

REGISTRATION AND DEREGISTRATION OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION | YEAR 2018

The Italians moving abroad increase while immigration decreases

Deregistration from the population register of the resident population to foreign countries (emigrations) accounted for 157 thousand in 2018, an increase to 2017 (+ 1.2%). Almost three out of four were Italian emigrants (117 thousand, + 1.9%).

Immigrations accounted for about 332 thousand, for the first time down to the previous year (-3.2%), after the permanent increases recorded from 2014 to 2017. As for immigration, more than five out of six were foreign citizens (286 thousand, -5.2%).

In 2018 the total internal mobility volume was 1.358 million transfers, an increase to 2017 (+ 1.8%). Over 75% of the movements referred to change of residence within the same region (intra-regional), the remaining 25% to movements from a region to another (inter-regional).

816 Thousand

The number of Italians transferred abroad in the last 10 years

More of 73% were aged 25 and over; of these, almost three out of four had a medium/high education degree.

-17%

The drop of immigrants from the African continent in 2018

117 Thousand

The number of people who migrated from the South to the Centre-North

In 2018, Sicilia and Campania lost over 8,500 nationals with a University degree, and aged 25 and over due to transfers to other regions.

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Increasing number of Italian citizens leaving the country

In 2018, the total volume of emigration amounted to 157 thousand units, an increase of 1.2% to the previous year. The emigration of Italian citizens was 74% of the total (116,732). Considering the number of repatriations (registration from abroad of Italian citizens) that was 46,824, the Italian net emigration balance (registrations minus deregistrations) gives a negative value of 69,908 units. The emigration rate of Italian citizens was 2.1 per 1,000.

The region from which most of Italians emigrated, in absolute value, was Lombardia with a number of deregistrations to foreign countries of 22 thousand, followed by Veneto and Sicilia (both over 11 thousand), Lazio (10 thousand) and Piemonte (9 thousand). In relative terms, compared to the Italian resident population, the highest rate of emigration was in Friuli-Venezia Giulia (4 nationals out of 1,000 residents), Trentino-Alto Adige and Valle d'Aosta (3 nationals out of 1,000), thanks also to the geographical position of the border that facilitates transfers with neighboring countries. Lower rates were recorded in Marche (2.5 per 1,000), Veneto, Sicilia, Abruzzo and Molise (2.4 per 1,000). The regions with the lowest emigration rate were Basilicata, Campania and Puglia, with values equal to about 1.3 per 1,000.

Analyzing the phenomenon in wider territorial detail, the flows of Italian citizens migrating abroad mainly originated from the four most populated metropolitan cities: Roma (8 thousand), Milano (6.5 thousand), Torino (4 thousand) and Napoli (3.5 thousand); in relative terms, however, compared to the Italian population living in the provinces, Imperia and Bolzano (both 3.6 per 1,000), followed by Vicenza, Trieste and Isernia (3.1 per 1,000) had the highest provincial emigration rates of nationals. The lowest rates were recorded in Parma and Matera (1 per 1,000).

MIGRATION FLOW TO ABROAD OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION, BY ITALIAN/FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP. Years 2009-2018

YEARS	TOTAL			ITALIANS			FOREIGNERS		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2009	421.859	64.921	356.938	29.330	39.024	- 9.694	392.529	25.897	366.632
2010	447.744	67.501	380.243	28.192	39.545	- 11.353	419.552	27.956	391.596
2011	385.793	82.461	303.332	31.466	50.057	- 18.591	354.327	32.404	321.923
2012	350.772	106.216	244.556	29.467	67.998	- 38.531	321.305	38.218	283.087
2013	307.454	125.735	181.719	28.433	82.095	- 53.662	279.021	43.640	235.381
2014	277.631	136.328	141.303	29.271	88.859	- 59.588	248.360	47.469	200.891
2015	280.078	146.955	133.123	30.052	102.259	- 72.207	250.026	44.696	205.330
2016	300.823	157.065	143.758	37.894	114.512	- 76.618	262.929	42.553	220.376
2017	343.440	155.110	188.330	42.369	114.559	- 72.190	301.071	40.551	260.520
2018	332.324	156.960	175.364	46.824	116.732	- 69.908	285.500	40.228	245.272

The United Kingdom is the favourite destination for the Italians and “new” Italians

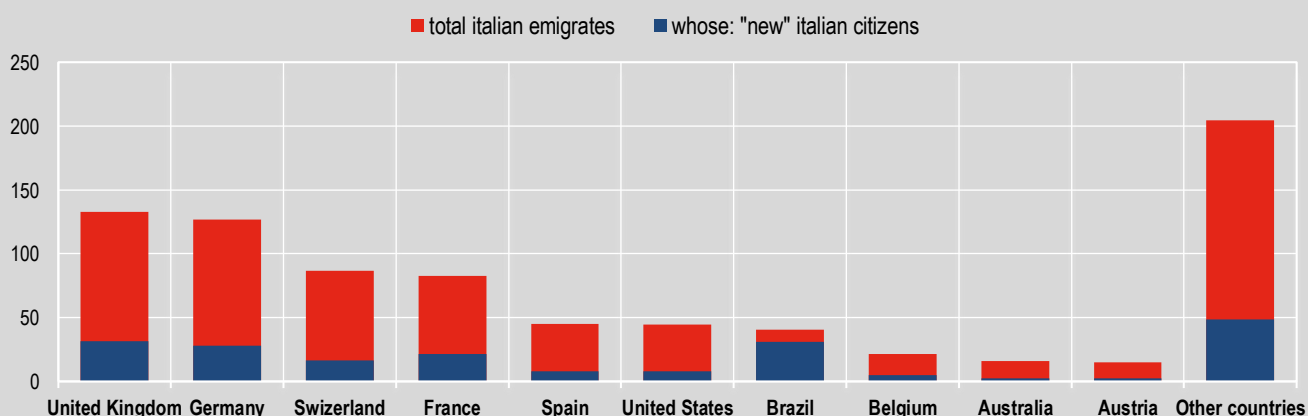
During the decade 2009-2018, flows toward the main European countries considerably increased. As for the case of United Kingdom, from just over 5,000 expats in 2009 the number increased to 21,000 in 2018, with a peak (25,000 expats) in 2016, the year in which the resolutions for the country's exit negotiations from the European Union (Brexit) were voted. On this occasion many Italian citizens, who were probably already on the British territory but not registered as habitual residents, have made their position official by registering to the United Kingdom registry. Overall, from 2009 to 2018 expats to the United Kingdom were about 133,000 (Figure 1).

Germany is also a preferred destination for Italians who emigrate, expats to this country have tripled compared to the beginning of the decade (from 6,000 in 2009 to 18,000 in 2018). Flows to Switzerland, France and Spain, on the other hand, have “only” doubled the values recorded in 2009. During the decade 2009-2018, the volume of expatriation of Italian citizens to these countries amounted to 341 thousand emigrations.

Among the Italians who expat there were also citizens of foreign origin: these are citizen born abroad who emigrated to a third country or returned to their place of origin after spending a period in Italy and acquiring the Italian citizenship. The emigration of these “new” Italians, in 2018, amounted to about 35 thousand (30% of expats, +6% compared to 2017). Of these, one out of three was born in Brazil (about 12 thousand), 10% in Morocco, 6% in Germany, 4% in former Yugoslavia and Bangladesh and 3.5% in India and Argentina.

The countries of the European Union were also confirmed as the main destination for the expatriation of “new” Italians (55% of the flows of Italians born abroad). In particular, as for nationals emigrating to EU countries, it should be noticed that 17% were born in Morocco, 16% in Brazil, 7% in Bangladesh.

FIGURE 1. EMIGRATION OF ITALIAN CITIZENS TO THE MAIN DESTINATION COUNTRIES. Years 2009-2018, absolute values in thousands



About 182,000 university graduates have expatriated in ten years

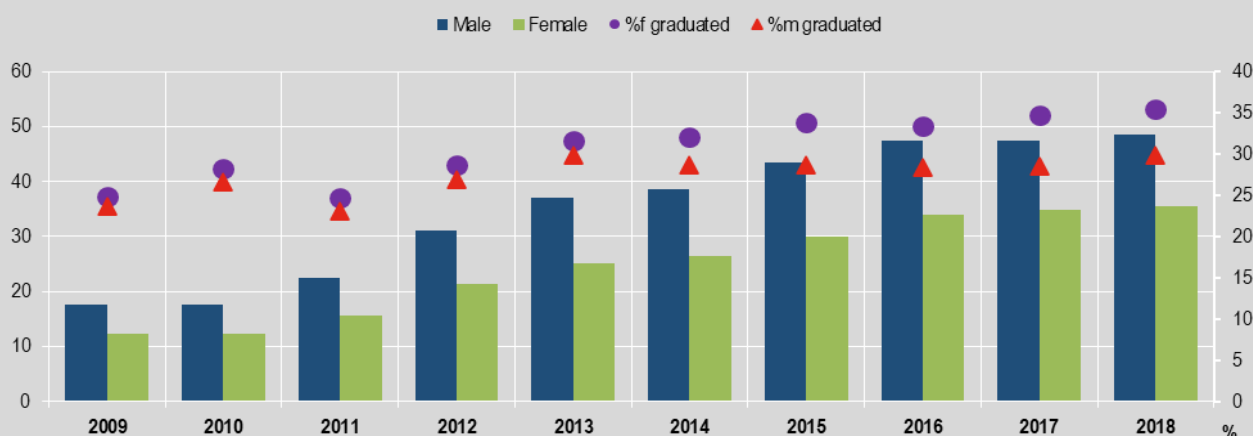
In 2018, Italians expats were mainly men (56%). Until the age of 25, the contingent of emigrants, both male and female, was equally numerous (both 18 thousand) and had a perfectly overlapping age distribution. From the age of 26 to the old age, on the other hand, emigrants started to be constantly more numerous than emigrants: from the age of 75 the two distributions overlap again. The mean age of emigrants was 33 for men and 30 for women. One emigrant out of five was under 20 years, two out of three were between 20 and 49 years, while the proportion of the over 50 was 13%.

Considering the education level at the departure, in 2018 more than half of the Italian citizen who moved abroad (53%) had a medium-high educational qualification: about 33 thousand upper secondary school graduates and 29 thousand university graduates. Compared to the previous year, the number of graduates who emigrated increased (+1% and +6% respectively). The increase was more relevant with widening of time spectrum: emigrants with medium-high educational qualification increased by 45% to the previous five years.

Almost three out of four Italian citizens who have moved abroad were aged 25 and over: they were about over 84 thousand (72% of the total number of expats); of them 27 thousand (32%) had at least a university degree. In this age group there was a slight difference in gender: in 2018 there are about 42% of Italian emigrants and more than 35% of them had at least a university degree, while among expat Italians (58%) the share of university graduates was 30%. Compared to 2009, the increase in the number of university-graduate expats was more relevant among women (+10 percentage points) than among men (+7%). This increase was partially influenced by the simultaneous increase in the incidence of women graduates in the population (from 5.3% in 2008 to 7.5% in 2018). (Figure 2).

On the other hand, in 2018, if we consider the return of Italian aged 25 and over with at least a university degree (13 thousand), the difference between repatriations and expats of "qualified" population was 14 thousand. This loss referred to the last ten years amounts to 101 thousand units.

FIGURE 2. EMIGRATION OF ITALIANS AGED 25 AND OVER AND INCIDENCE OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES BY SEX. Years 2009-2018, absolute values in thousands and percentage values



Decrease of registrations from abroad

Registrations from abroad during 2018 amounted to 332,324, down by 3.2% compared to the previous year; of these, 286 thousand were foreign citizens (86% of the total). At national level, the rate was equal to 4.7 foreign immigrants per 1,000 inhabitants. The trend of oncoming migratory flows in the last decade by macro-area of origin showed a general decrease in immigration for all foreign countries: after the increase observed in the early 2000s, due to the regularizations and the entry of Romania and Bulgaria, in the European Union people from abroad slowly declined. From 2015 to 2017, immigration began to increase again due to the large number of people coming from countries bordering the Mediterranean, mainly citizens seeking asylum and humanitarian protection. In 2018, these arrivals came to a standstill (Figure 3).

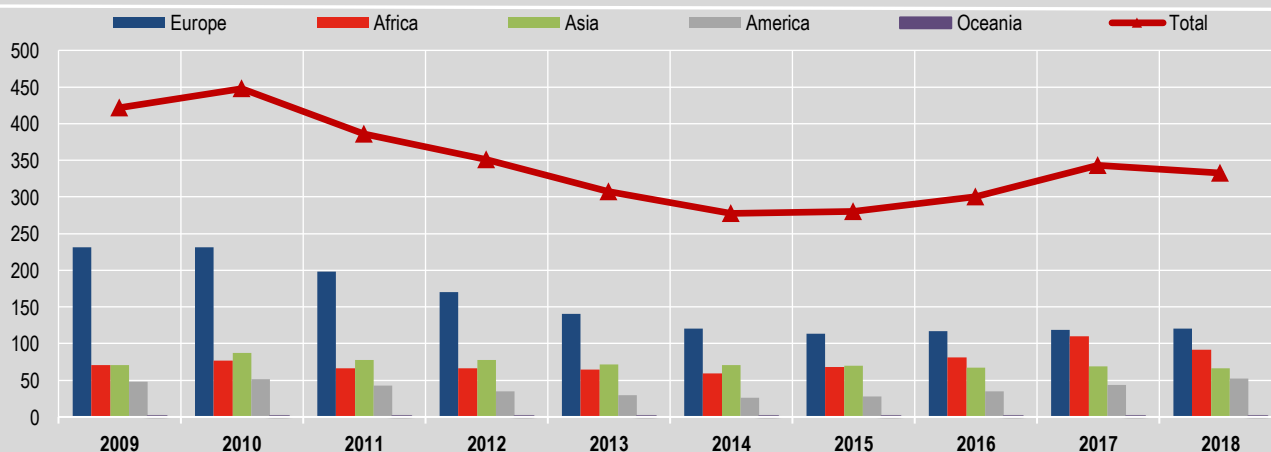
In 2018, the most numerous registrations from abroad, in absolute value, were from European countries: Romania with 37 thousand registration (11% of the total) was the main country of origin (-10% compared to 2017). Less numerous were the flows from Albania (more than 18 thousand) but in sharp increase (+16%) compared to the previous year. Followed by registrations from Ukraine (8 thousand, -2), Germany (over 7 thousand, +12%). As for the last two flows included mainly Italian citizens returning home after a stay abroad.

Immigration from the African continent was still high, but sharply decreasing, especially from Nigeria (18,000, -24%), Senegal (9,000, -20%), Gambia (6,000, -30%), Ivory Coast (5,000, -27%) and Ghana (5,000, -25%), which recorded sizeable increases during 2017. Morocco was the only African country that marked a positive variation to the previous year (17 thousand, +9%).

Among the flows coming from Asia, the most conspicuous were those from Bangladesh and Pakistan (both 13 thousand, but -8% and -12% respectively), while immigrations from India amounted to over 11 thousand and increased by 42% compared to 2017. There was also an increase in registrations from America: from Brazil there are about 24 thousand registered (+18%), from Venezuela about 6 thousand (+43%) and from the United States over 4 thousand (+16%).

Immigration of Italian citizens (repatriation) amounted to 47 thousand in 2018 (14% of the total from abroad). These flows largely come from countries that used to be destination of Italian emigration in the past. It was the case of Brazil and Germany (which together accounted for a quarter of Italian immigration flows), the United Kingdom (10% of total Italian immigrants) Switzerland (9%) and Venezuela (7%) were at the top of the ranking by origin. For some of them, the hypothesis of returning home after a period of stay abroad was plausible.

FIGURE 3. REGISTRATIONS FROM ABROAD BY CONTINENT OF ORIGIN. Years 2009-2018, value in thousands



Lombardia was the destination of one in five immigrants

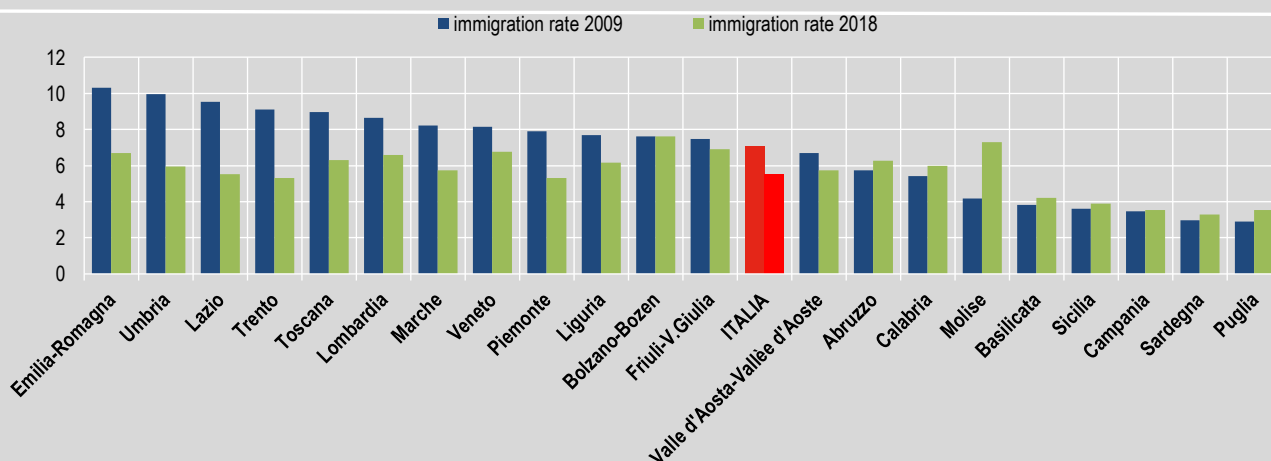
The destination of immigrants in the host country depends on many factors and is strictly related with the reason for entering the country; job offer, quality of life, presence of community or family networks, are among the most important factors connected to a migration project. The geographical location of the region or province of residence can also influence the choice. For example, a border region may more easily be a destination for transfers from neighboring countries, as well as the provinces where reception centers for asylum seekers and humanitarian protection were present, have been more affected than others by the emergency migration flows.

In 2018 the main destination region for registrations from abroad was, in absolute terms, Lombardia, which accounted for 20% of the flows. This was followed by Veneto and Lazio (both 10%), Emilia-Romagna (9%), Toscana e Piemonte (both 7%). Some regions of the South were attractive, at times for the first residence: Campania, Sicilia, Puglia e Calabria received 20% of the total flows. In relative terms, the highest immigration rates were in Molise, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna e Lombardia (7 immigrants per 1,000 residents). The lowest rates, instead, were in Puglia and Sardegna (3 per 1,000).

The comparison of regional immigration rates ten years later showed a sharp decline for almost all regions in the Centre-North with the exception of the autonomous province of Bolzano, where the situation was stable. For many regions of the Centre-South, on the other hand, there were opposite dynamics: the presence on the territory of the centers for the first reception favoured the increase in registrations from abroad (Figure 4).

At the provincial level, the highest immigration rates were in Gorizia (10 per 1,000), Imperia, Prato, Crotone, Mantova and Isernia (all with a rate equal to 9 per 1,000); almost all metropolitan cities in the Centre-North (except Torino, with a rate equal to 4.6 per 1,000) had a higher immigration rate than the Italian average (5.5 per 1,000). Among the highest Venezia and Milano (both 7.1 per 1,000). Conversely, the metropolitan cities of Central and Southern Italy had rates lower than the national average, with the exception of Reggio di Calabria (5.9 per 1,000). Among the lowest rates were those of Napoli and Palermo with 2.8 and 2.6 immigrants from abroad per 1,000 residents respectively,.

FIGURE 4. IMMIGRATION RATES FROM ABROAD BY REGION OF DESTINATION. Years 2009 e 2018, rates per 1,000 residents



Immigrants are mainly men

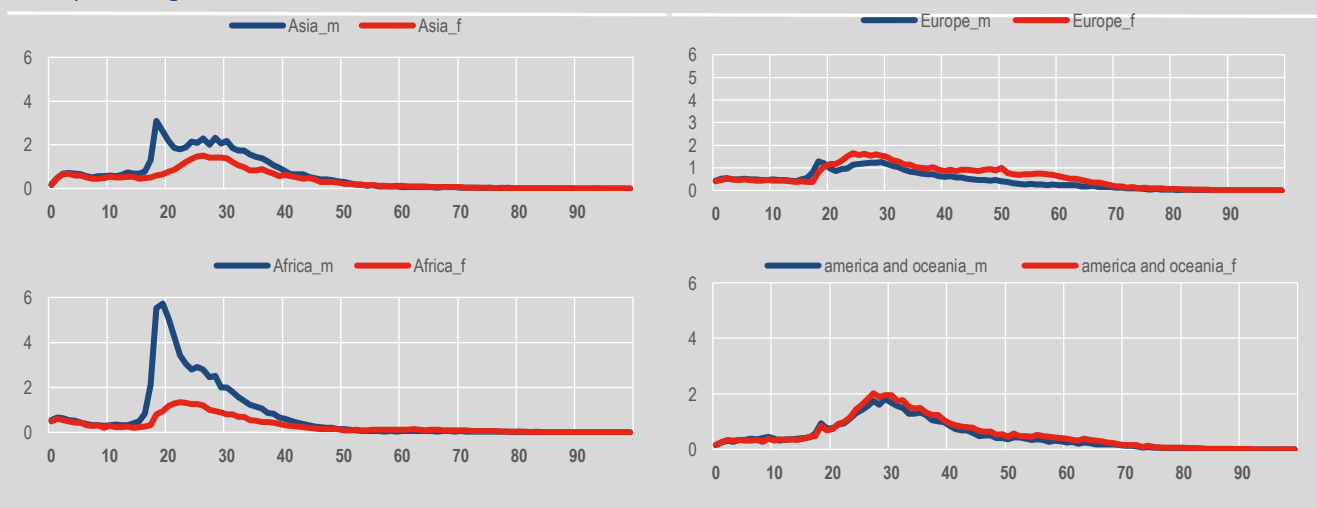
The migrant population registered in 2018 showed, overall, a slight gender imbalance in favour of men (56%). This composition ratio varied according to the citizenship of the migrants. In general, immigrants with European passports were predominantly women (53%) thanks to the contribution of Ukrainian, Romanian and Albanian migrants, who account for 70%, 59% and 52% respectively. African migrants were mainly men (70%): considering specific countries, almost exclusively Gambians and Malians (98%), the vast majority of them Senegalese and Nigerians (respectively 82% e 67%). The exception, for the African continent was the flow of Moroccan migrants which, in 55% of cases, was composed of women. Also the immigrations of Asian citizens was predominantly composed by men (over 75% of the registrations from abroad of Bengalis and Pakistan).

In 2018 more than half of the people coming from abroad were concentrated in the 18-40 age group (60%), the mean age of immigrant women was 32.3 years against 28.7 of men.

For the people aged under 40, men outnumber women (45% and 31% of the total number of foreign members respectively), while in the older age groups (40 and over) happens the opposite (10% men versus 13% women).

The mean age of the immigrant population, as well as gender, also changed according to citizenship. The youngest are African immigrants (mean age 25.4 years), followed by Asian (27 years). The highest mean age, on the other hand, was observed in the incoming flows of European citizens and American and Oceanian immigrants (33.2 and 33.5 years respectively), (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5. FOREIGNERS COMING FROM ABROAD, BY GENDER, AGE AND CONTINENT OF ORIGIN. Years 2018, percentage value



Slight increase in the number of internal residence transfers

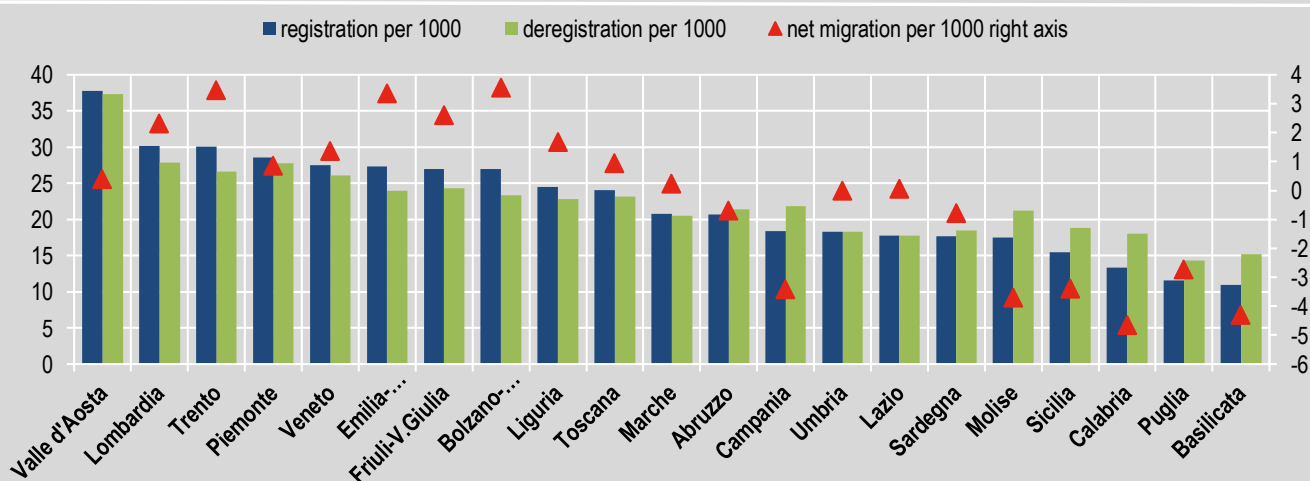
Internal migration means all transfers of residence within national borders.

Internal migration includes the movement of people between municipalities belonging to different regions (interregional) and between municipalities within the same region (intraregional). In the last decade, the trend in internal mobility has been stable in both the interregional and intraregional components. Internal migration rates from 2009 to 2018 were almost constant. On average, they were more or less the same: more than five out per 1,000 residents moved between different regions and about 17 out per 1,000 residents did so within the same region of residence.

In 2018 the total volume of internal mobility was 1.358 million transfers, slightly up from 2017 (+1.8%). In absolute value, the regions with the highest volume of registrations and deregistrations were Lombardia (303 thousand registrations and 280 thousand deregistrations), Veneto (135 thousand registrations and 128 deregistrations) and Piemonte (125 thousand registrations and 121 thousand deregistrations); In relative terms, on the other hand, comparing the number of registrations and deregistrations to the resident population, the region that showed the most lively internal migration dynamics was Valle d'Aosta, with rates of 38 registrations and 37 deregistrations per 1,000 inhabitants, followed by Lombardia (30 registrations and 28 deregistrations per 1,000) and the autonomous province of Trento (30 registrations and 27 deregistrations per 1,000). The less dynamic regions were Basilicata, Puglia and Calabria with rates of about 12 registrations and 18 deregistrations per 1,000 residents. The net internal migration showed the loss or gain of population due to transfers of residence from one region to another. In relative terms, the highest net migration rate per 1,000 residents was in the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano (respectively +3.6 and +3.5 per 1,000), followed by Emilia-Romagna (+3.4 per 1,000), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (+2.7 per 1,000) and Lombardia (+2.3 per 1,000), while the lowest net migration rates were reordered in Calabria (-4.6 per 1,000), Basilicata (-4.3 per 1,000) and Molise (-3.7 per 1,000). In general, all regions in the Centre-North showed positive or close to zero net migration, conversely, regions in the South showed net population losses (Figure 6).

At a sub-regional level, the most attractive provinces, i.e. those with the highest net positive migration, were Bologna (+5.5 per 1,000), Trieste, Pordenone and Modena (all with a rate of +4 per 1,000); vice versa the provinces that lost the highest number of residents, recording lower net migration, were Caltanissetta (-8 per 1,000), Crotone, Reggio Calabria and Enna (all with rates of -6 per 1,000).

FIGURE 6. INTERNAL MOBILITY BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES AND NET MIGRATION BY REGION. Year 2018, value per 1,000 residents in the region



The youngest move to the provinces of large urban centers

The gender and age profiles of migrants who changed residence within national borders were similar. The percentage of men out of total migrants was 50.5%: men and women move more or less with the same frequency. The mean age at the date of change of residence was also very close, slightly postponed for women (35 men and 36.5 women).

Age was one of the factors that most influenced migration behavior: changes of residence at working age are, generally, more numerous than in other age groups. In 2018, almost half of those who moved from one municipality to another within the country were between the age of 15 and 40. A significant proportion (27%) of those who moved (27%) were also in the 41-64 age group. The percentage of the youngest (0-14 years) was just over 15% and was due to the movement of households; the over 65s, on the other hand, moved only in 8% of cases. From this analysis young adults, often with young children, emerged as the largest share of those who move. Movements in this age group may be motivated by the continuation of studies, work or family needs.

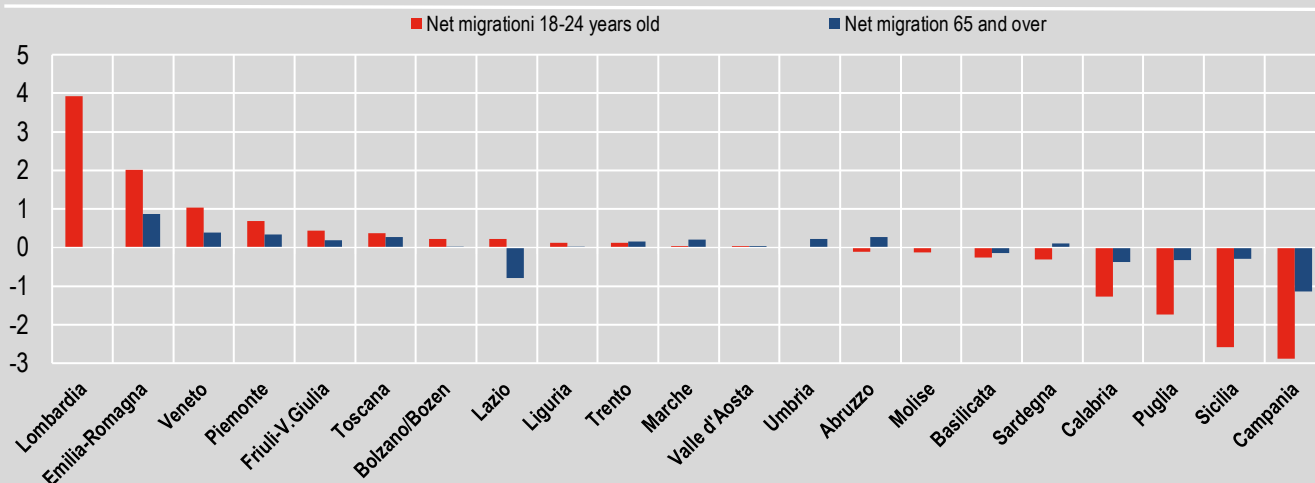
The age factor affects migration dynamics. The net migration calculated in the age groups from 18 to 24 years and from 65 years and over showed the greater attractiveness of the Central and Northern regions for young migrants, while Southern regions had very low and in some cases positive net migration for less young people, as in Abruzzo and Sardegna.

In deeper territorial detail, many provinces with positive net migration in the 18-24 age group showed a negative one for adults aged 65 and over. Milano, Roma, Firenze and Venezia, very attractive for young people, showed a loss of population aged 65 and over. Conversely, provinces such as Asti, Vercelli, Oristano, Viterbo, Isernia and L'Aquila, characterized by negative net migration for young people, become attractive for older people. In general, trips on the traditional South/Centre-North route were typical of young people, while they were more blurred for the over 65s, who were more inclined to move to provincial areas rather than to large urban centers. (Figure 7).

Foreigners move more than Italians within national borders

Residential mobility mainly involved Italians: out of five people who changed residence, four were Italians. In 2018, the Italian citizens who moved within the territory were about 1.114 million against 244 thousand foreigners, the latter increasing to 2017 (+5%). However, the propensity to internal mobility of foreigners (given by the ratio between the number of internal transfers of foreign citizens and the foreign resident population) was more than double than that of Italians (the rate of internal mobility was 4.7% for foreigners, 2% for Italians).

FIGURE 7. MIGRATORY RATES IN AGE GROUPS 18-24 AND 65 AND OVER, BY REGION. Year 2018. Values in thousands



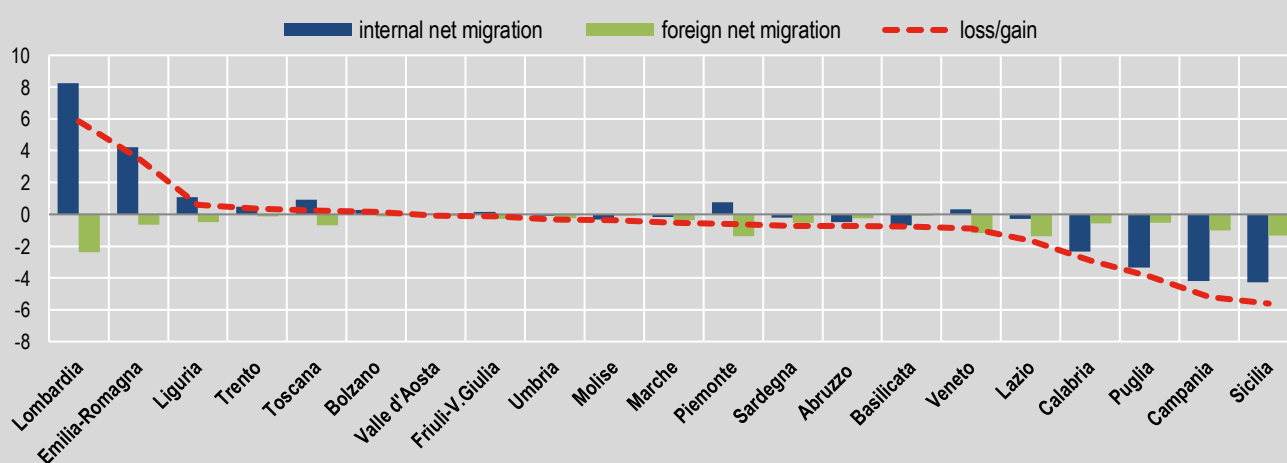
Southern regions lost qualified resources

In 2018 the number of interregional transfers amounted to 322,188 (25% of total transfers), a slight increase to the previous year (322 thousand). The most interesting interregional transfers concern the route from Southern Italy to the Centre-North. In 2018 there were more than 117 thousand movements from the South and Islands to the regions of the Centre and North (+7% to 2017); more important were also the transfers on the “reverse” route (55 thousand), from Centre-North to South: the net migration for the Southern was therefore about 62 thousand residents in 2018, of which 47 thousand aged 25 or over.

With reference to the qualification, the movements of Italians aged 25 and over with at least a university degree leaving from the regions of Southern Italy and heading towards those of the Centre-North (net for returns) caused, in 2018, a loss of over 16 thousand residents. The regions with the most significant losses of this “precious” contingent were Sicilia and Campania (overall more than 8.5 thousand qualified residents less), followed by Puglia (-3 thousand) and Calabria (-2 thousand). Lower losses for Basilicata, Abruzzo and Molise that altogether lost 1.5 thousand residents. The regions that earned most from this exchange were Lombardia (+8 thousand) and Emilia-Romagna (+4 thousand).

If foreign trade were also taken into account, net migration returned net losses (differences between returns and expats) in all regions. Adding to the foreign net migration the internal net migration (obtained by movements from one region to another), it can be observed that some regions of the Centre-North were able to recover the loss with foreign countries thanks to the positive differences due to interregional movements. This is the case of Lombardia, which lost more than 2,000 young university graduates (Italians aged 25 and over) due to emigration abroad, but gained more than 8,000 by transfers from other regions, thus making an overall gain of qualified population equal to about 6,000 university graduates. Also, for Emilia-Romagna and Liguria the loss due to emigration was compensated by interregional movements. For all the southern regions and Piemonte, on the other hand, the losses due to expatriation were added to those due to transfers to other regions: young qualified resources from the South, therefore, were a source of human capital both for the most productive areas of the Central and Northern Italy and foreign countries (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8. FOREIGN AND INTERNAL NET MIGRATION OF ITALIAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER. Year 2018. Values in thousands



Glossary

Population register. Continuous system of registration of the resident population, continuously updated through registrations by birth from parents resident in the municipality, deregistrations by death of residents and registrations/deregistrations by transfer of residence from/to another municipality or from/to abroad.

Citizenship. State membership, required and documented for the enjoyment of rights and submission to special charges.

Foreign national resident. Person with foreign citizenship or stateless person registered in the registry office.

Immigration. An action by which a person establishes his or her legal residence in the territory of a State for a period exceeding twelve months after having previously resided elsewhere.

Registration and deregistration for transfer of residence. The registration concerns persons transferred to the municipality from other municipalities or from abroad; the deregistrations concerns person transferred to another municipality or abroad. Transfers from one municipality to another start from the day of the request for registration in the municipality of new habitual residence, but are recorded when migratory practice, back from the municipality of deregistration, is defined. Transfers to and from abroad are recorded when registration or deregistration is requested respectively.

Emigration. An action by which a person, having previously had his or her legal residence in the territory of a State, ceases to possess it for a period exceeding twelve months by moving it elsewhere.

Resident population. For each municipality is constituted by the persons having their usual residence in the municipality, even if they are absent at the date considered because they are temporarily present in another Italian municipality or abroad.

Foreign net migration. The surplus or deficit of registrations for immigration from abroad compared to deregistrations for foreign countries.

Internal net migration. Difference between the number of members for transfer of residence from another municipality and the number of deregistrations for transfer of residence to another municipality.

Total net migration. Difference between the number of members and the number of person deleted from the population registers by transfer of residence.

Rate of emigration/immigratory. Represent, respectively, the ratio between emigrants/immigrants the net migration over the course of a year and the average amount in the year of the resident population.

Intra-regional transfers of residence. They include “short range” transfers (between municipalities belonging to the same Province) and “medium range” transfers (between municipalities of different Provinces but belonging to the same Region).

Interregional residence transfers. They include “long range” transfers between municipalities in different regions.

Methodological note

Introduction: cognitive objectives

The Survey on enrolments and deregistrations for transfer of residence provides the information base for all analyses of internal and foreign migration flows. It allows us to know the intensity and direction of the flows, as well as the main socio-demographic characteristics of those who transfer their residence. In addition, on the domestic front, the information collected through the survey makes it possible to study over time the attractiveness of some areas of the country and to monitor the consistency of migratory movements and the consequent impact that these transfers have on the resident population in the places of origin and destination of the flows. On the international front, on the other hand, the analysis of migratory flows with foreign countries, distinguished by citizenship, makes it possible to evaluate, in particular, the trend of foreign immigration to Italy and the immigration of Italians to foreign countries.

The survey is included in the National Statistical Program (code IST-00119).

Regulatory references

At national level, the reference standard is Presidential Decree 223/89 on the Personal Data Regulation.

The growing need for internationally comparable statistics has led to a process of harmonization of concept and definitions at European level, according to the standards set out in Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (Eec) No 311/1976 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers. Regulation 862/2007 requires Member States, in addition to the annual transmission of statistics on external migration flows, to provide the composition of the resident population as at 31 December of each year (stock), broken down by sex, age group, nationality and country of birth.

History

The survey originated in 1955. The data acquisition consisted exclusively in the collection of paper material, the control and validation of data through the analysis of municipal tables of comparison between micro and macro data. The first available documentation of the production process dates back to 1995, when the first computer supports (floppy disk, CD rom) began to be introduced. The important restructuring, started in 1995, imposed substantial changes to the classification (e.g.: foreign States), to the coding methods, to the data collection technique and to the recording of data on computer support; data analysis and validation were carried out with COBOL procedures of automatic correction and imputation of missing values. In 2006, the new re-engineering of the production process was based on the migration from the obsolete COBOL to the more dynamic tabular analysis provided by ORACLE. At present, the methods of transmission of APR.4 have become obligatorily completely telematics, thanks also to the entry into force of the regulations on “real time transfers of residence”.

Data sources

The Survey is based on an administrative model (APR.4) compiled by the Municipal Register Offices or the Municipal Statistics Offices. The APR.4 model is divided into three sections: registration, deregistration and news about people. In the parts related to the registration and cancellation of the registry office you can find the information related to the registry measure (registration from another municipality, registration from abroad, cancellation for foreign countries), the date of the migratory movement, the origin and destination of the flows (Italian municipality or foreign States in the case of the movement with foreign countries). The news about people transferring their residence concerned: gender, date of birth, municipality or foreign State of birth, marital status, educational qualifications, professional status, position in the profession and citizenship. Municipal registries are obliged to fill in the APR.4 form for each individual who intends to transfer his/her residence to another Italian Municipality or to a foreign country. They also use this tool for the usual registry office adjustment operations (registrations due to reappearance or other reasons/deregistrations due to unavailability or other reasons) in order to ensure a correct calculation of the resident population.

The introduction of the law on “Transfers of residence in real time” (Law n. 35 of 4/4/2012) has radically changed the process of information of the administrative act by reducing the processing time and the methods of communication between parties involved. The new law requires the telematics transmission of information of information and rapid processing of the request for transfer of residence. The request for transfer of residence can be submitted by Italian and foreign citizens provide that, in case of non_EU foreigners, in possession of a regular residence permit.

The sending of paper forms by municipalities was abolished in 2013. Models are transmitted exclusively by telematics means. Until September 2017 the acquisition system was ISI-Istatel. On October 1, 2017, the new Gino5 system came into operation, each standardizes and harmonizes the acquisition process of all demographic

statistics. The model must be transmitted by the end of the month following the month of transfer. The process of reminder and recovery of total non-response (templates not received within the set deadlines) is managed centrally, with the collaboration of the ISTAT territorial offices responsible for the territory.

Process and methodologies

The Survey is total and takes place annually. The survey unit is represented by the Municipality (normally the Registry Office or the Statistics Office, when present). The analysis unit are represented by registry entries and deregistrations due to transfer of residence (between municipalities and abroad) and registry adjustments.

The process of control and imputation/correction of partial non-response/incompatibilities present in the models is managed centrally and is carried with SAS procedures aimed at eliminating the main anomalies, the presence of duplications and the most significant inconsistencies between information. A subsequent phase of data checking and correction is carried out through a specific application aimed at detecting anomalies and deterministic data correction. The missing values are attributed through the SCIA (Automatic Control and Imputation System) software that performs the control and correction of qualitative variables by applying the Fellegi-Holt methodology. The last phase concerns the control of the congruence of the data acquired with those coming from the Movement and the annual calculation of the resident population (Survey Istat/P.2&P.3).

Classifications

The main reference classification for the survey are the Codes of Municipalities, Provinces, Regions and Divisions (<http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/6789>) and the Classification of Foreign States (<http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/6747>). The age classification, unless otherwise indicated, is in years completed at the time of transfer of residence.

The classification of the qualification is as follows: no elementary title/license; lower secondary school leaving certificate; high school diploma; Bachelor's degree (short); Bachelor's/specialist degree; PhD.

Output informative

The Survey provides annual statistics on residential mobility between Italian municipalities and migration flows to and from abroad, disaggregated by the main socio-demographic characteristics. The micro-data in circulation concerning the transfers of residence abroad are consistent, by gender and Municipality, with the corresponding migratory flows reported in aggregate form in the annual balance sheets of the resident population movement (Survey Istat/P.2&P.3).

Dissemination of statistics: databases, timeliness and territorial detail

Information on domestic and foreign residential mobility is produced annually, with statistics broken down according to the main socio-demographic characteristics.

These statistics are regularly disseminated up to the provincial level on the *datawarehouse* "I.Stat", at <http://dati.istat.it/>, as well as on thematic *datawarehouse* "DEMO", at <http://demo.istat.it> (section "Altri dati"). Currently, statistics are disseminated 11 months after the data reference year.

Moreover, at the end of the production process of the survey, on an annual basis and in definitive form, the results obtained are published through the following dissemination channels:

- 1 The Statistic Report "Domestic and international migration of the resident population" Statistics report
2. Part of the migration outputs are published in the institutional volume "Annuario Statistico Italiano" and the "Annual Report".

The elementary data collected during the survey shall be made available to users on request. In any case, the data shall be released anonymously.