



# Dissemination of demographic data by Eurostat

**UNSD Expert Group on Demographic Yearbook System  
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Session 4 - Dissemination**

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# Framework

- *Eurostat is an international body (a directorate-general of the European Commission) collecting demographic data from NSOs (like UNSD) and producing population projections (like UNPD)*
- *The dissemination and communication strategy and tools are defined at corporate level*

# Eurostat dissemination policy

- Access for everyone to the same information at the same moment in time (**principle of impartial dissemination**)
- Custom-designed analyses and extractions are provided when feasible and made public
- Copyright: **free re-use** of all material published on its website (with **some exceptions**)  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/about/policies/copyright>

# Dissemination channels

- *Data and metadata*
  - **Database**
  - **Dedicated section**
  - **Methodological manuals**
- *Communication*
  - **News Releases, What's New, social media**
- *Analyses*
  - **Statistics Explained, corporate publications**
- *Users support*

# The core: the Eurostat database

Data navigation tree

- Database by themes
  - General and regional statistics
  - Economy and finance
  - Population and social conditions
    - Demography and migration (demo)
      - Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (demo\_gind)
      - Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level (NUTS 3) (demo\_r\_gind3)
      - Population (demo\_pop)
      - Fertility (demo\_fer)
      - Mortality (demo\_mor)
      - Immigration (migr\_immi)
      - Emigration (migr\_emi)
      - Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr\_acqn)
      - Marriages and divorces (demo\_nup)
      - Asylum and managed migration (migr)
      - Population projections (proj)
      - Population and housing census (cens)

Among most popular Eurostat datasets with over one million extractions / year

Bulk downloads (tsv, sdmx) and web services (sdmx, jason,...) available

External tool: R package "eurostat"



**Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (demo\_gind)**  
 Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)  
 Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata
<b>Reference metadata</b>
<a href="#">1. Contact</a>
<a href="#">2. Metadata update</a>
<a href="#">3. Statistical presentation</a>
<a href="#">4. Unit of measure</a>
<a href="#">5. Reference Period</a>
<a href="#">6. Institutional Mandate</a>
<a href="#">7. Confidentiality</a>
<a href="#">8. Release policy</a>
<a href="#">9. Frequency of dissemination</a>
<a href="#">10. Accessibility and clarity</a>
<a href="#">11. Quality management</a>
<a href="#">12. Relevance</a>
<a href="#">13. Accuracy</a>
<a href="#">14. Timeliness and punctuality</a>
<a href="#">15. Coherence and comparability</a>
<a href="#">16. Cost and Burden</a>
<a href="#">17. Data revision</a>
<a href="#">18. Statistical processing</a>
<a href="#">19. Comment</a>
<a href="#">Related Metadata</a>
<a href="#">Annexes (including footnotes)</a>

National metadata		
<b>National reference metadata</b>		
National metadata produced by countries and released by Eurostat		
<a href="#">Belgium</a>	<a href="#">Bulgaria</a>	<a href="#">Czechia</a>
<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="#">Estonia</a>
<a href="#">Ireland</a>	<a href="#">Greece</a>	<a href="#">Spain</a>
<a href="#">France</a>	<a href="#">Croatia</a>	<a href="#">Italy</a>
<a href="#">Cyprus</a>	<a href="#">Latvia</a>	<a href="#">Lithuania</a>
<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	<a href="#">Hungary</a>	<a href="#">Malta</a>
<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	<a href="#">Austria</a>	<a href="#">Poland</a>
<a href="#">Portugal</a>	<a href="#">Romania</a>	<a href="#">Slovenia</a>
<a href="#">Slovakia</a>	<a href="#">Finland</a>	<a href="#">Sweden</a>



# Simplifying the access: main tables

Tables by themes

- General and regional statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
  - Demography and migration (t\_demo)
    - Population (t\_demo\_pop)
      - ZIP Population on 1 January (tps00001) ⓘ
      - ZIP Population as a percentage of EU27 (from 2020) population (tps00005) ⓘ
      - ZIP Population change - crude rates of total change, natural change and net migration plus adjustment (tps00019) ⓘ **Link to Tables, Graphs and Maps interface**
      - ZIP Population by age group (tps00010) ⓘ
      - ZIP Proportion of population aged 65 and over (tps00028) ⓘ
      - ZIP Old-age-dependency ratio (tps00198) ⓘ
      - ZIP Population without the citizenship of the reporting country (tps00157) ⓘ
      - ZIP Foreign-born population (tps00178) ⓘ
      - ZIP Women per 100 men (tps00011) ⓘ
      - ZIP Population density (tps00003) ⓘ
      - ZIP Population on 1 January by NUTS 2 region (tgs00096) ⓘ
      - ZIP Population change by NUTS 2 region - Crude rates of total change, natural change and net migration plus adjustment (tgs00099) ⓘ
      - ZIP Population density by NUTS 2 region (tgs00024) ⓘ
      - ZIP Total and land area by NUTS 2 region (tgs00002) ⓘ (Important information)
    - Fertility (t\_demo\_fer) M
    - Mortality (t\_demo\_mor) M
    - Immigration (t\_migr\_immi)
    - Emigration (t\_migr\_emi)
    - Acquisition and loss of citizenship (t\_migr\_acqn)
    - Marriage and divorce (t\_demo\_nup) M

# Dedicated Section: a single entry point to available material

## General overview

The screenshot shows the 'General overview' section of the Eurostat website. It features a 'HIGHLIGHTS' section with three main items: 'Visualise population data for your country', 'Find out about asylum applications', and 'Who acquired an EU citizenship and where?'. Below this is an 'EXPLORE FURTHER' section with 'You in the EU' and 'Census hub'. A 'DIRECT ACCESS TO...' section provides icons for 'Demography & migration', 'Population projections', 'Population & housing census', 'Asylum & managed migration', and 'Migrant integration'.

## Demography

The screenshot shows the 'Demography' section of the Eurostat website. The header includes the Eurostat logo and navigation links for 'News', 'Data', 'Publications', and 'About Eurostat'. The main content area is titled 'POPULATION (DEMOGRAPHY, MIGRATION AND PROJECTIONS)' and includes an 'OVERVIEW' section. A red box highlights the 'Data' section, which lists 'Main tables', 'Database', 'Population projections', 'Visualisations', 'Publications', 'Methodology', and 'Legislation'. The 'OVERVIEW' section provides a detailed description of the data collection process and its use.

Among most popular thematic sections with about 40 000 views/month

# Drawing attention to the data

## ***New Releases***

- *Targeted specifically to journalists*
- *Main trigger: data release*
- *Text, visuals, notes, tables in a set template*
- *To be turned into news articles*
- *Annual calendar on the website, with a provisional date 2 weeks before the release and confirmed date on Friday before the release*
- *Published in English, French and German*

## ***What's New***

- *Targeted to a broader audience*
- *Main trigger: users' interest*
- *Short and simple free text, social-media friendly visual*
- *To raise interest to explore data further; to be shared on social media*
- *Weekly planning. Selected topics of potential media interest are announced on Friday the week before.*
- *Published in English only*



# Examples in demography

## News Release

eurostat newsrelease

155/2020 - 19 October 2020

Weekly deaths statistics - March to June 2020  
**Almost 170 000 additional deaths in the EU**  
 A peak in late March - early April

In 2020, among the 26 EU Member States for which data are available, there were 168 000 more deaths during weeks 10-26 (March – June) than the average number of deaths during the same period over the four years 2016 to 2019. These data include all deaths, irrespective of their causes, but can be useful for assessing the direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the European population.

The peak of 36 000 additional deaths compared to the four year average was in week 14 (end March – beginning April). As from week 19 (beginning of May), there were under 5 000 additional deaths each week compared with the four year average. In week 25 (just after mid-June), 2 200 fewer deaths were recorded in 2020.

**Spain and Italy - worst hit countries**

Among the EU Member States, for which data are available, the highest number of additional deaths in 2020 during weeks 10-26 compared to the four year average 2016 to 2019 was recorded in Spain (48 000) followed closely by Italy (46 000), France (30 000), Germany and the Netherlands (each around 10 000). The remaining 21 Member States accounted together for 25 000 additional deaths in the same period.

ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Referenced by about 230 media articles worldwide in the first 3 days after publication

## What's new

eurostat  
 Your key to European statistics

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Type a keyword, a publication title, a dataset title...

News Data Publications About Eurostat Help

European Commission > Eurostat > Products Eurostat News > Childbirth at older age: regions compared

**Childbirth at older age: regions compared**

21/10/2020

In 2018, there were 4.25 million live births across the EU. The median age of women at childbirth was 30.8 years, while approximately 1 in 20 births (5.2%) across the EU were to women aged 40 or more.

The EU regions with the highest shares of births to women aged 40 or more were concentrated over much of Ireland, Spain and Italy. High shares were also recorded, among others, in the capital regions of Greece, Hungary and Portugal.

In 2018, the Spanish region of Galicia recorded the highest proportion of live births among mothers aged 40 or more: its share of 12.0% was more than twice the EU average. Galicia was closely followed by the Italian island of Sardinia (12.0%) and relatively high shares were also recorded in two other Spanish regions: Principado de Asturias and Comunidad de Madrid (both 11.7%), as well as Lazio in Italy (11.5%).

**Live births to mothers aged ≥ 40 years, 2018**  
 (% of total number of live births, by NUTS 2 regions)

Legend: < 3.0, 3.0 - < 4.5, 4.5 - < 6.0, 6.0 - < 7.5, ≥ 7.5

EU 5.2%

Source dataset: demc\_r\_fagec

ec.europa.eu/eurostat

In contrast, just 2.2% of all live births in Východné Slovensko (Slovakia) and Prov. West-Vlaanderen (Belgium) were to mothers aged 40 or more, followed by two Dutch regions: Drenthe and Friesland, as well as the Bulgarian region of Severozapaden (all 2.0%).

**Would you like to know more about demographic structures and developments across EU regions?**

You can find more information in the dedicated chapter of the new digital publication *Regions in Europe*, in the dedicated chapter of the Eurostat regional yearbook 2020 as well as in the corresponding maps in the *Statistical Atlas*.

# Social media

- Reach out to a wider audience
- Directly interact
- Immediate feedback

- *Twitter since 2011*

- Announcements of products & events
- Professional audience
- Short, frequent

- *Facebook since 2017*

- “Infotainment”
- Wide audience
- Longer, less frequent

- *Instagram since May 2020*

- Visuals

The screenshot shows a tweet from the official Twitter account of Eurostat (@EU\_Eurostat). The tweet is dated October 30 and asks about demographic diversity in EU cities, specifically mentioning the old-age dependency ratio. It includes a link to a Eurostat publication and a map of Europe showing the old-age dependency ratio for selected cities in 2018. The map uses a color scale from orange (low ratio) to blue (high ratio) and circle sizes to represent population. The EU-27 average is highlighted as 33.6%.

**EU\_Eurostat** 7 126 Tweets Suivre

**EU\_Eurostat** @EU\_Eurostat · 30 oct. 000

How about demographic diversity in EU #cities ? 🇪🇺 #WorldCitiesDay

In 2018, there were on average 3 people of working age for every older person (old-age dependency ratio).

Which cities recorded the lowest ratios and which the highest ones ?

[europa.eu/!rP84Jj](https://europa.eu/!rP84Jj)

**Old-age dependency ratio, selected cities, 2018 (%)**

Old-age dependency ratio (%)

- < 20
- 20 - < 30
- 30 - < 35
- 35 - < 40
- 40 - < 50
- ≥ 50

EU-27 33.6%

Population (1 000 persons)

- < 100
- 100 - < 250
- 250 - < 500
- 500 - < 1 000
- 1 000 - < 2 000
- ≥ 2 000

Canaries (ES) 0 100

Guadeloupe (FR) 0 25

Martinique (FR) 0 20

Guayana (FR) 0 100

Réunion (FR) 0 20

Mayotte (FR) 0 15

Malta

Açores (PT)

# Illustrating the data

From  
 "Statistics in Focus"...



## Towards a 'baby recession' in Europe? Differential fertility trends during the economic crisis

The relationship between the economy and population dynamics has long been discussed, but is still controversial. Fertility is commonly assumed to follow the economic cycle, falling in periods of recession and vice-versa, though scientific evidence is still not unanimous on this. This report looks at fertility trends in 31 European countries against selected indicators of economic recession. Fertility rates are also computed for women differentiated by parity, employment status, educational attainment and migrant status, highlighting the impact that the economic crisis may have on specific population groups.

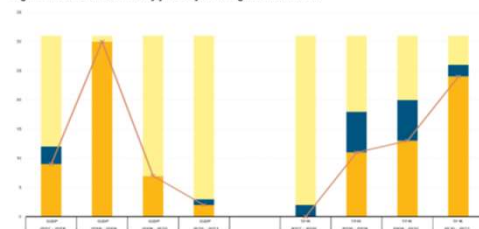
In 2008, several European countries entered a period of economic crisis, usually featuring a fall in

gross domestic product (GDP). From the start of the recession, the total fertility rate (TFR, see methodological notes) started to decline across Europe.

Figure 1 shows that in 31 European countries, the economic crisis spread in 2009, while decreases in fertility became a common feature in Europe with a time lag. The peak of the crisis (in terms of geographic reach) in 2009 was accompanied by stagnation of the TFR in several countries, followed by a distinct fall. In 2008, there were no falls in the rate compared to the previous year, but by 2011, the TFR had declined in 24 countries.

With some exceptions, these trends in fertility rates mirrored the changes that occurred in the number of live births.

Figure 1: Number of countries by year-on-year change of GDP and TFR



Notes: changes in GDP lower in absolute value than 0.1% and changes in TFR lower in absolute value than 0.01 live births per women are classified as 'no change'. GDP in millions of euro, chain-linked volumes, reference year 2000 (at 2000 exchange rates). Source: computation of the author on Eurostat data (online data codes: [pans\\_gdp\\_3](#), [tfrns\\_ftr3](#)).



...to "Statistics Explained"

The screenshot shows the Eurostat website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'NAVIGATION', 'ONLINE PUBLICATIONS', and 'TOOLS'. The main heading is 'Migration and migrant population statistics'. Below this, there are social media sharing icons for Twitter, Facebook, and Email. A 'Highlights' section contains three items:

- 2.4 million immigrants entered the EU-27 from non-EU-27 countries in 2018.
- 21.8 million people (4.9 %) of the 446.8 million people living in the EU-27 on 1 January 2019 were non-EU-27 citizens.
- EU-27 Member States granted citizenship to 672 thousand persons in 2018.

At the bottom right, it says 'Data extracted in May 2020. Planned article update: April 2021.'

The most popular article in Statistics Explained for population matters

# Users support

## For media

- *Answers questions about data and methodology*
- *Tailor-made data extractions for journalists*
- *Requests are dealt with as rapidly as possible*














## For the general public

### USER SUPPORT

#### EUROSTAT MULTILINGUAL USER SUPPORT

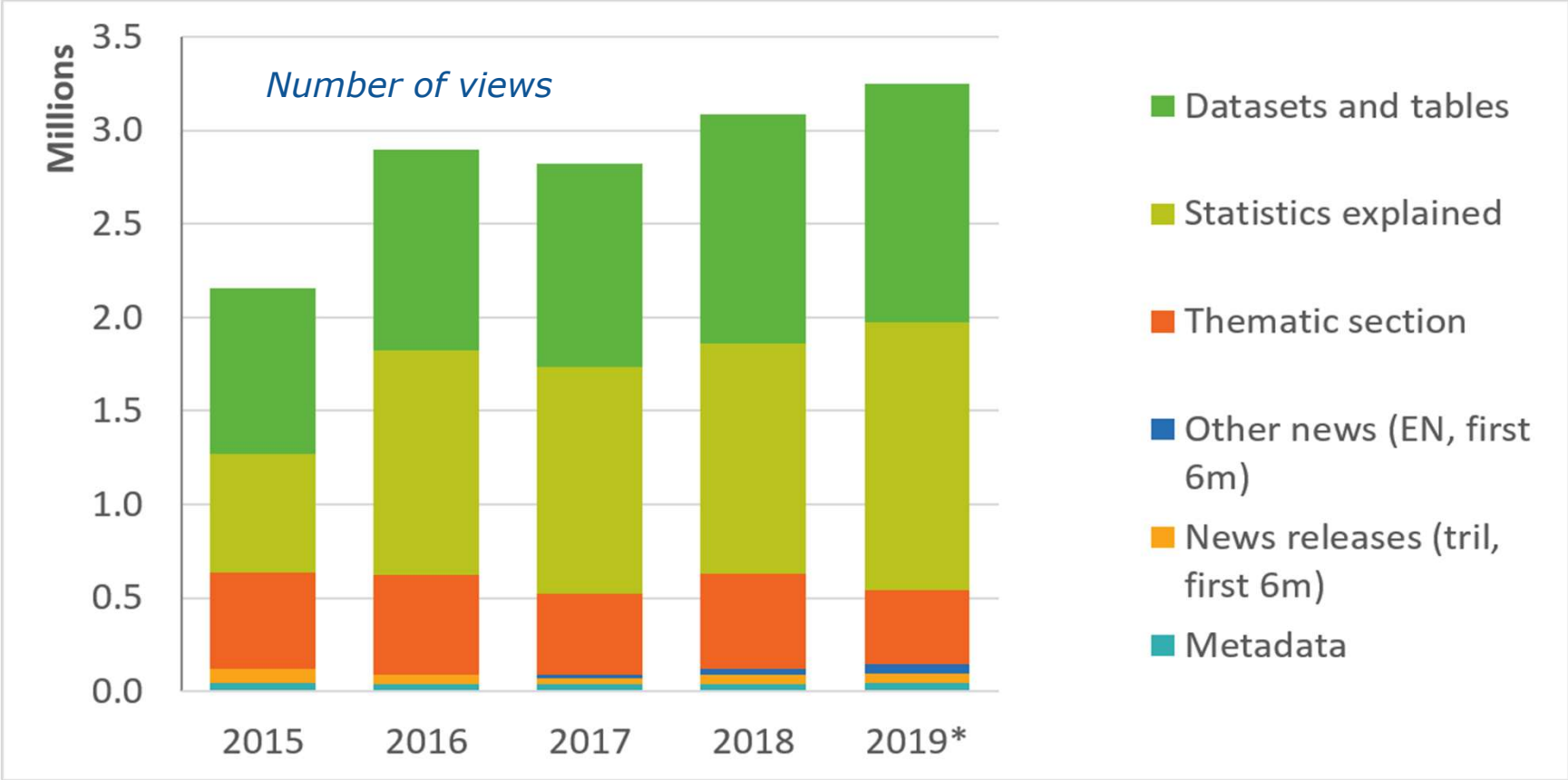
We offer a Multilingual User Support for European statistics that allows you to submit questions in the language of your choice.

To send a request please choose an appropriate User Support centre from the list below and use the subsequent registration form.

 français Nederlands Deutsch	 italiano	 português	 hrvatski
 български	 ελληνικά	 româna	 македонски
 čeština	 latviešu valoda	 slovenski jezik	 türkçe
 dansk (*)	 lietuvių kalba	 slovenský jazyk	 Shqip
 Deutsch	 français Deutsch	 suomi (*)	 bosanski hrvatski Српски
 eesti keel	 magyar	 svenska	 shqip srpski
 English	 Malti (*) English	 English	 Crnogorski
 ελληνικά	 Nederlands	 Íslenska (*)	 Српски (Ђирилица) srpski (latinica)
 español	 Deutsch	 norsk	 Central support
 français	 polski	 Deutsch français italiano	

Requests will be answered in the language of your choice.

# Monitoring the interest of the users



# Feedback from users

- *Regular Eurostat User Satisfaction Survey on:*
  - **information on types of users and uses of European statistics**
  - **quality aspects**
  - **trust in European statistics**
  - **dissemination of statistics**

# Moving towards interactive digital

## Interactive infographics Digital publications

### Young Europeans



You are part of the **2.6%** of young men aged 20 to 24 in Italy

Using this infographic, you can compare yourself to young Italians and other Europeans your age.

**START**

euostat

### You in the EU



**BULGARIA**

Choose your country

euostat

### AGEING EUROPE

European Union

Want to know more about Europe's ageing population? Select a country and then click on one of the images to discover more on each topic.



euostat

### The life of women and men in Europe

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT 2020 edition

#### At home, at work, at school...

... there are large differences between the lives of women and men in Europe, but there are also similarities. This digital publication **The life of women and men in Europe – a statistical portrait** aims at comparing women and men in their daily lives. It also shows how similar or different the everyday life of women and men is in European countries.

The publication includes three chapters:

- Living, growing, ageing...** : This chapter focuses on demography and health, including for example data on life expectancy, single mothers and fathers and how we perceive our health. This chapter also shows that, despite our differences, both women and men in Europe are similarly satisfied with their lives.
- Learning, working, earning...** : This chapter includes data on education levels, reconciliation of work and family life, full-time and part-time work, the gender pay gap, female and male managers, etc. It highlights not only structural differences but also inequalities between women and men.
- Eating, shopping, surfing, socialising...** : This part focuses on nutrition and social habits, leisure activities and online practices, including for example data on smoking and alcohol consumption, body mass index, cinema attendance, use of social networks and online shopping. A final part is dedicated to childcare, housework and cooking.

This digital publication containing short texts, interactive visualisation tools, infographics, photos, etc. has been developed by Eurostat in collaboration with the National Statistical Institutes of the EU Member States, the United Kingdom and the EFTA countries and is available in most of their official languages.

[Go to publication](#) [Test your knowledge](#)

euostat

# Forthcoming changes

- Further moving to **interactive digital publications**
- **Data Browser** replaces Tables, Graphs and Maps (TGM) and Data Explorer ([https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/online-help/first-visit/first-visit\\_en.html#/](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/online-help/first-visit/first-visit_en.html#/))
  - Advanced management of all the available dimensions in the layout.
  - Creation of custom views of data, which can be later saved and shared to social media.
  - Many options for customizing the visualizations in tables and graphs mode.
  - Download of the data and structural items in various formats: MS Excel, SDMX, TSV, CSV, JSON.



# Thank you for the attention!

For any further info, please contact: [giampaolo.lanzieri@ec.europa.eu](mailto:giampaolo.lanzieri@ec.europa.eu)  
or visit the Eurostat website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

