Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics

16-19 July 2024, Warsaw, Poland
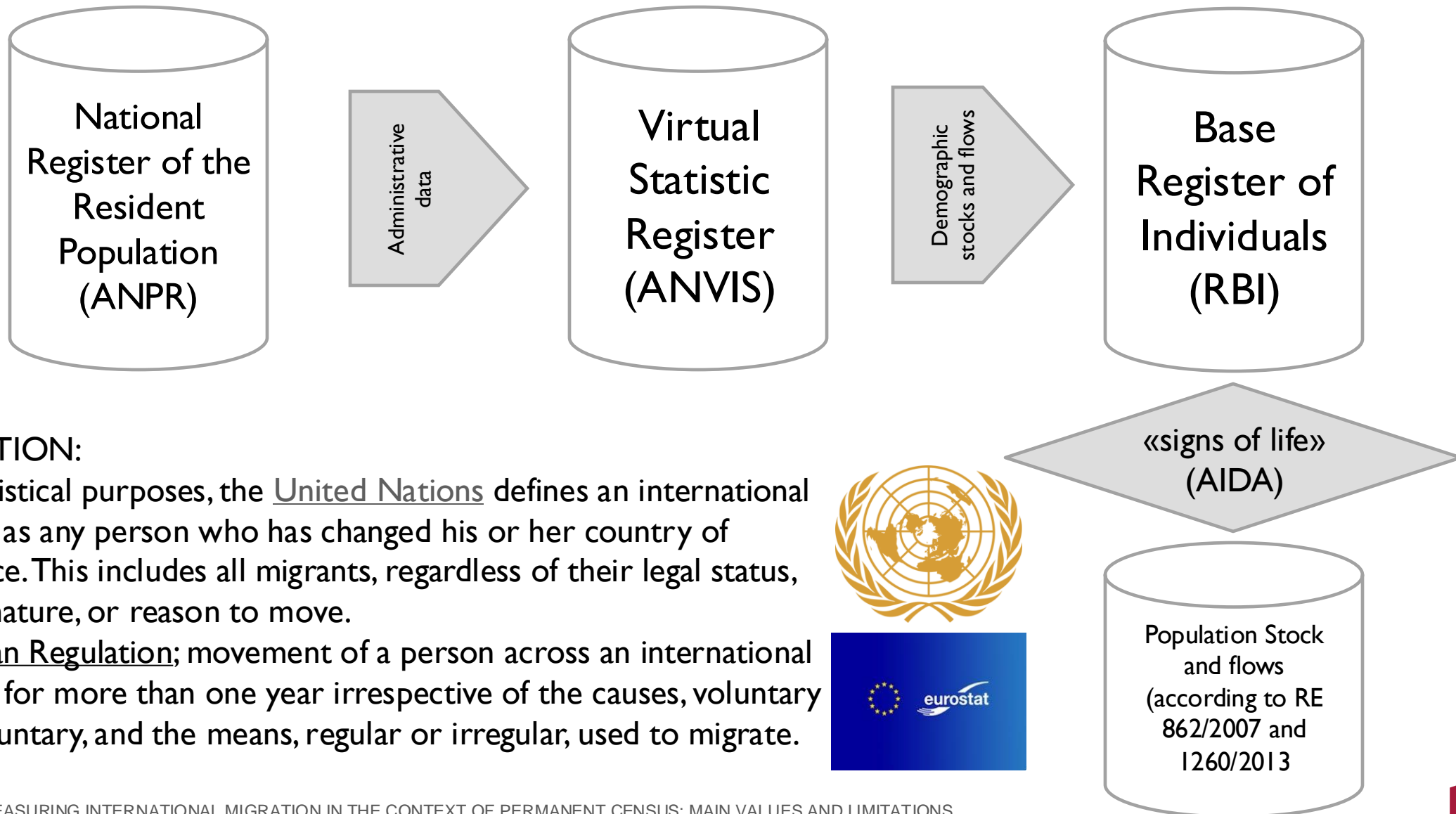
Session 9. Innovative data sources for international migration and temporary mobility

Measuring International Migration in the context of Permanent Census: state of the art and new challenges.
The case of Italy.

FRANCESCA LICARI

Researcher | Population Census and Demographic Statistics Division

What we are going to discuss:

- How International migration are integrated into the population statistics system

- The «signs of life» methodology

- Are we able to calculate the main Migration Core Indicators?

- Are we able to provide indicators on Temporary migration?

- Coverage of hard-to-reach population (qmvp)

- Future challenges #1: New sources to monitor foreign migration

- Future challenges #2: The Human Mobility Register

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International migrations and their integration in the Population Statistics System

National Register of the Resident Population (ANPR)

→ Administrative data →

Virtual Statistic Register (ANVIS)

→ Demographic stocks and flows →

Base Register of Individuals (RBI)

«signs of life» (AIDA)

Population Stock and flows (according to RE 862/2007 and 1260/2013)

DEFINITION:
For statistical purposes, the United Nations defines an international migrant as any person who has changed his or her country of residence. This includes all migrants, regardless of their legal status, or the nature, or reason to move.
European Regulation; movement of a person across an international border, for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate.

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The «signs of life» methodology

The definition of «signs of life» is part of General Census Plan (2020)

'Signs of life: ' means any data and information that are indicative of the actual presence and usual residence of an individual on the territory of interest.
They can be obtained from any appropriate source or combination of them, including digital traces that relate to the person.

- Administrative "signs of life" refer to activities carried out by individuals that can be deduced from administrative records

- These activities make it possible to clearly identify a continuos period of time (e.g. a year) and a place (a municipality) where they take place

- Being self-employed or working for a company, being a civil servant, having a regular annual rent for a house, attending school or university are examples of **direct** adiministrative signs of life.

- Being a recipient of citizenship income or an old-age pension, or being a dependent family member are **indirect** signs of life

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Are we able to calculate the main Migration Core Indicators?

CORE			ADDITIONAL
Migration Indicator (MI)		**Primary topics for disaggregation**	**Secondary topics for disaggregation**
STOCKS	**MI 1.1** Number/proportion of _____ in the total resident population **Foreign-born population** **Foreign citizen** Foreign-born citizen Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	Duration of stay; Educational attainment; Labour force status; Location of residence within country; Reasons for migration; NB/FB status of parents
	MI 1.2 Number of _____ who obtained citizenship over a given year Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	Educational attainment; Labour force status; Location of residence within country; Duration of stay; Legal grounds for obtaining citizenship (or reasons for migration); NB/FB status of parents
FLOWS	**MI 1.3** Annual number of immigrants who are _____ **Foreign-born population** **Foreign citizen** Foreign-born citizen Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	Country of previous residence; Educational attainment; Reason for move; Labour force status prior to move; Location within country
	MI 1.4 Annual number of emigrants who are _____ **Foreign-born population** **Foreign citizen** Foreign-born citizen Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	Country of next residence; Educational attainment; Reason for move; Labour force status; Departure location within country

Are we able to provide indicators on Temporary migration?

ADDITIONAL			
		Migration Indicator (MI)	**Primary topics for disaggregation[1]**
FLOWS	**MI 1.5**	Total net migration over a given year[2]	1.Age 2.Sex
Temporary Mobility Indicator (TMI)			**Primary topics for disaggregation[1]**
STOCKS	**TMI 1.6**	Number of foreign citizens temporarily present in the country who are _____ (a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work (c) other types of employment (d) engaged in training or education (e) seeking health-related treatments (f) asylum seekers/refugees	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Duration of stay
	TMI 1.7	Number of national citizens temporarily absent from the country who are ___ (a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Duration of stay
FLOWS	**TMI 1.8**	Annual number of foreign citizens entering the country temporarily for _____ (a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work (c) other types of employment (d) engaged in training or education (e) seeking health-related treatments (f) asylum seekers/refugees	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Duration of stay
	TMI 1.9	Annual number of resident _____ departing the country for temporary stays abroad Foreign citizen Citizen population	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Expected duration of stay 4.Country of final destination

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The Qualifed Majority Voting Population (QMVP)

According to Art.4 Regulation 1260/2013 for the purposes of qualify majority voting in the Council and the European Parliament.

'usual residence' means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest. regardless of temporary

absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives. business. medical treatment or religious

pilgrimage. The following persons alone shall be considered to be usual residents of a specific geographical area:

(i) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the

reference time; or

(ii) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the

intention of staying there for at least one year.

$$QMVP = P + (MD + IL + AC + AX)$$

P=official provisional population at 1 Jan; MD=military naval and diplomatic personnel temporary abroad; IL=Illegals (integrated estimed from Istat –National accounts and non –Istat sources –ad hoc surveys of the other entities); AC=other EU-residents (count from National Security Institute/ANVIS; AX=Other non –EU residents (count from Permits to Stay/ANVIS);

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Future challenges #1: New sources for monitoring foreign migration

To monitor and count the actual size of the migrant population, in agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, we intend to exploit:

- Security data, in particular preventive detentions by the State Police;

- Data on entry visas, issued and refused;

- Data on temporary and seasonal residence permits.

At present, data are not available, but there is an institutional agreement for issuing and processing statistics.

This would make it possible to strengthen and improve the quality of information on temporary presences and other hard-to-reach groups (the homeless persons are already caught in the population count with the Permanent Census).

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Future challenges #2: The Human Mobility Register (HuMoR)

- The aim is producing an information system which contains data on daily, residential, working and/or professional mobility by exploiting various administrative and statistical sources.

- The creation of the register is realized through the integration of the Basic Register of Individuals (RBI), the Thematic Labour Register (RTL) and some surveys data (Italian Multi-aim survey, Labour Force Survey).

- HuMoR could respond to the ever-increasing information needs of the new European migration Regulations. More and more detailed information is required for them, such as the reason for moving, which is currently not available.

- It may help to better define the circular migration by analyzing the migratory history of the individual movements

- Further developments: integration with big-data

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Thank you

Francesca Licari | licari@istat.it

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