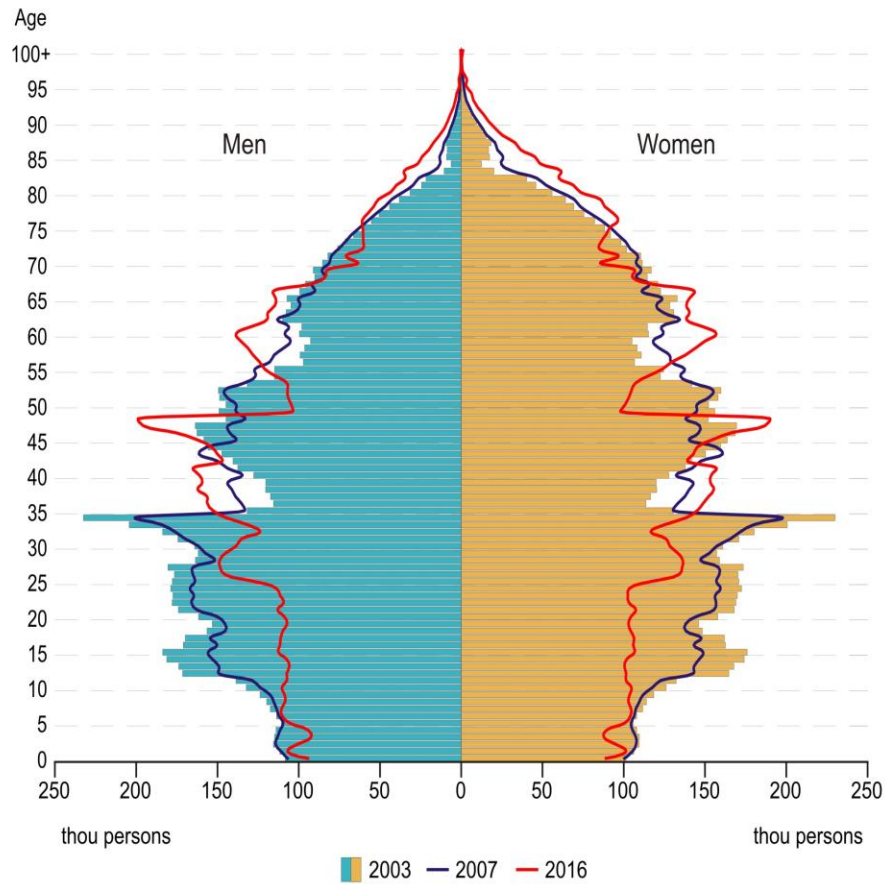
**Annual E
flow
structure
by
gender**

Structure by age groups for total **E** flow in 2008 vs. structure of **E** flow as supplied by INE and ISTAT

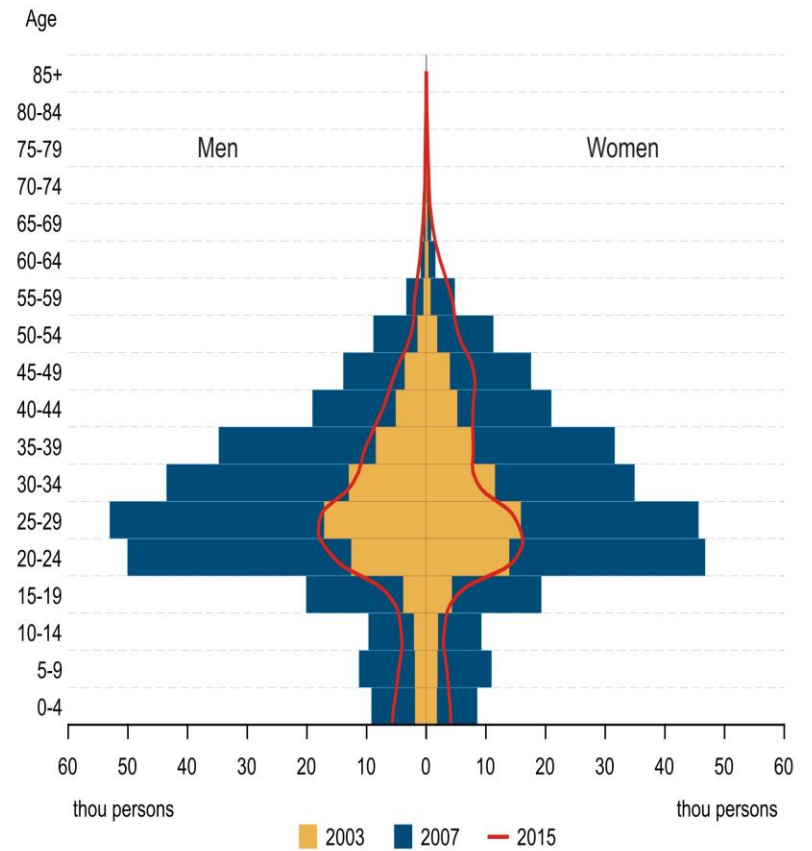


Structure by age groups for total **I** flow in 2008 vs. structure of **I** flow as supplied by INE and ISTAT

Pyramid of usual resident population on January 1st, 2003, 2007 and 2016

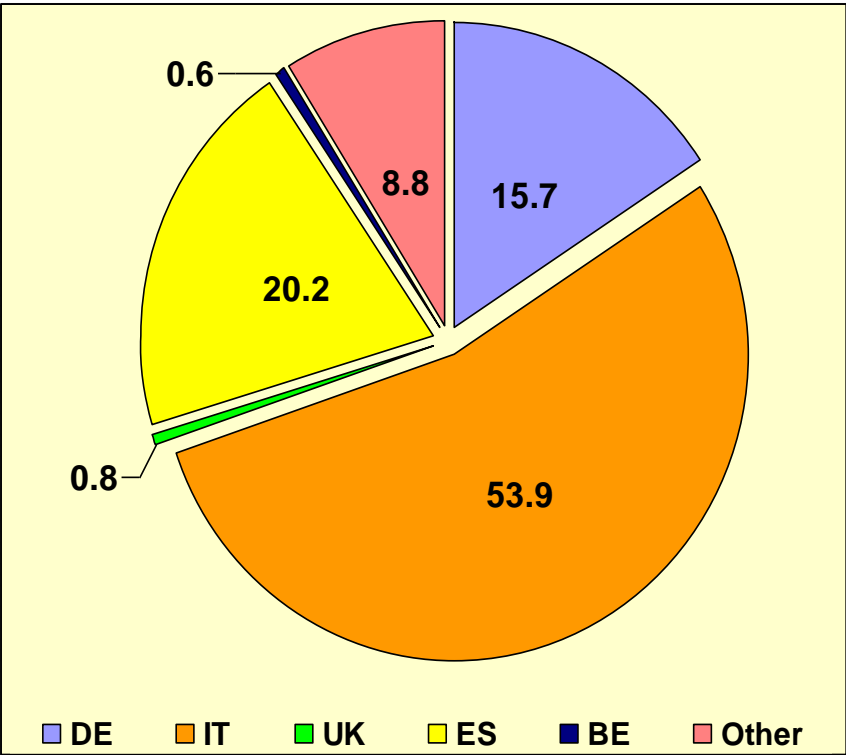


Pyramid of Emigrants in 2003, 2007 and 2015

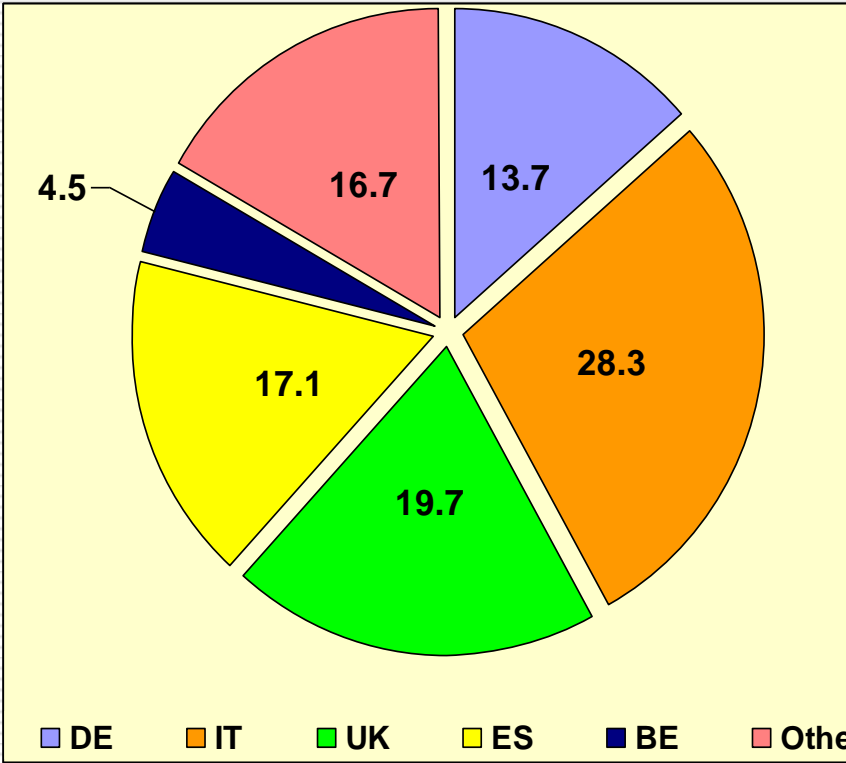


Emigrants by country of destination

2008



2014



Conclusions/proposals

- ❑ TRILATERAL Agreement = example of good practices
 - ❑ Continuing collaboration with ES and IT and
 - ❑ Developing /extending bilateral collaboration with other countries (with potential of receivers for RO citizens)
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**Why not a
pattern/approach
similar to Trilateral
Agreement to be
applied at EU level
for all MS?!**



Thank you for your attention!
