

NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC BALANCE YEAR 2019

A full-scale demographic crisis

At 31 December 2019 the resident population was almost 189 thousand units (188,721) lower than at the beginning of the year. The persistent decline that started in 2015 led to a decrease of almost 551 thousand residents in four years.

Compared to the previous year, in 2019 there was a new historical minimum of births from the unification of Italy, a slight increase in deaths and more cancellations for foreign countries.

The number of foreign citizens arriving in our country decreased (-8.6%), while the emigration of Italian citizens continued to increase (+8.1%).

-0.3%

Decrease in the resident population in Italy in 2019

At 31 December, 2019, 60,244,639 people resident in Italy, among which 8.8% foreigners

-4.5%

Decrease in births: over 19 thousand compared to 2018

In 2019, 420,170 children registered in the birth register

+16.1%

Increase in citizens transferred abroad

In 2019, 182,154 deregistrations from the population register of the resident population to foreign countries

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Demographic recession due to Italian citizens

On December 31, 2019 the population residing in Italy amounted to 60,244,639ⁱ units, almost 189 thousand less than at the beginning of the year (-0.3%). Compared to the same date in 2014, the resident population decreased by 551 thousand units, confirming the persistence of the phase of demographic decline that has characterized the last years.

The decrease in resident population was due to Italian citizens, which at December 31 amounted to 54 million 938 thousand units, 236 thousand less than at the beginning of the year (-0.4%) and over 844 thousand less in four year: a substantial reduction, of a size equal, for example, to that of provinces such as Genova or Venezia.

In the same period, on the contrary, the resident population of foreign citizenship increased by over 292 thousand units, thus mitigating the drop in the overall resident population figure. However, the rate of increase in the foreign population was weakening. At 31 December 2019, 5,306,548 foreign citizens registered in the registry, 8.8% of the total resident population, with an increase, compared to the beginning of the year, of only 47 thousand units (+0.9%).

Smaller population decline in the North

In 2019 the distribution of the resident population by geographical distribution remained stable compared to previous years. The most populous areas of the country were confirmed as the Northwest (26.7% of the total population) and the South (23.0%), followed by the Center (19.9%), the Northeast (19.4%) and the Islands (11.0%).

The decrease in population involved all the divisions: in the North-West and North-East it was contained (respectively -0.06% and -0.03% compared to the beginning of the year), while the largest decreases, above the national average variation (-0.31%), were observed in the Islands (-0.70%) and in the South (-0.63%).

At the regional level, Molise had the negative record in terms of population loss (-1.14%), followed by Calabria (-0.99%) and Basilicata (-0.97%). Instead, population increases were observed in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento (respectively +0.30% and +0.27%), in Lombardy (+0.16%) and Emilia-Romagna (+0.09%).

Foreign citizens mainly resided in the North and in the Center. The record of attendance, in absolute terms, was observed in the Northwest regions with 1,792,105 residents of foreign citizenship, equal to over a third (33.8%) of the total number of foreigners. One in four foreign nationals resided in the Northeast and Central regions. Their presence in the South (12.1%) and the Islands (4.8%) was more contained.

RESIDENT POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS.

On 31 December 2019, absolute and percentage values

MAIN INDICATORS	North-west	North-east	Centre	South	Islands	Italy
Resident population						
Total (absolute values)	16,113,972	11,660,998	11,986,958	13,883,827	6,598,884	60,244,639
Of which foreigners (absolute values)	1,792,105	1,276,313	1,340,172	641,147	256,811	5,306,548
Of which foreigners (%)	11.1	10.9	11.2	4.6	3.9	8.8
Change (on 1st January 2019)						
Total (absolute values)	-10,235	-3,568	-40,844	-87,841	-46,233	-188,721
Total (%)	-0.1	-0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3
Of which foreigners (absolute values)	24,138	18,018	3,742	-367	1,534	47,065
Of which foreigners (%)	1.4	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.9

In line with 2018, the foreign resident population had an incidence of more than 10% in the Center-North. Even in the South the ratio remained stable, but more moderate than in the rest of Italy: 4.6 foreign residents per cent inhabitants in the South and 3.9 in the Islands.

More deaths than births except in Bolzano

The natural negative dynamics of the population still continued, with a significant deficit of "natural replacement" between births and deaths, in line with the negative trend in progress for several years. During 2019 the difference between births and deaths (natural balance) was -214 thousand units.

The natural balance of the resident population was negative in all regions: the only exception was the autonomous province of Bolzano, which continued its positive trend in terms of natural growth capacity. The natural growth rate, which stood at -3.6 per thousand nationally, varied from +1.5 per thousand in Bolzano to -8.1 per thousand in Liguria. Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Piedmont and Molise also had particularly pronounced natural balance levels, above -5.5 per thousand.

The deficit of births with respect to deaths was entirely due to the population of Italian citizenship (-270 thousand), while for the foreign population the natural balance remained largely positive (+55,510). The natural growth rate of foreigners was 10.5 per thousand (national average). Even for foreigners the highest value was recorded in the province of Bolzano (13.3 per thousand), the lowest in Sardinia (5.1 per thousand). Without the contribution provided by foreigners, which mitigated the natural decline of the population living in Italy, even more dramatic replacement deficits would have been reached.

New negative record for births

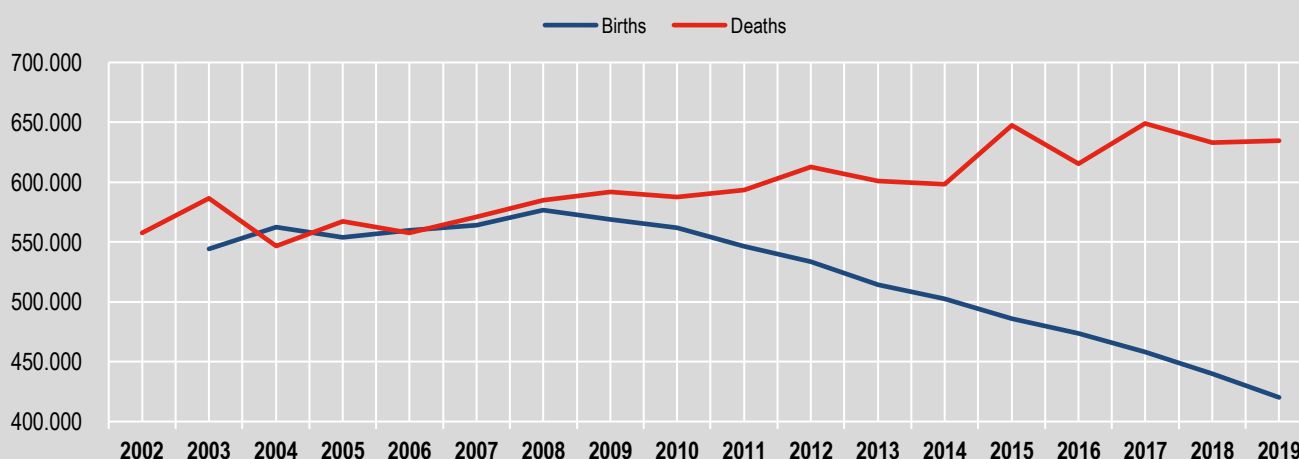
The negative record of births from the unification of Italy recorded in 2018 was once again surpassed in 2019: just 420,170 were registered in the registry by birth, with a decrease of over 19 thousand units compared to 2018 (-4.5%). The drop was recorded in all the macro-regions but was more pronounced in the Center (-6.5%).

Among the structural factors that contributed to the decline in births in recent years particularly meaningful was the progressive reduction of the Italian population in the fertile age, made up of fewer and fewer generations at birth - due to the denatality observed since the second half of the seventies - no longer increased by the entry of large contingents of young immigrants.

Moreover, the recent years have been characterized by a progressive decrease in the number of foreigners born in Italy, so reducing year by yearⁱⁱ the contribution of foreign women to the increase in births, recorded since the 2000s. In 2019 the number of foreigners born in Italy was 62,944 (15.0% of the total births), with a decrease of 2,500 units compared to 2018 (-3.8%).

FIGURE 1. NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION. BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Years 2002-2019, absolute values



The percentage weight of foreign births out of the total births was mostly recorded in the regions where the foreign presence was more widespread and rooted: in the North-West (21.1%) and in the North-East (21.2%). A quarter of those born in Emilia-Romagna were foreigners (25.0%), in Sardinia only 4.3%.

The birth rate of the whole resident population is 7.0 per thousand. The record is held by the autonomous province of Bolzano (9.9 per thousand) while the lowest values are found in Liguria (5.7 per thousand) and Sardinia (5.4 per thousand).

Slight increase in deaths

In 2019, deaths amounted to 634 thousand units, with a limited increase compared to 2018 (+1,300). The increase in the number of deaths was recorded in almost all divisions, with a more substantial increase in the Islands (+1.7%), only the North-West shows a slight decrease (-0.7%). The highest number of deaths involved women (52.1%), with a ratio of 108.9 per 100 men, and only 1.2% concerned foreign citizens. The mortality rate was 10.5 per thousand, varying from a minimum of 8.4 per thousand in the autonomous province of Bolzano to a maximum of 13.8 in Liguria and was linked to the age structure of the population.

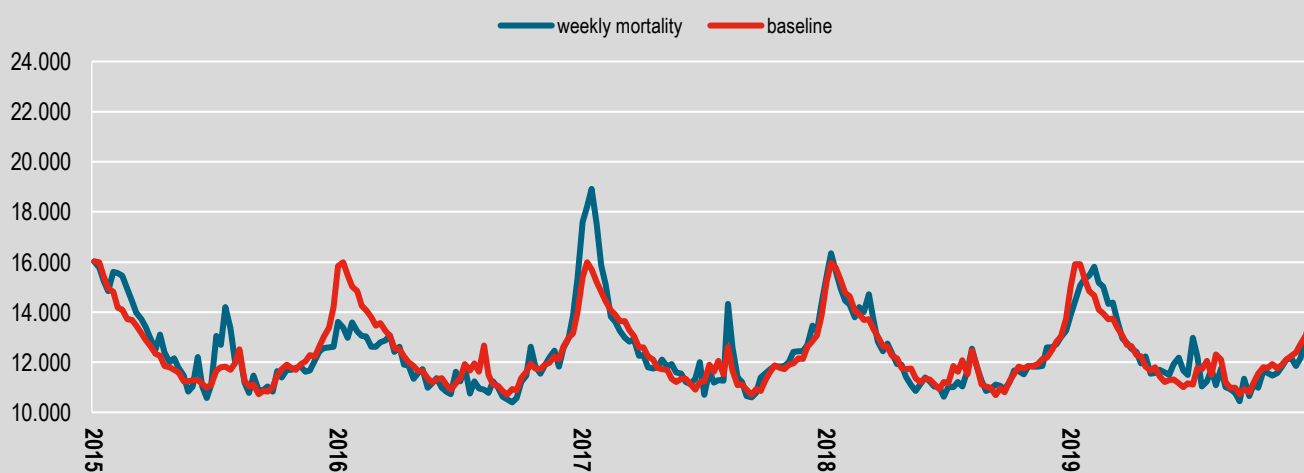
In a population characterized by an accentuated demographic aging, the tendency to deaths' increase was partly structural. This underlying trend could be disrupted by the action of short-term events (such as particularly adverse or favorable climatic conditions, greater or lesser virulence of seasonal flu epidemics) which could affect the monthly trend of the phenomenon. The seasonality of deaths in 2019 didn't present particular problems in this respect compared to the previous four years.

The death calendar highlighted that the quarter February-April 2019 concentrated 26.5% of the deaths recorded in the year, in line with the average of 2015-2018.

Deaths in the last quarter of 2019, particularly affected by the harsh climate or seasonal diseases, showed mortality levels generally in line with the average October-December 2015-2018 (2.5 per thousand).

FIGURE 2. MORTALITY PER WEEK

Years 2015-2019, absolute values (baseline=average 2015-2018)



Stable the immigration from abroad

Registrations from abroad in 2019 amounted to 333,799, only 0.4% more than in 2018. Instead, the number of people moving abroad increased: in 2019 there were 182,154 cancellations, 16.1% more than the previous year. The migratory balance with foreign countries therefore decreased to 152 thousand units in 2019.

Those registered in the registry office from a foreign country were mainly foreign citizens (78.2%); however, the number of Italians returning after a period of emigration abroad was increasing (73 thousand in 2019, 26 thousand more than in 2018).

In 2019, 182,000 people left our country to move abroad (+25,000 compared to 2018). The component of foreign citizens grew by 39.2% compared to 2018 and amounted to 56 thousand cancellations, whereas the Italian were 126 thousand (+8.1% compared to 2018). Among the Italians, a share involved people who previously had a foreign citizenship and decided to emigrate to third countries or to return to their place of origin once acquired Italian citizenship: in 2018 the emigrations of these "new" Italians amounted to about 35 thousand (30% of the expatriates, +6% compared to 2017) ⁱⁱⁱ.

The migratory balances for abroad showed a negative balance for Italians (-53 thousand) and positive for foreigners (+205 thousand).

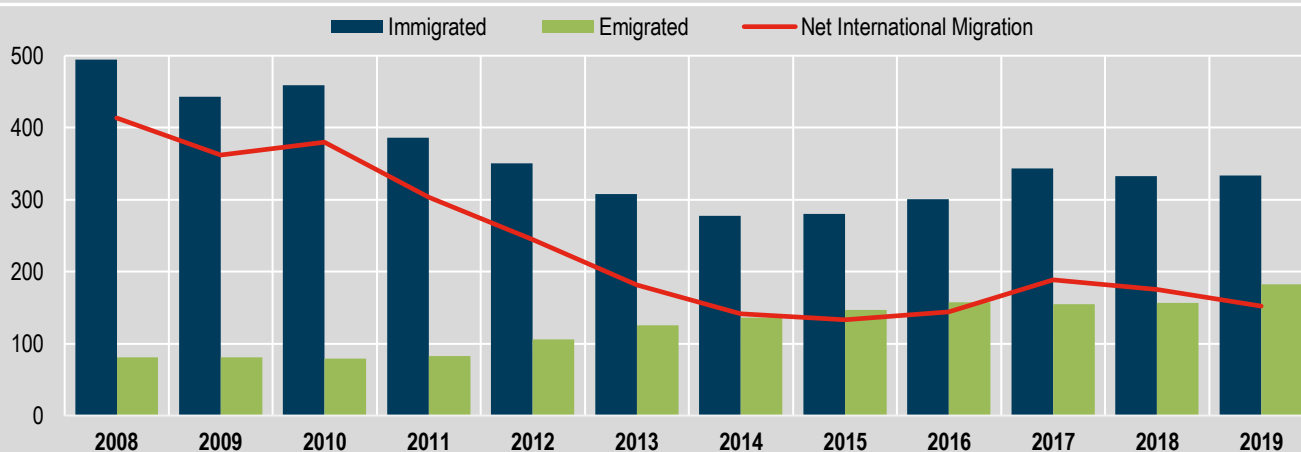
Internal migratory movement, always from the South to the North and the Center

In 2019, internal transfers of residence involved more than 1 million 468 thousand people. According to a well-established model, population movements mainly occurred from the regions of the South to those of the North and the Center.

The internal migration rate varied between -5.8 per thousand in Calabria and 4.1 per thousand in Emilia-Romagna. All the regions of the South and the Islands showed negative values, and Lazio as well (-0.2 per thousand).

A share of internal migration was due to the movements of foreigners residing in our country who had a greater propensity to mobility, compared to Italians and following the same trajectories, contributing to the internal movement for 18.8%.

FIGURE 3. IMMIGRATED AND EMIGRATED FROM/TO ABROAD AND NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
Years 2008-2019, values in thousands



Source: National demographic balance

“New Italians” again on the rise

In 2019 increasing citizens who became Italian due to the acquisition of citizenship, after the decrease recorded in the previous two years: 127 thousand, 24 per thousand foreigners, 13% more than in 2018.

Since 2015, over 766 thousand "new Italian citizens", values similar to the loss of population of Italian citizenship in the same years. Without this contribution, the drop in Italians would have been around 1 million 600 thousand units.

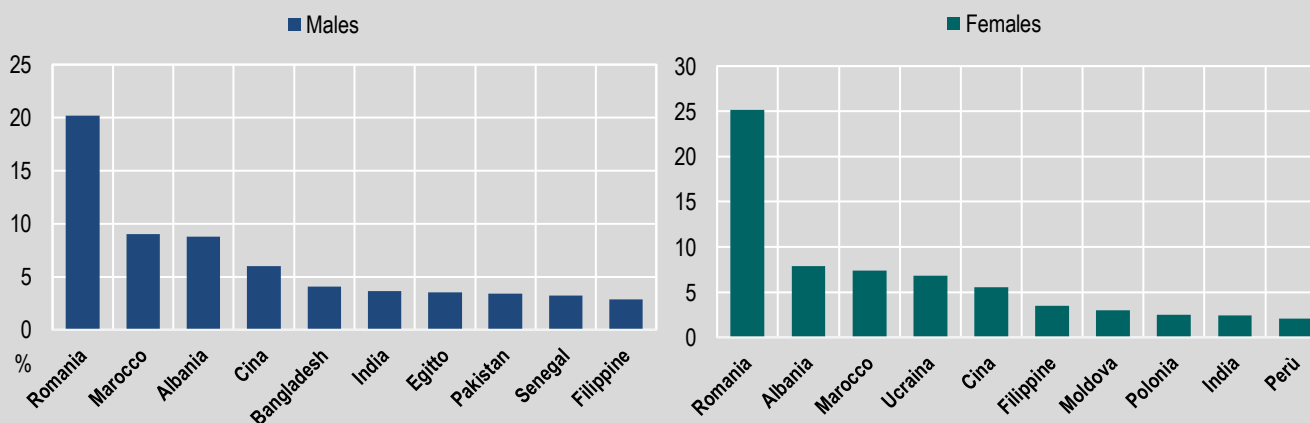
The new Italian citizens were mainly women (52.7%) and 65.4% resided in the North. In relation to the foreign resident population, 27.7 per thousand people in the Northeast became Italian, only 15.7 per thousand in the Islands.

About 200 nationalities: Italy multi-ethnic country

On 31 December 2019, Italy registered 194 different citizenships among residents and almost 50 with at least 10 thousand residents. The ranking of the first five citizenships remained stable over time, with Romanian (1 million 208 thousand), Albanian (441 thousand), Moroccan (432 thousand), Chinese (305 thousand) and Ukrainian (240 thousand) citizens representing almost alone 50% of the total number of resident foreigners.

The gender distribution of the top 10 nationalities showed differences between men and women. While the top three most numerous citizens were confirmed in the first places for both sexes (Romanian, Albanian and Moroccan), starting from fourth place there were differences in the composition with the emergence of the Chinese for the male gender (6.0%) and Ukrainian for women (6.8%).

FIGURE 4. FOREIGN RESIDENT POPULATION BY MAIN CITIZENSHIP AND SEX
Year 2019, percentage value



Glossary

Acquisition of Italian citizenship: this is regulated by Law 91/1992 and subsequent amendments and/or integration. Within the demographic balance of the resident foreign population, the acquisitions of Italian citizenship constitute a negative item (they are included in the cancellations). In the national demographic balance, however, they do not alter the amount of the total population.

Cancellations: these are divided into a) Cancellations for another municipality: number of persons cancelled for transfer of residence to another Italian municipality; b) Cancellations for foreign countries: number of persons cancelled for transfer of residence abroad; c) Cancellations for other reasons: these are not actual transfers of residence, but cancellations due to registry correction practices. These include persons cancelled for unavailability, i.e., they are not resident following personal data checks; foreigners for expiration of their residence permit, according to current personal data regulations; persons registered as having their usual residence, but who did not wish or were unable (due to lack of requirements) to register in the personal data register of residents of the municipality in which they were registered.

Citizenship: the status of belonging to a State which is required and certified and which entails both certain rights and responsibilities.

Enrolments: these are divided into a) Enrolments from another municipality: number of persons registered by transfer of residence from another Italian municipality; b) Enrolments from abroad: number of persons registered by transfer of residence from abroad; c) Enrolments for other reasons: they are not registrations due to an actual transfer of residence, but registrations due to operations of registry correction. These include registrations of persons who have been wrongly deleted due to unavailability and subsequently reappeared; registrations of persons who have not been registered, and therefore have not been included in the calculation of the legal population, but who are actually resident.

Foreign resident citizen (in Italy): a person of foreign citizenship or a stateless person recorded in the population register of an Italian municipality.

Migration movement and other reasons: number of registrations and cancellations of the resident population registered during the year.

Natural movement: number of live births of parents residing in Italy, regardless of the place where the birth occurred (in Italy or abroad) and the number of deaths related to the resident population, also regardless of the place where the event occurred (both in Italy and abroad). Therefore, those born in Italy from non-resident parents and those who die non-resident are excluded. Both live births and deaths are counted at the time of transcription of the birth or death certificate in the registry.

Average number of children per woman (or total fertility rate): average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current age-specific fertility rates through her lifetime, and she were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific rates at a given time.

Resident population: people with place of usual residence in the municipality, even if they are absent on the date in question because they are temporarily in another Italian municipality or abroad. Every person, of Italian and foreign citizenship, with usual residence in Italy must register, by law, in the registry office of the municipality in which he has established his usual residence. Each Population Census determines the legal population. To this population is added the population movement of the following periods, calculated with reference to the end of each calendar year, and the population residing in each municipality on 31 December of each year is calculated.

Population register: the registration system for the resident population. The register is constantly updated via registrations of births for parents resident in the municipality, deceased residents, and changes of residence between Italian municipalities or with abroad.

Growth rate: the ratio of the total population change for the year to the average population, times 1,000.

Naturalisation rate: the ratio of the number of people who have acquired Italian citizenship during a year to the number of foreign citizens residents at the beginning of the year, times 1,000.

Birth rate: the ratio of the number of live births during the year to the average population, times 1,000.

Mortality rate: the ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average population, times 1,000.

Natural change: the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths among Italian residents.

Natural increase rate: the ratio of the natural change for the year to the average population, times 1,000.

International Net migration: the surplus or deficit of registrations due to immigration from abroad and deregistrations due to emigration abroad.

Net migration rate: the ratio of net migration to the average population, times 1,000.

Net internal migration (by region): the difference between registrations due to immigrations from another region and cancellations due to emigrations to another region.

Net internal migration rate: the ratio between net internal migration for the year and the average population, times 1,000.

Balance for other reasons: the difference between registrations and cancellations for other reasons than natural and migratory.

Methodological note

Introduction and regulatory framework

The national demographic balance data for the 2019 are disclosed as provisional. The final data will be released upon completion of the statistical realignment operations with the results of the permanent census of the population and housing (edition 2019) started in October 2018.

The two yearly surveys on the movement and calculation of the resident and foreign resident population collect the data relating to the demographic flows recorded in the registers of all Italian municipalities. These are data collections based on administrative data. The distribution of the foreign population by citizenship and gender is detected based on calculations made by the municipal offices on the members registered in the registry office.

The data collected update the calculation of the official resident population in the municipalities as of December 31 of each year.

The calculation, which determines the official resident population as of December 31 of each year, in each Italian municipality, has as its starting point the legal population defined through the 15th General Population Census carried out on October 9th 2011 (published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 209 of December 18, 2012). Subsequently, the census results were compared with the registry data and produced variations in the population calculation. This is the so-called post-census registry review, which is mandatory pursuant to the registry regulation (DPR 223/1989). For further information, see "The post-census review of the registry offices: 2012-2014" at the link <http://www.istat.it/archivio/190510>.

The calculation is carried out, year by year, on the basis of data relating to natural movement (registrations by birth and cancellations by death), migratory data (registrations and cancellations due to transfer of residence) and for other reasons (post-census adjustments, cancellations due to unavailability), cancellations due to expiry of the residence permit, registrations for reappearance, etc.) occurring in the municipalities from October 9th 2011 to December 31st 2011 and subsequently from January 1st to December 31st of each year.

The statistical surveys relating to the natural and migratory movement of the resident population are based on article 48 of the Registry Data (DPR 223/1989).

Since 2011, EU legislation (European regulations on the production of public statistics) has been in force, regulating statistical production in the demographic field, both as regards statistics on migration (EC Regulation 862/2007, as implemented by EC Regulations No. 216 and 351 of 2010), both more generally demographic and population statistics (EC Regulation 1260/2013, as implemented by EC Regulation No. 205 of 2014). These regulations regulate the statistical production in the demographic and health field, regulating both the contents and the timing of the national statistical production, establishing methods of execution to which each country is obliged to comply, under penalty of the foreseen community sanctions.

Reference population, survey and analysis unit

The object of the survey consists of all the registration and cancellation data relating to individuals registered in the municipal registry records.

According to the registry law (Law 1228/1954) all the population having usual residence in Italy must be registered in the registry office (right / duty). Only foreigners who have a valid residence permit can be registered. Therefore, the flows counted by this survey refer to all residents, based on the municipality of residence.

The survey and analysis units are the 7,914 municipalities at 31 December 2019. The data relating to the municipalities of Acquarica del Capo and Presicce in the province of Lecce, which in the month of May 2019 merged into the municipality of Presicce-Acquarica, were added to the data of the new municipality constituted. Therefore the initial and final population of the municipality of Presicce-Acquarica takes this merger into account. In the same way, the other municipalities that were formed by merging existing municipalities in the first few months of 2019 were counted statistically as existing from 1 January 2019.

Methodological changes in the population count for the year 2019

The data are detected by distinguishing the population by gender and country of citizenship (total population/foreign population).

The takeover of the municipalities in ANPR (National registry of resident population), now at an advanced stage, has allowed ISTAT to start the process of technological and methodological innovation aimed at the production of demographic balance data on the basis of micro- population dynamics flow data (MIDEA_ANVIS). The innovation introduced, already foreseen in the PSN in force, allows the transition from the current demographic accounting approach based on the macro-data of the monthly summary models (Mod. ISTAT D7B) and annual movement and calculation of the municipal resident population (Mod. ISTAT P2&P3) to MicroDemographic Accounting (MIDEA), based on the monthly update of the Virtual Statistical Registry (ANVIS) with the individual flows of demographic dynamics and on the accounting of individual models relating to births (Mod. ISTAT P.4), to deaths (ISTAT Mod. P.5), internal and foreign migrations, as well as registrations and cancellations for other reasons (Mod. APR.4) for the determination of the respective items of the demographic balance.

The new demographic accounting system, in addition to being functional to the fulfillment of the European regulations on migration and demographic statistics, is closely connected to the centralized digitization process of the registries (National registry of the resident population - ANPR owned by the Ministry of the Interior) and to the ISTAT Permanent census of the population and housing project.

1. Brief description of the new population data production process

MIDEA/ANVIS is a precursor of the basic register of individuals, of which it constitutes the "current" version updated monthly with the registry movement of the resident population. The objective of the MIDEA system is to produce a longitudinal archive of microdata that guarantees temporal consistency in terms of demographic events and places of residence for each individual present in ANVIS and that allows to calculate the outputs of demographic statistics starting from the micro-data.

ANVIS is an archive of an exclusively statistical nature, fed continuously with individual flow data relating to the events of demographic dynamics detected by ISTAT at the municipalities or the ANPR - National Registry of Resident Population (individual recording of registrations in the registry for birth, cancellations from the registry for death, registrations and cancellations from and to another municipality, registrations and cancellations from and to foreign countries, registrations and cancellations from the registry for other reasons, municipal registry lists - LAC).

ANVIS allows to monitor the monthly municipal movement of the resident population by counting the population and the items of the natural, migratory and other reasons and updating monthly and annually the main demographic information on resident individuals and families.

The extension of information needs, on the one hand, and information to aid the accounting of the habitually resident population, according to the European definition, led ISTAT to conceive the project of the permanent census in order to operate a statistically "correct" population count every year with significant repercussions on the quality of statistical production.

The first step of this process is the construction of the Virtual Statistical Registry (ANVIS) which allows to bring the stock and flow data of the demographic dynamics relating to the population registered in the registry to consistency, with a significant improvement in the quality of the individual statistical data and to produce the monthly and annual demographic balance.

The second step is the improvement of this counting through integration with other non-registry administrative sources and with the results of the list and area sample surveys conducted every year.

The basic register of individuals (RBI) is the internal information environment of the Institute in support of this statistical process. RBI is the infrastructure that allows the definition of habitual residence of the European regulations for the production of official statistics relating to the population to be taken on an individual level. RBI plays a pivotal role between demographic statistics and census, it is the reference database for the design and extraction of the samples of the master sample surveys envisaged for the permanent census (see census law and PGC) and all the sample surveys on the families.

2. The validation of the 2019 demographic balance

The adoption of this new method has led to the recalculation of the population residing on January 1, 2019. This figure differs from that on December 31, 2018 released on July 3, 2019, provisionally, as a result of the demographic flows recounting operations below synthetically described. Starting from the demographic balance of 2019, the reference time is the event date, on the basis of the microdata acquired by ANPR or transmitted by the municipalities. This different method of calculation may involve slight differences in the levels of flows compared to the previous historical series.

The new calculation starts from the data of the legal population deriving from the 15th Population Census of 2011, updated with the results of the Registry Review System (SIREA). Activities, the latter, carried out by the Municipalities following the Census itself in which the lists of misaligned people - not registered but present in the

registry and not registered in the registry - had to be verified, simultaneously indicating the outcome of the revision operation carried out .

From the day of the 2011 Census and until 31/12/2019, the data of the demographic flows (births, deaths, internal transfers of residence, migrations to and from abroad, registrations and administrative cancellations) were subsequently linked and validated by ISTAT.

To ensure better data quality, the population deriving from the application of demographic flows is compared and possibly integrated, on an annual basis, with the Municipal Registry Lists (LAC) acquired by ISTAT (sent by the municipalities or acquired through the ANPR system). This comparison is made in order to resolve any inconsistencies, to estimate and retrieve information about the missing demographic events and, finally, to define a validated list of resident individuals.

The validation of the citizenship variable and the acquisitions of citizenship took into account the estimate made in the Basic Register of Individuals (see: <https://www.istat.it/it/files//2019/10/La-stima-della-cittadinanza.pdf>).

The methodological innovations introduced make it possible to bring the stock and flow data transmitted by municipalities or acquired through the ANPR system, to consistency at a micro level, increasing the quality of the statistics relating to the population in compliance with the fundamental criteria of the regulation of the demographic statistics (Reg. (EU) n. 1260/2013).

Timeliness

The survey data, which have as a whole reference period for 2019, are released approximately six months after the end of the reference period. The MIDEA / ANVIS system power supply flows are consolidated in the first week of March. Events of the year 2019 not recorded in the Registry by that date are not counted in these financial statements.

The monthly data, published in the form of provisional data, during the year, with a timeliness variable from 4 to 6 months, become definitive at the time of the publication of this report. The sum of the various data flow items from the 12 months corresponds exactly to the annual total.

Territorial detail

The data on the demographic balance of the total and foreign population and of the foreign population by citizenship are widespread at the municipal level.

Data dissemination

This press release and the press releases relating to the previous demographic reports are available at the link: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/bilancio+demografico>

On the website <http://demo.istat.it>, under the heading "Demographic balance" and "Foreign citizens - Demographic balance" and at the address <http://dati.istat.it/>, under "population" and "foreigners and immigrants" are available data on the demographic balance for each Italian municipality and the distribution of the foreign population by citizenship.

Eurostat collects the data, products and Community Regulations of the "Population" sector at the address:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography-migration-projections/statistics-illustrated>

ⁱ Attention is drawn to the methodological innovations introduced starting from the year 2019, which led to a recalculation of the population on January 1, 2019, leading to a break in the historical series already published (See: Methodological note).

ⁱⁱ See: Statistiche Report, Natalità e fecondità della popolazione residente. Anno 2018, pag. 2

ⁱⁱⁱ See: Statistiche Report, Iscrizioni e cancellazioni anagrafiche della popolazione residente. Anno 2018, pag. 3.

For technical and methodological informations

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